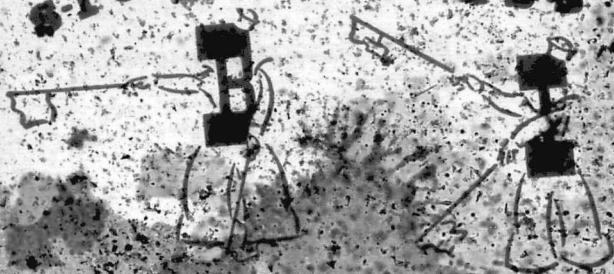


EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, November 1, 1945
Volume 22 (New Series) No. 1109

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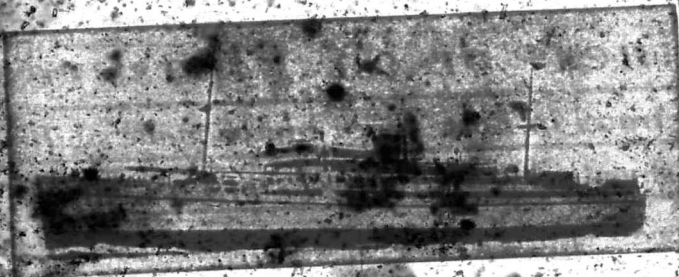
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News Items in Brief

Applications are invited for the post of Principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad. Charles Garrett, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Garrett, is the first English student to attend the Gordon College in the Sudan.

Sir Godfrey Huggins has issued a message of thanks to Rhodesian civil servants for their "loyalty and devotion to duty during the very difficult period since 1939."

The Labour Department of Kenya has published a handbook containing all the local laws relating to labour, with footnotes and explanations by the Labour Commissioner.

British representatives of them, from all parts of the territory, have spent three weeks in Somalia, discussing their problems, listening to lectures, and seeing films, demonstrations and exhibitions.

That Fort Jesus in Mombasa should be made into a museum and cultural centre is proposed by the local Municipal Board. Built by the Portuguese 300 years ago, the fort is at present used as a prison.

A trade agreement between Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa is being considered by a Rhodesian departmental committee, on which the Industrial Development Commission is represented.

A new all-weather highway, which will bring Melsetter within 90 miles of Umtali, is being built in Southern Rhodesia. It will reduce the motoring time between the two towns from about four hours to two.

Two Friesland cows belonging to Mr. A. L. Bickie, of Bulawayo, in 307 days lactations yielded 75,460 lb. and 15,500 lb. of milk respectively. A grade Friesland is the property of Messrs. Manda Brothers of Shanghai, and weighs 15,143 lb.

Several members of the Education Department of the Sudan, some officials of the Agricultural and Survey Department, the Sudan Railways and the Sudan Defence Force have volunteered their services for the coming locust campaign.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd., have announced a dividend of 8% for 1944. A preliminary statement gives the profit at £8,186. In the previous year there was no dividend and the profit was £4,577. The annual meeting will be held in London on November 20.

Ethiopia is one of the nations which has not ratified any conventions of the International Labour Organization covering working conditions and conditions. Sir John Forbes-Watson, the British ambassador to the country, in the names of the non-ratifying Powers at the conference which is now being held in Paris, has said that Great Britain had raised its convention as out of 63 holding first place in the world, and that 32 countries had an average of two ratifications each.

When Bishop Gwynne recently presided over the first annual meeting of the Egypt and the Sudan Association to be held in London since 1939, he said that the Assoc. had been divided following his own suggestion to the late Archbishop of Canterbury.

Books on educational and technical subjects on loan to students and others who require them are to be provided by the National Free Library Service with headquarters in Bulawayo. The scope of the service extends to Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasa.

At the age of 20,000 miles, Miss L. P. Dale, a nursing sister at the Sudan United Mission, has returned to her station in Abri. She went on leave to Australia in June of last year and, being unable to get direct passage, returned via New Zealand, the Panama Canal, and England.

Plans for a flying club, to be revived, and which is expected to have premises at Belvedere aerodrome, which the club hopes to use as its base. Men and women may join, and qualified pilots will be available to give instruction. The re-opening of the Gwelo Flying Club is also under discussion.

It was disclosed in Southern Rhodesia last week that the Imperial Government has requested the Dominions, India and the Colonies to defer any increase in the release of petrol supplies while the financial discussions continue in Washington. The purpose is to avoid any expansion of expenditure of dollars for petrol purchases.

The Colonial Forest Resources Development Department in London, which was set up in 1945 to coordinate the production and marketing of Colonial timber, will close down at the end of this month. Its functions will be transferred to the Forest Products Research Institute of the Department of Scientific and Technical Research at Prince Consort Road.

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Colonial Employers' Federation

Under Chairmanship of Mr. A. R. A. Mellor

A COLONIAL EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION has been formed in London, with offices at 22 Queen Anne's Gate, W. 1. Its objects are:

(1) To assist employers engaged in the British Colonies and Protectorates and in British Mandated Territories to make good within the scope of the International Labour Office.

(2) To provide information on industrial labour questions to the Government and to the public in such a way as to be of mutual benefit to both.

(3) To assist in the solution of industrial disputes which affect the interests of the Empire and to bring such disputes to a speedy and amicable conclusion.

(4) To ascertain the views of employers in the Colonies on the necessary reforms to be made in the International Labour Office and to advise the Government on such matters.

(5) To do all such things as the members of the Federation deem to be in the best interests of the Empire.

The Federation is to consist of companies, firms, or individuals employing labour in any British Colony, Protectorate, or any British Mandated Territory, and of associations or associations of the above companies, firms, or individuals and of Chambers of Trade, Trades Unions, and similar and other associations interested in the employment of labour in any such Colony, Protectorate, or Mandated Territory, who shall have been nominated or recommended by the Executive Committee.

The management of the Federation is to be in the hands of an Executive Committee representing a number of geographical groups. The members of this Executive Committee are closely identified with the areas which they represent and also have first-hand experience and present responsibilities.

East African and Rhodesian Representatives

The present composition of the Committee is as follows:

- Mr. C. E. Bird, President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, has been appointed Chairman of a Commission Committee set up by the Governor of Uganda to investigate losses from damage caused during the riots in Uganda last January. The other members are Messrs. B. Hobson, H. V. Patel, and Mr. Kulobya. Mr. Bird's statement declares that the Government admits no legal liability, and that any payments which it may decide to make to individuals in the light of the recommendations of the committee will be entirely as a matter of discretion.

Mr. H. S. Campbell, Ceylon, is also a member of the Executive Committee.

The Committee will be of great value to employers overseas.

The Federation has also been successful in representing the views of employers and employers' associations in the Colonies and Protectorates to the Government, the British Empire Chamber of Commerce, and to all the interested organizations.

During the past six months a special committee, under the assistance of employers' associations, has been working on a memorandum on the subject of the employment of labour in dependent territories. This memorandum was presented to the Conference this week.

Members of the Executive Committee who have been appointed technical advisers to the British Delegation to the Conference on the subject of the employment of labour in dependent territories.

Mr. W. D. Murray, F.S.O., Rhodesia, is also a member of the Executive Committee.

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Taxation To Be Reviewed

To review the whole field of taxation in Northern Rhodesia, a committee has been appointed, consisting of the Financial Secretary (Chairman), Lieut. Colonel Sir Stewart Gore-Brownneke, R. Welensky, Mr. J. S. P. Mr. B. Goodwin, and Mr. A. R. Harrison, all being members of the Legislative Council.

Income Tax Payments

The Government of Tanganyika has issued approximate figures of payments of income tax by the European and Indian communities for the year 1942, when £17,177,200 (including officials) paid, £1,275,000 and 700 European-owned companies £130,000, £108,000, and 2,400 Indian-owned companies £20,000.

New Taxes and Stamps

A complete new issue of Zanzaland stamps is now in use. The 3d. and 6d. depict a canoe on Lake Nyasa. 1d. head of an askari. 1d. and 6d. tea estate and Manjo Mountain. 4d. and 2s. 6d. tobacco estate. 2d. 1s. and 10s. map of Nyasaland. 3d. and 2s. fishing village on Lake Nyasa. 1s. and 2s. Protectorate coat of arms.

Competition for Riot Losses

Mr. C. E. Bird, President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, has been appointed Chairman of a Commission Committee set up by the Governor of Uganda to investigate losses from damage caused during the riots in Uganda last January. The other members are Messrs. B. Hobson, H. V. Patel, and Mr. Kulobya. Mr. Bird's statement declares that the Government admits no legal liability, and that any payments which it may decide to make to individuals in the light of the recommendations of the committee will be entirely as a matter of discretion.

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Night Landing Without Flare

Flight Lieut. Curmison, of the Royal Air Services, plane, is thought to have landed on Livingstone landing strip, near Mombasa, at night, on the 21st. At Mombasa he was met by the district commissioner who was seriously wounded by a bullet wound, which called for a hospital. Flight Lieut. Curmison carried the wounded man to Livingstone, where he is progressing favourably.

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East Africa in the House

(Continued from page 202)

Barnes: The animals in question were some of a limited number licensed for importation into the United Kingdom for the restocking of zoos which have been depleted during the war. No special facilities were provided for their shipment and they were carried on deck without encroaching in any way on the space available for passengers or cargo.

Former Italian Colonies

Mr. Harris asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the proposal made by the American member of the Council supported by the British member of the Council of Foreign Ministers that the administration of the former Italian Colonies by the United Nations Organization contemplated action under Article 81 of the United Nations Charter, whether the general principle of administration of dependent territories by the new Organization already had the support of His Majesty's Government; and whether the creation of an International Civil Service for this purpose was under consideration.

Mr. McNeil: The answer to the first part of the question is that all the proposals in Chapter XII of the Charter of the United Nations Organization, including Article 81, will naturally govern the detailed arrangements to be made to give effect to the particular form of trusteeship which is eventually adopted for the administration of the former Italian Colonies. It is impossible at present to foretell the exact character of the trusteeship agreements which will have to be made in accordance with Article 81.

With regard to the second part of the question, my right hon. friend explained in his statement on August 9 that he had supported on behalf of His Majesty's Government the general proposal put forward by the United States Delegation for placing these territories under a collective trusteeship by the United Nations Organization as a whole.

The answer to the last part of the question is that the formation of the appropriate international staffs for the administration of the territories under collective trusteeship is one of the many detailed aspects of the United States proposal which will have to be considered. I would, however, remind the hon. Member that the agreed conclusion of the Council of Foreign Ministers was to refer the United States proposal to the deputies for consideration taking into account also the alternative proposal put forward at the Council for trusteeship by single States.

Visits to Troops in East Africa

The War Office is arranging a limited number of passages for the families of officers and other ranks serving in the East Africa Command, and in a number of other areas. There will be only a limited number of these reunion journeys. Those eligible will be the families of officers and other ranks of the Regular Army, those of other military personnel who have contracted to serve overseas for at least two years or until general demobilization, and in extreme compassionate cases, the family of a man who is a chronic invalid and is likely to have to remain in his present location for at least a year.

Successful Mission of Sir Reginald Robins

Sir Reginald Robins, General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, said in a broadcast talk from the Nairobi station after his recent return to East Africa, that during his visit to England he had been able to arrange for the construction of some new large type Garratt engines and the building of 20 third-class coaches and 13 upper-class vehicles of a simplified design. Work had started on a ship to replace, or for a time supplement, the *ESUBA* on the Nile, and it was possible that a ship might be obtained to provide an alternative service to and from the Sesese Islands of Lake Victoria.

Food for Britain

Before leaving Nairobi by air for London, Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, broadcast a talk launching a 'Kenya to Britain' campaign to obtain funds to send promptly to the country supplies of tinned butter and other foodstuffs, Christmas puddings and other delicacies. A similar scheme is being organized for the gift to the British Isles of a wide selection of produce from Nyasaland, under the leadership of the late Lt. Col. (Ret.) Peter of Agriensis. Sir Philip Mitchell, M.L.C., Mr. G. Glover, Mr. J. M. O'Rourke, Mr. Omar Ahmed, Tanganyika, and Mr. J. J. O'Rourke have raised £200,000 for any purpose selected by the Government.

Agia Khan's Diamond Jubilee

It has now been definitely announced that the East African celebrations of the diamond jubilee of the Aga Khan next year shall be held in Dar es Salaam. His Highness is to be the recipient of his own weight in diamonds from the followers in East Africa, Central Africa, South Africa, the Belgian Congo, and Madagascar. Many of these groups are expected to visit Dar es Salaam and their ships are likely to be chartered for their return home. According to telegrams received within the last few days from Tanganyika, the Government of that Territory will arrange for some thousands of these Indian Muslim followers of His Highness to be accommodated in camps near the capital.



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Twenty Years Ago

From our issue of October 23, 1924

Mr. J. H. Thomas has consistently laboured to raise East African questions above party politics.

Raw cotton shipments from Uganda last year were officially returned at 514,416 cwt. as against 437,486,000, an improvement of no less than 17,930,416 in the previous year.

It would be a very short-sighted policy to attempt to encourage cotton growing without making simultaneous provision for the Natives to be offered opportunities for spending their money. Sir Geoffrey Archer, Governor-General of the Sudan.

It is officially stated that 50,400 acres are under coffee cultivation in Kenya. There are 20,634 acres in Kiambu (including Ngong, Ruja, and Itharu); the next largest areas are in Eldoret (including, Thika, Itharu, and Mweya) with 8,812 acres.

