

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, October 4, 1945

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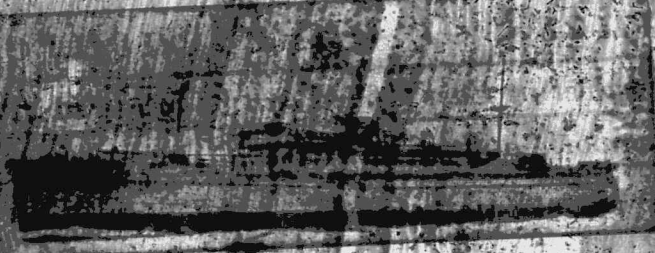
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GOODS — THEY HAVE BEEN USED BY USE

MINING

Rossmore Gold Mines

Rossmore Gold Mines, Ltd. has declared a final dividend of 14% per share, equivalent to 11% on the value of the financial year ended December 31, 1944, and an interim dividend of 5% per share, equivalent to 4% on account of the present year. These dividends will be paid on October 31, subject to confirmation at the annual general meeting on October 18. A preliminary statement shows that the profit for 1944 amounted to £35,773 against £15,247 in the previous year. Taxation requires £17,118. The proposed dividend £14,000 is payable on October 31. The carrying forward is £12,301. The financial year to the 31st March 1945 is £22,297 against £23,111 in 1944. The interim dividend of 5% and a final dividend of 11% are the same as in the previous year. Taxation requires £30,080 (£40,887). £2,500 is charged for capital expenditure against £4,000 and £10,387 for development (26,600), leaving £18,000 carry-forward of £1,718 (£1,653). During the year 502,000 tons (197,200) were milled for a yield of 80,076 lbs. of gold, averaging 3.118 dwt., compared with 384,910 tons, averaging 3.36 dwt., a year earlier. The annual meeting is to be held in Bulawayo on November 29.

Bushick Mines

Bushick Mines, Ltd. reports that the profit for the year to June 30 last was £22,297 against £23,111 in 1944. The interim dividend of 5% and a final dividend of 11% are the same as in the previous year. Taxation requires £30,080 (£40,887). £2,500 is charged for capital expenditure against £4,000 and £10,387 for development (26,600), leaving £18,000 carry-forward of £1,718 (£1,653). During the year 502,000 tons (197,200) were milled for a yield of 80,076 lbs. of gold, averaging 3.118 dwt., compared with 384,910 tons, averaging 3.36 dwt., a year earlier. The annual meeting is to be held in Bulawayo on November 29.

Thistle Etna

Thistle Etna Gold Mines, Ltd. after writing off £22,000 for development (18,778), reports a profit for the year ended March last of £18,708 compared with £19,914 in the previous year. Taxation requires £9,500 (£7,500) and the dividend payable is again increased by £5,000. The dividend remains unchanged at 5% and the carry-forward is £11,801 (£12,067). The estimated ore reserves at 374,620 tons, averaging 3.118 dwt., are about four years ahead of the mill. Five additional stamps were brought into operation at the end of January. The annual meeting will be held on September 28.

General Mining and Finance

General Mining and Finance Corporation, Ltd. has declared an interim dividend of 10% (the same). The total contribution last year was 25%.

Mineral Developments in the Colonies

In order to help the colonies and dependent areas to take full advantage of their mineral resources and to obtain the maximum benefit therefrom, the Colonial Office, with particular reference to mining, has arranged for a series of lectures by the Imperial Institute in London under the general direction of the Director of Geographical Investigation and Planning of the Imperial Institute. The 15th Drury Lectures, which were held in London on October 18, 1945, were held under the auspices of the Director of Geographical Investigation and Planning of the Imperial Institute. The Director of Geographical Investigation and Planning, Sir A. C. Clarke, gave the lecture, which was entitled 'Mineral Resources of the Colonies'. The lecture was held in the Lecture Theatre of the Imperial Institute. The Director of Geographical Investigation and Planning, Sir A. C. Clarke, gave the lecture, which was entitled 'Mineral Resources of the Colonies'. The lecture was held in the Lecture Theatre of the Imperial Institute.

Country Progress Report

Rossmore Gold Mines, Ltd. reports that the profit for the year to June 30 last was £22,297 against £23,111 in 1944. The interim dividend of 5% and a final dividend of 11% are the same as in the previous year. Taxation requires £30,080 (£40,887). £2,500 is charged for capital expenditure against £4,000 and £10,387 for development (26,600), leaving £18,000 carry-forward of £1,718 (£1,653). During the year 502,000 tons (197,200) were milled for a yield of 80,076 lbs. of gold, averaging 3.118 dwt., compared with 384,910 tons, averaging 3.36 dwt., a year earlier. The annual meeting is to be held in Bulawayo on November 29.

Union and Rhodesia

Union and Rhodesia Mining and Finance Corporation, Ltd. was formed in 1941, having had its maiden dividend declared in 1942. The issued capital of the company is £600,000. The company owns gold and base metal claims in the Hardley area, Southern Rhodesia, and has interests in the Union of South Africa.

Rhodesia Copper and General

A meeting of shareholders of Rhodesia Copper and General Exploration Finance Co., Ltd. has unanimously resolved upon the proposed amalgamation with the Charterland and General Exploration and Finance Co., Ltd., and to place the company in voluntary liquidation for that purpose.

Gold Exports

The value of about £250,000 worth of gold was exported from Southern Rhodesia in July. The total gold production in Southern Rhodesia in July is valued at £218,700.

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Broken Hill Development

By C. S. Taylor

THE GENERAL MEETING OF THE RHO-
DIA MINING CORPORATION LIMITED
was held at the offices of the company
on the 27th inst. The chairman and managing director,
Mr. J. H. Bancroft, read the statement to the shareholders.
The reserve for profits was on profits up to Decem-
ber 31, 1944, is £1,105,000, against £1,050,000 at Decem-
ber 31, 1943. We still have two years' liability for
war-time income tax outstanding, and
£1,105,000 in English tax on the profits of 1944.

Capital expenditure during the year was £94,519
on the Lunsenswa and Mulungushi power plants and
£1,742 on buildings, machinery, plant, etc. The title
deposits on hand is somewhat higher than the figure for
the previous year at £416,485; this compares with
£371,250 on December, 1939. We must hope that more
normal times will allow this very big figure to be sub-
stantiated.

The profit of £900,000 before providing for taxation
is some £600,000 less than in the previous year, mainly
due to a reduction in the sales of metals and manufac-
tured goods. A list is set aside for taxation. We
have had for the first time to provide for payment of
United Kingdom income tax and National Defence Con-
tribution, as the balance of losses brought forward has
now been exhausted.

Indicated Ore Reserves Re-estimated

We have received a re-estimation of indicated ore
reserves at Broken Hill made by Dr. Bancroft, consult-
ing geologist to the Anglo-American Corporation of
South Africa, Ltd. In 1940 I gave the figures of indi-
cated ore reserves as estimated by Dr. Bancroft at April
30, 1940. A considerable amount of underground de-
velopment and diamond-drilling has since been done, and
623,000 tons of oxide ores and 88,000 tons of sulphide
ore have been added.

Dr. Bancroft's re-estimate of indicated ore re-
serves at April 30, 1945, is as follows: oxide ores
— 2,272,000 tons, averaging 35.3% zinc, 2.2% lead,
0.86% silver, and 1.5% cobalt; 1,592,000 tons, averaging
36.2% zinc, 2.2% lead, 1.9% cobalt, and 18.9% sulphur. He empha-
sises that the heavy metal reserves must not be regarded as
proved tonnage, and points out the risk in differentia-
ting reserves of sulphide and oxide ores, stating that no
one must be surprised if drilling shows the proportion of
oxide to sulphide to be higher than the estimate.

Our expectations as to the beginning of operations
at Lunsenswa and of the sulphide treatment plant are
given in the directors' report. Delays and higher prices
have somewhat increased the expansion forecast. At

the time of writing the directors have not yet decided upon
the form of the dividend to be paid.

A balance sheet is printed in the order list. The
Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., and the British
Company agreed to give the company the right to
£250,000, and from time to time to make good the
balance of the unsecured loan has been provided for.
The directors have considered it necessary to provide
further £250,000 for capital expenditure.

I should like to express our thanks for the valuable
rendered during the whole of the war period by
I. R. Pickers to the general manager, the directors,
our consulting engineers and managers, the Anglo-
American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.

Export Controls Relaxed

Many Goods Now off Licence

The Government of the United Kingdom of a wide range
of manufactured goods was released from control on
Monday.

The goods are useful for export licences to ship abroad, they
include: sewing machines, combine harvesters,
agricultural and industrial machinery, mobile cranes, re-
frigerators and freezers, and a few other specialist
items. Some agricultural tractors have been removed from the list,
but a limited supply of emulated hollow-ware
chamfered saws, water-taps, and some hand tools, nails and
nuts and bolts are still required. Goods that now have been taken off the
list and most instruments are now freely exportable, except
certain electrical appliances, and fuses. Of 400 items
removed from the chemicals and drugs list, more than
150 have been taken from restriction.

The goods that are subject to licence are foodstuffs, many raw
materials, textiles which must be imported and paid for in
dollars, clothing and other textiles, arms and munitions,
diamonds, works of art and other valuables, and a limited list
of manufactured goods in very short supply.

This is the first major relaxation of export licensing
ordered by the present Government since it took office.

The mere clerical work of obtaining licences has
thrown a very heavy burden on exporters, all of them
very short of staff. For instance, as recently as last
week an export merchant well known in East, Central
and South Africa told EAST AFRICA AND SOUTH AFRICA OF
one transaction which had made it necessary for eight
typists to spend the whole of two days filling up forms.

Union Trade with East Africa

The South African Shipping Commission has recom-
mended the Government of the Union to buy three
modern motor vessels for trade between the Union and
East Africa.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

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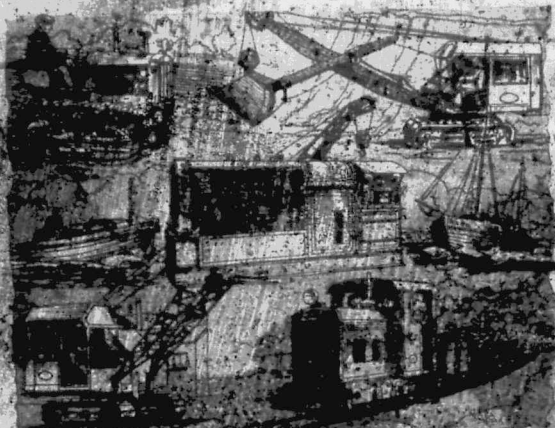
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Cattle Wine & Brands Co., Ltd.	Rhodesian Milling & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
Cooper & Nephew S.A. (Pty.) Ltd.	Robb & Smith, Ltd.
First National Battery Co., Ltd.	Table Mountain Cement Co. Ltd.
Germ-Lubricants, Ltd.	The South African Glass Bottle Co., Ltd.
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LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Selecting Colonial Governors

Recruitment from Outside the Administration

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—I read with much interest the thought-provoking article on Colonial Governors by Lieut.-Colonel Peter Penn, but I do feel that it is not altogether fair either to the Colonial Office or to the officers who have been selected as governors.

The contention of your contributor is that the circle of recruitment is too narrow, and ignores departmental and outside ability. But from my experience of East Africa I can recall a large number of governors chosen from just such outside sources.

Sir Charles Elliot's background was diplomacy and academic distinction, both of the highest order. General Northey had been a successful army commander. Sir Edward Grieg, a soldier politician. Sir Joseph Byrne, Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary. As to the allegation that departmental officials are never selected, that of Sir Hesketh Bell (Customs), Sir Charles Lang (Treasury), Sir James Crawford Maxwell (Ministry) and Sir Percy Girouard (Railways). Sir Robert Gordon, with a considerable business experience in southern Africa, gives another angle, as does Sir Arnold Hodson, who served an apprenticeship in the waste places of the Kalahari and the sands of Ethiopia. Surely the net of selection was not cast in close waters for such appointments as these.

It is, I submit, often insufficiently realized that a Colonial Commissionership as such is not a very attractive proposition to the first class brains of Commerce. The difference in salary of the Home Service... The salaries suggested by your correspondent would be merely devisory to the world of big business.

drawbacks of a Colonial career in regard to climate, family, and so forth, tend to deter men with good positions under State or municipal authorities at Home. In existing conditions a Colonial governor without adequate previous pensionable service is often very badly placed financially when he comes to retire. Or this there are notorious instances.

It is easy enough to criticize Colonial governors for their failure to achieve great things, but do we properly appreciate the difficulties under which they have been operating hitherto? In the long years of the two great wars and the stresses and strains of the slumps of the intervening period, what scope was there for epoch-making achievement? Even at the best of times there has rung over every man's head the overriding Treasury dictum that each Dependency is a distinct unit, imperatively expected to balance its budget and live from its own natural resources, however limited.

I do not, however, hope for a moment that no improvement is possible, more especially under the freedom from financial restriction which future governors seem likely to enjoy. Personally, I look forward to the day when we shall educate and employ the best brains from even the remotest corners of the Empire to fill the posts for which they are most suited, wherever the vacancies occur.

Just as L. N. Constantine has recently captained a team of Dominion cricketers, so one day some spiritual descendant of Governor Ebury may captain a Colonial Dependency without the aid of a *capitaneus*. *Omnium consensus inperis capax*.

Charlbury, N. Oxon.

Spread of Tsetse Fly

In the letter from Mr. L. B. W. O'Connell, published a fortnight ago, he was made to state that the method had been successfully practised for many years in Rhodesia. It was kindly condensed by experts who had experience of it. That passage should, I think, have read: "The experts who had had experience of it."

Kisumu Air Crash

The South African court of inquiry which investigated the South African Air Force shuttle service air crash near Kisumu on May 11, when two men were killed and 25 injured, and the second on July 17 when 28 men were killed, has issued its finding, which states that no special hazard exists at Kisumu, the findings there being in no way inferior to those of the average first class modern aerodrome. It finds that the primary cause of the second crash was that the port elevator external lock was not removed before the take-off. No definite cause was found to account for the first crash.

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The War

War Effort of Nyasaland

Government Tribute to Women

THE GOVERNMENT OF NYASALAND has issued a statement on the subject of Nyasaland's war contribution during the year 1944. At the end of that period there were 110 non-official Europeans and 26 Government officials serving in the East African forces, 19 non-officials serving elsewhere, five officials on special war duty, and 18 women serving in the Women's Territorial Services, giving totals of 154 non-officials and 81 officials. During the year 1944 officials and non-officials were released from military service.

There are boys in internment in Nyasaland, all enemy aliens having been admitted to parole, and the majority being in employment. There are five adult German males and six adult females in the Protectorate, and 3 Italian males, 10 females, and five children, Jewish refugees of enemy origin number 23 German males and 14 females, and 18 Hungarians of whom 11 are German females and two Italian. Four Nyasalanders are still interned in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia respectively.

£577,000 Lent Free of Interest to Great Britain

Further sums amounting to £577,000 from the surplus balances of the Protectorate were transferred to H.M. Government in the United Kingdom for use as free loans, (some of which are being used to finance contributions of this type made by the Nyasaland War Savings Committee).

Investments in Nyasaland War Savings Certificates totalled £68,000, a record for 1944, at which date the total subscribed to the £100,000 Community Chest and the £100,000 War Chest, and other subscriptions raised in the year 1944, was £1,000,000 from the British Red Cross Society, £250,000 from the War Fund, and £1,365 for the War Effort Fund.

The Republics

The Republics of Nyasaland have continued to play an important part in the Protectorate's war effort. In Government, business, and other vocations women have been doing the work formerly done by men. They have continued the good work of providing canteens and other troop comforts for the Army and Air Force, and the raising of funds for charities.

Woolen Knitters

Woolen knitters must be made of the African women of Nyasaland. They made 100 jerseys for the Navy League and have embarked on the second hundred. Two African women were presented by Lady Bessie with the Navy League Badge for more than 800 hours voluntary work.

Military medals for service in British Africa. The following officers have been awarded the Military Cross:

Major E. C. Pender, while commanding a Nyasaland Battalion in the East African Forces, distinguished himself by his gallantry and leadership in the East African campaign. He was awarded the Military Cross for his gallantry and leadership in the East African campaign. He was awarded the Military Cross for his gallantry and leadership in the East African campaign.

