

...most of the plans which will shortly be put into operation will be an endeavour to put mines...

Developing a New Technique. ...with all the books of the Rhodesian Institute... the full-length reviews of the past... often had to be held up for some considerable time... shall seek to evolve a new technique... ing short, but none the less authoritative, notices... which will give leaders in Africa... and independent information... know their Africa... will be the dual advantage of the... writers in touch with the... and assisting the compilation of reading lists... book-loving public... The reciprocity which we invite as the support of this air mail edition... East Africans and Rhodesians... sent subscribers who have... us to send them the air mail edition... and those who already have it will be reminded to their friends... Their other projects for the extension can be adopted.

A MOST USEFUL COMMITTEE of their... surprisingly in the... but the report of which... considerable economic importance... the... of the... Gold Psychology... with the... and Good Finance... Alister... to consider the... of the present system of royalty payments... production in the Colony... It will be surprising if... evidence has not been tendered in support of the abolition of the... strong arguments in favour of the... and recently any Government in British... might have been expected to reject such a... principle, simply because it is one... generally adopted... The whole position... has been characterised... of the Government... the... of its intention to abolish... and take the... the mine... way of increased taxation of profits... good psychology and good finance... the emulation of which... be the benefit of the gold... of the... of the... would show its faith in the future of... its borders... aiming in very legitimate

...the great... the... of... especially in... the... of... to encourage... Minister... would... to mention... substantiated... with... in... the... of... of... and... of... and...

...development... the... of the... have fallen... there are... directors...

...Means... the... average... of... four... funds... The... of... Royalty... drafts... the... of... which... than... must depend on... that the... being... to the... were... of further development... at depth... the whole... for the... benefit... the... Government... indeed... obtain... from the... larger proceeds... in... than... equivalent... sums... of... While the... of the... gold... the... of... a... month... would seem... economic... a time when mining clearly... How important... already is... the... of the... which shows that in 1930... mining... 2626... less than... being... than the... of... alone... 250,000.

A TITLE CONSTRUCTIVE... is much more valuable... explanation... pessimism... and... proposals... and... by one who is... in... are of such... value... should

...therefore be grateful to Mr... representative of the staff of... Eastern Africa... and... in London... the... to which he spoke... the... Having come a long way for that purpose... the... when he... of the... system for the... of the country of production and the... of an export pool... of... grades... confidence that there... come an increased demand for... tobacco... must... must... those... in the... and... brought... to... of... and... to... a... should be on... basis... and... and... of... Co-operative... and...

European agriculture have been universally important factors in the development of Kenya, and though Nyasaland is one of the most fertile pockets in Africa, it cannot expect in this competitive age to flourish without the aid of modern methods.

Take reasonable chances, and go ahead with some co-operative scheme, towards the advice tendered by Mr. Murray to the **The Need for European Communities which was Co-operation.** asked: "Why should you not buy up co-operative canning factories for pineapples, grapefruits, lemons etc. I would go further, and suggest a factory for fruit or beer extract. Then you could have creameries and an oil-extracting plant run on co-operative lines, and there is no reason why a new settler, growing a little of this and a little of that, should not lead a healthy, happy and useful life in this ideal climate, and no reason why Natives should not share in the movement." Whether those particular projects are feasible requires a good deal of investigation, but that the spirit behind the proposals is right can hardly be questioned. Nyasaland does unquestionably require to develop commercial co-operation, and if she can find a man half as capable as Kenya found in Colonel G. C. Griffiths, who has proved himself not only the real architect of the Kenya Farmers' Association but one of the outstanding leaders of agricultural co-operation within the Empire, she will be extremely fortunate.

If we have sounded a note of caution in respect of specific proposals, it is because experience in Africa has shown that what **Carolin Phyllis** appears to be a promising business proposition may often not be practically feasible. When suggesting the canning of pineapples, for instance, perhaps Mr. Murray forgot that one of the leading canning combines in the world had to set up a new factory in California because of a flood of expenditure in the United States, and to abandon the venture because of the uneven growth of the pines, even when the best planting stock was imported from other tropical parts of the world. Nyasaland is fortunate to free herself of conditions of growth, but to produce a crop of far from a beach port to compete with those sanctioned on the coast of the Philippines, Malaya and elsewhere. As to the proposed beef industry, it would be inadequate if not entirely for coming from the Natives, or might not set in enterprise had, as others do, gone elsewhere in Eastern Africa because of advantages thus disappearing. The sugar business is not particularly promising, and it is not likely that the Government will be able to give the assistance which might be needed to emphasize the need of capital investment for vegetable cultivation. Murray's recommendation is not beyond practical realization, and the development of the districts of Nyasaland and their successors is not the least likely to be made possible by development as a protective, so far as the well-developed and capable industries of numerous a large population.

