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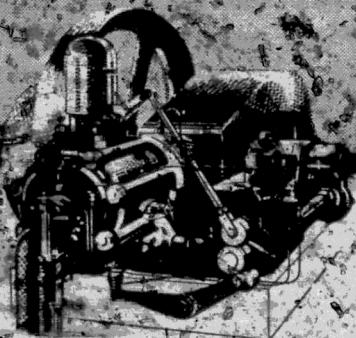
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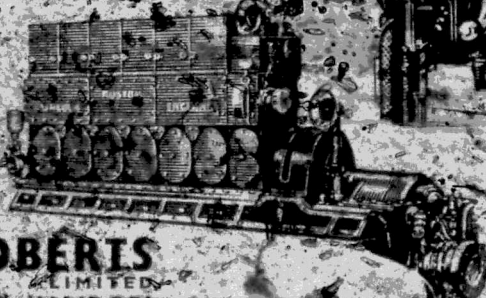
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THOSE WHO BELIEVE THAT THE FACE OF PROGRESS in colonial territories generally must be readily accepted in the post-war world has naturally tended in recent years to ask themselves, and others, with increasing frequency, whether something valuable is to be learnt from the amazing transformations wrought in Russia, and particularly in the Central Asian republics, which form the "Colony" area of the Soviet Union. Facts on which to base a judgment have not been readily accessible; and many writers and speakers have revealed their prejudices so clearly that they could not be regarded as reliable witnesses. Indeed, the prevailing written about Soviet Russia has been either blindly complimentary or blindly condemnatory. As will be seen from the long report elsewhere in this issue, Colonel Charles Ponsonby, Chairman of the Joint East African Board, who was one of the Members of Parliament who visited Russia last winter, has now presented to a committee of the Royal African Society and the Royal Empire Society a statement which pays full tribute to Russian achievements but emphasizes the obstacles in the way of the application of similar principles of practices in the British Colonial Empire.

The British East and Central African Dependencies can, in Colonel Ponsonby's

opinion, not apply the methods which have been so outstandingly successful in the Soviet Union, because the Africans

The Good of East Africa. The majority of the population has no national feeling, and since the tribesmen have an outlook limited to their village or town, no pride in the country of their birth, and no conception of the "good" East Africa, there is no national outlook, tradition, or system on which to build. Nor can any one base his assertion. It would be fair to go even further and say that there are still far too many Europeans, including even men in public life, who, instead of thinking of themselves as good East Africans, still tend to take the view of Kenya, Uganda, or Tanganyika Territory, or of a particular industry or locality. So general was this attitude twenty-one years ago that one of the two main reasons for the establishment of this newspaper was to help to destroy that obsolete and dangerous parochialism, for quite evidently, wise causes can be wisely served only if the people responsible for their implication, whether officials or non-officials, Europeans or non-Europeans, first satisfy themselves that the policies they intend to pursue are calculated to be for the good of East Africa, and that the potential advantages cannot be demanded even to the section concerned. That is a truth which is today much more widely recognized among East Africans than among their rulers, who are

the more profit to take of regions which might temporarily belong to the African or Indian sections but so to include the territories as a whole that the result would be general loss, not general gain.

There is a great deal of radio and newspaper work, and other work necessary as a means of impressing backward peoples with the idea that the real work for the good of all is to be done at all, and with the con-

Kenya Information Office: Action

...the fact is that there is a Government of Kenya... through... letters, and bulletins, have been issued by the Information Offices. But, we have not acted in these instances... Offices have been so inefficiently staffed that many opportunities which qualified men could and would have seized have been recklessly thrown away. During the war Kenya, for instance, has been something like one of the thousands of... its Information Office... in the... comparison... with the opportunity and with the responsibility. Not less amazing than the continued opportunity of the Government under this annual squandering of both money and occasion has been the indulgence of the elected members of the Legislature. Why they have not revolted against this scandal, for so it is nothing less—passes our comprehension, for it is no more there is hope. In writing last week of the decision of the Government of Uganda to reorganise its Information Office... we saw a similar action... in Kenya there could be no suggestion that it was not long overdue. We have since received news which suggests that action is to be taken in the Colonies. This... is in accordance with our expectations, for when commenting on the appointment of Sir Philip Mitchell as Governor we ventured the forecast that he might be unlikely to continue to tolerate the inefficiency which seemingly satisfied his predecessor, Sir Horace...

Whence might a spirit of East African patriotism have been created... of course, from the decision of a British Government to take the inevitable step of creating a Union of East Africa... Opportunity for the African since the Governors Conference... have procrastinated in that matter, with the disadvantage of East Africa as a whole, the East African

Governors Conference might have done something in its twenty years of existence. So far as we know, there is no evidence that that glorious body has done anything in that direction, but, as we pointed out last week, it has worked so much in the dark, and so persistently declined to take the public into its confidence, that those who are not directly concerned with East African happenings are naturally inclined to that inter-territorial... last it has apparently decided to be content with the being the result of the... of the three new Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika and Tanganyika Territory. If that is so, they have made a good beginning, and if it is not a mistake, they can make a good one. Such has been so inter-territorial... past and performance proper duties there will be nothing more ready to... than East Africa...

While the civil Governments have... failed to do has, however, been done in... all the territories between British...

Army Creating Common Outlook

...the south are fighting side by side today... Burma, as they fought in Ethiopia and Madagascar. They have, moreover, in an active service in the company of men from other parts of the Empire and the Mother Country, have used the same cantens, and been treated in the same hospital. That experience has assisted in creating the embryo of a national outlook. The East Africa Command, furthermore, has recently decided to use English as its *lingua franca*, and that action—about which the local Governments have debated for so many years—must progressively tend to consolidate a common outlook among the African people concerned.

Twenty Years Ago

From our issue of June 14, 1913
Kenya is now to have her Hansard.
R. J. Cunningham, who has died suddenly in Scotland, could be named with that great and lamented hunter, V. G. Selous, for the love of a creature which was the pioneer, but his deep knowledge of scientific, local medicine, astronomy, and everything placed him in a class of his own.
Mr. P. E. O'Neill, better known as Consul O'Neill, has died in his sleep at Malindi. As a young naval lieutenant he showed his mettle in the suppression of the slave trade then rampant in Eastern African waters, mastered the Swahili language, and at the age of 20 was appointed to an unenviable post, which exposed him to a hail of Portuguese East African bullets, and earned an honored place among the patriots who interested themselves in the interests of knowledge and in the spiritual welfare of the dark peoples. And, like many, some never learn that the Africans are more than slaves.

Communism Seen Through East African Eyes

Conclusions of Colonel Charles Pomsonby, M.P., after Visiting Russia

THE DAY OF THEORETICAL APPROACH is past and we must face the problems of Colonial administration from a practical point of view. During the last century and especially in the last 25 years the world has advanced in no other way in colonial development, pushed by economic needs and stimulated largely by science and modern invention. Many colonies are on the edge of a new future. Is this future to be a gradual evolution of the century methods or can we find better and more rapid methods?

Last winter I visited Russia. Perhaps you will not think it necessary to think of any of us who have an opportunity to visit foreign countries other than our own to see whether there are in them any methods of government or development which might be for the benefit of our Colonial Empire. I visited Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Turkmenistan, but will take Uzbekistan as an example.

Twenty-one years ago the Emir of Bukhara imposed his poor people who resisted only for their taxation with 20% of his chief of police who collapsed the resistance where he was unable to do one of the things now in a technique to secure a more effective system. Twenty one years ago the Emir of Bukhara was practically the only ruler in the Middle East. There were very few villages and towns. There was no small irrigation system. There was no road system. 80% of the population had read and wrote. There were two universities, several public hospitals, 500 hospitals, large and efficient factories, huge irrigation schemes, electric plants and, amongst other things, a wonderful ball and air.

Leisure-Loving People Galvanized into Activity

How have these leisure-loving Oriental people been galvanized into activity, become teachers, engineers, technicians and above all become enthusiastic for their native Uzbekistan and ardent adherents of the U.S.S.R.?

The answer is this: First they have realized secondly, they realize the advantage of attachment to a regime which has brought them material prosperity and progress but thirdly, they have seen the necessity for help, advice, expertise, assistance in technical subjects, and finance for the schemes which they have conceived and they have seen that the only way to get this help is to leave their native land. It has happened that the whole first and second world wars have been in the hands of the men who have been galvanized into activity by their progress and they have been galvanized into activity by their progress and they have been galvanized into activity by their progress.

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As an instance, see what has happened in Turkmenistan. In 1924 a boy named... from one oasis to the next. In 1934 he came to go in to the principal city to listen to the... Hanoi.

I emphasize the nature and civilization of the people. This is the crux of the matter. Why did it take 100 years so quick from what we might call dark to light? In my view it was because through the ages they have been of particular... Their recorded history dates back to... under the Great... the 15th Century B.C., Genghis Khan in the 13th, and Timur in the 15th. Places like Samarkand and Herat... the wonderful and rich and of blue mosaic... The best... as a million... are all part of our... They look out on to modern... These people... with an old civilization are part of our...

Think now of East Africa. We are in the possible position of 1877. Do we have any of the numerous tribes and peoples, any history, any tradition? Do the tribes of any tribe look beyond the boundaries of their tribe? The answer is, very few indeed.

National Pride the Basis of...

The first great difference... national pride... The individual tribes in East Africa have not... large, limited to their stage of time. It is a question whether they have made of affection for the place of country...

The second difference arises from the methods adopted by the Government of the U.S.S.R. to recognized and... The Government of the U.S.S.R. is recognized and... the world. This is why it can be made...

The Government of the U.S.S.R. is recognized and... the world. This is why it can be made... and in their published... Article 24 points the following statement on this...

It is our duty and a matter of honour... the principle of... shall be equal. The people of the U.S.S.R. are socialist; not each according to his needs, according to his work and according to his merit.

The Government of the U.S.S.R. is recognized and... the world. This is why it can be made... where the means of production are not equally...

Can you consider whether it would be possible or possible by coercive and other means, to make the lethargic African work on the... Government factories or on collective farms, remembering that there is no national spirit and that we have no Government controlled radio or newspapers to impress on the people the work of an individual for the good of the State.

Collective Farming

There is an apt example of the difference between the... one hand... the unsophisticated... of the year. In Central Africa it is... of small... to the collective farm... of a number of farms... through... chairman... farmer as to what he has to do... in the year, after each... end of the year, after each... of the Government... of the community... the... of work-day limits as compared to the... of the other farmers. The balance of payment... an authorized black market... in this way.

In East Africa the... nationally owned by the tribes... This illustrates the difference in civilization between these two communities and it makes us realize that the imposition of modern ideas on an unstable foundation of a backward, unprogressive civilization is like building a house on a sand.

In this country we have... our methods and... with the progress of science and... slow process of development from... human... the... level that there is a similarity between the Central African... the... for... technical advice and... for... either...

As stated in an address to the Royal African Society and the Royal Empire Society.

from private sources to the British Government. In methods of government of the Russian system, such like ours in this country. The village soviet, the city soviet, the soviet of the local republic, the supreme soviet in Moscow correspond to our parish, district, district councils, county councils, and Parliament. Here and in the U.S.S.R. numberless people are giving their leisure and experience to help in the government of the people. In such cases, a member of the lowest tier may become a member of the highest.

In Africa, the Government has to find new methods, methods which are not those of the British Empire. The institution of local government has given us an opportunity for the African to learn something of the business of government, but there is a great distance between the work of a local Native council and the responsibilities of a central government. With one exception in Kenya Mr. Mathu is a Native member of the Legislative Council. It has not been found advisable to promote Native members of local councils for the simple reason that so vast a task has to be entrusted to the confidence of their fellow Africans.

Importance of Councils

This visit to Central Asia made me see more clearly what ought to be done now—first, that each Colony must have a definite, practical plan of development for five, ten or 20 years, or all of them, but it must be based on the state of civilization of the inhabitants; secondly, once decided upon, it must go through (with a few modifications as may be necessary).

Conduct of everything that follows that there must be no interference by a change of political parties at home, or by transfers of Governors or other officials, now or later. I repeat in the Colonies. Only a year or two ago a Governor in Africa said to me, "I know this long-term scheme of mine is good, but I have no guarantee that my successor will carry it out."

The main problem is connected with population even though it may be drastic. Perhaps some of the old Native customs will have to go during this period; perhaps modification may be necessary in the laws affecting land; alterations to promises may have been made, both to Europeans as regards their holdings and in respect of Native reserves. All these changes will require sound and skillful handling, strong leadership, and a certain amount of give-and-take among those concerned. It may be affected. Of course, things are going on already. It is only what was this country have been going through for the last century, and if through a gradual process we have had to put up with these changes in a civilized, closely settled country, it is surely not suggesting too much that it would be easier as part of a long-term plan to make changes now in Africa, where the vested interests and ideas of the British and the Indian are well and the few Europeans take too deep a root.

Administration Co-ordinated with Committees

The Whitehall Administration as affecting the African Colonies is up-to-date, alive, and active. It is co-ordinated with committees. Has its work generally not grown so much that it could not well throw some of its burdens and some of the detail over to the local Government? It is well to emphasize again and again that no political advance can be made independently of economic and social betterment.

This is not the place to discuss whether the structure of the Colonial Office is adapted to carry out the present and future programme of welfare and development, or whether its character must change in an economic and industrial direction.

It has been suggested (and I fully endorse the suggestion) that some form of Economic Development Committee of the best brains and experience of the business world should not only assist in the formulation of the plans under the Colonial Development Act, but form part of the executive machinery energetically supporting and assisting in carrying out the plan. The creation in the Central African Colonies of a Committee for the existence of Mandates and the Congo Basin Areas which many of my friends would like to see abrogated in their place. I would like to see in African Charter which would (a) incorporate all the best subjects in the existing treaties, (b) apply to existing areas, but with a re-education of boundaries, and the inclusion if possible of additional territories not now in the so-called Congo Basin Area, and (c) provide for the establishment in some central place in Africa of a body to act as a pool for knowledge and research and a centre for consultation and co-operation on all African matters.

The last suggestion is on the lines of that made by Lord Bessborough in his proposals at hoc meetings, at any rate as a preliminary, and I propose some kind of permanent machinery where the machinery for meetings would be ready, would not limit the scope of the necessary work to the immediate territories or nations concerned.

Such a body must continue to enquire from the British Government that its power should be given to local governments and to assist in possible grants to the territories from Whitehall, especially in matters of health. I visualize in the future a Union of South Africa and a Union of West Africa. It may be that the creation of a post of Minister of State or Governor-General in East Africa would facilitate this process. If that is agreed, then the soundly based

Government loans must continue to be supplied by Great Britain, with ever-increasing assistance from the Empire, for research and (b) large developments, such as irrigation, power schemes, or transportation, such as roads, which are initiated by Government but with interest paid by the territories, as regards authority and financing. These schemes, if completed, should be owned and run by the state, or partly by the state and partly by private holders, is a matter for discussion in each individual case. It might be possible, for instance, to institute an industrial zone on a large scale, such as that of the Sudan, and the state, private enterprise, and the African all have co-ordinated and shared in the benefits.

In certain circumstances chances have to be taken, and a Government may have to say the least of it, to co-operating with private enterprise. That is what the British in India did, and many will have to come to terms with it. The same applies to trade and commerce. I have not yet managed to get a satisfactory scheme for the post-war period, and I am sure that the best scheme will be based on the local conditions and those whose lives and earnings have been spent on commercial enterprise.

Those who have studied the details of development in the work of pioneers in farming and industry, including training, know full well that these territories are not the happy hunting grounds of get-rich-quick experts. In fact, as Lord Hailey has indicated, the so-called capitalists from a financial point of view would have reaped as good a return on their capital if they had invested it in Government loans; and this takes no account of the fact that thousands of them have put their lives, their health, and their intelligence into the business work they have undertaken.

Progress Must be Based on Education

It will be our aim (and I think many of Mr. Hailey's friends will agree with me) gradually over the next 50 years or so to train the African and Indian in the methods, ethics, and honesty of local government, so that from the local Native councils, the central advisory committee or whatever it is called, more of the African and Indian will become government-minded, and be able to understand the wider implications of the local legislative assemblies, and the impact of the laws upon the world of their particular Colony.

But pious aspirations for working the African and Indian into the machinery of Government are just so much clean trap and nonsense if accompanied by education and improvement of the health of the people. Without education and good health there can be no real advance in their wealth or standard of living; nor can their countries pay their way whatever the help of the British taxpayer.

I mean education in the widest sense, which aims at making these people citizens of a country—not a tribe—of which they are proud. Teachers are the problem, but it should not be impossible for the Empire to provide an increase of teachers who would devote their lives to this work. White teachers are not enough. We must look to Makerere and Achimota to train Native teachers gradually to permeate these territories.

We must remember that the greater part of East and Central Africa is agricultural. The old methods—cutting trees, spoiling the country, eroding the soil—must be eliminated. Farmers must gradually be taught to cultivate their piece of land without destroying it, or, as a tribe, to reduce its herds of cattle partly to avoid any further soil erosion and partly to improve the breed.

All the education results be achieved, as Lord Bessborough has remarked, by visits to Government farms. The best education is to work at some time for the European, who studies and does the things, and we must pay a tribute to those agricultural pioneers who, though the last 30 or 40 years, by trial and error, have spent themselves and their all in practical and often expensive research into soil and disease control and best methods.

I emphasize the necessity for including women at all stages in any education plan, for it is no good working for the education and status of the man if the woman is left behind. It was especially noticeable in Central Africa how practically all Moslem women have left off the yashmaks and worn off isolation. They take a leading part in all affairs of the home and have elected a committee in the Sudan.

In regard to health also all official parties agree on the same policy. Every kind of research is being done in this country and the local Governments have put forward administrative suggestions based on the facts of their particular problems. We are harassed again by the lack of well-trained men in the

next few years will be available many people from the Empire trained in industrial welfare work who will be prepared to turn to malaria and other malarial fevers, and carrying on these projects in the colonies. The establishment of one or two medical colleges in Africa will do much to assist in training the African and the Indian to inspect and control health and to bring about their fellow countrymen.

It is not always as the theories make out. Except in the case of plague, the inhabitants of a village or of a tribe to be freed of malarial fever must be burned down or driven to a place where they can be burned down. It is not always as the theories make out. Except in the case of plague, the inhabitants of a village or of a tribe to be freed of malarial fever must be burned down or driven to a place where they can be burned down.

...the progress of the world. It is not always as the theories make out. Except in the case of plague, the inhabitants of a village or of a tribe to be freed of malarial fever must be burned down or driven to a place where they can be burned down.

Plan for a Common Programme

All political parties are agreed on the necessity of bringing freedom from want and freedom from disease. They are agreed on teaching backward areas gradually to take on the management of their own affairs. All are agreed on the ideal of continuing to create contented nationalities within our Commonwealth, but where the Conservative and I think the Liberal Parties differ from the Socialists, is in the emphasis on the speed with which these ideals can be attained. Speed is not everything.

Is it too much to ask that all parties should agree on a blue print or plan, and that the best brains in the country should work it out gradually? We can do this if we are not out for British party politics, or for a party score here and there.

Then if we agree in principle we must also undertake to give the scheme a chance. We must not pull up the plans every time we see if it has taken root. We must invite the discussions in Parliament, prompted by intelligent and thoughtful members of all parties in this country, or by the members of the various parliaments in Africa, the new series of parliaments in the Dominion. We are not merely concerned to see that a civilization of ten or twenty million people is established in this country in the next few years, but that it is a civilization which will be able to stand on its own feet.

To make it possible to carry out the experiment of methods and policies which have succeeded elsewhere is to invite disaster. The progressive plans spread over definite periods for the political and economic growth of the African continent these plans must be strictly governed by his capacity, his climate, his past history and his present habits.

We have representatives of the Commonwealth African Charter, and a permanent Commission of African Affairs for consultation and co-operation on the part of the people. We have already the need for training and expansion in citizenship, rapid expansion of education and health services, an economic plan which gives every opportunity both for large public utility schemes and for management to private enterprises, and above all, co-operation and good will.

The African Colonies are now on the shingleboard of the future. Many of us have seen the statue of Physical Energy on the slope of Table Mountain above the house of Cecil Rhodes. (There is a replica in Kensington Gardens.) You will remember that fine figure with shaded eyes gazing into the future. Do not too much to ask again that we of all political parties should continually gaze into the future and with our minds united in planning for those who are not yet in a position to plan for themselves.

Royal Empire Society and The Colonies
Useful Brochure on the Political Future of the Empire

ONE OF THE COMMON INTERESTS AND PURPOSES OF THE COMMONWEALTH conflicts fundamentally with world interests. Thus the maintenance and strengthening of the British Commonwealth, as the greatest experiment yet made in intimate co-operation between autonomous peoples, is an example and an important interest to the world as a whole.

We are confident that the British Government and people wholly and fully accept as basic the frequent authoritative statements of British Colonial policy— lately reaffirmed under Colonial Development and Welfare Act—that the primary aim of British Colonial policy is to protect and advance the interests of the inhabitants of the Colonies. The doctrine of trusteeship has long been accepted and it is more in line with the modern democratic spirit and with the development of British policy to look on the relationship of the Mother Country and the Colonies today as that of seniors and junior partners in a great undertaking.

The Colonial Empire is an historic development, and while there is room for criticism in various connections of the course of that development, it can be said that our Colonial record compares favourably with that of any other Colonial Power, past or present; its justification may be found in the demonstrations of loyalty and in the spontaneous offers of service shown by the Colonies in this war.

Being extracts from the report of a study group on the subject now published under the title 'The Political Future of the British Commonwealth and Empire' (Congreman's).

The British Colonial Empire represents a microcosm of the whole world, as there is hardly a race, colour, or religion which is not substantially represented. This wide diversification makes the control and development of the Colonies a complicated business.

Foundations of Sound Progress

The close relationship between the political problems of the British Colonies and the economic and social foundations of that relationship have been increasingly realized. The abolition of poverty and malnutrition, decent housing, good medical services, steady employment, and in general freedom from fear and want, are the bases of any satisfactory and enduring political system. Nevertheless, progress in political development must go hand in hand with improvement in economic and social conditions, as it is essential for lasting success and for the development of respect and capacity in the inhabitants that the State should not only operate but also that the people take an active part in the measures necessary to improve their environment and conditions.

If the Colonies are not yet sufficiently developed for self-government on a national scale, local self-government institutions should be inaugurated or developed. These should be adapted to the circumstances of the various Colonies and not be stereotyped in one rigid form. Municipalities, district councils, education committees, and so forth are all possible ways of training and developing the capacity of the inhabitants for managing their own affairs. Every community has devised some kind of social and economic organization, and the aim should be to develop this kind of organization into something more efficient and suitable for modern conditions.