Major F. H. McGhee, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry, attached to a Nyasaland Battalion of the K.A.B., distinguished himself by his gallantry and leadership in the East African campaign. He was awarded the Military Cross for his gallantry and leadership in the East African campaign.

Captain E. P. Sherman, Northamptonshire Regiment, attached to a Battalion of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, distinguished himself by his gallantry and leadership in the East African campaign. He was awarded the Military Cross for his gallantry and leadership in the East African campaign.

Major Peter G. Malloy, Somerset Light Infantry, attached to a Battalion of the K.A.R., distinguished himself by his gallantry and leadership in the East African campaign. He was awarded the Military Cross for his gallantry and leadership in the East African campaign.

Lieut. R. B. MacDonald, of a Nyasaland Battalion of the K.A.R., distinguished himself by his gallantry and leadership in the East African campaign. He was awarded the Military Cross for his gallantry and leadership in the East African campaign.

Two Thousand R.A.F. Men for S. Rhodesia

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has expressed its willingness to admit to the Colony some 2,000 R.A.F. men who have served within it during the war. This is a preliminary decision in respect of men likely to sail from the United Kingdom within the next few months.

Mr. L. A. Den, a director of Messrs. Christie and Anderson, Ltd., who has just returned to Rhodesia, was on the Territorial Army Reserve of Officers at the beginning of the war. He was recalled to duty in 1941 for a short course at Shoeburyness, joined the 1st Battalion of the Royal Artillery (School) in 1942, later he became G.S.C.B. of Western Command, and in June, 1943, he went to North Africa with the 1st Military Government Division. He was the first to be evacuated to Italy, and after a short stay in hospital was sent to Italy. He returned to his unit on medical grounds some months ago.

WART

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Obituary

Archdeacon W. E. Owen

Critic of High Moral Courage

THE VENERABLE WALTER EDWIN OWEN, Archdeacon of Kavirondo, whose death in Kenya occurred last week, suffered a stroke in 1941 and had had heart trouble since the following year. But though past the retiring age, and compelled to give up many of his activities, he kept himself fully occupied, largely on translation work, and his English-Luo Dictionary.

A man of strong feelings and strong character, he was for many years a constant and caustic critic both of the Administration of Kenya and of some aspects of settlement policy. But he was a firm supporter of the principle of British settlement, believing it to be essential to the progress of the African. When he was frequently attacking what he considered to be wrong, he learnt that an angry settler had publicly referred to him as "The Archdeacon of Kavirondo." That so appealed to his sense of humour that for years afterwards he would on appropriate and inappropriate occasions speak of himself in that form.

He could laugh at himself, and in private conversation would freely admit that matters which he had criticized might not be nearly as black as they seemed. In public he was often carried away by his feelings, and perhaps by his exceptionally rapid rate of speech.

Ready to Stand Alone

There have been critics of Kenya, who were valuable in this country but almost silent in the Colony, and who seldom attended a public meeting in East Africa, either in Africa or in England. Owen was not of that stamp. He was as ready to stand alone among East Africans as he was to express himself in the correspondence columns of East African newspapers. His courage was not to be doubted, but he was often guilty of the habit of unproven assumptions, and his impulsiveness was at times a trial to his fellow-missionaries, who on occasions were driven publicly to dissociate themselves from his attitude. Yet his sincerity, if often misguided, was transparent, and many settlers and officials who disagreed almost completely with his political views were attracted by his high sense of duty, his eager spirit, his disregard of self, his appetite for work, and his complete devotion to his calling.

In later years he mellowed, and it was probably in that period that he did his best work. He served as a member of the Kenya Labour Committee in 1942, and enhanced his reputation for moral courage by signing with his colleagues what was generally recognized as an admirable report. Some of the recommendations were in striking contrast with his earlier views.

When the so-called "Indian trouble" was at its height more than 25 years ago, Owen was the only missionary who boldly championed the settler case. He publicly insisted that the political claims of the Indians were contrary to the best interests of the African, and he never wavered from that conviction.

His hobbies were archaeology and palaeontology, and he had discovered many sites of prehistoric cultures. He was a literature man, speaking with authority, and he was led to the writing of his medium-sized characteristically "Owen" style. He was a professional enough to know that his classifications "I am just a dilettante, a amateur, a dilettante." Some of his theories were important enough to warrant a lengthy examination by a representative of the Royal Society. He found "fossil" remains of mastodons and a fossil which has existing knowledge of the distribution of the mastodons of the modern elephant.

He was in East Africa in 1911, and in 1912 he was transferred to Kavirondo in 1918, and since 1921 had been stationed in Maseno, where he founded the Kavirondo Tropical Welfare Association. One of his aims of 1926 said: "Archdeacon Owen, through the Association, has done much to restrain political agitation, and the Administration owes him a debt of gratitude." He was in a class of his own among East African missionaries.

transferred by the C.M.S. to Kavirondo in 1918, and since 1921 had been stationed in Maseno, where he founded the Kavirondo Tropical Welfare Association. One of his aims of 1926 said: "Archdeacon Owen, through the Association, has done much to restrain political agitation, and the Administration owes him a debt of gratitude." He was in a class of his own among East African missionaries.

Colonel Jack Purves

Lieut. Colonel A. B. H. "Jack" Purves, whose death in London after a long illness was announced a few days ago, was one of the greatest wing three-quarter backs in the history of Rugby football. He was also a very well known Kenyan, and was capped 10 times for Scotland between 1909 and 1909. He served with the King's African Rifles in the 1914-18 war, after which he ran a grain mill in Nyoro for some time. He married Miss Beryl Clutterbuck, daughter of the best known of the old racehorse breeders in Kenya; she is now Lady Markham, the aviator who flew the Atlantic. In 1939 Purves re-joined the London Scottish, rising from private to lieutenant-colonel. He served in the campaign in Ethiopia, and then in North Africa and Italy.

Sir Evelyn Logan

He was Sir Evelyn Logan, who died in Paris last week at the age of 72, served through the South African War having been called to the Bar, and after a short time in the Transvaal went to the East African Protectorate as a magistrate. He was Chief Justice of the Protectorate from 1914 to 1920, twice administering the Government and then in 1927 Sir Judge of the High Court of Northern Rhodesia. He had remained keenly interested in East and Central African problems, and before the war was a regular attendant at gatherings in London of the East Africa Group.

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PERSONALIA

A son has been born in Nairobi to Major Gerard Hughes.

Mr. Geoffrey Northgate has been gazetted Chairman of Madderess College Council.

A daughter was born in Tanga earlier this month to the wife of Mr. Arthur S. Phibbs.

Canon H. J. E. and Mrs. Butcher have left the country on their return to Kenya.

Mr. Skamini Deen has resigned the presidency of the East African Indian National Congress.

Twin sons were born last week in Kisumu to the wife of Mr. Frank B. Cornfield, of Khartoum.

Mr. H. H. Kingshott, Chief Inspector of Police, has returned to Northern Rhodesia from leave.

Mr. T. Dando, of Nairobi, arrived in England on leave a few days ago, and is staying in Rufford, Yorkshire.

Mr. C. E. J. Biggs has been appointed Acting Director of Agriculture and Agricultural Production in Tanganyika.

Dr. A. R. Lester has been appointed to act as Director of Medical Services in Uganda in the absence of Dr. de B.

P/O R. F. C. Allison, K.R.N.V. and Miss M. M. ("Peggy") Peet, both of Nakuru, have been married in Kenya.

Mr. A. C. Barnes, a Vice-Chairman of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), has been elected to the board of the Eastern Bank.

Dr. Peter Harry Abbott, of the Sudan Medical Service, and Miss Mary Lucas Rankin were married last week in Cyprus.

Mr. James Gastrell and Miss Jean Moran, daughter of Mr. D. N. Stafford, of Hoima, were married in Kampala earlier this month.

Mr. F. P. Raffray, K.C., a member of the Legislative Council of Mauritius, has been in contact with leading East Africans in London.

Lieut. E. D. P. Harter, 26th K.A.R., of Nyeri, and Miss Cynthia Margaret Wood, of Southern Rhodesia, have been married in India.

Mr. Vassar-Smith, the Southern Rhodesian wife of Dr. Jack Vassar-Smith, of 86 Queen's Court, London W.2, has given birth to a daughter.

Mr. H. K. Jaffer has been elected President, and Mr. H. K. Lakha Vice-President, of the Central Council of Indian Associations in Uganda.

Lord Kitchern, British Ambassador to Egypt and High Commissioner for the Sudan, was entertained to luncheon last week by the directors of Cable and Wireless, Ltd.

Mr. R. N. Parker, for the past 17 years a member of the staff of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, has left the Sudan. During the war he served in the Sudan Defence Force.

Sir Ernest Guest, Minister for Internal Affairs in Southern Rhodesia, has stated that if he is not selected to represent the Government constituency of Salisbury, he will retire from politics.

Sir Vincent, who served in the British Somaliland when it was overrun by the Italians, and has lately been serving in the Home Guard, has returned to this country on leave.

The Rev. G. A. Lewis Lloyd, vicar of Balsaver, Derbyshire, who has returned from East Africa, has been demobilized. He hopes to resume his duties in his parish at the end of September.

Mr. Christopher Guy Walford Millett, lately of Curia, and Miss Doris Hilda Schluter, daughter of the late Mrs. G. C. Schluter, were married last week in the parish church, Chalfont St. Giles.

Major J. Droughy, who has for 50 many years farmed in the Mau district of Kenya, has been ordered to leave the sea-level on account of heart trouble, and is now at Kilimamburi, about 15 miles to the north of Mombasa.

Mr. E. E. Hitchcock, Chairman and managing director of Bird and Co. (Africa) Ltd., and managing director of Consolidated Coal Estates of East Africa, Ltd., will shortly leave London to return to Tanganyika Territory.

Miss Maureen Lucy Swindlehurst, who has been appointed to the Colonial Service as an administrative assistant in Tanganyika Territory, studied at St. Hilda's College, Oxford, and has held appointments under the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade.

The Rt. Hon. George Hall, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking during London's Bankings Week, paid tribute to the people of the Colonial Empire who had made their cause their own, and emphasized the determination of the Government to develop the Colonies on their own terms.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth M. S. in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, to Mr. Andrew Johnstone, N.A.R., of the N.A.R. Club, Rabone, elder daughter of Lieut. Colonel G. Moore, and Mrs. Moore, of 44 Devonport Place, London, S.W.8, and The Three Sisters, Mrs. McNeill, Southern Rhodesia.

Major Philip Carrel has returned to England on leave from British Somaliland, where he has served with the British Military Administration since the re-occupation of the Protectorate, first as Assistant Secretary and later as District Officer in Hargeisa and Erigavo. He was a member of the Kenya Independent Squadron in the early part of the Ethiopian campaign, and prior to the war was private secretary to Sir Hathersall, then British Resident in Zanzibar.

Flying Officer Jack Best, a settler well known in the Rongai-Elburgon district of Kenya, is now recuperating in England after four years in German prison camps. Captured in Greece in 1941, he was in camps in Corinth, Athens, and Frankfurt, and spent seven days in a cattle truck on his way to Biberach, near Ulm. Later he was transferred to camps near Stettin and Berlin. He escaped twice. During his captivity he met Flight Lieut. Bird, son of a former Rongai farmer and employee of the K.U.R., and Flight Lieut. Ameson, of Kipkabus Sawmills.

Sir Harold MacMichael

Sir Harold MacMichael, Governor of Tanganyika Territory from 1934 to 1937, and since then High Commissioner in Palestine, was due to leave London yesterday for Malaya on a mission connected with the rehabilitation of that country.

Outward-Bound

In the "Calling Southern Rhodesia" programme of the B.B.C. last Saturday, there were interviews about the DROTTHINGHOLM with the wives of a number of Rhodesian Servicemen about to sail to join their husbands in Africa. Those interviewed were the wives of Flight Officer Wiggins, a tobacco farmer near Odzi; Flight Officer Booth, a gold miner, who was a prisoner of war in St. Paul's; Mr. Alan Farrell, another ex-prisoner of war; and Mr. Jim, son of a Rhodesian farmer. Miss Joan Hully, wife of a pilot, upon whom the M.B.E. has just been conferred, is a lady who has been crashed into a hospital and a Flight Lieut. Donald McGibbon, a pilot, is a member of the staff of Flying Officer Wiggins, a tobacco farmer near Odzi.

to the News

Opinions Epitomized. — Civilization is self-discipline. — Lord Eton.

People of America, won't you forget Pearl Harbour? — Higashi Kuni, Prime Minister of Japan.

The Australian Government aims at a target of 70,000 immigrants a year. — Mr. Caldwell, Minister of Immigration.

Dear sirs, I have the honour to surrender. — General Tiezō Ishiguro, G.O.C.-in-C. Japanese 29th Army, when surrendering in Malaya.

London's Thanksgiving Savings target was £125,000,000. The savings reached were £140,317,182. — War Savings Movement.

A record queue, of more than one-and-a-half miles long, lined up for the final night of the Promenade Concerts at the Albert Hall.

The Berkeley is the first London hotel to enforce an evening dress only rule in its main restaurants, as from October 8.

Only six out of 2,550 Australian and British prisoners at Sandakan Camp, North Borneo, known to have survived. — Official statement issued in Melbourne.

All enlisted men of the age of 35 years and over with at least two years' honourable service will be discharged on application. — United States War Department.

Furness Withy and Company lost 23 ships during the war, at the cost of which they owned or controlled about 100. — Sir Ernest Murrant, Chairman of the company.

Of 211 Australian prisoners of war in the heart of Nagasaki when the city was demolished by an atomic bomb, only 31 were killed. — Official statement issued in Australia.

Thailand was one of our very few sources of direct intelligence about the Japanese. Thailand was our secret supplier of the United States.

Members of the British Army will not be permitted to marry Germans. No members of the British forces are to be billeted with German families.

Ready to go men of Bomber Command first during the war out of trouble. — Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Harris, speaking at a luncheon in South Africa.

A Japanese force has agreed to concentrate at Kyaukto in South Burma, with the proviso that the Japanese general should be allowed to continue his piscatorial pursuits in the streams. — A.C.

Germany had the fastest heavy bomber in the world. With a span of 60ft., it could carry 10,000lb. of bombs and had a speed of 530 miles an hour. When the war ended we had no fighter in service which could have overtaken it. — Mr. E. Colston, Shepherd, air correspondent of the Sunday Times.

In my personal opinion the American occupation forces will be withdrawn from Japan within a year. — Lieutenant-General R. E. Eichelberger, Commander of the 8th United States Army in Japan.

The dilemma of American economic policy is the desire to obtain the real benefits of an international creditor position and maintain a surplus of exports which is an impracticable combination. — Mr. Frank Lee.

Non-nationalized industries will be operated by a tripartite working committee consisting of four representatives of the management, four of the workers, and four of the outside-public interests. — Sir Stafford Cripps.

Our problem is basically theological and involves a spiritual recrudescence and improvement of human character that will synchronize with our almost matchless advance in science, art, literature, and all the material and cultural developments of the past 2,000 years. It must be of the spirit if we are to save the flesh. — General MacArthur.

The U.S. intends to maintain an army of 500,000 troops in Europe, one of 900,000 in Japan and neighbouring territory, and 600,000 troops in the U.S. for training, strategic supply, and other necessary purposes. The Navy by July next will operate with about 500,000 men. — Mr. Robert Patterson, U.S. Under-Secretary for War.

To get any attention at all from a Government department the taxpayer has to worry, nag, repeat himself, waste time, temper, post-ago telephone calls. Decency and politeness will get him nowhere. Bureaucrats seem to divide their citizen-victims into two classes: one nugs and the nuisance. The letters of the first are the best. The nuisances must at least get on their knees. — Brown in the

In the recent four-day session on the Address, 11 Ministers of the Ministers took part, averaging a average of 46 minutes each. Careful study of their utterances suggests that their oratory could easily have been reduced to 200 minutes or less. — Sir Ross Barker.

Servicemen rightly feel that the Government has let them down. Once again they must be the disciplined victims of official convenience. In the Government's own interest it should do something to remove the growing suspicion in the minds of Servicemen that they will come back to find the best jobs taken by those who have been work at home through the war. — Mr. W. S. Shepherd, M.P.