Obituary

The Hon. Mrs. D. G. R. Herbert has resigned the editorship of the *Uganda Church Review*, on leaving the Protectorate for Burlington in England. Miss Clare Latham, who recently arrived in Uganda to join the C.M.S., has taken over the editorial appointment.

The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., has been elected President of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire. Since the death of the Earl of Onslow, the duties of that office have been undertaken by Sir William Flowers, a former Governor of Uganda.

Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Charles Wainwright have left Asmara by the Nile route for Kenya. Colonel Willmot, who has served with the B.M.F. in Eritrea for four years, is succeeded as Controller of Works and Transport by Lieut.-Colonel M. W. King, who was formerly in the P.W.D. in Uganda.

Miss Marie Ney, the actress, who last year made a long tour of the Rhodesias and East Africa, giving Shakespearean recitals, has received news that her husband, Mr. Thomas Mozies, a robber-estate valuer and agent, who was interned in Singapore following the Japanese occupation, has reached India.

Four architects who have won awards in the competition organized by the Southern Rhodesian White Paper for designs for a national house for the "White Servicemen." They are Mr. C. G. G. and Mr. J. F. Alexander, of Bulawayo, and Messrs. Peel-Nelson and Mr. Lynne Driver-Jowett, of Salisbury.

Sir Guy Lockock, director of the Federation of British Industries for the past 14 years, has resigned. Mr. N. V. Kipping, an Under-Secretary of the Board of Trade, who was works manager of Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., before joining the Ministry of Production during the war, has been appointed director general in his stead.

Mr. A. Dalglish, formerly chief national officer of the engineering section of the Transport and General Workers' Union, who has been appointed Chairman of the Furniture Working Party set up by the President of the Board of Trade, visited Northern Rhodesia several years ago at the invitation of the Government following labour troubles on the Copperbelt.

The engagement announced between Lieut.-Colonel Frank Murray, R.A.M.C., youngest son of the late A. E. Murray, of St. Ninian, Banff, and Mrs. Murray, of 63 Beech Grove Terrace, Northch, and Miss Barbara Rosemarie Williams, W.A.A.F., only daughter of Captain and Mrs. J. G. Williams, of Horsington Hill, Templecombe, Somerset, and formerly of Nyasaland.

Major Stanley Hale, now secretary of the Rift Valley Sports Club, Nakuru, Kenya, was editor of the *Tanganyika Standard* at the time of the outbreak of war. Being on the reserve of officers, he was called up at a later date, and for some time he was an instructor in Swahili. Later he edited news sheets in Ethiopia and his last military appointment was that of Chief Censor.

Mr. Lance Henry Lawford, former Commissioner of Customs in Shanghai, has died suddenly in Mombasa.

Mr. Bruce Grey, who had lived for many years in the Masaiwa Valley of Northern Rhodesia, died last month.

The date is announced at the age of 30 of Mr. David Bowie Sinclair, an Assistant District Officer, in Bechuanaland.

Mrs. A. J. J. MacLean, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-General Sir Eneas Perkins and Lady Perkins, died in Nakuru on October 12.

Captain J. S. F. Hodson, M.C., of Kipkabus, Kenya, only son of the late Canon and Mrs. Hodson, of Newport, has died in the Colony last month.

Colonel J. J. McCarthy, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., formerly of the Northern Rhodesian Police Force, died suddenly in Harare last week at the age of 64.

Lieut.-Colonel George Stuart Knox, C.M.G., late Royal Engineers, and at one time Director of Surveys in British East Africa, died last week in Bulawayo, Salisbury.

Mrs. Elsie Anna Knowles, widow of the late Mr. J. Knowles, C.M.G., formerly of the Colonial Service in Uganda, died last Saturday as a result of a motor accident.

Mr. A. F. Kirk, who joined the mechanical engineering office of Rhodesia Railways in 1921, and died in Salisbury at the age of 64. He leaves a widow and six children.

Mrs. Eunice Dermot Kerr, wife of the late Dermot Kerr, who for the past five years has been at the Kall in the Southern Sudan, has died in London. Mr. Kerr will shortly return to the Sudan.

Brigadier Philip Richard Wood, C.B., C.M.G., The Royal Irish Fusiliers, who has died at the age of 60, took part in the Nile Expedition of 1899 and was a member of the Bahr-el-Ghazal two years later.

Mr. Richard Le Sueur Fischer, who arrived in Rhodesia with the Van der Byl trek in 1891, has died in Mafoni at the age of 75. In the rebellion of 1896 the Matabele burned down all his farm buildings, but he managed to escape. The first reported ball to enter Rhodesia was sent to him.

Mr. E. A. Reeves

Mr. E. A. Reeves, whose death at the age of 88 years is recorded, was for many years map curator and instructor in surveying to the Royal Geographical Society. Described as the "greatest trainer of travellers in history," he had largely re-written the society's invaluable "Hints to Travellers," and had been consulted by most of the notable travellers of the time of H. M. Stanley. Though himself no traveller, he had an unequalled standing in his special sphere, and his opinions were valued by many of those who have added to the geographical knowledge of British East and Central Africa.

Mr. H. E. Cripps

Mr. H. E. Cripps, who joined Messrs. Mitchell Cotts and Co., Ltd., after serving through the 1914-18 war in the Royal Field Artillery, and had latterly been in charge of the export department of the company, has died at the age of 49 after a long illness. He had not visited Northern Africa, but had been for many years in close touch with developments in the territories, had regularly attended meetings of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce before the war, and as alternate for Mr. Alexander Hamilton, was sometimes present at the Executive Council of the East African Council. He was forthright and a man under whom he had worked for many years. He was a man of fine character, whose untimely death seemed anxious that his innumerable achievements should not be recognized as such.

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PERSONALIA

Sir Philip Luttrell Jackson, C.B., from London, from Natal.

The Rev. Canon G. R. B. ... now living in Beckenham, Kent.

Mr. ... Consul General in China at Shanghai has visited Rhodesia.

Mr. E. Meyville has been appointed private secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. G. P. Allsbrook has been elected President of the Mwanza Sports Association in Tanganyika.

A son was born last week to the wife of Mr. Harry Crawshaw-Williams, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Lord and Lady Altricham are now residing in their residence at 15 Westminster Gardens, London.

Miss Molly Sharpe, M.B.E., Chairman of the Nyasaland C. of W., is returning to Johannesburg.

A daughter was born to Mrs. ... last week to the wife of Lieut. Commander ... Clennell, Warburton, R.N.S.R.

Major Patrick Scott Lane, Public Information Officer at Harare, and Mrs. Diana Humphrey have been married in Britrea.

Lieut. Ian M. Clynne of Zomba, Nyasaland, and Miss M. F. ... of Worcester, have announced their engagement.

Mr. T. R. H. Owen, ... Province of the Sudan, as Deputy ...

Flight-Lieut. ... of Kipkapan, Kenya, and ... were recently married in Grimsthorpe.

A Commissioner, ... who has spent most of the last four years as ... in the U.S.A. on a private good will mission, returned to London.

Mr. J. Whitaker, ... a few days ago Khartoum to take up his duties as assistant editor of "Sudan Star". He has been a member of the editorial staff of a newspaper in Cairo.

Mr. A. L. Young, ... manager in Assam, on his way to his home in Wiltshire on leave after seven years' unintermitted service in the Middle East. He is succeeded by ...

Mr. Justice Tredegar, ... and Mr. J. W. Horn have been awarded the Order of the British Empire in recognition of their services in Southern Rhodesia.

Sir Shenton Tombs, Governor of the Federated Malay States, and former Governor of Nyasaland, was received in audience by the King at Windsor on Thursday.

Mr. G. N. ... has returned from leave in Cyprus to take up his duties as Head of the Public Relations Office in his native ...

P.R.O. is now ...

Mr. ... who has served the coffee industry in Kenya as chief executive officer and a member of the ... has been awarded a silver salver in recognition of his services. It was presented to him by the ... of Kenya on Tuesday, 1944.

The Conservator of Forests has been appointed Chairman of the Forest Advisory Committee of Kenya, of which Mr. A. M. Champion, Mrs. R. Pain, Mr. W. J. ... and Major A. G. Keyser are the other members.

Mr. ... M.C. formerly of the ... and Dr. Alice Mahony-Jones, ... widow of Captain ... have been married in this ...

... former ... who was closely connected with the establishment and improvement of ... and Central Africa, left ...

... already established on plantations in Kenya, Uganda, and ... hospital in Nairobi, ... has been studying the ... civil hospital in Khartoum, prior to submitting a plan and estimate.

... announced between Captain Wil ... Royal Scots Greys, and ... daughter ... of Downfield, ... of Nairobi.

... who has been Assistant Controller of the Food Control, Ministry of Supply, has been ... the British ... He is a director of ... and has visited the East African territories.

Dr. W. K. Spencer, F.R.S., M.A., D.Sc., has assumed duty as Principal of the Salisbury Polytechnic in Southern Rhodesia, whose Principal since 1940. Mr. S. Bright has been appointed Educational Liaison Officer in London, with the duty of recruiting teachers for the Colony.

Lady Abrahams, wife of Sir Sidney Abrahams, former Chief Justice in Tanganyika, has returned to London from Belsen concentration camp, where she was in charge of a recreation centre established by the St. John Ambulance Brigade. Lady Abrahams speaks French, German, and Italian.

Mr. ... Minister of the Union of South Africa and Minister of Finance and Education, arrived in London by air last week. He at once met the Prime Minister and other members of the British Cabinet. Yesterday he addressed the Royal Empire Society, and today he is to receive an honorary degree of Oxford University.

The engagements announced between Lieut. Lionel ... of Birmingham Ensigns, attached King's African Rifles, S.F.A.C. of the Colonial Administrative Service in Tanganyika, and Miss Mary Godfrey Greene, daughter of the late Canon G. C. Greene and Mrs. Greene, of Durban.

Mechanical Engineers ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
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 ...

TUBERCULOSIS is one of the great problems of the post-war world.

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to the News

Opinions Epitomized — The basis of a high level of relations between the Russian and Allied forces in Germany are not very happy, says Alexander Werth.

Sixteen spies were executed in the solitary during the war. The Home Secretary.

The smaller cyber forces the larger percentage should you hold in. Field Marshal Sir Frank Alexander.

America is spending on industrial research 10 or 12 times as much per head as this country. Professor J. G. Thompson.

Members of Parliament accept no priority from anybody, admirals. Lord of Lords. Mrs. A. Edwards, M.P.

An additional \$94,000 tons of petrol per annum would be required to double the present basic rations. The Minister of Fuel and Power.

Jews are called because mainly the descendents of the tribes of Judah, etc. The Chief Rabbi.

Two cycles of the British Bicycles, made for present 200 grammes of. The Chief Rabbi.

They are a third of the...

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American intelligence officers acting on a secret unit have fully confirmed reports that German soldiers on several occasions used five Allied prisoners for bayonet practice. — Announcement from General de Arthur's...

For the occupation of Belgium will provide 17,000 men, the first units of which will be the brigades trained Northern Ireland. Six brigades have already completed their training. — Belgian Ministry of Defence.

Over 600,000 Jews who lived in the part of Europe under Nazi domination is conservatively estimated that 5,700,000 have disappeared, most of them deliberately put to death by the Nazis. — From the United Nations...

When last Hitler crossed the German border we had a number of 10,000 American aircraft and were assigned exclusively to the protection of military government and civil affairs. — Major General...

The most astonishing thing about the industrial and industrial situation in Great Britain is that, while its leaders unions have never had such power and prestige in the country as a whole, they appear never to have been...

According to recent plans, the population of the island will be divided into three main groups. This division will be based on the basis of the number of...

...

...

...

By comparison with persons... equal opportunity... Socialism is a doctrine... The temperance... will swing... against... faith and... as well as searching argument and sound proposals with a credo as well as a programme. National Conservatives and sooner than it thinks, it will be the party of the future. — Mr. S. D. Garvin.

Stalin is not popularly thought of in Russia as a capricious tyrant, as some critics abroad imagine. He seems to be just an average man in most of his habits and ideas. His very portality and his humble bright appeal to many Russians, who paradoxically seem to revere him as a superman. He has never made any claims to messianic wisdom, and there are many indications that he defers to the judgment of scientists and technical experts. — Mr. Edgar Snow.

Did the War Office... Bomber... planes from General... and Air Chief Marshal... until February 1945... such an... Admiral Sir Phillips was forced to... of Wales... the... of the...

...

...



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Parliament

A Pointer for East Africa?

New Council for West Africa

POSSIBLE POINTERS to developments in East Africa may be found in the announcement that last week by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that a West African Council is to be constituted under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State and with the Governors of the four Colonies as members.

In the view of the speaker of this decision for East Africa, we quote the full record from Hansard.

In reply to Colonel Oliver Stanley, who asked for a statement on future arrangements for consultation and co-ordination between the West African Governments subsequent upon the disintegration of the post of Minister Resident.

The Hon. Mr. George Hall said: "It has been decided to establish a West African Council of which the Secretary of State for the Colonies will be Chairman and the Governors members. A senior civil servant from the United Kingdom will be appointed as Chief Secretary of the Council, the headquarters of which will be in the Gold Coast. I hope that the first meeting of the Council will take place in January next. I am circulating a fuller statement with the Official Report."