WHETHER WE TRADE with the African govern him, or rather him, we must first understand him. I wrote the Rev. Edwin W. Smith a few days ago when appealing to the Government

An Imperial Approach Must Be Removed. (to leaders of commercial enterprises and to supporters of missionary societies, or of the African Department of the University of Oriental Studies, which is under threat of dismemberment, or even of abolition, as a result of some three thousand pounds withdrawn next year of the contribution of that University annually by the Rockefeller Foundation donors of the past half-century. Attention has been previously directed in these columns to the fact that Holland, Belgium and even Germany (though she does not possess an acre of colonial territory) have organised far greater facilities for the study of Colonial subjects than Great Britain, and that a national approach that so neglects a man who threatens to give a deprivation of the benefits of course, be more than a threat, and to once more, that the Empire would be made a more effective centre of teaching and research in African languages and cultures to displace this unimperialistic

Though the worst need of the Empire is addressed, it is nevertheless a creditable and public good, while it has to be **Unworthy Reliance on American Generosity.** Some of the reasons for a

imperial concern there should never have been for dependence upon American generosity. We should either have been depending on our Imperial funds—whether the latter pass directly through the Colonial Office, or the Colonial Development Fund, or jointly, or jointly by the public purse and private donations chiefly from those African interests which benefit from the vast knowledge of Africa, and which should therefore be ready to contribute towards the maintenance and expansion of the work of the Department. In a few months I shall be publishing a report on African languages and literature, and it will be found and admitted that the only way in which they can be taught and signified is the best means of studying and attempting to solve the problems of the world of Africa, and the African Department should be a school of the world of Africa, and the

For the sake of Africa

How can it be that you have read this issue of the "African" and you have done nothing to help the cause of Africa? It is not the "African" that is the problem, it is the "African" that is the problem.

Press and Broadcast Comment

On An Mail Edition of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

"Many messages of congratulation and appreciation to the publishers of our air mail edition of *East Africa and Rhodesia* and it is readily evident that all of us in all walks of life, in the various regions, are pleased and proud of the air mail edition of *East Africa and Rhodesia* which we receive in our mail boxes. We are happy to have the most up-to-date information on the continent. Hopefully, the recognized organs of advertising and consequently, of course, the publishers will write of the merits of newspapers published monthly with the subject of its current status when it is described in this paper as suitable to be read by all of our Empire market conspicuously neglected by the bulk of the morning and evening papers. It says:

New Faces of Journalism

East Africa and Rhodesia is the best of its kind to be read in the Empire, an air mail edition, a 24-page newspaper. This is of the type of paper that is the ideal of the modern newspaper. It is a 24-page newspaper, with a less than 100 words per line, which is a good example of what is called "newsprint". It is a 24-page newspaper, with a less than 100 words per line, which is a good example of what is called "newsprint".

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A Warm Appreciation

The *East Africa Standard* is a 24-page newspaper, published daily, on our main news pages. It is a 24-page newspaper, published daily, on our main news pages. It is a 24-page newspaper, published daily, on our main news pages. It is a 24-page newspaper, published daily, on our main news pages.

Missionaries and History

Early Days in Rhodesia

It is a 24-page newspaper, with a less than 100 words per line, which is a good example of what is called "newsprint". It is a 24-page newspaper, with a less than 100 words per line, which is a good example of what is called "newsprint". It is a 24-page newspaper, with a less than 100 words per line, which is a good example of what is called "newsprint". It is a 24-page newspaper, with a less than 100 words per line, which is a good example of what is called "newsprint".

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Riddle of Zimbabwe

Will A. Ruggles Find It?

To the Editor of "Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR:—In the course of Colonel Maister's brilliant and interesting address before the Anthropological Group of the Royal Geographical Society on the Riddle of Zimbabwe, he stated that "Zimbabwe was not built by Bantu Negroes, or by any of the other reasons adduced by you, or of high civilization." I am glad to see that you have inserted this statement in your issue of the 12th inst. I am glad to see that you have inserted the statement in your issue of the 12th inst. I am glad to see that you have inserted the statement in your issue of the 12th inst.

It will thus be seen that Colonel Maister's statement is not only in accordance with the alleged fact, but it is the main conclusion of a statement of a theory that Great Zimbabwe was not the work of the indigenous population. I was actually visiting Zimbabwe when I read your account of the ceremony, and I took the first opportunity to describe the statement. Upon close examination of the main central tower, and smaller ones in the sacred enclosure I found my grounds for the assertion of the antiquity of the masonry, the spaces between the joints of the granite blocks were so wide that it was able to insert various denominations of Rhodesian coins. I wish to see from the photograph which of them you used as proof. It not only refutes the statement about the masonry being stone, but conclusively proves that the masonry of indigenous workmanship. It should be stated that the masonry is of the kind as used in its construction, and this applies practically to the whole of Great Zimbabwe, including the Acropolis, which is situated about 20 yards from the Elliptical Temple.

The position of the conical tower, notwithstanding the position of the whole of the selected site, on account of its being a high tower, a high position, and the encircling wall of the Elliptical Temple, even its parts is so high and so thick, and not reveal that the masonry was inferior to the best of the iron age.

When we distinguish a theologian as the "Randa" of the Quaternary, Miss Canon Thompson's statement is also the origin of Zimbabwe, it is not for a moment to be regarded as a "Randa" of the Quaternary, it is not for a moment to be regarded as a "Randa" of the Quaternary, it is not for a moment to be regarded as a "Randa" of the Quaternary.

It is possible that the gold-bearing workings have been carried out with the use of gold-bearing workings, and that the gold-bearing workings have been carried out with the use of gold-bearing workings, and that the gold-bearing workings have been carried out with the use of gold-bearing workings.