We consider that it has been a wise policy in Africa to avoid the method of direct rule, the governing through the indirect rule, and other community forms, which have been criticized as tending to stultify the forms of government and to cut it out of date and unsuited to modern conditions. It is true that one of the problems of indirect rule is to establish co-operation in the system by the more

educated members of the community... and in many cases it is the more important... organizations should be more democratic... which is as far as possible... the community might find... and would be the reinforcement... into what might otherwise... a reactionary body and the... progress of the whole community.

Importance of Co-operative Organisations

From the point of view of the... of the most backward areas... and these should be encouraged... at various kinds of subjects... of health, agriculture, banking... purposes. The important consideration... trade and industry and foster... to do things for themselves... the community should be fitted... the process of their march.

It is true that there are always... all over the world... the case of the... the... of co-operation... progress is one which has... our Colonial Empire... Many of the attempted... have necessarily been by trial... to a large extent the progress... the... towards... continues to... on empirical lines.

It is clear, however, from the... Ceylon Constitution... and from other evidence... being given to the... of some... principles of constitutional... which can... with the local... that this process will continue... our Colonies and our Government... modern ideas into our Colonial... and... will see that corresponding responsibility... increase of power to elected... members of the... government.

Conditions in many Colonies... that... government difficult... Where there are great... of culture between sections... there are antagonisms of race or religion... political advancement... because... the... development of a national... and a... outlook which are necessary... with reasonable smoothness.

International Administration or International Cooperation?

We are now in a transition period... will need to make some changes... Colonies. There have been suggestions... of international collaboration... of the resuscitation... on a larger scale and with increased... and... of the Colonies in regional schemes... relationship to world needs... many... are concerned with the supply... of raw materials... all countries may also be raised.

Whatever the outcome of these... we believe that the metropolitan countries... the responsibility for the... of their own colonial territories... principles of partnership... have implications... than... to the metropolitan country... it is... even if not formally... recognized... but the fulfillment of... obligations is not incompatible... with the continued responsibility... for the progress and welfare... of its own Colonial peoples.

It is unlikely that the British... with the clear objective... for their Colonies... the position of... autonomy... to... an extent as possible... within the Empire and Commonwealth... would be willing to relinquish... task more than half... and which there is every reason to believe can be... to a successful conclusion.

The participation of the Dominions... has been suggested. This raises questions of divided responsibility... and of the attitude of the indigenous peoples... not easy to answer. For many reasons it would be desirable... but it is a matter which would require... careful consideration. Greater participation... the Colonial people themselves in their own development... an obvious factor in the success of British... they and we have no doubt that this principle... be kept in mind... applied in the coming years.

In matters of defence, foreign affairs... Colonies cannot achieve complete sovereignty... complete... now seem unlikely to be fully... and

... which will depend on its... people... to achieve the... of the British Commonwealth... to be able to... in the Atlantic Charter... their own communities... to minister to the welfare and happiness of all... inhabitants.

Colonial Office has strengthened... resources by enlistment... of experts in all matters... affecting the economic progress... the health and welfare of our Colonial people... marked by the Colonial Development and... of work which is essential and... to steps in political progress.

No Abdication of Responsibility

It is important that in the... Imperial... should not be to be exercised... political development of the... Empire, and that our... of partnership should not be... abandoned. We must not only... sections of the community... but also endeavour to be... undertaken by the masses. Any... of trustworthiness or... might prove a betrayal and result... exploitation. The... of democratic institutions... in the... improvement in the... of the common people... from our responsibilities.

It is clear that... fundamental needs for the development... will be an immediate and concentrated attention given to... health, and hygiene, education, and the provision of... amenities of all kinds. It has been... that... and unwillingness to work... of some of our Colonial peoples... held to be strong evidence of their... for self-government... modernisation and... progress.

We recognize the successful... of the Colonial Medical... in various subjects... of such fields as the Rockefeller... We are glad that the... and resources of the Colonial Development Fund are to be considerably enlarged... progress in these matters that is... assistance must be... to the Colonial peoples... like the Imperial College of Agriculture... and the Amant Institute in Tanganyika... and the welfare of the peasants in regard to questions of land tenure and... and other... to agricultural prosperity must be tackled in a big way.

Belgium regards her trusteeship as dynamic, not static... M. De Bruyne, Belgian Colonial Minister:

"I used to think that we were going much too fast in our development of our African people, but I now feel that African leaders should be trained and encouraged to take an interest in their own welfare, so that eventually they may run their own affairs." - Mr. R. M. A. Kell, Native Commissioner in Salisbury and Secretary of the African Section of the Salisbury and District Native Welfare Society.

... to fortify the buying power of the Colonies by... to them our higher standards of living. The policy of Imperial Preference was the sustenance of the whole structure of commerce in Great Britain and some of the Dominions during the years before the war. It was the development of the man-power and financial resources of the Empire that made possible the defence of our own homeland in 1940 and 1941." - Lord Beaverbrook.

The psychological... of Africans... of the climate and exotic... the greatest constancy in the... of guiding them into the enlightened paths of existence. Even after being initiated into civilization they will if left to themselves revert to the law of the jungle. This is a problem of paramount importance that cannot be ignored either by missionary organizations or Colonial administrators. - Portugal, Lisbon.

Great Expansion of The Colonial Service

At Least Four Thousand Recruits Needed

AT LEAST 4,000 NEW RECRUITS for the Colonial Service, including a limited number of women, will be required during the reconstruction period and the Colonial Office has resumed recruitment.

The problem was published last Friday, one in regard to post-war opportunities in the Colonies, the Secretary of which recruitment is undertaken by the Colonial Office, and the other in regard to the technical and other posts filled for Colonial Governments by the Crown Agents for the Colonies. In a foreword to the first pamphlet, Colonial Officer Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, writes:

Task of Civil Servants in the Colonies

It is the task of over one of our first duties will be to provide the 60,000,000 inhabitants of our colonial territories—now at a most critical stage of their history—with the road to self-government within the British Empire. We must help them to build up their own social, economic institutions and to develop their own resources, which their own hands will depend.

To fulfil their task officers of the Colonial Service, whether they come from the Colonies themselves, or from the Dominions, will need qualities of a very special kind. They will chiefly fall the task of training, inspiring, and guiding the future leaders of the Colonial peoples. For, if self-government is to become a reality, such leaders, whether found or without the Government, Service—must be drawn not only more from amongst these peoples themselves, although, in so, there will be ample room for most, but also for larger numbers of highly skilled officers for administrative and technical appointments who for many years must necessarily be drawn from the ranks of the Dominions.

The Colonial Service will need administrators and teachers, officers with scientific training in medicine, agriculture, forestry, and the care of stocks, economists and workers in the fields of labour and social welfare, police and probation officers, engineers, architects, town planners, geologists, surveyors and many others. There will need large numbers of young graduates. There will also be room for some older men and women with experience in other walks of life. We will offer both permanent careers and shorter periods of service by secondment or on contract. What is needed above all for candidates is a combination of intelligence, strong personality and common sense.

Special Consideration for Post-War Candidates

Vacancies in the permanent and pensionable appointments will so far as circumstances allow be spread over the reconstruction period in such a way that every eligible candidate in the armed forces, the merchant navy, or who has been directed to some other form of national service shall have an equal chance of being considered, whether he is among the first or last to be released from such service. Official recruitment memoranda have therefore been distributed to Commands in the case of the Royal Air Force to education officers, from whom any member of the forces may obtain them. Applications from interdicting candidates not in the force should be made in writing to the Director of Recruitment (Colonial Service), 15 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

The pamphlet states, *inter alia*:

He is intended to be every candidate who will normally have been eligible to compete for the Colonial Service since the outbreak of war, and has been deprived, by reason of the war, of the opportunity of doing so, shall be allowed to compete during the reconstruction period, notwithstanding that he may be above the normal age limits, provided that he has performed war service for a minimum period of 12 months continuous prior to the date when his application is considered.

Before the war the age limits varied for each class of appointment, but in general the principle was that for the majority of appointments candidates must have reached the age of 21 (reduced during the war to 20). This applies for entry in a Colony selected, and must be under 35 in the case of technical appointments and under 30 in the case of non-technical appointments. There was a general preference for candidates of under 30 and under 26 respectively. For technical appointments candidates must have been

born on or after January 1, 1906. For non-technical appointments candidates must have been born on or after January 1, 1904.

In the case of appointments to the ordinary junior grades, the principal branches of the Colonial Service, several of which Governments have agreed to allow credit for war service in fixing the initial point at which selected candidates will enter the career scale, consideration of the candidate is to meet the need of candidates from the Colonies and the Colonial Service at a point above that of normal entry and the scheme is based on the average pre-war age of entry into the principal branches. The normal plan is to have a candidate's War service (not the candidate's age) as an average of entry (pre-war) into the branches of the service, to be allowed throughout of full towards increments to the career scale.

(B) War service before the candidate has reached the average age of entry (pre-war) into the branch of the service concerned will count partially towards increments as follows: War service of less than two years will not count. War service of two years or more, but less than three years, will count as one year. War service of three years or more, but less than five years will count as two years. War service of five years or more will count as three years.

Kenya, Tanganyika, Tanganyika Territory, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are among the Dependencies in which these arrangements will operate. The following example is given:

A candidate for the Colonial Administrative Service selected for appointment to one of the Best Africa Colonies (where the scale starts at £250 for two years, then £400 by 1948, £500 by 1950, rising by further increments to £2,000), having had five years four months war service, of which three years two months were before November 1, 1945, and two years two months since will enter the career scale at the rate of the former service and two increments in respect of the latter. He will thus enter the scale at £500. If he has served 10 months in the Colonial Service from the date of his arrival in the Colony he will be eligible to proceed to the next step (£625) in the scale.

Development Officers to be Appointed

Development officers are to be appointed in many territories. Their duties will include (1) office or field work in connexion with the local planning and execution of development schemes; (2) supervision in the field, under the general direction of the local administrative or technical officers, of such schemes as road construction, water development, rural housing, and schemes for village improvement or agricultural development, etc.; (3) relieving members of the departments to which they are attached of as many of their day-to-day duties as possible so as to free them for other tasks, particularly in connexion with the preparation and execution of development schemes; (4) the training of local staff.

The period of contract will be two years in the first instance, renewable for three, five or eight years, with a maximum of 10 years in all. Selection will normally be restricted to men between the ages of 30 and 45. Posts as development officers have already been approved for Nigeria at an initial salary of £500, rising to £600. On satisfactory completion of the contract a gratuity of £25 for each completed period of three months, including approved leave, is to be paid.

The normal written examination for entry into the Colonial Service, as in peacetime, candidates will be chosen by competitive selection based on records and a personal interview if considered prima facie suitable. Account will be taken of general educational attainments, intellectual and professional qualifications, pre-war employment (if any), war service and honours from the standpoints of character and health.

The Public Works Departments of the Dependencies require quantity surveyors, draughtsmen, accountants, and fitters. Colonial Airways require locomotive drivers, draughtsmen, fitters, accountants, air tradesmen, and there are vacancies for a wide range of other engineers, sanitary superintendants, constables, testers, laboratory superintendants, etc. But vacancies for European clerks very seldom occur.

Training Sudanese for Highest Posts

Major-General Sir Hubert Huddleston, Governor-General of the Sudan, announced when addressing the Northern Sudan Advisory Council that a five-year plan for preparing Sudanese for the highest posts under Government would be launched. Education would, he said, be so organized that Sudanese might qualify for the highest posts as soon as possible.

The War

Rhodesia, Nyasa, and Brigade Now in Burma

First Battalion from Southern Rhodesia in South East Asia

A brigade composed of troops from Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland is to act in Burma as part of the West African Division, with a headquarters in Ethiopia. The first of the troops from Southern Rhodesia speaks English. The first of the Southern Rhodesian battalion in the South East Asia Command.

The East Africa Command is believed to be the only one in the British Army which uses the finger print method as a means of identification.

Major-General W. H. David Poole, commander of the South African Division, with whom many Rhodesians have been serving in Italy, arrived in London last week. Major-General Geoffrey Charles Evans, D.S.O. (and two Bars), who at the age of 21 has been appointed to command the 11th Indian Division in Burma, served in Ethiopia, with the 11th Indian Infantry Brigade, and went through the battle of "Tannu". He saw much service in North Africa, and has been in the thick of the fighting in South East Asia. He is one of our youngest divisional commanders.

Brigadier I. A. Durrant, D.F.C., who is now in command of an air group in South East Asia, with the rank of major-general, served through the campaigns in Ethiopia and Madagascar with the South African Air Force, and then in North Africa, Italy, and Italy.

Flight-Lieut. J. C. Madge Hooper, D.F.C., who was reported missing some months ago, and is now known to have lost his life on night operations over Normandy in August last, was the younger son of Squadron Leader C. A. Hooper, East Africa Command, and Mrs. Hooper, of Hazels, Wylve, Wiltshire, Wiltshire, Surrey in 1921, and was educated at Stowe School, Oxford in the R.A.F.V.R. in 1940, was commissioned in the following year, and awarded the D.F.C. in 1943 after he had been engaged on operational flying with No. 219 Squadron for two years. He had destroyed at least 10 enemy bombers at night, and was wounded in one engagement.

Mr. Thomas F. Roberts, son of the Rev. G. A. and Mrs. Roberts, of Mutambara, Rhodesia, is now known to have been killed in action early in March while serving with the United States Army in Germany.

Awards

Squadron Leader W. Inghall, The Buffs Regiment, has been awarded the D.F.C. for services in Italy. He was born in Nyasaland, the son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Inghall, he served in the regular Army before the outbreak of this war, and won the King's Sword of Honour while at Sandhurst.

Lieut. Ross Brownley Walker, of Bagwayo, who was in the Native Affairs Department of Southern Rhodesia before the war, has received the immediate award of the Military Cross for bravery under fire while commanding a fighting patrol in Burma.

Major H. H. Brantwaite, of Nyasaland, who became a member of the Royal Air Force, has been awarded the D.F.C. The citation in the London Gazette last week reads:

Major Brantwaite has been distinguished in several operations during the Burma Campaign since 1944, and was awarded the D.F.C. for his part in the Burma Campaign. He has served for a period as a flight instructor, and began his second tour of operational duty in February, 1944. In the following month he was captured at an aircraft detained as

one of a formation of five for an attack on Suda Bay. The formation, which was unescorted, encountered a heavy force of fighters and was attacked by several fighters, and all the aircraft were damaged. Over days later, in a similar attack on Suda Bay, the formation fought on, sustained heavy losses, but was successful in its mission. Major Brantwaite's support formation, having been severely damaged, to the score of at least four enemy fighters destroyed, and several aircraft severely damaged. More recently on three occasions this officer had shown outstanding airman's up in flying the formation. It had been badly damaged by enemy fighters, but he had shown exceptional courage and devotion to duty.

Lieut. G. D. Harris and Sergt. B. W. Ewin, Rhodesians serving in the Royal Corps of Signals, have been mentioned in despatches in recognition of their gallant services in Italy.

Four Africans from the Eldoret district were recently elected to National representation in the Legislative Council. The presentation of insignia and to receive the honours of the four honours awards made to them for the gallant rescue of R.A.F. men trapped in a burning plane two years ago. Two of the men were clad in skins. They received the George Medal, being the first Africans in Kenya to win the decoration, and each of the four was handed a letter of appreciation from the Air Council.

From Northern Rhodesia to the Solomon

The Information Officer of Northern Rhodesia has issued the following interesting story about Mr. H. Josselyn, who, after studying at the Royal School Mines, arrived in Nkana as a student learner in 1936 and was an underground shift boss when he left three years later.

Among young admirer-ship officers in the Solomon, who since the Protectorate became a battlefield have played a leading part in operations against the Japanese, is Henry Josselyn. Although he spent many months at lonely Allied outposts, Josselyn rarely had to call for supplies for himself or his small band of Native scouts.

The Japanese provided him with all he needed. He made a particularly rich haul when a destroyer which had been disabled by American bombers was beached near his headquarters. No sooner had the Japanese abandoned the vessel than Josselyn and his men were aboard. In a race against time, for fires burning in the stern were threatening to spread over other parts of the ship, they ransacked as much of the destroyer as they could safely reach, and brought ashore enough stores to stock a department store.

One regret was that he didn't manage to get the ship's sick bay equipment, for soon afterwards he was transferred as nurse to a New Zealand flight detachment, and a reconnaissance plane shot down by the enemy. The New Zealand sergeant was too ill to be moved and was suffering multiple shrapnel wounds. Some of these looked so dangerous that Josselyn decided he would have to operate. Using a digging tool, razor blade and a pair of pliers, he extracted several shrapnel fragments, probably saving the sergeant's life. The only thing he was able to administer to the patient by way of analgesic was a glass of brandy. The patient came through the ordeal in great style. Indeed, the operation troubled him far less than the fact that in the crash he lost his false teeth, and was unable to share the luxurious rations Josselyn had acquired from the beached destroyer.

On another occasion Josselyn and a party of Native scouts penetrated deep into enemy territory, and a search of survivors from a plane which had been shot down. They found a group of 20 men, but they were at a disadvantage, as they had managed to contact all of them. Josselyn's men improved their position by the use of their own ingenuity in two detection operations, and the Japanese were unable to detect the fact that the party was nearby. The enemy were kept supplied with food and other necessities until the Allied forces moved into the area and captured their positions.

Rhodesian Squadrons in Europe

Flight Lieut. Leslie Edwards, D.F.C., who has a longer period of service with No. 41 (Rhodesia) Bomber Squadron than any other Rhodesian pilot in this country spoke in the Central Southern Rhodesia programme of the B.B.C. last Saturday. He joined the squadron in January 1942, has taken part in many big operations, and acted as navigator to the wing commander in the squadron's first attack of the war in Europe, the raid on Berchtesgaden by April 25, 1942, and the formation had been ordered to attack the target on the night of May 24-25. The photographs show a 12,000 lb. bomb exploding on the chalet and direct hits on the barracks. Since then the squadron has brought back some 4,000 liberated prisoners of war.

Flight Lieut. David Hughes, of No. 266 (Rhodesia) Squadron, gave a first-hand account of his work since arriving in Normandy shortly after D-Day. Then its task was that of close support with the Army, mainly with the 1st Canadian Division, and its biggest "kill" of tanks and other fighting vehicles and transport was in the Falaise Gap. Later some three successful attacks on enemy headquarters in Holland. The winter was spent in Antwerp, where the men "went in for winter sports in a big way," we invented our own form of sleigh, riding on the ice on four tanks towed behind Jeeps. The squadron returned to England a week before Germany's surrender.

Recent promotions and transfers among Southern Rhodesians in the Air Force have included the following:

Acting Squadron Leader F. H. Hall, to be temporary captain; Acting Squadron Leader G. H. Hall, to be temporary flight lieutenant; Acting Squadron Leader A. M. Macrae, to be temporary captain; Acting Squadron Leader A. H. Hall, to be temporary captain; and P. H. Hallam and Flying Officer J. J. A. West to be transferred to the S.R.A.F. Reserve & Overseas without previous assignment.

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Kinja and Mbale

Major Basil Robinson, D.F.C., returned to his home in Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, after serving for five and a half years in West Africa and Burma.

T. Lewis O'Garra, has been promoted temporary captain and Warant Officer R.A.F. and a temporary lieutenant in the Southern Rhodesia Permanent Staff Corps.

Leslie Mitchell has accepted the office of Patron of the Young War Workers Club, Nairobi.

Major H. Franklin, Information and Public Relations Officer in Northern Rhodesia, is on an official visit to Britain.

Major G. M. Arthur, D.F.C., Adjutant-General, Pretoria, has resumed his duties after leave in this country.

Colonel W. D. Dickinson, who has been on the Eastern Front since the outbreak of the war, has been transferred to the Staff of the King's African Rifles, served with them in the campaign in German East Africa, and after the end of the war, was in command of the K.A.R. On leaving France he was at the same time a professional white hunter at Kenya and a farmer near Nairobi. In his present rank, Major-General D. P. Dickinson was appointed C.O.C. of East Africa. Dickinson was widely known, joined the staff.

Undisciplined Co-operators

The behaviour of Italian co-operators in Kenya has become so unsatisfactory that the Commandant of No. 1 Camp, Nairobi, has issued for public information the following regulations in the employment of Italian co-operators. It states that, with the exception of a small percentage, the appearance and behaviour of public of the co-operators has noticeably deteriorated, and that among the "faults requiring immediate correction" are the following: failure to salute British and Italian officers, fraternizing with civilians, shouting unseemly remarks from lorries, dangerously overcrowding lorries, slovenly deportment, trading on shores and with itinerant traders, and presence in areas declared out of bounds. There are some 9,000 co-operators in the group, all but 2,000 being employed, and accommodated in different parts of the country. The statement concludes: "Their conduct here is a disgrace, and they must show their self-respect and appear in public in a smart and soldierly manner, but the number is not sufficiently large to exonerate the remainder. Therefore reflection must be cast on the whole."

The *Eastern Daily News* states that when news of the death of Mussolini was received, many Italians appeared in the streets of Asmara wearing black ties and other emblems of mourning.

Fund for War Purposes

The latest figures show that Kenya purchases of East African War Loans have now passed £1,735,000.

The Government of the Belgian Congo has generously offered to defray all the expenses incurred for the settlement and maintenance of the Greek refugees who have found a temporary home in that Colony during the war. The sum involved is expected to reach £500,000 by the end of the present year.

The Tobacco Fund of the Overseas League has now passed the £100,000 mark.

The Royal Air Force Station at Healy, near Bulawayo, raised £150 towards the rebuilding of the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital.

The Royal Naval leave camp at English Point, near Mombasa, is now open to all members of the Royal Navy of the armed services. This is the first time that such leave facilities on the Kenya coast have been available to officers as well as other ranks.

Background to the

British Empire Casualties.—The total casualties suffered by the armed forces of the British Commonwealth and Empire reported from September 3, 1939, to the end of the war, total a total of 66 months, more or less, of which 307,001 were deaths. In the British Empire, the total casualties were 4,100,000. In the 18 months were 1,100,000, and 3,066,290 were deaths. It should, however, be borne in mind that the figures for the following additional losses have been inflicted upon the civil population of Great Britain by enemy bombing raids: namely, killed, 60,000; seriously injured, 86,170; and slightly injured, but not yet upwards of 150,000. The Prime Minister.

The War with Japan.—Japan's heavy war industries are not in the hands but on the mainland in Manchuria and China. There is her Ruhr, Saar, and Upper Silesia. There are her iron and steel industry, her coal supplies, and her own sources of synthetic oil. She has also set up a widespread system of shadow factories. No doubt, too, she has organized immense stocks of raw materials. So long as Japan can be supplied from Manchuria and China across the narrow Korea Strait the war is not likely to end. If Japan proper were to be overwhelmed, she might acknowledge defeat, but it does not mean she might confine resistance to the mainland. There are so many unpredictable factors in the Far East that confident prophecy is a vain exercise. But we should be foolish to imagine that the defeat of Japan is going to be a walk-over—and wise to over-insure rather than under-insure the Far East campaign. *Daily Mail.*

Bomb Tonnage.—The weight of bombs dropped by the Royal Air Force and the American Air Force respectively on Germany and German occupied territory was as follows: R.A.F. Bomber Command and R.A. Elements of the Allied Air Force in Italy: 1940, 13,000 tons; 1941, 32,000; 1942, 45,400; 1943, 157,500; 1944, 547,000; 1945, 191,000, a total of 986,000 tons. U.S. Army Air Forces based in England and Italy: 1940 and 1941, nil; 1942, 1,500 tons; 1943, 48,500; 1944, 578,500; and 1945, 263,000, a total of 891,500 tons. These figures exclude the weight of bombs dropped by the Tactical Air Force. The Secretary of State for Air.

