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EAST AFRICA

RHODESIA



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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE END OF THE WAR WITH JAPAN will present the British East and Central African Dependencies with their greatest opportunities and some serious problems. There is every indication that the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia has been the most alert of the territories in preparation for the post-war period, and it has already secured the demobilisation of a quarter of its fine contribution of manhood to the forces (splendid in quality and high in morale) of the total population. With the exception of a few all but a small number of specialists and those who prefer to remain in the Royal Navy, the Army, the Royal Air Force, or in the South African Forces, will be back at work on the farms, in the mines, in industry, and in the public services. The *White Paper* which is being issued to the public by the Southern Rhodesian Government, the *White Paper* which must bear favourable witness with that of any other part of the Empire. While it has won little from the common cause, it has dealt generously with its duties, obligations, and noble admirable preparation for their settlement in civil life, not merely as a reward, but what are elegantly known as their "discharge of obligations." But by the time that the war had ended, maximum Rhodesian

production for war with progressive improvement, the foundations upon which post-war prosperity can be built in Rhodesia in which the ex-Servicemen resumes his place in every department of the Colony. It is five years ago. As the High Commissioner testified in his interview with *EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA* three weeks ago, "the spirit of enterprise, energy and optimism is general and infectious," and Rhodesians released from the front will be re-established in civil life wisely, quietly, generously and with advantage to themselves and the country as a whole.

What of East Africa? It is primarily because there is no united leadership, there is no similar situation to that of Rhodesia. Recently as March 1945, when the Governor of Kenya broke a 12-year-old tradition and called the official Council of members of the Legislative Council that were elected by the people, as they thought fit, one only refrained from joining with the non-official members, European, Arab, and African, in formal condemnation of "the apparent lack of leadership" between the two groups (Rhodesians) for post-war employment and corruption. The vote was, of course, taken

the Government spokesman had done what they could under the reproaches of the non-official members, who "blabbed" and repeatedly threatened that Kenya and Tanganyika Territory were not operating properly in this war matter. The Attorney General who claimed that Kenya was "far ahead of the other territories in planning" admitted that the Government was the fault of all the territories in the settlement. Sir George Cooke, the member of the House of Commons, alleged that East Africa was "cribbled, castrated and confined by the Governor Dillie and the Governor Dally of Tanganyika" and urged Congress on another brought up on a path, and will be applied to the Government. It should be explained, was the only speakers who were really retired, namely Sir John Hall and Sir William Macpherson.

East African men, who were ill-prepared only a few months ago, so much real progress has been made since then will soon become apparent, for the war has ended.

Testing Time for Governments

The East African people have been shocked by Japan's sudden collapse. It has been a moment of time for all the money necessary to prepare against this eventuality and the consequent release of many thousands of men from the Forces. It would seem that a good deal more had been done to cater for the post-war training of demobilized Africans than for the Europeans who have commanded them in the field. It will be a good test of the extensive and elaborate training for the "black" man who show the best promise of becoming leaders in their own community with the general public affairs, commerce or trade. It is even now that has been no announcement of inter-territorial agreement on the means of translating benevolent intentions into the best possible results. The fundamental of an inter-territorial Council of Trustees, who have traveled this country for consultations, was left dangerously late, and through the individual selected this new Council enjoys a wide measure of general confidence. It can have small prospect of doing him any justice while the Administration of which he is the sole servant deal so

disparately and unhurriedly with every pressing problem. The Governors' Conference and the individual territories, all of them Information Department, are not to be slow; the proposals in regard to the training of servicemen are of a magnitude in the post-war.

In the debate to which we have referred in our "occupied" statement, issued through official channels the reference to the training of Europeans in East Africa.

Post-War Training

The output of the European and girls and all the boys have been drafted into the Forces. At the moment, the only thing that is at a standstill no other side has in the world. It is a great pity that the number of the young people who are being trained during the years in which they would otherwise have been in the foundation of their own White Society done for the world. It is a pity that the

white are not the only ones who are being trained for the war and will be necessary

in the training schemes as a result of Britain and South Africa. The prudent assurance that in certain cases East Africa financial assistance will be granted, but assuredly not applied to the spirit of the times. Another official statement says that the proposals provide for the financial assistance where warranted, suitable qualified men and women who wish to continue interrupted studies or training; and to assist those, with further training if necessary, who wish to be absorbed into the civil life of the territories in vocations in which they have already been trained in the Forces. That is clearly not enough. Demobilized men and women should be enabled to make the best use of their talents and afforded assistance in training and employment. It is not merely the new immigrants as well as their Government as far as the training of the value to the economy is an equally important factor. During the campaigns in East Africa, Madagascar and the Blue they have had, in the most direct and African at the close of the war, they have acquired a knowledge of the African which a district officer might envy even at the end of a lifetime's service. Moreover, the African will be a more useful citizen and a more useful citizen. It is not these people who are the most proper people more than any others the

311th and last
WEEK OF WAR

...and in East Africa, great schemes for the development of the territories. Many of them will wish to continue to work with the African, and we suggest that any young East African, with a good school and personal record, who wishes to qualify for a position under the Development and Welfare schemes should be enabled to do so without any question of his previous racial classification.

So far as agriculture is concerned the European returning to Kenya will have better facilities than have ever been available hitherto, though it may be feared that the Education

Opportunities which have been wasted.

School, with its extensions, and the Agricultural Extension Service, with its Extension Officers, have been leaving school, and new settlers. Not clear at students will be able to take N.D.A., N.D.H., and N.D.D. degrees. But they are at least to be offered attractive financial assistance with which to farm. Every young man, however, who does farm, and farming is to be preferred to those who do not like it. Our country is being over-crowded, and in respect of the young men and women only. On the other hand, the prospects of children of colour, who have always been amongst the most promising for the advocate of white supremacy to answer. Before the war those who did not go into agriculture or business could find training as apprentices in the railway workshops, or in the Local Civil Service, or in farms, which were far less attractive. There were few new opportunities on a constructive basis, but no real attempt by any territory to build up a cadre of efficient men imbued with a determination to equip themselves to serve the land of their birth. I believe East Africa can reach full stature only by the fullest development of both African and European, something better than this must be arranged. In all settlement schemes stress is laid on the need for men of the right type, and similarly necessary to see that the Colonial children are of the right type, which proper education, partly on the side of territory, if necessary, can alone ensure. If the white will have to work harder to improve its standard of living, so will the rising generations of Africans if they are to hold their own in the community. It will not be enough to have primary and secondary schools, (possibly taking the Schools of Education as a possible point) and then look round for a well-paid job. It will be necessary to

...matter for expert judgment, but Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, is an authority who is considered on the whole to be

Neglect of the Vernacular Means.

...development. The 9th June must clearly use other suitable means, among them correspondence courses. More than five years ago it was suggested that such courses should be made available to members of the forces who, we know, made to the military authorities in East Africa, to the then Governor of Kenya, Sir Henry Moore, to a prominent elected member of the Legislature, and to the Director of Education (who rejected it on the ground that the Government pinned its faith to a scheme of vocational training). Now, five years later, vocational training is not possible locally. Not until the Directorate of Education and Welfare was created at East Africa Command Headquarters early in 1944 were any effective steps taken to establish correspondence courses, which became available about the middle of that year—but appear to be waiting for their introduction either to the Kenya Government or to the elected members of the Legislature. One way in which specialist help may be started, and one to which the British Government has devoted considerable attention in war time. Such courses were set up for prisoners of war, thousands of whom, at their examinations in prison camps, if they could qualify professionally in this way, could not East African youths take at least preliminary examination without leaving their own territories. There ought to be no room for disappointing them on their release from armed service, but if that disappointment is to be avoided, there must be an evening of constant concern and vigilance.

Twenty Years Ago

From the issue of August 29, 1925

The first report of the Koper Economic Commission shows that 70% of the coffee output in Great Britain is of foreign origin.

It was announced to state that the Colonial Bank will change its name to Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) and will forthwith proceed to carry out arrangements for the acquisition of the assets of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ltd., and the Colonial Bank of South Africa, Ltd. (which has branches throughout the Colon, Rhodesia, Portuguese Africa, Malaya, Tanganyika, East and West Africa).

The Colonial Office has announced that the Government of Kenya has proposed to the Kenya Legislative Council that after the death of Sir Philip Mitchell, the Governor, the Governor should be elected by the Council. The Council has 4,000 with a majority of 1,000. The Council has 4,000 with a majority of 1,000.

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Whether the East African territories should now have at least one good technical school

Governor's Straight Words to the Kikuyu

Sir Philip Mitchell's Definition of Civilization

IN PARTS OF THE KIKUYU COUNTRY there are people going about saying that the Government means to take away all of the Kikuyu land and give it to somebody else. Now the first thing I want to say is that the Government does not mean to take away any of the Kikuyu land.

The boundaries of your land are not established, but I must say to you that it is not establishing the boundaries of the land if the soil is running away down the rivers, thus passing through the boundaries and going into the sea. The boundaries of the country may be said to be like a bag of flour; if there is a hole in the bottom of the bag, the rest of the bag is no good. A great many of you already understand that, and the planting of trees and the preservation of soil by terracing and the reclamation of cultivation on steep slopes are all beginning to be done.

I said in a speech some time ago that a man in Kikuyu was not a man of his tribe. I mean that there is no Kikuyu and no Kikuyu whatever may be his right to land, who has a right to destroy it. The land is a trust which we who are alive today have the use of, and the preservation of it has the greatest importance that the authorities should continue to care for the land on that basis.

It is literally true that the land is the father and mother of mankind. No people could permit a state of affairs in which a man killed his mother or his father. Equally no people can permit that a man should kill the land which he has the use of during his life. I know that the elders among you understand that, and I have seen that you have begun to entrust the care of the land especially to the Muburiga elders. That is very wise. It is very important work, and it must go on from generation to generation.

Poor Cattle as Bad as Locusts

In addition, as you all know, there is the proper care and management of livestock. I have learnt that there are many people who are beginning to understand the importance of not allowing their cattle to destroy the land. That also is a principle which you must keep. Cattle of that kind are no way different from locusts; they eat the grass and give nothing in return.

The most urgent need of today after the protection of the land is more and better education. By that I do not mean literary education only, but technical and agricultural education especially. Literary education is important and has its place, but it is only a part, and by no means the most important part, of the education of the people.

The first necessity of any kind of education is, of course, a sufficient number of properly trained teachers and that is the first thing which any of us must devote attention—the Government by providing increasing training facilities, and you by seeing that young men and women go to be trained as teachers.

You know that the cost is a very important part of education; without the necessary money it is impossible to provide the facilities you need. Now the revenue of a country comes from the taxes paid in that country, whether it is the tax you pay to the Central Government, or the tax you pay to the Local Native Council. If I were to say that you were to pay taxes in order to educate children in Kavirondo you would say, "Why should we pay taxes to educate other people's children?" The same is true, of course, of the people of Great Britain. It is not right that they should be asked to provide the money to educate other people's children.

It is true that they themselves have offered to the colonies including this one, large sums of money under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act that you have to see about, and when you get to the enormous sums for your country, you must have your part, and when you get to the

... we know and we are working for the improvement of the lives of the people. It is a business, a thing that they will do for you. And you, I have observed, are very grateful for that.

But I must say, before going on what you will determine with that help you will see to it that you establish your own institutions, that you will be able to take care of your own needs. I know that you are doing a great deal for your own education. When you have your own institutions, you will be able to consult with the Local Native Councils, and the Government will be able to ensure that the work is done, and I shall have you to impose the rate to pay for it, and to see that your young people go forward for training in science, technical and agricultural work, as well as the normal studies to which you are used. Then I think we can hope that most of the things that you have asked for will be done within a reasonable number of years.

I must make one reservation. One speech mentioned that a college like Makerere should be established in Kenya. Well, that may come in the future, but it is a very expensive process to establish a university, and it is much better for us now to concentrate on Makerere. I have a great hope that we might be able to start a university in Kenya, but I think that Kenya is very much better suited for developing an industrial training institution and a school of training to a very high level that is done at present.

Prevalent Evils Will Bring Ruin

Now about social centres and the question of the loan of money to Africans by the Agricultural Loan Bank. A town like Nairobi can be a social centre, but I am afraid it is also a centre for selling opium, drink, and prostitution. There are a few many people who are living in that kind and live there stealing, drinking, and gambling, and there are far too many girls who go there and live by prostitution. There is the danger that what is called a social centre may in fact become a bad centre.

It is not enough to build social halls and to provide schools and hospitals—it is necessary that the people should conduct themselves well, that young men and women should conduct themselves in a social way. I find it very distressing in many parts of the country to find too much going on there in the night, and a looting and how much prostitution goes on. Almost everywhere I go I am told that there are much larger sums of money wanted to build large houses. I do most earnestly impress upon you that it is only you yourselves, by using your influence and authority, who can stop these things, which will destroy your people if you do not stop them. I know that many of the tribes in the past were able to control these things, and I do not want you to think that I am saying that it is all your fault.

It does not mean that those fault it is. What matter is that these evils are a danger to the people if they are not dealt with by the responsible members of the tribe. They will ruin and destroy the tribe. They will destroy its reputation, and they will destroy the trustworthiness of the people.

Security for Agricultural Loans

Take, for example, the loan of money from the Agricultural Loan Bank. You can lend money on two conditions—the security of a man's honesty or on the security of his land. If you lend a man money and he does not pay, you can have to recover it by taking possession of his land. A European farmer takes a loan from the bank and mortgages his land, and if he does not pay his loan he becomes the property of the bank.

Now I must tell you that I think that it is wrong to advance money to a man merely on his honesty, for you become a very large number of the land would soon become the property of the bank. There has been a recent application for an advance, and I understand that arrangements are being made to give him that advance. I am very glad to hear that, because it shows that the Government is willing to advance money to the African farmers, but you must be sure that they must be trustworthy. It is not possible to have a loan of money if the question of security is not thought about at all among yourselves. It is not possible for the members of the tribe to be for an advance on the faith of the whole tribe, and you must be sure that you are not being deceived by a man who can trust only his own honesty.

... from an address to the members of the Local Native Council, ...

... which a man can trust only his own honesty, ...

... The many... authority... police... If you... of so many young people... of even greater importance... I am as anxious... indeed to have new... to increase the opportunities for people to better their living... by working for the... man has no sons, then... you... factory... that... In the... of the... the Army... have... to... as possible into the... hopes that the...