An area of Russia inhabited by 88,000,000 people was overrun by the enemy. This resulted in the damaging of more than 1,700 towns and 7,000 villages, and in 25,000,000 people being rendered homeless. The total direct loss is estimated to be 679 billion roubles at their value before the war, which is about £32 billion. — From the report of the War Damage Commission of the Soviet Union.

At the time of the collapse of Germany there were 5,000,000 people serving in the United Kingdom forces, 2,000,000 in national and local government service, and 14,500,000 in industry. The number in industry was 2,000,000 short of the number similarly employed in June, 1939. This fall was the net result of an increase of nearly 3,000,000 on munitions work and a decrease of nearly 5,000,000 in the other industries catering for the normal requirements of the country. This means that per capita industry will need 5,000,000 workers if it is to get back to producing the pre-war standard of production and services. — Mr. George Lansbury, Minister of Labour and National Service.

In Schor where there is the greatest congregation of American soldiers in London, there are fights every night, usually involving American soldiers and sometimes directed against captured Germans. Knife and bottle wounds are common, and murders not infrequent. The American military police who once patrolled London unarmed have now been given their guns back, and countries with the same general situation may expect a similar situation.

There are three questions about the British war effort which are especially important. One is the question of the war effort itself. The second is the question of the war effort's effect on the home front. The third is the question of the war effort's effect on the world.

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Dollar Imports Cut. — "It is our plain duty, which we shall most actively pursue, to increase our exports as rapidly as possible to all the markets all over the world which are open to us, in order to be able to pay for all our necessary imports, especially of food and raw material, without which we cannot employ our people or maintain our standard of life. We must save dollars to the utmost. This means that we must cut down, without any delay, all imports that require dollar expenditure unless they are absolutely vital. Steps to this end have already been taken by the Government." — Mr. Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Economic Battle of Britain. — "The Blackpool Conference of the Trades Union Congress was moderate in tone, but threadbare in thought. It looked forward to control and restrictions for every interest but its own. There is to be in all trades a 40-hour week and a fortnight holiday with pay. These demands mean less work, less production, less competitive power. Not thus can the economic battle of Britain be won. Compare this policy with the driving forces applied to work and output by America and Russia. The United States, with 135,000,000 inhabitants, has probably six times our wealth at this stage of the post-war situation. Her productive capacity exceeds that of the rest of the world. British Socialism will not have free enterprise as in the United States, or a superior organization of labour as in the Soviet Union." — *The Economist*.

America's Dilemma. — The rise in imports from North America from £199,000,000 in 1938 to £745,000,000 in 1944. The United States alone from £118,000,000 to £533,000,000 is a measure of the dislocation caused by the war. Our exports to North America have declined from £43,000,000 to £39,500,000. British imports from America has risen, largely owing to the "hoarding" of dollar securities, not counting from shipping have been increased 50% deficit; and the re-exports of American films in the United Kingdom have risen from \$39,000,000 in 1939 to \$88,000,000 in 1943, a sum which has to be transferred in hard cash from our slender dollar reserves. How are we to find a continuous flow of dollars to pay an America which believes that full employment can be maintained only by a two or three billion dollar annual export surplus? In this belief lies their dilemma; and as United States exports have grown enormously during the war, the conviction will be very difficult to shake. For a country with an export surplus to itself (particularly in order to encourage its own exports) only postpones the day of reckoning. The greatest amount lost in one year by the United States, according to the *Economist*, was \$1,110,000,000 in 1928, much of it on extremely shaky security. Where will the find good borrowers for two or three billion dollars annually? Nobody can oblige America to buy the world's goods. But, if she does not, she must reconcile herself to the sterling area involving less of her tobacco, seeing less of her films, and denying themselves many of the comforts which flow so lavishly from her land and factories. — Sir Alfred Beit, in a letter to *The Times*.

Care with D.D.T. — The uncontrolled use on the farm or in the garden of D.D.T. in the present state of knowledge may have most serious consequences. So far as is known it shows little discrimination in the insects it kills. In destroying pests it will also wipe out beneficial insects, such as parasites, predators, and particularly pollinators, with unpredictable consequences to crops of all kinds. In fact, there are already reports of disastrous results arising from the use of D.D.T. in the field." — Mr. B. B. Riley, Keeper of the Department of Entomology in the British Museum (Natural History).

How to Treat Japanese Officers. — Do not shake hands with Japanese officers. Allied officers and other ranks will not salute salutes to them, but will return their salutes punctiliously. All Japanese military and naval officers of whatever rank will salute all Allied officers. British and Japanese officers will not feed in the same room, nor will drinks be offered at any meeting. Japanese officers arriving for orders or to report should be kept at arm's length. They must not sit at the same table. You have inflicted on the Japanese six times the number of deaths they have inflicted on you, but in the new territories you will be occupying the Japanese have not been beaten in battle. You will have my support in taking the firmest measures against any Japanese obstinacy, impudence, or non-co-operation. You will realize how much more is to be done when I say that the enlarged South East Asia Command includes 1,500,000 square miles of land with a population of 178,000,000 people. — Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Allied Commander in South East Asia.

Aircraft Production. — The United Kingdom's output of complete aircraft rose from an average of 730 a month in the first four months of the war to 2,435 a month in 1944. Whereas the early war-time production included 84% of small fighters, in 1944 training types represented only 14% of the total. There was no production of heavy bombers in 1943; in 1940 it represented only 0.27% of the total, but by 1944 heavy bombers made up 27% of the total output. During the peak period of 1940 the industry employed almost 2,000,000 people in making aircraft for the R.A.F. and Naval Air Arm. Apart from new aircraft, the industry manufactured spares equivalent to 50 or 60 aircraft for every 100 complete aircraft. Ministry of Aircraft Production.

Japanese Naval Losses. — During the last week of the war the Japanese admirals faced the gigantic United States and British armada with exactly one cruiser. The other major vessels in the register suffered one badly damaged battleship, three damaged aircraft-carriers, and two damaged cruisers. Japanese losses included 12 battleships, 75 aircraft-carriers, 45 cruisers, 20 light cruisers, 126 destroyers, and 22 submarines. — U.S. Navy Department.

Minimum Standards of Social Policy

Recommendations of I.L.O. for Dependent Territories

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE which will meet in Paris next month is to debate the question of minimum standards of social policy in dependent territories, and the International Labour Office has now issued the draft text of a recommendation for consideration.

It states, inter alia:—
It shall be an aim of policy to encourage the development of machinery of collective bargaining where, by minimum rates of wages, may be fixed through negotiations between employers and workers organizations.

Where no arrangements exist for the effective regulation of wages by collective agreement or otherwise, there shall be created and maintained machinery whereby minimum rates of wages can be fixed for the workers employed.

Any minimum rates so fixed by decision of the competent authority shall observe the principle of equal remuneration for equal work of equal value.

Representatives of the employers and workers concerned through their respective organizations shall be consulted in all decisions of the competent authority on such matters, and in any case of special importance shall be determined by the competent authority.

Minimum rates of wages shall be fixed for the benefit of dependent territories.

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Protection Against Usury

All practicable measures shall be taken for the protection of wage-earners and independent producers against usury, in particular by actions aiming at the reduction of rates of interest on loans, by the control of the operations of money-lenders, and by the encouragement of banks for granting money for appropriate purposes through co-operative credit organizations or through institutions which are under the control of the competent authority.

It shall be an aim of policy progressively to transform dependent territories into a system of retirement allowances, as soon as the economic evolution of a territory so permits.

It shall be an aim of policy effectively to establish the principle of equal wages for equal work, and to prevent discrimination in respect of opportunities for employment and promotion and of wage rates directed

against workers by reason of their race, religion or sex.
All practicable measures shall be taken to lessen any existing differences in wage rates which are due to discrimination by reason of race, religion or sex by raising the rates applicable to the lower paid workers.

The following shall be among the measures to be considered by the competent authorities for the promotion of productive capacity and the improvement of the mode of living of primary producers:—

- (a) the elimination to the fullest practicable extent of the causes of chronic indebtedness;
- (b) the control of the alienation of agricultural land to non-agriculturists so as to ensure that such alienation takes place only when it is in the interests of the territory;
- (c) the supervision of tenancy arrangements and of working conditions with a view to securing for tenants and labourers the highest practicable standards of living and an equitable share in the advantages which result from improvements in productivity of the soil.

The following minimum standards shall be followed in making provision for the payment of compensation to employed persons in case of incapacity for work caused by accidents arising out of and in the course of their employment, and to their dependent survivors in case of death caused by such accidents, and for the medical services persons injured by such accidents:—

- (a) the compensation payable to the injured worker, or his dependants, whose permanent incapacity of death results from the injury shall be paid in the form of periodical payments, provided that it may be wholly or partially paid in lump sum if the competent authority is satisfied that it will be thereby bettered or compensated if impracticable, probably to be made in payments;

in the case of incapacity, compensation shall be paid to the injured worker from the first day after the accident, and in the case of death, all measures practicable under local conditions shall be taken to restore as far as possible the earning capacity of injured workers.

Where these obligations provided by a general social insurance scheme, the cost of compensation shall be borne by employers and, as far as possible, shall be covered by a contribution borne by insured workers and unemployment benefits, and all procedures relating to compensation shall be as simple as possible, in particular, a public officer shall be responsible for seeing that injured workers receive the compensation to which they are entitled, and claims shall be dealt with rapidly and in small procedures.

The fundamental principle in the above article shall, where appropriate, be the dependants' compensation for occupational disability.

Insurance of Wage-Earners

It shall be an aim of policy to introduce in areas where the conditions of the workers normally earn their living by wage-earning, compulsory insurance for the protection of wage-earners and their dependants in cases of sickness, maternity, old age, invalidity, unemployment, and unemployment. As soon as the necessary conditions for the operation of such insurance, the present arrangements to that end shall be inaugurated.

Compulsory sickness and maternity insurance shall provide medical care for insured persons and their dependants, in so far as such care is not already provided as a free public service.

Where employment or occupation is on a sufficient scale, provision shall be made for a system of free public employment offices.

Where the nature of labour migration so requires, properly equipped resthouses shall be provided by the competent authority.

Associations of employers acting under the control of the competent authority may be permitted to operate systems for the social placing of workers and for their welfare during their journeys to and from employment.

Hours of work in agricultural and commercial undertakings shall be regulated by the competent authority.

So far as is practicable, the hours of work or the size of tasks in agricultural undertakings shall be regulated by the competent authority.

Workers employed in industrial and commercial undertakings shall be granted in every year a seven days period of rest comprising at least 24 consecutive hours.

So far as is practicable, provision shall be made for workers in agricultural undertakings.

This period of rest shall where possible be granted simultaneously to the whole of the staff of each undertaking and be fixed so as to coincide with the days already established by the customs of the workers.

Future of the Former Italian Colonies

Ethiopia Makes Formal Claim to Eritrea

MR. AYBILA GABRE, Ethiopian Minister in London, has publicly at the beginning of this week that Ethiopia has submitted a claim for the restoration of the whole of Eritrea, which was always part of the Ethiopian Empire. When the Italians invaded the country in 1895 and gradually occupied the northern provinces.

Egypt also wants Eritrea. A few days ago her Prime Minister, Mukrashi Pasha, urged that the port of Massawa should be returned to Egypt, and that the Keren area should be incorporated with the Sudan for the sake of the security of the Sudan and Egypt.

The Soviet Union appears to be making a strong bid in the Council of Foreign Ministers for the administration of at least some of the former Italian Colonies under the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, and there are repeated reports that Eritrea is one of the areas in which Russia is especially interested.

According to the *East African Herald Tribune*, the United States is of the opinion that independence within five years should be granted to all the former Italian Colonies. The *East African Herald Tribune*, each territory being administered meanwhile by a Government appointed by the Trusteeship Council, aided by an advisory committee of seven members, among whom would be representatives of the United States, Britain, France, Russia, and Italy.

Union of the Somalilands

Now the British, French, Italian, and Ethiopian Somalilands should be combined in a single unit, and subject to the same form of international supervision. But most of Eritrea, which is geographically Italian with part of the coast under British administration, is suggested this week by the *East African Herald Tribune*, who writes:

It is not impossible to see the possibility of a union of the British, French, Italian, and Ethiopian Somalilands, which would be a single unit, and subject to the same form of international supervision. But most of Eritrea, which is geographically Italian with part of the coast under British administration, is suggested this week by the *East African Herald Tribune*, who writes:

The second main reason for the union of the Somalilands is the fact that the Addis Ababa Government has always been the main force in the East African Union. This has been the case since the time of the Italian occupation, and it is the only power in the East African Union which has been able to maintain a consistent policy.

The union of the Somalilands is a necessary step towards the realization of the East African Union. It is the only way in which the East African Union can be made a reality. The union of the Somalilands is a necessary step towards the realization of the East African Union.

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early. The poor country is never likely to prove anything but a liability for any foreign Power; the land is poor, the climate saline, and there are apparently no mineral resources. An international régime might be worked out to provide supervision similar to the régime of the Persian Gulf States.

Eritrea presents a different problem. There are 1,000,000 to 1,200,000 Italians in Eritrea, and its satellite settlements and in Massawa. There are an urban population of 100,000. The native population is about half Christian and half Muslim. The Red Sea coast is Muslim and tied commercially to Arabia. The only real assets of Eritrea are the port of Massawa and the healthy plateau on which Asmara stands over 5,000 ft. above sea level.

The port is the only hill station where Europeans from Sudan and Southern Arabia can live or recuperate. It is a hill station for Egypt with air connections to the Nile. The port is the only hill station where Europeans from Sudan and Southern Arabia can live or recuperate. It is a hill station for Egypt with air connections to the Nile.

Eritrea can never be a part of the East African Union through the British Empire administration. It has a surplus of 100,000 European population. To hold over 100,000 Europeans in a poor European town and about 10,000 Italians in Ethiopia would be a burden in the present state of Ethiopian development. An outlook was to remove 100,000 Italians back to Italy seems necessary. The Red Sea coast, already mentioned, and the southern fringe of Eritrea can and should go to Ethiopia.

Strong Case for Division of Eritrea

The *East African Herald Tribune* editorially suggests that the whole of Somaliland, British, French, and Ethiopian, should be embodied in a single unit, and subject to the same form of international supervision. Such a system might work if the Somalis were in a position to run their own affairs and take responsible decisions of their own. But in dealing with backward peoples who have not yet the capacity to run their own affairs, international supervision in the strict sense has not been proved efficient as a means of administration.

It is not impossible to see the possibility of a union of the British, French, Italian, and Ethiopian Somalilands, which would be a single unit, and subject to the same form of international supervision. But most of Eritrea, which is geographically Italian with part of the coast under British administration, is suggested this week by the *East African Herald Tribune*, who writes:

The union of the Somalilands is a necessary step towards the realization of the East African Union. It is the only way in which the East African Union can be made a reality. The union of the Somalilands is a necessary step towards the realization of the East African Union.

Union of Egypt and the Sudan

Demanded by Egyptian Politicians

The Egyptian Cabinet, supported by a conservative committee of 15 Arab Statesmen, including four former Prime Ministers, issued the following statement at the beginning of this week:

The political committee unanimously considers that the only solution to the problem of the entire nation and the Government is the withdrawal of the British from the Sudan and the unification of the Sudan with the Egyptian Republic. The committee believes that the present moment is the only moment when it is possible to work for the unification of the Sudan and the Egyptian Republic.

The committee believes that the present moment is the only moment when it is possible to work for the unification of the Sudan and the Egyptian Republic. The committee believes that the present moment is the only moment when it is possible to work for the unification of the Sudan and the Egyptian Republic.

...many years and, indeed, until the time sufficient medical officers are available to serve the needs of the population. We would qualify this statement, however, by the suggestion that when the use of community nurses is fully developed the need for the medical aids may diminish that it would be unprofitable to train more.

Medical Aids Not "Near-Doctors"

We believe it to be important that the training of the medical aids should not be given in or out of school and that the institution in which the training is given should not be designated a "medical school" but the training of medical students. It should be no possibility of the medical aid becoming to be considered a "near-nurse" by the appropriation of his title to the formal course taken by the medical practitioners. Such approximations are likely to induce hopes that can never be fulfilled, the inevitable conclusion leads to discontent and unsatisfactory service.