Colonel Stanley: "May I ask whether, roughly, the plan that which was proposed in the last Government? Mr. Hall: "Yes, sir, exactly the plan is that which was put forward by the Coalition Government. The Secretary of State will be the prospective Council Secretary to meet during the year."

Improve Consultation and Co-ordination

The circulated statement reads: "The important work which lies ahead of the West African Governments in many respects is primarily in those of social and economic development. It is essential that adequate means exist for consultation and co-ordination on all matters of common interest and mutual concern, and that co-ordination has been given by the Secretary of State in this office."

During the past few years the necessary co-ordination in connection with wartime problems has been achieved under the Minister Resident in West Africa. This appointment was instituted in 1943 at a time when new and urgent demands were continuously being made on the resources and the production of the Colonies for the war effort. Circumstances have demanded many essential co-ordinations. It is a Minister of Cabinet rank that these matters be referred to the Department, who could give authoritative decisions on priorities in relation to the competing demands of Service and Supply Departments in the United Kingdom."

The position has now materially changed, and co-ordination, while still essential, is required not primarily between the demands of Cabinet and other Departments on the resources of the West African Colonies but between the policies and activities of the Colonial Governments themselves. Decisions on these matters fall wholly within the sphere of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and it is his responsibility to bring decisions on these matters to the attention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Minister Resident in West Africa."

Shortly after the meeting West African Governors' Conference in London, the aims and objectives of this Council were discussed and a preliminary arrangement was made from time to time for the Council to meet several Colonies, and that the Secretary of State would be invited to attend. It was not provided that the Secretary of State's participation in this Conference, which would be held in London, would not altogether be considered essential, but it was regarded as essential that the Secretary of State should be consulted on all matters of importance and that decisions should be taken by the Council as early as possible and without delay."

It is proposed to establish a West African Council of which the Secretary of State will himself be Chairman and the Governors members. With the development of communications it is hoped that the Secretary of State will be able to preside in person over meetings of the Council from time to time, but normally his place would be taken by the Minister Resident Under Secretary of State. The Council will

be chaired with a permanent secretary and the Chief Secretary will be a senior civil servant from the United Kingdom. The Council's headquarters will be in the Gold Coast.

It is not contemplated that the members of the Council should be appointed from the West African Colonies. The appointed members of the West African Council would be invited for their views on matters of common interest to be discussed which would be of mutual benefit to their advice was desired.

It is intended that apart from the Council's meetings with the Colonial Office, the Council should meet on matters of common interest with the Government. The Council's headquarters will be in the Gold Coast, and it is intended that the Council should be able to visit the Gold Coast, as well as the other Colonies, from time to time.

It is pointed out that the cost of the West African Council should be met from United Kingdom funds, and that the Council should be able to approve the necessary expenditure on the same date as the Secretary of State. The Council's headquarters will be in the Gold Coast, and it is intended that the Council should be able to visit the Gold Coast, as well as the other Colonies, from time to time.

Political Situation in Kenya

Mr. Cahagan asked the Minister if he would make a statement on events in Kenya following the murder of the late Minister, what plans were being envisaged for the reform of the Native Parliament, and what steps were being taken to reabsorb the civilian life the thousands of African soldiers now to be demobilized.

Mr. George Hall: "The Minister of Finance has been appointed to succeed the late Prime Minister. No further information has been reported. One might be suspected of having caused the death of the late Minister, but it is necessary to be persons as a security measure, and the further action to be taken with respect to these persons is under consideration."

With regard to the second part of the question, the Government have recently passed legislation providing for the election of representatives to the Legislative Council. The Government are providing for technical training and for training agricultural and industrial staff and teachers are being expanded. The Government are providing for the needs of demobilized soldiers. The Government are providing for the needs of demobilized soldiers. The Government are providing for the needs of demobilized soldiers."

Mr. Cahagan asked whether the system of forced labour for private enterprise in Africa would be abandoned now that the war was over.

Mr. George Hall: "I am already in consultation with the Government on this question, and am not yet in a position to make a statement. The Government concerned and I are anxious to bring the system of forced labour to an end with the least possible delay as possible."

Africans on Legislative Councils

Major Wilkes asked whether it was intended to extend the representation of Africans by Africans in the Legislative Councils of Kenya and Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Hall: "It is the general policy of His Majesty's Government to provide for the increasing representation of Africans by Africans in the Legislative Councils of the East and Central African Territories. I hope to have the opportunity of discussing the position in Kenya, where there is already one African member, with the Governor during his forthcoming visit to this country."

The position in Northern Rhodesia is that Provincial African Councils have been set up and are making progress. When these have had sufficient experience, an African Central Council will be assembled consisting of delegates from the Provincial Councils, and it is the intention that African members from this Central Council should in due course sit on the Legislative Council to represent African interests. At present African interests are represented by European members, the number of whom has recently been increased from one to three. I will write to the hon. Member to explain the position in Northern Rhodesia more fully."

Mr. Cahagan asked the Minister of War Transport for what reason he sanctioned the use of shipping space from East Africa for the transport of a live elephant and a large consignment of animals to the London Zoo, in view of the great shortage of shipping for repatriation and importation of food.

(Continued on page 208)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Finding the True Balance

In Social and Economic Betterment

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—Major Broadbent-Burnham in his recent letter in your columns stresses a little too much, I think, the provision and expenditure of money as being the actual test of success in development.

The true test of whether the money available is laid out whether a true balance between social and economic progress is maintained, and whether and how the needs of all races, of all sexes, and of all ages are to be met, is the expenditure.

We now know that Mussolini authorized the rapid expenditure of nearly £150 millions on the development of his East African conquests. It is reasonable to ask whether this outlay was wisely spent, and what benefit accrued to all races under Italian domination and if a true balance was maintained between social and economic advances to the advantage of all. Magnificent roads, pretentious buildings, and material progress by the dominant race will not necessarily earn or retain the good will and loyalty of the indigenous population for long.

From now onwards the aim for our Colonial Empire should be thoughtful and bold planning, rapid but economical expansion, and the maintenance of a true balance between social and economic betterment for the benefit of all races. Over the next 10 years the British taxpayer will be called upon to find £120 millions for this purpose, and it will take us all our time and call for the best brains in administrative and industrial life; this money is to be properly laid out and wisely spent, and the welfare of the 30-million people living in our Colonies is to progress in both the directions desired.

Yours faithfully,
G. J. SCOVELL

Treasury Control of Colonies

How Uganda Became the Handicap

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—Colonial Treasurer's letter concerning Colonial Governments does not do justice to the positive achievements of some territories even under the restrictions of Treasury control.

Uganda in the letter of September 27 has apparently overlooked Uganda, which affords a conspicuous example, and in which he served with such distinction. When I went there in 1912 the Protectorate was receiving from Imperial funds a grant-in-aid of revenue of £57,000. The Protectorate was then bound by a balance between the half and half principle. Under this principle originated by the British Treasury, half of the estimated increase of revenue for the year was deducted to the reduction of the grant-in-aid, and half to meet its increase of expenditure of this amount on the gross authorized expenditure for the preceding year. It was never devised to strangle a

territory, but to give it a severe handicap, and by 1920 the effect on the economy, and with every increase of revenue, was all the more to the development of the territory. It was only assisted by the Natives, whose production was secured in 1915-16, and during the next 10 years Uganda had built up a surplus revenue of £1,250,000, while the export of cotton had risen from nine tons in 1914-5, valued at £226, to 20,000 tons of 40 lb each, valued at several millions sterling.

I think I am correct in stating that, with the exception of India, Uganda has for many years been the largest cotton producing country in the British Empire.

I certainly regard this as an epoch-making achievement, perhaps without parallel in the history of our Colonial development.

Ross-on-Wye
Herefordshire
Yours faithfully,
E. B. JAMES

Advice on African Labour

Two Books Which Should Be Read

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—I read with interest the article on African Labour in your issue of 12th September. I am a retired Civil Servant and have spent 20 years in East Africa and Rhodesia, and I am sure that the vast majority of settlers in both territories would be in favour of any improvement in the position of the African labourer on any kind of settlement.

The two books which I would recommend to be read by all those who are interested in the African labourer are 'The African Labourer' by J. O. O'Connell, published by the Oxford University Press, and 'The African Labourer' by the African Labourer's Union, published by the African Labourer's Union, 10, St. James's Place, London, W.C.2. Both books are available from the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam. The two books which should be read by all thinking of settling in East Africa.

Yours faithfully,
P. DE V. ALLEN
(Mr. Allen was formerly Labour Commissioner in Kenya.)

Bado Kidogo

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—In connexion with my recent letter about temporary increases of pensions for retired Kenya Government officials, you may be interested to learn that, although our representations reached Nairobi in March last, a telegraphic reminder was received in a cable reply that the matter is still under the consideration of the East African Government.

Yours faithfully,
G. BERRY LEWIS,
Hon. Secretary,
Kenya Government Pensioners' Association
Bournemouth

Dr. Taylor Dean's Attack

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—I beg leave to convey to you the kindest congratulations of the Electors' Union on your leader in your issue of August 23 on the subject of responsible and all-informed attacks on white settlements in Kenya countering Dr. John Taylor's 'Dean's' article in the British Weekly.

Yours faithfully,
H. IZARD,
Executive Officer,
Electors' Union of Kenya
Nairobi
Kenya Colony

POINTS FROM LETTERS

The Crowning Crested Cobra

The African Natives are nonreliable witnesses on biological subjects, and their descriptions of the alleged crowning crested cobra have been as varied as the different Native names given to the creature. In my opinion this reputed unclassified snake can be relegated to the same category as the alleged 'Nandi bear,' now proved to be no other than the common spotted hyena.

each year, that a member of the staff of Indiana shall be nominated by the master...

Lord de Saxe-Lexington, the Chairman of the Council, has worked very hard to make this scheme a success...

Association Contributing £20,000

Mr. HOWLAND, the Chief Scout, writes: "I am glad to hear that Mr. Whitehead left for the continent...

of the Rhodesia Memorial College. It is a great opportunity this year to help the Rhodesia Memorial College...

You give a great welcome to all men in the Services who live among you...

We hope to find you and yours good, happy and successful. How happy you will be with the best of all things...

I look forward to visiting you and them before long to thank you for all you have done and are doing for our Scouts...

Books about Rhodesia are now available from Rhodesia House, 51 Strand, London, W.C.2...

Present Plan for 100 Children

Recent arrangements for a Rhodesia House for children and young people in the College have been prepared...

The General Council consists of

- Lady Freemantle (Vice-Chairman), Sir James Mackenzie, Sir Herbert Baker, Sir Alfred Best, Sir John Ligonier, Colonel J. B. Dray, Sir Harry Brittain, Sir John Milbank, Air Vice Marshal Sir...

Mr. Gordon has been appointed secretary of the Fairbridge Farm Schools

You have been asked under the heading British Share in Fairbridge to assist the public for substantial funds to create the United Kingdom organization of the projected Rhodesia Fairbridge Memorial College...

(The Government has not yet decided on the work they have pursued in Rhodesia and it is now to be made known...

Misconception Corrected

The Fairbridge Schools (Incorporated) have long drawn the attention of the public to the social conditions and the need for a better education...

The ungenerous and inaccurate statement is unfortunate. The members of the General Council given above are adequate to guarantee that the new Rhodesian venture is in good hands...

World Education Council, identify himself with the children and an eminent psychologist...

The scheme deserves the strongest possible support. Donations and suggestions should be sent to the College, Rhodesia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

The Kabaka at Cambridge

The diary of the Daily Telegraph writes a few days ago...

King's birthday party in the afternoon. The Kabaka will be in Cambridge for a long and kind stay...

The Kabaka has been a member of the ruling house of Uganda since 1900. He is a very young man...

The Kabaka has been a member of the ruling house of Uganda since 1900. He is a very young man...

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The Kabaka has been a member of the ruling house of Uganda since 1900. He is a very young man...

The Cabinet of the Federal Chamber of Commerce has passed the following resolution and sent it to the Prime Minister and other members of the Government.

That the Cabinet of the Federal Chamber of Commerce while fully recognizing the Government in their endeavours to improve relations with the United States Government as to the future supply of American goods and raw materials has been deeply disappointed in the success of the operations of the district committee for the supply of goods on the opinion that if the Government of Rhodesia, within the Empire, should not be satisfied with the present position of the world market, it should only in the event of a serious and sustained expansion under such conditions as to make it impossible to secure payment in full for the exports with all the risks.

On Sunday last the industrial correspondent of the Standard in his paper writes in no way, but in fact, with the following:

It is a fact that the Government of Rhodesia has been unable to secure the necessary supply of secondary materials for their new industries. The quantity of minerals available in the country is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the new industries. It is a fact that the Government of Rhodesia has been unable to secure the necessary supply of secondary materials for their new industries.

Much interest has been shown in the proposal to locate the College of Agriculture in the Southern Rhodesia. It is a fact that the Government of Rhodesia has been unable to secure the necessary supply of secondary materials for their new industries. It is a fact that the Government of Rhodesia has been unable to secure the necessary supply of secondary materials for their new industries.

acquire manipulative dexterity and perform useful work with simple equipment. Indeed, a great deal of the funds for native study carried out in Rhodesia with the time factor has had a useful bearing on the increased utilization of Native labour.