... in such a way... to them... they are going home to... **... Have Done Their Duty - But No More**... They have done their duty... they have done no more than... and do not get wrong ideas on that subject... It is the duty of every man to fight for freedom, and they have fought for freedom... They have done their duty... I hope that they have learned a great many useful things in the Army and in the countries to which they have been, and I hope they will come back and be a very useful part of the community from which they came... You... on the road to a better and more civilized life... I do not make any mistake... in my estimation... and... They... consist, first, in the protection and preservation of the land... it... secondly in poverty and... and... thirdly, in... among the most... of the world... It is by... become so... there is not any other way... sweat and... All things... and they will take... the best... that will be yours according to the capacity... for impressing them on your people...

Higher Education in East Africa

Should Serve the Practical Needs of the Territories

IT IS MAINLY TO THE EXPANSION OF MARKETABLE PRODUCTION that we must look for an improvement in the general standards of living in the Colonies. This development is likely to gain impetus in the post-war years and like the improvement of education, wherever it is called for, the most careful guidance by the most advanced technical and scientific ability and possessing full knowledge of local conditions.

The Colonial Agricultural Services, members of which occupy the great majority of posts of higher responsibility in the agricultural departments of the Colonial Governments comprised in the Empire, officers. Out of these hold the posts of chemist or soil scientist, 27 posts of entomologist, 68 posts of biologist or plant pathologist, and three that of agricultural economist. The remainder were designated as agricultural officers.

Training in Tropical Agriculture

The numbers do not include officers attached to the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, the tea, rubber and coconut schools in Ceylon, or the Rubber Research Institute in Malaya. The Colonial agricultural departments have a large number of officers, mostly locally recruited and trained, who hold posts of extension agent, or from that of agricultural assistant, to farm adviser or crop development officer.

We must stand that there is a tremendous need in agriculture, animal health, and forestry. It is only a few years ago that the standards of education required for a career in agriculture were so low that the only institutions concerned with research in their own special subjects, in addition to formal postgraduate training. It is only now that it has been made for important changes in the organization of agricultural research in the Colonies. The most important of these contemplated is the institution of a separate cadre of research officers.

Apart from the duties employed in the Government agricultural departments, there is a considerable number of trained agriculturists employed by private enterprises, such as the rubber and tea plantations, or the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, or in the Sudan the Sudan Plantations Syndicate. The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation has a high standard of education, similar to that of the Colonial Officers, in its agricultural officers.

It is of interest to learn that many of the students contemplated that all students attending agricultural courses shall be trained in the humanities. We have

already made it clear that we are impressed by the undesirability of confining vocational training to an unduly narrow range of study, and should be glad to see agricultural courses so organized that they are part of a liberal education.

The Colonial Office has hitherto required candidates in the colonial agricultural services to take a preliminary or preparatory course in the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. Whether candidates who have received their training at one of the Colonial universities should be taken as postgraduate students in this course must be decided on the character of the course being given at these institutions, and the extent to which they can develop on the lines of research. In the Government services, it is proposed to be attached to the employment of officers with special qualifications, and they can obtain that training only in well equipped centres of research.

The opportunities for investing in the physical, technical, economic, and social fields of primary production are much more numerous and now likely to be productive of greater results than in the Colonies. We hope that time will see the growth of centres of research in the Colonial territories themselves, in those areas associated with agriculture, where we realize that the development must elapse before they can attain a standing comparable with that of the advanced centres of research in the United Kingdom or the Dominion. When this stage has been reached, we should hope that the course of training given at a Colonial university would qualify the student for admission to the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture Service.

Mr. Makere and Gordon College

The Commission on Higher Education in East Africa recommended that a school of civil engineering should be established in the college at Makerere, designed in the first instance to train students for the continuation of the study of the subject at the university, contemplated that at a later stage the college would work up to the full degree standard of the British external degree until such time as it obtained power to grant its own degrees. The Commission considered that a course in agricultural training should occupy three years of the practical portion of the course, and should be followed by three years' practical in a Government department under a special officer appointed for the purpose. The development of this course has been interrupted by the war.

In Khartoum, Sudan, a similar scheme was set on foot in the case of institutions which had been established in the Sudan. Gordon College, Khartoum, will be used as a centre for a course of one year in the studies of the sciences, and the three awards of diploma in the subjects of agriculture, engineering, and forestry. The college was developed from a school of agriculture and forestry, which has not been carried out. On one of the buildings which are to be used are to be used in connection with the first objective. The college provides courses for vocational training for teachers and in medical, agricultural and veterinary assistance. They are complete schools

Being further extracts from the Report of the Commission on Higher Education in the Colonies.

affiliated to the college but... Diplomas are awarded in all... were 111 students resident in... ated departmental schools. They were drawn... Tanganyika, Kenya, and... from Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and the southern Sudan.

Gordon Memorial College (Khartoum) was founded in 1938 on the initiative of Lord Kitchener of Khartoum. At first an institution of primary education, and later of secondary school standards, it is now about to become the centre of

activities which will be held on at certain vocational schools which have started... by the Sudan Government... the School of Engineering, the Veterinary School, the School of Agriculture, and the School of Administration... It is the intention that the college shall be raised to the status of a university college as soon as it is practicable. It is hoped that the college will attract the best of students from all parts of the Sudan and the greater diplomas will associate itself with Gordon College.

Report on Disturbances in Uganda

Findings of the Chief Justice, Sir Norman Whitley

THE FINDINGS OF SIR NORMAN WHITLEY
Uganda was the disturbances which occurred in the country... have been... published... have selected for publication are as follows:

During December and early January there was a general strike... several big employers had... as was their custom on... The very sort of... operated... some strikes... in... the... of... from... their annual rise... they went on strike... British-American Tobacco Company... their increase in... They told us they saw... were... to... by threats.

Mussa, an educator and intelligent Ugandan who is allied by many witnesses to have been a plaintiff at a court before and during the disturbances, was at school in Kampala at the time of the general strike in 1939. A general strike was undoubtedly the sole objective.

A local chief stated in evidence that a few days before the strike he found Baganda cattle... from Kampala going round amongst his people saying: "The Baganda are brave people. They are... king (the Kabaka) and attacking their chief... higher wages. All Africans should join in doing this." chief rebuked them and told his people... advised rebellion against that king was saying a... At an estate some 50 miles from Kampala the... asked his labour why they were striking, and received the reply that they did not know but they had heard there was some sort of order that people must stop working.

At St. Mary's Mission, Kisubi, one of the brothers asked the porters why they had stopped work. The reply was that they did not know as their leaders had stayed behind in Kampala.

At Jinja, the week before the disturbances a European lady in charge of a cinema was struck by the fact that well-dressed English-speaking Africans with collars and ties applied for any kind of work... during the strike she saw one of them talking to the staff of the cinema. She suspected that they were agitators.

Systematic Attacks on Hospitals

A curious feature of the disturbances was that hospitals were African patients were so persistently attacked. Namirembe and Mubisa hospitals in Kampala were the scene of regular invasions by... seeking to force all the nursing and other staff to strike. They... that the... seen the result of some of the fellow Africans... Mubisa, Jinja, Masaka and other hospitals were attacked. Presumably the object was to paralyse public services, regardless of what the... of... present at the... announced... he... all un-

destinated and people went back to work... the political agitators... one of their primary... the... strike was... another thing... together, indicate conclusively in my opinion a political and not an economic origin.

Firm Government Necessary

The Baganda have for a long time been prone to tribal intrigue. First one clan and then another... a firm government is necessary in order to keep tribal intrigues under control.

In the... Kabaka's reign he tended to... the... Martin Luther Nsubirwa... during the... strong... Daudi... there were other sons living who were thought by some to have a claim to succeed him... result of the evidence I have little doubt that... a faction which aimed at taking all the power and patronage into its own hands, shunning off... taking... and replacing the... by some other prince who would be their puppet and... then for having put... One knowledge... spoke of being... during the last year or two... were wanting to... kingship.

The... young and... advice and... their own... three... by reason of the... constitution... and... to the membership... and precise... by a... The... of the... Nsubirwa, who... through... on the... very strong... this... a... Nsubirwa... and... intensified... it would seem that... Uganda African... this... Uganda. It was in 1939... but... in the political field.

The War

Governments Advice to East African Askari

Comprehensive Statement on Post War Employment Problem

...ment... to the... of the East African... advice... to employment...

Every soldier will be thinking about what he will do when he gets home... the wealth of East Africa... and other lands...

...of your mind... you receive... and not... of our... you receive...

...those who have... will... in the Army... seek paid employment... in their life for such... men, but those men...

Training for the War

For some... and... mechanics, teachers, clerks, medical orderlies and dressers...

Take... The... war is over, those who now drive... will not be... in such great numbers...

...the Army... Has... taught how to use... chairs, tables, boxes, desks and stools...

So it is... nearly every trade... a lot of us... the Army taught you your trade...

Openings for Enterprising

In every village the people who... tailors, cobblers... and... Each of you think of your own home...

Many soldiers are asking... can... discharge... and... Your Government is also discussing...

Two Sudanese from the Darfur Province have recently returned after service... The... work in Ethiopia in 1935...

Officers serving with Somali troops in Burma have reported that their sense of direction... is equally reliable...

...General... on the staff of East Africa Command... Marshal Bernard Montgomery... Colonel E. L. Brooke Anderson...

Awards and Casualties

The largest colonial military force... played an important part in the victory in Burma... of the British officers...

Major E. Brooks... a company... in a... was awarded a... M.C. for his gallantry...

D. C. N. Wetmore, another Rhodesian, was mentioned in dispatches for services in the... campaign...

Lieut. A. Ian... awarded... skill and devotion to duty... in the Far East. Lieut. ... has previously been twice mentioned in dispatches...

Lieut. Colin James... a Rhodesian in the South African Armoured Corps, stood out in the 1st Royal Tank Corps...

Captain... of Marandellas, Southern Rhodesia... has been serving in Italy in the... Division...

... of Salisbury, Rhodesia, has received a personal letter of commendation from Lord Louis Mountbatten...

... of Mashaba... reported to have fired... in the...

Back ground to the

War of Japan. Court and industry have much to gain by the unwhitewashed account of the strained forces. They have much to lose by any projection of the strength of the services have nothing to lose in going on with the fight. The lives already counted lost are not theirs. The nation, not the Emperor, is the master of the nation. Since Japan is essentially a feudal society ruled with authority from above more completely than almost any other power, another aspect arises from the fact that the Japanese are a highly organized people. As a result of this organization, the military class monopolized education, influencing home opinion, and the schoolbooks, articles of popular societies, esoteric clubs, pamphlets, newspapers, articles, wireles, talks, exhibitions, processions, and many other things. These were an eye for the education, a sort of orthodox view of the uniqueness of the Japanese, the divine mission of Japan to lead the nations, the childish unrighteousness of China and the west, the inevitability of Japan's divine favour, and above all, the grace and power that flow from the divine Emperor and the unconditional loyalty which the Japanese owe to him and the nation. This is the family. The problem is how to back down from this has been raised so high. How can any leaders who have expressed their beliefs so boldly and sought so successfully to get the people's assent, give in to a weak foreign negotiator? No greater task is laid upon those to be responsible for the temporary occupation of Japan than to enable the Japanese to realize that the degradation of their country followed from acceptance of the ancient falsehood of Heaven within the shadow of the sword.

A special correspondent of *The Times* writes: "Himmler and Hitler. The facts clearly indicate that Himmler arranged Hitler's execution. First, he toyed with Hitler with the idea of poisoning Hitler with the aid of medicine to be administered at the Crystal Palace. Second, during the last meeting of the conference, he said that Hitler was going to die in the next few days. He did the killing himself, but it was not his own idea. He was a German."

... Surrender Made Clear... The moment of surrender... the authority of the Emperor and the Japanese people to conduct the war shall be subject to the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces... he does not... the Emperor... the Government of Japan... Headquarters of the... the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration... to all the Japanese military, naval and air forces and to all the forces under their control... to place such other orders as the Supreme Command may require to give effect to the surrender terms... shall transfer to the Allied Forces... of safety... the... The... of government of Japan shall... accordance with the Potsdam Declaration... be established by the freely expressed will of the Japanese people. The armed forces of the Allied Powers will remain in Japan until the purposes set forth in the Potsdam Declaration are achieved. "Allied Republic of Science in War... Science, an unwilling participant, is becoming the direct and indiscriminating devastation, at long range, needing only a minimum of military apparatus and personnel... the German weapons... now the atom bomb. If the return military secrecy, this will be concerned more and more with scientific discovery and invention, with fighting men and their equipment. It is bound, if we follow its steps, to widen its program and to attempt to lay on the freedom of science... such conditions many of the scientists of some countries would soon find themselves in secret competition with those of another, as to which could best elaborate the means of annihilating the others, and their countrymen and country with them... the threat of final annihilation in place of any material gain... could offer to the world... Henry Dale.

Ten Million Dead... British Commonwealth... 400,000 lives... 30,000... The United States... 150,000... 300,000... 750,000... has not published official totals... have lost at least 1,000,000... with the losses of the other... which... of a victory... military... million soldiers killed... also, certainly and... "Appeasement Germany... last war Germany was... over... turned... was allowed to... of its 20... Those great potentialities, the chemical factories which were... on our arrival ostentatiously turning over to the production of drugs and... in place of high explosive and... were left in its almost intact. This momentous... of ours was never made public... The world was left to imagine that this vital article of the Disarmament Action of the Treaty of Versailles had been enforced, and that Germany had been totally disarmed. Ministers told the House of Commons as much. She never was... The price exacted by Germany for her signature to the ill-fated Pact of Locarno was not only the withdrawal of the Allied Control Commission and the evacuation of the Rhineland, thereby we surrendered the keys of the fortress... that we had made the surrender... Germany raised her price. She demanded silence. She got it... became bad form for a... question her state of grace. During the years that followed not a single Allied statesman, except on one occasion, M. Briand, the French Foreign Secretary, ever so much as... the things which the Control Commission had been compelled to leave undone... Disarmament of Germany in his book "Assize of

to the War News

Opinions Epitomized.— A weak Minister is worse than a wicked one, and much more common in this country. — Mr. Thomas Jones

has been a refuge in Belgium. — George Duhanck

Tiger hunting has never been a sport of mine, but if it were I would certainly be glad to have Ernest Bevin somewhere around me. — Ernest Thrale

The most important piece of salvage done in Germany in 1945 was of the silver class, which managed to survive with its prestige intact. — Mr. Malcolm Muggeridge

Insofar as it is possible for a single class to be transformed into a class, Power is the class. — Lord Samuel

The production of steel in Germany for the first six months of 1945 was 410,094. Half tanks, armoured cars and integral buses are excluded. — Prof. J. H. D. Board

The great and powerful Ego is of 10 or 15 years ago. — Dr. Weizmann

Onse we can split the monkey will, we in change almost any element into other elements. The very idea of a race element, whether gold or wolfram, becomes out of date. — Mr. John Langford Davies

The Americans in their case of survival found one eye plant was not a 2000 broken and still capable of producing enough by itself, the plants in America put together. — Mr. J. L. Garvin

The Soviet Government declares that with effect from August 9 the Soviet Union will consider itself a state of war with Japan. — Declaration of Mr. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, to the Japanese Ambassador in Moscow

If the decision of the people proves to be the inauguration of a period of active, resolute and practical social reforms, such as the French Vichy and the British Vichy, the country will be better built up. — Lord Samuel

Of the 533 men dead. Of the 533 men dead. Of the 533 men dead. — Ernest Thrale

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One cannot help feel, in seeing the special effects, in which both the United States and the United Kingdom have conducted general elections within the past year, that in these two countries democracy is a very vital force, and self-government is something that people take very seriously and, as a whole, do very well.