Another problem is the training of nurses. It is a well-known fact that in hospitals and in other institutions the care of the chronic sick is often neglected. It is a question of the number of their highly trained staffs. We consider that the nursing profession is not being adequately trained. We consider that the nursing profession is not being adequately trained. We consider that the nursing profession is not being adequately trained.

It is recognized that in some of the Colonies the training of nurses is not being adequately trained. It is recognized that in some of the Colonies the training of nurses is not being adequately trained. It is recognized that in some of the Colonies the training of nurses is not being adequately trained.

Imperial Preference: A Doctrine of the Empire Must Not Be Sacrificed by a Policy of Appeasement

LORD CROFT, who is Chairman of the Executive Council of the British Industries Association and who owns a coffee plantation in Kenya, has received Mr. Kennedy and Colonel Polsonby in their protest in The Times against any attempt at appeasing the United States by abandonment or weakening of the policy of imperial preference. Lord Croft wrote, *inter alia*—

In the six years 1932-37, as a result of the Gattagreements, imports into the United Kingdom from Empire countries, mainly raw materials and foodstuffs, rose from £177,144,000 to £298,508,000, and our exports to British countries, mainly manufactured, rose from £130,000 to £180,966,000.

A considerable increase in trade between Empire countries and Great Britain of £190,500,000 was achieved under the policy of reciprocal preference from which all benefited and funds which were employed more people than ever before. It also proved that the economic position of British Empire countries, their purchasing power was so greatly enhanced that in every case when imports from foreign countries also increased, thus by placing one-quarter of the world in a sound economic position the whole world benefited and imperial preference, far from being exclusive, helped to vitalise total world trade by contributing to a general trade expansion.

Abandonment Would Damage British-American Relations

If Great Britain, the Dominions, and the Colonies were forced under diplomatic and financial pressure to abandon the right of the Empire family to trade together and to prefer one another's products, grave injury would be inflicted not only upon this country, to which Empire trade is vital, but on all our Colonies which look to us to provide a stable and permanent market for their products.

The United States during the last century was the greatest protected market in the world. American States joined the Union on the basis of 100% preference, providing one great free trade area; the whole united under the shelter of the federal tariff. To ask the British Commonwealth to give up to abandon the far more modest system under which we have sought also, not by federal compulsion but by voluntary consent, to promote the welfare of our fellow subjects in the Dominions and Colonies would inflict permanent injury upon one-quarter of the world's inhabitants who dwell under the British flag.

Far from promoting good will, nothing would be more likely to harm the good relations of the United States and ourselves. To deprive people of their own industries has hitherto been regarded by American historians as a serious injury as to a vast extreme measure to cross the way of American democracy. Later in the century all the States of America, in a single union, together, economic, political and social, North and South engaged in the greatest industrial revolution in history.

Yet in 1845 the champions of these principles demanded for the basis of a debt contract for mutual benefit, that the nations of the British Commonwealth and our Empire must no longer lower themselves in favour of their fellow citizens and this at the expense of the British people's welfare. It was on the field of battle that the latter asked for recognition of the extraordinary nature of the man-power, man-made, and man-made resources, and the threat of an economic and political crisis.

If it is possible to do so, countries, and better still, can be

...agree to a law that to promote general expansion of trade, that is an idea that we should all wish for. It is a well-known fact that in hospitals and in other institutions the care of the chronic sick is often neglected. It is a question of the number of their highly trained staffs. We consider that the nursing profession is not being adequately trained.

We must see to it that Lord Keynes and his efforts at appeasement does not mar the future of our Commonwealth and Empire. We must maintain imperial preference, which is used against us by other countries. We must survive in peace if we continue to make the prosperity of each the common object of all.

Risking Empire's Future

Major Alan Lennox-Boyd has written in The Times that Lord Keynes is risking the future of the British Empire. He is risking the future of the British Empire. He is risking the future of the British Empire. He is risking the future of the British Empire.

Sir Arthur Bage, K.C., wrote to the Daily Telegraph. Is it conceivable that Great Britain, which, with its Dominions and Dependencies, has saved the world by its actions, and can save itself by the surrender of its development of the miracle of the Imperial preference, should sell its worth for the immediate gratification of a mass of portage?

It is to be said of the British Commonwealth and Empire that it saved the world but could not save itself. It is to be said of the British Commonwealth and Empire that it saved the world but could not save itself.

The National Union of Manufacturers has informed the Government that it adheres to its firm belief in imperial preference, and has expressed the earnest hope that the Government will not in any way depart from the principle, which it regards as vital to the efforts of the British Empire industry to re-establish its position.

Lord Halifax's American Drift

LORD HALIFAX, British ambassador in the United States, said in a broadcast that the country had been

It is a well-known fact that in hospitals and in other institutions the care of the chronic sick is often neglected. It is a question of the number of their highly trained staffs. We consider that the nursing profession is not being adequately trained. It is a well-known fact that in hospitals and in other institutions the care of the chronic sick is often neglected.

...of teams, an important...
 ...water-supplies, whether by...
 ...by dams or the tapping of...
 ...wells or boreholes...
 ...I would emphasize the need for conserving surface water...
 ...supplies for purely...
 ...of the human population, but...
 ...stock concentration, particularly in the dry season, small...
 ...scale irrigation projects, and lastly but not least, the added...
 ...amenities which accrue in the shape of fish and bird life and...
 ...the general one of raising the permanent water-table.

...of underground water sup...
 ...should be the rule, but hand ou...
 ...the observation of...
 ...the large...
 ...it might prove desirable...
 ...to deal with the...
 ...development of...
 ...and industrial supplies, normally major...
 ...works, to the...
 ...the necessary...
 ...of dam sections...
 ...tractors and dam sections.

Training of Nurses for The Colonies

Establishment of Vocational Schools Recommended

THE ENORMOUS EXPANSION OF COLONIAL MEDICAL SERVICES contemplated under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, together with the acute shortage of nurses all over the Empire, should ensure widespread interest in the Report of the Committee on the Training of Nurses for the Colonies, which has just been published by H.M. Stationery Office at 1s. (Cand. 0/72). It runs to 34 pages of text and 30 of appendices, and should be studied not only by all concerned with the nursing profession, but also by those otherwise interested in the health of the Colonial peoples.

Medical services in these colonies are concerned to a greater degree with preventive measures, hygiene and the general improvement of health than with purely hospital work in nursing the sick, and the Committee has therefore outlined a special short course for home-trained nurses intended to take up Colonial appointments. The comprehensive nature of Colonial medical problems, affecting as they do all Government departments, commercial organizations, and public and voluntary bodies, is also noted.

Increased Local Training Essential

It is clearly stated that the needs of the Colonies cannot be met from the United Kingdom in whole or even in large part. We feel that the report emphasizes that in future the nursing staff of the Colonies should increasingly be drawn from the local peoples. This could either be given to Colonial girls in the United Kingdom or the Dominions, which would give the difficulties of staffs might be transferred to the nearest certificate locally, and come from the Colonies for registration courses, or the whole of the training could be done locally.

Education is manifestly an important factor, and the report makes the astonishing statement that in the United Kingdom it is not yet possible to award the Junior School Certificate as a minimum educational standard for general education prior to admission to a nursing training school.

It suggests that "an adequate secondary school education is probably not the best preparation for entering the nursing profession, and that special attention should also be given to the establishment of special schools. These should be parallel to the main stream of general education, and, while maintaining the general educational standards, should be designed to give the student a more stressing more practical training in the subjects which would be of use in the nursing profession."

The report also suggests that "the training of nurses in the Colonies is far from being the only subject of which the Colonies should be proud to produce a high standard of education, and that such an achievement is preparatory to the first step in the process of development, which is the education of all our people and the raising of the standard of living to a level which will enable them to enter the nursing profession."

...of openings should be made in...
 ...likely to be...
 ...to train in their chosen profession...
 ...Colonial territories to train...
 ...to a standard not lower...
 ...for State registration...
 ...The basic requirements...
 ...of nurse training are:

Nurse Training Policy

(1) Nurse training in every Colony should be planned on a scale which would have in view the achievement of the standard mentioned above within a stated number of years and meanwhile would lay down a standard of which would be deliberately raised each year.

(2) Any course of instruction should provide for and stress instruction in preventive medicine, social welfare, health education and domestic science, as well as curative medicine.

(3) The course should include sufficient instruction in general science to enable the student to understand the reasons underlying nursing procedure.

(4) The course should be designed to train the student to be self-reliant and to take responsibility for her work.

(5) The course should provide an opportunity for the student to share in co-operative work with students of other branches of social work.

(6) The course should be designed to meet the needs of the Colonies, and should be adapted to the needs of the Colonies.

(7) The course should be designed to meet the needs of the Colonies, and should be adapted to the needs of the Colonies.

(8) The course should be designed to meet the needs of the Colonies, and should be adapted to the needs of the Colonies.

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(18) The course should be designed to meet the needs of the Colonies, and should be adapted to the needs of the Colonies.

(19) The course should be designed to meet the needs of the Colonies, and should be adapted to the needs of the Colonies.

the organized existence of Formidities within the area would be to the most profitable line of development because of the quality of development and export trade apart from the

Associated with each primary centre, the sub-committee envisages an area of control of five Native authority areas which would be under the control of the team at the centre, in which accelerated development would be stimulated as a centre straddles area.

Whilst it would be difficult and indeed unwise to attempt to define rigidly the scope of the matter to be considered at the centre, it would include such matters as basic agricultural systems, breeding, feeding and management of livestock; rural housing; rural sanitation; African diets and any measures for incorporation in the present economy which would lead to improvement; the relation between diet and disease, with particular reference to deficiency diseases; practical measures for child welfare and maternity work; the incorporation into the curriculum of the elementary school system of practical civic based on the lines of development being evolved at the centre; mass education; the development of a system of local government in step with the social and economic development being planned; organization and development of a local marketing system for the exchange of commodities amongst the rural population.

The Africans to be trained at the primary centres would comprise (a) African medical orderlies for posting to village dispensaries; (b) village schoolmasters, and (c) rural assistants.

Classes (a) and (b) require no explanation, but I suggest that facilities should be available for the training of the wives of these Africans, those in (a) in industry and child welfare (I have asked several Africans in charge of dispensaries whether they and their wives would agree to this and in only one case has the reply been in the negative, and those in (b) being trained in domestic economy and child welfare work should the wives of rural assistants.

Training of Rural Assistants.

With regard to the rural assistants, it is considered practical to train in two or three years an educated countryman in all the practical aspects and practices in the basic agricultural system, being, developed, housing, feeding, and management of livestock, design and construction of improved housing, rotation of grazing, and management of common fuel and building of stands.

During the training period the rural assistant should learn to do all the things which he is taught, and it should, as at Chakabana, be obligatory for each student during his stay to build and furnish a house of the type in which he will live. Similarly, a rural assistant on being posted to a rural area should build and furnish his own house.

If it is arranged that all of the activities planned for the development centres could take place at independent departmental research and training centres, some of which already exist.

I would stress the view that planned development is essentially a team matter, and that it is to proceed satisfactorily it is essential that the fullest interdepartmental co-operation must be assured in both the planning and execution of the policy of development.

I consider it essential that the agents for execution of the policy of rural development be the local village doctor, the local village schoolmaster, and the estate agent—should have a sympathetic understanding of each other's aims and objectives in order that they may mutually strengthen each other in their contact with the acute conservatism, apathy, and lethargy which they are bound to meet in taking up their new posts. For the same reason, I would recommend that where possible they be posted out in teams of three concurrently.

A matter requiring consideration is the period of training, it might be desirable to expect the necessary training to be trained at established in sufficient numbers to enable the major part of the territory to be served and to develop a sample.

570 Village Centres

The Director of Medical Services and the Director of Agricultural Education suggest that they would recommend to be 570 centres, village dispensaries and health centres would be required. The training of the centres and the staff would be stationed will require careful consideration by the provincial teams. In the meantime, ask that you shall have a complete course of material for training in these posts, and if the above establishment is to be ready in 10 years from the inception of the centres it will entail students at each centre being admitted to something of the following course: a 2-year course, 2 years already completed of such as medical (two years) and rural schoolmasters (two years) and then 2 years of agricultural and 2 years' courses (300 students in each of the 570 centres).

training at each centre. It is suggested that heads of departments concerned should submit estimates of the numbers required to complete the commitment needed in a 10-year period for full provision of the 570 centres.

Provincial Teams

The relations of the primary development centres and the provincial administration requires some explanation. The evolution of plans for development by the centre will require frequent discussion with the provincial teams, and it is essential, moreover, that the staff of the centre are fully conversant with conditions in the zone which the centre serves. This will require touring the staff with the centre, and it may be anticipated that the planning will be evolved in step with the pace at which the provincial teams consider progress is practicable.

It is suggested that the primary development centres should be supervised as being directly responsible to the Commission for Native Development and the Native Development Board, the latter being. This will ensure that any planned development is considered as being absorbed into and approved by Government before being absorbed into general policy, and will ensure that the heads of service departments have the responsibility of finalizing policy. It is stated that it is intended that Junior European staff should be trained at the primary centres, and it is understood that the staff suggested for such time as the trained African high-grade European officer, be a natural officer of veterinary officer is to be employed on work which is of a technical nature.

It is suggested that the primary soil conservation of a basic method system has been worked out, the execution of the policy of soil conservation from general supervision, require a fully trained agricultural officer. Similarly, organization and supervision of a system of cattle markets, or the development of a sheep industry can be carried out by stock inspectors rather than by veterinary officers. Again, the day-to-day inspection of work at rural dispensaries and the development of rural hygiene do not require the intimate services of a trained medical officer.

It is therefore proposed that as a corollary to the primary development centre there should be established a number of secondary development teams headed by a district officer and comprising an officer of the ex-R.A.M.C. sergeant type who can be regarded as dispensary supervisor and general para-sitologist and a District Officer. This latter class it is suggested should be drawn from the European agricultural supervisor class with functions rather wider than their present ones, although in fact most of the present staff of supervisors have been carrying out the functions now envisaged. It is recommended that these latter officers should be carried on the provincial administration staff, as not, as heretofore, on the staff of the Agricultural Department.

The supervision of schools will as at present be carried out by the League supervisors, although as I understand their time is now almost exclusively occupied in school inspection and much of the work of the community education normally associated with League supervisors will be carried out by the rural assistants, it would seem more appropriate that they should be designated school inspectors.

The secondary development teams and the subordinate African staff will then be under the control and direction of the provincial teams and may be sited in such parts of the province as the team consider basic development holds out most promise or is urgently required.

Instruments of Basic Development

It is suggested that for basic development work, the complete organization required will be:

- (a) primary development centres,
- (b) provincial teams of high-grade staff,
- (c) secondary development teams directed by the provincial team,

(d) trained African staff posted out as teams on the basis of somewhere about one team per 1,000 head of population.

If this organization could be set up effectively, it is essential that the conception of team work must be continually stressed. In my view this can be assured only if from the primary development centres and the provincial teams regular reports are submitted. Quarterly or half-yearly reports should be submitted to the Commissioner for Native Development; to the provincial teams copies of minutes of meetings and such reports should be circulated to the staff of the Native Development Board.

In addition to basic development work, there will remain work of a technical nature which will require the specialist knowledge of the various departments, and will be departmental or inter-departmental projects such as sheep sickness campaigns, and other forms of organization of marketing of economic crops, and so on. It is suggested that the settlement of the native population is fully recognized by the sub-committee of the Native Development Board, and it is also recognized that many features of development will require the best planning of the

Planned Development A Team Matter

Mr. Geoffrey Clay's Post-War Proposals for N. Rhodesia

WITH THE LIMITED STAFF AND FUNDS AVAILABLE, the Department of Agriculture of Northern Rhodesia has achieved much in surveying indigenous systems of agriculture, culminating in the ecological survey of the territory, and as a result of such surveys drawing attention to the serious position which in certain areas has been brought about by over-population and the extension of cultivation due to the expansion from subsistence agriculture to one of producing marketable surplus. In some areas by the wasteful use of natural resources in the irrational use of the timber cover in the *chitemene* areas of the north.

As a result, a system of controlled *chitemene* has been evolved and put into practice in the north; extensive work on contour ridging has been carried out in other areas, and in other parts a controlled re-distribution of population has been organized in the various re-settlement schemes.