Coincidentally, as sulphates wages begin to be earned, a possible outlet for primary produce is created. The consumption of sugar was increased from 3,000 to 27,000 tons a year in Rhodesia alone by the rise in the nutritional standard of the working Native population. The success of merging of the Rhodesian economy with the economic of a popular market is a matter of great importance. These various factors, for instance, will be likely to be inserted in the course of time, the most important people are the people who are engaged in the work with native labour. It is a fact that the Government of Rhodesia has been unable to secure the necessary supply of secondary materials for their new industries.

The fact that a large proportion of the population of Rhodesia is engaged in the work with native labour is a matter of great importance. It is a fact that the Government of Rhodesia has been unable to secure the necessary supply of secondary materials for their new industries. It is a fact that the Government of Rhodesia has been unable to secure the necessary supply of secondary materials for their new industries.

Child Settlers for Southern Rhodesia

Fairbridge Scheme to Provide Professional and Commercial Men

NEWS ABOUT THE RHODESIA FAIRBRIDGE MEMORIAL COLLEGE was given in the Standard on Saturday last by Mr. A. W. German, Member of the General Council of the College.

He said that the scheme was to provide for the settlement of children and would have implied the idea of child immigration to Rhodesia had Rhodesia been ready at that time. His greatest ambition will be to reach a point where he can be extremely proud if he could have seen the children not only carrying out his fondest dreams, but going still further. It is a fact that the Government of Rhodesia has been unable to secure the necessary supply of secondary materials for their new industries.

The General Council in this country are to find children of the highest possible intellectual and physical type to be sent to you to be educated up to primary stage in the College at Indiana. They will be children who are orphans, who are members of large families in Great Britain, and who can't take advantage of scholarships or other facilities for an advanced secondary education on account of the financial circumstances of their parents.

After education up to primary stage at the College, they will be educated with your own children in the most suitable secondary schools in the locality, to become good Rhodesians familiar with local conditions, and in due course fill your urgent requirements in the commercial and professional fields.

It is a fact that the Government of Rhodesia has been unable to secure the necessary supply of secondary materials for their new industries. It is a fact that the Government of Rhodesia has been unable to secure the necessary supply of secondary materials for their new industries.

It will be the duty of the Council here to finance the administration of the College at Indiana, which will find and send out suitable children and those who are to care for them.

house, clothe and maintain them until they arrive in Rhodesia. The first suggestion of the scheme was first suggested in 1911. It was intended that the children should be sent to the College at Indiana, to be educated up to primary stage in the College at Indiana. They will be children who are orphans, who are members of large families in Great Britain, and who can't take advantage of scholarships or other facilities for an advanced secondary education on account of the financial circumstances of their parents.

Secondly, the children will be sent to the College at Indiana, to be educated up to primary stage in the College at Indiana. They will be children who are orphans, who are members of large families in Great Britain, and who can't take advantage of scholarships or other facilities for an advanced secondary education on account of the financial circumstances of their parents.

In this new scheme we have the greatest immigration scheme that Rhodesia has undertaken since the day of the Pioneers. It is a fact that the Government of Rhodesia has been unable to secure the necessary supply of secondary materials for their new industries.

I saw the children who have been the heroes of our Executive Council. It is a fact that the Government of Rhodesia has been unable to secure the necessary supply of secondary materials for their new industries. It is a fact that the Government of Rhodesia has been unable to secure the necessary supply of secondary materials for their new industries.

Maintenance of Imperial Preference

Duty to Service Settlers,

MR. S. MANTGAN O'KEEFE, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, wrote pointedly to *The Times* last Thursday against surrender to the American demand for the drastic reduction, and preferably the abolition, of Imperial preference. He said:

We in Southern Rhodesia anxiously await the result of the discussions in Washington, where it is understood the question of the continuance of Imperial preference is at stake. In the meantime, I would seek the courtesy of your columns to put my country's point of view before your readers.

We know that while the United States of America particularly desires Imperial preference on tobacco to be drastically reduced, if not abolished, the question of its continuance is of vital importance to us. Alone in the Empire countries, with the exception of Nyasaland, our agricultural economy is based on the export of tobacco, which in value comes only second to our export of gold.

Analogous to Subsidies Paid by United States

Within this century and through vicissitudes, slumps, economic blizzards, and depressions we in Southern Rhodesia have struggled to our present position of being able to sell in 1945 about 46,000,000 lb. of good cigarette and pipe tobaccos. We have the acreage and knowledge to expand that production enormously, and this we urgently want to do in order to help in settling our returning Service men, and thereafter attract many more white settlers to our pleasant land. But to do this we must have some confidence in the future of our markets and the price we may receive for our products.

We know that at the present time, and for a year or two more, we can sell every pound of tobacco we produce, until the world shortage has been made good, but it is expensive to clear extra land and erect the necessary buildings for the expansion of our tobacco crop, and we would be reckless gambling to do so with no reasonable future beyond a year or two. The returning Service personnel and the future settlers will be entering this industry at a time of high costs in labour, land, and machinery, and every other commodity, and unless they can count on the present very modest shelter of Imperial preference on tobacco for some years more, inevitably hardship and frustration will be the fate of many, and our greatly wished for expansion of our white population will be retarded for a long period.

We believe our preference to be a family affair, provided by the parent while we youngsters in our feet, pocket-money in fact, and easily imposable subsidies provided by the United States for its own products. So we earnestly hope we may share with our weekly sixpence and not find suddenly that it has been allocated to our cousins.

Reduction Would Be Detrimental to Native Interests

MR. S. G. MURRAY, London representative of the Government of Nyasaland, emphasized that interference with Imperial preference would be seriously detrimental to Native interests. He wrote:

In Nyasaland our problem is to supply a Native and Nyasaland was the first Empire country to export tobacco to the United Kingdom, 80 years ago. Today it is for the most part a Native industry, and there are 200,000 peasant growers of Kenyan-type tobacco who produce over 20,000,000 lb. of leaf a year. In addition, there are over 30,000 Native soldiers, who have served overseas and will want to grow tobacco when they are demobilized.

If America is insisting for the removal of the preference, it is obvious that we hope that their own tobaccos will find a market in this country. A loss or even a serious diminution of the tobacco exports of Nyasaland would leave the African

grower with no alternative crops. It is not only the labour and not tobacco. The loss of the tobacco industry, which we are all trying to expand, is not only a serious repercussion on Native life, but would in a large measure render nugatory all the carefully devised plans for the development and education under the Colonial Development Act.

It would be a waste and a disaster if the careful work of years carried out by the Native Tobacco Board, and its members, were placed in jeopardy by the abolition of the preference just at the time when it is generally considered that this careful work has produced a product which now holds its own quality in competition for

Representations by Empire Tobacco Federation

THE TOBACCO FEDERATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE has made representations to the Government against the reduction of the existing Imperial preference on tobacco.

Colonel Charles Ponsonby, M.P., Chairman of the Federation, has written to the Foreign Office:

The success achieved by tobacco growers in the Empire was made possible by Imperial preference. In 1920 the total leaf retained for consumption in the United Kingdom was 2,055,000 lb. By 1939 the proportion of Empire tobacco was 8.95%. By 1939 the proportion was 25%. In 1942-43, owing to special circumstances, it rose to 32.75%, but in 1944-45 it had fallen below 20%.

The amount of the preference margin in 1920 was 1s. 6d. per lb. The original preference margin amounted to 16% of the leaf duty; in 1935 this was reduced to 25%, but by 1943, in consequence of the heavy increases in the duty on tobacco and the reduction of 6d. per lb. in the preferential margin, the margin had been whittled down to 1.35%.

The following figures clearly indicate the effect by preference on the growth of the Empire tobacco industry:

	1920	1931	1938
lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Total leaf retained for consumption in U.K.	137,398,000	137,398,000	60,379,000
of which Empire	12,225,000	18,880,000	12,225,000
Empire Proportion	8.95%	18.8%	20.17%

Proportion of Empire Leaf the Yardstick

The proportion of Empire leaf in the yardstick for the prosperity of the Empire tobacco growing industry, and even the 1938 proportion of 24% should be regarded as falling short of the share that Empire growers might reasonably expect to enjoy. With the assistance of a British Government solicitous for the welfare of the Dominions and Colonies, and with the good will and co-operation of British tobacco manufacturers, large expansion of the area under tobacco would be possible and profitable to Great Britain as well as to the countries of origin.

In Southern Rhodesia at the beginning of the war, about one-sixth of the European male population and some 25,000 Natives were engaged in tobacco growing. The chief export of Nyasaland is tobacco. In Northern Rhodesia amongst agricultural products tobacco is second only to maize. In these countries the establishment of tobacco cultivation has been achieved only by hard work and the judicious use of limited capitals and tobacco has brought a modest prosperity to the growers and a welcome improvement to the living standard of the Africans. It is essentially an Empire product that ought to receive encouragement and support.

Present prices are satisfactory and the immediate outlook is fair. The Federation, however, is concerned with the long-term outlook. It is convinced that any further reduction of the margin of preference would be disastrous. In view of the very small percentage of the preferential margin now borne to the whole levy, there is a strong case for an increase in the existing preference. The arguments in favour of such an increase are strengthened by the necessity of conserving our dollar exchange resources for essential imports.

Their submission has insisted in asking that you should give urgent consideration to the position, and hopes that you will be able to give an assurance that: (1) The existing preference will be maintained if not increased and (2) that, in view of prospective trade negotiations with other Powers, ex-empire representatives of the Empire tobacco growers, principally interested will be fully consulted in good time to enable their views to be obtained before any final action is taken.

... last complete pre-war year.

with trade with British Somali-land and the Berber branch of the Mijertein and the Dolba-bera, who turn north and east, and always remaining in contact with the Ethio-
 Any goods known to be going round the country
 is sent to the British officials in British Somali-land who
 shall be in line with the Somali and appreci-
 ation of the realities would hesitate to say that they
 are a very excitable and
 people, who will believe the most fantastic

Rumours

For example, when small-pox broke out in Hargeisa, the Government made comprehensive arrange-
 ments for vaccination. There was an immediate out-
 burst of rumour. Why? Because the
 had been circulated that vaccination was a ruse
 to get their women, so that their women could be
 given to East African skari. There were demonstra-
 tions and some disorders. Miss Pankhurst would
 have said that, coming from so many sources,
 it was a real rumour (Somaliland), the rumour needed
 searching into. The district officer knew bet-
 ter. He knew his people, sent for the akils (tribal
 representatives) and told them that he himself
 was going to be vaccinated that afternoon, and that the
 medicine required 4 days to take effect. The akils
 asked if it was the same time or not, just as they
 pleased him in two weeks all of them were to accom-
 pany him on a visit to each of the small-pox cases
 in the isolation hospital. The akils duty came to be
 treated and the disturbance dissolved.

Rumours are usually started by wada-
 ys, who, by learning certain pas-
 sages of the Koran by heart and specializing in the out-
 ward recitations of the Muhammadan faith, claim the
 authority of their motifs and broken. They seek to
 support their position by a claim to wisdom, which is
 often demonstrated by rumours such as the above. In-
 deed, one of the objects of the new educational schemes,
 in which emphasis is placed on Arabic for the first two
 years, is to increase the number of Somalis who can
 read the Koran for themselves, and will not be
 of the world.

Crime and Punishment

Somali ideas of crime and punishment are different
 from those of the white man. A Somali complained that he
 had worked for the Government for 12 years and then
 was discharged from his regular job without pension or
 gratuity. He complained that the man had
 worked for 18 years for serious crime. He
 complained that punishment had been brought to have
 a pension since he had worked for the Government for

Another Somali came to my attention in prison
 in the district office for the act of attacking a
 white man with a knife. When discharged from
 hospital he quite naturally applied to the district officer
 for his reward gratuity.

People who do not know the mentality of the Somali
 are evidently often misled about them, especially
 as they have to rely on the interpreters they
 bring with them, who could scarcely be called disinter-
 ested. They know exactly what the visitor wants to

hear, and Africa's courtesy demands that he shall not
 be disappointed. Strangers, if they avoid recourse to
 officials, cannot possibly know whether those intro-
 duced to them as important men, chiefs and so on, have
 any local standing at all. It would be interesting to
 know, for instance, much more about the thousands of
 Somali who, Miss Pankhurst reports, selected an Ethio-
 pian as their representative. In these circumstances,
 incidentally, it would be quite easy for any *wadaid*
 to pretend to be a sultan.

Some of the witnesses told the visitor that British
 forces were stationed round wells to prevent the Somali-
 from getting water—ostensibly in order to compel
 them to give up their arms. This no doubt refers to
 the very necessary disarming of the Ogaden, which was
 effected by sending armed parties to the wells. That
 was the only practical and economical way of carrying
 out the operation.

If the necessity for disarming the Somali is ques-
 tioned (the British Somali wife disarmed before the
 outbreak of war), the following two incidents should
 prove it. In 1910, when the British were withdrawing
 to Berbera, they left rifles and ammunition with the
 tribes so that they could protect themselves from the
 Mad Mullah and his men. No sooner had the British
 left than the tribes started to use these arms in inter-
 tribal warfare amongst themselves, and during the
 concentration on the coast the population was
 decimated by tribal wars. Again, when the British
 entered the Mijertein in 1941, the British soldiers
 and ammunition on a lavish scale to their Somali
 used them for raids against the unarmed British troops.
 The Somaliland Camel Corps had to conduct a cam-
 paign to recover the looted stock.