Alan Quimby, Esq. Editor, "The Poem" of the "Africa and Rhodesia" and the gold-bearing workings have been carried out with the use of gold-bearing workings.

of Malabar, and the gold-bearing workings have been carried out with the use of gold-bearing workings.

It appears that the gold-bearing workings have been carried out with the use of gold-bearing workings, and that the gold-bearing workings have been carried out with the use of gold-bearing workings.

The Bantu, and no doubt was capable of carving in soapstone and other materials, and there is nothing in the carvings of the Zimbabwe carvings to preclude such a possibility. The driving force and planning of the Bantu, and no doubt was capable of carving in soapstone and other materials, and there is nothing in the carvings of the Zimbabwe carvings to preclude such a possibility.

It is significant that the few traces of ancient burial grounds, and that only a few human remains have been found amongst the extensive ruins of Great Zimbabwe, or anywhere in the district. It has been suggested that the dead were cremated, but it is not possible that there is some analogy between Zimbabwe and the Sphinx and Pyramids, and that somewhere in the vicinity there are vast underground tombs excavated in the granite plateaux which are characteristic of the district.

One can walk for miles over gently undulating smooth granite plateaux interspersed with rougher hills, and in discussion in the cracks and crevices of interesting variety of succulents and euphorbias, and in the over one of these granite plateaux, and in the over one of these granite plateaux, and in the over one of these granite plateaux.

This may appear to be a mere flight of fancy, and yet it may indicate the direction in which the masonry of Zimbabwe will eventually be solved.

Yours faithfully,
A. B. BURGARD.

Capetown

Mr. Beit and Tanganyika

To the Editor of "Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR:—About months ago, you discovered and recorded the fact that Tanganyika Territory was included in the British Protectorate of the late Alfred Beit's African Empire, administered by the Beit Trust, and that the Beit Trust has not been lost sight of in the past.

Yours faithfully,
TANGANYIKAN ORANGE

Shortly after publication of the above a special committee set up by the Government to consider proposals for the sale of the Beit Trust to the Government.

Native Welfare Committee

Nyasaland's Wise Initiative

The Committee set up by the Nyasaland Government to keep under consideration the possibilities of Native welfare work and to advise on measures for the promotion of such co-ordination has just issued its first report, which includes interesting summaries of statements on their Native policies made by the heads of departments.

The Medical Department's policy is based on two assumptions—

(1) That a healthy environment is essential to intellectual and material progress, and

(2) that a healthy environment, social, cultural and material progress can be assured only by the closest co-operation between departments which directly serve the needs of the Natives.

The policy of the Education Department is—

(a) To work through the agency of mission schools, and with the aid of other departments, the administration and Native authorities, to promote not only the literacy of the vast mass of the rural population but their health, wealth and moral character; and

(b) To train the more able Africans to take an increasingly large share in the social and economic life of the Natives.

The main purpose of the Protectorate's forest policy is to provide adequate supplies of all classes of forest produce required by the community and to preserve a cover of forest or natural vegetation in catchment areas and on lands particularly liable to erosion or desiccation.

Having reviewed the policy of the provincial administration and other departments, the Committee put in hand the composition of a memorandum, now nearing completion, which indicates

(a) the relationship of the policy of each department to the general Native policy; (b) the extent to which such policies are actually being put into practice and correlated with the general policy; and (c) the lines upon which future developments may take place; and (d) a statement of the general Native policy for Nyasaland.

Trust the Native Authorities

Reviewing the injustices and recommendations in regard to the land, labour and economic development, the Committee states that one of the basic principles of the policy of local self-government is the political education and development of the people, and that one of the most effective means of furthering this principle is that the Native authorities should gradually take over control of their services now performed by the central Government. The total transfer of services to Native authorities are now under way. New villages will offer facilities for model planning, and the Committee is under consideration two areas where such experiments might be made.

A more thorough policy in regard to soil erosion measures, including the appointment of a specialist and improved marketing conditions, an investigation in Europe and Africa of possibilities of the co-operative movement among Natives, famine prevention, and the adoption of a graduated poll tax in place of the existing flat rate, are among other recommendations.

The much discussed Report of the Committee on Employment in Lourenço was examined and advice as to further action submitted to Government.

Several important recommendations were made in regard to housing, one being that all Native servants should have free quarters, and another that

quarters for servants of European officials should be limited to more than two quarters to be allowed in any compound.

Memoranda on important Subjects

For the guidance of departments and individual officers, memoranda appended to the report deal with such subjects as the relationship between departments, officers and Native authorities, the control of services transferred to Native authorities, the training of community workers in the fields of training, health care, agricultural work, in the field, the acquisition of the necessary technical skills, land control and development.

The recommendations cover the measures required for the improvement of agriculture and for control in the use of land, including the conservation of the maintenance of soil fertility, the reclamation of major pasture areas, the preservation of natural vegetation on the upland slopes, the management of forest reserves and the maintenance of village forest areas, the prevention of settlements of immigrants, the redistribution of population where necessary, the opening up of unused land by re-planting and control of locusts, the control of bush fires, and the gradual suppression of sugar mill cultivation by methods involving the burning of wood to heat the mill.