Lord Samuel: "The most important piece of salvage done in Germany in 1945 was of the silver class, which managed to survive with its prestige intact."

Mr. Churchill has been treated as the great Lord, which was treated, he too, after triumphant administration in time of war, was turned out of office, but it was by an ungrateful king and ungrateful colleagues. Historians are ever ready to blame George III and Lord Bute. But the spirit of George and Lord Bute has now filled the hearts of millions of young men.

Mr. Arthur Mann: "The American services there is a system of scoring as follows: one point for each month in the Army since September 16, 1940, one point for each month overseas since that date, five points for each decoration and battle participation star, and 12 points for each dependent child under 18, with a credit maximum for three children."

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Resignation Honours

Mr. King has approved a list of honours and awards arising from Mr. Churchill's resignation. They include the following:

Sir Leonard Lyle, B.A., M.P. for Stratford 1918-22, for Bristol 1923-24, and for Bournemouth since 1941. He was a baronet for political and public services.

Mr. Kenneth Thompson, M.P. for West Ham, was military private secretary to the Prime Minister from 1941 until the recent general election, and became a baronet for political and public services. He is a director of many mining companies operating in Southern Rhodesia.

Colonel Harold Mitchell, M.P. for Brecon from 1901 until he was defeated at last month's general election, and Vice-Chairman of the Conservative Party, made a baronet. Earlier in the war he paid a brief visit to Rhodesia and East Africa.

Mr. Amery

The Rt. Hon. E. S. Amery, M.P. for the Midlands Division of Birmingham from 1911 until the general election, and Secretary of State for India and Burma, 1940-45, is made a Companion of Honour. He has travelled widely in the Rhodesias and East Africa, frequently writing and speaking of these problems, and has been one of the ablest and most persistent critics of the Territories in British public life. His term of office as Secretary of State for the Colonies was memorable for the modernization of the Colonial Office which he began and for his endeavours to bring about a Union of the British East African Dependencies.

Mr. Malcolm McLeod, who becomes a Privy Councillor, was M.P. for Glasgow, 1931-45, and Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and National Service since 1942. He is interested in printing business in the Sudan.

Mr. John Miller-Martin, formerly of the Colonial Office, and for the past four years principal private secretary to Mr. Churchill as Prime Minister, is made C.B.

Trade Commissioner in East Africa

Mr. A. G. C. Deuber, the new Trade Commissioner in Nairobi for the Department of Overseas Trade, was born in 1901, and served in the Customs and Excise Departments of the United Kingdom from 1911 until he joined the Army on August 5, 1940. During the war he was for some time second-in-command of a battalion in the field, and was mentioned in dispatches during the Somme offensive. He joined the Department of Overseas Trade in 1920, and after seeing Vancouver and Wellington returned to London to be in the headquarters staff. In 1941 he was second in the Dominions Office, in the next year he was transferred to the Colonial Office, and at the beginning of this year he returned to the D.O. as

Kenya's New D.M.S.

Dr. Norman M. Maclellan, D.M.S., D.M.C., D.T.M. & H., is on the point of leaving London for Nairobi to take up his new duties as Director of Medical Services in Kenya. During the past seven years he has been D.M.S. in Mashigama, Malawi, of Tanganyika and Tobago. Between 1927 and 1931 he served in Kenya and Northern Rhodesia and Ke. 2000 in Palestine. From 1931 to 1939 he was on the staff of the D.M.C.

Sweden for Ethiopia

Colonel Vilhelm Lund of Sweden, former military attaché to the Emperor of Ethiopia, has been invited to return as the head of the Swedish military staff for the Ethiopian army. Swedish doctors, nurses, agriculturalists, and engineers are also being recruited by the Government to assist in the reconstruction of the

Obituary

Bishop Lucas

Canon Broomfield, writing in the current issue of the monthly journal of the C.M.C.S. of the death of Bishop Lucas of Masasi says:

"When the diocese of Zanzibar was divided in 1936, Lucas consecrated first Bishop of Masasi, began the exacting task of organizing the newly-created see. But the business which this entailed was never allowed to obscure the Bishop's spiritual life, which was always foremost in his thoughts. Before all else he aimed to be the father to his people, and, as such, an honest, unpretentious, unassuming and unselfish man, accessible to all and any of the Africans whom he loved and served to the best of his power."

"But the Bishop's influence and labours were not confined to his own diocese. He took an active part in the affairs of the East African Church as a whole, his tireless advocacy in favour of the province which he served would greatly strengthen the work of the Church in East Africa. His long experience and knowledge of Africans were no less at the service of the Government in all matters on which he might be consulted."

Mr. H. Paterson

George Robb Paterson, whose death in South Africa at the age of 70 is announced, had a varied and busy working life in banking, and had lived in South Africa since 1895. Eight years later he joined the National Bank of South Africa, of which he became a general manager in 1924. Two years afterwards he was appointed general manager in South Africa of the Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), which had absorbed the National Bank. From 1927 to 1938 he was resident general manager at the Cape, and he was Chairman of the East Rand Board from 1924 until his retirement last year in consequence of ill-health. Mr. Paterson was well known to many Rhodesians, and had visited Rhodesia and East Africa.

Commodore Gayford

Mr. Commodore O. R. Gayford, C.B.E., D.F.C., who died last week at the age of 52, took part in the anti-aircraft operations of 1919-20 against the Zeppelin raiders and commanded the anti-aircraft force in 1928. He had served for more than 20 years in the R.F.C., R.M.A.S. and R.A.F. and very recently he was appointed by the Ministry of Defence to be Regional Controller of the Eastern Region.

Mr. J. C. Coghlan

Mr. John Cornelius Coghlan, brother of the late Sir Charles Coghlan, first Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, is reported to have died suddenly in his office in Bulawayo. He first reached the Colony in 1897, began practising law in Bulawayo in the next year, and was the first attorney to establish business in the colony. A keen cricketer, he played against the first two English teams to visit South Africa. He served during the Boer War, the Rebellion and the South African War.

Mr. James Augustus Fitzgerald, of Messrs. Landauer & Co. has died in Pune at the age of 78.

Mr. (Warwick Hastings "Beale") Pruitt, has died in his 81st year in Aswan, Sudan, while returning from Kenya.

Mr. Frank Lang, of Chipinga, has died at the age of 70. Born in Natal, he reached Rhodesia in 1893, and became a member of the first batch of the Colonial Captains' Club. Captain Philip Francis Mills, who has died in his 80th year at the age of 71, was at one time political secretary to Sir Austen Chamberlain. He served in the East African Campaign of the last war, and settled in Rhodesia in 1927.

Mr. Charles B. Hurrell, whose sudden death in Rhodesia at the age of 74 is reported, had been in the country for 12 years, for most of which he was in the Harare. He served with the British Government in East Africa during the last war.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Conditions in Ethiopia

Testimony of Mr. J. C. Campbell

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir, with reference to the article which I have made from the *Standard* in regard to the situation in Ethiopia, I would state that the article is isolated and that the public opinion to which the Press of this country gives a totally wrong impression of the general security of Ethiopia.

I spent nearly three years in Addis Ababa with my wife and two daughters in perfect safety and I know that from 1942 onwards the representatives of British companies travelled throughout the length and breadth of the country with impunity. At the same time as the news British news were ambushed by turbulent tribesmen, the wife and infant of one of our staff travelled over the same road, the Addis Ababa-Amba Highway, in a car driven by an Italian soldier, and without any mishap of the affair until they reached Amara.

On another occasion my daughter was travelling by road with a party of eight Britons of both sexes, their armory consisting of one shot gun (for supplying the pot) and a revolver which one officer had packed somewhere in his kit. They took ten days from Nairobi to Addis Ababa without incident.

With regard to the remark attributed to a British officer on his return to this country that there is something wrong with Ethiopian administration, I can state from my own experience that the Imperial Ethiopian Government took control after the end of the Italian occupation and the War of Liberation helped by British advisers but sorely handicapped by the acute shortage of officials, due to the systematic massacre by the Fascists of the educated youth of the

country. Public security has nevertheless improved to a remarkable degree in the past three years, during which a new disciplined police force has been built up under the leadership of British officers.

The alleged unpopularity of the British is probably due to the natural reserve and independence of the Ethiopian, misconstrued by those who do not trouble to understand them. To those who do, they prove courteous and generous hosts, in many personal instances the official class, with whom I was in close contact and from whom I received much hospitality.

One of the most striking characteristics of the Ethiopian is his amazing tolerance, evidenced by his acceptance of Italian residents who are invited to stay in the country, chiefly engaged in maintenance work, transport, etc. In this respect many so-called Christian countries can take a useful example from Ethiopia. There Christianity has been practised and propagated from the earliest days of the Christian Church. In probably no other country in the world have so many Christians and Muslims dwelt together in such amity.

Yours faithfully,

JAMES CAMPBELL

London, W. 11

Kenya Pensioners Association

Making Representations to Government

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir, my Association is representing the views of the making of temporary increases of pension to Kenya Government retirees.

Increases have been made in respect of married pensioners whose total income is not more than £300 per annum, and unmarried pensioners with no dependents whose total income does not exceed £200 p.a., but nothing has been conceded to retired civil and municipal servants. Few of us have benefited from the fictitious prosperity which prevails in many areas, all doubtless are exercising the greatest economy, as many are still hampered by long-term commitments such as mortgages, education of children, and maintenance of dependents, etc., which is not reflected in short notice.

Hence we have invited the attention of the Kenya Government to this problem in a letter of the 12th September, 1946, and have asked for sympathetic consideration, such as that given to the civil and municipal servants. As to the form, we observe that a bonus is being paid to officials drawing up to £1,500 p.a. whilst retired civil servants receive from the Home Treasury a cost of living increase of pensions of as much as 100 p.c. and 60s without the imposition of any tax.

Yours faithfully,

P. PERE LEWIS,

Hon. Secretary

Kenya Government Pensioners' Association

11, Goring Road, Southbourne.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Banquet

What we most value in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is the outspoken criticism and sense of proportion of the leading articles.

Back Home in Kenya

I have just got back to Kenya after a year's absence throughout which I was with astonishment and admiration looking on at the progress of the road-building programme on the Taita range of the military. It is a pity that the immense expenditure in the roads has not benefited a number of the people who now walk barefooted and have been pleased to give up their own little plots of land to be returned to us in the form of a few shillings. It is a pity that the diatribes of the press have not been directed at the Africans in Kenya who have been the main beneficiaries of the settlement programme.

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Kenya Colony

Branches in Uganda and Tanganyika Territory

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First Class

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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

THE BROWN SPEEDICUT HACKSAW



& ALL TYPES OF ENGINEERS' TOOLS

THOS FIRTH & JOHN BROWN LTD SHEFFIELD

Secondary Industries in Rhodesia

Industrial Development Committee Proposed

THE ORDINARY MAN, so much led to by propagandists and politicians, can hardly be blamed for accepting the idea of the Government...

It is unfortunately true that in Northern Rhodesia many persons have been led to believe that the immediate future production of the territory could be greatly increased, and that adequate means of providing high wages for its employment could come from the Government...

A.C.I.D.

The name 'Board' envisages a measure of control and a status inappropriate to the body proposed in regard to industrial development. It is considered that it should be called the Advisory Committee on Industrial Development, abbreviated to 'A.C.I.D.'

The abbreviation has, so far, favourably fit in with a modern fashion, and is proper, not wholly inappropriate, since successful proposals would pass the 'acid' tests of the Committee...

It is important that A.C.I.D. should be representative of local industry, and that its members should be persons who can speak with authority and on the basis of experience of local conditions...

It is desirable that some of the Government's technical experts, like the Director of Agriculture, should be represented on A.C.I.D., while other experts, like the Director of Mines Services, should be called upon for advice on special problems...

In allocating sums or expenditure on technical advice and research A.C.I.D. and the Government should be entitled to transfer to the State a charge which could normally be charge to the individual producer...

The most convincing proof of the general poor promise of secondary industrial development in Northern Rhodesia are the whole appear to lack the confidence necessary to induce them to invest in such enterprises...

and/or underutilized the resources of Northern Rhodesia... The Government's proposals would encourage investments in these areas...

Industry and the State

The short-term needs of industry in Northern Rhodesia are being met by the Government... The nature of the industry is highly specialized...

In the opinion of the writer, it is a grave mistake for Northern Rhodesia to assume that every step done by the southern neighbour was a better one...

The danger of the State getting into the business of finance must be clearly recognized... The State usually acts as a guarantor...

The Government of the Northern Rhodesian Government has recently formed a committee for the purpose of setting up a 'financing company'...

The Government should be satisfied with its assessment of the investment involved... It is essential that of private financial views...

Divergent Views on Labour Party

Labour Party delegates at a special conference views on the future of the secondary industries... The delegates considered that the State should own and operate secondary industries...

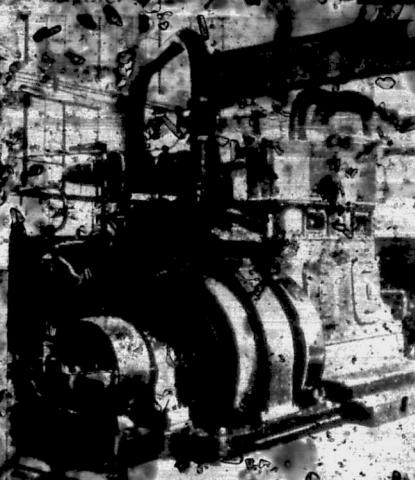
* Being further extracts from 'Report on the Development of Secondary Industries in Northern Rhodesia' (Government Printer, Lusaka, 2s. 6d.).

...the consumer only after a heavy...