Mention of Somali being killed at Daghaur will
 remind those who were there at the time that there
 more than one operation in that area between the British
 forces and bandits from the west.

Complicated Question of Boundaries

The question of boundaries is most complicated,
 administrative boundaries marked on a map have
 nothing to do with the grazing areas; the rights to
 are known only by comparatively few local officials
 who have been in a position to study the matter from
 all angles. The visitor cannot hope to be
 able to give any helpful advice on so intricate a

Only in one instance is an officer mentioned by
 Captain Smith. Can this refer to the Captain Smith
 who was for some years a missionary in Ethiopia and
 whose knowledge of the country and its people is out-
 standing?

Britain is of all nations the most critical of her own
 people. She was the pioneer of free speech, and now
 has barely finished fighting a war in which free speech
 and the freedom of the Press were among the points at
 issue, but any form of freedom postulates responsi-
 bility if it is not to become licence or worse. The very
 fact that authors may write and publishers print with-
 out interference from Government, should cause both
 parties to see that the privilege is not abused, and do
 their utmost to verify facts. And since it is a national
 privilege, the duty is the more binding if the criticisms
 concern the very nation by which the freedom has been
 given.

Miss Pankhurst's accusations against British
 officers are not of errors of policy, of inefficiency, of
 misjudgment, or anything of that sort. They are
 charges of disgraceful conduct and of serious crimes.
 Being officials, the accused cannot themselves reply to
 attacks in the Press through the same channels, but the
 writer, who has recently returned to England after ser-
 vice in Somaliland, can declare that the state of the
 country as a whole is a credit to this country and to our
 officials, and not the discredit alleged by Miss Pan-
 khurst.

...and without fear of... the War... Office, and an... Rhodesia and East... those which... years ago... is not... military prob... on obtrud... fault of... does not... Government, even... production and... Africa... could then be offered than... Africa... is, indeed, reasonable... that such... at any... We... that at... troops would be... Kenya after the

war, and that an African division would be provided by an increased establishment of the King's African Rifles, the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, and the necessary ancillary units. Empire needs and commitments in the naval, military and aerial spheres must call for early definition, and then these matters (including the question of a permanent, but much reduced, air training scheme in Southern Rhodesia) will come under examination. A further proposal is that troops enlisted in the United Kingdom should be flown to Africa one year for some months of training, in another year to Canada, and at another time to some different part of the Commonwealth, thus creating a travelled citizenry with practical knowledge of the Overseas Empire in some part of which many might decide to settle on their return to civilian life. If that should be one result of the development of orthodox weapons, it would be warmly welcomed in the Dominions and Colonies.

British Officers Charged with Serious Crimes

An Examination of Miss Pankhurst's Allegations

THAT BRITISH OFFICERS HAVE SHOT SOMALIS out of hand without apparent reason, forced unwilling chiefs to sign documents, "under duress" tied prisoners to logs, and dragged them behind until they died, threatened to throw their bodies to the dogs, and posted British troops at wells in order to prevent Somalis from drawing water—these are among the allegations made against the British administration in an article by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst in her weekly publication, *New Times and Ethiopia News*.

She describes how she collected the stories in the Jigjiga area, but, despite the great prominence which she has given to them, appears to have some misgivings about their accuracy, for she writes: "however improbable any one or two of these reports might appear, their cumulative effect, coming as they have done to me spontaneously from many sources, is most serious." She calls for "searching investigation."

Now by far the quickest and most searching investigation could have been made on the spot by Miss Pankhurst herself. Did she talk up these matters with the British administration? There is nothing to suggest that that very obvious course was followed, and to judge from the above quotations and other passages, it was not. What can be her reasons for neglecting so natural and straightforward a course of action?

If the suggestion is the extravagant one that she feared that to lay the complaints before the local authorities would lead to further atrocities by way of reprisals on the men who had made the statements, how is it to be supposed that evidence which it was deemed to be unsafe to bring to the ears of district officers can be published in a new paper without a similar danger arising? The writers would of course have very good reason to wish that their tales should not be taken where they could be promptly disproved, and a pretended fear of reprisals would be quite a good excuse for persuading Miss Pankhurst not to give the administrative officers the chance of knowing what she had said about them behind their backs. But the people have a right of knowing.

Not is Miss Pankhurst any happier when she seeks

Pankhurst's Allegations

to produce tangible evidence. In a later issue she has reproduced—as a "tell-tale document"—what appears to be a perfectly honest chit signed by a military officer stating specifically what animals he has requisitioned and stating that they have not been paid for. It should not be necessary to point out that it is often essential to requisition food in the field, and that military forces cannot burden themselves with large sums of cash. Had the officer been dishonest, he would not have given such a paper. There is certainly nothing to show that the document has been presented to the authorities for payment and that payment had been refused. Yet it is called a "tell-tale document," as though to impugn its honesty.

Ethiopians and the Somali

Ethiopia would doubtless like to control as much Somali territory as possible, but there is no evidence even in Miss Pankhurst's writings that the bulk of Somalis would prefer Ethiopian administration to British. That is not to say that there may not be a few malcontents ready to make trouble, and perhaps with an interest in doing so. In that sort of country and among that kind of people any form of government will have its enemies. British administration, for example, is bound to be unpopular among those who look on land as an investment, and whose methods of tax collection are scarcely distinguishable from banditry.

The ruling Amhara conquered the Tigrean, Shoa, and some Somali country (not to speak of the Galla) by outright aggression. They would like to get more territory, but they dislike the Somalis as much as the Somalis dislike them. In 1942 the return of Ethiopian rule to the Tigrean was resisted by the Somalis, and the British political officer in Jigjiga had to threaten the use of British force to ensure their taking over. The Ogaden was never occupied by the Ethiopians, and the Anglo-Ethiopian Boundary Commission periodically a tax collecting expedition caused to visit the country, but no attempt was ever made to administer that part, even to disarm it. Certain chiefs kept a form of peace, getting a percentage of the tax

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE ATOMIC BOMB and other recent scientific developments in offensive weapons obviously complicate the whole question of Empire defence, so much so that the statements of highly placed experts show the most striking diversities of view. Where leading scientists and professional military students differ so greatly, even though they have access to important secrets which are naturally withheld from general knowledge, it is clearly impossible for the uninitiated to form a reasoned judgement. Yet the issues affect the whole British world in many ways. For instance, serious writers contend that apart from the harnessing of atomic energy, the progress in flying bombs has already completely destroyed the historic role of Empire defence played by such Colonies as Gibraltar and Malta. In the war which has just ended they were vital for our survival. Today they are said to be obsolete. Be that as it may, our Power appears to regard armies as unnecessary, and unless the world progresses to the point of universal disarmament, and one international police force for the British Empire can be formed, the representation of protection. Indeed, if it had been possible after the Treaty of Versailles to travel so fast in that direction, and so far in advance of other

countries, there might have been no export of the machinations of the swashbuckling General.

The United Kingdom is now recognized as insuitable and too small for the training of even modern armies and air fleets. The immense expansion of the Royal Air Force could not have been achieved but for the great air-training scheme in the Overseas Empire, especially in Canada and Southern Rhodesia where, in splendid flying conditions, pilots and air crews could qualify away from the menace of enemy attack. As tank production increased, the lack of space in Great Britain might well have compelled the like creation of great training areas on the oceans and again Africa would have demanded recognition, if only because of its so wide and sparsely inhabited areas and climates similar to those in which our troops would have to fight in the Far East. As our readers know, East Africa was an important training ground not only for the campaigns in East Africa and Madagascar but for those in Burma, Malaya, and elsewhere. It developed a great air base, and it may now be recalled that training at the large air station near Nairobi was the source of some hundred flying officers in the same four to five

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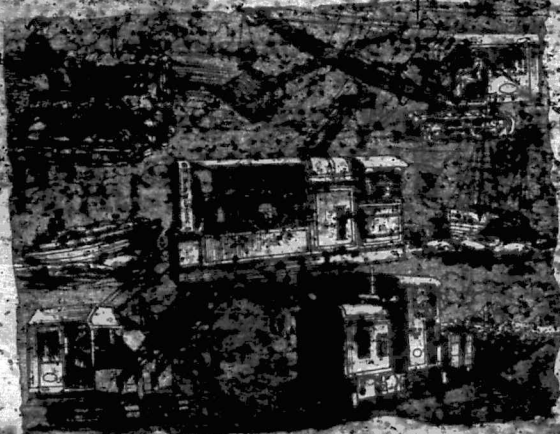
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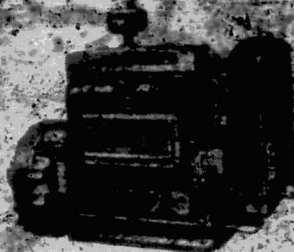
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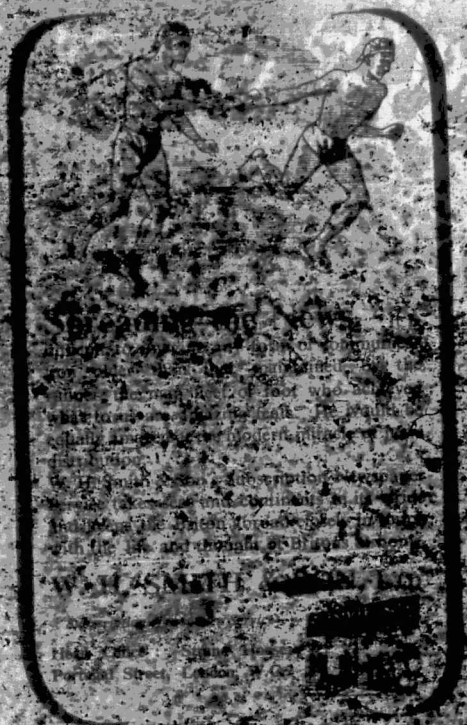
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The area of the country is about 150,000 square miles, containing a population of approximately 1,500,000.

Southern Rhodesia has valuable mineral deposits, principally gold, asbestos, coal and chrome. The principal crops are maize and tobacco; citrus fruit also is grown on a large scale. The average annual value of the external trade for the years 1935/36 was approximately £20,000,000.

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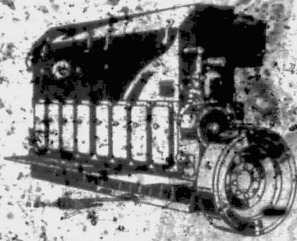
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MINING

Rosterman Gold Mine

Profit of £35,773 for 1914

ROSTERMAN GOLD MINES LTD., report that in the year ended December 31, 1914, there was a profit of £35,773, against £29,989 in the previous year. Gold was recovered to the value of £126,796 (£133,490), on which royalties were paid in the Colony of £2,521 (£2,451). Development and shaft-sinking cost £14,939 (£14,220), sinking £30,174 (£28,937), treatment £20,761 (£24,120), and liquidation and general expenditure in Kenya £17,130 (£15,960), an interim dividend of 3½% and a final dividend of 1½% in both cases less income tax at 5% in the 2½% together amount to £19,233 against a total distribution in the previous year of £23,923. The balance forward is then £1,027 (£1,532).

During the year 47,800 tons of ore were treated for a return of 16,832 fine oz. gold, as compared with the recovery of 16,900 from 38,780 tons milled in 1914.

The directors are Messrs. G. J. Nettelfeld (Chairman), Ian Anderson, G. J. Forbes-Manning, E. C. Bastlie, W. A. Macleod, and Captain W. T. Nettelfeld, Captain Moering and Mr. Macleod offer themselves for re-election at the annual meeting to be held in London tomorrow. The secretary is Mr. G. Anderson.

The full text of the Chairman's statement appears elsewhere in this issue.

Company Progress Reports

16,500 tons of ore milled in September yielded 5,000 fine oz. gold, and a mine profit of £5,614.

Consolidated mines was a working profit in 1914 of £23,089 from the treatment of 35,000 tons of ore, yielding 3,657 oz. gold.

East Rhodesian—8,000 tons treated in the Rhodesian in September yielded gold to the value of £2,352 and a mine profit of £776.

Phoenix—20,000 tons of ore treated in September yielded 6,000 fine oz. gold and a working profit of £12,425. In the Phoenix mine driving on the 13th level for 14 ft. averaged 30 ft. of strata on the 16th level showed 24 ft. of strata. In the Globe mine 80 ft. of driving on the 4th level yielded 18 dwt. and 16 lb. elsewhere on the same level.

Gold Area—566,325 tons of ore treated in the year on the 30" belt yielded 14,751 fine oz. gold, at an average (before depreciation) of 34.656 per ton. Owing to labour shortage, milling operations averaged only 182 tons per day throughout the year, compared with 231 tons in the previous year.

Development at the Goka, Ridge B, and Maye Mines totalled 4,777 ft. Ore reserves at the end of the year amounted to 1,392,208 tons averaging 4.16 dwt. per ton.

Over the past 1,358,798 tons averaging 4.2 dwt. a year earlier, the present capacity of the mill is 500 tons per day and the plant will be increased to that figure as sufficient labour becomes available. Orders for additional plant to increase the capacity to 1,000 tons per day have been placed, but operations on this scale will depend on delivery dates and labour supply.