Altogether this is an admirable document to an admirable Government.

Anti-Leprosy Work

When I wrote in these columns of a complaint by a representative of the Universities Mission to Central Africa that the Tanganyika Government had threatened to withdraw assistance from the anti-leprosy work being done by mission workers in the Masagani area, has cleared the air. A misunderstanding, which arose because the mission authorities in London were unaware of the most recent developments in co-operation between the medical and mission authorities in the Territory.

The U.M.U.A. complaint was, briefly, that Government was likely to withdraw supplies of hydrocortol, with which Miss Shelley has achieved encouraging results among lepers in the area, but injustices have been proceeding into the Mission's needs and Tanganyika and Rhodesia is now able to announce that supplies of the oil sufficient for nearly all the early and hopeful cases Miss Shelley is now treating, missing about 500, have been extracted without on certain conditions which she is prepared to fulfil.

It is a case of following a commitment of 100 tons of Oil to the Mission did not receive any Government supplies for 1966, but in May 1967 a commitment of 100 tons of oil was received in the last three years was sent to the Mission, and it is unlikely that the U.M.U.A. workers in London were aware of this commitment when the complaint was made.

Consular Changes

Cav. Ugo Turetta, the Italian Consul in Nairobi, has been appointed to the administrative staff in the island of Rhodes, and will be succeeded in Kenya by Consul-General Hale Saporiti. Italian Consul in Mombasa, Dr. R. B. Streeter, the U.S.A. Consul in Nairobi, has been appointed to a similar position in Mombasa. The U.S.A. Consul in Nairobi, Dr. J. H. P. A. Consul in Nairobi, has been in Nairobi for the last year.

Bishop Campling Retires

Thirty-Five Years in Uganda

BISHOP CAMPLING, who has spent thirty-five years in service in Africa, has announced his intention to return to Uganda as a layman. He will not take on the Episcopate of Uganda, but the Upper Nile, his resignation from which has been accepted by the Holy See. His successor will shortly be appointed.

Born in Glasgow, Bishop Campling worked as a full-time electrician for seven years, and in his leisure hours he was a member of the Catholic Faithful, the priesthood taking his classical course at St. Peter's College, Perth, Scotland, passing later to Holland for his philosophy, and eventually going to the Major Seminary of St. Joseph's Society, Mill Hill, London, to study for the priesthood.

Ordained in 1903, he worked in the same year in Uganda, working there until 1908, when he was recalled and appointed head of the Holy See's mission in the British Cameroons, there he remained till he was appointed Vicar Apostolic of the Upper Nile, Vicariate being consecrated in 1910, and the Vicariate See of Oromona.

On returning to Uganda as Bishop in 1925, he laid himself out to co-operate with the Government in its efforts to raise the educational standard of the people of the Protectorate. For this he received great assistance from the Government, and a number of other institutions and national establishments now testify.

The Bishop has always been a keen sportsman, and at present he has organized football teams, and this year will take the Kabaka Cup. His recent pastime will be to go on missions to Kamula, where he was always popular, and to preside over the public gatherings.

Kenya-Kongoni Tour

C. L. Rand Over a Month

Kenya-Kongoni was out for a month and the two of the last ten matches.

The Kenya-Kongoni tour, which started on August 1st, has been a most successful one. The tour was organized by the Kenya Cricket Association, and was led by C. L. Rand, who has been over a month in the field. The tour has been a most successful one, and has resulted in a number of matches being played. The tour has also resulted in a number of new players being discovered. The tour has been a most successful one, and has resulted in a number of matches being played. The tour has also resulted in a number of new players being discovered.

Group Hospital in Meromia

Misses H. H. Hamilton, J. D. Gibson, and others have been interested that Kenya should have the first Group Hospital. They should like the group hospital to be a group hospital, and that the Government and the people of Kenya should subscribe to it.

Newsland's New M.L.C.

Appointments to the Legislature

The request of the Nyandarua North Constituency that the Legislature should be enlarged to include one official and one non-official member, and that the non-official should represent the interests of the Northern Province, has been granted by the Secretary of State. The new official member shall be Mr. J. E. J. Williams, Director of Medical Services, and the non-official member shall be Mr. J. E. J. Williams, Director of Medical Services, and the non-official member shall be Mr. J. E. J. Williams, Director of Medical Services.

The Rt. Rev. L. C. Theobald, Bishop of Mombasa, has been appointed a non-official member of the Council, in succession to the Rev. Mr. H. V. Conner, and Mr. J. E. J. Williams, Director of Medical Services, has been appointed a non-official member of the Council, in succession to the Rev. Mr. H. V. Conner, and Mr. J. E. J. Williams, Director of Medical Services.

Tolerance in Trade

Mombasa's Exhibition This Week

MOOMBASA'S fourth annual Exhibition of Trade, Industry and Agriculture is being held this week, and the indications point to a successful result to his co-operative efforts. The exhibition was organized by the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce, and the Chairman of the Standing Committee Messrs. J. M. Al. Crisp and A. W. Gardner, representing the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce.