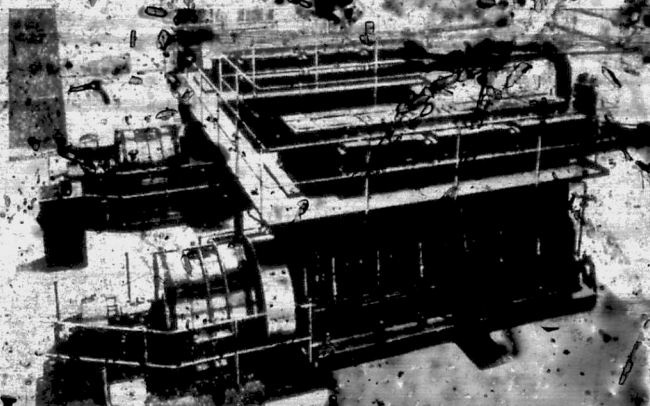
Engine Types and Generators

The illustrations on this page show the installations of Metrovick Engine Type Generators.

1000kW Metrovick Type Alternator installed at a power station in the West Indies and driven by a Crossley Premier Diesel Engine 217 r.p.m.



375 B.H.P. 3750 p.m. Brown Boveri Steam Engine driving a Metrovick 250 kW 4000 Volt Alternator at a Chinese Coal Mine.



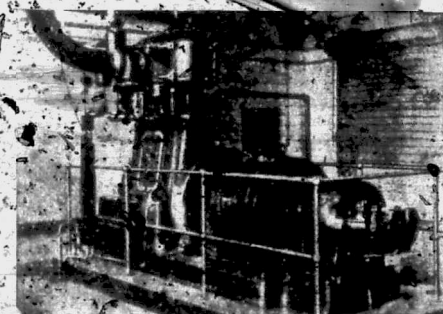
450 kW Metrovick Alternators driven by Belliss & Morcom Diesel Engines in a British Power Station.

All types of Engine Driven Generators and your enquiries.



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CO. LTD.
ELECTRICAL
TRAFFORD PARK · MANCHESTER 17



1 of 2 Metrovick 1000 kW 4000 Volt Alternators driven by a Belliss & Morcom Steam Engine at a Lathde.

Nyas

Concern Chamber of Commerce

The Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce has expressed its concern at the fact that seven months have elapsed since the Indian mails arrived by the sea route for the first time. It is pointed out that the mail service in this country has been recorded its concern at this time, as it is mostly engaged in the work of a country which, in the opinion of the Chamber, has already overtaken the progress of the Indian mails with their families numbered about 100,000, and a large number of them coming from India by air-routes or through the sea route.

The Chamber is of the opinion that the Government should consider the possibility of a new mail service to the Indian continent, but it is pointed out that the Nyasaland is already a country which is a free trader. It is pointed out that the Chamber is of the opinion that the Government should consider the possibility of a new mail service to the Indian continent, but it is pointed out that the Nyasaland is already a country which is a free trader. It is pointed out that the Chamber is of the opinion that the Government should consider the possibility of a new mail service to the Indian continent, but it is pointed out that the Nyasaland is already a country which is a free trader.

Man and the animal

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Income tax in Tanganyika

In the last year for which details are available (1941) 1,732 European individuals in the Territory including Government employees paid £18,000 in income tax, and 70 European-owned companies paid a total of £28,000. In the same period Asian payments aggregated £7,000, of which £2,000 was from 29 companies and the balance being from 174 individuals.

Railways dividend

The East African Railways Ltd. announces that the dividend for the year to September 30 last is to be 25% for the eighth consecutive year. The preliminary statement shows that the net profit amounted to £480,025, against £457,000 in the previous year.

Method of Mosquito Control

New means of malaria control have been developed in Kenya. A special unit of the Kenya Air Force, with a D.F. will spray breeding grounds every 7 days during the rainy season. This treatment has proved effective in West Africa and Italy.

Mails for Portugal

Since the outbreak of war mails from Portugal for Portuguese East Africa have been delayed by the British authorities first in Gibraltar and again in Cape Verde. The result that correspondence has been delayed for up to six months after dispatch. The British authorities have now permitted and the mail service from Portugal to Portuguese East Africa has been resumed.

R.S.A. Police

In 1938-39 the British South Africa Police had strength of 2,000 Europeans and 2,257 Africans and 600 in Southern Rhodesia. For this year the estimated cost is £1,000,000. The establishment of 713 Europeans (including women) and 1,703 Africans. The Minister of Justice recently announced that the Government was endeavouring to recruit 1,000 men who had served in the war.

For London Zoo

An export licence with an A1 priority has been granted to Kenya to Mr. G. S. Webb, representing the London Zoo, for the purchase of what are known as "spectacular animals" to be shipped to London. Webb went to Kenya to make similar purchases in the past. He has already a baby elephant taken from a major Sharpe, of Thomson's Hall, two buffaloes, two leopards, one lion, two impala, a warthog, an oryx, five galagos, and a variety of other animals.

Accommodation for Legislators

The members of the Council of the Southern Rhodesia Legislative Assembly are to be accommodated in the Government buildings in Salisbury. The Government is to provide the quarters for the members of the Council. The Government is to provide the quarters for the members of the Council. The Government is to provide the quarters for the members of the Council.

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News Items in Brief

Sudanese girls have qualified as nurses at the Rhodesia School of Nursing, it is reinstated. The first intake of 100 students was completed in London in 1944.

Messrs. W. A. Morrow, 100, Abchurch Lane, London Wall, London, E.C. 4, have been given to Night classes in Harare, and being given to Nairobi Kisumu. They have attracted 62 pupils. Radio telephonic tests have been successful between Harare and Alexandria in the past few days.

The Tanganyika Government is preparing for a quarterly report to the I.L.O. Secretary of £41,000 in 1945.

Grants by the Government of Northern Rhodesia for educational work have increased from £81,000 in 1944 to £84,000 this year.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., announce the production of sisal and tow from the east in East Africa in 1945 totalled 125,000 tons.

The Nairobi European Parents Association has become the European Parents Association of Kenya. Mr. Alfred Vincent, M.L.C., is the President.

The total male African population in Nairobi, including Government, railway, municipal, police and prison staff, is now 40,075 as against 26,727 in 1938. Representations have been made by the Government of Kenya by the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce that the amount of the projected 1946 should be raised from £1,000,000 to £1,500,000.

High prices have been realised lately for pure bred calves in the Kenya Highlands. At a sale of Mr. E. N. Millington's Ayrshires, bulls averaged £27 and cows £160. The top price paid for a bull was £300.

The numbers of Post Office Savings Bank accounts opened in Southern Rhodesia by natives in the past six years have been:—1938, 2,489; 1941, 8,950; 1942, 9,540; 1943, 14,830 and 1944, 11,700.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia is inviting applications for the post of chief assistant in the Government Archives. Candidates should be about 30 years of age, and the initial salary is £660, rising by £20 annually to £680.

At a conference of East and Central African museum curators held in Nairobi recently, plans were made for the formation of a Central African Museums Association which will, it is hoped, embrace the whole of Central Africa from the Egyptian Nile to the West.

Kenya growers sent 6,000 tons of coffee to the 1944-45 coffee pool, a total of 9,937 tons for the three territories. The companies with 4,994 tons from Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika in the previous year. The average price for coffee sold to the Ministry of Food was £K2 12/- per ton.

Messrs. Brooke Bond Tea Co., Ltd., who have large tea growing interests in East Africa, have declared final dividends of 5% (the same), plus a bonus of 5% (the same), on a profit of £1,000,000. The preliminary dividend was £100,000. The profit after tax is £1,000,000.

Messrs. W. A. Morrow, 100, Abchurch Lane, London Wall, London, E.C. 4, have been given to Night classes in Harare, and being given to Nairobi Kisumu. They have attracted 62 pupils. Radio telephonic tests have been successful between Harare and Alexandria in the past few days.

guards was in the Executive Council. The Government of a committee hearing took in East Africa. Approval by the Kenya Government has been approved. In addition, an annual subsidy will be paid.

A party of about 12 Somali-led by a Northern band recently opened a new headquarters offices in Burao. British Somali officials in the quarter had also wounded another man. He died in hospital. The Somali Armoured Car Squadron recently captured a party and took a number of prisoners and took a prisoner.

The National Council for Child Welfare in Northern Rhodesia was formed at a meeting of representatives of the existing child welfare societies held under the patronage of the Welfare Council on Hill. It was decided that Mr. W. S. G. ... should take over an executive committee to approach the Government for their co-operation and assistance. It is expected that the new Council will be formed soon.

Developments and Welfare Grants

During the first 10 months to the end of July 30 new schemes involving an expenditure of £750,000 and supplementary grants amounting to £250,000 were approved under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. Among them were grants of £24,525 for a training centre for Indian male teachers in Kenya and £24,000 for a central engineering school for African staff of the Joint Posts and Telegraph Department in the three territories. Grants for research include £2,000 for experiments with E.D. 7 in East Africa and £10,000 for a Fishery Research Institute in Uganda, the establishment of which was foreseen by EAST AFRICA AND RODESIA many months ago.

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The Outlook for Sisal East African Industry Well Organized

A review of the fibre industry during the war was published by Messrs. Douglas Keith and Co., Ltd. It pays high tribute to the efficient organization of production in East Africa. It says:—

The East African supply of sisal has proved itself to be the most reliable since 1940. The East African crop has been shared by the Ministry of Supply through the agency of the Tanganyika Government. After World Harbour the U.S.A. Government entered into long-term contracts for the total production of sisal from the Portuguese Colonies and Haiti, and of henequen from Mexico and Cuba. It will be recalled that the loss of Manila hemp and Java sisal production created an acute shortage of hard fibres, which shortage

led to a strict control of supplies, which was therefore necessary for the total available production was pooled by the American and British Governments and was allocated to the United Nations by the Combined Munitions Board in Washington in accordance with the needs of each member. In the East African sisal was reserved exclusively for the manufacture of ropes, while henequen was manufactured for the purposes with which it was related. In addition when supplies of hard fibres were unavailable in sufficient quantities.

The American Government has made a special note of the fact that the East African sisal production has increased production in the many districts of the field. It was seen that the growers were in an acute shortage of tools and in short of the many implements called for the course, a shortage of food, depleted European staffs and the total inadequate supply of spare parts and new equipment. Nevertheless, production has risen to 1,039,000 tons in 1944. It is expected that a further increase can be expected for 1945. This is a remarkable achievement, especially if it is remembered that during 1941 production was compulsorily restricted to 100,000 tons.

The increase in production of E.A.C. has been accompanied by a noticeable improvement in the general standard of grading. This has been facilitated by the institution in each area of a grading inspectorate, monthly visits being made to all estates to examine quality before government purchase. This inspectorate will undoubtedly continue to improve the way of ensuring acceptable deliveries to spinners.

It may be said that the East African sisal industry is organized in that it is a government monopoly. This is not true. The Government simply controls the importation of machinery in Tanganyika and takes no share in the production of products. It is the industry itself, under the auspices of the Sisal Growers' Associations in Tanganyika and Kenya, which has achieved considerable progress in technique and has inaugurated a wide programme of research.

Agronomic research has been tackled at Nairobi in Tanganyika and at Thika in Kenya, where efforts are being made to improve the strains of plants with a view to growing shorter fibre. This will permit the spinning of finer yarns.

As far as possible, research in this field has been undertaken at Leeds University in which, unfortunately, it was disrupted by the war. It is probable that the industry will be able to derive from commercial sources a valuable independent source of supply. This, if successful, may have an important bearing on the industry. It is probable that it is economically possible to extract the pectin and other derivatives from the raw which will go to waste.

As to the future position of hard fibre supplies, this is governed by the steps taken to resuscitate the sisal industry in the Philippines and the sisal industry in the Netherlands East Indies since the Japanese evacuation.

During the war the Netherlands East Indies production of sisal was normally of the order of 100,000 tons. It has since been obtained from the Japanese islands, but it is perishes in this area two or three years after maturity. It is assumed that large areas have disappeared. No one can say whether any more than this will be planted and although the sisal is a perennial, some harvestable sucker crop will have to seven years may well have elapsed before the Japanese again obtainable in bulk.

Waste Paper as Binder

Drought has reduced this year's crop of henequen to 15%. Nevertheless, production of this fibre this year has increased in Africa. It is probable that the supply of henequen for some considerable time supplies will be again met. It is added to the war effort of the United Nations comes the demand from liberated Europe which has been deprived of a supply for six years. It may be said that a whole year's output would be needed to fill these empty warehouses. A large proportion of sisal production is used for binding in the countries deprived of fibre have had to resort to waste paper, but when sisal twine again becomes available, it will be a matter of course that control will continue during the war. The present Government contract with U.E.S. growers, which is to be extended for the next five years after the Japanese war, has had a beneficial effect on the allocation of supplies. It is probable that the Combined Raw Materials Board will continue to control the supply of henequen.

A recent development has been the introduction of the ray and straw baler. Already in quantity has been a success in the U.S.A. A large quantity of bales twine is being used to be consumed. It is a machine which is being used daily.

To sum up, under present conditions we would expect a natural annual increase in consumption of hard fibres of about 5%. The total production before the war was approximately 3,000,000 tons. This during six years might have expanded to over 6,000,000 tons. This figure likely to be reached by the end of the war is ready to use it? Upon a true answer to this question depends the rise and fall of price, once the market is decontrolled.

Manufacture of Sulphuric Acid

For the manufacture of sulphuric acid required in its chemical process, the Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., has a plant having about 2,500 tons of iron pyrites mined from Northern Rhodesia. By the end of the year a new plant which will be able to produce sulphuric acid in operation. It is probable that its acid will be produced from iron pyrites which ore.

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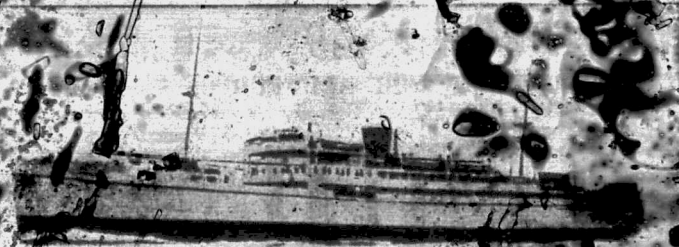
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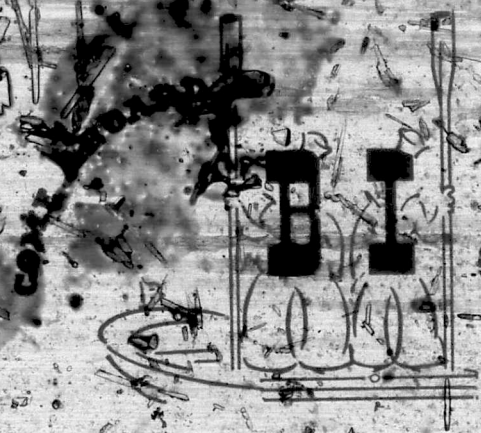
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

IRESSION AND ILL IN REFORMER ATTACK on white settlement in Kenya are often so sterile as not to need reply, but protest must be made when a responsible newspaper's journal of the irresponsible *Criticism*.