All this is admirable work, and I have been impressed with the enthusiasm and zeal with which these ameliorative measures have been and are being pursued. But there is little doubt that if we are to aim at a stabilized countryside with a rural population possessing a bride in the land, and engaging in conditions where under improved housing and the development of social services on an economic scale can take place, much still remains to be done by experimentation and investigation to establish an intensive system of agriculture capable of supporting a family on an area much less than that considered necessary under existing conventional systems of agriculture.

Fundamental

In my view, and I may be accused of subscribing to a policy not favoured by the light-footed and timorous angels, if a healthy rural population is to be developed, fundamental changes in the basic agricultural system will be necessary, involving a drastic change from the existing extensive form of agriculture and shifting cultivation to an intensive form of agriculture incorporating the wise use of stock and grass-lands. In short, I feel that an agricultural revolution is needed, and that the country cannot wait for a gradual process of evolution to effect this change.

It shall no doubt be told that certain factors, such as shortage of livestock, resistance of tsetse, and the natural inertia of the African, make such a policy impracticable. Granted that these factors may be stumbling-blocks in the way of any spectacular immediate advance, there is a very wide field for research in the next few years before any concrete policy can be evolved, and such work will involve the closest co-operation between the agricultural, veterinary and game and tsetse control departments.

It must envisage experimentation, an establishment and management of grass-lands, breeding, feeding and management of livestock, conservation of game, both natural and domestic, and experimentation on methods against tsetse, malaria and malaria.

It will also involve consideration of the policy for its effect on the various rural groupings, the possibilities of segregation of holdings, communal co-operation with concrete use of implements and stock for growing of activities, possibly of a cash crop, and the extent to which such work as might be done of the experience of other areas and regions can be done at and around the primary development centres. It will be concerned with the progress at some length the concrete work to have followed up, and the aims and objectives which should be kept in mind.

Being exacting from the "Memo. Draft on Development Planning in Northern Rhodesia" by Mr. G. F. Clay, Joint Development Adviser, Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

govern, the proposed establishment of these centres, and the secondary development teams which are a concomitant of the primary centres.

Sound basic development of rural areas must be the result of careful co-ordinated planning by the departments and the provincial administration working as a team. Development cannot be static but must be dynamic, and must be constantly reinforced by new ideas. Sound planning involves research and investigation.

Development of the African rural community, aimed at making it healthy, wealthy and wise necessitates the establishment of an organization with the necessary staff trained in the various aspects of development, permeating the rural areas and acting as the main agents in rural reconstruction.

Finally, the speed at which development takes place will depend upon the efficiency and zeal of the local authorities upon whom more and more must the responsibility for Government devolve.

Primary Development Centres

On consideration it was agreed that, with the exception of Kaonka, Lunya Province, where much preliminary survey work requires to be done, five primary development centres would be required, each chosen for its suitability to serve a zone in which social and geological conditions were relatively uniform. The suggested sites being:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| (1) Mochingwa | South and Central Provinces. |
| (2) Kalundawalo | Barotse Province. |
| (3) Malola or Kasamba | Eastern Province. |
| (4) Lapapula | Northern Plateau. |
| (5) Nkolobwe | Kawambwa, Fort Rossberg, and possibly Ndola districts. |

Each centre would be staffed by high grade staff of the various departments, together with a senior district officer, and their functions would be: (a) investigation and experimentation, (b) planning of basic development for the zone served, and (c) training of subordinate European and African staff for extension work in the zone.

The staff would comprise a senior district officer, two medical officers, one agricultural officer, one veterinary officer, one education officer, with appropriate European staff including one health inspector, three nursing sisters, one agricultural supervisor, one livestock inspector, and two mission representatives on the staff of the normal school.

In view of the importance of the work the district officer would require careful selection, provincial commissioners would be equivalent to a deputy provincial commissioner.

The capital requirements at each centre would include a hospital, a normal school for the zone, a combined agricultural and veterinary research station (which would also include a seed farm and have a stock farm), a multipurpose building for housing staff and stock, a mess, a cinema and club, a primary school, a secondary school, a native council, a community centre with a public library, a native cooperative, a school, a dispensary, a mechanics shop, a carpenter's workshop, a school, possibly a post office, lecture room, club, and housing for permanent staff, necessary for African students, and provision of necessary water and light.

The proposed model primary development centre would be a permanent establishment in a country with the latest developments of the country in the development of the village lands, including the necessary staff of the primary holdings.

Simplest type of Buildings

The buildings should be of an open-plan nature, and will comprise mainly the buildings used by Africans. It is desirable that the simplest type of building construction with comfort and utility should be adopted, and that the erection of the buildings at the centres should be undertaken by the Public Works Department, or other agencies of the local government. The Department of Agriculture should be approached as a planning authority, and the necessary other services such as electricity, water, and telephone should be enlisted for consideration.

The estimated costs of buildings should consider that a number of the order of 500-600 for the primary quarters, 250-300 for the African development centres, and 50-100 for the primary holdings. The order having been satisfied, the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Public Works should be approached for the necessary staff of the primary holdings.

The staff of the primary holdings should be selected as a form of demonstration of the work of the primary holdings. The staff should be selected from the primary holdings, and should be instructed who would be responsible for the primary holdings, and the necessary staff of the primary holdings should be selected from the primary holdings.

to such positions at the time of their appointment and to prove their inability to discharge their duties with reasonable efficiency. There are numerous instances which come with little effort from those of this kind, and they are fertile grounds which could gain today from a more judicious distribution of lower posts, and the senior men in the Department. Within the year it has been suggested by a former member of the Government in all sorts of ways, but no arrangements were not to be had. It is not long ago Sir Philip Mitchell, the former Governor, gave public warning to the officials under his jurisdiction that promotion would henceforth be by merit, not mere seniority. This lead is valuable, and it will be insisted to see to what extent it is permitted by the Colonial Office and followed by other Dependencies.

A shrewd East African official, an exceptional opportunities of forming his own judgment, told us in the course of conversation recently that in two adjacent Dependencies which he

Lacking Powers of Leadership

named, but which we shall for the moment not specify—there was not one personnel commissioner capable of exercising leadership which it should be the first duty of the holder of the office to give. There have since been several occasions when we have been able to put the suggestion to other visitors from one of the territories mentioned, and all have regarded it as a fair indictment. Could there be harsher condemnation of the system by which promotions are made? It is tragic that men in whom their fellows have so little confidence should be picked out for key jobs. Are they also to be allowed to kill plans which should inspire a sense of mission and act as a corrective to post-war listlessness and indiscipline in the Native areas? The individual of restricted ability frequently develops an abnormal sensitiveness to his own importance, and resists whatever he can construe to be an encroachment upon his prerogatives. For this reason it is certain that some administrative officers will heartily dislike the notion of specialist teams operating in their areas and to talk to the province of their own affairs. The practical work of the team must be done from the outside. Indeed, the central analysis is made in aid of the primary cause, that of that territory, and the team must add their contribution before they commit themselves to any self-centred initiative which is made.

the case, and the preference, convenience, or touchiness of any group of officials should not be allowed to obtrude.

N. Rhodesia's Post War Plan

Since our plan for East Africa was put forward for consideration, we have read the Memorandum on Post War Development Planning in Northern Rhodesia, prepared by Mr. G. F. Clay, formerly of Uganda, and now joint adviser on development to the Governments of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Extracts from the proposals appear in this issue. It will be seen that he describes planned development as essentially a team effort. He insists that social development is essential prerequisite to sound economic progress, and he strongly endorses the Development Board's proposals for the creation of primary development teams (who would control trained African staff) posted out as teams on the basis of some three about one team per thousand of the population. We prefer the qualitative basis, not the quantitative. Indeed quality is the essence of the matter. There is no great difference in principle between this framework for progress on a provincial basis and the scheme which we have advocated—except that the personnel is, we believe, likely to be immensely more satisfactory if it is recruited from the best of the staff by the European officers and non-commissioned officers serving in the same units who are prepared to devote themselves to the tasks which such teams would be capable of handling. We say again that prompt action is highly necessary, and that the aim must be to obtain the best men, white and black, available. The experiment needs to be ordered from above as a matter for immediate action, for if it is clear that there is a determination in the highest quarters to give it fair trial, those who would have been obstructionists will consider the risk too great. In war the unorthodox is frequently ordered and the seemingly impossible is often done and is rapidly achievable. The aftermath of war will likewise require similar orders and a total discard of outmoded conventions.

Twenty Years Ago

From the East Africa and Rhodesia Yearbook, 1926.

It is not long since that the East Africa and Rhodesia Yearbook was first published. Lord Delamater, the then Governor of Northern Rhodesia, was the first to edit it. It has since been edited by Sir G. F. Clay, and now by Sir G. F. Clay, and now by Sir G. F. Clay. We trust that the Yearbook will continue to be a valuable source of information on the development of the territories of East Africa and Rhodesia.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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F. S. Jackson

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Principal Contents

Matters of Moment
Post-War Plan for N. Rhodesia
Schemes for the Colonies
Imperial Preference
Future of Italian Colonies
Minimum Social Standards in the Colonies

Council of British Nations
Background to News
The War
Letter to the Editor
Company Meeting
Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE PROPOSALS made in these columns a fortnight ago for the creation of a carefully selected executive body of European leadership for the various works of development and welfare throughout East Africa have, from a number of quarters of wide experience in the territories, and so far not one of the many comments which have reached us has been adverse. Although the plan appears to be generally regarded as most hopeful and helpful, well over half of those who have commented (not in objection, but for editorial guidance and management) prophesy that the project will meet with opposition from the secretariats, and more from provincial commissioners and other administrative officials, not because of impracticalities which are often difficult to operate, but because it means a new approach to administrative problems, and would involve the use of new ideas and new methods. Such suggestions, all of them from readers with previous practical experience in efforts to persuade administrative officials to accept innovations of one kind or another, suggest that the disclosure of the proposals in an article with the title "Matters of Moment" has enunciated

We recognize the force of precedent in most official circles, the fact that something has not yet been done is to a certain type of mind not a challenge but the strongest argument against an experiment, however promising the suggestion and desperate the need. We likewise understand the drag of inertia in official quarters in territories, to which this journal has pointed, where there are hundreds of administrators and officials who at the outset of their careers have been kept alert, open-minded, and ambitious, and could have been wished. Their zeal and energy survived many disappointments and much repression from unimaginative seniors who, in the course of time, however, had the satisfaction of noting that they had quenched the spirit of enterprise, and left themselves and the country with amenable mediocrities resigned to unquestioning compliance with orders from above. Eastern Africa has paid, and is still paying a heavy price for the automatic promotion of men to positions of responsibility in the administration and some of the technical departments. If that statement strikes any reader as an exaggeration, let him write his own list of heads and deputy heads of departments and provincial commissions in the dependencies of Dependencies, and he will know just what was meant.

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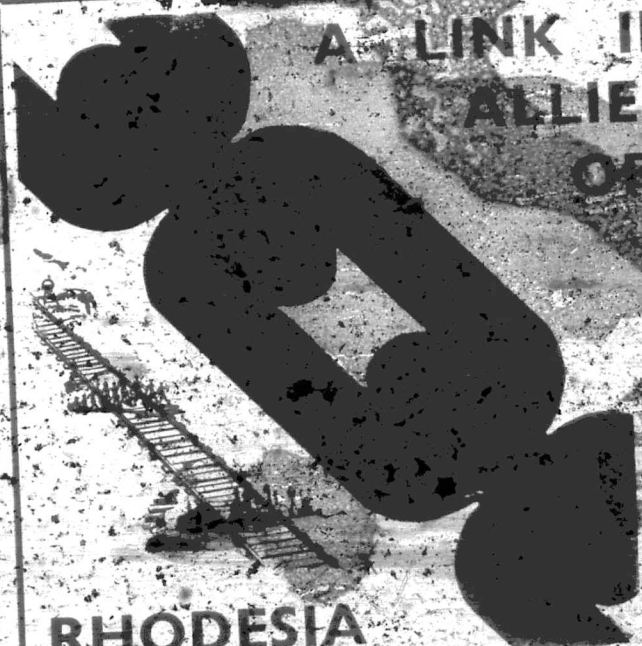
The coastal belt of Tanganyika was for many centuries visited by Arab traders and pirates. Eventually it became subject to the Imams of Muscat, one of whose descendants still rules in Zanzibar, under the protection of Great Britain.

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

The average annual value of Tanganyika's external trade for the years 1935/39 was about £8,000,000. The Bank has branches at Dar-es-Salaam, Arusha, Tanga, Mbeja, Moshi, Mwanza and Tanga. Those concerned with trade in Africa, the Mediterranean or the West Indies, are bound to communicate with



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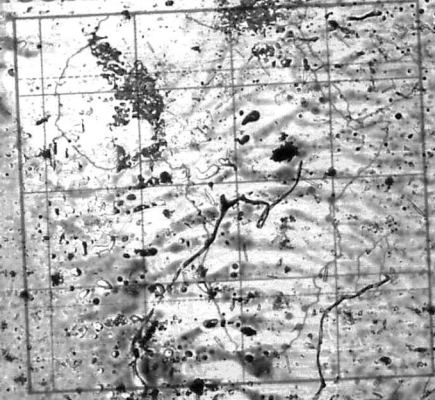
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The Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., reports that in the year ended December 31, 1914, it was successful in producing 1,000,077 tons of lead, 1,285,725 tons of zinc, and 1,000,077 tons of vanadium oxide, compared with 1,285,725 tons of lead, 1,000,077 tons of zinc, and 1,000,077 tons of vanadium oxide in the previous year. The total production of the mine during the year ended December 31, 1914, was 1,000,077 tons of lead, 1,285,725 tons of zinc, and 1,000,077 tons of vanadium oxide, compared with 1,285,725 tons of lead, 1,000,077 tons of zinc, and 1,000,077 tons of vanadium oxide in the previous year.

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The annual amount of diamond drilling was 1,000,077 ft., compared with 1,285,725 ft. in the previous year. The amount of development work in the mine during the year ended December 31, 1914, was 1,000,077 ft., compared with 1,285,725 ft. in the previous year.

The issued capital is £2,100,000 in ordinary stock and £1,000,000 in preference stock. The reserve fund is £1,000,000. The profit for the year ended December 31, 1914, was £1,000,000.

The mine is situated in the Broken Hill district, Rhodesia. The mine is owned and operated by the Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd.

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Company Progress Report

The company has produced 1,000 tons of lead, 1,285,725 tons of zinc, and 1,000,077 tons of vanadium oxide during the year ended December 31, 1914. The production of the mine during the year ended December 31, 1914, was 1,000,077 tons of lead, 1,285,725 tons of zinc, and 1,000,077 tons of vanadium oxide, compared with 1,285,725 tons of lead, 1,000,077 tons of zinc, and 1,000,077 tons of vanadium oxide in the previous year.

Johannesburg Consolidated

Johannesburg Consolidated Ltd., which is largely interested in copper mining in Northern Rhodesia, through its subsidiary, the Anglo-American Corporation, Ltd., and Rhodesia Anglo-American, Ltd., reports that the group has produced 1,000,077 tons of lead, 1,285,725 tons of zinc, and 1,000,077 tons of vanadium oxide during the year ended December 31, 1914.

Prospecting in S. Rhodesia

In his report for 1914 the Registrar of Claims in Southern Rhodesia notes that the issue of prospecting licences for the year ended December 31, 1914, was 1,000,077, and attained the highest figure since 1907, while the registration of precious metal claims increased by 100% or 3,723 claims. Although registrations were far below the 1913 figures, for the first time in many years they exceeded the claims forfeited.

Mining Personalities

Mr. Donald D. Powell Payne, who has died in Salisbury, Rhodesia, was sent from London by W. H. Murray, Comptroller of Mines, in 1899 to the Bonsor gold mine in Southern Rhodesia. He later worked as secretary to the Salisbury mine, and in 1907, in the last year, he joined the Rhodesian and Central Estates Company.

Phosphates in S. Rhodesia

The chairman of the Industrial Development Commission of Southern Rhodesia recently announced that a great phosphate deposit had been discovered in the Colony, and was now under examination. He gave no indication of the location of the deposit.

Companhia dos Amiantos

The Companhia dos Amiantos has been registered in Portugal to prospect for minerals in Southern Rhodesia. The head office is in Beira.