News of Our Advertisers

Messrs. Braithwaite and Co. (Engineers), Ltd., have declared a final dividend of 4½% on the ordinary shares (the same) again making 7½% for the year.



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Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate Liquidation

THE KENYA GOLD MINING SYNDICATE LTD. has received notice of its extraordinary general meeting to be held in London on November 27th, to consider a resolution that the company should be wound up voluntarily, and that Mr. B. J. Stevens, of the firm of Lord, Russell and Co., chartered accountants, should be appointed liquidator.

The report for the year ended December 31, 1914, which has just been issued, shows a loss for the year of £1,740. The balance sheet for the year from 1911 to 1914 shows a total of 770 oz. of gold and 81 oz. of silver, which together represent a value of £6,475. The liquidation in Kenya amounted to £21,740, and the depreciation required £21,694, general expenses totalling £1,740, and directors' fees £150.

The report of the directors states:—The mine flooding mentioned by the chairman at the last meeting has since been abandoned, and the water has since risen to the 5th level, and the water has since risen to the 5th level.

As a result of this and the impracticability of getting the mine on a semi-earning basis within the limits of the company's financial resources, the directors sought offers for the sale of the company's mining rights, plants, machinery and stores. These inquiries resulted in an offer being received which, after very careful consideration, the directors decided to accept, providing that the only alternative was to continue at an increasing loss in the hope that a better offer would be obtained.

It is estimated that the money received from the sale, together with the cash in hand, will, after paying the liabilities and liquidation expenses, leave a balance of some £30,000 available for distribution to the shareholders, representing approximately 3s. per share.

The directors are Mr. F. J. Nettelfeld (Chairman), Mr. S. Macleod, and Captain W. T. Nettelfeld. Mr. Nettelfeld offers himself for re-election at the forthcoming annual meeting.

The issued share capital is £100,000 in shares of 10s. each, and there is a general reserve of £20,000. Cash and bullion appear in the balance sheet at £15,934; stocks and stores in Kenya at £7,030; plant, machinery and buildings at £15,242; and property and development at £11,807.

Cheap power is available in many areas before selecting a factory site or installing power appliances refer your proposals to one of the Companies below. Special tariffs are available to large consumers. Very favourable terms can be offered to power users in the Kenya area.

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In Tanganyika—3 phase 4 wire 230 volts 400 and 230 volts, or 140 and 220 volt Direct Current.

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LONDON OFFICE: 66, Queen Street, E.C.4.

COMPANY MEETING

Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd.

Statement by Mr. G. J. S. Scovell

THE TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF ROSTERMAN GOLD MINES, LIMITED, will be held tomorrow, October 19, at 20 Copthall Avenue, London, E.C.2.

MR. GEORGE J. S. SCOVELL, Chairman of the company, circulated the following statement with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1944:

FINANCE.—A final dividend (No. 6) of 1½% (1½d. a share) making a total of 5% (5d. a share) for the year 1944 to be confirmed by the shareholders in general meeting, and, subject to such confirmation, an interim dividend (No. 7) of 2½% (2½d. a share) for 1944, less tax at 5s. in the £, will be paid simultaneously on October 31, 1945.

Highest Output and Operating Profit

As is shown in my statement to shareholders last autumn, the company's operating profit for the year has been increased by £4,105, before allowing for depreciation. This was mainly due to the increased output, 49,600 tons having been treated compared with 38,700 tons in 1943.

The balance-sheet continues to show a satisfactory position. The mine development account has been reduced by £5,927 with moneys released from the reserve for taxation and hitherto earmarked for contingencies. This reserve, created in past years, has not only been sufficient to allow of the sum of £5,927 to be written off development account this year, but also to relieve the charge for taxation against the 1944 profit and loss account by £4,535. A sum of £6,000 still remains in this reserve to meet any unexpected contingencies in the future.

I should like to mention that, from the inception of the company to December 31, 1944, £175,000 in taxation and royalties has been paid against a net sum paid in dividends of £71,978. It is hoped that before the next report is issued some alleviation in the realm of taxation, both at home and overseas, will have been officially announced.

In the profit and loss account, the increase in expenditure on mining and treatment is due to the greater tonnage mined and milled compared with the previous year. It will be observed that the expenditure on development and shaft sinking was slightly more than in 1943. During the current year every effort is being made to overtake accumulating arrears of development so that the ore reserves may be maintained at about the existing four years' supply.

Development of the Mine

DEVELOPMENT.—Shareholders have been kept in touch with development through the half-yearly reports circulated to them through the post. A total of 2,855 feet of main and 1,652 feet of subsidiary development was completed. The main work consisted of 207 feet of shaft sinking, 825 feet of crosscutting, and of the 1,522 feet of driving and 303 feet of raising and winzings, the greater portion was on the Nos. 3 and 4 footwall reefs, with the balance on the Y reef and the quartz veins on the Nos. 12 and 17 levels. The shortage of labour encountered in 1943 persisted in 1944 and still continues. In consequence the restricted footage and the lull in development results caused a slight reduction in the tonnage and grade of the ore reserves.

The main shaft was sunk 207 feet to a total depth of 1,787 feet, of 47 feet below the No. 19 level horizon. To facilitate development in depth it was decided to open out at every second level, that is Nos. 10 and 21

levels, and fill in the intermediate detail later. The same time sinking was delayed through shortage of uncontrolled timber, but supplies have since been improved, and the shaft has now reached the No. 21 level (1,940 feet in depth).

No. 2 Footwall Reef.—On the No. 16 level, 24 feet of driving disclosed a narrow reef with low values. On the No. 17 level the main north crosscut was extended and reef matter was cut at 44 feet north of the main shaft. Some driving disclosed low values, but the identity of the occurrence was not clear.

No. 3 Footwall Reef.—Work was done on the Nos. 16, 17 and 18 levels. Good values on a narrow reef were encountered in raises from the Nos. 16 and 17 levels, but driving on the No. 18 level has not yet cut their downward continuation.

Dr. Hitchen to Report on Property

No. 4 Footwall Reef.—Work was done on the Nos. 16 and 17 levels. From the former a rise at 490 feet west disclosed a well-defined reef one to two feet in width with fair to good values. On the No. 17 level the reef was driven on for 496 feet on a reef two to four feet in width, with occasional greater width. Values were irregular, the best run being in 435 to 435 feet, which averaged 26 dwt. over a width of 62 inches. A winze was sunk at 450 feet west to a depth of 115 feet. For the first 25 feet it averaged 11 dwt. over 19 inches, but thereafter values were low. The intention is to develop the No. 4 footwall reef on the No. 18 level from the bottom of this winze.

Your board consider it is a fit time to review the geological features exposed in the development of recent years, and have been fortunate in provisionally securing the services of Dr. C. G. Hitchen, late Government Geologist of Kenya, whose advice on a former occasion was of great benefit to the company. It is hoped that he will be able to proceed to Kenya shortly.

MINING AND TREATMENT.—In the year 17,800 tons of ore were treated for a total of 18,922 fine ounces gold, being an average of 106.8 dwt. per ton, the extraction being 85%. The working costs, including development, and London expenditure, amounted to 45s. 6d. per ton, compared with 47s. 4d. in 1943.

LABOUR AND WELFARE.—A sufficient supply of efficient labour has become increasingly difficult, and no material improvement can be expected until full demobilization is completed.

Welfare Work for Native Labour

At the mine school the average daily attendance of pupils has steadily risen to 200. Over the past three years, the average weight of our African underground workers has increased from 127 to 137 lbs. The death rate from all causes over the past six years has averaged 3.7 per thousand, during which period there have been six deaths due to accidents.

With the co-operation of the Colonial Office and the Kenya authorities, a cinema projector has recently been imported and installed at the mine for the education and relaxation of our African employees, their wives and families, and this step has been much appreciated. The supply and distribution of African-made films suitable for Africans is a problem for the future which demands the early attention of all those interested in the welfare of the indigenous races throughout the African continent.

GENERAL.—The directors desire to record their gratitude to the management, staff and employees for their exertions in keeping the mine running efficiently during the difficult and anxious period covered by the war; they feel sure that all shareholders will fully endorse their sentiments.

News Items in Brief

This week's issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is No. 109.

A new industrial alcohol factory has been opened in Umshu, Southern Rhodesia.

Christmas puddings containing imported fruit may now be exported from Kenya.

The Information Office in the Sudan is in future to be known as the Public Relations Office.

The annual report of the Joint East African Board for 1944 has just been circulated to members.

Many suggestions for industrial sites and succession rights will soon have a nursery factory, a fertilizer factory, and a tannery.

Two central pasture reserves have been established in Southern Rhodesia.

Other industrial demands are being met.

The offices of Messrs. J. G. M. & Co. will be at 61, Beaufort Street, Nairobi.

From October 1st onwards, the telephone number will be Mansion House.

Kenya Co-operative Milk Producers' Union has been able to release a large quantity of milk.

Information is available to the public regarding the company.

It was made in Italy and is made in Italy.

Messrs. Balfour Beatty and Company, one of the world's largest firms in the electrical industry.

Eastern Africa, have received a contract from the Government of Iraq for the construction of a railway extension.

The proposal to open a Nairobi branch of the East Africa Co-operative Trading Society has been approved.

The organizing committee consists of Messrs. F. A. Vasey, H. C. Chapman, J. G. Knight, W. G. Sumner, C. H. Blythe, and Norman Ansell.

Walker, it was stated at the inaugural meeting that civil servants had promised their full support.

An Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, has informed the Liverpool Cotton Association that the cotton futures market in Liverpool will not be allowed to reopen while the present Government is in office.

Investigations continue.

Messrs. Maxwell, Maxwell and Co., Ltd., have moved their offices in Victoria and the registered offices of the company is now The House, Minories, London, E.C. 3. Telephone: 7022-1110. The telegraphic address is "Maxwell, London."

The Egyptian National Assembly has passed a resolution that the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty and the Sudan Condominium of 1898 should be considered null and void, and that the Suez Canal should be made neutral according to the Constantinople Treaty of 1888.

According to the Constantinople Treaty of 1888, the port of Suez is to be open to all nations and is to be a free port. The proposed dividend of 5 shillings and 6 pence per share for the year ended 31st December 1944 is 5 shillings and 6 pence per share for the year ended 31st December 1944. The preliminary statement gives the net profit at £1,061 for the year ended March 31 last, compared with £1,868 in the previous year.

The sword presented by King George V to the Crown Prince of Ethiopia has been found by Major W. H. Major in Italy. Its origin came to light when the Major's wife, to whom the sword had been sent, took it to the University of Chicago for cleaning and translation of the inscription. It is stated to have been found in a German arsenal.

The name of Messrs. J. G. M. & Co. (East Africa) Ltd. has been changed to Bovill, Maguire and Co., Ltd. The directors are Mr. J. K. Maguire, Messrs. (Chairman), Mr. T. M. Goodwin (Managing Director), and Mr. G. C. Phillips, C.B.E. The registered offices are Rhodes House, Nairobi (P.O. Box 105).



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Parliament

Insurance of Colonial Troops

Under Consideration by Colonial Office

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES said that he is considering how far it is practicable to introduce insurance schemes for colonial troops in the Colonies in order to bring them on a par with the British and other Commonwealth troops...

He said that the Government are now considering the possibility of introducing a scheme for the insurance of colonial troops in the Colonies...

...the case of men who have not been in duty in the Colonies...

...and have their own insurance schemes...

...order to bring them on a par with the British and other Commonwealth troops...

...The Government are now considering the possibility of introducing a scheme for the insurance of colonial troops in the Colonies...

Ethiopian Oil Agreement

Captain G. Cameron asked the Minister of Fuel and Power if His Majesty's Government was consulted by the Government of Ethiopia before an exclusive oil monopoly was granted to an American company...

...I have no detailed information regarding the agreement referred to, which according to reports is not between the Government of the U.S.A. and Ethiopia but between the Government of Ethiopia and an American oil company...

Major MacPherson asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Civil Aviation whether in view of the fact that the only direct air line linking Mauritius with the mainland of Africa direct at present in operation was French he proposed to establish a British or Dominion air service to Mauritius in the near future...

...Royal Air Force service is at present operating twice a month between Nairobi and Mauritius...

Mr. Henderson Stewart asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he was aware of the disappointment felt by troops from Bechuanaland and Basutoland who were maintained in the Middle East...

...The Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs (Mr. Barker) : I have been asked to reply to the importance of the earliest possible return home of these troops...