Damascus Affair.—All the evidence here in Damascus indicates that the British and Americans and every arm they possessed appears to have been used indiscriminately and that a situation must have arisen in which terrorism would have been a crime. It is the responsibility of the British and American forces, they British commander, a man of 53 with a long record of gallant service in the various campaigns. He was invited to the British Government's decision to intervene, which the British were ordered to convey at 10 P.M. on Tuesday. It was reported that no more firing would be permitted and that his troops must be withdrawn from the barracks. He replied that he would wait General Synelet's orders. When Synelet invited to raise British Army signals, he declined. It formed that these were the orders of the Middle East C. in C. he suggested that he did not accept orders from any Englishman. He broke out into a tirade against the British, accusing them of being responsible for stirring up Syrian nationalism, and hinted at the possibility of a Franco-British war. On Friday morning, when invited to restrain French troops from looting, he denied that there had been a looting of the sort, although on the previous afternoon the British Minister, Mr. Terence Shannon himself reported three instances, including the looting of a boat ship by Senegalese troops. At 8 a.m. on Friday a wounded French officer was brought into British Headquarters with his pockets filled with loot. While the loss of life this week is impossible to ascertain one credible British estimate suggests 500 to 600 Syrian dead and 60 British. There were two British dead. Mr. Richard Capell, correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph.*

German Prisoner Murder German.—One prisoner of war was murdered at P.G.W. Camp No. 21 in this country. The suspected culprits are being interrogated, so far four have been freed with the condition they will be brought to trial. A prisoner of war who was a witness in the case narrowly escaped being murdered, and other witnesses were attacked and injured. The camp has since been carefully screened and all known anti-Nazi removed. Ardent Nazis are segregated from other prisoners as soon as they are discovered. Nearly a third of the German prisoners in our hands in this country have so far been removed from the rest as ardent Nazis. —Sir James Grigg, M.P.

Mr. Churchill on Socialism.—I declare it to you from the bottom of my heart that no Socialist system can be established without a political police. They would have to fall upon us from every corner of the globe. The death of every man directed in the first instance. This would stop emigration to the head and of would gather all the power into the supreme party and the party leaders, rising like a vast pyramidal force, they vast bureaucratic, civil servants, and other servants, he long-lived. Socialist policy is a horror to the people of freedom, it is inseparable in my view with totalitarianism and an object of worship for the state. The state is to be the arch employer, the planner, the arch administrator and ruler, and arch-lawyer boss. Socialism is an attack upon the right of ordinary men and women to breathe freely without having harsh, dumb, and tyrannical hands laid across their mouths. —Mrs. Churchill, broadcasting on radio.

Russian Friendship for Britain.—Throughout my life I have always been a witness of the wonderful handlings of Britain towards us which the operation of the British Red Cross Aid to Russia Fund has evoked. At the Kremlin and among the crowds that affectionately mobbed us in Russian cities I found this emanation of friendship for Britain. In the relief of pain, the conquest of disease, the rebuilding of broken bodies and shattered minds, and the succour of the children who are among the saddest victims of this war, there resides a wonderful power to bind together men and women of diverse nations and traditions. I should greatly like to see the partnership of the British and Soviet Red Cross continued into the years of peace. Mrs. Churchill.

Pampered Prisoners.—The 100,000 German prisoners in Africa are described as the luckiest prisoners in the world—have food equal to hotel menus, film shows daily, and can even buy a bottle of beer and an ice cream every day. On a typical day breakfast consists of cooked cereal, coffee, marmalade, and bread; dinner of roast pork, apple sauce, mashed potatoes, cut beef, salad, fruit compote, and bread; and supper of cold sausage, coffee, and bread. Prisoners working outside the camp have hot dinners sent to them in vacuum containers. —*Daily Mail.*

to the War News

Opinions Epitomized. The domestic purchasing power of the pound sterling, taking 1914 as 20s., was 12s. 10d. in 1938 and 8s. 4d. in 1944. The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Socialists are accustomed to pursue their ends at the expense of substance. Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, M.P.

If Labour wants to convert the country to a socialist economy it had better stop denouncing big business. Lord J. Simon.

The Government were not less in luck in the United Kingdom than in the United States. Mrs. Brendan Bracken, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty.

The first bunch of grapes of the season, arriving in London from hot houses in Weymouth, are selling easily in the West End at four guineas per pound. *Daily Telegraph*.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, who criticized British motor manufacturers, said about in a large foreign car during the war. Sir Miles Thomas, Vice-Chairman of the National Organization.

Anyone counting on Japan's unconditional surrender before June 1945 is likely to be disappointed. Sir Robert G. G. G. British Ambassador in Japan.

When the German battleship *Tirpitz* was sunk in a Norwegian fjord by British aircraft, about 1,000 men were trapped and drowned as the ship capsized. Air Ministry Press Service.

If the *Tirpitz* had been fitted with a secret instrument for sending during this war and still on the secret, it would not have hit an iceberg. *London Evening Standard*.

The Bell stamp campaign is planned to be held. The Bell stamp campaign is in use since it will be the sole Victoria commemoration in the United Kingdom, no more stamps. *London Evening Standard*.

About a dozen of the Ministers in Mr. Churchill's present Administration are almost certain to be defeated at the forthcoming general election. Mr. John Cornwell, political correspondent of the *London Evening Standard*.

No British Government has ever altered the history of the world as powerfully and directly as the National Government under Mr. Churchill. It called for vast sacrifices from the people, and they responded without reservation. *Daily Express*.

Russia needs friendly Poles as much as Great Britain needs a friendly Northern Ireland. Lord Beaverbrook.

New Zealand casualties from the beginning of the war to the end of February last totalled 38,747, of whom 2,394 were killed. In the war of 1914-18 New Zealand casualties numbered 55,000, including 16,302 killed. M.P. Action.

I am not aware of records of Great Britain's man sacrifices in order to provide the Germans with food. The rationing of German prisoners of war have now been cut to a level lower than that of our own. Lord J. J. Macdonell, Minister of Food.

Pastor Niemöller wished to differ early in the war, and tried to serve as a naval commander with the full foreknowledge and approval of the leading personalities of the Confessional Church. Admiral Raeder refused the request of Pastor Niemöller to the *London Evening Standard*.

A motor-car industry might make its contribution to the increase in our export trade tax on cars if it could produce more comfortable and better-stored driving machines and more. Then there should be a ship straight to 20 h.p. for the export trade. Mr. Ernest Bevin, M.P.

There seems no evidence at all that Pastor Niemöller ever protested against the cruelty and tyranny of the Nazi regime. He was sent to a concentration camp simply because (as he might say) he was so outrageously courageous as to admit the truth. *London Evening Standard*.

The first items in Germany's agenda list: If you lose the war, you will be taken away as slave labour and put into a concentration camp. Why was this effective? Because the Germans knew perfectly the conditions of slave labour in their country and the conditions in the camps. *Daily Standard*.

The overall strength of the Japanese air force was reduced by 15% by the losses inflicted on it in April alone. The total Japanese aircraft losses in combat during April are estimated to have been in excess of 2,500—the highest monthly total since the beginning of the war. Mr. James Forrestal, Secretary of the U.S. Navy.

The number of war criminals already listed by the War Crimes Commission on charges brought by the various national offices totals 2,524 Germans, 110 Italians, 17 Bulgarians, two Albanians, two Hungarians, and two Rumanians. In addition, 651 Germans in key positions have been listed on the general charge of organized terrorism. Lord Wright.

It would have a steady and reassuring effect throughout the world if the three great political parties would issue an agreed statement on the foreign policy they all propose to follow, whatever might be the course of events. It was an honest proposal. It is present that the nation should speak with one voice regarding the national interest. Dr. Garbett, Archbishop of York.

Between 1940 and 1945 a total of 2,500 Polish ecclesiastics and religious persons were interned at Dachau. By last April there remained only 816. The women were two or three who were transferred to other camps. In one case the nun, in their hatred of Christ, went so far as to force the hands of the Reichsmittelwart, an inter-faith priest, on whose head they had placed the thorny crown made of barbed wire. *Daily Telegraph*.

The Conservatives are bringing Imperial preferences and a bloc of British Empire countries to which they hope a number of smaller and weaker countries will adhere. The powerful bloc of nations will trade partly among themselves and partly by the strength of each on other. It is the duty of nations to make some of their exports to return to the world. We Liberals think this is dangerous and will not give us the resources we require. Sir Archibald Sinclair, M.P.

When General Smuts, Commander of the First Polish Army Division, was about to visit Wilhelmshaven, his subordinate Colonel Grawert took the burgomaster at 7 p.m. that he expected him to have the walls of the town decorated with Polish flags, which must be hung, he explained, in the same way as swastikas on a hill, visit one every 50 yards. The burgomaster demurred that he had no Polish flags. The colonel replied that that was his trouble. The next day the walls were covered with Polish flags, which the burgomaster had apparently made during the night. "Peterborough," in the *Daily Telegraph*.

PERSONAL

A daughter has been born to the wife of Mr. Cecil De Stoneham.

Sir Charles Lockhart left England by air last week-end to return to Nairobi.

Mr. H. J. Millings has been elected Mayor of Dundee in Northern Rhodesia.

John has been born in Capetown to the wife of Mr. Harold Waugh, of Northern Rhodesia.

Geary Bacon-Powell has completed his tour of inspection of the Scout Guide units in Switzerland.

Mr. R. M. Price has been appointed a member of the Iron and Steel Commission for Southern Rhodesia.

A daughter was born last week in Tabors, Tanganyika to the wife of Mr. J. A. Blum.

Mr. J. J. Mitchell, manager of the East African Postal East Post Office is now in this country from the Tanganyika Territory.

A daughter was born to the wife of Mr. J. J. Mitchell, of the East African Postal Association, Zanzibar.

Mr. A. S. Davis, the well-known Dundee diamond merchant, will leave London by air next day to return to Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. Montagu and Lady Barlow have left Wankare, Weymouth Street, Portbello, to go to Weymouth, Dorset, (9150).

Mr. Malcolm Robertson, M.P. for Dundee, has been elected to the House of Commons on account of the pressure of political duties.

An inquiry into labour interest in Mozambique was made by Mr. Arthur Phillips (Chairman), Mr. R. Campbell, and Mr. J. E. Riddoch.

Mr. J. A. Castle, M.M., has left the Sudan on retirement after 21 years' service, latterly as Commandant of Police in the Kassala Province.

Miss Marjorie A. Crane has been appointed to the Colonial Nursing Service in Northern Rhodesia, and Miss Vera E. M. Allen to Zanzibar.

Mr. H. C. Wilbourn recently arrived in Nairobi to take up his duties as Postmaster-General of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory.

Inspector J. A. S. Cobbs, of the Kenya Police, was recently married about the same time to a girl which ran amok in the streets of Nairobi.

Mrs. E. W. P. Harries has been elected Chairman of the Thika District Association with Mr. V. E. Gahan as Vice-Chairman, and Mrs. E. Davies as honorary secretary.

Mr. S. R. Hogg, who has been elected Chairman of Associated Motor Cycles Ltd. is Chairman of the London Seal Growers' Association and of Biwa Plantations Ltd.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is to preside at a meeting in the Central Hall Westminster at 7 p.m. on Tuesday next at which addresses will be given on the colour-bar.

A daughter was born in Nairobi in the middle of last month to the wife of Lieut. Colonel G. H. W. Goode, The Queen's Royal Regiment and The Rhodesian African Rifles.

Captain Trevor Griffith Jones, The Queen's Royal Regiment, and Miss The King African Rifles, and Miss Marguerite Patricia Cheshire, of Nakuru, have been married in Kenya.

Miss James Payne, the Australian Trade Commissioner in East Africa, recently visited the Sudan to discuss how the Commonwealth could best contribute towards the reconstruction of the Sudan.

Major J. Hart has been elected Chairman of the Ukamba Florists' Association, with Sir Robert de V. Shaw as Vice-Chairman, and Mr. E. J. Davies as honorary secretary and treasurer.

Mr. J. R. Mach' Elhat is acting as Provincial Commissioner in the Eastern Provinces of Uganda while Damcey Tongue is conducting his inquiries into the organization of the Production Office.

Mr. F. J. Couldry, M.L.C., Chairman of the Lyrellian Board of Kenya who recently arrived in Nairobi, will leave London with Mr. J. B. Norton on Thursday to fly to New York.

Mr. S. H. Dyer, President of the Association of a number of European and American directors of Messageries Maritimes, has arrived in England by air last week-end.

Captain Robert Christie Yaus, of the Kenya Mounted Rifles, and now the headquarters staff of the 11th East African Brigade in Burma, and Miss Joan April Macintosh were married in Worcestershire a few days ago.

Captain John G. E. Smeaton, of the 1st East African Brigade, is in command of The Tunnel, Helders, and other units in the Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika Territories.

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KENYA PERFORMERS IN THE B.E. ... (Advertisement for B.E. performers in Kenya)

From Rhodesia to the B.B.C.

Career of Mr. Guy Belmont

MR. GUY BELMONT is well known to listeners in Africa as the news reader and narrator in the African services of the B.B.C. as Mr. Guy Howard (York). Until, who spent 18 years in Southern Rhodesia, he was sent to the "last hope" of a mission station at Umbunga being refused to complete his education in agriculture, he was trained in agriculture by the late N. W. St. John, and subsequently employed by him as his farm manager.



Mr. Belmont joined the Agricultural Department as farm manager and agricultural instructor at the Matopos School for the training of the Native Development Department, and he proceeded to it and appointed as agricultural instructor at the Matopos School of Agriculture. He was transferred to the B. B. C. as farm manager and agricultural instructor, with special duties in the training of Jeanes' teachers and for the organization of improved methods of agriculture in the native reserves. He was for a time the Principal of the whole institution at Umbunga.

Returning to England for family reasons, he took part in a staff family profession of stage work, played through the long run of "The Merchant of Venice" in the Cathedral, and in the West End, the provinces, Scotland, and Ireland in various productions, and then appeared in several films, notably with Clive Brook in "Action for Slander". He did a Shakespeare season in Stratford-on-Avon and, another with the Oxford Repertory Company, always under the management of Belmont.

On the outbreak of war he joined the Surrey War Agricultural Executive Committee as land drainage officer, but the life in Africa proved too strenuous, and when the opportunity arose of joining the Overseas Department of the B.B.C. he seized it eagerly, and, as he says, would wish to change his present occupation only if similar work were to take him back to Rhodesia or South Africa.

He has used the family stage name of Belmont in his broadcasting work because the name "Sutton" does not broadcast well.

New Bishop of Masasi

The Rev. Leslie Edward Strachan, M.A., of St. Anne's, Wandsworth, London, has accepted the Archbishop of Canterbury's offer of the Bishopric of Masasi, Tanganyika Territory. Mr. Strachan was a scholar at Queen's College, Oxford, and graduated in 1910 with second-class honours. In 1911 he studied theology at Westcott House, Cambridge, and spent the next five years as a curate of St. Andrew's, London, and was then curate of St. Luke's, Wandsworth, for a similar period. He has been at St. Anne's, Wandsworth, since September 1934. We announce that at the time, the Rt. Rev. W. V. Lucas, the first Bishop of Masasi, resigned his office at the end of 1946, on account of ill health, after holding the office for 18 years.

Obituary

Mr. Charles T. Watney

We regret to report the death in 21 years of his home last week at the age of 76 years of Charles Tilton Watney, B.A., of Courtfield, Courtfield Road, London, S.W.

At the beginning of this century he was one of Lord Belper's ablest assistants on the *Daily Mail*, of which he was simultaneously news editor, foreign editor, and lobby correspondent. He afterwards held the same posts on the *Standard*, and still later he was one of the founders, with Edgar Wallace, of the short-lived *London Evening Times*. After its collapse he concentrated his attention upon Parliamentary affairs, of which he had a vast knowledge.

He had for a long time acted as a lobby journalist, had been secretary to many politicians and organizations, had conducted many campaigns for public bodies, and served as London correspondent of various overseas newspapers, including the *Standard* group in East Africa for 20 years, 1929 and the *East African* since its establishment. All the time he had an insatiable appetite for work, was alert in mind, and was assisted by a hard-working staff.

He leaves two sons and two daughters. Major Edward Bigsby Papstick has died in Bulawayo at the age of 71.

Mr. George Frederick McConnell, of Tomson's Falls, has died in Kenya. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Winifred Bone, wife of Mr. Gilbert James Bone of Wilderness Mount, Sevenoaks, and formerly of Kenya, died suddenly on Friday last.

Mr. Norman Rogers, whose sudden death in Kenya at the age of 50 is reported, had been farming in the Colony for nearly 20 years, firstly as manager of Tanga Ltd. Nduru. He leaves a widow and two young daughters.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Organization of Water Supplies

Why Not Long-Distance Pipe Lines?

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
 The perennial lack of water supply in certain parts of East Africa causes great inconvenience and much hardship among the people. It is well known that our country called some 400 miles in the U.S.A. and taller distances in this country and of the Continent in continuous pipe lines with booster stations, is and when needed, is a very practical reason why this should not be done with water in selected parts of East Africa, routing such lines where possible along the coast. I am sure of the supervision and inspection.

One appreciates that the capital cost would be high and the amount of revenue from sales possibly insufficient. Nevertheless, if technically practicable, it might not be worth while, even if shortage of revenue necessitated a portion of the maintenance and sinking fund to be applied in liquidation of the territorial debt. It is, however, a matter which is qualified to give their views and would give us on this most important matter. If economic improvement in our Colonies is to be accelerated, well-organized water supply and adequate food and fuel are to be priority ranking problems in East and Central Africa, and neither seems likely to have a chance to be planned or even considered in a big enough way by the responsible authorities.

Yours faithfully,

ROBERT

London, S.W.1.

No Palates for Kenya Pupils

Protests by the Public and Elected Members

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
 I agree entirely with Phantasmagoria's letter in your issue of February 22 about Kenya regarding places for its pupils.

However, your correspondent should think that no protest has been made, may I say that during the debate on the Budget last November, after drawing attention to the fact that school accommodation was sadly lacking, I suggested that the temporary buildings at one school could well be extended in order to tide over the difficulty, not only for the benefit of Kenya children but also for those from Uganda and Tanganyika. I further said: "I think hon. members of this Council will agree that at this stage of the war nobody requires places in which to educate their children."

Work on the new central province school has not yet started, nor has any definite figure been approved for its cost. Your correspondent can rest assured that his views are shared by both the public and the elected members in Kenya.

Kilim

Yours faithfully,

Kenya Colony

With reference to your leading article on 'Fever Charts of Commodity Prices, you may be interested to hear that a client who spent many years in Southern Rhodesia (as I did) and is now in Jerusalem writes me that the current price of a suit of clothes there is from £10 to £27 10s. and of a pair of shoes £1 to £7 10s. A rabbit costs £1, a staggy chicken 17s. 6d., and other meat about 10s. a lb.

Russia and Trusteeship

The Russian Delegation at the San Francisco Conference has put forward an amendment that in the plan for the government of dependent peoples the structure should be stated to be not merely independence or self-government, as had been previously agreed by the 'Big Five', but that the phrase 'in accordance with principles of self-determination' should be included.

African Joins Civil Service Board

Mr. J. M. K. Muwaa, an African assistant medical officer in Kampala, and Mr. E. C. V. Vallance, an A.F.C. who is acting chief clerk in the Secretariat, have been appointed by the Governor of Uganda to be the first African and the first member respectively of the Civil Service Board in the Protectorate. The plan of the Board is making a comprehensive review of the duties and general terms of service of the East African Civil Service.

Standard Bank of South Africa

The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. has declared a final dividend of 7 1/2 per cent, together with a bonus of 2s., again making a total of 11 1/2 per cent a year. A further £50,000 is appropriated to writing down bank premises, and £150,000 (the same) is added to the pension fund. The carry forward is £108,994 against £100,125. Transfer from contingencies account to the reserve fund of £270,000 brings it to £8,500,000.

Long Rains Fail Again in Kenya

The long rains having again failed in Kenya, Agricultural Production and Settlement Board urged all farmers to make the utmost efforts to take advantage of the rains which may be expected in areas west of the Rift Valley in July and August. Practically no maize has yet been planted, even in the settled areas or in the Native reserves, and so much hand will meet East African needs for only another five or six months. Wheat stocks will last until January.

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Town and Country Life

The Salisbury area affords an ideal opportunity of combining the advantages of town life with the health and amenities of country life. The Salisbury Rhodesia, adding "but the opposing south wind" for many years.

A fairly large number of post-offices could still be planned in a city in the Empire, equipped with modern transport facilities. The result of that would be that a large proportion of the population would be able to live on a site of four or five acres—big enough to give a country atmosphere to operations, to an extent impossible in a town. It would be more than 20 minutes from the centre of the city.

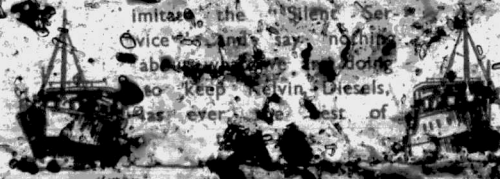
The dwellers in the new built-up areas could be assured of playing fields, camping grounds, and swimming, etc., within the city confines and readily accessible, and much of the 1,250 square miles would still be reserved for intensive farming operations.

In a very few years so much uncontrolled development will have taken place that it will be almost impossible to lay out the arterial and circular speedway on which such a scheme of town-planning must depend, without paying colossal compensation.

If combined with a system of serious 17 we would count the average size of farms as being from three acres and upwards, and compared with the average size of farms in the closely built-up areas—taking the age and potential fertility of the mother into mind—an answer to the question of the survival of the white race might be found.

KELVIN DIESELS

Kelvin-Diesel Marine Engines are full Diesel Engines, of the four-stroke Compression-Ignition solid injection type, and comply with the requirements of Lloyd's and the Board of Trade. Our design, production and methods are constantly being improved, but in the meantime it is prudent to imitate the "Silent Service" and say nothing about our new engines. So keep Kelvin Diesels. As ever, the best of



The Bergians Ltd. DOBBIE'S LOAN — GLASGOW C.A.