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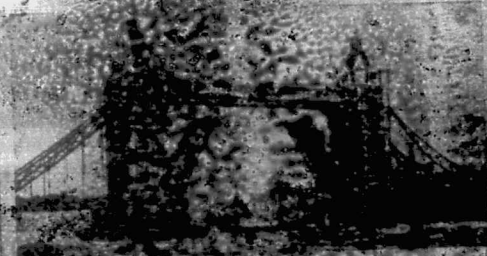
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News Items in Brief

The third exhibition of the Zambian Arts and Crafts Society will be held next month.

Two Africans were recently killed by a Rhodesian Airway aircrafter at Beira.

A municipal election has been held in Addis Ababa. There were 251 candidates for seven seats.

Kenyan and Ugandan farms in Kenya are being purchased by their former Italian owner, Mr. D. Vincent.

A report of a white rhinoceros, which belongs to the commercial game industry, was shot at Uganda.

British Rhodesia's first year was the best ever.

About 1,000 people are living in an urban area in Southern Rhodesia.

The United Nations has announced that it will send a mission to Southern Rhodesia.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has announced that it will send a mission to the United Nations.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has announced that it will send a mission to the United Nations.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has announced that it will send a mission to the United Nations.

The Beit Trustee has made a grant of £10,000 for the purchase of books for the Rhodesia Native Welfare Society.

A plan to hold Olympic Games in Salisbury in 1960 to celebrate the thirtieth jubilee of Southern Rhodesia is being discussed by the Salisbury City Council.

The Ellerman Steamship Line has just launched a new liner, named the *Ellerman*.

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Messrs. Jackson, Anderson and Co. have returned to their former offices in London, 25 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. The new managing director is Messrs. Jackson, Anderson and Co. Mr. Jackson, who had posed as a scientific interference, was convicted of the same offence by the court. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with three counts.

Work is in progress on the road between the town of Nakuru and Nairobi. The road is 100 miles long. In the Kedong Valley, the road is 100 miles long and 670 tons of water per mile. The road is being constructed by the Government.

The allocation of land in the Kingdom is to be increased. The Minister of Food has announced that the Government has decided to increase the allocation of land in the Kingdom.

Two English engineers are working on the design of a new machine. The machine is a new type of machine. It is a new type of machine.

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Virol has proved itself so valuable an adjunct to the ordinary diet of children that it cannot fail to be greatly missed. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the joint efforts of all concerned with the Aired cause will continue to bring forth such success as will soon enable normal conditions to be restored.

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

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LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Citizen Service for Kenya
An Appeal to European Women

THE really admirable letter of Captain Ravin... Citizen Service for Kenya... in your issue August 20 prompts me to make an appeal to the European women resident in East Africa to continue and extend their splendid voluntary work which so many of them have undertaken during the war...

Experience has convinced me that no sustained head-on attack on the problem will be made in Africa until a similar effort is made in the vocational and cultural training of our African women and girls. To this end it will not be possible for each European community, however small, in urban or rural districts, to band themselves together and form small classes of African women for instruction in reading and writing, baby care and housecraft, sewing lessons by hand or machine, simple cooking, hygiene, hand weaving, etc. etc. Perhaps some voluntary territorial organization with a paid organizer, and assisted by a Government grant to cover the cost of materials and equipment could help this work forward.

In order that the European women and men in the vast African play shall better justify their presence in Africa, before the world, they must display practical leadership in every direction and sacrifice their leisure.

After the experience of the last six years no one will be found to deny that we have capable women in abundance throughout the Commonwealth. All one has to do is to surrender some hours of their time to be devoted to an achievement of relaxation to the detriment of the more backward women whose menfolk will be the first to object to their efforts.

We are living in an era of change and all of us, men and women alike, must be prepared to face the fact and adapt ourselves to the new conditions, and take maximum responsibilities.

Yours faithfully,
FESTINA
London, S.W.

Italy's Former Colonies

The Council of Foreign Ministers, meeting in London, spent two days last week discussing the question of the future of Italy's former Colonies in East and North Africa, and they decided to refer the matter for discussion by the four big powers between this session and the next.

According to reports from Washington, the U.S.A. has proposed that all the Italian Colonies should become trusteeship territories under the United Nations, with Italy as the trustee in each case. Such a plan would naturally not commend itself to all other powers and is presumably being opposed by Great Britain and France.

The proposals of the British department in this regard were shelved, but according to other reports, it was held in considerable prominence in the final discussions. The suggestion that Italy should have made might also be for Eritrea and British Somaliland.

Southern Africa Labour Congress

An African Southern African Labour Congress, which was held in Johannesburg on the 17th, 18th, and 19th inst., under the patronage of the Union of South Africa, and the African Labour Party, expressed the hope that the Congress would lay the foundations for a movement of Southern African workers from the Labour Party in Southern Rhodesia and the Southern Rhodesia Labour Party, and when, on the motion of a delegate from the Congress, it was decided to reorganize a sole national body representing the labour movement in Southern Rhodesia, the new organization would be known as the African Southern Rhodesian Labour Organization.

Bullard King - New Manager

Mr. McI. Hendrie Collova, M.B. W. as Penton

Mr. Bullard King, a director and manager of the Bullard King and Co. Ltd., owners of the Para Line, is resigning after 38 years in the shipping business. He joins the staff of Donald Currie and Co. as a young man when the Union-Castle Line then managed by Donald Currie created a department to deal specifically with the Hamburg and Bremen lines service, and he was given charge of it. Later he became the company's agent in Birmingham and in 1910 he transferred to Southampton to act as the manager of the Line. From 1921 he was Secretary in Southampton, and for over 20 years at the Southampton Chamber of Commerce, when he was appointed a director and manager of the Line, for which he resigned the Union-Castle Line, and the Director's post, and again as Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Bullard King, who was born in October 1891, joined the duties of manager of the Para Line with the Bullard King and Co. Ltd. has been in the shipping business since 1902, in the days of the Union-Castle Line, when he was made one of the directors of the company, and he has since that time been a member of the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. He was also a member of the Board of Directors of the Bullard King and Co. Ltd. and was a member of the Council of the Chamber of Commerce.

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11, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4, LONDON.

Mr. Collins King, who was on the staff of Sir Gordon Guggisberg, while he was High Commissioner of Uganda, and after the Government of the Sudan, has resigned the appointment of director of public relations in Kenya, a position he had held for two years.

Miss Balfour is the first woman to have attended the Kenya Collier Conference as a delegate. She was welcomed by the Chairman, Mr. J. L. Blyth, who said that her presence gave expression to the deep appreciation which everyone felt for the way in which so many women had started on the management of estates during the war.

The Hon. Mr. Athlone, Governor-General of Canada, and President of the Royal African Society, left Ottawa last week for Great Britain in the Empress of Scotland. He expects to return to Canada in November, and to hold an imperial party before the arrival in the spring of General Sir Harold Alexander, the new Governor-General.

Mr. Ernest Guest, member of "Urwima" in the Rhodesia Parliament, has stated that he will not stand as a candidate for Salisbury, Gardens, in the coming election. Mr. A. W. Redfern, was elected during the agreement among the parties as an Independent. The new Chairman of the Natural Resources Board.

Major Colonel Philip Shirley is now in England on leave. After serving as an officer in the Royal Irish Fusiliers, the R. A. F., and the Somaliland Camel Corps, he joined the Somaliland Civil Service in 1929. While the Colony was under Italian occupation, he served again in the King's African Rifles, and returned with the British Military Administration. For the last 12 years he served in various capacities of the Mauritius Islands.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Harris, A.O.C., Commander-in-Chief, said on his arrival in South Africa last week as a guest of the Government of the Union that on his return to England after completing his visits to South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, he would take two months' leave, and then settle either in the Union or in Southern Rhodesia. He was farming in Southern Rhodesia before the outbreak of the last war, during the early part of which he served with the Rhodesia Regiment in the campaigns in South-West Africa, East Africa and Rhodesia. His reason for not doing that at one time between the wars has been explained lately by the R. A. F. in Kenya Colony.

Twenty Years Ago

From our issue of September 24, 1909.

Obituary
Mr. C. J. H. Boulderson
The death of Mr. C. J. H. Boulderson, whose death is announced in the following notice, was a long and a very happy one. He was born in London on the 10th of January, 1872, and for four years previously had been manager of the London office of the firm from which he retired in the spring. He continued to hold the appointment of general manager until shortly before the outbreak of war, when he retired from active business, though remaining a member of the board and continuing the duties of secretary until the beginning of this year.

His interests lay particularly in Tanganyika Territory and for many years he had been the representative on the Executive Council of the Kenya Chamber of Commerce of the Director of the Chamber of Commerce. In the war days he was also a regular attendant at the meetings of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, and was at one time one of its Vice-Chairmen.

He had a strong faith in the future of Tanganyika and an equally strong conviction that the mandate over the Territory should be abolished. At a time when East African associations were exposed to German aims and ambitions in Colonial matters, and when that campaign was far from popular among the leaders of Eastern African opinion (many of whom repeatedly suggested that it should be dropped or greatly modified), he was one of those who, in a selfless and public-spirited way, believed our obligations to be accurate and necessary, and that the East African authorities and public could disregard them at great cost.

Many people will remember kindly memories of his modest but wholehearted friendship for East Africa.

After prolonged illness, Mr. Jessie Harley Mason, wife of Mr. C. F. H. Mason, has died near Nairobi in the early part of the month.

Mr. George Boulderson, wife of Mr. C. J. H. Boulderson, formerly of the Kenya Chamber of Commerce, has died in the month.

Mr. Claude B. Gifford, died on the 9th of the month. He had been a great help for the Government Mission to Central Africa.

Mr. James Perci, the acting responsible for much of the interior operation of St. Matthew's Cathedral, Khartoum, has been in Assara after an operation.

Mr. George Boulderson, motor trade for 25 years, connected with the Nairobi motor trade for 25 years, died on the 10th of the month. He had been a sales manager of the Nairobi motor trade in 1926, and held the post until his company was taken over by Messrs. Hughes and Co.

Mr. Charles Boulderson, better known as Mr. Boulderson, had died in Salisbury. On his arrival in Kenya he had met the rebellion with Messrs. Boulderson's name, and was a great help for the Government of the Union. He had been a great help for the Government of the Union. He had been a great help for the Government of the Union.

...celebrated their...
...studied for 10 years...
...at the Shabam...
...King Commander...
...the daughter...
...years medical...

...President of the Indian Assoc...
...standing...
...of the East African...
...W.A.F.V.R., of London...
...only daughter of...
...at Emburi, Kenya...

...from Kenya...
...member of the...
...and J. Armstrong...
...been elected President...
...Southern Rhodesia...
...and Mrs...
...Pastor...
...at the end of...

...Governor General of the...
...and Mrs. Byckmans are on leave in...
...Miss June Pamela...
...Nakuru, have announced their...
...Assistant Engineer...
...Sudan Railways, is on final leave. He joined the...
...1924.

...Temple Borcham and Miss Freca...
...Christina College, both of Nairobi, have announced...
...Mrs. M. E. M. Noad expect to leave...
...England shortly to return to Kenya after an absence of...
...five and a half years.

...Deputy Postmaster General, and...
...Mr. G. Howe, Provincial Commissioner, are on leave...
...from Northern Rhodesia.

...Major Dennis Duncanson, who is now in...
...leave, is Secretary for Native Affairs in...
...he has been serving since the occupation.

...Lieut. Philip Francis James, Captain...
...Elgon, Kenya, and Miss Sheila...
...Kampala, have announced their engagement.

...Mr. G. Musgrave has been appointed...
...the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission, and...
...Digby Burnett is a member of the same body.

...Since his return to Nairobi from Kenya, Sir...
...Robins, General Manager of the Kenya and...
...Railways, has been...
...Mr. Guy Gibson...
...appointed official secretary in the...
...Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia...
...of the...
...for...
...Secretary...
...Miss Nancy...
...Southern Rhodesia...
...H...
...Uganda...
...Uganda...

...President of the Indian Assoc...
...standing...
...of the East African...
...W.A.F.V.R., of London...
...only daughter of...
...at Emburi, Kenya...

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...member of the...
...and J. Armstrong...
...been elected President...
...Southern Rhodesia...
...and Mrs...
...Pastor...
...at the end of...

...Governor of the Blue Nile Pro...
...has returned from leave in Kenya...
...settled in Njoro...
...Sudan Administra...
...appointed Lord...
...Chamberlain...
...Governor General...
...1960 to 1967...
...East...
...Africa...

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...has returned from leave in Kenya...
...settled in Njoro...
...Sudan Administra...
...appointed Lord...
...Chamberlain...
...Governor General...
...1960 to 1967...
...East...
...Africa...

...The Earl of...
...appointed Lord...
...Chamberlain...
...Governor General...
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...East...
...Africa...

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...settled in Njoro...
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...of the...
...for...
...Secretary...
...Miss Nancy...
...Southern Rhodesia...
...H...
...Uganda...
...Uganda...

to the New

Opinions—Every course of every Allied vessel in 10 months. Agency.

“Mr. Attlee admitted that the scheme has been *Statesman and*.”

“The small by this course installed 23 Herbert M...”

“I don't not going trying to...”

“The trade union abandon restrictive impedes maximum full efficiency in E. Edwards, *Press*.”

“The 35,000... from Free... in eight... was nine... *News*.”

“The first two Labour Governments fell mainly because they were more anxious to secure approval from their opponents than to secure enthusiasm from their friends. They never attempted anything more than... measures.” —*British Daily*.

“For the six years ended June 30, 1945, Australia's expenditure on war and civil... £2,330,000,000, 50% of which was met from revenue and the balance from loans. War expenditure totaled £2,111,000,000, of which 34% was provided from... *Mr. C. Chifley, Public Minister and Treasurer*.”

“The British fleet in action... *News*.”

“The result was that... *News*.”

“The result was that... *News*.”

“The result was that... *News*.”

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“The Government... *News*.”

“The Government... *News*.”

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“The Government... *News*.”

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“The Government... *News*.”

“The Government... *News*.”

“The Government... *News*.”

“The Government... *News*.”

“The Government... *News*.”

“The Government... *News*.”

“The Government... *News*.”

Ours is the Future

FROM TIME TO TIME, in the course of a nation's history, it is given to a few brief generations of men to determine the fate of their civilization. On their judgment and action depends the future of society for centuries to come. They set the course—to the nobility of high endeavour or back on the road to barbarism from whence they sprung.

Today an immense responsibility is ours. We are the custodians of the future. We are at the birth of a new age. But what will we bring forth—an age that will fulfil the best aspirations of mankind, or another era of strife in which the forces of evil may yet triumph.

The answer may be decided by the efforts of each one of us during the next decade. For unless we all—individually as well as collectively—contribute something towards the solution of the major problems of our times, there can be no hope for our civilization.

Now, what are these problems that have to be solved before man can live as free and happy as he now can? As individuals, how can we contribute?

There is the problem of ensuring that we can want of finding continued employment for millions. There is the problem of discharging the nation's debt. There is the problem of maintaining the stability of our currency. There is the problem of fulfilling

our pledges to those who look to us for help without endangering the interests of those who come after us. These are the problems that we, as individual citizens, must solve.

There are many ways to solve them. We can help

We can help by continuing to set an example to the world for courage, common sense and fundamental decency in peace, just as we did in war.

We can help by thinking clearly and realistically, and by acting upon the decisions born of that clear and realistic thinking, in a calm, unprovocative manner.

We can help by continued saving until the dangers of inflation are past.

We can help by remembering that those who do not agree with us are not necessarily our enemies—that our beliefs and our ideas are not the only beliefs and ideas that are right, though they may be best for us.

We can help by being as loyal to the nation as we are to our families, and by being as loyal to the bonds of peace as we are to our own interests.

There is one thing that we must remember, and that is that our interests are not to be remembered as finally by ourselves. We must be remembered as finally by others. We must be remembered as finally by all considerations of national interest. We must be remembered as finally by the people in ensuring the continued welfare of our own families.

The age-long history of our nation is a story of danger and difficulty. But through it all, we have always found the way to a better future. We have always found the way to a better future. We have always found the way to a better future.

Let us find the answers to these problems now, so that we can build a better future for ourselves and for our children.