British Weekly prints an article which would be sheer battery to dismiss in such terms. The editorial lapse in this case is as regrettable as it is surprising. It is worse is it that, at a time when relations between African and European in East Africa were never better, and the missionaries and settler are more united than ever before in regard to African welfare, a publication of high repute should exercise its agency to totally inaccurate and untrue statements which must irritate the settlers, embarrass the missionary, and mislead ordinary readers in this country. The article headed "After Victory, What?" by Dr. Dean Taylor Dean is too long for quotation here. However, it is a sorry way to treat an unknown man who has recently had to do his utmost at the expense of showing that, though without firsthand knowledge of the subject, Dr. Taylor's African development has taken no trouble whatever to acquire accurate information. Dr. Dean was hardly not in the habit of acquiring knowledge of the facts to which he is alluding.

A glaring example of his imprudence is the inclusion of an extract from "a recent book on Kenya" the name of which, perhaps out of misplaced consideration for the author, is not disclosed. Amongst the things it says, "Debarred from Aspirations." Native is debarred from political advantages or even aspirations. It would be interesting to know how Dr. Dean could debar any people having aspirations. Hitler, Himmler, Goering, Goebbels, Mussolini, Franco and other ornaments of Fascism applied their considerable, concentrated, and simultaneous attentions to the problem without noticeable success. Apparently Kenya has not merely succeeded where these famous exemplars failed, but, with a shrewdness surpassing all the earlier achievements of the Colon, has resolved to keep its victory secret. This, in short, must be Kenya's secret weapon. Who knows whether it may not now be turned against European settlements undisciplined enough to harbour aspirations perhaps that prosper may appease. Dr. Dean, but, to turn from general to the particular, does he not know that not the subject of the *British Weekly* but that there is an African member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, and that there is an African member of the Legislative Councils in all the provinces with branches all over the

Dean substantiate one charge against the Government of Kenya of suppressing native political movements except when they have been definitely subversive? It is possible, but unlikely, that in confusing Kenya with Uganda, he may have been thinking of the recommendation in the report on the Uganda riots last January that a pamphlet entitled "Buganda Nafe" should be withdrawn; but in that connection it must be emphasized that this is the advice of the British Government of Uganda.

In his opening paragraph, Dr. Dean states that we have been piling up debts, and we should make stock of what we owe. We have made promises and formed resolutions and declared intentions towards those who have helped us through; and in a fairer view we must now honour the obligations we have incurred. A good deal of those who are still in our Colonies and Dependencies do not know their familiar surroundings and go on as if they knew not that the nation which they count themselves citizens might come through vicissitudes. And some of the sacrifices put in their debt in the passage with words recently spoken by the Philistine, the Governor of Kenya, the ablest and most experienced of African administrators. The members of the Kenya Council who submitted the memorandum which appear to have been only a little less irresponsible than the article under review, he replied: "A result of some of the things in the memorandum might think that this is a private war for us to finish by ourselves, which is in with the French in which we defeated them, and with us now with the Japanese. Some of you write to me you thought this, and as you, out of your goodness and courage, had come to help us. That sort of thing is foolishness. This is a war of every man who will not consent to be a slave and lose freedom. It is in the fullest sense your war and it is you who have received help."

The writer in this review in his newspaper has been honest with himself, shall I confess that the idea has been checked in the hands of the purpose of the inferior in the world was to be. Our Noble Secretary of State and drawers of money to the nobler race, on which our noble secretaries are the supreme example. However Dr. Dean may include the name of the first person named that can scarcely be the exact truth. He spends much of his time in training Natives to do unskilled work. On European farms he has seen the heavy work which is probably working

at one time, and the other supervising a centrifugal pump, an oil engine, and in the recent debate on the mobilization in the Kenya Legislative Council, the non-official members voted with one unanimity in spurring Government on to do more for the returning African soldier. They do not set themselves forth as "our noble selves," dominant and dominant, but as the spokesmen for Kenya as a whole, knowing that European and African must progress in harmony.

Dr. Dean seems to have made a plea for his material, for statements which were not true even when they were first made. How can we expect contentment when the Natives are disappointed and themselves disposed to resent the loss of their ancestral lands handed into reversion, which is no strain for their accommodation, which the soil will be the best and the farming poorer. It will be a tragedy to undo the evil and who are the ones who are at work in East Africa was assuredly dealt in such statements by a writer of the kind acquainted with the history, geology, or even the everyday life of the territories. Again an official statement may be brought to bear on the point: in the Legislative Council lately the Commissioner for Lands and Settlement argued that successful white settlement was an absolute necessity for the success of all cases in the Colony. He should be a better judge than this Dr. Dean—whose name we have never previously heard in connexion with East African affairs—as he quite truly points out, we shall have a greater appreciation and knowledge of the African as a result of the war. He has got the imagination to realize that appreciation is not a one-way affair, and that the African will likewise have a higher admiration for the European by reason of the leadership under which he has served. Can Dr. Dean not see hope for the future in that mutual understanding? Apparently, not, for he would scarcely think to undermine the good work that is already being done. After victory what? as the team. One good answer would be a more co-operative effort by all races for the improvement and good of East Africa, unhindered by discussions given by the writers of ignorant if well-meaning articles. Has this fact been heard of in the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, under which the British taxpayer is pledged to spend £20,000,000 in the next decade for the advancement of the British Empire? Can it be known nothing of what has been expected to realize that that £20,000,000 would relieve us slave of this fund for the good of the common weal.

East Africa's Plans for Released Soldiers

Training to be Given at Special Centres

THE EAST AFRICAN TERRITORIES are facing the task of absorbing the soldiers of European, Asian, and African origin into post-war life. Training schemes have been planned which make provision for the absorption of individual studies on the acquisition of new vocations and through them the East African soldier will have his first big chance of earning a full living for himself. The one of his own. There was no existing machinery on which to base them and the Government of the three territories has raised their difficulties. The needs of the comparatively few Europeans and Asians, for instance, for highly specialized instruction in a wide range of careers was the problem for Africans, to solve itself into the training of individual craftsmen and a smaller number of men in industry and commerce.

The African on the other hand has no experience in about to undertake vocational tasks which he has never before attempted, and his feet must be set on the proper path.

Europeans Returning to Civilian Life

The approach to the two issues has necessarily had to be very different. Facilities for the adult education of any race in East Africa are practically non-existent, and while the territories have had no alternative but to create them within finite limits, for the African, it is entirely beyond their resources to do so for the European and Asian - the ground is covered by a mass of men that can be drawn on for their instruction in the territories and to concentrate them outside the territories - except in the case of artisans, for whom it is intended to provide training at Centre A, the conditions of which are described later in the article.

The Kenya Government has issued a pamphlet setting out its proposals, and these have already been accepted in principle by the Tanganyika Government.

They provide for the financial assistance of these war-torn of suitably qualified men and women who wish to continue interrupted studies or training, and assistance with further training where necessary, who are to be absorbed into the civil life of the territories in vocational work which they have already been trained in the forces.

It is considered that the people most likely to be affected in this are those who went into the forces mainly from school and orders to discover their needs. The Director of Training wrote to each of them in the past, from lists supplied by schools in East Africa. On the results of this inquiry the training programme has been based.

The requests for instruction issued from accounts of commercial and dramatic life from the leading and beauty culture to the law, medicine and horticulture. It was clearly beyond the capacity of East Africa to cope with them, and arrangements will be made in suitable cases for students to receive their education in the United Kingdom, South Africa, or elsewhere.

There are adequate facilities, however, for training in the subject most in demand - agriculture. Schemes have been worked out for the instruction of East African agricultural school, Nairobi, and for the establishment of a school for the Kenya and Tanganyika Governments to establish at Morogoro.

Other facilities for training in agriculture and horticulture were most popular while the war was in progress, and the Government of the Ministry of Information

is giving people a chance of the opportunity of obtaining a university degree with a view to entering the Colonial Service. Each application for assistance will be considered individually, and financial aid may be given for courses of study as long as five years or as short as three months.

For those who do not need further training but who need employment the Civil Reabsorption Boards in Kenya and its equivalent in other territories are undertaking the function of an employment bureau. At the end of last year the Board circularized employers and returned made indicate existing openings for Europeans, Asians, and 500 skilled and unskilled workers.

Reabsorption of Discharged Artisans

The reabsorption of the African *artisan* has necessitated a high degree of training. The European *artisan* in the territories in most cases found himself in a position to find a job in one of the many openings for or factory he had in existing openings.

The African on the other hand, is not to be so new to the land: he is about to compete, for the first time on any large scale, in the labour market of skilled trades and the openings themselves have to be created. He needs guidance and advice - in some instances he will also need persuasion to accept further training which will help to prepare him for his new civilian work, or perhaps a persuasion to return to the land.

The training plan has its foundation in the many thousands of *artisans* who have been instructed in various trades by the Army during the war. It is hoped to fit them to take a useful part as civilian *artisans* in the many development schemes which are visualized in East Africa after the war; to prepare them for employment in workshops, on farms, and to enable them to set themselves up as village craftsmen and traders. Further training will be available for clerks, teachers, and welfare workers.

Re-Training for Civilian Purposes

It is recognized by the Director of Training that the instruction these men received in the Army was directed to the end of quick results, and that from the civilian employer's point of view it lacked thoroughness and breadth. A vast number of men had to be trained in the shortest possible time to serve a rapidly expanding organization.

Thus most artisans found themselves on repetition work. A man probably spent his whole time working on a machine or handling in a factory on an entire day, and he was not being trained in any other way. In East Africa there is little scope for repetition work. Employees must be capable of all-round work in their trade.

These shortcomings are unavoidable. Yet all the basic instruction cannot be allowed to run to waste. The needs of East Africa in industrial development, the

This issue completes the twenty-first annual volume of East Africa and MalDEN

obligation which is owed to the African community, to demand that it be capitalized.

That is what the training plan aims to do. It is designed specifically to adapt this knowledge gained in the Army to civilian needs.

Instruction will be given at four types of training centres.

Centre A, open to Class VII and VIII, will serve all East African territories, and is intended to be capable of fittingly skilled machine work... The centre will be staffed by European and African instructors and will pass on their tests at the end of the course...

Centres B, C and D

The estimated cost of adapting the war shops to 47,000 and the total expenditure is estimated at 10 million. These figures are based on premises, buildings, including living quarters, for 450 trainees who would be paid on outwards of 1s a day as an incentive to undergo the further training and a source of saving for the purchase of tools before leaving the centre.

The other three types of centres to be established on a territorial basis will vary in size but not in principle. Centres A and B will be established in the territories before seeking complete independence... men of setting up their own businesses... general education and instruction to classes... and welfare work and will include courses...

The D Centres are designed to offset some types of some disabilities they will be provided in the territories, while in others they will combine training with education... available for local employment... and centres where would be employers and employees... These centres are likely to be established in areas in which mining and other development plans are scheduled and in which they can take part.

Centres A, B and C will be released from the territories are interested in the promotion of Civil Dispersals Centres and, where applicable, the advantages of these training schemes will be brought to their notice... Disabled askari will be dovetailed into the training plan after preliminary rehabilitation at the convalescent camp at N. C. General Hospital. Another venture on parallel lines is a school for the blind which is being built by the Government... which has been grown out of the Salvation Army school... which has been operating in N. C. for the past three years. It will have residential and training accommodation for 100 Africans from all territories and vacancies will be available for all war-blinded askari who wish to take use of it.

Although these training centres are being established for the immediate needs of ex-askari, it is realized that as the flow of releases diminishes they will accept young civilians as trainees, and will ultimately provide permanent and invaluable part in maintaining the supply of generations of skilled artisans to the East African territories.

Release Dates for Askari

Two Months' Service Groups

A STATEMENT issued by H. C. East Africa Command on the introduction of a release scheme for East African askari gives the following facts:

Priority for release will be given to men of long service. This does not apply to regular soldiers enlisted before September 3, 1939, whose colour service or service in re-engagement is required, nor to men who are deferred operationally until 1946, for a specific period on the grounds that their retention is a military necessity. The numbers in the latter category will at all times be kept to the minimum.

Askari who wish to remain in the army and those who remain with service to complete and those retained compulsorily as deferred operational vital will be permitted to do so for one year or two years beyond their normal date of release or until general demobilization, whichever services first requires. Those deferred operationally vital must do so for one year or until general demobilization, whichever expires first, when their D.O.V. expires. In the latter case their release will be deferred until the date of demobilization.

to make a decision on their behalf to enlist on a regular engagement of three years with the colours and six years on the reserve. Details of the terms to be offered will be published shortly.

Officers and sergeants in the East African units will offer the same conditions as African serving in East Africa Command.

All Africans have been offered in groups through each group retreating from the theatre a certain number of two months' leave for pre-war soldiers and those who enlisted on a regular basis in 1939, and No. 2 those who enlisted during the war in December 1941 and on.

This grouping has been based on the principle of service in the theatre. It is intended to give Africans on a certain scale of service the same time as those considered for release in other services, and to dictate other wise.

It is the intention to release African askari to 3, 6 or 12 months' leave for deferred operational vital, those qualifying on the basis of service in the theatre.

African Troops Being Released

Mr. H. E. Smith, Minister of Mines and Northern Rhodesia, who has been visiting the U.N.R.R.A. headquarters in London, wrote recently:

...askari who have served in the theatre and who leave their service after having been abroad for nearly six years with honours and decorations. Yet they remain cheerful and conscientious, although undoubtedly their one desire is for an early end of the war so that they can get home again for good. The desire of all soldiers in all wars. Apart from the Africans, naturally patient and happy-go-lucky temperaments, one of the main reasons for their continuing high morale is that in training and recreation they receive what is not in the field, both are of a high standard, and many forms of training are to the African almost a form of recreation. In the Bemba vernacular the soldier talks about enjoying a parade 'not as a joke' it is his normal equivalent in his own tongue of the English 'going on parade'. Nigerian jerks and training games such as basket ball he tries to like a duck to water, and most likely during the night of a night askari in an immense desire to learn and take lessons. English lessons and other educational classes, course in map-reading and signalling with real interests.

Night Flying Discontinued

In consequence of several crashes of South African Air Force aircraft in East Africa when night flying troops from Egypt to the north, General Smuts has issued instructions that all ranks should be given the option of choosing whether to return home by air or by sea. Night flying between Cairo and Khartoum has been discontinued.