That as well as a remarkable indication of racial tolerance which serves to be a good advertisement for those captious critics in this country who lose no opportunity of castigating that the only man in Africa tries roughness over all non-English.

The members of the Standing Committee of the Provincial Council, and the members of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce, the Mombasa Horticultural Society, and the Indian Merchants' Chamber, and the Chairman of the Standing Committee Messrs. J. M. Al. Crisp and A. W. Gardner, representing the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce, and the Chairman of the Standing Committee Messrs. J. M. Al. Crisp and A. W. Gardner, representing the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce.

In addition to the three principal sections, which are devoted to agriculture, motor, and general trade goods, the organizers of the exhibition have also made special efforts to encourage the display of the work of the Kenya Indian, South African, and Arab women, while all articles are displayed in a most attractive manner. Wood, iron, and other goods are also displayed, and the exhibition is a most successful one.

The exhibition is a most successful one, and has resulted in a number of matches being played. The exhibition has also resulted in a number of new players being discovered. The exhibition has been a most successful one, and has resulted in a number of matches being played. The exhibition has also resulted in a number of new players being discovered.

Statements Worth Noting

who's who

366.—The Hon. Geoffrey Martin Hughes, M.P., F.R.C.S.



You sell such in the neighborhoods of Birmingham and the Midlands. The market of the north.

The rank disappears with the iron curtain. The day of the great of the nobleman of the nation.

Educated Africans are reluctant to join the ranks of the workers. The Communist Party of Africa.

The loss of human life and the suffering of the people.

Mr. Dosselt, speaking at the Johannesburg Railway Club.

It is a pity that the great and the old may be lost as historical monuments. The Cape of Good Hope.

"Good money" like private property is not to be taken away from the people. The great emancipation of the people from debt.

As soon as a Labour Government wins to power here, it will be a serious trial for the political and parliamentary Labour of Great Britain and of the Rhodesia.

The results of 18 years of English rule are evident from the administrative, economic and financial points of view.

There is a danger of overpopulation in South Africa. The white population will be a heavy burden on the land.

The "treacherous" disabilities arising from the shortage of other National labour supplies can be mitigated by generous State provision to supply the smaller mines with labour-saving machinery.

Mr. Dosselt, speaking at the Johannesburg Railway Club.

Mr. Dosselt is the only African statesman in history to have led up to the continent's great question of the relations of white and black. His policy aims at providing for both.

Mr. Dosselt, speaking at the Johannesburg Railway Club.

As diversity of race, with diversity of religion, is the chief cause of the continent's great question of the relations of white and black.

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Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister of Rhodesia since 1951, needs no introduction. He has an unusual strength of character and confidence in his country which is attested by his decision to resign his seat in the House of Commons and to accept the post of Prime Minister of Rhodesia. He is a completely natural and frank in his public life. He was born in 1882 in the village of Theobald's Hospital, Northampton. He became a General Practitioner and subsequently a medical superintendent of the Great Northern Street Hospital for Sick Children, London. He later worked as a general surgeon. He spent the last 10 years of his life in Rhodesia. He was a member of the B.S.A.P. and was returned to the House of Commons in 1931. He was a member of the Northamptonshire County Council and a member of the House of Commons. He was a member of the House of Commons. He was a member of the House of Commons.

PERSONALIA

Mr. S. H. Hurd has been appointed Vice-Consul for Belgium in Kampala.

Mr. J. S. Hayden has arrived in Kenya on first appointment as a Puisne Judge.

Mr. I. D. Lister, M.P., has been elected Chief of the United Ethiopian Society.

Mr. H. F. Rainford of the Tanganyika Service has been transferred to Uganda.

Mr. M. Bessell of Uganda has been appointed to the U.S.R. Resident Officers.

Mrs. Kathleen MacEldersy has been acting for her parents at the Residency, Zanzibar.

Mr. R. A. Wilkinson has been appointed secretary of the Central Tender Board, Kenya.

Messrs. R. T. and J. E. H. Lambert, District Officers, are on overseas leave.

Mr. N. Cook has been appointed to the Northern Rhodesian Agricultural Advisory Board.

Mr. J. C. Brammell, Senior Assistant Commissioner of Forests in Kenya, is on overseas leave.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Craddock, married in London last week and on their return from Uganda.

Lady Brooke-Popham is taking a keen interest in the work of the Kenya Girl Guides Association.

Dr. W. Warner has been elected Member of Parliament and Mr. H. A. Ruby Member of Queen's Council.

Mr. Galton-Fenzi has arrived in England from Zanzibar to visit his parents.

Mr. E. G. Hart, Deputy Commissioner, has been appointed Commissioner of Northern Rhodesia Police.

Mr. R. B. Bennett has been appointed Inspector of Veterinary Clinics of the Central Board of Veterinary Officers.

Mr. G. W. Smith, Chief District Officer of Southern Rhodesia, is spending his leave in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. G. W. Roberts, District Officer of Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed to Tanganyika Service.

Mr. H. A. Ford has been appointed Deputy Chief of the Staff of the Air Transport and Telegraph Department.

Mr. P. W. Brown has been appointed Deputy Chief of the Staff of the Air Transport and Telegraph Department.

Mr. J. G. W. Roberts, District Officer of Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed to Tanganyika Service.