Points for African and European Racial Harmony in Rhodesian Government

...between European and African
...in Rhodesia has in one form or
...uncertainty, misunderstanding, and
...in the minds of European residents in the
...and was debated in the Legislature on
July 4, when Major McKee, member for the Midland
electoral area, introduced a motion "that this Council
recognizes that the interests of Africans and Europeans
in the territory are interlocked; and considers that a
policy of subsidizing the interests of either section of
the community in those of the other would be fatal to
the general welfare of Northern Rhodesia."

A few days ago the Government issued the following
official statement in Lusaka:

The Chief Secretary, in speaking to the House of July 4
on behalf of the Government, gave it his definitive sup-
port, and said, inter alia: "Let there be no mis-
conception of the facts, let me repeat in clear and unequivocal
language what I said in reply to the address: it is
sympathetic to not the policy of this Government to freeze one
European in this country out of the position which they have
made for themselves in industry, commerce, and agriculture,
and it is not the policy of the Imperial Government to do so."

We believe that there is room and opportunity for both
races in this country, and we believe that the prosperity of
each depends ultimately on that of the other, and that
it is the duty of Government to promote the interests of
both. We believe that the enterprise of the Government
is of incalculable value to the Africans, and that

The record of the debate was issued by the
Secretary of State, who has now telegraphically
I have read a record of the debate
written on Major McKee's motion
between the European and African members
I have carefully studied the
speeches made in the course of the
the general policy outlined in it.

...It is not suggested
...thinking there should
...between the
...Northern Rhodesians
...trade unions to do
...the white
...But is the black
...his talents in his own country?
...that when the white trade unions
...Labour Party for support, that support

In the Colonies there is a poll tax. There
...with that, if the African can
...of cases the African can
...only if he treks hundreds of miles to
...the European plantations. I do not
...The Africans may well
...half-
...prefer British to German
...that we claimed to be fighting the
...equal opportunities of all peoples.

Appreciating the Difficulties of the Colonies

...said the Archbishop of Canter-
...two different races or more,
...in colour, in background, in degree of
...quite obviously very great difficulties
...and political, and it is extremely easy
...with rather passionate antipathies,
...in the world is passion
...The wrong method is
...by which one race automatically crea-
...status and freedom of develop-
...where there are barriers which
...the only right course is that
...the full opportunity for
...without their own proper characteristics
...without any barrier
...from outside.

...to appreciate sympathetically the very real
...man in our Colonial Empire, but re-
...as an imperial people responsible to God
...the education, the starting in life
...and religious development of the backward
...must pay for our imperial privilege in
...class

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Mombasa, and other

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Dr. Mickletham on the Colour Bar

in our Imperial Record

DANIEL MICKLETHAM, one of the leading African business leaders in Great Britain, has just returned from a tour in the British Home Counties, where he has been invited by the mis-

take of some of our leading newspapers to make a speech on the subject of race discrimination and the colour bar. He will not be beyond any man who

has sometimes said that in 1940 Great Britain stood for the colonies. We did not. The great nations of the world and our Colonies and Dependencies stood for the Colonies. Had we wanted to shake off the yoke of our oppressors that was their chance. The fact is that we have not only accepted in theory the principle of racial discrimination, but I believe it is the only principle of our Colonial Office which is not based on the principle of race. Indeed, I believe that the only strong public opinion to support the principle of the Colonial Office on behalf of this principle is the opinion of the British people.

We have not only accepted in theory the principle of racial discrimination, but I believe it is the only principle of our Colonial Office which is not based on the principle of race. Indeed, I believe that the only strong public opinion to support the principle of the Colonial Office on behalf of this principle is the opinion of the British people.

It is a pity that we have not only accepted in theory the principle of racial discrimination, but I believe it is the only principle of our Colonial Office which is not based on the principle of race. Indeed, I believe that the only strong public opinion to support the principle of the Colonial Office on behalf of this principle is the opinion of the British people.

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ability and enterprise at our disposal. It is incredible that, instead of being encouraged to expand an Empire policy on both a moral and a practical basis, we should contemplate a policy of retreating from its effectiveness in the face of the economic crisis. The only way in which we can hope to escape the economic crisis is by a policy of expansion. The only way in which we can hope to escape the economic crisis is by a policy of expansion.

The only way in which we can hope to escape the economic crisis is by a policy of expansion. The only way in which we can hope to escape the economic crisis is by a policy of expansion.

Empire Recovery from World Crisis

By doing so the British Empire will not only make a more rapid recovery than most other countries, but it will also be of great value to the world recovery, for if it had not been for the effect of expanding mutual trade opened up by Ottawa and facilitated by the sterling system, we and every other leading country would have been driven to much more drastic measures to meet our several economic crises, with such grave consequences to the pre-1931 world which cannot be recalled.

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Colonel Ponsonby's Plea

Colonel Charles Ponsonby, M.P., Chairman of the British Empire Producers' Organization, the Tobacco Producers' Association, the British Empire, and the Joint East Africa Board, has written:

Imperial preference has played a most important part in restoring production within the Empire, and it is essential that we should continue to secure the abolition or drastic reduction of Imperial preference. It is essential that we should continue to secure the abolition or drastic reduction of Imperial preference. It is essential that we should continue to secure the abolition or drastic reduction of Imperial preference.

Awards to Rhodesians and East Africans

For services in Europe and South East Asia

Lieut. H. Mollett, whose D.S.O. was announced some time ago, was serving south of Bologna when, in an attack on enemy positions on the summit of Mount Sole, he led his platoon through heavy and persistent enemy fire up a steep, snow-backed ridge to the summit of the mountain, and, although wounded by shrapnel and temporarily knocked unconscious by blast, captured the summit and held it against counter-attacks. The citation states: "By his gallant action he guaranteed the success of the whole operation."

Major G. V. Samuels, a Rhodesian officer of the 9th Gurkha Rifles, received the immediate award of the Military Cross. Later he was killed in action.

Captain C. E. Cotton, of Uffell, has been awarded the Military Cross. The citation states that he "showed complete disregard for his own considerable injuries, and, with high qualities of leadership and devotion to duty, in which his operations would not have succeeded, and subsequent operations would have been very costly."

Captain W. M. Sadler, M.M., of Sheepscombe, Southern Rhodesia, has been awarded the Military Cross for services in North-West Europe.

Lieut. Graham Frederick Miller, The Buffs (East Kent) Infantry, has been awarded the Military Cross for gallantry in Italy. Before the war he was employed in the Posts and Telegraph Department of Southern Rhodesia.

Lieut. P. Mc Featherby, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles, attached The Northern Rhodesia Regiment, and formerly fighting in the East Africa area of Southern Rhodesia, has been awarded the Military Cross.

Flying Officer Ivan Fryer, of the Royal Air Force, Southern Rhodesia, has been awarded the Military Cross.

Flight Lieutenant V. G. ... of Southern Rhodesia, has been awarded the Military Cross.

Sergeant ... has been awarded the Military Cross.

Major ... Rhodesian serving with the South African Army, has been awarded the Military Medal for gallant conduct and devotion to duty in maintaining the communications in Italy.

Lieut. ... Jackson, Royal Irish Artillery, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has been awarded the Military Medal for gallant conduct in carrying out dangerous and hazardous work in a very brave manner.

Mr. A. ... a former editor of the *Evening Herald*, has been awarded the A.F.C.

For gallant and meritorious conduct in Italy last year, the A.F.C. (Military Division) has been awarded to Mr. Alan ... formerly a farmer in the Kalofnio district of Northern Rhodesia, to which he is expected to return soon. He has been twice mentioned in dispatches.

George ... for Sudanese ...

Onbashi Hussain ... Kadalla, of the Sudan Defence Force, has been awarded the George Medal. When he was in command of a mortar mortar detachment on a field firing exercise, a delayed mortar bomb overshot the target, and he, using only about 15 feet in the air, Hussain leapt forward and caught the bomb in his hands as it was about to strike the ground. He himself in such a way that he had to move forward, but would have been able to bring him off the bomb to ground the explosion, and replace it.

Sergeant ... Symons Haig Calder, of Que Que, has been awarded the British Empire Medal.

Major Hugh Leonard George has been mentioned in dispatches for gallant and distinguished services in Burma while serving with the Sierra Leone Regiment. He is a member of the Native Affairs Department of Southern Rhodesia.

Lieut. Percival Vivian Hulley, M.C., of Que Que, has been mentioned in dispatches.

Lieut. A. K. Pollet, Sergt. G. P. Roberts and Lieut. J. K. T. Earle, all of Southern Rhodesia, have been mentioned in dispatches.

Flying-Officer N. F. Bath, of Salisbury, and Flying-Officer Walter Kingle, of Gatooni, have been commended for valuable services in the air while serving in the Royal Air Force.

Lieut. Walter Herbert Gordon Newham, of Salisbury, and Sergt. Albert Erasmus Greeff, of Marula, Southern Rhodesia, have received Commendation Certificates from the Commander-in-Chief, Middle East Forces.

Appointments and Movements

Major-General Ralph Hone, former Commander of the Uganda Force, is now in Singapore as Chief of Staff, and is now in Singapore as Chief of Staff, and is now in Singapore as Chief of Staff.

Brigadier J. M. Benoy has succeeded Brigadier C. D. McCarty as Chief Administrator of British Sarawak.

Brigadier Fisher, Military Governor of British Sarawak, will shortly arrive in this country. He will then go to India to take up his governorship from Major-General (then Brigadier) A. R. Chater in March.

Major E. P. H. Padoe, the youngest of the Royal Artillery, re-joined the Royal Marines at the outbreak of the war. Now, at the age of 64, he is the oldest of the officers with that corps.

Among the African officers back from Burma who are receiving medical treatment in this country are Major Stanley Lewis, Major Jack Cooper, and Major R. Johnson.

Captain W. A. Pangle Wood, Royal Regiment of Artillery, who was mentioned in dispatches for his services in India and Burma, has been transferred to Southern Rhodesia.

Lieut. Douglas Borland, D.F.C., of Kama, and Flying Officer D. Scott Eadie (a recently-released prisoner of war), were Lieut. Officer Frank Baloch, of Broken Hill, and Sergeant Vincent Allen, also of Northern Rhodesia, have been granted leave in that country.

In last Saturday's "Calling Southern Rhodesians" programme of the B.C. Mr. Donald Green said that among Rhodesians on leave in London whom he had recently met were Lieut. Rex Hartley, of Bulawayo, who has been serving in Italy and hopes to be back home by Christmas; Lieut. Dawson, of the R.N., of Bulawayo, who is just back from the Far East and will soon be at sea again in the battleship *QUEEN ELIZABETH*; and Midshipman Toby Day, son of the leading Day, of Salisbury.

Some 300 Rhodesians are now at sea on their way to the Colony, and a few days ago 100 wives and children left to join them. It had been hoped that the wives could sail in the same ship as their husbands, many of whom are prisoners of war, but at the last moment that arrangement had to be cancelled, and the parties have travelled on different vessels.

The Rhodesian authorities have, however, shown every possible consideration for the men with wives in the second ship and to remain in Cape Town, so that families can be reunited.

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A South African on Service in East Africa

Mr. Roy Cassell's Experiences with the Askari

PLATOON with the askari mixed the Christians and the heathen, found the most standing next to the factory. Next to the factory I found the boy from the bush. The boy from the bush had fled to points of safety, or tiger, his ear-lobes were cut off, and he had a scar on his forehead. The boy from the bush had fled to points of safety, or tiger, his ear-lobes were cut off, and he had a scar on his forehead.

Two of these boys were... This picture of... said the other, "if food is good... and pointed to... which he mistook for a white..."

The Problem Successfully Solved

So the problem... British officers and N. C. B. ... education recruited from... But the problem... and tribal animosities... simple design... and discipline... understand the demands... upon him.

... prejudice... other tribes... on the fear of the... when we brought the... as afraid of... askari who had stood up to... were later to distinguish... they were picked up... ordinary cowardice... inhabited by the... have no racial... the most... asked had... Masai... back into the truck and... road I saw... of the day... they... a soldier...

The Unknown

... involved in our... had of tradition... his black... his black... three... words... neither arrogant nor... returned... I pointed to... handle... about... from the... back to his... use the... with some imaginary... hand... our askari... with many... become known... of driftnets...

... in the B. C. A. Africa

like a party of... zebras... began literally to... a walking stick... falling... gazelles... fellow-servants... Heath... of the askari... animal... He has... wheeled round... side in time...

It seemed odd to me that such poor... grass could support so many millions of tons of... not to speak of the huge herds of mottled cattle belonging to the Masai, who live on the... drawing from the veins of the living... When we left this strange country we entered... where there seemed to be no... the smooth, semi-transparent green pastures... most beautiful and peaceful I ever saw.

Suddenly we saw the blinding glaciers of Kilimanjaro right over our heads... in the sun through a... thunder-clouds... of the mountain... fields... in the sunset... with... and wild songs... hundred snow-fed rivers... cedar forests of the mountain... one of the finest... ing is... the regimental... has made Rules... labour of love... with any... and in performance...

Coast-Watching

After I was disabled and separated from... was sent coast-watching... Robinon Crusoe... would not see a white face for many... new talent in my askari... coconut palm... top... it down... there had been plenty of... whole case would be pumpled... milk... In dry times it pumped...

The sap of the palm is... and none... chief drawback was that... and beetle in... and one had to strain off... piece of mosquito net... supplied the... for... the milk of the... From this...

From this... we were sent to... here our only connexion with the... while strand of... telephone wire... Cape Town was born, and it has... Portuguese poet... in his epic... had... wine in a calabash... I had his works in my kitbag... able to compare notes.

Like the swallows of the monsoon... sailing dhows called here with... from Persia, Arabia, and India, on their... Here you live as the contemporaries...

But for all that... remains foremost in my memory... to again and again... my journeys in East Africa... with the askari... in camp is the dark... the... the...

immediate requirements; therefore, the requirements in the demand for an increase in staff and equipment, and it is essential that this position should be appreciated. There will be no relaxation of effort, it is necessary to state the plain facts that there is a limit to human endurance and that a limit to the extent to which improvisation can be successfully carried out in the handling of a volume of traffic which is, in fact, beyond the capacity of the Administration's equipment.

Additional staff and additional equipment must mean additional costs. The present financial position of the Administration presents an entirely false picture. The Administration is, in fact, to a great extent living on its capital, and the cross-subsidy surpluses is in the main due to the inability to utilize funds to keep it as a well-equipped, efficient organization.

Annual Renewals Reserve - £50,000 Too Low

The amount set aside for renewals is based on a percentage of replacement costs of the various assets, and falls short of the amount required to replace them at the end of their normal lives by approximately £50,000 per annum. Further, these replacement costs are based on pre-war costs, and it would indeed be optimistic to count on the possibility of replacement at these prices in the immediate post-war period. The replacement costs were calculated on normal lives, but the wear and tear of these assets have been subjected to a heavy and their lives thereby shortened. In addition to the question of renewals, there are other heavy financial commitments in the future, which prior to the war would have already been incurred.

The introduction of large engines and heavy axle loads has made it imperative to replace the present type of coupling and axle, and these improvements and changes in the braking system are a standard of maintenance to be maintained. These two items involve heavy costs and present a difficult problem of organization to effect the changes.

It would also be unwise to assume that the present level of revenue is likely to be maintained indefinitely. The present surpluses are, therefore, to a considerable extent fictitious. They are in fact funds held in trust for the users of the Administration's services, and needless to say confer no benefit on the management and staff. It has been necessary to deal with this financial question at length as it is obvious that there is a good deal of misconception on this matter.

Pressing Problems of Water Supplies

In the last report reference was made to the future. Apart from the rehabilitation of the Administration's equipment the two most important needs are an adequate and certain water supply and an adequate fuel supply. Regarding the former, the present position is most unsatisfactory and has presented one of the most difficult problems during this year. Water services have been maintained only with the greatest difficulty, and the shortage of water has resulted in damage to and repeated failures of locomotives. Serious consideration is being given to the ways and means by which future water supplies can be assured.