Rhodesia-Nyasaland Affairs

Sir Ernest Guest, Minister of the Colonies in Southern Rhodesia, announced in the Parliament of the Colony last week that a statutory committee is to be set up to consider the question of the powers of Southern Rhodesia to share the profits or losses incurred. The Southern Rhodesian Air Service was, he said, the only one in the Empire which had expanded during the war. It had done so without incurring a loss. The purposes of a union of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland would be to provide a one unit that being an arrangement which would prove of the utmost value in the future. Only larger British machines were available for operations and it is maintained with the present Havilland Dragons and Rapides.

Arresting Inflation

In the Sudan the cost of living indices provided the following figures: (a) Sudanese, 100 per cent; (b) Sudanese with incomes over £12 per month, 100 per cent; (c) British residents. Taking this as the basic price, the cost of living in these three cases at the end of last year was calculated to have risen 60.4%, 68.8% and 110.0% respectively. Concluding that the cost of living of the lower middle class of the population in Egypt is almost identical in the same period, it is evident that the problem of arresting inflation has been much more successfully handled in the Sudan.

Kenya Learns from South Africa

Colonel W. S. Marchant, Chief Officer of the Commissioner in Kenya, and Messrs. G. H. Bragg and R. J. Lambert, District Commissioners, have visited the Union of South Africa to study soil conservation in the Union. The four main points which they have usefully learnt are thus stated: a) the vital importance of returning fertility to the soil as well as protecting it; b) the urgent need of relieving congestion on the land; c) the importance of creating stable non-agricultural settlements; and d) as a corollary, they need to raise the standard of living.

Kariba Gorge Scheme

Mr. L. B. Fereday, Minister of Mines in Southern Rhodesia, stated a few days ago that much more work would have to be done before any decision would be possible regarding the proposed hydro-electric scheme at the Kariba Gorge on the Zambezi River. The preliminary survey had been completed, and it was estimated that the next stage in the investigation would cost about £37,000. In view of the enormous possibilities of the scheme, that sum would be provided by the Government.

East African Power Company's Issue

The Treasury has granted its consent to the issue of 357,083 ordinary shares of £1 each by the East African Power and Lighting Corporation, and the shares offered in the near future to the preference shareholders, persons or companies in London and Nairobi. Pending settlements of legal formalities, further details are not yet available.

Not East African, We Trust

An American in a London shop offered a second cup of coffee to waitress who had him two lumps of sugar. "What are you waiting for?" she asked. "Positivity," she replied. "If you can't take it, you can't take it," she said. "The London Evening News."

Eight Plans for Nairobi

Nairobi African housing scheme is the best I have kind that I have seen in Africa or the Pacific. Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya.

1945

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Well up to the village level is the task of the Administration... development in primary levels is the... technical services... added... between these high and... tasks there is a... undeveloped area... industry can take its place... form of private enterprise... mean the kind of socially-based enterprise... ready to take reasonable risks and... decisions... Its returns will depend on the ability of its... and the extent of the risks it is prepared to... provide an opportunity for... limited private enterprise... because most of the public utility development will be... by important civil servants... who when doing such work will act as advisers to the Government...

Industry, like mining, will not... to put up mills, establish tanneries... and at once, after a large period of... and then as a dying gesture... There is a great future for the industrial liaison investigator... He need not be highly technical... be a man of alert and inquiring mind... and discuss matters with all types of mankind... enjoy the amenities of Government House... and yet be equally at home in the jungle... with a village trader... to form an independent unit... and produce a... report... produces this type of man at a... rate...

Two-Way Trade

Suppose a big concern thought of putting up a tannery in Africa... The first thing would be to find the right type of... He would discuss the... with all... and conditions of... especially... The Colonial... nearly concerned... There would be the... subject of... and... rates to be examined on the spot... and most important of all, what two-way trade... could be initiated... He hides where the... to be brought and manufactured... he would find out what the... would require in return... This might prove to be a boot factory, a shirt factory, or an umbrella factory...

In many cases where private enterprise seeks to establish... funds will be at its disposal... but we must also see that... is available for the right type of commercial... whose... not so fortunate as to have sufficient capital... but... the drive, energy, and knowledge... necessary for success...

Recently... has said that private enterprise... in the sphere of Colonial development... It is... substitute for it, and if the... aloofness between government and business can be... down (after all, they are indispensable to each other)... this will perhaps be the most important factor of all in these calculations... because it will create for men of enterprise the kind of atmosphere which is favourable to their undertaking...

Lord Hailey said in the House of Lords during the... debate on the second reading of the new Colonial Development and Welfare Bill that what was needed most was not a new organization but a new fashion of thought at the Colonial Office... He also said that the State should take some part in... and stimulating both primary production and secondary industries... To that authoritative view... should be added the far-reaching invitation made a few months ago by the then Minister of Reconstruction, Lord Woolton, who issued an open invitation to industrialists to say in good time what they need from Government... Lord Hailey and Lord Woolton have certainly thrown wide open the gates of industry leading to Colonial Africa; now it remains for industry boldly to march through them in step with Government co-operation...

BUSINESS EXECUTIVE, ex-lieut. colonel, recently released. 14 years East Africa in commerce, agriculture and mining, sailing early July, invites commissions. Capable negotiator. Intimate knowledge of territories, business issues. Will render full reports on technical and administrative side, commercial business, estates, mines. Confidence strictly observed. Box 304, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 60, East Street Chambers, Tamworth, Souths.

Report of Anti-Slavery Society

The annual report of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigine Protection Society for the year ended March 31st last states...

It is gratifying to know that His Majesty's Government do not contemplate yielding to a demand which was made publicly in 1911 by Sir Godfrey Huggins, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, for the transfer of the control of the administration of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia from the Colonial Office to the Government of Southern Rhodesia... because the policy in Southern Rhodesia is based on the principle of segregating Africans from Europeans in different parts of the country (as it is in the Union of South Africa), while the policy in the territories under the control of the Colonial Office is to accord to all races equality of rights in every part of the country...

Following the demand made by Sir Godfrey Huggins (the Committee of the Society adopted a memorial addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies... and the demand... Lord Cranborne received representatives of the Society... and... that it was still... of appropriate negotiation with the Government of Southern Rhodesia and that a public statement would not be made at that stage... Later Lord Hailey visited the three territories... on Native policy on them... It is hoped that... yet unpublished... It would have been... of... negotiation... has been extended to more of Southern Africa... and His Majesty's Government are to be... on their decision...

Land in the Kenya Highlands

The Commission has been formed during the past year with the object of... policy in Kenya... The... of the... findings, supported by the findings of more than one Land Commission, have shown that the African population of Kenya has not enough land... While the Africans lack land, over a million acres of land reserved for settlement by Europeans is... and they suggested making this land available to Africans on the same terms that it would be granted to Europeans...

The Colonial Office has expressed itself unwilling to depart from a promise given to the European settlers in 1908 that none of the land in the area reserved for Europeans would be alienated to Africans... but has stated that... of improving the fertility of land... reserved for Africans will be actively pursued to increase production of food...

The Royal Geographical Society and now... to £1,300... the... Office, the... to be placed in the Colonial Centre... at Collingwood Gardens, Ebury Court, London, for the use of peoples from the Colonies...

Sir Godfrey Huggins has, to the best of our knowledge and belief, never demanded the transfer of the control of the administration of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia to the Government of Southern Rhodesia... He has repeatedly urged amalgamation of the three territories, which is an entirely different matter, and his views in that respect accord with those of the great majority of Europeans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland... Ed.

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News Items in Brief

The King's African Rifles Auxiliary Engineer Club has held its general meeting at the Officers' Club. There are now 200 members. The springing of the club is under way.

The East African Co-operative Trading Society, Ltd., has opened a branch in Lusaka.

The estimated production of tobacco in Northern Rhodesia this season is 2,000,000 lb.

The Nyasaland Government has reported a profit of 500,000 on the sale of the tin mines and graded. An appeal from Rhodesia for another professional and are now before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Tobacco sales in Northern Rhodesia to the end of April amounted to 2,000,000 lb. of leaf, which have realized 1,000,000.

The Cotton Company of Ethiopia, Ltd., and the Linen Company of Ethiopia, Ltd., have recently been formed in Addis Ababa.

From June to October 1943, Southern Rhodesians are to do without butter, which is available in each month, owing to shortage of local supplies.

An African Women's Institute has been started temporarily at the Mafikeng Mission Station on the Caprivi of Northern Rhodesia.

The Government of Portuguese East Africa is in Portugal for consultations with the Government in connection with the affairs of Manica and Sofala.

Kenya's Director of Propaganda recently arrived at Ashanti to discuss matters of mutual interest with the British Military Administration in the Province.

The Native Country Club has established a scholarship fund for the benefit of European children in Kenya wishing to complete their education outside the Colony.

The monthly trade report of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) states that European trade in Nyasaland has been brisk, although where Native trade has improved cotton-piece goods are in short supply.

The Gatooma branch of the British Empire Service League urges that "no person who has been deprived of his civil rights should be allowed to take out any licence whatever or own immovable property in the Province."

A committee recently appointed by the Sudan Board of Commerce and Trade is working on a plan for the development of the Khartoum Province. A based on the development of agriculture and certain industries using locally-grown raw materials, the scheme is to be an co-operative.

The plan provides for 50% of the people to be literate within 30 years.

Princess Takai Moku... and is to be held at King's College, London. The Princess Takai Moku, youngest son of the Emperor, was a pupil at the school, which he frequented frequently while he was living in Britain.

The annual meeting of the Anti Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society is to be held this afternoon at 2.30 p.m. in the Langstone Hall, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.1. Mr. A. Creech Jones, M.P., will speak on "The Aborigines and International Accountability."

An Ethiopian Government omnibus carrying passengers from Addis Ababa to Asmara, and the bandits near Omba last month. The passengers were robbed of their money and allowed to continue their journey. An Englishman, Mr. J. B. Dyer, of the British Ambulance Unit, was among the passengers.

Contracts have been placed by Government for the purchase this year of 14,200,200 lb. of tin from the tin mines in the Province, and this being regarded as a probable figure of production. The latest crop reports indicate, however, that the output is better than in previous years, and it seems possible that the total may be well in excess of the estimate.

Gross receipts of the Great Northern Railway for March were £493,322, making £3,663,171 for the first six months of the current financial year, compared with £512,879 and £3,208,293 in the corresponding periods of 1941. The receipts of the Great Northern Railway Company for the month and half year are £77,141 and £463,719, compared with £77,141 and £463,719.

The total enrollment of European children in inspected schools in Northern Rhodesia last year was 2,400, compared with 2,192 in 1941. There are 19 schools under Government management and 12 under private management, with enrollments of 1,767 and 633 respectively. On account of the war, no more than 19 of the 37 inspected Government schools are functioning.

B.E.T.R.O.

The British Export Trade Research Organization has now been registered as a company limited by guarantee without share capital, by Board of Trade licence. The word "limited" is omitted from the title. Its Council consists of Mr. Ivor Cooper (of Lever and Unilever) as Chairman, and Mr. C. G. Gamage (General Electric Co.) as Deputy Chairman, and Messrs. N. Moore, F. C. Burdall, W. H. F. Emmett, G. J. Harrison, G. Harrison, H. J. B. Monk, and G. M. Samuelson. The registered address is Grosvenor House, Bury Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1.

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Kenya Pyrethrum Industry: Tung Growing in Nyasaland

1944 Output an Earnings Record

The report for 1944 of the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya states that deliveries for the year were 6,542 tons, an easy record since the industry was established in 1912, with an initial output of 21 tons. During the war the other crops have been as follows: 1939, 2,800 tons; 1940, 3,000; 1941, 4,763; 1942, 5,101; 1943, 6,210. The same industry has embarked upon local agricultural research and a large tankage scheme, the latter being granted a total of 50,000 acre-feet for the next five years, half being contributed by the growers and the balance by the Government of Kenya. Various types of driers have been under further examination, but definite recommendations cannot yet be made. The most hopeful report so far concerns a drier used by a tobacco company in Tanganyika Territory. A similar company is erecting a pyrethrum extraction plant in Kenya at the request of the British Ministry of Supply, mainly to cater for military requirements. It is expected that the plant will be working in August. Pyrethrum is not in contact with the demand for it, but the factory is a war-time venture.

Kenya's most active crop, as a producer of pyrethrum, is at present Diani, with an annual production of about 2,500 tons.

Kenya's Pig Industry

Delivered to the Pig Control of Kenya have averaged a quadrupling during the last three years, in which there has been a large demand by the forces. As the requirements of the forces have been fairly, and regular and other temporary needs have appeared, it has been necessary to find export markets for about three-quarters of the present output, which was in excess of 11,000 pigs last year and rather more than 42,000 in 1943, compared with 11,715 in 1941, these figures ignoring low-grade animals. The Legislative Council of Kenya recently passed a Pig Industry Bill providing for the establishment of a statutory Control Board and the Uplands Bacon Factory (Kenya) Ltd. Corporation Bill. It will be recalled that this factory was purchased by the Government of Kenya four years ago at a price of £1,000,000. Major F. W. G. O'Connell, Minister, stated in the Legislature that profits had since amounted to £42,000, from which neither income tax nor profits tax had been deducted. The factory is to be transferred to the Pig Industry Control Board.

Tanganyika Totopina

Sales of totopina manufactured in Tanganyika in the last six months of 1944 showed a 20% increase over the amount sold during the corresponding months of 1942, in which year production began. The manufacturing process is relatively simple and is carried out on a plant made or acquired locally. The dried cinchona bark is powdered, treated with hot water, and extracted with gas-oil in the presence of caustic soda. The alkaloids are then extracted from the solution in oil by agitation with dilute acid and the solution filtered. The alkaloids are now precipitated by an alkali, filtered and dried.

Food Rationing in Kenya

After a senior official had returned to South Africa from an investigation in Kenya, a spokesman for the Union Government stated that food rationing would be introduced because it had been found that 15 per cent of the population of Kenya was employed in administering the rationing scheme. The Central Commodity Distribution Board of Kenya has now pointed out that its staff of 100 since the visit of Dr. van Rilloff represented 0.63, not 1.5, per cent of the population and that it has since been considerably reduced.

Great Confidence in Its Future

Mr. M. J. G. L.C. Chairman of the Nyasaland Tung Oil Association, said in the recent annual report that no part of the Empire had shown greater promise as a producer of tung oil than it was in Nyasaland. He stated that it was the crop in which the country had made a second agricultural industry, with the country without petroleum, that in time it might even become the premier industry.

Last year's output had amounted to 11,000 tons, with a value of £1,100,000, representing an increase of 25% over the output of the previous year. There were 70,000 acres under tung in Nyasaland and approximately the same acreage of tung trees. The crop so far being harvested was estimated at 134,000 lbs. of oil.

Nyasaland Railways had undertaken not to raise the freight rate on tung to £3 10s per ton, a figure of £2 10s per ton would be increased to £3 per ton in any year when the market price of the commodity in London in the previous calendar year. The publicity and Mr. Barrow was grateful to the Railways for stabilizing the rate in the development stage.

£100,000 for Cinchona Research

A grant of £100,000 for the development of a long-range cinchona research organization has been made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. A committee of the organization will be set up at the African Research Institute at Ibadan to advise on and coordinate work on cinchona in East and West Africa and keep in touch with similar work in other Colonial territories.

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MINING

Rhodesian Gold Mining Development Government Schemes to Cost £1,000,000

Announcements made in Parliament last week for the development of the Southern Rhodesian gold mining industry, the minister of Mines stated that six schemes had been approved for the development of the industry and the rehabilitation of the Service mines.

The first scheme is the development of the Service mines, which are situated in the Southern Rhodesian gold fields. The second scheme is the development of the gold fields in the Southern Rhodesian gold fields. The third scheme is the development of the gold fields in the Southern Rhodesian gold fields. The fourth scheme is the development of the gold fields in the Southern Rhodesian gold fields. The fifth scheme is the development of the gold fields in the Southern Rhodesian gold fields. The sixth scheme is the development of the gold fields in the Southern Rhodesian gold fields.

(2) Power is to be provided and water is to be pumped to the mines. The Government will pay for all expenses, but the miners will be provided with equipment, but they would pay for their own labour. Any discovery would be the property of the prospector.

(3) The Government will employ 30 experienced mining supervisors to employ the miners. The Government will employ 30 experienced mining supervisors to employ the miners. The Government will employ 30 experienced mining supervisors to employ the miners.

(4) The Government will employ 30 experienced mining supervisors to employ the miners. The Government will employ 30 experienced mining supervisors to employ the miners. The Government will employ 30 experienced mining supervisors to employ the miners.

(5) The Government will employ 30 experienced mining supervisors to employ the miners. The Government will employ 30 experienced mining supervisors to employ the miners. The Government will employ 30 experienced mining supervisors to employ the miners.

(6) The establishment of miners' training schools at Guinea Fowl, where there was accommodation for 35 men at the moment. The total cost of the six schemes is estimated at £1,000,000.

Tanganyika Second Largest Diamond

On the day after which the new Governor of Tanganyika, visited the famous Diamond Mine in the Mwanza area, a diamond weighing 1.1 carats was recovered. Named the Battershill diamond in his honour, it is the second largest to be reported from the Territory.

Zambesia Exploring Company

The Zambesia Exploring Co., Ltd. reports from its annual meeting that the company's assets are £1,000,000. The company's assets are £1,000,000. The company's assets are £1,000,000. The company's assets are £1,000,000. The company's assets are £1,000,000.

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Rhodesia-Katanga Company

Rhodesia-Katanga Co., Ltd. reports that in the year ended December 31, 1944, there was a credit balance of £55,124. The issue of shares is £1,381,414, and the debit balance is £1,326,290. Interests in the Katanganshi mine in Northern Rhodesia are in the hands of the company to the value of £277,675, shareholdings in other companies to the value of £125,000, other investments at £20,669, and a reserve of £1,000,000.

The directors record their great appreciation of the valuable service rendered by General Sir Reginald Wingate during his many years on the board, from which he has now resigned. Mr. Maurice Hely-Hutchinson, M.P., was elected director and Chairman last month, and will offer himself for reelection at the annual meeting in London today. The other members of the board are Field-Marshal Lord Milne, Sir Ulick Alexander, Colonel F. E. Rollett, and Mr. G. C. Hutchinson (managing director).

Rhodesian Anglo American

Rhodesian Anglo American Ltd. has declared an interim dividend in respect of the financial year ending on June 30, 1945, of 3d. per stock unit, equivalent to 10% of the value of the shares. A similar interim dividend was declared last year, when a final distribution of 10% was also paid. The company holds 51% of the issued ordinary and stock of Rhodesia Corporation and has large interests in the Nchanga and Mufulira mines.

Mining Personalia

General Sir Reginald Wingate, C.B., has resigned from the boards of Tanganyika Concessions Ltd., Zambesia Exploring Co., Ltd., and the Rhodesia-Katanga Co., Ltd. Brigadier Thomas Robbins, C.B., has been elected to the board of the Rhodesia Co., Ltd., which has large interests in copper mining in Northern Rhodesia.

Rhokana Corporation

Rhokana Corporation, Ltd. has declared an interim dividend of 10% for the third successive year on the ordinary and A shares. In the last two years there have been final dividends of 15%.

Change of Address

The Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd. and its associated companies have returned to P.O. Jewry, London, E.C.3.

S. Rhodesian Gold Output

The gold output of Southern Rhodesia in March amounted to 49,160 fine oz. Natal Goldfields. During the first three months of this year 14,600 tons of ore were milled at a yield of 2.19 oz. per ton, equivalent to an average of 3.63 dwt. There was a total profit of £1,000,000 and a total profit of £1,000,000. The company has obtained a refund of £4,498 from the Government. Reclaiming in respect of past deductions for gold reclamation charges.

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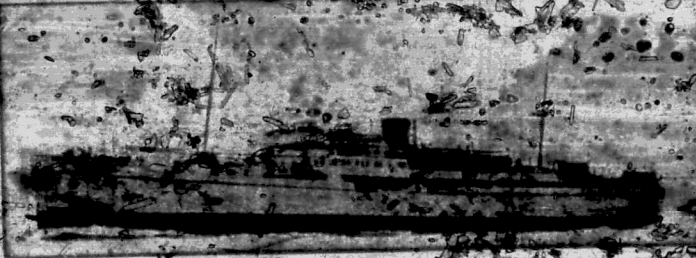
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UGANDA

THE territory of Uganda, which lies mainly to the north and west of Lake Victoria, became a British Protectorate in 1893. Lake Victoria covers an area almost equal to that of Scotland; it was the explorer, Speke, who first discovered that the Nile had its source in this lake.

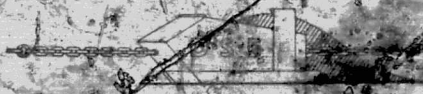
The native population of nearly 7,000,000 is mainly engaged in agriculture. In recent years a valuable cotton industry has been built up. Under Government auspices, the crop, which is grown on small patches of ground by the natives, is of excellent quality and well known on the Liverpool market. Fair quantities of coffee, tobacco, and sugar are also grown. The average annual value of Uganda's external trade for the years 1935-39 was £4,350,000.

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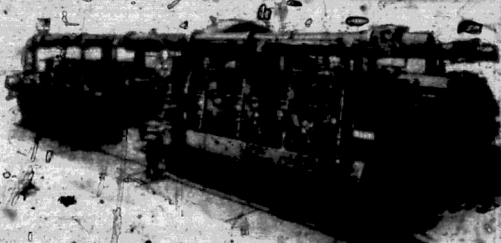
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

NOW THAT THE POLITICAL PARTIES in this country are engaged in electioneering with the inevitable tendency to magnify differences, it is opportune to recall that in Colonial Affairs they are at present divided less

Towards Agreement in Colonial Affairs.

by principles than by the question of the pace at which solutions of the main problems should be applied. Debates in both Houses of Parliament and the addresses recently delivered to joint meetings of the Royal African Society and the Royal Empire Society by representatives of the three parties have provided welcome evidence of the great measure of agreement which has been attained. Not many years ago there was the widest cleavage between the opinions of the average Conservative speaker and those of his opposite number on the Socialist benches; indeed, most of them could be counted upon to voice uncritically the current conceptions or misconceptions of their associates. This newspaper, which has always been independent of all parties, supporting any of them when it could do so unequivocally, and criticising any of them when that appeared necessary, has warmly welcomed the emergence of freer judgment. There have, of course, been many occasions on which Conservative speakers have shown their ignorance of East and Central African problems about which they nevertheless pontificated with the consequence that it became our duty to expose their incompre-

hension and there have been opportunities of commending the opinions or proposals of knowledgeable labour speakers. Often a member of one party has shown such a sense of responsibility and balance that his words gave no hint of his political attachments, and we have always sought to record such utterances, since one of the greatest needs in Colonial affairs is to raise policy out of the arena of party warfare. That is widely admitted to be desirable in the sphere of foreign policy, and it is assuredly not less necessary in the realm of Colonial affairs, which from the standpoint of the non-British world fall within the scope of foreign policy.