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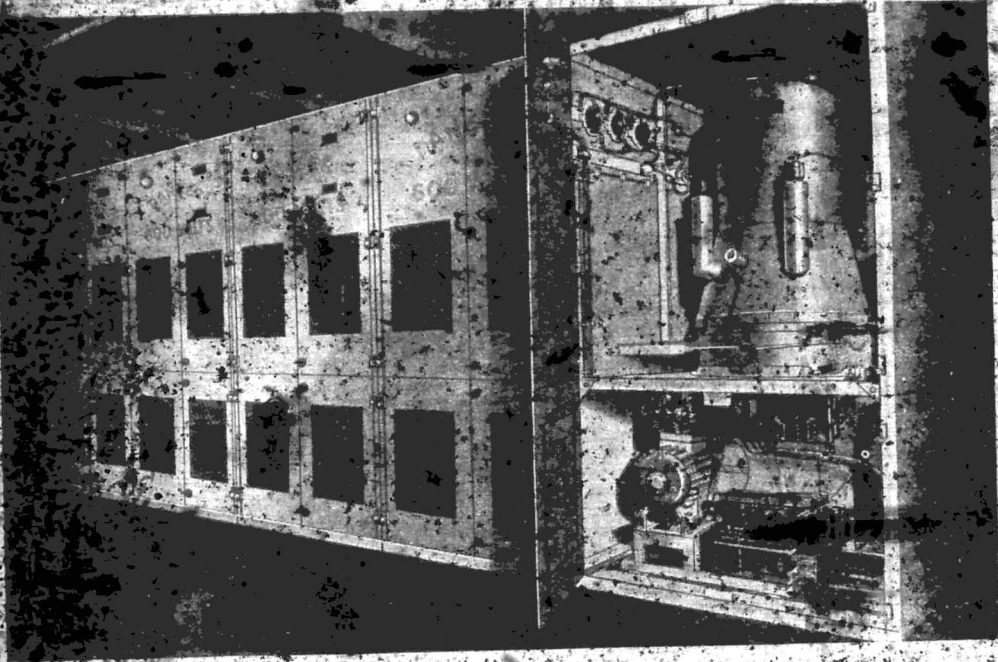
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During the war the test scheme of manufacturing resources of the G.E.C. — the largest British electrical manufacturing organisation in the Empire — were concentrated on the war effort. However, in 1946, by the successful completion of the test scheme, the Company supplied many, many and countless other stations, the Company supplied

Electrical progress has been greatly accelerated, and many important projects made in all branches of electricity, including the important one of electronics, which will be of inestimable value to all concerned with reconstruction of all important schemes.

Electrification Schemes

G.E.C. Electrification Schemes have been applied to all industries, including: Aircraft Factories, Chemical Works, Confectioneries, Food Factories, Gold Mines, Iron, Steel and Copper Works, Locomotive and Railway Locomotives and Wagon Works, Motor Car Works, Ships and Shipyards, Textile Mills, Tin Refineries, etc. etc.

PERSONALIA

Dr. Paul I. Wilson is in East Africa to investigate problems connected with the sisal industry.

Mr. L. F. ... has resigned from the board of the National Bank of India, Ltd. owing to ill health.

Mr. N. C. S. Bosanquet, Chairman of Consolidated East Africa Estates for East Africa Ltd. is visiting East Africa.

Mr. C. G. S. ... allows, Administrative Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, is on leave pending transfer to ...

Sir Felix Pole has retired from the Advisory Committee in the Privy Council for Science and Industrial Research.

Mr. Humphrey ... of the ... were ...

Right Lieut. A. M. ... has been appointed Parliamentary private secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Sir Oscar ... Chief Justice of the Bahamas, has resigned. He intends returning to ... where he formerly practised as an advocate.

Mr. G. Hawkesworth, lately ... Commissioner in the Blue Nile Province of Ethiopia, has taken up his new post as Deputy Governor of ...

Sir Frank Soskice, the Solicitor General, who served in East Africa during the war, was called within the Bar at the Law Courts on Friday, ... by a K.C.V.

Mr. Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Harris has returned to England from his visit to the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia at the invitation of the two Governments.

Mr. J. H. ... Deputy Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, is to address a lunch hour meeting of the Royal Empire Society on Wednesday next, October 24.

Mr. Alan Benson, of the ... Consul in ... has left for England ... He had been Acting ... for the last few months.

Dr. Sloan, Labour Attaché at the British Legation in Cairo, is visiting the ... and during the course of her visit will probably study labour conditions in the Gezira.

Mr. A. J. ... has resigned from the position of secretary of the Beira Railway Company and has been succeeded by Mr. ... He recently returned from war service.

Major ... of ... has announced their engagement.

Sir John ... has accompanied the British delegation to the inaugural meeting of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. He has gone in an advisory capacity.

Mr. D. K. Carter represents the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Northern Rhodesia at the present conference in London of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire.

Mr. Ekford ... Chairman and Managing Director of Messrs. ... and a director of ... Ltd. left England last week to return to ...

Major H. P. ... The Royal Tank Regiment, son of ... daughter of ... and Miss ... were married last week in London.

A marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place in Nairobi between Brigadier J. P. Dew, D.S.O., M.C., of Guel, and Flight Officer Marjorie (Bill) Maxwell, W.A.A.F., of Southwell, Nottinghamshire.

The fourteen for war workers run by Lady Gater at the National Gallery during the war has now been reopened at 19 Old Queen Street, S.W., for the benefit of civil servants and members of His Majesty's Forces.

Miss Kathleen Robinson, ... of the Nairobi Sunday Post, and a ... program spoke in Sunday ... of the B.B.C. of her impressions of ... country today.

... mentioned in ... in Burma and in the Eastern ... at Lessos, near Ekover, in ... in the district.

Mr. Cover ... Chairman of the ... Imperial ... with Colonel ... as ...

The Rt. Hon. ... of the ... Board of the ... Company (Great Britain) ... in 1944 on entering ...

H.R.H. The Duke of ... Secretary of ... last week for ... Secretary of ... the ... that the Duke would be ...

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Background to

of Malaya
 Government
 careful consideration to the future
 of Malaya and the people of
 the hope of a united common
 citizenship which will develop the
 country's strength and capacity
 due course for development
 within the British Commonwealth.
 Our policy will call for a constitu-
 tional union of Malaya. The
 British character and British
 citizenship attaching to all the
 present Settlements will not be
 affected by the constitutional
 measures we have in mind. The
 Malayan Union will consist of the
 nine States in the Malay Peninsula
 and of the five British Settlements
 of Penang and Malacca. The Set-
 tlement of Singapore at this stage
 requires separate constitutional
 treatment and provision will be
 made for it to be constituted as a
 separate colony. H. M. Govern-
 ment is well aware of the many
 ties between Singapore and the
 mainland, and that these ties may
 well work towards ultimate union.
 This will be a matter for the
 Governments of the Malayan Union
 and Singapore to consider in due
 course. The peoples of the Settle-
 ment of Penang (with Province
 Wellesley) and Malacca will lose
 none of their rights as British Settle-
 ments, with their own appropriate
 institutions of local government no
 less than those in the States, that
 Penang and Malacca will form part
 of the Malayan Union. Treat-
 y arrangements with the several Malay
 States need first to be arranged
 with His Majesty's Government
 in the Malay States. Sir Harold
 MacMichael has accordingly been
 appointed to visit Malaya as
 special government representative.
 His Majesty possesses jurisdic-
 tion in Malaya by Order in
 Council, and the Malayan
 Union will be a creature of
 His Majesty's Government.
 The qualifications
 for residence in Malaya or a suit-
 able residence. No one
 upon past privilege.
 Malaya, simply as a
 material wealth. While
 advantage of all the world
 only Malaya that the
 sources should be restored
 developed by industry had been
 it might that the Malayan people
 should be assured of their full share
 in the rewards of their industry and
 should be able to feel the country's
 wealth reflected in their own
 standard of life. The Rt. Hon.
 George Hall, Secretary of State for
 the Colonies.

Value of Publicity.— The relief
 persists that it is easier for an inter-
 national conference to reach agree-
 ment if it meets in private, and that
 an agreement so reached is more
 wisser than if it had an official
 My own experience leads me to pre-
 cisely the opposite conclusion, that
 it is much easier for a man of
 Government to be unreasonable in
 private than in public. Therefore,
 publicity is the first requirement for
 any international decision, and it
 is of essential in order to
 obtain the support of public
 opinion. Lord Cecil, speaking in
 the Royal Albert Hall.
 How to Produce Health.— The
 one pressure that will inevitably
 produce houses is publicity. Let
 us hear exactly what has to be done,
 and month by month what has
 been done. Make the cities and
 countries proud of what they are
 doing in housing figures. Blazon the news,
 good or bad, month in every
 newspaper. Then let Mr. Bevan
 go to the microphone and tell us
 what is being done about it. This
 is the most difficult problem the
 Government has to tackle, and the
 British public appreciates a try.
 The normal bureaucratic silence will
 produce merely a reservoir of dis-
 content which, when it bursts, will
 sweep away the bureaucrats.
 Brigadier Laurence Grant, R.E.,
 in the Observer.
 What Russia Wanted to Know.—
 It came as a shock to America
 that the Council of Foreign Min-
 isters ended their first session with-
 out producing a public statement of
 unity and accomplishment. That
 is because for four years every
 meeting of representatives of the
 Great Powers was followed by a
 pronouncement which gave the im-
 pression of complete harmony.
 There was a war, a diet of soothing sym-
 bols. There was unity in so far as it
 related to joint effort against com-
 mon enemies, but behind that have
 always been differences of opinion.
 The Soviet delegation rightly be-
 lieved that the United States
 attached great importance to pre-
 serving the appearance of unity
 among the Big Three, and knew
 that we were anxious quickly to
 conclude peace with Italy. They
 wanted to find out how much of our
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 attain these goals. EARL J. DULLES,
 special adviser to Mr. J. Byrnes,
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 special adviser to Mr. J. Byrnes,
 Secretary of the State Department.

America and Europe Wars.—
 The crisis had come and passed
 at Stalingrad and El Alamein
 before the United States was able
 to gather sufficient resources to par-
 ticipate in the fight in a determin-
 ing manner. Had the U.S.S.R.
 and the British Army of the Nile
 been defeated in 1942, as they were
 might have been. Germans, Japanese,
 and Italians had better co-ordinated
 their plans, we should have stood
 today in the Western Hemisphere
 confronted by enemies who con-
 trolled the greater part of the
 world. If this nation is ever again
 at war, suffering as Britain did in
 this war, the disastrous attacks of
 rocket-propelled weapons with ex-
 plosive power like our own atomic
 bomb, it will bleed and suffer per-
 haps to the point of annihilation
 unless we can move armies of men
 into the enemy's bases of operations
 and seize the sites from which he
 launches his attacks. Industrial
 mobilization plans must be founded
 on the assumption that another
 conversion from peace to war
 will take place, initially
 under enemy distant bombard-
 ment. General George C. Marshall,
 U.S. Chief of Staff.

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The War

African Askari in the Post-War World

Views of the New Bishop of the Sudan

THE APPOINTMENT OF THE RT. REV. A. M. GILLSTHORPE as the Bishop of the Sudan, reported in our issue of August 23, lends interest to a recent contribution to the C.I.C.S. *Bulletin* on African soldiers in the Post-War World.

The thousands of African soldiers who were sent to Europe during the war were a new factor in the planning for World Peace. In the past years ago many of these men were sent to live in their own villages. Some were sent to live in small, rural, and many were sent to live in small towns. They are now being sent to live in small towns. They are now being sent to live in small towns. They are now being sent to live in small towns.

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All this applies of the Sudan to the Southern Sudanese, East Africans, West Africans, and South Africans, with the delightful exception of the Northern Sudanese, who are a different lot, both, chiefly Moslems, very fine soldiers and greatly admired.

When the war ends all these thousands of African soldiers will be gradually dispersed into the life of their towns and villages. If they were penitents, before they will not be so. They are demoralized and a amount of telling them that their simple village life is better than that which civilization provides will be an error. Many of them have become skilled mechanics and technicians. Many can drive Army trucks through Cairo, a good test of any man's nerves. They have become accustomed to plenty of money and good food such as their own soil does not produce.

Creative and Stabilizing Forces

All most of these men can be absorbed into employment, with a measure of strong but sympathetic control and discipline, they will be a strong creative, stabilizing force after the cessation of hostilities. These African soldiers have in their simple faith in what Britain stands for taken for granted, while understanding so little of what it is all about, that Britain's fight is a fight for freedom. It is but of duty to deny to Africans that leadership and teaching which have provided the stimulus for the British character, and which can be passed on to the Africans through missionary work sponsored by the Colonial Governments.

There are many British units in the Sudan. The troops are serving with and being trained by the British. They are serving with and being trained by the British. They are serving with and being trained by the British. They are serving with and being trained by the British.

General Sir George Giffard, G.O.C. in C. West Africa, in an article describing the raising of the West African forces, has paid a warm tribute to the Rhodesian officers and N.C.O.s who served with them. The West African forces, he wrote, "can never be sufficiently grateful for the help and leadership of these fine young men."

A Rhodesian Royal West African Force Force Association has been formed. The first annual dinner is to be held at Salisbury, some time this month, on October 30, 1945, and the first draft has left for West Africa to form the 10th R.W.A.F.F. battalions.

About 100 Rhodesians who have been in the Royal Air Force are now on their way to East Africa in connection with the repatriation of the Colony. The Northern Rhodesia Squadron of the Force, No. 245, has been reformed and equipped with jet-propelled aircraft.

Ex-Servicemen Want

The Director of Manpower in Kenya has notified the Southern Rhodesian Government that several hundred East African ex-servicemen are to be released before the end of the year. A number of them are to be employed in agricultural work (shrubland) and some in either owners or managers of small businesses. Managers of small businesses are expected to be asked to notify the Director of Manpower in Nairobi.