Another pressing problem is that of fuel supplies. As far as can be seen the position will not improve after the war when shipping becomes easier, but there is no doubt that progressive steps must be taken to secure kerosene as a locomotive fuel. A part from the fact that it is a comparatively efficient fuel for the production of motive power in a steam locomotive, there is always the ever present risk of causing fires on land adjoining the railway, with consequent economic loss to the country. There is no known method which will permit the locomotive to do its work

on a coal-fired and in the same way estimate the amount of coal required based on space available. The tone of the report is entirely similar to the previous one, and it is in fact a copy of the report in the Administration's services, on the other hand it is a true resolve to do what is possible to meet the demand, and to make the best possible use of the available resources and to the war.

Great Increase in Military Passengers

As readers of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA are aware, Sir Reginald has lately been in his country for the purpose of obtaining urgently needed equipment and supplies. The end of the war against Japan should improve the prospects of obtaining British rolling-stock and other necessities for the K.U.R., though it will, of course, affect the earnings of the Railways and Harbours. It is, in fact, a surprise to most people in East Africa to learn that the number of military passengers carried over the system by special arrangement in 1944 was no fewer than 379,223, compared with 195,836 in 1941, 277,000 in 1942, and 308,100 in 1943.

The total earnings of the Railways and Harbours for the year amounted to £4,752,835, an increase of 10 per cent on the 1943 figures; but the ordinary expenditure of £2,840,003 was up by £387,000, mainly on account of higher costs of fuel, stores, and materials, and the payment of war bonuses. The earnings were £760,000 above the estimate, while the ordinary working expenditure, including contributions to the Government, was £136,700 above the estimate.

Higher Mobility than in United States

The Railways moved 50,225,750 ton-miles of public traffic, an increase of more than 13 per cent over the 1943 total. The keynote of the success was the high wagon mobility. During the peak month of the year the daily movements reached the very high figure of 94 miles per wagon per day, and the average for the whole year was 46.12. The significance of this achievement may best be gauged by comparing the standard of the railways of the United States of America, which has an average overall freight speed of 13.5 miles per hour (against 12.38 in the case of the K.U.R.), reached in 1944 what was claimed to be "an all-time record of close to 60 miles per car per day." It is evident, then, that the system for which Sir Reginald Robins was responsible had attained a standard far higher than the public or the Government could reasonably have expected.

The total imports through Kilindini Harbour last year amounted to 997,928 tons, a decrease of 149,720 tons, but this was due chiefly to a drop in the entries of bulk oil from 300,275 to 190,880 tons (evidently because naval requirements had fallen since the movement of the war in the direction of the Far East). Exports through the port totalled 96,849 tons, against 26,343 in 1943.

Three hundred and sixteen aircraft alighted at Mombasa airport, landing 2,352 passengers and embarking 3,105. They brought 70,000 lb. of mails and sent away 146 tons, discharged 1,571 lb. of cargo and shipped 21,500 lb.

The number of passengers carried by the Railways rose to the record of 2,755,611.

Training of Colonial Nurses

The report of the Committee on Training of Nurses for the Colonies has been published (Cmd. 6672) by H.M. Stationery Office at 1s. It will be reviewed in our next issue.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE MURDER of Mr. Martin Luther Nsibirwa, Native Commissioner of the Buganda Kingdom, details of which crime on the steps of Namirembe Cathedral appeared in last week's **Murder of Mr. Katikiro** issue, can scarcely fail to bring to mind the widespread and violent disturbances of January, and the excesses which we have published from the very pen of Sir Norman Whitely, Chief Justice of Uganda, who, in a statement of the murder mentioned in the issue, has been arrested by the police, which Sir Norman has said will have been a blessing in disguise, as being brought to light some of the "rotaries" which require to be remedied. That hope, if it has not vanished, has at least receded. Unhappily, it would seem more probable that, encouraged by what they must regard as the success of their organized treacherous intrigues are far from satisfied. The resignation of Mr. Kulubwa, the principled and unyielding Treasurer of the Native Government of Buganda, which the Chief Justice considered to have been the chief aim of the strike, was achieved, and retrospective increases of pay for Government employees were disbursed, and though these increments may have been overdue, and were

any further consideration at the time of the outbreak, nothing has happened to modify the views expressed in these columns at the time that the disappearance of the Treasurer had all the appearance of the kind of appeasement. We still hope an official statement as to whether any kind of influence was brought to bear formally or informally. And did he receive threats that the law, which has now overtaken his colleague would have been his, if he had remained obdurate?

Mr. Nsibirwa and Mr. Kulubwa were appointed regents to the young Kabaka on his succession six years ago. Sir Norman Whitely writes: "These regents appear to have performed their duties **Only, Muganda Capable of Restoring Order.**" high placed aspirants to greater power and more money were already intriguing to bring about the removal of Martin Luther and Kulubwa." The former resigned in 1941 in consequence of what is called the "Namasole affair" - the Namasole, called the Mother, wife of the former Native Commissioner, and which is a well known scandal among the people. The Chief Justice commented: "The evidence leaves me in doubt as to what extent Martin Luther's resignation was brought about by intrigue, but

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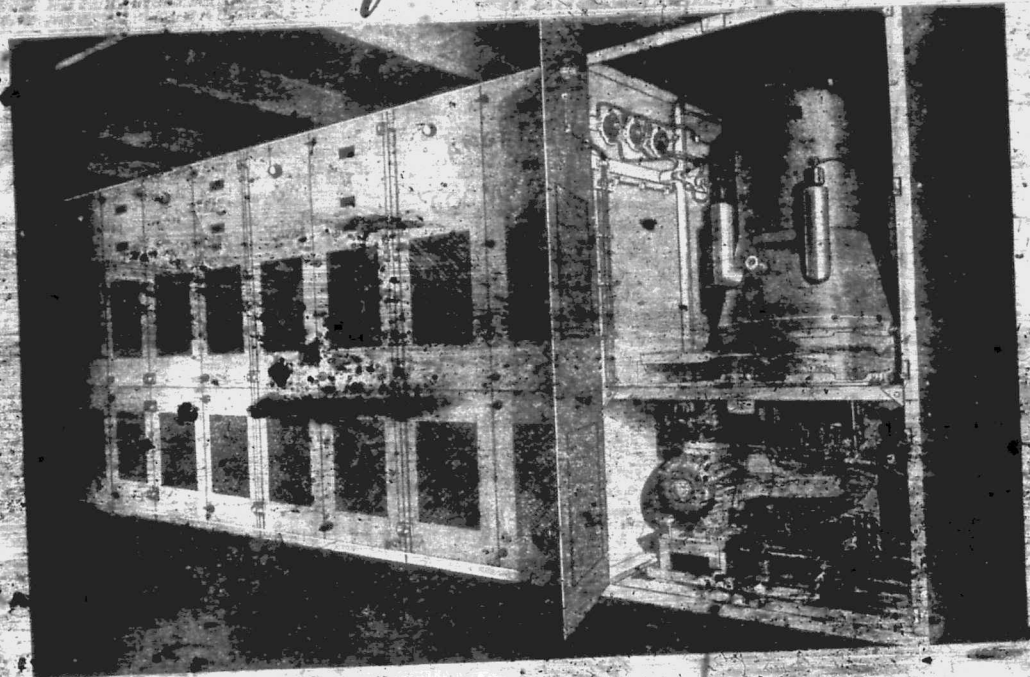
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Mark Young and Sir Shenton Thomas

Released From Japanese Prison Camp In Manchuria

SIR MARK YOUNG, who served with command and non-commissioned rank in the 81st (West African) Division, received the following message sent to him by Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Commander of the South East Asia:

"Now you are back in Burma, but you have succeeded in completing your job in Japan. I am glad to return to you the D.S.O. I have to send to all gallant and successful soldiers and officers. No one else has reached in fighting the bloodiest campaign in the time when you served before operations began in 1943, in your division, both the Kalaya campaign in support of operations against Mandalay and the Imphal campaign. In your determined battles through out the Kalaya jungle in October last, you have shown magnificent fighting qualities. You have endured day by day the rigours of the campaign in the Singu Valley, and have made a name for the Division which will always be remembered in the history of the Burma campaign. Good luck to you all."

Sir Mark Young is the son of Langanyika Territory, from 1938 to 1940. The Governor of Hong Kong in September, 1945, Sir Shenton Thomas, Governor of Nyasaland, and Sir Shenton Thomas' appointment to be High Commissioner for Malaya and Governor of the Straits Settlements in 1944, have been released from a Japanese prison camp in Manchuria, and are now on their way home through China. The Colonial Office is not yet aware whether Lady Thomas, who was interned in Singapore, has been liberated. For a time Sir Shenton and Lady Thomas were together in internment with other British officials, but in 1943 all the men were taken to Formosa.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Harris, A.C., of Bomber Command, whose imminent retirement from the Royal Air Force was announced, was engaged in agriculture in Southern Rhodesia before the last war, and served with the Rhodesian Regiment throughout the campaign in German South West Africa in 1914-15.

Release of South Africans and Rhodesians

It was announced last week in the South African Military Forces that 200 British and Rhodesian troops had been released from the Japanese prison camps. The Union Government was fulfilling its obligation to the repatriation. On the following day an officer of the Rhodesian troops in the camp were taken to hear a message from Major-General F. H. Thorneycroft, Chief of Administration of the South African Forces in the Middle East. He said: "I know that the majority of you deeply deplore the capture of your countrymen, and it is a considerable number of them who might discredit upon the great reputation South Africans have built up after such sacrifices and labour. I am confident that I shall be able to you to take the necessary steps to maintain the station unshaken, and to ensure that you will be able to return safely to your homes in the summer months. I reported to the High Command that you were here, and I shall do my utmost to get you home."

In order that Italian troops in the East African Empire, the British Office has just published an Italian edition of "The Abyssinian Campaign". The price is 1s. 6d.

Handsome women munition workers in Southern Rhodesia have rendered excellent service. The other job still on hand is the manufacture of 250,000 rounds of grenade cases, and the production of 100,000 rounds of ammunition.

Deaths and Awards

Commander Evelyn Romaine Govett, R.N.V.R., who has been killed in an aircraft accident in Australia, had until last year served on the staff of Admiral Sir James Corbett, Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Fleet.

Major Horace Reginald Carsberg, who before the war was a member of the Posts and Telegraphs Department of Southern Rhodesia, is reported killed in an aircraft accident in East Africa.

Lieut. Marco Bonafar, of Southern Rhodesia, has been killed in action in Burma. His wife, Captain F. Bonafar, is serving in the East Africa Command.

Pilot Officer Sydney Ralph Webber, of Bulawayo, previously reported missing from air operations, is now believed to have been killed.

Sergeant Maurice George Beckley, Sergeant Edwin Guy Davis, and Flight Sergeant Ronald McElroy, three Rhodesians previously reported missing, are now officially presumed to have lost their lives.

Major Robert Strupp, of Salisbury, serving in Burma with the Rhodesian African Rifles, has been wounded. The Arthur Berry of Bulawayo, and Rte. Petrus Corneilus Coetzee, of Gaborone, have been wounded in action.

Wing Commander A. S. Ruscombe, Air Adviser to the East African Governors Conference, has been awarded the D.S.O. while commanding the 28 Squadron, R.A.F.

Lieut. Colonel S. Margo, R.N.V.R., who served during the campaign in East Africa with the South African Air Force, has been awarded the D.S.O.

Major C. V. King, a Rhodesian lately serving in the Sixth South African Division, has been awarded the D.S.O. Before the war he was manager of the Palace Theatre, Bulawayo. After service in West Africa he commanded the Southern Rhodesia Armoured Car Unit.

Squadron Leader A. G. Deck, formerly of Kenya, has been awarded the D.S.O. His Squadron successfully attacked enemy shipping on many occasions.

Acting Squadron Leader J. H. R. Shant, D.F.C., of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, who has been awarded the D.S.O. is cited for his outstanding leadership, energy, and enthusiasm, and for having "shown a high degree of courage and determination in stalling into his crew his own fighting spirit and efficiency."

Broadcasts to Africa

Mrs. Lillian O'Keefe, wife of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, is broadcasting in her Saturday's "Calling Southern Rhodesia" programme of the B.B.C., described the work of the Rhodesian Women's Working Party in London throughout the war, and thanked Rhodesians for their very generous contributions in money, tobacco, food parcels, and other supplies. She also mentioned Macdonnell, of Salisbury.

It is reported that he had been in London for some time when he was in the East African War. He had been in the East African War.

I know I know of raddy zambias. Each other. Mrs. Dorothy Noad, of Salisbury, is "Calling East Africa" programme. Kenya's first R.N.V.R. pilot, Geoffrey David, is in the East African War. Mrs. G. W. ... Nairobi.

and proposals for the development of agricultural and medical research services in the Colonies. It is also to be noted that the Director of the Colonial Office, Mr. C. G. ...

The report concludes with the recommendation that the Colonial Office should consider the possibility of a system of grants to be made available to the Colonies for the purpose of carrying out research in the field of ...

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Research on Sial and Peritrem

The Report of the Colonial Production Research Council states:

Generally, the Council regard it as part of their duty to encourage and assist research workers who are in a position to do so to embark upon schemes of research regarding their products and they are gratified that in the following two instances their advice has been so readily taken.

SIAL—Important results have been obtained from the research work financed by the Sial Growers' Association which is being carried out under Professor J. H. Spedman of the University of Leeds. This work was set on foot as a result of introductions given by the Director of Research, and whilst the Council has no responsibility for this work it has followed it with much interest in view of the great importance of this industry in East Africa.

PERITREM—Financial assistance has been given by the Kenya Government to support research by Professor J. G. Bennett at the Imperial Institute of Science and Technology in this connection. This research has been carried out by a visit paid to the University of Cambridge by Professor M. L. ...

D.D.T. Toxic to Mosquitoes

In the hands of workers in Africa, advised and guided by Professor A. Huxton, F.R.S., of the London School of Tropical Medicine it has been shown that D.D.T. is a powerful insecticide for the vector of malarial parasites (leishmaniasis) and that it is a powerful insecticide for its application in the field.

In this connection the Committee do not consider that the present position with regard to the use of D.D.T. as a means of eradicating other substances of insecticide is not sufficient to justify a careful study of the possibilities of adapting these substances for the purpose of a new weapon.

The Committee have recommended that the Colonial Office should consider the possibility of a system of grants to be made available to the Colonies for the purpose of carrying out research in the field of ...

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Work on the ...

Work on the ... has been carried out by Professor G. R. ...

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

IN THE WORDS OF THE PRIME MINISTER the United Kingdom was able to mobilize its man-power for war with an intensity unsurpassed elsewhere only because of lease-lend.

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The Whole Empire has been called upon to provide larger and larger supplies for our allies, we should have been able to do so, probably stronger than we are, if we had had the House of Commons as a welcome band of

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a rough and ready manner a faithfully ally." Lease-lend has not been an outpouring of charity; it has been an agreed division of contributions of different kinds for one and the same dire purpose.

The legal instrument is indeed entitled "An Act for the Defence of the United States."

Until its enactment the Empire paid cash for whatever the States could supply.

Not until our bullion and securities were almost exhausted did the relation of buyer and seller give way to that of a pooling of resources for mutual benefit.

Three years later an official American report declared that "if each country makes roughly the same proportion of its national production for the war, then the financial burden is distributed equally among the United States in accordance with their ability to pay."

Britain has borne a financial burden equivalent to that of the Great Britain and at this moment is apposed to the United States with the recall of American dollars.

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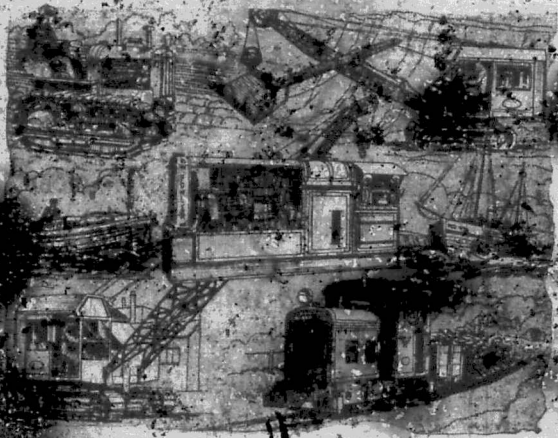
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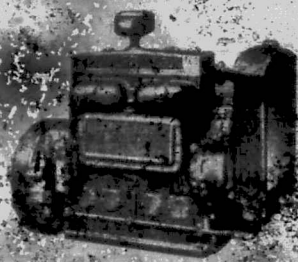
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