With few exceptions, those who have pleaded for the urgent application of political solutions, as distinct from the development of machinery already in use in restricted degree,

Theorists are Dangers Guides.

have been theorists who have never lived and worked in Africa, and who therefore underestimate the local complications, including the antipathy of the African, to speedy change. Such well-intentioned but imperfectly informed zealots sometimes confess themselves irritated at the suggestion that those without first-hand knowledge of Africa should be more restrained in their comments and criticisms; yet it is none the less true that knowledge of the African is a fundamental requirement of any one who has to guide him.

and that experience makes all the difference—will often have been when discussing matters with Africans. The Swahili proverb (or a tribal equivalent) *Haraka, haraka, haina sala*, which means that no blessing is to be found in haste. To make the point that it is unwise to rush things in East and Central Africa, not to plead for complacency, it is merely to suggest that it is better to build on experience than to take a leap in the dark from some false analogy. Nobody would be complaining with a conscience equipped only by the reading of many text books. Why then should we risk disaster in Africa by following the proposals of mere theorists?

The large measure of agreement which exists between the members of the three political parties in Great Britain will certainly not suffice to produce that policy of continuity which is so necessary.

Special Study Circle Proposed.

Unless there is created some organization in which the leading men in those parties who are interested in African affairs can meet frequently for the purpose of discussing trends and developments and trying to reach a basis of agreed action. We therefore venture to make the proposal that after the general election the Royal African Society should establish a special study circle consisting of members of all political parties in both Houses of Parliament, together with former residents in British Colonial Africa, whether officials, agriculturists, traders, missionaries, or in some other capacity. The political members of such a body would need to be selected for their sympathetic interest and willingness to give their time to the work, not for their private ambitions or obstructionist abilities, and the others would need to be men of prudent judgment and with a record of service in public causes. Under the guidance of an independent chairman of wide humanity, such a study circle should prove of real Imperial value. How better could the Society perform its function of spreading knowledge of Africa? Under its aegis men of all parties and no party should be able to work effectively in the interest of a continent which is destined to assume ever growing importance in world affairs.

DURING THE YEARS OF WAR the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours have accomplished what would previously have been declared impossible. With scarcely any increase in rolling stock and despite the loss of some personnel to the armed forces, the system has somehow contrived to carry almost double the

tonnage of goods, and nearly triple the number of passengers, in addition to those in the lorries carried by special arrangement. This near miracle can have been achieved only by splendid team work between and through our departments, and for that East Africa owes a debt to an individual, Mr. M. J. Robins, the General Manager, who has been in control of the system with a sense of the importance of their work and an equal sense of fairness towards the thousands of Europeans, Asians, and Africans on the staff of the system, who have proved themselves to possess precisely the qualities needed in such an emergency. Both could be blunt when necessary in debates in the Legislature, for example, but both have marked powers of persuasion, education, and friendliness, and both have followed the wise practice of taking the public into their confidence.

No railway can be expected to continue to perform the incredible with inadequate rolling stock and staff, and Mr. Robins, the present general manager, has therefore been asked by the Railway Council to fly

Mr. Robins's Mission.

of convincing the appropriate authorities that orders for the new equipment must be placed immediately. At the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours are to maintain their essential services until Japan is beaten. East Africa is still an important base for the war in the Far East, and will it appears, so remain for a considerable period. Even if that were not the case it would still be necessary to add rolling stock for the carriage of the tens of thousands of Africans who are now in the Army in South East Asia and will one day have to be repatriated. There can be no substitute for forethought and timely action in these matters, for railway equipment is not to be bought across the counter. Even before the war a period of about a year normally lapsed between the placing of orders and the arrival of locomotives, coaches, and other requirements in East Africa, and present shortages of labour and shipping make it probable that that time will now be increased. East Africans, who are justifiably proud of the war work of their railways, and this applies also to the Sudan, Tanganyika, Rhodesian, and Nyasaland systems, are naturally anxious that there shall be no risk of decreased efficiency as an inevitable result of failure to provide the renewals of equipment which are now indispensable, and they are hoping for early news of the success of Mr. Robins's mission.

War Work of K. U. R.

somehow contrived to carry almost double the

Mr. W. K. H. Campbell's Report on Co-operation Moment Peculiarly Suitable to Make a Start in Kenya

CO-OPERATION IS A SYSTEM OF PRACTICAL EDUCATION in which the teachers are the committee members of the same community as the pupils and elected by them, so that instruction can be imparted handily.

No long-term investment could be made by any Government which desires to evoke latent capacities for industry, especially rural, and enlist the best element of the local population as bona fide agents of non-official agents for the promotion of improvements in their own condition.

No many Colonies have so far made a serious attempt to promote co-operative development, but in every instance the results speak for themselves. If anyone were to suggest in Malaya, Ceylon, Palestine, Cyprus or Nigeria that co-operation should be introduced, he would be greeted by a howl of indignation. For this and other reasons I say that no Government responsible for the welfare of people like those of Kenya can afford to omit to try to place at their disposal the advantages they could derive from co-operative organization with suitable guidance.

The present is a peculiarly suitable moment at which to make a start, both because so many established organizations have been upset and there will be gaps which can be filled by new and better ones, and because there will be many demobilized soldiers returning with improved education and widened outlook who should be useful as co-operative staff.

Expressed with Opportunities in Kenya

In trying to arrive at a correct estimate of my visit to Kenya, I have to guard against the fact that I am a firm believer in the value of co-operation as an agency for evoking the latent capacity of people at a relative backward stage of development and administering to them in a palatable form a thoroughly practical education in everyday economics. My belief is founded on a good many years of practical experience among people not violently dissimilar from the African inhabitants of Kenya. Hardly anyone in Kenya has had any opportunity of seeing co-operation at work against a similar background, and most of the pessimists visualize something like the English Co-operative Wholesale Society—and even then forget, if they ever knew, the very humble beginning from which that imposing organization grew.

No one in his senses would suppose that it will be possible in a few months or years to organize groups of backward cultivators, mostly illiterate, into business groups which could efficiently conduct operations on the scale of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, or collect, grade, bulk, and sell on the English or other markets all the cotton, coffee, maize, etc., grown by countless individual peasants scattered over a huge area. There is no force or virtue in co-operation which will enable it to succeed without the application of the same sound business methods which are necessary in other forms of organization.

I am not impressed by the argument that, because various previous attempts have ended in disaster, it is automatically to be assumed that no future attempt can succeed. It by no means follows that because failure attended attempts made without adequate preparation, carried on without help, guidance or supervision, with no proper constitution or system of accounts, a properly organized co-operative society will be equally unsuccessful. It is axiomatic that if Government is to attempt to place at the disposal of its people the advantages which can be derived from co-operation, there must be a fully trained registrar and a staff to help and guide the projects.

The registrar's first duty would presumably be to tour the

country in search of enterprises of co-operative or co-operative nature which could suitably be brought into the fold, and opportunities for fresh organizations. In either case he would begin on a selected group of people, more intelligent, enterprising, and trustworthy than the average. On the formation of the society there would be a further process of selection by the members themselves, to choose the most intelligent and trustworthy as their number as the committee and office bearers. The group would have been patiently taught that the society is their own, and profit or loss similarly theirs, and—perhaps an important point to stress—the money raised is their own, not that of the Government or even of the Church, either of which some people are apt to regard as a fair game for plunder.

At the same time a simple system of accounts will have been prescribed and a method within the capacity of the committee members devised and explained to them for checking the accounts of the office bearers. Moreover, the Co-operative Ordinance imposes on Government the statutory obligation to audit the accounts of every registered society at least once a year. A newly started society will be inspected very much more often. In its early days it will have plenty of members and will probably be visited more often.

Quick Results Not to be Expected

In the initial stages progress must be very slow, and success is to be maintained. Co-operation is a long-term policy, and if there is to be no disappointment it must be realized that early spectacular results cannot be expected, and the registrar must be protected from a demand that he should show progress at a rate which is impossible with the human material on which he has to work. If that demand is allowed to become too insistent, it will be larger than the registrar may be driven to satisfy. Windglasses are not so easily set, and he will have no difficulty in showing a profit if he increases the number of societies, share capital, etc., if he increases the quality of them.

An effort of faith is required at the start, and admitted the position of Government is a difficult one. It cannot afford to maintain indefinitely a registrar and staff who organize nothing and if it is not easy to draw a correct line between that an exercising so much pressure to produce results that societies are virtually forced on members who have no real understanding or desire for them. If the all-important position of registrar has been correctly filled, he will be in a position to see that this line is correctly drawn.

I have known cases where members of the staff were required to produce a certain number of societies in a certain time or one society per geographical unit of a certain size. I once saw a society the avowed object of which was the joint sale of fruit. The members told me that they only wanted to borrow money, and had no desire to sell their fruit jointly. The organizer told me that the society had been formed to enable them to do what they ought to want to do, and that unless they soon improved it would be cancelled. He was quite right as to what they ought to have wanted, but the co-operative procedure would have been first to teach them to want what they ought to want and then to frame a constitution which would enable them to do it. The job of registrar is not to be doing himself, which would often be fairly easy, but to imbue a group of backward and often illiterate people with a desire to improve their condition, and then teach them that by their own efforts with his help they are capable of doing so.

Co-operation Gathers Momentum Very Quickly

Though the first societies admittedly take a great deal of time and patience to start, as the line is drawn and a steady failure would have a discouraging effect, there is no propaganda like necessary society. Adjoining villages which see a society being successfully run by people of better quality than themselves are fired with enthusiasm to imitate. The early pioneers survey their own achievement with a most incredulous delight, and are only too prone to be able to help and encourage their neighbours to do likewise. In this way co-operation gathers momentum very rapidly.

Soon the difficulty is not to create the society but to find means of meeting the demands which come pouring in. Moreover, it is work, not money, which is required to organize and guide societies, and it is reasonable to count on a large amount of non-official assistance becoming available at an early date. A very modest payment for travelling expenses will often suffice to secure very valuable non-official assistance.

The right man for the post of registrar is so important that I strongly recommend that no attempt should be made unless

Being extracts from Mr. W. K. H. Campbell's Report on an Investigation of Co-operative Possibilities in Kenya. (Government Printer, Nairobi).

He can... town and government is... to make the... the... of... to be a man... the... necessary... of... and their... and capacity to... practical... and human... without... than anything... the... with her... the... made clear... does not... prospects... Commission... to which a man with the requisite qualities might reasonably look forward.

Department of a State Tour

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Royal Empire Society and Colour-Bar

Basis of such Restrictions Economic Not Racial

IT IS IMPERATIVE TO ELIMINATE ANY COLOUR-BAR in our relations with our Colonial peoples.

While there is no official colour-bar, many educated colonial people have complained that in administration there still exist some elements of discrimination. It is the British ideal that men and women, irrespective of race or colour, should have equal rights and opportunities. Character and ability are the requirements which should be recognised in individuals. We must see that this important principle is fully applied, and that it is not merely given lip service. We believe that a colour-bar, which has been a result of prejudice from racial or social snobbery and class stratification will disappear as we come to a more adequate and more enlightened world. And we hope and trust that the British Empire will give the lead in this respect.

The Dominions must work out their own paths in these matters, and their decisions will have an importance for the whole Empire. Britain has its own responsibilities, and if she discharges these conscientiously and successfully we have no doubt that the results will be noted in other quarters.

Solution - Raise Standards of Living

One great difficulty in coming on with the subject is that of the success of the Empire to any part of a demand there, particularly by Indians. It is obvious that restrictions in this regard affect very much the welfare and prestige of many of the Empire peoples. In our view the basis of these restrictions is economic, not racial. We therefore believe that as the standard of life of these peoples is raised, and they have full access to educational facilities and cultural amenities, when in fact they will not be felt to be a menace to the standard of life already attained by the white peoples of the Empire, many of the best for these restrictions will disappear. Deeper questions are involved, however, in a world where Commonwealths are going to be fully developed when the whole world, in the Prime Minister's phrase, will be mixed up together. It may, however, be possible to pursue separate policies and to have policies for all time. We insist therefore on the equality of status for all the inhabitants of our Empire through good health, high educational standards, and the cultivation of...

Being in... from 'The Political Future of the British Commonwealth and Empire' a booklet based on the report of a political study group of the Royal Empire Society and published by Longmans at 15, The Chairman of the group was Sir Drummond Shiels, the Vice-Chairman Sir Angus Gillan, and the Chairman of the drafting committees Colonel Herbert Boyd, Dr. W. E. Morrell and C. E. A. Bedwell.

... We believe, while understanding the... that the... that will... to... of... and... so... there will be... and... increasing... of equality of status for the... and... throughout the... Progress in this... will not easily or quickly disappear, but as an... we should see our... steadily... along... road... which we have... desirable one for all humanity.

Include Africans in Colonial Service

In this... we would stress the... into the personnel of our various Colonial Services the greatest possible number of qualified indigenous... This premiss... opportunities for training... should be developed to the greatest possible extent... the... of the Colonial peoples is essential to their... and... it is important that they should take as full... as increasing a part as possible in the actual administration of their own affairs, as well as in the making of the laws.

This process has been carried out in Ceylon to an... degree, and is already in operation in other Colonies. We... to see the pace of this procedure... and... the passing of the British administrator may... mixed feelings, it should be looked at as the culmination and the achievement of British policy. There have been criticisms - justified or unjustified - of British administrators, but the example of integrity and adaptability which they have given is of the highest importance, and it will be part of their task to see that their indigenous successors are inspired with a desire and will to continue this fine tradition of the Colonial Service.

In considering the political future of the Colonies, we... that... than merely... and... of... should be... The functional... to... a... idea, and this... should be applied in our Colonies to as great an extent as possible. Public corporations, economic councils, and commissions for various purposes collaborating with similar bodies in adjacent territories (in addition to a wide distribution of local government bodies) are of great importance in forming a... and... to political progress.

For... Colonial Units

It would... that essential for the success of full... development, a... in respect of... It is necessary to... the... of... derived from... to... to have a... decreased... between the different... communities, and to develop... of... policy that majority government does not confer a mandate to trample on the rights of minorities.

Indigenous peoples must learn that, while there is an admirable quality of nationalism in a self-respect for and even pride in the best characteristics of a particular group or community, as part of an harmonious world, there is also an evil quality of nationalism, which concentrates antagonisms and... We wish the... to have the opportunity of developing their... potentials, both community and individual, in order that the...

...own particular contribution to the progress and welfare of the world, which will be carried and attractiveness to the Empire. And we participate with hope and confidence in the greater progress which will more thoroughly and directly contribute to the well-being alongside the more equal countries of the British Commonwealth and Empire.

...of the Empire, but the administrative structure is the view of the division of government, under the same system and the responsibility of the British administrators, and in effective charge, to the British Office. We cannot regard the condominium as more than a preliminary stage towards eventual self-government.

...of progress in the field of international co-operation, and the practical affairs of everyday life, such as health, education, and the relations.

The Imperial Conference

We do not suggest any strengthening of the powers of the Imperial Conference; it seems that the limitation of its powers inherent in its character as a conference of sovereign Governments, which remain responsible to their own peoples, is a questionable whether it is the principal organ of the administration of the Empire. Should we view as an axiom of Commonwealth policy that a radical change in the world situation will bring the status of the Commonwealth to a conclusion which best interests the world?

The more frequently the Imperial Conference meets, the shorter presumably would its sessions tend to be, and the increasing rapidly and safety of all communications further diminish the demands on the Prime Minister's time. In the instance of general elections or other domestic circumstances, the annual meetings of the Conference impracticable, could there not be standing committees meeting either annually or whenever desired by any of the Governments?

The Prime Minister of Australia has recently revived the suggestion that there should be at least a standing consultative body. It is not quite clear whether he meant that it should have a permanent secretary or not. Over the years, even if a standing consultative body is not generally acceptable, a permanent secretariat could be set up from the various Commonwealth Civil Services, should any infringement upon the autonomy of the members of the League of Nations was an infringement upon the autonomy of the States members of the League. It would seem doubtful whether, in view of the existing demands for consultation and co-operation, such a secretariat is necessary to the Commonwealth as it was to the League. The question seems to be one of expediency rather than principle.

More Empire Travel Necessary

The more travel need is for a constant coming and going of leading statesmen and of Parliamentarians between Great Britain and the Dominions and between the various Dominions themselves. It could be helpful also, and conducive to mutual understanding, if committees of the Imperial Conference, and possibly the Conference itself, could occasionally meet in Dominion capitals. London may be the greatest political, commercial, and financial centre, and the nearest repository of information in the Commonwealth, and, of course, the centre of the Colonial Empire; these are the reasons why it should be the normal meeting place of most Commonwealth organizations. It is necessary to over-emphasize the importance of London.

The central reason for the rejection of federal solutions is that they would limit too greatly and severely the spirit of liberty which has been demanded by British states. Under the influence of this spirit the British peoples have chosen to form not a single, centralised State, but a family of nations, united in a Commonwealth. Meetings in London are the best chance to the would bring about a clearer perception of this truth.

Italian Crimes in Ethiopia

Evidence for War Crimes Commission

A SCORE OF GHASTLY PHOTOGRAPHS of Italian atrocities in Ethiopia, selected from a large number taken by Italians for their own amusement and that of their friends at home, are published in a booklet entitled Italy's War Crimes in Ethiopia, issued by *The Times* and *Ethiopia News*, which gives the pamphlet the sub-title 'Evidence for the War Crimes Commission'.

Many of the photographs show Italian gloating over the decapitated heads of patriots, and others testify to the mutilation of bodies, and the hanging and torturing for the purpose of the Italian war machine of pieces of skulls and skeletons, as a part among the illustrations.

An eye-witness account written by a Hungarian physician, Dr. Lajos Szav, of the massacre of Italian prisoners in 1937, after a plane had been thrown at Graziani, the Italian, estimates that 60,000 innocent Ethiopians perished in those three days.

According to the pamphlet, 100,000 of the Italian prisoners died of starvation, disease, and maltreatment in concentration camps from privation and mistreatment. Nearly 100,000 children, women, and aged people were killed by Italian bombs. 30,000 patriots were killed in action during the first year of occupation, and about 275,000 were killed by poison gas, making a total of some 420,000, exclusive of military casualties, during the campaign.

The Emperor's Charges

The booklet is prefaced by the Emperor's statement of July 31, 1942, read in the presence of the Emperor and Empress, and the Emperor's charges against the Italian Government.

The Emperor's charges against the Italian Government include the murder of many of his subjects, the rape of women and children, the seizure of property, and the execution of many of his subjects. He also charges the Italian Government with the murder of many of his subjects, the rape of women and children, the seizure of property, and the execution of many of his subjects. He also charges the Italian Government with the murder of many of his subjects, the rape of women and children, the seizure of property, and the execution of many of his subjects.

The forcings of thousands of Italian women and young girls into the hands of the Emperor's army, the rape of women and children, the seizure of property, and the execution of many of his subjects. He also charges the Italian Government with the murder of many of his subjects, the rape of women and children, the seizure of property, and the execution of many of his subjects.

The pamphlet is obtainable for 1s. from 3, Charter Road, Woodford, Essex.

Twenty Years Ago

From the issue of June 11, 1924. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has just received from the East Africa Commission a copy of the 'Twenty Years Ago' issue of the *East Africa and Rhodesia* magazine. The issue is a most interesting one, and should be read by all who are interested in the East African situation. It contains a number of articles, including one on the 'Twenty Years Ago' issue of the *East Africa and Rhodesia* magazine. The issue is a most interesting one, and should be read by all who are interested in the East African situation.

The War

Decorations for Gallant Airmen

Tribute to Southern Rhodesian Training School

Acting Squadron Leader Ronald Edmund, D.F.C., R.A.F.V.R., No. 200 Squadron, has been awarded a Bar to his D.F.C. for "outstanding leadership and dogged determination in the face of intense enemy opposition, setting an inspiring example to other members of his squadron. He has been engaged in operations over Berlin from 1942 to 1944. In 1937, was trained in Southern Rhodesia, and was commissioned in 1942.

Flight Lieutenant Austin Guin Mills, D.F.C., R.A.F.V.R., No. 200 Squadron, who received his Bar to his D.F.C. in Southern Rhodesia, and was awarded the D.F.C. two years ago, has now received a Bar to his decoration. The citation states:

"Throughout an extended tour of operations he proved himself a gallant pilot and a capable and efficient leader. He has taken part in attacks on a wide variety of targets, ranging from heavy industrial installations in Germany to tactical objectives in the Balkans. He has shown an example of courage and initiative which is an inspiration to the whole squadron.

Acting Flight Lieutenant David Arnold Shaw, D.F.C., R.A.F.V.R., No. 200 Squadron, who was also trained in Southern Rhodesia, commissioned in 1942, and awarded the D.F.C. in February of this year, has now received a Bar to his decoration. The citation reads:

"Throughout an extended tour of operations he proved himself a gallant pilot and a capable and efficient leader. He has taken part in attacks on a wide variety of targets, ranging from heavy industrial installations in Germany to tactical objectives in the Balkans. He has shown an example of courage and initiative which is an inspiration to the whole squadron.

Distinguished Flying Crosses

Squadron Leader Robert Gurhey Knight, who has been awarded the D.F.C., was born in Kitale, Kenya. The citation reads:

"This officer has completed a large number of operations, including anti-air and anti-submarine patrols. On May 10, 1944, he attacked an enemy submarine west of Sardinia, and after the attack quantities of oil were seen on the surface of the water, the submarine was undoubtedly damaged. Squadron Leader Knight has also taken part in many operations over shipping, air bases, and oil installations in the Gulf of Genoa. In the air and on the ground he has set a fine example of his initiative, initiative and courage.

Acting Flight Lieutenant Peter Alfred Thomas, R.A.F.V.R., No. 200 Squadron, who was trained in Rhodesia, has been distinguishedly awarded the D.F.C. The citation states:

"As pilot and captain of aircraft, this officer completed numerous operations against the enemy, in the course of which he invariably displayed the utmost skill, courage, and devotion to duty.

Acting Flight Lieutenant William Hutchinson, R.A.F.V.R., No. 200 Squadron, a Yorkshire man, enlisted in 1940. He was trained in Southern Rhodesia, and commissioned in May of last year, has been awarded the D.F.C. He has operated against many, strongly defended German targets, and is stated to have shown "outstanding courage in the face of danger, together with cheerfulness and skill, setting an excellent example to all members of his squadron.

Acting Flight Lieutenant Edgar Jack Francis, R.A.F.V.R., No. 202 Squadron, who was also trained in Southern Rhodesia, has received the same decoration.

Flying Officer Noel V. Edwards, of Nkana, has been reported missing from air operations, and the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to his twin brother, Flight Lieutenant Douglas C. Boland, is announced. Both had been serving in the Northern Rhodesian Transport

Squadron of the R.A.F., No. 200. The citation of Flight Lieutenant D. C. Edwards's award reads:

"This officer has led the flight on many successful attacks against enemy communications, transport, and military installations. His fine leadership, tenacity, and purpose, and great resourcefulness, resulted in a score of enemy aircraft being destroyed or damaged by his squadron since D-Day.