The members of the Southern Rhodesian bomber and fighter squadrons of the Royal Air Force, Nos. 44 and No. 200 respectively, are assembled in Blackpool, awaiting repatriation to the Colony. About 65 Rhodesian prisoners of war, nearly all of them from the R.A.F., are also in the Blackpool district. Probably they will all sail together for Rhodesia.

Approximately 1,000 German and 3,000 Italian planes interned in Southern Rhodesia.

A U.N.R.R.A. mission headed by Major Francis Sayer, diplomatic adviser of the organization, is shortly to visit the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

The amount contributed to war funds by the public of Uanshya, Northern Rhodesia, has exceeded £92,500.

A Victory Cavalcade fund in Broken Hill has raised £1,000.

Southern Rhodesian Minister for Defence has lent the Rhodesia Tobacco Association Cigarette and Tobacco fund, has supplied 47,084,400 cigarettes to Rhodesian Servicemen. The Government has been made partly by the tobacco industry. The tobacco grower...

purpose of the drive. It is recommended that the Govern-

The territory possess, in addition to the limited South-

Colonel G. Stewart, Com. Brown, and seven

One director of the Stewart has expressed his

from the two mills and three distilleries. (Africa)

A few witnesses suggested, sometimes humorously, the

These figures in relation to the European population would

In Elizabethville a local brewery is doing good business

Mr. Gordon James' Proposals

Mr. C. Gordon James has submitted a very interesting

A gentleman in Northern Rhodesia has notified the Govern-

A secondary industry would be largely developed to treat

It is suggested that the Government should consider the

It is suggested that the Government should consider the

It is recommended that the Government should invite muni-

Summary of Policy Recommended

The main elements of the policy recommended may

(a) In general the Government should regard as

(b) The Government should assist industry with in-

(c) In special circumstances should the

(d) The tariff protection should not be removed

(e) Special tariff protection should, however, be

(f) The principle of the entry of raw materials for

(g) The Government should appoint an advisory

(h) The Government should take steps to interest

Development of the Colonies

The only reference to the British Colonial Empire in

Minister Secretaries

The Hon. G. H. Hall, M.P., Secretary of State

Lieut. Colonel Marshall Clark

Lieut. Colonel M. Marshall Clark, O.B.E., B.Sc.,

Good Gifts from S. Rhodesia

The Minister of Food has replied to the Prime Minister

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Citizen Service for Kenya

A Call to European Residents

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—During the last year or so I have taken time out of my active reserves to visit Kenya in each of which I have spent a considerable time, walked over a good deal of the ground, and held conversations and exchanges of views with members of the Administration, and with the people.

As a European settler, I have a number of values to me as a citizen of Kenya and a farmer, and has brought home to me as never before how ill-served are the majority of us who live and work outside the small area in which we live and work.

The remark applies, I believe, with equal force to settlers and officials. The reason for this state of affairs is the busyness of doing a full job and earning our living, and allowing us a little time to study the other fellow's job.

Most people think the state that under present conditions is regrettable, but to a large extent inevitable. Is this so? Or is it ESSENTIAL to the future well-being of the country and of each one of us that we should change this state of affairs?

Is it agreed that the well-being and advancement of Kenya is the first concern of every true citizen? (I take for granted the few who come to this country to make a living and clear out.) Most of them have been clear up and clear out, and the remainder will follow. Of the rest, the vast majority are interested and anxious that there can be no permanent property for the individual unless the country is prosperous.

Assuming, then, that we are of one mind regarding our main object, the first question answers itself with a very little thought. The future well-being of Kenya depends primarily on the proper use and care of the land. This is realized by practically every European settler and is being noted upon by a very large number of the African population. It is also realized by those directly responsible for the native lands. In some reserves really splendid work is being done; in others, as far as one can see, next to nothing. Even in the former cases the lament is always the same—progress is too slow; shortage of staff; lack of real enthusiasm among a large number of the African population; this arising from lack of education of the right sort and the natural *laissez faire* attitude and dislike of hard work.

Now, supposing that the White farmers ALL put our backs into really sound farming and development of our White Highlands to the limit of our ability and our available cash. Will this alone ensure Kenya's prosperity and consequently our own? I am convinced that it will not. We must indeed set up before our own eyes a high order, and we must set the same time limit that the rest of the world is setting, from the foundations upward, to our progress. It may be argued that we have our part of the building allotted to us and must trust those in charge to do the best of it to do their job as well as we can. But all concerned in the building must surely have some knowledge of the working parts and the nature of the materials as well as possessing a similar picture of the whole picture in its final state. It is perhaps in building that we are most likely to find a number of first-class jobs, playing a high class, do not take first-class jobs, but in other branches of business and in other work of which knowledge is necessary, and between branches of each service, the function of each other.

future of Kenya. I don't know how far the African Government is going to go in this matter. I do not believe that our objectives are achieved by demands for the government or any sort of government service, however constructive or well-intentioned, on the part of the public—any more than the war could be won by talk, even by Winston Churchill's famous speeches. Action, inevitably involving sacrifice, is the only answer.

This brings me to what I believe to be a practical scheme of national service. My idea is that every one of us who has the courage to do so, and who is prepared to give so much time every year to public service in the capacity for which he is best qualified, will not be possible for all; a man who has a single hand on his plow or in his business, and who will probably not be able to leave it. But a very large number of people would be able to do so. They would, of course, need, spare every other spare minute yearly from their own work, for such service.

I visualize a big reserve force of men and women, to the Administration at any time for any job connected with the land, such as soil conservation, work in the reserves, dam building, water planning, animal management, locust control, forestry, etc., etc.

Such volunteers would have to be paid a reasonable salary for the time they are employed. Even so, it would entail a great deal of inconvenience and hard work, but I am more and more convinced that not only is it absolutely necessary that we should give more than half of our time to the land we are making our home, but that in the main, a new lot of enlightened self-interest and sacrifice would be of great value to the country.

I have outlined the general idea to various people in Government service, and have been very favourably received. I know from my own experience that they want all the help they can get, and many of them are tackling tremendous tasks with little or no assistance. The sight of what they have accomplished cannot fail to arouse the desire to help, just as in certain other places the apparent absence of any effort to arrest the conversion of fertile lands to desert makes one realize that it is up to those of us who really care to do something.

If such a scheme were adopted, it would be the most unanswerable argument to convince the doubters and cranks at home of the usefulness and sincerity of the settler community in Kenya.

Am I expecting too much? I realize that I am in the fortunate position of having had a good deal of evidence of what is going on, and what is needed, more than any number of speeches—but I am at least as selfish as the next person in my desire to get back home to my farm, and to stay there, to stay and farm my bit of land. In spite of which I am prepared to do up to six months a year of such work as I can do on work in the reserves, and I believe that we cannot raise a "post-war" movement for such a cause, especially now that the war has shown how many of us can be spared for our own country, and how much it is needed.

The crux of the matter lies in convincing those of us who are not yet convinced, and who would say to me, "I have no time to do it, I am too busy," that it is not only a few days, or a few weeks, or a few months, but a few years, that we must give to the country. I am not sure that I am not a little bit of a fanatic, but I am convinced that this is the only way to save Kenya.

DAVID FRANK

Spread of Fly in Kenya

Reply to Proposal for Game Destruction

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—You have reported Mr. R. H. Hume, Director of Veterinary Services in Kenya, as stating that 500 square miles of grazing are lost annually in this country on account of the spread of the tsetse fly, and as recommending the systematic extermination of game as a control measure. It may not be known to you that Mr. Hume is responsible for the tsetse fly problem in connexion with stock in Kenya, but since you have called his attention to the fact that he has not done this, your growing concern to the stocklands of the Colony should be the subject of an open enquiry as to the efforts made under his direction to stop the encroachment of fly.

If he had given any indication that he had tried to eliminate fly before making his recommendation to wipe out the game, the proposal might have been under-considered. I am an admirer of the success of his department in matters of veterinary research, of which he is an acknowledged authority, and I should have expected him to mention that he had at least tried one or two of the successful methods now employed in Tanganyika Territory for the control and eventual elimination of fly.

Should he attempt to eliminate fly by eliminating game, he will find that the fly will go farther afield and feed on the cattle to a much greater extent than hitherto because there will be no game on which to feed. He will therefore have to control the movements of Masai herds, and restrict them and remove them from a very great area whilst he tries to eliminate the game. I do not envy him the attempt.

His sweeping recommendation is to be condemned for want of forethought, and doubtless considering that he must bear the official responsibility for the rapid and appalling spread of fly—not only in Masailand but up from the coast to the Highlands. Yet remedies have been found and proved in the adjoining Territory.

Kenya Colony

ANTI-GAME PRO-GAME

The writer of this letter has had much personal experience of tsetse work. On another page he reports the details of game destruction in Southern Rhodesia last year.—E.A. & R.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

The decision which you made a few years ago to send the streets of your town to cover the British territories from the Sudan to Southern Rhodesia was a very justified vision, and the policy which you have brought to bear on all those territories has been productive of nothing but good.

Matters of Moment

The Matters of Moment in East Africa and Rhodesia are invariably good. Indeed, I know of no other periods which can be compared with it for the way it puts the high lights, both good and bad, not only of East Africa and Rhodesian affairs in the narrow sense, but of world politics as they affect East and Central Africa generally. The points are always put clearly, you give definite facts in support of your statements, you criticise directly and constructively, but you do not allow your feelings to get the control of your common sense. There seem to be no outstanding points in the character of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

Twenty Years Ago

From our issue of August 1933

The percentage of European motor cars imported into East Africa today is only 10 per cent. The fault lies chiefly with English motorists of doubtful business.

If the employment of African children were desirable, the Government's Commission should permit their young scholars to study in the schools of the cotton and kapok harvests as they do in the States of the West Indies.

There are settlers in Kenya who are steadily getting richer, but who, among other things, can not afford to live in a house with a door and windows, and a roof.

A Little Learning

The *Nyasaland Times* has published the following application received by a doctor in Beira from an African in Nyasaland. The capitals and punctuation are as in the original.

SIR.—I have the honour beg to inform you that, having heard of the appointment of a situation vacant for a Hospital Assistant in your medical department, I beg, however, to apply for the position.

Hospital Assistant, a degree, awarded by British Government to highly qualified Africans in Nyasaland in the great science of Medicine and Surgery as well as all subjects embraced to it. viz. Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Bacteriology, Hygiene, Sanitation, Hospital Administration, MATERIA MEDICAL, MINOR SURGERY, OBSTETRICS, LOGICAL Gynaecology, LAWYERS, ANAESTHETICS AND MIDWIFERY.

I honestly beg to state that I passed successfully in all examinations and awarded by the Government through the Director of Medical Services with a Diploma certifying me of the medical knowledge as mentioned above.

With regard to general school Education, I have the honour beg to state that I completed first to the Code of education in Nyasaland, gained first place in my final examinations and awarded First Class certificate with distinction.

I am 25 years old, married, having a family of three children, sports, awarded by Government special sports certificate.

I am at present finishing with a certain company where I am taking charge of a hospital, plus other duties in the Surgical Departments, Pathological Laboratory, inclusive. Simply because, I am underpaid. As my present standard hardly permits me to earn less than £15 per month with good possessions.

I shall, therefore, Sir, esteem it a great favour and obliged, if my application shall meet with your favourable consideration and reply, stating how much you may decide to commence in per month, with promises and regulations should be.

The doctor's reply, says our contemporary, was as follows:

Dear Sir.—I thank you for your application, but regret that there is no suitable appointment for you, as the post of Director of Medical Services is a well filled and the hospital is not yet opened.

It is almost incredible that a diploma of any kind should have been granted to a man of such elementary education. The fact provides food for thought.

White Man's Country

The current issue of the journal of the Fabian Colonial Bureau with regard to Kenya: "Why not our White Dominion's capacity for absorbing immigrants, and why not our own low birthrate must encourage still more Europeans to settle in the midst of an unwilling African population in a land which is not, after all, a white man's country." British Government have for 40 years held the spin in that Kenya a white man's country, and tens of thousands of Britons who have elected to live in the Colony have elected their home. But the Fabian Colonial Bureau seeks to deny Kenya that praise.

The London Office

The current monthly report of the Kenya Association has: "It is not generally realized what a very fine piece of work has been done by H. M. Eastern Africa Department Office in London on behalf of Kenya during the war years. Mr. and Mrs. Khapma have been working there under the most difficult and trying conditions. Our London Office kept open in Trafalgar Square the whole time. On only one afternoon was it closed on police instructions, while a delayed bus was being excavated from the back of the office. This is a fine record which Kenya may well be proud of."

Letter from Somaliland Taken Five Years

A letter addressed to this journal by the Government of Somaliland at Harardisa, British Somaliland, has just been received. The envelope was marked "delivered in London during German occupation."

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA



And now

the rising sun. Available for the first time in the
Land of the setting Sun. Now, and nearer to you, available for the first time in
Japan. The V8, the 1000 cc, the 1000 cc, the 1000 cc. The Ford Motor Company Limited are
and that so many of our vehicles are being sold to our
customers for the first time.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED

PERSONALIA

A son was born in Mossi on August 12 to the wife of Mr. Hugh F. Elliott.

Mr. S. W. ... Deputy Financial Secretary in the Sudan, has returned from leave.

Mr. A. ... of Dar es Salaam, will shortly leave London by air for Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. J. B. ... of the Sudan Information Department, has returned from leave to England.

Mr. H. Franklin, Information Officer in Northern Rhodesia, has arrived in this country by air.

Mr. P. A. Johnson, of the Nairobi staff of British Overseas Airways Corporation, has arrived in London.

Mrs. Olga Watkins, the only woman member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, has arrived in London.

Mr. ... has been born in Northampton to the wife of Captain F. G. J. Hall, now serving in East Africa.

Mr. Robert ... the Belgian Colonial Minister, arrived in Brussels by air last week from the Belgian Congo.

Mr. ... Bagshaw, Director of Evacuee Camps, has returned from Northern Rhodesia from leave.

Mr. ... Knight, Deputy Chairman of Messrs. ... Co. (Middle East), Ltd., has been visiting the Sudan.

Mr. Anthony ... and Mrs. Gladys ... both of Salisbury, have been married in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. W. Filmer, of ... and Miss Lillian ... have been married in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. ... and Mrs. Pauline ... were married in ... of Yorkshire, last week.

Dr. N. L. Corkhill has been appointed Assistant Director of Public Health in the Sudan Medical Service, in succession to Dr. A. J. Lorenzen.

Mr. ... of Blackwell's ... and Miss Olive H. Cranswick, of ... Kenya, were married at Lickey, Worcs., last week.