Mr. A. C. G. of Barton, Edinburgh, is a prominent professional at the Edinburgh Public Library.

Mr. S. A. Simpson, Town Clerk of Glasgow, 20 years of age, retired, and has been succeeded by Mr. W. J. Simpson.

Mrs. Elizabeth Maxwell, daughter of Mr. H. Maxwell of Nairobi, has been appointed Nursery at Rooden School.

Two Devonians, Messrs. W. J. Simpson and D. L. Smith, are on their way to Southern Rhodesia to take up teaching appointments.

Mr. E. H. Gray has retired from the post of Chief Mechanical Engineer of the Rhodesia Airways, an appointment he had held since 1944.

Captain F. A. Hooking, O.B.E., left as a staff officer for Dar-es-Salaam on 27th April with the Northern Rhodesian Regiment.

The Hon. E. C. L. de la Motte, Provincial Commissioner of the Southern Province of Northern Rhodesia, with headquarters at Livingstone.

Mr. C. A. Ogilvie, Secretary British Charge d'Affaires, entertained the Southern Rhodesian schoolboys when they visited Berlin last week.

The engagement is announced of the daughter of Dr. C. A. Ogilvie, of the Southern Rhodesian judicial staff, to a son of the Hon. J. G. W. Roberts, Chief District Officer of the Alexandria Magistrate's Court.

Mr. J. B. Brown has been appointed Senior Assistant Registrar of Tanganyika and the Government is now the Staff Administration General.

When the British and Southern Rhodesian troops returned to a few days ago, they were met by a public reception in Salisbury. The British Government is now in Salisbury.

The former members of the Southern Rhodesian and the Tanganyika and Zanzibar of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. L. de la Motte, were married at London last week.

Mr. G. W. Smith, Chief District Officer of Southern Rhodesia, is spending his leave in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. G. W. Roberts, District Officer of Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed to Tanganyika Service.

Mr. H. A. Ford has been appointed Deputy Chief of the Staff of the Air Transport and Telegraph Department.

Mr. P. W. Brown has been appointed Deputy Chief of the Staff of the Air Transport and Telegraph Department.

Mr. J. G. W. Roberts, District Officer of Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed to Tanganyika Service.

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Obituary.

The death is announced of Mr. A. P. Dorward, who spent his early years in Rhodesia...

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White Settlement in Kenya And the Reformed Executive Council

By Sir Robert Alfred Brown, Attorney-General

THE SESSIONS of the Legislative Council just concluded was a success in many respects. One of the main achievements for several years and the result of its deliberations and of general satisfaction.

The new Government, formed by the late Government, has congratulated upon having recommended a measure of reform of the Executive Council. The late Secretary of State and to local advocates of reform, and moreover, the late Government's views on the subject. The late Government's views on the subject of the number of European members would have been strongly expressed. The late Government's views on the subject of the number of European members would have been strongly expressed. The late Government's views on the subject of the number of European members would have been strongly expressed.

The Government and Settlement

The Government's readiness to accept the views of the late Government is a matter of record. The late Government's views on the subject of the number of European members would have been strongly expressed. The late Government's views on the subject of the number of European members would have been strongly expressed.

How circumstances have altered in recent years is shown by the fact that the late Government's views on the subject of the number of European members would have been strongly expressed. The late Government's views on the subject of the number of European members would have been strongly expressed.

Irreversible Legislative Landmarks

The late Government's views on the subject of the number of European members would have been strongly expressed. The late Government's views on the subject of the number of European members would have been strongly expressed.

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Land for Settlement

Agricultural and pastoral lands available for settlement in Tanganyika include 17 pastoral farms in the Usungu area of the Iringa Province and 17 agricultural farms in the Mtwara area of the Northern Province. There are also 12 farms in the Northern and Iringa Provinces; in respect of which rights of occupancy have been other surrendered or reserved.

Increasing White Population

Kenya's annual migration statistics show an increase in the European population from 10,624 in 1937 to 18,607 last year. The Asiatic population decreased from 130,614 to 118,326.

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African Prison Reform

Major G. J. O'Connell writes in the *Empire Review* on the subject of African prisons and prisoner's work.

The majority of prisons in the African Colonies now attain a very high standard of efficiency. Warden are kindly and intelligent, clothing is available and the inmates are busy in working on their own plots. As to the adequacy of the prisons, it will be found that under circumstances of ample transportation and exclusive of experience, under conditions of buildings and furniture, but probably an improvement on the Native, but only in the deprivation of private society and the personal dance and beer-drink, does the inmate suffer morally and physically when the sentence is of some length. Such an experience can have but little useful or either deterrent or reformative.

The discharged prisoner is unlikely to have learnt much which will be of value to him, and he is almost sure to have formed some demoralising associations. In other words he has probably been virtually barred along the road to a criminal career. The danger is that in the case of recidivism, which will be observed in the annual reports, in 1931 the return was in Tanganyika, 12% in Nigeria, and 2% in Kenya; somewhat similar figures appear in other countries. Not only is this a serious threat to the good order of the communities; it is also a heavy expense.