Flying Officer John Smith, D.F.M., R.A.F.V.R., No. 612 Squadron, who was trained in Southern Rhodesia, receives his D.F.C. with the following citation:

"This officer, who is a D.F.M. pilot, has completed many successful operations against strongly defended targets in Germany, including mine attacks against Berlin and a low-level attack on an airway tunnel. By his outstanding navigational skill, high courage, and devotion to duty, he played a large part in the successful completion of many operations.

Pilot Officer William Edwin Anthony, R.A.F.V.R., No. 200 Squadron, who was trained in Southern Rhodesia and commissioned in November, 1942, has been awarded the D.F.C. after completing two tours of operational duty as an air gunner. The citation states:

"Throughout all his missions as an air gunner he has shown a high standard of operational efficiency, and his fine fighting spirit has been a source of confidence to his crew. While he was flying on a gunner against Stuttgart, his aircraft was attacked by two enemy fighters, acting promptly and coolly, he kept his captain informed of the enemy's manoeuvres, and was finally able to shoot down one of the fighters and fly a separate fire patrol on the other. His coolness and skill have been a great asset to his crew.

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Among officers awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for having completed in various capacities numerous operations against the enemy, in the course of which they invariably displayed utmost courage, intrepidity, and devotion to duty are Acting Squadron Leader Woodward, Halver Hammond, R.A.F.V.R., No. 625 Squadron who was born in Gwelo and was transferred to the R.A.F. from the Army in 1941; Flying Officers Frank Clayton, R.A.F.V.R., No. 116 Squadron, Edward Albert Bernard Sanford, R.A.F.V.R., No. 46 Squadron and George Stenhouse, R.A.F.V.R., No. 20 Squadron, who were all trained in Rhodesia. Also mentioned are Frank Bruce Gabriel Jellicoe, R.A.F. No. 46 Squadron, Royal Australian Air Force, who was born in the Seychelles in 1920.

Captain Neville M. C. Cook, of Kilburn, Kenya, has received the nomination award of the Military Cross. Lieut. J. L. Elvy, who was trained to fly from Rhodesia by the B.S.A.P. in order to join the Army, has also received the M.C.

Lieut. Percival Vivian Hulley, of Southern Rhodesia, who joined the South African Forces and has been serving with the Royal Tank Regiment, has been awarded the Military Cross for gallant and distinguished service in Italy.

Captain Brownie Atley, of Liverpool, who is home on leave from Ethiopia, reported by the *Daily Express* to have said that about 80,000 well-armed Tigre tribesmen recently attacked Dessie, and that a British colonel and other troops were killed. He added that a British veterinary officer was later killed by a sniper near Omba.

Captain A. G. Dickson, who so successfully organized the tours of the Mobile Propaganda Unit of the East Africa Command, has arrived in this country on leave.

N. Rhodesia's New Legislators

Four Non-Officials Nominated by Governor

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA learns by cablegram from Lusaka that the Governor of Northern Rhodesia has nominated as additional non-official members of the Legislative Council Mr. Geoffrey Bernard Beckett and Mr. Alfred Rossden Harrison. He has also nominated Dr. Alfred Charles Fisher and the Rt. Rev. Robert Schuyler, Bishop of Northern Rhodesia, to be additional members of Council representing Native interests, which is represented by Lieut.-Colonel Stewart Giff Brownie, who continues in that office.

Colonial Economic Affairs

Professorship Established at Oxford

Thanks to the generosity of the United Africa Co. Ltd., which has earmarked for the study of Colonial Economic questions a sum of money sufficient for the maintenance for seven years of a Professorship in Colonial Economic Affairs, the University of Oxford has established such a professorship, with a salary of £1,000 a year.

The professor is to be elected by a board consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, a representative of the United Africa Company, the Reader in Colonial Administration, a person appointed by the Hebdomadal Council, two persons appointed by the Board of the Faculty of Social Studies, at least one of whom shall be an economist, and a person appointed by the Committee for Colonial Studies.

It is stipulated that the professor will normally reside within Great Britain during at least six months in each calendar year, and receive or give informal instruction not less than twice a week in 21 weeks of each year.

Peerage for Sir Edward Grigg

LIEUT. COLONEL THE RT. HON. SIR EDWARD WILLIAM MACLEARY GRIGG, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C., Minister Resident in the Middle East, has been created a Baron in the Dissolution Honours List, which was published last Thursday. He was M.P. for Oldham from 1922 to 1925, when he went to Kenya as Governor, retiring in 1931. Since 1933 he has been Conservative M.P. for Altrincham. Last week we reported that, on account of the need for his presence in the Middle East, he had been asked by the Government not to return to contest his seat at the general election.

Captain the Rt. Hon. Harold Harcourt, B.A., M.C., M.P., Minister Resident in West Africa, was also raised to the peerage in the same list. He visited East Africa and Rhodesia while Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Africa from May, 1938, until last year. Sir Geoffrey Shakespeare, Bt., M.P., who was Chairman of the Parliamentary Delegation which visited East, Central and South Africa some months ago, was made a Privy Councillor for his political and public services. He has been M.P. for Newark since 1920.

Another General Lord Celyn, C.M.G., T.D., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War since 1930, is also made a Privy Councillor. He has been interested in East African affairs for many years.

Captain Peter Macdonald M.P. for the Isle of Wight since 1924, who is made K.B.E. for his political and public services, has shown considerable interest in Colonial affairs, and is Chairman of the Empire Affairs Committee of the Conservative Party.

Native Development in S. Rhodesia

The Commission which has been inquiring into Native trade and production in Southern Rhodesia issued its report a few days ago. It comments on the failure of Native leadership and recommends the abolition of the present system of succession, reduction in the number of chieftainships, and better education of chiefs. The report states:—

"There is no short cut to Native prosperity. Whether its achievement be early or late, will be the end upon the Natives themselves. We can only give them the tools they must do the job. An unsatisfactory feature of much of the Native evidence was a regrettable failure to submit any concrete proposals for a contribution of their own to their development. They frequently made charges of unfair treatment, and seemed to regard the Commission as a repository for every conceivable form of complaint and the Government as an inexhaustible source of benefits."

Mr. Churchill and the Empire

In his manifesto issued to the nation at the beginning of this year the Prime Minister stated:—

"The best of men and women within the Empire must be made better. A two-way traffic should grow. Those who wish to enrich their homes should be enabled to carry their National Insurance rights with them wherever they go. Imperatives should be met together by closer personal contact and understanding. Our responsibility to the Colonies is to send them forward to self-governing institutions; to help them to raise their standards of life by agricultural advance, the application of science and the building up of local industries; to improve conditions of labour and of housing; spread the message of peace, to out-disease and to restore health, vigour and happiness."

Russia and Mandates

Meetings of the Trusteeship Committee of the San Francisco Conference were interrupted last week in consequence of a demand by the Soviet delegation for withdrawal of a Russian decision that existing rights in mandated territories should not be changed. Russia has announced her intention to take a full share of responsibility in the Trusteeship Council to be set up under the World Security Organization. Her government is anxious that that body should control existing mandates as well as those which may be created as a result of this war.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The R.A.F. in East Africa

Air Commodore Sowrey Correspondent, Headquarters

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
SIR—May I draw your attention to gross inaccuracies in an article entitled "The Royal Air Force in East Africa" in your issue of May 1st.

That contribution stated that "The Royal African Air Force squadrons worked under the direct Army control. The correct authority did have a great deal of trouble to find out that the Royal African Air Force Co-operation Squadron worked under the direct control of the Division to which they were assigned. The other five squadrons, together with maintenance units and all ancillary personnel, were under the direct control of Headquarters, which worked in the closest touch with Army Headquarters but not under its direct control." It is pointed out that after the end of the Ethiopian campaign the R.A.F. took over the South African Air Force and a number of Headquarters in Kenya—that is sheer nonsense. The R.A.F. was established as a separate service in Kenya before the outbreak of war with Headquarters at Nairobi Aerodrome.

On the arrival of the S.A.A.F. squadrons the unit necessarily expanded and an Air Headquarters in East Africa was formed. This consisted of approximately equal numbers of R.A.F. and S.A.A.F. personnel. I was Air Officer Commanding and I had as my senior staff officer Brigadier Daniel S.A.A.F. This arrangement continued, with the exception that S.A.A.F. personnel were gradually withdrawn during the campaign in Egypt, and replaced by R.A.F. personnel.

At least two S.A.A.F. units remained in East Africa for a year after the conclusion of the campaign. No R.A.F. units took over from these S.A.A.F. units which were withdrawn.

All squadrons in Addis and the Sudan have been mentioned by name in the article, it seems only fair to the S.A.A.F. to mention their squadrons operating from Kenya. They were Nos. 2 and 4 Fighter, 10 Bomber, 11 and 12 Bomber, 10 and 11 Army Co-operation, Sudan Flight, Special Strategic Reconnaissance Flight, and Communication Squadron, R.A.F.

Yours faithfully,

Thorberton,

Devon.

W. SOWREY
Air Commodore

[Air Commodore Sowrey was Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief in East Africa from 1940 to 1942, and therefore speaks from the closest personal knowledge.—Ed.]

For Permanent Reference

Story of the War in Eastern Africa

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR—Your VE Number is admirable. It is indeed a fine performance to have been able to collect into this one issue all the vital features and elements of the story of the war as it has affected the eastern half of Africa. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has done a very valuable public service in making the whole story available for all to read and know. I shall always keep the issue for reference, and it will be refreshing to be able to turn again from time to time to so proud a story.

Yours faithfully,

London, W. 1.

F. N. CORBYN

Bouquets

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is a fine weekly digest. Congratulations on your continued criticisms of the futile Information Offices in East Africa. Your merited attacks are already producing results, and are bound to be fully effective in time, for you have proved your case so clearly.

The Crowing Crested Cobra

Pro and Cons of Its Existence

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR—The article on this subject by Dr. J. O. Shircore, published in the Royal African Society's journal and quoted by you has revived interest in the question of the existence of a snake deserving this description. From the portions which Dr. Shircore states he has collected he is able to reconstruct this reptile it will be a great test, and will put an end to a controversy which has lasted for a number of years.

During a residence at some distance in Southern Rhodesia (now Beitaya) and Northern Rhodesia I have always been keenly interested in snakes, and all the information available has been published in the South African papers. Also as a corresponding secretary of the London Zoological Society, I have always when on a visit to England made a point of calling on the curator of the Reptile House for the purpose of talking over snake matters with him. I cannot remember hearing any definite opinion expressed by him in favour of such a snake.

Wherever I have been in Southern Rhodesia I have found a firm belief in the existence of the snake held by the Natives, and have heard the same talk as to its habits and predilections, the growing living habits, striking its victim, the way it passed below, and the method of countering its attack by the pot or hot porridge carried on the head, etc. It is certainly remarkable that practically the same accounts should persist throughout countries extending for hundreds of miles in every direction, and should be believed by the bulk of so many tribes differing in so many ways and speaking different dialects.

On the other hand, the arguments against the existence of this snake appear to be almost conclusive, for from my inquiries it would appear—

(1) That it has apparently never been seen by any European. I have tramped for very many hundreds of miles through country where it is said to be found but have never had the fortune to encounter it.

(2) Of the Natives I have questioned (and they must have numbered many hundreds) not one has been able to state that he has seen it. It has always been his father or his brother who had done so.

(3) I have known Natives declare that they have seen it growing, but when asked how they knew it was the snake that uttered the note since they had not seen it they would explain that they had been told so.

(4) In all my travels in company with Natives they have never called my attention to this crowing, nor have I met any European who could say he had heard it and been told it was the cry of a snake.

(5) No Native has ever been able to tell me that he had killed, or seen one of these snakes killed, either by Native or European. It would be interesting to hear by whom those of which Dr. Shircore has fragments were killed.

The name range used by Dr. Shircore for this snake is not known in this part of Africa, its name in the various dialects being as follows: in the Asoli, Ila, Kaonde, Mankoya and Waleni dialects it is *kapkola*; in Awisa and Wemba *ngozit*; in Ngoni and Achewa *bobo*; and in Mozi *mulala*.

Lusaka,
Northern Rhodesia.Yours faithfully,
E. A. COFFMAN.

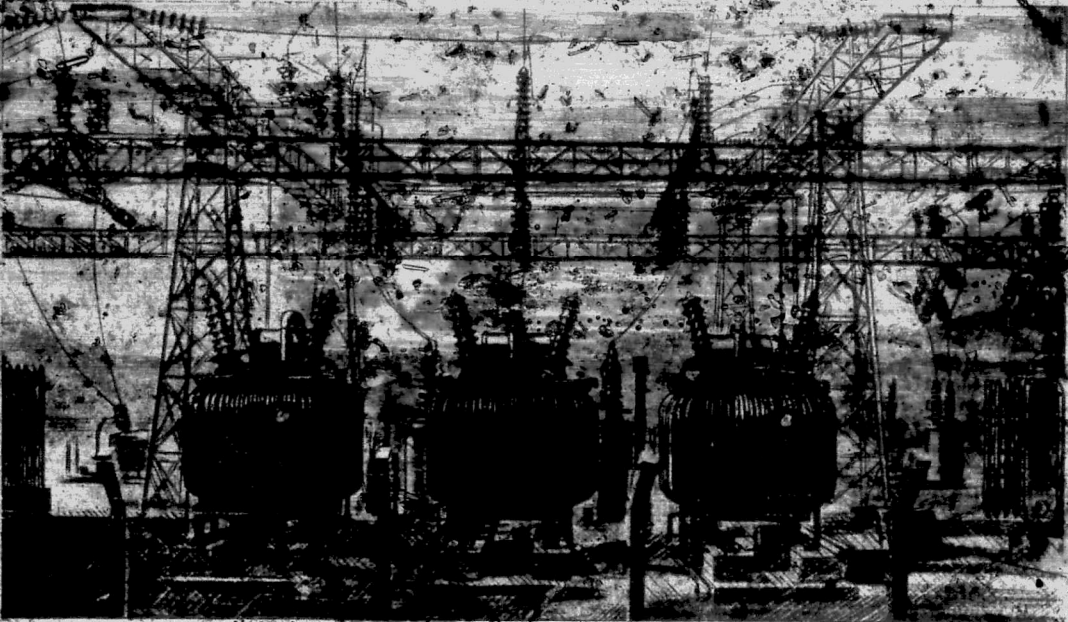
Every African has the right to a full, free and compulsory education; even though the fulfilment of that goal would seem to be impossible immediately. The application of education and instruction to all are essential of true democracy.—The Rt. Rev. E. Paget, Bishop of Southern Rhodesia.

G.E.C.

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Background to the

Continuity in Foreign Policy.—Prestige is to nations what credit is to business. It can be more powerful than material possessions, but it is a very sensitive and elusive asset, which can vanish in a night if confidence is shaken in a country's stability and good faith. Every effort should be made to know foreign and defence questions from the field of party controversy. The fundamental conditions for the interchange of information between the Government and the Opposition between the War, lack of information, in several instances created prejudices and animosity on both sides. There was a tendency to bring the Opposition leaders to a total confidence of the Government, which course had been. They should be fully informed upon the big issues of foreign and defence policy from the very start. White Papers should be issued more frequently and very widely circulated. It may also be necessary to have more regular Press conferences at the Foreign Office, some on the highest possible level. If the facts are accurately known, British men and women will spontaneously come to much the same conclusion upon these issues. — Lord Templewood.

Freedom to Adventure.—The desired goal is freedom—freedom from all controls not essential for the prosecution of the war or the transition from war to peace; freedom to adventure our resources, skill, energy, and initiative as free men, not as obedient myriads of a totalitarian State. British enterprise provides the best basis for a prosperous national economy. If expanding world trade is to be achieved, then creditor nations and nations wishing to export must be prepared to accept goods and services in exchange. The point is of vital importance to the United Kingdom as a result of the reduction in her overseas investments. If the nations fail to establish fair and reciprocal conditions for the operation of a world trading system, then we should inevitably be driven back to the bilateralism of pre-war days, with their whole paraphernalia of high tariffs, import embargoes, quotas, Government subsidies, and foreign exchange restrictions. I therefore welcome the separate national developments in the U.S.A. in connection with the reciprocal trade agreements with the Nation Woods plan. Government and private enterprise are complementary and I believe that the British people everywhere, once they see the issues, would prefer to allow the mighty stream of British freedom to rush in Socialist and bureaucratic control. — Sir Charles Waller.

Day to VE Day.—Allied casualties, excluding the Air Force, in the 387 days fighting from D-Day, June 6, 1944, to V-Day, May 8, 1945, were: American, 82,774 killed, 56,131 wounded, 37,877 missing, including 31,643 British and Canadian; 10,000 killed, 10,000 wounded, 18,000 missing, totalling 28,000; French, 11,000 killed, 13,000 wounded, 12,000 missing, totalling 24,000; Polish, 10,000 killed, 10,000 wounded, 10,000 missing, totalling 30,000; Czechs, 170 killed, 400 wounded, 14 missing, totalling 570; Belgians, 55 killed, 274 wounded, 33 missing, totalling 362; Dutch, 20 killed, 104 wounded, three missing, totalling 127. S.H.A.R.P. — anonymous.

Westminster Casualties.—In Westminster, 2,000 people were killed, 2,000 seriously injured, and 2,000 less seriously injured by enemy action. The mayor and one councillor were killed, together with 20 members of the Civil Defence Force. From August 1940, 1,047 high explosive bombs, 180 unexploded bombs, 55 oil bombs, 13 parachute mines, and many thousands of incendiaries fell on Westminster, causing 150 fatal and 1,338 serious casualties. In the flying bomb attack from June to August, 1944, 20 V1 bombs fell in Westminster; the casualties were 267 killed, 600 seriously injured, and about 900 slightly injured. Westminster City Librarian.

London and V-Weapons.—We have been warned very often: Julius Caesar, William the Conqueror, the Armada, Napoleon, Hitler—all made London the objective. Each succeeding generation has made London larger and more vulnerable. In the interests of Londoners and of the whole country, further development should take place in that area. Establishments of every kind should be moved to other parts of the island. A better map should be made with the defence services. In Scotland there is abundant opportunity for naval, Army and Air Force establishments, and where the soldiers go revitalization follows. No scientific device in the future can guarantee immunity from automatic weapons, what can be guaranteed is that where the missile falls the persons likely to be killed are few or many. Distribution is the keynote of national safety. It might well be the lifeblood of industrial revival. — Sir William Darling, in a letter to *The Times*.

Benefits of Private Enterprise.

I have had for more than 40 years exceptional opportunities of studying the operations of Government departments and public organizations of all types. My admiration for all that has been accomplished about a time in the performance leads me to think that any organization or any enterprise, however developed inside the machinery of government equal to dealing with all the normal hazards of trade and industry. Therefore I say, let us pin our faith to free enterprise, which has served us well in the past, on which our prosperity has been built, and which has inspired our spirit of adventure. Do not be led astray by the prejudicial use of such words as 'capitalism', 'profit', or 'monopoly'. The State has always the right to check abuse. There are certain activities I would be the first to admit it—those which are largely in private hands which may well require a large measure of public control. But, with great respect to my friend, Mr. Attlee, I entirely disagree with him that you can have under public control a spirit of enterprise which is lacking today, and I equally decline to follow him in the suggestion that we can look to what it has been possible to do under the stress of war as a guide to our policy in time of peace. It is unquestionably to private enterprise that we must look to see us through the problems of the next few years. It would be the height of folly to deny private enterprise the most favourable conditions for its development. It would be a betrayal of the interests of the nation, to secure the worst of every possible world by encouraging a wholly delusive belief in the speedy extension of national control and thereby obscuring the absolute necessity of giving to private enterprise the conditions necessary to its success. These conditions involve, in my opinion, freedom from all controls, not absolutely inessential, and a progressive mitigation of the present intolerable burden of taxation. In the domestic sphere I feel convinced that our hopes for the future must rest upon free enterprise, which alone can develop the spirit of initiative, adventure, self-reliance, and energy which have been the salvation of our country in the past and given us the opportunity to be again set on the path of prosperity and happiness. — Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a broadcast.

o the War News

Opinions Exposed. — Press is one of the finest examples of successful private enterprise. — Sir Miles Thomas.
 Stalin doesn't like a man who lives on nuts and soda water. — Lord Moran.

A socialist must not seek to palm off his responsibility on his leaders. — Captain Outram Hogg, M.P.

The employment of Germans in British coal mines would not be desirable. — Major Lloyd George, M.P., Minister of Fuel.

It is impossible for foodstuffs will be taken to the German people even in extreme emergency. — Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P.

Syria and the Lebanon are the most fertile and most fertile of the States of the Middle East. — Mr. John Gaunt, in the *Daily Express*.

General de Gaulle's statement that British agents fomented the Syrian crisis is in direct contradiction of the facts. — Sir Edward Grigg.

U-boats were being constructed in secret at Kiel before 1912. That is, before Hitler came into power. — Walter Blohm, of the shipbuilding firm of Blohm and Voss.

Between September 3, 1939, and May 8, 1945, the Royal Navy has lost 730 ships, excluding eight coastal craft, landing ships, and landing craft. — The Admiralty.

I laid 212 bricks in 33 minutes to demonstrate that a target of 800 bricks in eight hours on cottage building is quite a modest day's work. — Sir H. R. Selley, M.P.

When Mr. Churchill talks of the danger of Labour mismanaging finance, he forgets his own disastrous record at the Exchequer over the gold standard. — Mr. Atlee, Leader of the Labour Party.

General Eisenhower used 31 Allied divisions to defeat Germany. They included 14 British, five Canadian, 60 United States, 11 French, and one Polish. — Mr. Stimson, U.S. Secretary for War.

You say that I am a political adviser to Mr. Churchill. Political adviser to the Prime Minister! You might as well describe me as missionary to the Archbishop of Canterbury. — Mr. Brendan Bracken, M.P.

A member of the Cabinet has been more severely criticised than Mr. Amery. Secretaries of State for India. Yet when history comes to be written it will be found that among the Indian Congress leaders and their agents and a lesser intelligence of a more remarkably progressive mind. — The Earl of Listowel.

Provision for taxation absorbs 75% of our profits. During the last six years we have reserved £5,000,000 for United Kingdom taxation. — Sir George Schuster, Chairman of Home and Colonial Stores Ltd.

It is being told me the other day that when the war ended the Jermonds were on the verge of perfecting a four-jet bomber capable of bombing the eastern coast of the United States and returning. — Major Alexander de Zarysky.

The number of fatal casualties in Europe suffered by the armed forces of the United Kingdom as reported between August 1, 1943, and April 30, 1945, was Army, 66,552; Royal Air Force, 29,386. Of the fatal casualties suffered by the Royal Air Force, 13,350 were officers and men of Bomber Command. — Lord Woolton.