Major ... of Nyasaland, and Miss Joan ... of Northern Rhodesia, have announced their engagement.

Major E. W. Lee, who had been serving as Senior Civil Affairs Officer in Massawa, Eritrea, has re-joined the Education Department of the Sudan.

The Rt. Hon. L. ... received an audience by the King on Monday afternoon, and invested with the insignia of a Companion of Honour.

Mr. F. Douglas Scott, of Alexandria, has been elected Governor of the 32nd District of the Rotary International. This district includes the Sudan.

Commander Philip Baker, O.B.E., R.N. (Retd.), has been appointed public relations officer to the British Export Trade Research Organization.

Mr. ... of the Sudan Defence Force, and Mrs. ... have been married in Cairo.

Captain ... Miles, commandant of police in the Blue Nile Province, has been appointed ... Commissioner of Police and Prisons designate in the Sudan.

Ronald Ian Cox, a pupil of the Prince of Wales School, Nairobi, has been honourably mentioned in the Royal Air Force for his entry in a ... competition.

Mr. ... has been reappointed ... member of the Legislative Council of ... Territory for a further period, which will ...

The King last week approved ... honour, of ... be conferred upon ... Soskice, ... his appointment to be ... General. He ... East Africa during the war.

Messrs. ... E. ... W. ... Page ... keep ... the ... members of the ... Council of ... Territory during the absence of Messrs. R. ... and ... Lamb respectively.

Mr. H. J. ... of the ... Office of the ... Office of ... Territory, ... Ceylon, East Africa, and ... Rhodesia, principally to consult with the Government on ... problems.

Lord ... head of Messrs. ... and Co., the ... and Mrs. Joan Knox, former Chief Controller of the A.T.S., have been married. Mrs. Knox ... East Africa on ... duty during the war.

Lord ... Lord ... by the King last Thursday upon relinquishing his appointment as ... Resident in the Middle East. Sir ... the ... to the ...

Mr. R. J. ... in Northern Rhodesia, ... as Director of African Education. This promotion was exclusively foreshadowed by EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA some months ago.

Capt. ... and Miss ... daughter of the ... Ferguson and of Mrs. Russell Ferguson, of Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, were married in ... last Saturday.

Mr. ... Governor of Tanganyika Territory, was due back at Dar es Salaam at the end of last week from a tour of parts of the Southern ... including Utete, Kiwa, Mikindani, ... and Liwale.

Mr. ... and Second ... daughter of Mr. Gilbert Alexander, former Judge of the High Court of Tanganyika Territory, and Mrs. Alexander, were married last week.

Capt. ... Thavenot, The ... son of Mr. A. F. N. Thavenot, of ... Ababa, and Miss Diana ... daughter of Colonel Hugh Nichol, and Mrs. Nichol, of ... were married in London last week.

Dr. ... Wilkin, of Dar es Salaam, E. A. ... Mr. ... of Thomson's Falls, Mr. ... Walsh, of ... Mr. C. A. A. Manning, of ... G. ... of Ruiru, Mr. ... Hartman, of ... and Mr. ... Christy, of ... have arrived in this country.

The engagements announced between Flight Lieut. Dennis ... R.A.F. ... of Lieut. Colonel ... and Mrs. ... of ... daughter of the late Claude ... and of Mrs. Mitchell, of Little ... Row, near Reading, Berkshire.

In order to ... the gift of ... by a party of Rhodesian and South African scientists has been ... Portuguese East Africa. The Rhodesian ... consists of Mr. G. ... Chief Entomologist, ... Director of Veterinary Research, ... J. Kelly-Edwards, Conservator of Forests, and Mr. K. E. ... Government Ecologist.

Mr. Alfred Vincent, leader of ... Members of the ... Council of Kenya, left ... for the United States, from which he expects to return by air about three weeks hence. Owing to the ... of affairs, he is unlikely to spend more than a week or so in London on his ...

Development and Welfare

Colonel Penn's Broadcast to East Africa

LIEUT. COLONEL PETER PENN, formerly of Tanganyika Territory, said in the course of a broadcast talk to East Africa last Sunday...

The speaker considered the expenditure per head under the present Government...

Tanganyika asks for £1,000,000 or £2 per head at the same rate as Nigeria...

Although this may not be the best way... to compare the schemes... Kenya has repeated schemes for £18,000,000...

When regarding these separate schemes as one whole, one points springs to the mind...

Business Good to People

It would seem sound that when the Colonial Office put forward its case for the £10,000,000...

We must not allow sentiment to intrude so deeply into what are trying to do. Colonial development and welfare are not either good business or bad business...

The second measure in all Colonial development and welfare plans must be to defeat famine. The second measure to improve the agriculture so that the people are well fed...

Storage of Maize in Tropics

Only the other day a high Colonial official said that there was a lot of those folk about the storage of maize...

The Development and Welfare Act as a business proposition requires to be far away from the contemplation of the Government...

In other words, the Colonial Office must be maintained in itself capable of being a business concern...

Colonial Office is first organized to administer justice and government in the colonies...

What an opportunity now presented itself for the new Government to reform the Colonial Office...

Such an organization would mean to do more for the welfare of the people...

For one time there has been a deep appreciation of the situation in the Colonies...

The new Under-Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Cresswell Jones, said recently when addressing the Royal Empire and Royal African Societies...

The New Era

It will may be that the African stands at the threshold of a new era. It will may be that the new men at the Colonial Office will show us some of the Wavell touch...

Protest of Kenya Indians

The East African Indian National Congress recently cabled to the Colonial Office, the Government of India and a number of other destinations...

East African Indian National Congress considered the proposals for repatriation Kenya administration. Found them largely unacceptable. Unopposed organization...

Congress regrets finding Government ready with proposals for settlement plans without any regard to the Indian and settlement plans...

Congress was considerably disappointed that common trouble was not shared by assisted settlement...

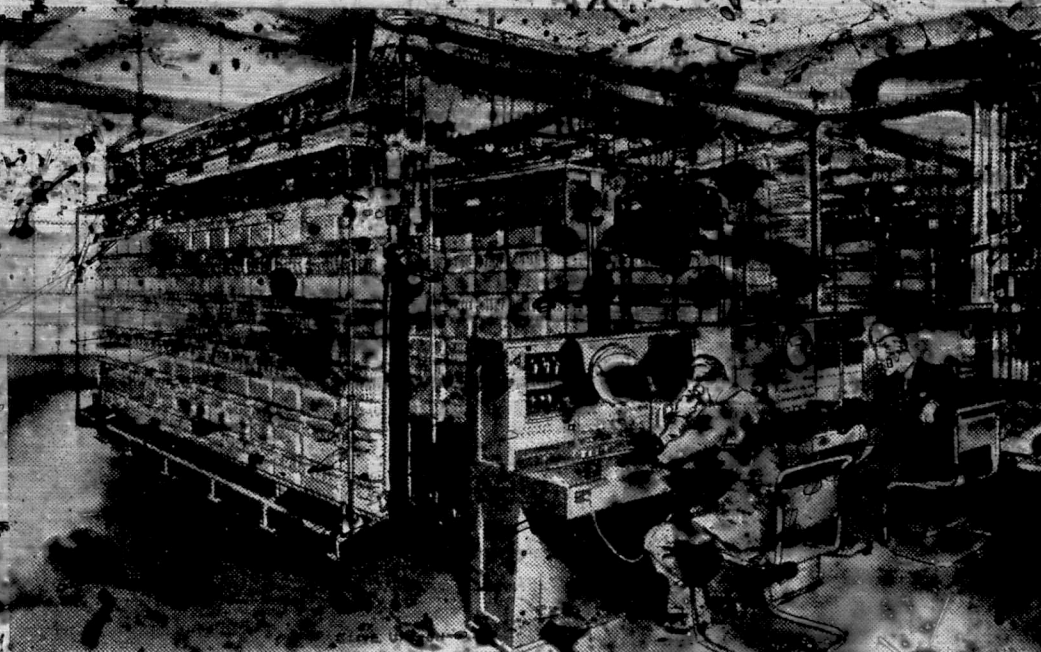
Meantime the proposals of the Government have been adopted by the Legislature.

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Uganda's Labour Shortages

of Food Shortages

THE INTENSIFICATION OF PRODUCTION IN UGANDA is dependent on the influx of labour, chiefly from Ruanda-Urundi, which has been the main source of labour since the first world war. In the past, the flow of labour into Uganda was seasonal, but in the last few years it has become more or less permanent. This is due to the fact that the number of labourers entering Uganda from the south and west has increased in the same proportion. These were considerable numbers, especially in 1942, when the figures were 1,200 and 1,500 respectively.

The report states that the demand for labour is increasing steadily, and that the supply is becoming more and more inadequate. This is due to the fact that the number of labourers entering Uganda from the south and west has increased in the same proportion. These were considerable numbers, especially in 1942, when the figures were 1,200 and 1,500 respectively.

stored in their surplus and the more serious the recurrence of famine conditions. It was not until towards the end of August that the flow of labour into Uganda became more or less normal, though even so a large number of labourers were observed to be accompanying the workers.

The attitude of the African general labourer towards work was the cause of a great deal of dissatisfaction and disillusionment amongst employers. It has been more evident than ever that a great proportion of the African community seeks work to avoid the risk of responsibility or sense of duty towards its obligations to the community. The average African is unenterprising but with a strong will to be employed.

The war situation and its repercussions have had a profound effect on the Uganda resident population in consequence of which the population is being compelled to live and without any particular regard to the fact that money is the only thing that matters. The employer is offering increased attractions by raising the standard of employment to a much higher level than at present obtains.

The housing of labour is a general unsatisfactory feature of the situation. Improvements, particularly with the larger employing concerns, have not been lacking and some progress has been achieved. The provision of proper housing and other facilities for employees was still regarded in some quarters as the last item of capital expenditure to be undertaken. The extent and standard of such facilities being dependent on the ability of any particular enterprise to meet the cost after all other charges have been met. The implication is that where enterprises can pay at the expense of only human material, then the position should be accepted.

It is satisfactory to be able to state that one of the larger enterprises containing a developed great interest in the problem of feeding and housing labour and effected considerable improvements in providing labour lines of a more satisfactory and suitable type together with kitchen arrangements for communal cooking and feeding, thus setting an example which others might well follow. There was, however, a clear indication that general improvements towards accepted minimum standards can only be achieved by the enforcement of regulations designed to cover all requirements.

The provision of rations in one form or another to contact labour and also to casual labour became more widespread, but they seldom consisted of more than an issue of maize meal, beans and groundnuts in varying quantities, and therefore neither adequate nor balanced. The food shortage which occurred in the early part of the year and the latter part of 1944 tend to compel employers to provide their labour with food both to attract men to work and because food could not be purchased locally.

The practice of giving labour an allowance or an increased wage rate in lieu of rations resulted, as regards immigrant labour from Ruanda-Urundi particularly, in the worker endeavouring to save the extra money instead of spending it on food, and so underfeeding himself.

The first of the new series of Government labour camps along the routes taken by immigrant labour was under construction during the year, at Mengo, near the Kakumbe bridge on the Uganda-Ruanda border, and was almost completed at the close. It is built in permanent materials except for the roof, which is of papyrus and experimental design, consisting of semi-open shelters with fire-places, together with central administrative block, dispensary, disinfection arrangements, ablution sheds, kitchens, latrines, and piped water supply.

The main difficulty has been to provide tick-proof buildings, the first station of spruce on the immigrant routes having now passed the Nile and reached the Busoga district of the Eastern Province. In consequence, it has been found necessary to slow up construction of the camps while experience is being gained towards even some ancient means of dealing with the menace. While the Ruanda-Urundi immigrant is becoming more accustomed to contact with the non-African he is still apprehensive of the effect of restriction or regulation and only with persistence and persuasion will it be possible to get him to the labour camps and submit to having his clothes disinfected.

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Tobacco in N. Rhodesia

Continues in Fort Jameson District

THERE ARE NOW 23 TOBACCO GROWERS, 71 of them Europeans, in the Fort Jameson area of North Eastern Rhodesia, and the total crop of tobacco is estimated at 2,500,000 lb. of air-dried Virginia leaf. The average yield per acre is about 3,000 lb. per year, but the grower can just make a living at a higher yield in good conditions, and it is believed there has been a fourfold margin of profit.

There is said to be room for about another 80 European growers, but the margins in their numbers are to be gradual. Preferably at the rate of five to 10 annually, and are hoped by such means to increase production to 5,000,000 lb. a year. Five men from the Government think that the best way is to forsake growing for tobacco growers.

The area planted in tobacco in the states is about 100,000 acres. The Government and some 20 Africans can handle. A good yield is about 5,000 lb. or less per acre.

A communiqué issued by the Information Office of Northern Rhodesia says that the tobacco industry in Northern Rhodesia has had a long and interesting career. It was one of the first crops of North-Eastern Rhodesia in the days of the British South Africa Company's rule. Cash breeding for the Southern Rhodesia was then the chief industry.

After the first war it was a centre of tobacco growing and an export boom year of 1925-26 it had a district population of nearly 100,000. In 1928-29 the price of tobacco was high and prices were low. In 1928-29 the tobacco harvest in the district was nearly 4,000,000 lb., with many planters not in full production. But the price of tobacco was a good deal lower than was expected, and much tobacco was sold for less than the cost of export. In those days tobacco smoking was popular throughout the region and one by one the planters gave up the struggle. The Copperbelt, which was the region kept many of them in the country, and it was in this region to their Fort Jameson land while they looked for a living in the Copperbelt.

The population is now down to about 20,000, and industry was saved by the system of growing tobacco that was first instituted in 1937. Since then the world markets were becoming organized. In 1950 the Government passed an ordinance making the tobacco compulsory for all Fort Jameson tobacco.

The new customs agreement with the Union and Southern Rhodesia whereby a European imports 100,000 lb. of tobacco free of duty from Northern Rhodesia, or 100,000 lb. at the moment 350,000 lb. is allotted to the tobacco growers of all allows Southern Rhodesia to import a certain amount of duty-free tobacco. In the case of cigarettes, the tobacco is sold back to this region. In this latter region in the region of 2,500,000 lb. of tobacco is produced. The quota tobacco is sold for more than the balance of the region, and in 1950 some quota tobacco.

price of 73d per lb. The growers do not expect to stay up to that extent, as the tobacco price in the years of greater benefit to the industry that violent conditions in 1948, 1949, and 1950, by which they already held the price in the region of 60d per lb. average price of 15.0d per lb. in 1941 and 1942, and open market price of 10.0d in 1944. This year the tobacco market has fallen to the margin of profit of 40d per lb. The growers are organised into four societies. The North-Eastern Rhodesia Agricultural and Commercial Association was founded in 1934 and is the largest of its kind in the country. It is now organising the tobacco growers to form the tobacco growers' board, the body dealing with international tobacco affairs, and the Government of this country, called the Financial Association, which has a levy of 10 per cent of tobacco crop is payable on the crop, and the Marketing Board, which is a body of growers. The Marketing Board has loans to planters who wish to expand or improve their crops, and an application to increase the levy is proposed so that the fund can be brought up to the statutory limit of 10,000.