The writer urges the separation of real from technical offenders by the abolition of detention camps and similar places as alternatives to prisons, and suggests that improved transport makes possible the virtual abolition of small prisons, and the concentration of serious offenders in big establishments. Carrying some equipment for the court missionary in England he found in Africa, at least at important centres, he says, and suggests that influential Africans might be found to undertake the duties of prison visitors.

To the inevitable question that such reforms are impossible on financial grounds, he replies that the criminal is a most expensive and most inconvenient member of society, and that, assuming at this stage is likely to entail a further increase of burden in future.

No Surrender of Tanganyika

Mr. William Jessel writes in the current issue of *The Empire Review* on the article entitled "Germany's Recovery of Tanganyika." He is indignant, and insists that any such arrangement is a farce, and phrases that if there were reason to believe that Great Britain intended to sacrifice the British territories in East Africa in a vain hope of driving off Germany, it would appear to the Empire that such a sacrifice would appear to the British cabinet could be complete with Germany.

Fish Far From Water

One recently returned from the field in the letter of a correspondent who has who had found fish buried in soil from water, and claims that it has since been found in that newspaper.

There is no doubt that the fish (Clupea) in *Zimbabwe* sometimes burrow into the soil in urgency to escape the heat. In the southern Rhodesia of Southern Zimbabwe the fish, found in most parts of streams and rivers, and grow to a length of 4 ft. In the hot season many specimens die up completely, and the fish are crasped in a long pole is forced down, and will be hatched in such places. Fish lie in a torpid state for several months. When the natural water returns fills the holes, and the barbels may emerge and flap to dry land again. This is apparently what happened in the cases described by your correspondent. When living in tropical Africa, I used to catch these fish with an iron hook and trout net, but never got one much over a ft. long. The barbels most fancied was the protrusion of bones, such as fowls, which hooked they would tug hard, but soon gave in, and were kept them alive for a few days by putting them in a big Native pot.

Transport via Somaliland

WORKS to connect British Somaliland with Juja and Harar are actively proceeding, states the Milan correspondent of *The Financial Times*, adding:

Owing to the congestion of traffic on the Jibuti rail way, increasing use is being made of sending goods to Ethiopia via Berbera and Gelib in British Somaliland. The present state of the roads does not permit of the full benefit of the alternative route being taken. A convention between Italy and Britain was signed last February granting facilities for the transit of up to 200 tons of goods daily by the maximum capacity of the Tibani-Addis Ababa railway, 200 tons daily, which is far better than the present route. Although the British Somaliland route is longer, it is more advantageous, particularly for goods destined for Harar, than the other route via Massawa.

There are five reasons why men drink Good wine, a friend, because it is good. Or least I should be by and by. Or any other reason why.
—HENRY ALDRICH Dean of Christ Church, 1632-1710.

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Pen Yan Pickle is a mild and refreshing condiment. It is made from the finest ingredients and is a most useful addition to your table.

MINING NEWS

Kenya Wants Smallworkers.

Kenya has been white and black on the Kenya goldfields have continued excellent, says Mr. E. B. Hooker, a new commissioner of Mines, in his annual report. He declares that the "mines" are doing well in the industry; some have become sheet day mines; while others have responsible day and night shifts and engine rooms. Mine managers speak well of their progress, and they appear to be contented and happy.

There are excellent openings in Kenya for skilled smallworkers, but the difficulty is to attract the right kind of prospector, the man who will be an "ethical" as well as economically. Newcomers from outside the Colony are apt to resent the payment of a deposit before prospecting in a Native territory and the recurrent claim for compensation for mining fees. These fees are now generally assessed to an amount representing the rental value of the land disturbed; in any case, they amount to but a few shillings a month, and the goodwill and co-operation of Native occupiers are very cheap at such a price. Hitherto the great majority of the prospectors have been Kenya residents accustomed to giving Natives a square deal.

The Commissioner points to the return of agricultural prosperity as one of the causes for the decline in prospecting. Most of the prospectors were farmers who were driven to the gold fields by the depression, brought and loused as was the price of gold.

The Mines Department operated in 1935 at an estimated cost of £4,724. Revenue amounted to £1,200, a further £7,000 was collected by the Kenya Bank of Mines, making a total of £26,500 available for the mines. Royalties represented 10 per cent of revenue.

Royal Commission Report

The Royal Commission has made a study of the gold mines now being considered for the status of Crown Mines for Economic Development.

Responsible Mining Legislation

The Minister of Mines, in his annual report, states that the Commission has recommended that all gold mines should be worked under a similar system of responsible mining legislation. A Mining Board should be set up to control the mining industry, and the Government should have representatives on the board. The Commission also recommended that the Government should have a right of veto over any mining lease which could not make

The Price of Gold

FOR the first time since the outbreak of the war, the price of gold has fallen below the level of a halfpenny against the American parity in the quoted price of gold in London. The price fell from the 100 mark to 99 1/2, but one which was nevertheless seized upon by a number of daily newspapers and given an of disproportionate attention. A discrepancy of a halfpenny in either way is not regarded by market authorities as of any special significance; indeed, on this occasion it disappeared again the very next day. But meantime a number of writers had excited the public that the Exchange Equalisation Account had changed its policy of keeping gold at about the shipping parity. There is no reason to assume that there is any foundation for such an assertion, and it is certainly not a fair deduction from the events to which it has been unjustifiably related.