It is curious that officers of the Allied Military Government in Germany employ German women as personal secretaries, typists, interpreters, and mess waitresses, and that I have not seen one who wasn't both young and attractive in figure and dress. — Mr. Edward J. Hart, *Sunday Express* correspondent with the 12th American Army Group.

Of the 713 U-boats sunk during the war, 492 were accounted for by British Empire Forces and Allied Forces (except U.S.) under British control. U.S. Forces and other Allied Forces (except British Empire) under U.S. control sank 221. The remaining 100 were accounted for by mining by Bomber Command, and other means. — The Admiralty.

The Commissioner of Police has reported that the behaviour of London crowds during the VE celebrations was without a single ugly incident. Many experienced police officers have never seen such large assemblies of good-natured and well-behaved people. The charges for drunkenness were fewer than on an ordinary Saturday night. — Sir Ronald Somerset.

Among the major Allies misunderstandings, suspicions, and cross-purposes are rife — the encouragement of Japanese fanaticism and the dreams of underground Nazis. In this respect the state of world affairs is incalculable. After the hot squabble with Marshal Tito on Trieste and Carinthia, we have been abandoned by the eruption in Syria and the sudden change of French antagonism to British intervention. — Mr. J. I. Garvin, in the *Daily Telegraph*.

There was never a greater opportunity (or necessity) for putting the British case to the world — not aggressively, but factually, not propagandist, but informative. — Mr. E. D. C. Brown.

One atomic bomb as large as a man's hand would have destroyed London. The war of the future may last only a few minutes, the dangers being a kind of massacre of thousands who would die out of death to millions. — The Earl of Bury.

Public ownership of the Bank of England is a desirable proposition. It would add nothing to the State's control of financial policy, which it would remove what is now an admirably devised link between the Treasury and all the variety of private initiative in finance. — *The Times*.

From D-Day to V-E-Day the British casualties in the 21st Army Group totalled 144,901, including 30,649 killed, 95,551 wounded, and 14,994 missing. The annual figures for Canadian ground force casualties during the same period total 43,958, including 10,307 killed, 31,320 wounded, and 2,531 missing. Announcement from 21st Army Group Headquarters.

United States casualties from the outbreak of war have totalled 1,012,049, including 230,173 dead, 613,611 wounded, 57,452 missing, and 1,117,818 prisoners. Army casualties number 705,841, including 183,677 killed; of the wounded 117,626 have already returned to duty. Naval casualties number 146,215, including 44,508 dead. — Washington announcement.

Losses from U-boat attacks have been heavy both in lives and materials; at the peak in 1941 and 1942 the issue of the struggle hung in the balance. On the other hand, more than 700 U-boats have been sunk and many others have been destroyed by the Germans themselves in the final stages. — President Truman and the Prime Minister, in their joint statement on the U-boat war.

Our standard of living depends on the adventure and enterprise of our mercantile community, which creates those invisible assets of insurance, banking, investment, financing of shipment of goods, and the merchant marine, by means of which the foreign exchange is provided for purchasing the raw materials necessary for our daily life. The British people enjoy these assets as the product of the integrity of our trade and currency. Our most valuable export is the integrity of the City of London. — Mr. J. H. Clifford Johnson.

Obituary

Mr. J. E. Hough, who has been appointed regulations superintendent of British Overseas Airways Corporation, was in Uganda for Imperial Airways about 15 years ago, in connexion with the negotiations for the opening of the African air route as far as Victoria Nyanza.

The marriage of Mr. Andrew James Blackett (Ort), The Scots Guards, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Blackett, Ort, of Whitfield Hall, Northumberland, and Miss Rosemary Bovill, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Bovill, of Luttrells Hall, Harlow, Essex, took place on May 14 at the King's Chapel, St. James's Park.

Among recent callers at H.M. Eastern Africa Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London have been Lieut. Colonel E. H. de Bretton, African Pioneer Corps, of Kenya; Lieut. Colonel G. F. Pink, R.A. of the 1st Commando, F. D. Bingham, of Kenya; Lieut. Commander (C/A) R. M. Jessop, of Nairobi; Major C. Beck, Kenya-Uganda Railways, Uganda; Major C. Davies, Makindu; Major C. Steele, of Kenya; Lieut. R. L. Criddle, Kenya; Captain W. R. Brown, R.A.R.; Captain G. Bellage, R.A.R., of Khambani; Captain J. M. Schradley, R.A.R.; Captain W. J. Zuber, of Tanganyika; Captain H. C. Zuber, Captain L. S. Zuber, formerly of Kenya; Captain W. H. Williamson, 5th R.A.V.R., of Timaru; Lieut. R. S. Alexander, of Nairobi; Flying Officer G. Haver, Lieut. L. E. L. Sills, R.N.V.R., Kenya; Sub-Lieut. R. P. Lloyd Davies, Fleet Air Arm; Sub-Lieut. R. J. C. G. Long, R.N.Z. of Kenya; Subaltern F. S. M. Badgley, A.L.S., of Turi, and Sergeant E. Cottam, of Tanganyika.

Mr. W. R. Balch

MR. W. R. BALCH, who was assistant editor of the *Egyptian Gazette* from 1919 to 1922, engaged in printing for the next two years, then for five years editor and managing director of the *Uganda Herald*, afterwards editor of *Advertiser's Weekly*, and since 1940 a director, and latterly joint managing director of one of the leading advertising agencies in London, has been appointed publicity manager of *The Times*, and will enter on his new duties on July 1.

Messrs. Colman, Prentis and Varley Ltd., the agents in question, write: "It is with the greatest regret that we have accepted Mr. Balch's resignation, but in view of the important nature of the work he is taking up, we felt that we could not do otherwise. We wish him the greatest possible success in his new task."

In his writings and addresses to advertising committees and clubs Mr. Balch has done his best to make manufacturers and advertising agents in this country more conscious of their opportunities in British overseas markets.

Mr. Alasdair Loch

Mr. Alasdair Loch, lately on the staff of the B.B.C., for whom he has done special talks in the "Calling Southern Rhodesia" programme, is on the point of leaving this country for Australia via the U.S.A. An Australian, he came to England early in the war to join the R.A.F., but was repeatedly rejected, owing to the after-effects of malaria and dysentery, contracted and re-contracted, in West Africa and along the headwaters of the Amazon. He made a broadcast from Salisbury, Wiltshire, to Salisbury, Rhodesia, and then began his feature of interviewing Rhodesians on leave in London. Before the war he had travelled a great deal on the Continent and lived for some time in Egypt and Yugoslavia. He has played Rugby football for Cornwall and once swam 100 yards in three seconds over the world's amateur record. His hope is to get into the Australian Air Force, or to fight the war in the Pacific.

Mr. James McGuffog

Mr. James Wales McGuffog, who has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 67, was one of the best-known and best-liked gardeners in Southern Africa. As park superintendent at Salisbury, he had transformed its public gardens, and had gone a long way towards fulfilling his ambition of making it a city of roses. His love for roses was, however, not an obsession, and he was always introducing new flowers, including many new varieties, and encouraging other gardeners. One of his hopes was that the capital of Southern Rhodesia would lead the way in planting "pink trees" along the middle of its wide streets, so that there might be cool shade for pedestrians in the heat of the day. Mr. McGuffog was President of the Association of Park Superintendents of Southern Africa two years ago.

Mr. E. L. Gay Roberts

Mr. Edmund Lionel Gay Roberts, whose death in Johannesburg is reported to have taken place in Rhodesia in 1939, a manager of the Bushick mine, and last year was appointed assistant mining engineer of African Associated Mines, Ltd., at Bulawayo. He won his Blue at Oxford as a long distance runner, was twice runner-up in the gold championship of the Transvaal, was a keen shot, a member of the selection board for Rhodesian Rhodes Scholars, and had taken a keen interest in the Southern Rhodesian National War Fund. He leaves a widow, now in England, and two daughters, Mrs. John Fleming, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Henry Gardner, of Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia. His only son was killed during the campaign in Ethiopia.

The Earl of Onslow

The fifth Earl of Onslow, who died in London on Saturday, aged 69, had a long career of high public service. He was best known to East Africans as Chairman of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on East Africa following the death of Lord Stanley of Alderley, as President of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire and the Royal Geographical Society, and for the able way in which he presided over the international conferences held in London in 1933 and 1938 in regard to the preservation of the fauna in Africa. His chief hobby was the observation of wild life.

Mr. Arthur James Radsford, whose death in Bulawayo is reported, had been Chairman of the Rhodesia Temperance Alliance.

Mr. A. C. Wallace, who had been engaged in tobacco growing in different parts of Nyasaland since shortly before the end of the last war, has died near Cholo.

Sir John Harcourt, who died on Saturday, West last week at the age of 86, was a prolific writer on Empire subjects. He was the author of many books, including "Evolution of the British Empire and Commonwealth," published in 1939.

Mrs. Gardlestone, who has died in Southern Rhodesia, had taken an active part in public life, especially in causes in the interest of children and women. She was the wife of Mrs. Colin Gardlestone, Chairman of the Town Management Board of Fort Victoria.

Mr. J. B. Dougherty, who has died in Bulawayo at the age of 47, served in East Africa in the 2nd Battalion The Rhodesia Rifles, and after the outbreak of this war joined the East Africa Army Service Corps as a warrant officer.

New Colonial Research Committee

On Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has created a Research Committee on Agriculture, Animal Health, and Forestry for the Colonial Empire under the chairmanship of Mr. J. C. P. H. W. S. M.A., Secretary of the Colonial Office, and the Council, with Dr. F. J. Salisbury, D.Sc., F.R.S., Director of the Royal Horticultural Gardens, as Vice-Chairman.

The members of the Committee are: Mr. J. C. P. H. W. S., Secretary; Mr. T. Dalling, M.A., M.R.C.V.S., Director of the Ministry of Agriculture, Veterinary Research Laboratory; Dr. C. D. D. H. D. S., F.R.S., Director of the John Innes Horticultural Institute; Mr. G. M. G., M.A., B.Sc., Professor of Entomology, University of London; Prof. F. W. Munn, M.A., D.Sc., Professor of Entomology and Applied Entomology, University of London; and Director of the Biological Station at the Imperial College of Science, Technology and Applied Arts; Dr. W. G. Ord, M.A., Ph.D., B.Sc., Director of the Rothamsted Experimental Station; Prof. J. L. Simpson, D.Sc., F.R.S., Director of Research at the Central Pharmacy Research Council; Mr. J. A. Scott Watson, M.C., M.A., Chief Education and Advisory Officer to the Ministry of Agriculture; and Dr. S. P. Wiltshire, M.A., D.Sc., Director of the Imperial Mycological Institute.

New Head for Prince of Wales School

Mr. P. P. Fletcher, M.A., who for the past 13 years has been second master at Cheltenham College, has been appointed headmaster of the Prince of Wales School, Nairobi, and is expected to arrive in Kenya late in October. After graduating at Cambridge with first-class honours in both parts of the mathematics tripos, he spent a year at Princeton University, was then at Marlborough College as mathematics master for six years, and afterwards held a similar appointment in Australia. Mr. Fletcher is 32 years of age.

Official Sentenced

Lionel John Morris, an official in the War Supply Department of the Sudan Government, was sentenced a few days ago to five years imprisonment and a fine of £700 on eight charges of unlawfully receiving money from the public. He was found not guilty on five charges, including one of criminal breach of trust.

Building Under Difficulties

Tribute to Canon Norrish

A recent issue of the monthly magazine of the East Africa Mission to Central Africa contains an interesting account of the establishment and work of the Christian College, Kunduru, the theological college of the Masasi diocese.

Choosing any site for a college is a very important point in the first supply. In this case it was no good to be too high, for the water is collected in pools of mosquitoes, and mosquitoes being fever on the other hand, one is too far away from water, the trouble and expense of carrying it is proportional to the distance. The site chosen was about half-an-hour's walk away. This was rather a long journey for the one object of the college, but Canon Reuben Numbwe declared that if a well was dug higher up the valley, 30 minutes nearer the college, a good supply would be found.

A Prophecy Fulfilled

The local inhabitants had been told to search for a site for the college. They had searched for a long time, but had been unsuccessful. One day a man came to the point, but it was not, at first, very clear to the college. The man said the site was carried on his back, and some little boys, seeing it, ran to the valley with their horns and the water was dripping into the hole. Now that dry valley is watered by a good stream of excellent spring water only 20 minutes from the college. Canon Reuben has foretold.

Having chosen the site, the next thing was to build the college. The task was entrusted to Canon Norrish, and in May, 1910, he pitched his tent on the site and set to work with a small army of workmen. There was much to be done and little time in which to do it, for it was intended to open the college in September. It is impossible to make too high a tribute to the work that Canon Norrish did. Both the plan of the college buildings and the execution of the plan were excellent. To do all that he had to do in the short time at his disposal was an amazing feat. Father Easton took over from Canon Norrish for the last month or so of the work.

Both these master builders will forgive it if one only defect is mentioned. They cleared a patch of forest. They needed to build up the floors of the houses; to dig and pile up earth for this purpose would be a long and costly business; why not save time and money by making the floors of the timber they had cut covered by a layer of earth? Excellent plan—for the first two years.

Then the rains began to fall and numerous holes appeared under the floors. Then came the rains; ground got news that those Europeans had built perfectly wondrous homes for slaves. It was not so bad in the dry weather, but when the rains came and water flowed into the holes that were now nests of snakes, there was trouble on a large scale. One year in a few weeks no fewer than 60 snakes were killed. These were many killed that nobody bothered to count. It was no rare thing to see a student rise up in the middle of Matins, lift his stool, and smite a passing snake with it, and so on with the Office as if nothing had happened. The floors all had to come up and be replaced by solid earth. Then there was some peace.

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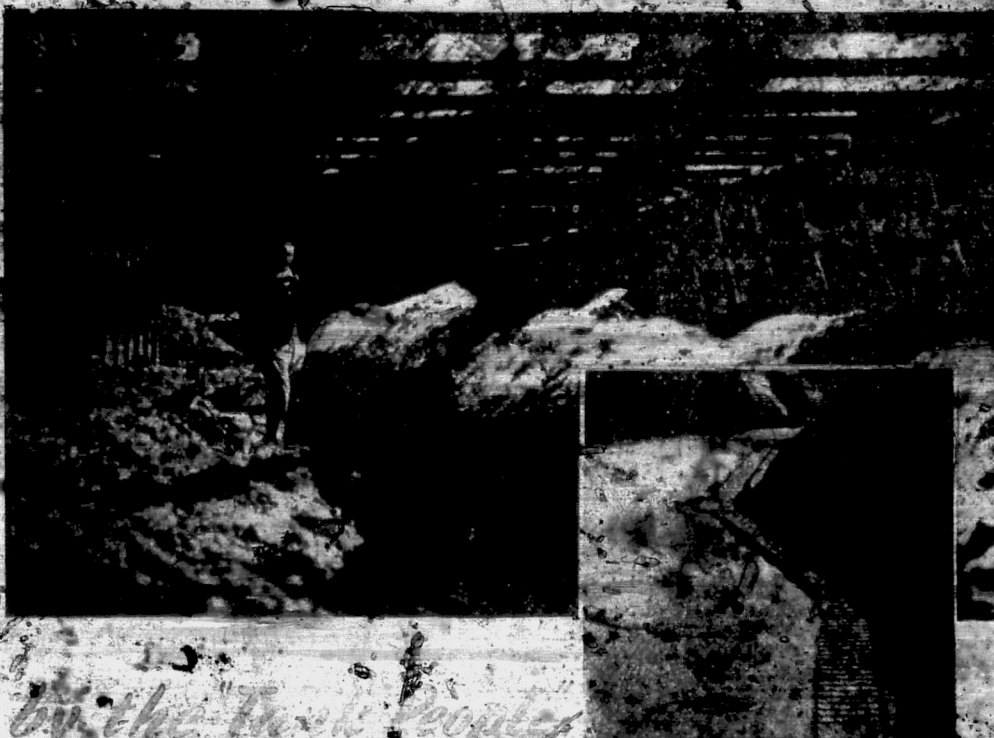
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Campbell-Brown, Carter & Co., Ltd.	Quat Products
Castle Wine & Brandy Co., Ltd.	Rhodesian Milling & Harvester Cooper & Nephew S.A. (Pty.) Ltd.
First National Battery Co., Ltd.	Ropes & Mattings (S.A.), Ltd.
Gosh Lubricants, Ltd.	Table Mountain Lanning Co., Ltd.
Layton (John) & Co., Ltd.	U.S.A. Brush Manf. Co., Ltd.
Lyons (J) & Co., Ltd.	United Tobacco Co. (South) Ltd.
Mann, George & Co., (Beira) Ltd.	Walker & Hatley Ltd.
M. Marquar & Co., Ltd.	Westbank Lager (Pty.) Ltd.
Melick (Nyo.), Ltd.	Western Cereal Co., Ltd.
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Unusual Undertakings



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BRATHWAITE Pressed Steel Tanks have been employed for many novel and unusual uses, but surely none more unique than that of helping to win gold from the bed of the Shotover River in New Zealand. The success of this project was dependant upon finding some means of diverting the main flow of the river so that dredging could continue during the heavy flood season. This was ultimately accomplished with the aid of the steel fluming illustrated above, built up from standard Braithwaite Tank Plates. You are invited to apply for a copy of brochure describing tanks for all storage needs.

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Cotton Growing in Eastern Africa

Empire Research to be Done in Uganda

THE COTTON-GROWING CORPORATION

THE COTTON-GROWING CORPORATION has submitted a check to the annual general meeting of the Government for the new central research station which is to be established in Uganda after negotiations extending over two years. The Corporation has laid it down that throughout the work of the station it must be borne steadily in mind that cotton is one of the systems of peasant agriculture and that its production must be studied from this point of view.

The following facts are given regarding the cotton experiment stations in East Africa.

There are two cotton experiment stations, one for Buganda, the long grass area, and the other for the Lake Province, the short grass area. Both are under the Department of Agriculture.

The agricultural practices differ in the two areas, whereas the principal food crop in Buganda is bananas, in the Lake Province it is maize. In the former cultivation is done under many conditions, as coffee, banana, and cotton, and also in a field rotation. In the Eastern Province the cotton is grown in a field rotation. At the same time, the areas are of different soil types, the effect of which on fertility are being investigated.

One of the main objectives of the research is breeding work in the production by hybridization methods of varieties possessing resistance to blackarm disease. The Corporation now employs 100 men in the station. In Buganda, particularly resistance to wilt disease is so needed; in the Lake Province there are differences between varieties in this respect, but this work is still in its early stages.

All work that depends for its results on differences in soil is severely hampered by the attacks of an insect known as the jassid, the damage caused by this pest being either very slight or, in some cases, very serious. The possibility of successful resistance to this pest is being investigated by the Corporation. The jassid is a very difficult pest to control, and the Corporation is now engaged in a study of its habits. It is hoped that the Corporation's research station when it starts work in the Sudan.

The Corporation maintains three plant breeders in the Sudan. The main objectives of their work on Egyptian-type cottons are the introduction of resistance to blackarm disease into the principal commercial varieties, the selection of varieties which mature early, and the improvement of yield, staple, and quality.

High Hopes of Important Success

Notable progress has been made in the fulfilment of the objectives by crossing the commercial types with an American Upland from Uganda possessing the quality of resistance to this disease, and subsequently back-crossing repeatedly to the Egyptian type. Two principal Egyptian types of cotton are in commercial cultivation, known respectively as X 1730 and Domains Sakel. Work on breeding a derivative of the former which retains the lint characters of its Sakel-type parent unimpaired and in addition shows high resistance to blackarm is now nearing completion. More recently a pure bulk of selected Domains Sakel has also been produced and is being used as a parent in a hybridization programme designed to transfer the property of blackarm resistance to that type plant. If this work achieves the success which is hoped for it will have solved one of the principal problems of cotton growing in the Gezira.

In some areas jassid is a serious pest, and work is in progress to determine whether resistance to this insect can be transferred without loss of quality to types already possessing blackarm resistance.

American-type cotton is grown under rainfall by native cultivators whose methods are primitive. They grow the crop only to pay their taxes and buy themselves a few necessities; there is no sale for surplus, and the cotton is plucked when they please and on any land they can find most convenient. These facts create a difficult problem for the cotton breeder, and possibly the best alternative which he can find is a higher yielding cultivator for whom it can be achieved. A cultivator, no matter where or how he grows, his cotton should contain more lint than he would have done from the same area of a cotton having a higher proportion by weight of seed to lint.

Valuable work has also been done by one member of the Corporation in the improvement of durra, the principal food crop of the country.

In the future, however, the Government and the Corporation have decided upon a re-arrangement of the cotton research work. The whole of the work connected with cotton breeding will be entrusted by the Government to the station at the Corporation. A research cotton breeder will be appointed to the Corporation and will be in charge of the work in the Lake Mountains area, and will be under the leadership of Mr. Anson. The Government will take charge of all breeding work on cotton in the main areas which has an annual yield of more than 100 lb. of cotton work.

TANZANIA.—The first three cotton experiment stations in the territory, each with a staff of 10 members, are at the following places: The principal one at Kiriguru, serves the area bordering the southern half of Lake Victoria, the second at Ludaga, further south, but also in the Lake Province, serves the Shinyanga district, and the third, a new station at Pangani, Province. It is intended to concentrate all the Lake Province work in Kiriguru, retaining a sub-station only at Ludaga.

The work at Kiriguru is directed mainly towards the development of methods of conserving soil fertility in a rotation which includes cotton; this is especially necessary on the lighter hill soils. Other experimental work with various cotton types both figure prominently in the programme, and such work which aims at assimilating cotton-growing into the local system of agriculture, is of greater importance at present than the breeding of improved strains of cotton. Breeding by selection receives full attention at the same time.

It has become evident that jassid resistance is a serious problem in the district, and the problem of obtaining a character with good yields and satisfactory lint quality, and resistance to the pest, is being investigated.

The Shinyanga district, once by Ludaga shared, is one of its problems with the quality of insect pest attack is more severe, standing and hollowing causing serious crop loss. In addition to jassid, many experimental works are being done on soil fertility and improving local methods of cultivation. The station at Ludaga is not yet complete, there was formerly a station for the growing of Kiboko, but is now unsuitable for cotton, and is being used for the growing of insect pests, but equally because it was a station for the parts of the Eastern Province in which the jassid is common.

Jassid Not Troublesome

Eastern Province cotton of rather better quality than that grown in the Lake Province is being growing work is being done at the experiment station at Kiriguru, which aims towards the production of a type in which the quality is maintained, but which shows improvement in yield of about 100 lb. per acre.

In one respect the Eastern Province has an advantage over the Lake Province: jassid is not so troublesome, and resistance is not therefore so essential. Since jassid resistance is usually found to be difficult to combine with lint quality, the task of the plant breeder is to that is complicated. Other insect pests caused damage, however, to varying degrees, particularly American bollworm, and one of the principal tasks of the Kiriguru station during the next few years will be to assess the importance and investigate possible methods of control.