Mr. C. L. Thomas, representing the British Ministry of Labour, has toured the Southern Rhodesian Colonies to lecture and answer questions about employment in England after demobilization. The Southern Rhodesian Government has asked the British Government to make the Southern Rhodesian convalescent released ex-servicemen of war in the North Highlands, and has undertaken to place of convalescent camps in the district. The Government has expressed its willingness to accept convalescents who have friends to accommodate them. The East Africa Command Committee has been set up to coordinate in all the territories the necessary plans for the reception of these soldiers when they return to civil life.

When they get their first civilian job, the ex-askari in Kenya will be given a free travel warrant to any part of the Colony.

Large numbers of askari are applying for membership of the New African section of the British Legion in Kenya, of which Brigadier E. B. Hawkins is Chairman. The other members of the committee are Colonel F. S. Morden, Chief, Colonel A. E. T. Ingham, Major W. Reed, Major G. Cooke, and Captain C. H. Adams (secretary).

In order that the marching bands of the N.E.R. might be reformed a party of 100 and six conducting officers, mainly from the existing British records will be sent.

Four Sudanese bands of the Sudan Desert Force have been promoted to the rank of brigades.

Another African newspaper, issued by the Government of Northern Rhodesia, has published a 16-page supplement of eight pages, containing articles and photographs relating to Northern Rhodesian participation in the Burma campaign.

Mr. Pelletier Pleads for Patience

By Buyers in East and Central Africa

WOLFEY PELLETIER, one of the leading business men in Northern Rhodesia, and a former member of the Legislative Council of that territory, who lately left London by air to return to Northern Rhodesia, has had a busy and interesting tour of East Africa and Rhodesia on the eve of his departure. After spending much of his time in the manufacturing areas, and after lengthy discussions with leading export authorities, he was returning with firm confidence in the vigour and vitality of British industry.

A country which had sacrificed everything in order to ensure the defeat of its enemies, even to the extent of deliberate starvation of its established overseas markets to the products of other nations, could not be expected to meet the immense demands which the end of the war had suddenly brought into the world, especially from the Dominions and Colonies.

Impressed by Spirit of British Industry

It was important to have all possibility of exaggeration for buyers throughout the British Empire to understand that Great Britain was determined to do everything in her power to supply as wide a range of articles at as early a date as circumstances would permit. If any conviction could be driven home and kept alive, then traders and the general public in the Dominions and Colonies would, he had no doubt, exercise patience.

It seems to me transcendently important," he continued, "that British commercial interests should be safeguarded by the prompt and frequent use of all the means of modern publicity—wireless, the Press, the films, and reiterated statements by leading public men in the United Kingdom and in the overseas territories—all explaining why there must be delay in the free flow of exports, but promising that the period of waiting by overseas buyers should be as short as possible, and that Great Britain would play fair with those who, though eager to buy today, were ready to wait until tomorrow or the day after, in order that they might have British goods.

During my provincial tours I was profoundly impressed with the spirit of all the people I met. It was a lot of men who refuse to be defeated by adverse circumstances, who are not daunted by talk of mass organisations elsewhere, who count on doing bigger Empire trade than ever before, and who look upon their own production as a challenge with which they will grapple eagerly, and I am sure successfully, as soon as the home demand will release labour, the shortage of which is the greatest present handicap in most cases. Apart from the delayed release of men from the armed forces

there is need for the prompt demobilization, whatever these release categories of many more skilled key men, whom industry needs to re-establish in specialist jobs as a condition of greatly increased employment for export and home trade.

There is one matter which may seem trivial to those who have not experienced the present difficulties of obtaining accommodation in Great Britain, and particularly in London, but about which I feel strongly that something ought to be done at once. In the aircraft which carried me on the last stage of my journey to England were some foreign buyers ready and anxious to place large orders. Of course, we had all to go through the usual formalities of entry, receive our ration cards, and the rest of it.

Friends had reserved accommodation for me at a London hotel, which, as a very special favour, allowed me to remain for 14 days, though nowadays it has become usual to receive rooms for a maximum of five days. At the end of the fortnight I had to go. My friends must have telephoned 20 or 30 hotels before they managed to get me a "other room", and the same performance had to be repeated five days later, and yet again another five days later.

Easing the Way for non-British Buyers

These things are, I suppose, inevitable when accommodation is so desperately short as it is in bombed and crowded London, and it would ill behove those of us who come from British Colonies in which the effects of the war were so little felt to ask for any preferential treatment. We ought to be able to take it—and I must say how immensely impressed I have been by the magnificent way in which the people in the Old Country are taking real discomforts and hardship, after taking them plus danger and black-outs throughout the past six years.

But in the case of non-British buyers, I believe that, as a matter of policy, special steps should be taken to see that they are welcomed on arrival and settled in reasonably comfortable hotels from which they will not be undemonstrously dislodged. Courtesies of this kind should be the responsibility of some official or semi-official body. Such an arrangement would justify itself over and over again. The present lack of system risks driving away foreign visitors with wrong impressions—and with big orders. By some such measures as I suggest they could be made to feel very grateful for a hospitable welcome, and their appreciation will well continue to pay dividends for the rest of their business life.

British Africa Must Buy British

I want to end as I began—with the suggestion that all of us in British, East, Central and Southern Africa, as well as throughout the Empire, ought, as a matter of common gratitude and deliberate policy, to make up our minds to be patient until British goods can flow freely into our markets once more.

Everywhere I have experienced the greatest helpfulness and kindness to get Empire trade going. British manufacturers, who have so magnificent a war record behind them, and whose spirit into the post-war era is so important in the maintenance of British standards of living.

I return with the complete conviction that British manufacturers are as eager to ship their goods to us as we are to buy them. If they have still to wait to back their workpeople, or for the reconversion of their factories, or for shipping space in which to send us their wares, surely we can do the right thing and be patient.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Charges of Unfair Editorial Comment

In Regard to Uganda Strike and Ethiopian Speech

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir: This letter is not intended to start a lengthy controversy, but to draw your attention to some of the editorial comments in your journal on the situation in Uganda, which to me seem biased.

Since my return to Uganda last January I have read with keen interest your leading articles on the situation. The editorial commentary seems in substance to pressure the Kabaka's and Protectorate Government to the right, and the struggle Africans in the wrong. Indeed, the editorials are characterized as "agitators." The editorial from office of the Protectorate Government, the Kabaka's Government is denigrated, and having had the reputation of the worst kind of misgovernment, the only mention is made of the editorials, which are characterized as "requests" or "demands" for the Government to do better.

The editorial on the January disturbances in Uganda is a very good example of the situation with the expression that the blame for the trouble lies with the "straggle" Africans. You claim to be an objective in your comments on public affairs, but in fact, it is clear that I have been completely misled. It is a fact that I have seen a number of your editorial commentaries on the trouble, and I certainly do not concur in the opinions expressed. The editorial on the January disturbances of Uganda is a very good example of the situation with the expression that the blame for the trouble lies with the "straggle" Africans. You claim to be an objective in your comments on public affairs, but in fact, it is clear that I have been completely misled. It is a fact that I have seen a number of your editorial commentaries on the trouble, and I certainly do not concur in the opinions expressed.

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the best Africans to the Lehigh and to the lower class of the Government.

The truth is that educated Africans in Uganda have looked upon the situation with a completely different outlook. They look upon the situation as a struggle for the rights and privileges of the Government, and they are not interested in the Government's welfare.

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1939 standards which we do not for one moment expect it would be admitted for any Government to tolerate such a loss of a magnificent opportunity.

Philosophers, psychologists, sociologists, anthropologists, and economists, not to mention the members of the League of Nations, have all in the last few years been busy with the problem of the East African Territories. The subject has been prominently featured in the press and in the public mind.

It is not only the members of the League of Nations, but also the public men of the territories, who have been busy with the problem. The members of the League of Nations have been busy with the problem of the East African Territories, and the public men of the territories have been busy with the problem of the East African Territories.

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One question which will certainly be high on the list for the Colonial Office discussions will be that of union of the territories by means of some other means of improving inter-territorial cooperation.

Union of the East African Territories.

Since Mr. Amery made his great effort to unite Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, his successors in the office of Secretary of State have viewed with one another in the warmth of their assertions that the East African Governors' Conference was a most satisfactory instrument. That is not to say that the convenience of the Colonial Office has the advantages have been completely without effect in East Africa, where all public men of the territories included, have been busy with the problem of the East African Territories. The members of the League of Nations have been busy with the problem of the East African Territories, and the public men of the territories have been busy with the problem of the East African Territories.

declared it to be unattainable, and we are quite confident that Mr. Philip Mitchell could provide a mutually beneficial basis of union if we were given the chance. No senior official in Eastern Africa knows better than he from practical experience in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory that unification would have been of immense advantage in both peace and war, and if the new East African Territory will only examine this important subject with unprejudiced minds, the decision which they will be led to take will be that the East African wisest leaders, official and unofficial, should have long favoured it.

Many of the public men in the territories have said again and again, what they want from this country is a leader. Instead they have had procastination and the irritating reiteration of statements which, though they are Mr. Oliver Stanley's, may have satisfied an impractical House of Commons, entirely fail to convince the public who know from their own experience that the Governors' Conference has been a meddling and ineffective device. Mr. Oliver Stanley had ample opportunity during the war of taking that action at which he hinted in his recent address to the Royal Empire Society; he had, he has said, hoped to put forward proposals for centralized machinery for the territories in the form of a central committee, communications, and taxation, while leaving each of them the full right of dealing with matters which most involve political influence. He cannot plead the war as a good reason for not having provided such machinery. Indeed, the war was the best of reasons for prompt production, for improvement of the existing inter-territorial cooperation (which has been so much criticized) would have greatly benefited the war effort.

Missed Opportunity.

In referring to what he would have done after having the three years in which to do something, he said the late Secretary of State was merely saying, though doubtless unintentionally, that he, like several of his predecessors, had missed an obvious opportunity. East Africa has suffered badly from this failure of one Minister after another to deal courageously with a manifest need.

In my area of Southern Rhodesia nearly 100 Native peasant farmers are farming very well and successfully and it is estimated that in five years there will be 200 such farmers operating on their own land in the area.

A considerable amount of money has been lying idle in the hands of Native farmers for the lack of suitable forms of investment, and a major sensation was caused when a group of African trading keepers paid £15,000 for a property and by action in the bazaar. Report on Naitiri glass in Nairobi.

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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Letters to the Editor
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Parliament
The African
Company
L. M. M. M. M.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE HON. THE GOVERNOR of Kenya and Chairman of the East African Governors' Conference, and Sir Charles Fook, Chief Secretary of that Conference, are on their way of leaving Nairobi by air for London, both of which are the scene of a busy week. No official information is given on the topics that will be discussed. The new Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. A. G. D. Nye, has just arrived in the East, and it is assumed that the first of his duties will be to deal with the inevitable problems arising from the release of the Army of scores of thousands of ex-servicemen. The conversations will probably be of the proposals for the use of ex-askari teams for the improvement of the health of the askaris, and the non-commissioned officers who are to devote themselves to the development of welfare works which the Governments of British East and Central Africa are to undertake on an ever-widening scale. The case for the use of ex-askari teams for these purposes has been stated in leading articles in recent issues of this newspaper, and if we may judge from our correspondence, it is a long time since any editorial topic aroused an equal amount of public interest.

It is significant that among the strongest advocates of this proposal are senior officers, who served through most of the war with East African troops. One after another testifies that the askari, as they went through various parts of British and Italian East Africa, had learned to use divergent methods of administration, and often debated among themselves the future of their own areas. All the writers are of the opinion that the askari, hailing from rural areas, will wish, almost without exception, to return to them for several months of leisure, but views differ considerably as to the proportion who will thereafter seek employment on European farms or estates or in the towns. Not one correspondent has expressed the opinion that those African ex-Servicemen who elect to live permanently in their tribal areas will be content with pre-war conditions. The consensus is that they will expect better things without delay. During the past six years these men have learned new ways of life, experienced previously unknown feelings of good health, and grown accustomed to new and nourishing diets and new ideas of hygiene and housing, not to mention less material benefits. Even if most of them were willing to forget these lessons and relapse to

The Proposal For Ex-Askari Teams

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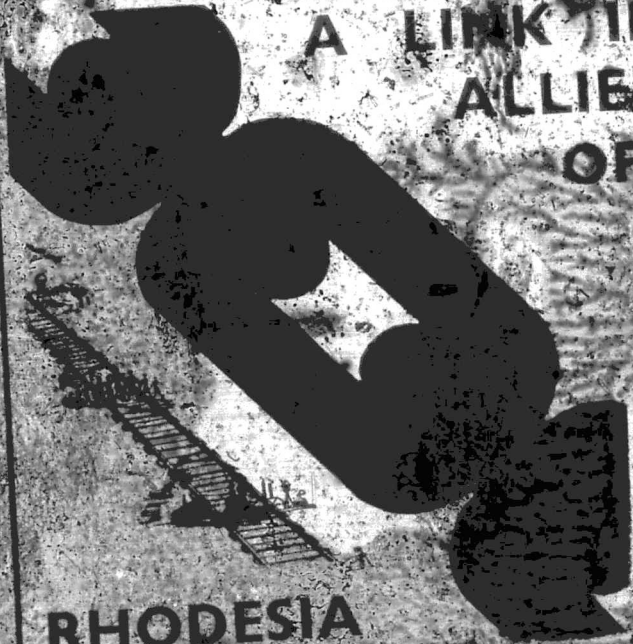


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