The Marketing Board has a number of members who are now and have been. They are mostly farmers who have been in the tobacco industry for many years, and it is a good thing to have them in the industry, as they are the men who have the experience and the knowledge of the industry. There is no scope for the men who want to get out of the industry. They want more settlers who are the farmers, who would be content with a quiet life, and who would like to make Northern Rhodesia their home. There must be a high rate of return from the war.

The Marketing Board has a number of members who are now and have been. They are mostly farmers who have been in the tobacco industry for many years, and it is a good thing to have them in the industry, as they are the men who have the experience and the knowledge of the industry. There is no scope for the men who want to get out of the industry. They want more settlers who are the farmers, who would be content with a quiet life, and who would like to make Northern Rhodesia their home. There must be a high rate of return from the war.

Game v. Tsetse Fly

A return supplied to the Southern Rhodesian Parliament shows the number of animals slaughtered in that Colony last year in connection with operations against the tsetse fly. The total of game shot numbered 7,200. Among the victims were 6,500 quaker, 3,450 black, 3,291 kudu, 2,947 wattbos, 4,250 blesbok, 1,794 baboons, 1,612 impala, 1,333 khipchak, 1,160 same antelope, 668 reedbuck, 572 reedbuck, 435 bush pig, 423 zebra, 413 buffalo, 415 kudu, 301 giraffe, 251 kudu antelope, 101 hare, 100 antelope, 47 suni, 20 leopard, 13 lion, 11 leopard, four topi, three lions, three kudu, one giraffe, and one kudu.

Aircraft for Empire Trunk Routes

The new Podo II, powered with four Merlin engines, which is to be used for the Empire trunk routes, is expected to become available from the early part of next year onwards. The aircraft will cruise at 270 miles per hour, have a range of 2,000 miles, and will be able to carry 30 passengers a day and 2,500 lb. of cargo. It will be the largest of the Empire Trunk Routes, but is planned to carry no cargo, and a greater weight of mail and freight. The first flight is expected to be made in September.

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ORDERS INVITED

Statements Worth Reading

They shall provide out of all things the able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness. Exodus XVII, 21.

About 700,000 of the population of the East African States are engaged in agriculture. Mr. A. M. D. ...

When we stand in the presence of the Lord, we have heard the latter complaint that Great Britain is the only one of the great powers...

There are only about 100,000 Europeans in the East African States, with less than one-third of the population being under 15 years of age. Sir Ronald Scott...

The United Kingdom Government will go down to posterity as the Baden Committee, and Commission Government. Colonel C. F. Walker, M.P., Southern Rhodesia.

I want to see members of this House, that if they uphold the capitalist system they are not Christians. Mr. J. B. Light, speaking in the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia.

Enough of our men should be back in the Colonies by April, 1945, to enable us to have a general election. Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

In 80 years spent in trying to manage other people's affairs, I have learned thoroughly that the whole they prefer to manage themselves. Sir Bernard Bourdillon, in 'The Future of the Colonial Empire'.

At present, 70% of the population of a group of men called 'A' in military service in one district recently, 95% were found medically unfit. Dr. Stirling, of the U.M.C.A., in the Masasi district of Tanganyika.

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The native population could be employed in 1939 for a 90% the nearest approach to that of any Indian market of inferior quality cost...

H. H. Davies, M.P., Southern Rhodesia. The old expressions of official and non-official opinion are being given in this Colony, for we are the servants of the people from which we derive our authority. The Director of Public Works, Southern Rhodesia.

The Union of South Africa has 10,000,000 natives, which have a total employment of only 150,000 Europeans and 100,000 natives. Dr. H. J. van Eck, Chairman of the Industries Development Corporation.

The British Government in 1943 is bringing a new proposal for an all-African Union, which is to create an independent authority for the free liberation of the African continent. Moscow.

Thanks to modern methods of handling malaria and other tropical diseases, it is now possible why the tropics should not be as unhealthy as in Great Britain. Dr. G. G. Ronald, Director of the Ross Institute of Tropical Medicine.

Fifty-five African doctors and a large number of nurses have been trained in the last five years. The doctors have a high standard of surgery. Generally speaking their ability is equal to that of European doctors. Dr. P. C. ...

The output of the Wankie Colliery has nearly doubled during the war without a corresponding increase in staff. Without this massive campaign in North Africa could not have been done. Admiral Campbell, Government of Southern Rhodesia.

Very many members of the civil community have for years been working much longer hours under conditions of much greater stress and with appreciably less leave than a larger number of members of His Majesty's Forces. Dr. J. F. C. Hosland, Director of Medical Services in Northern Rhodesia.

A large number of Africans will return from the army who will have grown accustomed to drinking European beer and going into bars and being served in the European way. I cannot believe that they will be content to walk 20 or 30 miles to obtain their beer legally. Mr. E. D. Emley, Director of Communications, Tika.

We missionaries sometimes quote the story of one of our number who seeing a small girl carrying a large lump on her back, said: 'What is that burden you are carrying?' 'It isn't a burden,' replied the girl, 'it's my brother. We are beginning to realize that the white man's burden in Africa is not his burden, but his brother's.' The Bishop of Natal.

The native production and Trade Commission has shown that the natives are willing to contribute any amount towards a contribution by themselves to their development, but that their aspirations are heavy, and even these with education have shown hostility to European proposals for advancement based on suspicion of the motives behind them. Rhodesia Herald.

Of four drivers who gave me lifts on English roads in one week recently, it was remarkable to find that two had relations in the U.S.A. One had a son who had been in the U.S. Army for two years and had his own car. The other was a son of a settler in the U.S.A. and the fourth was a settler who wanted to settle in one of the Colonies after the war. He was more than interested to have first-hand news about Rhodesia. Mr. Donald Green, Broadcasting in the 'Call of Southern Rhodesia' programme on the B.B.C.

COMPANY MEETING

The Rhodesia Railways Ltd.

Statement by Mr. Arthur E. Hadley, C.B.E.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF the members of THE RHODESIA RAILWAYS LIMITED, held at the Rhodesia Club, Salisbury, on Monday, August 20, 1945.

MR. ARTHUR E. HADLEY, C.B.E., Chairman of the Company, had circulated to the shareholders with the annual report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1944, a statement in the following terms:—

The balance sheet has been prepared this year in a different form by grouping various items of the same character together under separate heads, admitting the comparison year by year, and incorporating the comparative figures of the previous year. The gross revenue for 1944 was £919,675, or 5.1% more than for the previous year, but as working expenses were £411,667, net earnings were lower by £507,008, or 32.0%. The increase of working expenditure of £117,055, or 11.4%, was partly due to the increase in traffic, the carriage mileage being 9.1% higher than that of the previous year, its best record for the system up to that time, and partly to the general rise in cost of labour and materials.

The Accounts

After adding to this operating profit of £2,322,000 the various amounts credited to the net revenue account, including gasmen's income of £270,000 and £294,650 provided for taxation in the previous year, no longer required, there was a total amount of £3,997,549 to meet debenture stock interest £874,000, debenture stock redemption £226,347, excess profit tax £61,518, and income tax in the United Kingdom and the Dominions £1,477,304, leaving a profit of £489,036, as compared with £500,000 in 1944.

Of this profit £364,025 is transferred to the rates of depreciation account, making it up to £2,307,454 at September 30, 1945, while £125,000 is placed to dividend account, and enables the directors to recommend to members the payment of a dividend of 6.4% amounting to income tax at 6s. 4.543d. in the £.

The estimated gross revenue for the first eight months of the current financial year, that is to May 31, 1945, is £279,789 less than in the previous year, largely due to a fall in general goods traffic, while working expenditure on account of heavy maintenance work and the rise in the cost of labour and materials, is higher by £158,987.

The company again presents in record its appreciation of the services rendered by the general manager and his staff, and thanks to employees.

News Items in Brief

The Pan-African Home Conference is at its 10th session in Obo. Southern Rhodesia is having a busy business week a month. The first began on July 27. Bank of Southern Rhodesia has been a country club. The Chairman is... the new civil hospital in Khatad... patients.

The cattle census which is being done in the Nandi District is proceeding... At the county page of 136, a... refused to... the... in the... in the... for... the total is now 600,000.

Seven Sudanese, four officials and three police officers, are leaving for England shortly for courses in local government and police work. Zebra Works Ltd. has... per share of 1s. 6d. for the year to March 31 last. Last year's distribution was 7d. per share.

An offer of Kenya timber for the panching and... of a room in the House of Commons has been made by the... of the... Council. The... group has passed... in the Sudan... to 260,947... The Native... in the proceeds... about £134,000.

It is pointed out in the travelling Rugby team of Cape Town... at the Copperbelt in Nkana. The Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Sir John Waddington, was present. Mr. E. Mathy, the African member of the Kenya Legislative Council, has asked the Government to make it legal for Africans to buy English... he argued would be the best way to... traffic among Africans.

The 10th State Lottery of Southern Rhodesia, drawn on August 20th, was the largest of the series, 263,400 tickets having been sold at 10s. each. The prize money amounted to £95,000, expenses totalled £30,000, and £23,000 was devoted to charitable purposes.

Consolidated Six Counties Past Affairs Ltd., which have declared a dividend of 5% for the year to March 31 last, against 4% in the previous year, report that the profit amounted to £40,441 (£37,322). Taxation absorbed £31,000 (£24,000), and the carry-forward is £10,441 against £11,200 brought in. The annual meeting will be held in London on September 5.

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Rhodesia Railway Report

RHODESIA RAILWAYS LTD.—Report for the year to September 30, 1934. Gross revenue of £1,061,443 was 19.6% above that for the previous year. Working expenditure of £1,028,953 was likewise 11.05% above that of the previous year. Net profit of £32,490 was a record since 1931. The balance sheet shows a reserve of £1,031,855. The company's working capital of £1,031,855 is a record since 1931. The company's working capital of £1,031,855 is a record since 1931. The company's working capital of £1,031,855 is a record since 1931.

The company's working results for the last eight months of the financial year (October 1 to May 31) show gross revenue at £3,988,192 and working expenditure (including depreciation on assets and renewals) at £2,570,701, a profit of £1,417,491. This corresponds to eight months of 1933-34 when the working results were £3,779,730 and working expenditure £2,570,701.

The company's assets in the balance sheet at £3,213,432 include the Victoria Falls Hotel, Lydenburg, a company owned and managed by the company, having a net value of £1,155,000. The company's assets include a total of £3,213,432. The company's assets include a total of £3,213,432. The company's assets include a total of £3,213,432.

Alex. Lawrie and Company

ALEX. LAWRIE & CO. LTD. report that the profits for the year ended June 30, 1934, after providing £2,000 for depreciation, amounted to £37,855. The dividend on the preference shares of £250,000 was transferred to a reserve account and the preference shares £250,000 and the ordinary shares £250,000. The directors also recommended a dividend of 10% on the ordinary shares, which amounts to £250,000. The dividend on the preference shares is £250,000. The dividend on the preference shares is £250,000.

The directors are Messrs. A. N. Stuart (Chairman), J. M. O'Sullivan, P. A. Gemmel, and W. E. Stewart.

MINING

Rhodesian Finance Companies

The proposal of the directors of the Eastern and General Exploration and Finance Company and the Rhodesia Copper and General Exploration and Finance Company to amalgamate into a single company is the subject of a valuation. The Rhodesian Finance Companies are the Eastern and General Exploration and Finance Company and the Rhodesia Copper and General Exploration and Finance Company. The Rhodesian Finance Companies are the Eastern and General Exploration and Finance Company and the Rhodesia Copper and General Exploration and Finance Company.

Company Progress Reports

Globe and Phoenix.—In July 6,000 tons of ore were recovered of 2,846 oz. gold and a working surplus of £2,846. During the first six months of the year 1934 6,000 tons of ore were mined for a gold and working surplus of £2,846. During the first six months of the year 1934 6,000 tons of ore were mined for a gold and working surplus of £2,846.


Mining Personnel

Mr. R. M. G. G. G. G. G., general manager of the Murchison Copper Mines, has returned from England. **Mr. J. J. J. J. J. J.**, general manager of the Rhodesian Geological Survey, has returned from the Sudan. **Mr. J. J. J. J. J. J.**, general manager of the Rhodesian Geological Survey, has returned from the Sudan.

News of Our Advertisers

Mr. J. J. J. J. J. J. has been appointed manager of the Rhodesian Electrical Engineering Co. Ltd. **Mr. J. J. J. J. J. J.** has been appointed manager of the Rhodesian Electrical Engineering Co. Ltd.

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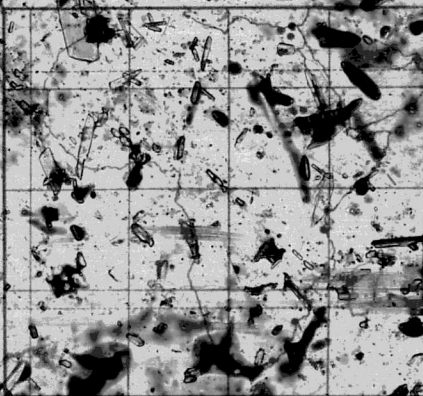
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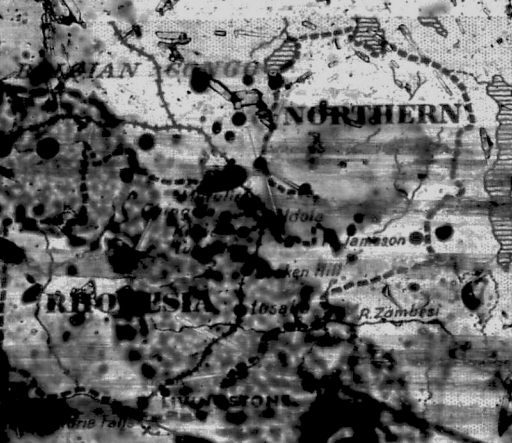
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The average annual value of the external trade of the years 1932-3 was approximately £1,000,000. The Rhodesia branches at Broken Hill, Fort Victoria, Kitwe, Livingstone, Lusaka, Luanshya, Mutema, Ndola, Chingora and Victoria Falls. The Rhodesia Railway in Africa, the Mediterranean or in the West Indies, are invited to communicate with:-



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