NEIGRAND.—The cotton experiment station is situated in the central area, which is potentially the largest cotton-producing part of the country; it may, however, never become so, owing to competition from maize. The local agricultural system is still one of shifting cultivation and bush fallowing, and one of the principal things to be considered was the design of a regulated form of this system, including the investigation of the best resting crops to follow a failed crop of cotton, with a view to conserving soil fertility.

The Lower River area, which for the largest proportion of the Province's present cotton crop is grown, suffers from a very dense population of the bollworm, and there is very little bush fallowing. These circumstances, coupled with the fact that the climate makes the growing season for cotton a very hot one, have created problems of which the solution is extremely difficult. Red bollworm is a serious pest, and owing largely to the length of the growing season, there is no really effective control, such as have proved successful in other non-tropical areas.

A thorough investigation of the red bollworm problems has occupied the Corporation's two entomologists fully during the past few years. They have now presented their report to the Government, and have indicated alternative methods by which, in their opinion, the damage caused by this pest could be greatly reduced. Unfortunately, these involve a radical change in local agricultural practice as regards dates of planting and sowing of cotton, and considerations other than purely entomological factors will necessarily influence Government in reaching their decision.

Selection of better work is carried out at the experiment station at Daura Bay, the most fertile and well-watered small country such as Nya and the adjacent areas of the

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Output Disappointing

After an interval of several years the cotton crop (including the Sudan, British Somaliland and the Italian Somaliland) appears once more in the report. From the following statistics are taken:

1943-44	1,114,000 bales
1944-45	1,000,000 bales
1945-46	1,000,000 bales
1946-47	1,000,000 bales
1947-48	1,000,000 bales
1948-49	1,000,000 bales
1949-50	1,000,000 bales
1950-51	1,000,000 bales
1951-52	1,000,000 bales
1952-53	1,000,000 bales
1953-54	1,000,000 bales
1954-55	1,000,000 bales
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1956-57	1,000,000 bales
1957-58	1,000,000 bales
1958-59	1,000,000 bales
1959-60	1,000,000 bales
1960-61	1,000,000 bales
1961-62	1,000,000 bales
1962-63	1,000,000 bales
1963-64	1,000,000 bales
1964-65	1,000,000 bales
1965-66	1,000,000 bales
1966-67	1,000,000 bales
1967-68	1,000,000 bales
1968-69	1,000,000 bales
1969-70	1,000,000 bales
1970-71	1,000,000 bales
1971-72	1,000,000 bales
1972-73	1,000,000 bales
1973-74	1,000,000 bales
1974-75	1,000,000 bales
1975-76	1,000,000 bales
1976-77	1,000,000 bales
1977-78	1,000,000 bales
1978-79	1,000,000 bales
1979-80	1,000,000 bales
1980-81	1,000,000 bales
1981-82	1,000,000 bales
1982-83	1,000,000 bales
1983-84	1,000,000 bales
1984-85	1,000,000 bales
1985-86	1,000,000 bales
1986-87	1,000,000 bales
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1988-89	1,000,000 bales
1989-90	1,000,000 bales
1990-91	1,000,000 bales
1991-92	1,000,000 bales
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1997-98	1,000,000 bales
1998-99	1,000,000 bales
1999-00	1,000,000 bales
2000-01	1,000,000 bales
2001-02	1,000,000 bales
2002-03	1,000,000 bales
2003-04	1,000,000 bales
2004-05	1,000,000 bales
2005-06	1,000,000 bales
2006-07	1,000,000 bales
2007-08	1,000,000 bales
2008-09	1,000,000 bales
2009-10	1,000,000 bales
2010-11	1,000,000 bales
2011-12	1,000,000 bales
2012-13	1,000,000 bales
2013-14	1,000,000 bales
2014-15	1,000,000 bales
2015-16	1,000,000 bales
2016-17	1,000,000 bales
2017-18	1,000,000 bales
2018-19	1,000,000 bales
2019-20	1,000,000 bales
2020-21	1,000,000 bales
2021-22	1,000,000 bales
2022-23	1,000,000 bales
2023-24	1,000,000 bales
2024-25	1,000,000 bales
2025-26	1,000,000 bales
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2095-96	1,000,000 bales
2096-97	1,000,000 bales
2097-98	1,000,000 bales
2098-99	1,000,000 bales
2099-00	1,000,000 bales
2100-01	1,000,000 bales

The cotton production in the various countries is as follows: In the 1943-44 season, the cotton crop in the Sudan was very low, and the autumn rains failed. In any cotton planted in the Sudan, the yield was only very low. The acreage sown in cotton is considerable in excess of that of the previous season, but production amounted to 191,370 bales, and this fell considerably short of expectations at the beginning of the season. In the 1944-45 season, there was serious drought throughout the Sudan, and a maximum food crop was the prime interest of the cultivators. The cotton acreage was not much reduced, and when the rains came in the 1945-46 season, the crop was a fair one, and production was about the same as of the previous season. The Sudan has set up a committee to advise on the disposal of the cotton made from the controlled area, and the Government will have to decide whether they must be sold for the benefit of the producing areas.

SUDAN. After the bumper season of 1943-44 in Gezira, the Gash, and at Fokir, 1944-45 showed a heavy fall, and the total output of Egyptian cotton for the country was smaller by nearly 40%. The amount of American-type was about the same, but the crop was again a very small one in comparison with some earlier years on account of the presence that it has been necessary to plant food crops in the controlled areas. The latest figures for the current season point to a total crop not far below that of 1942-43.

Unfavourable Conditions in Kenya

KENYA. In the season 1944-45 the output of cotton, which amounted to 6,330 bales, was some 20% less than that of the previous year. About three quarters of the crop was grown in the Nyanza Province and the remainder in the Coast Province.

Writing at the end of last year, the Director of Agriculture reported that in the season 1944-45 a reduced crop had been planned in the southern parts of the Nyanza Province, as the crop there had suffered from dry weather in the early months. Elsewhere, planting and growing conditions were favourable, but the prospects of obtaining a good crop were jeopardized at the time by continued heavy rains. In the Coast Province also there had been some reduction in acreage and damage from heavy rain in October. It was anticipated that the crop was likely to approximate to that of the previous season.

TANGANYIKA. In Lake Province, where most of the cotton is grown, there was a drastic reduction in acreage in 1944-45. Following on the previous very dry season, there was a fear of a food shortage, though as a result of good April rains the millet harvest was good. The small amount of cotton that was planted in the middle and south of the Province was sown late and gave a poor crop. Around the Lake the harvest was good.

In the Eastern Province the rainfall for the season 1944-45 was unevenly distributed and the planting of all crops was late. A campaign was carried out to increase food production, and this naturally led to a further reduction of cotton acreage. There was a partial failure of the cotton crop, not only by drought which necessitated touch transplanting of all crops, but also by the long rains started in March, and much of the crop was blighted very late. Insect pest attack on cotton was very heavy, and the crop was the lowest in many years.

The total output of cotton in the season 1944-45 was no more than that of the previous year, but it was a fair one for the Province. In those parts of the Province where both tobacco and cotton are grown, the latter has been planted because the price of tobacco has not been so high, and has thus risen considerably above the price of cotton. In the 1945-46 season, the price of tobacco has risen, and it is expected that a high price will be obtained for it. In those parts of the Province where tobacco is not grown, the price of cotton is expected to be high, and it is expected that a high price will be obtained for it. The cotton crop in the Province is expected to be a fair one, and it is expected that a high price will be obtained for it. The cotton crop in the Province is expected to be a fair one, and it is expected that a high price will be obtained for it.

Supplies for Local Spinner

SOUTHERN RHODESIA. The acreage planted in 1944-45 showed a decrease on the figure of the previous year, but it was a fair one for the Province. The cotton crop in the Province is expected to be a fair one, and it is expected that a high price will be obtained for it. The cotton crop in the Province is expected to be a fair one, and it is expected that a high price will be obtained for it.

NORTHERN RHODESIA. The cotton crop in the Province is expected to be a fair one, and it is expected that a high price will be obtained for it. The cotton crop in the Province is expected to be a fair one, and it is expected that a high price will be obtained for it.

Library for Gordon Memorial College

Dr. L. D. Turner, Principal of the Gordon Memorial College, Kampala, appeals for books for the college library, especially literature to the Sudan, Egypt, the Near East, and the Moslem countries.

Aldermen for Nairobi

S. W. Foster, Attorney General of Kenya, and Mr. C. J. Morrison, Commissioner of Lands and Settlements, has been appointed a Commission to inquire into the advisability of appointing a bench of aldermen and the addition of one or more African members to the Nairobi Municipal Council.

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SCORES of similar tests and the practical experience of users in termite-infested regions throughout the world, have established beyond doubt that "Atlas A" Wood Preservative renders every class of timber, both native and imported, immune from insect attack.

Once timber is thoroughly treated with this powerful preservative, no ligniferous insect will touch it or stay in its vicinity. Yet "Atlas A" is quite odourless. Surfaces treated can subsequently be painted or varnished, as desired.

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The method of application is simple—either brush coating or immersion—and as "Atlas A" is supplied in a highly concentrated form (for dilution with water) the cost of treatment is very reasonable. Send now for particulars and prices of

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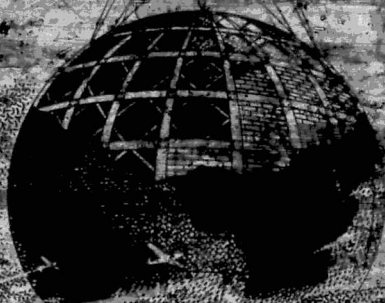
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Settlement in S. Rhodesia

Mr. E. L. Leeming on his Proposals

Mr. E. L. Leeming, who has proposed that one million people from this country should be settled in some 50 satellite towns within easy reach of the capital of Southern Rhodesia, was interviewed by Mr. James Gray in the "Callings" Southern Rhodesia programme of the B.B.C. on Saturday.

The idea itself, Mr. Leeming, was that any of the under-16s in this country who are in possession of an offer of a plot of land in Rhodesia. This means that one million of the population of this country would be settled in 50 satellite towns within easy reach of the capital of Southern Rhodesia. This means that one million of the population of this country would be settled in 50 satellite towns within easy reach of the capital of Southern Rhodesia.

A detailed financial plan for the settlement of the African Regional Planning Committee to the Ministry of Reconstruction, the Ministry of Education and Country Planning, and the Ministry of Agriculture. The plan is based on a population of 100,000 in 34, which was about half the present housing rate in most towns. That would enable a town with 100,000 people to have an average house in 100,000 people.

It might be objected that many manufacturing enterprises in this country could be affected in such a scheme. For the most part, however, the industries there were large asbestos mines and a few which produced their raw materials from Rhodesia. Such a scheme would link up with a branch of the economy of Southern Rhodesia and East Africa.

Immigrants for Rhodesia

The Sons of England Peripatetic Society of Southern Rhodesia, which held its 15th annual general meeting in Que Que, that the various bodies of the Sons of England Society should urge the Government to apply itself without loss of time to a policy of large-scale planned immigration from Great Britain as a solution to our social, economic, and racial problems, and avail itself of any assistance offered by the British Government to achieve this end.

East African Power and Lighting

Recently we reported that Treasury selection had been given to the issue of 257,000 new ordinary shares of the East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd. They are to be offered today to existing preference and ordinary shareholders on the London and Nairobi exchanges in the proportion of one new ordinary share for every three preference and/or ordinary shares held on 1st July. The issue price is 2s., payable in full on acceptance.

The Troubles in Uganda

Fabian Colonial Bureau's Allegations

The current issue of the journal of the Fabian Colonial Bureau states:

The aftermath of the January riots in Uganda is still being felt. It is reported that arrests have continued, that trials have not been given adequate opportunity of meeting charges made against them that prisoners are being badly treated, and so on. Africans are asking for an independent commission of inquiry to be sent from this country, as they have little confidence in the local commission which has been appointed. The British Government has officially admitted that it is sending a commission of inquiry to Uganda, but that it is not independent.

It would be interesting to know what evidence there is of lack of African confidence in the local commission. A report received by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has shown that Africans consider that the strike was highly successful. They have received the higher wages they wanted, and African leaders to whom they objected have been removed. The official British case of course is that it is a mistake to interpret the strike as a case of cause and effect. As a result, it is to have failed completely to accept the intention of the strike, and to have given a case for arrests by the Information Centre, which once again lost its practicality.

A Dangerous Trend

Suggesting that one-third of the school time of Africans should consist of subjects dealing with agriculture, Mr. W. H. Thacker has written in the "Uganda Times":

In October 1947, the East and West African Government wanted me to submit a memorandum on the application for a grant that had been submitted with the suggestion that Africans be taught "craft jobs". Here they are classified: clerks 15%, overseers 10%, washmen 14%, stock-keepers 5%. A large proportion of these are exactly the right jobs for agricultural labourers.

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Items of Interest

Kitwe, on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, has now a new club. Cable and Wireless will be paid for by the ordinary stock for 1954.

The new City address of Sir Francis Young is 3 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3.

The main thoroughfare in the new residential area of Bulawayo is called Churchill Road.

Except for a case of gold, all restrictions on Ethiopian exports to Egypt have been relaxed.

Northern Rhodesia exported 107 tons of rubber in 1954, compared with 31 tons in the previous year.

The annual general meeting of the Royal Geographical Society is to be held at 3 pm, on Monday, June 20.

Six Boy Scouts belonging to an Indian troop in Malabasa recently cycled 200 miles to Nairobi in four or five days.

Limited stocks of motor cycles have become available in East African territories, where further supplies are expected shortly.

The present European population of Northern Rhodesia is approximately 45,000, and the African population about 1,367,000.

Loans made by the Colonies to the Imperial Treasury during April and May, totalled £360,000, of which £240,000 was free of interest.

The memorandum and articles of association of the Uganda Bacon Factory (Private) Ltd. appear in the Official Gazette of Kenya dated April 7.

During the last month for which immigration returns are available 83 Europeans visited Nyasaland, 49 passed through in transit, and 347 arrived to take up residence.

An exclusive trading licence respecting all Native grown paddy in the area has been granted to Messrs du Toit and du Toit, of Chongoni Estate, Dedza, Nyasaland.

The Church Missionary Society diocese of Uganda has, or will shortly have, 20 posts available to be filled by volunteers from this country, apart from personnel needed for extension of the work of the Mission.

Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd., which has extensive interests in East Africa and Rhodesia, has declared an interim dividend of 2% tax free, which rate is the same as that paid last year. The total distribution was 8%.

In the Kisii district of Kenya 285 African members of a co-operative society have 173 acres under coffee. The society, over which the local European agricultural officer presides, was financed at first by the Local Native Council, which paid for buildings, the erection of pulpets, and inspection fees. Now the society has a cash balance of about £1,000.

of the South African Immigration and Development Commission of Rhodesia, in making such progress that it is expected to be held in August, it is expected that there will be an addition of 20 or 30 branches.

The total population of Tanganyika, as reported by the Tanganyika Tea and Fruit African Siam Plantations, Ltd., amounted to 2,000,000, bringing the total for the 11 months of the current financial year to 1,730,000.

The Native population of Southern Rhodesia, which at the end of June, 1954, was 1,164,000, had risen to 1,500,000 at the end of June last year. The European population during the same 11 years increased from 20,000 to 120,000.

On February 10, a dam at Kitui, Kenya, is only 9 ft. above its high water level, but the Department of Public Works of Kenya has 11,000. The figure should have reached 11,000.

An exhibition of paintings by Belgian Congo artists was opened last week in the galleries of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, 26, Conduit Street, London, W.1. by the Belgian Consul, M. Baron de Garter de Marchais.

An Indian clerk implicated in the theft of tin at Tanganyika was recently awarded £150 damages and costs against a medical officer whom he alleged to have left a razor in the body of his wife after an operation. The razor was removed three months later during another operation.

Nairobi Municipal Council plans to provide a central meals house for some 400 Africans who live outside the city and do not earn enough to pay for a mid-day meal in an ordinary eating-house. Meals would be provided at as near cost as possible. Large employers of labour support the movement.

Mr. John Grimwade, who has been working with the Friends' Ambulance Unit in Ethiopia, said in the course of a broadcast in Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C. that there are fewer than 50 doctors in the whole country. He described Addis Ababa as a garden city, a city of suburbs with no definite centre but with an indefinable charm.

Forestral Land Report

THE FORESTAL LAND, TIMBER AND RAILWAY CO., LTD., which has interests in the wattle industry of Kenya, reports a profit for the calendar year 1954 of £48,286, compared with £615,331 in the previous year. Ordinary dividends totalled 7%. The issued capital is £1,805,852 in 6% cumulative preference shares and £8,700,837 in ordinary shares. The general reserve is £2,000,000. Interests in subsidiary companies appear in the balance sheet at £6,673,210, investments in Government securities at £2,233,095, and cash at £1,100,000. Mr. John E. Sullivan is Chairman and managing director, Mr. Louis H. Kiek Vice-Chairman, and the other members of the board are Commodore Gerard J. R. L. D'Erlanger, the Hon. Maurice F. P. Lubbock, the Hon. W. J. J. Palmer, Mr. Albert Fontana, Sir Esmond Ovey, and Mr. Harold Stagg.

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MINING

Gold Price Raised to 172s. 3d.

The London market has raised its bid price for gold produced within the sterling area to 172s. 3d. per fine oz.

Up to the outbreak of war the price was determined by the sale price of gold by the United States and the sterling price of exchange between London and New York. The change in parity during the war has raised the London bid price to 172s. 3d. but it is expected that the price will rise further.

The price of gold has had to meet higher costs of production, including the cost of labor and the cost of transport, and, on the other hand, the price has had to be raised by the Government in the case of all other commodities. They have from time to time asked for an advance in the price of gold, but the Government has refused to do so. It is expected that the price will rise further in the future.

While the price of gold has risen, the price of gold shares has fallen. It is estimated that the price of gold shares has fallen about 25% since the outbreak of war. This is due to the fact that the price of gold has risen, but the price of gold shares has fallen.

The price of gold has risen, but the price of gold shares has fallen. This is due to the fact that the price of gold has risen, but the price of gold shares has fallen. The price of gold has risen, but the price of gold shares has fallen.

There is no question of the return to the gold standard in its original form, and no intention to accept a free market in gold. On the contrary, it is expected that the price of gold will rise further in the future.

London and Rhodesian Mining

Good News from Vubachikwe Property

THE LONDON AND RHODESIAN MINING AND LEAD CO. LTD., reports greatly improved prospects for its Vubachikwe mine, which until just before the outbreak of war had been worked for 10 years. The mine was taken over and worked by the company's own account in 1914, with an initial capital of 1,500 tons of ore monthly was crushed and crushing started early in 1914. The results of the work of the mine have been very satisfactory, and the mine is now producing 1,500 tons of ore monthly.

In 1914 the plant was extended to a capacity of 2,000 tons monthly, and in 1915 it was further extended to a capacity of 3,000 tons monthly. The results of the work of the mine have been very satisfactory, and the mine is now producing 3,000 tons of ore monthly.

The mine is highly mineralized and has recently been struck in a new level, the lowest point of the mineralization of



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The mine is highly mineralized and has recently been struck in a new level, the lowest point of the mineralization of the mine. The mine is highly mineralized and has recently been struck in a new level, the lowest point of the mineralization of the mine.

Selection Trust Report

The Selection Trust, Limited, announces that the report and accounts for the year ended 31st March 1915, will be posted to shareholders in about two weeks and that the annual general meeting will be held in London on July 3rd. The directors recommend payment of a dividend of 10% on the ordinary shares at 10s. per share.

The gross revenue amounted to £3,100,000 (1914) and £3,100,000 (1913) from realization of investments included about £2,121,000 (1912,000) resulting from a previous year's operations. The net profit was £1,100,000 (1912,000) less £1,100,000 (1913,000) for the year ended 31st March 1915. The directors recommend a dividend of 10% on the ordinary shares at 10s. per share.

Company Progress Report

Wanick Colliery, a new sale in May 1914, produced 11,000 tons of coal and 1,000 tons of coke.

Bushick, 11,000 tons and a good month's yield of 10,000 tons of gold and a working profit of £1,000.

Thistle Run, 10,000 tons of coal and a good month's yield of 10,000 tons of gold and a working profit of £1,000.

The High Colliery, 10,000 tons of coal and a good month's yield of 10,000 tons of gold and a working profit of £1,000.

Higher Lead and Zinc Prices

The price of lead has risen to 12s. 6d. per ton, and the price of zinc has risen to 12s. 6d. per ton. This is due to the fact that the price of lead and zinc has risen, and the price of lead and zinc has risen.

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TANGANYIKA

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY covers an area lying between the Indian Ocean and the great African Lakes, some 360,000 square miles in extent. Geographically, Kilimanjaro, one of the most remarkable mountains in the world, rises to a height of more than 19,000 feet overlooking the northern coast.

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

The main occupation of more than 5,000,000 is mainly agricultural. The rubber and sisal plantations in the North produce the staple export crops. Cotton and ground nuts, hides, skins and gold are also exported.

The average annual value of Tanganyika's external trade for the year 1935/36 was about £8,000,000. The Bank has branches at Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Mwanza, Iringa, Moshi, Mtwara, Mwanza and Tanga. Those concerned with trade in Africa, the Middle East and the West Indies, are invited to communicate with:



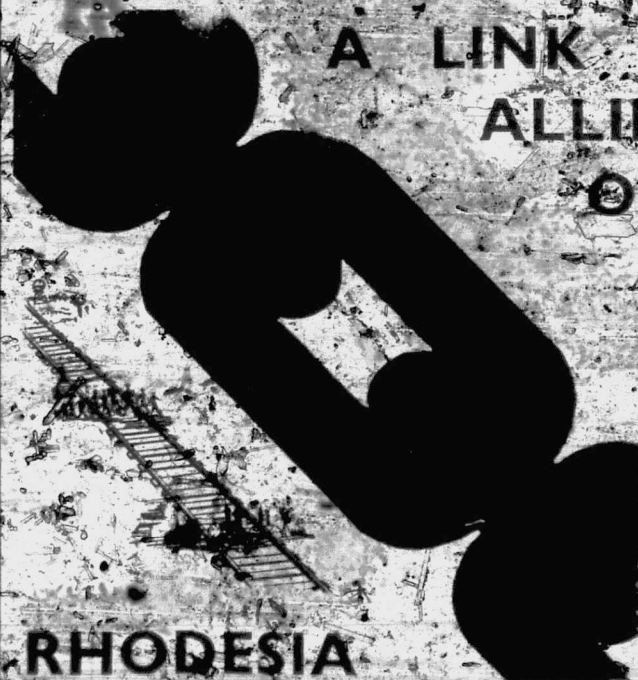
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LONDON, E.C.3



A LINK IN THE ALLIED CHAIN OF WAR SUPPLIES



RHODESIA RAILWAYS

Limited, London, England
 11th Avenue Hill, Ascot, Berkshire, England

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

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