Sir Edmund Davis.

SIR EDMUND DAVIS is a director of many mining companies, mainly connected with Rhodesias, and is either Chairman or managing director of more than half of them. A character sketch in *The Gold Mining Record* says:

THE business interests have always received his confidence and minute attention. Indeed, there is probably no man in the City of London to-day of his years with a more notable reputation for painstaking devotion to the interests of his shareholders. He has had his share in the success of his many enterprises, which have generally speaking, reached such proportions as to render common or elaboration superfluous. A measure of his regard no doubt lies in his due recognition of the value of conservatism and far-sightedness in mining financial policy, to which more than any other factor the great mining houses owe their present prosperity. As regards efficiency the Edmund Davis group stands second to none for a number of years the East Commission has held a record for the prompt presentation of its annual accounts which is unchallenged by any firm in the industry.

Sir Edmund finds his principal diversion in the world of art, where he has been as a collector and preserver of valuable knowledge in the subject of the two centuries. He has now added to his collection a new measure of gratitude by presenting to the Museum of Luxembourg, Paris, a brilliant collection of works by modern British artists. Last year he presented another collection to the National Gallery, Copenhagen. His beautiful collection of the pictures of famous masters and sculptures is housed in his magnificent Kentish residence at Chilham Castle, near Canterbury.

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Mining Progress Reports

Peru's Consolidated Companies — Peru's Consolidated Companies, a consortium of the Peruvian government and private industry, has announced that it will acquire a 50% stake in the Cerro de Pasco copper mine. The mine is one of the largest in Peru and has been operated by the Peruvian government since 1974. The consortium, which includes the Peruvian government, the Cerro de Pasco Corporation, and the Peruvian Mining Company, will acquire the mine from the Peruvian government. The acquisition is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

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Rhode Island Broken Hill — Rhode Island Broken Hill, a subsidiary of the Broken Hill Group, has announced that it will acquire a 50% stake in the Rhode Island Broken Hill copper mine. The mine is one of the largest in Rhode Island and has been operated by the Broken Hill Group since 1974. The acquisition is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

Mining Progress

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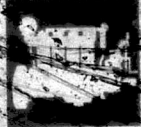
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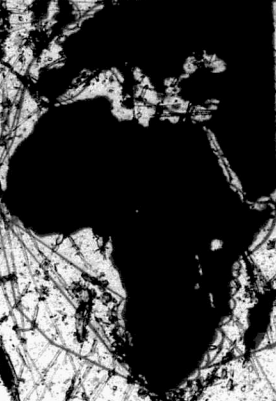
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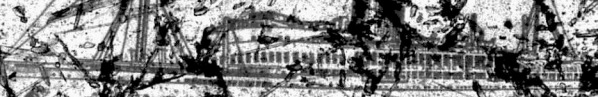
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Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar

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A Study of Witchcraft.

By Professor E. A. Micklethwait.

The latest issue of the *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute* contains an article by the author of the present study, in which he discusses the results of a survey of witchcraft in the Azande country of the Sudan. The survey was conducted in 1926 and 1927, and the results are published in the *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*, London, 1928.

The author, Professor E. A. Micklethwait, is a member of the staff of the University of Cambridge, and his researches into the subject of witchcraft have been published in several other works, including *Witchcraft and Magic among the Azande* (Oxford, 1928) and *Witchcraft and Magic among the Azande* (London, 1928).

The present study is a continuation of his work on the subject, and is based on a survey of witchcraft in the Azande country of the Sudan. The survey was conducted in 1926 and 1927, and the results are published in the *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*, London, 1928.

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Queer East African Fish.

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Letter From London

Tanks and Traffic

London, Oct. 10. — The British government has announced that it will not permit the export of tanks to Germany. This decision is a direct result of the recent German invasion of Poland. The British government has also announced that it will not permit the export of military equipment to Germany. This decision is also a direct result of the recent German invasion of Poland. The British government has also announced that it will not permit the export of military equipment to Germany. This decision is also a direct result of the recent German invasion of Poland.

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Air Problems of Africa

Discussed at Conference in London

A conference on the air transport problems of Africa was held in London last week. The conference was organized by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and was attended by representatives from several African countries, including Nigeria, Kenya, and Ghana. The main topics discussed were the need for improved air services, the development of airports, and the training of pilots and ground crew. It was agreed that a common air transport network for Africa should be established, and that the African states should cooperate in the development of their air infrastructure. The conference also discussed the need for a common air traffic control system and the importance of maintaining high standards of safety and security in air transport.

British African Air Defense

The air defense of Africa is a subject of increasing importance to the British Government. In a recent report, the Ministry of Defense has outlined the current state of air defense in Africa and the measures being taken to improve it. The report states that the British Air Force is currently providing air defense for several African countries, including Nigeria, Kenya, and Ghana. It also notes that the air defense of Africa is a complex task, requiring a combination of air power, ground forces, and intelligence gathering. The Ministry of Defense has announced that it is planning to increase its air defense capabilities in Africa, and to provide more training and support to the air forces of the African states. It also emphasizes the need for closer cooperation between the British and African air forces, and for the development of a common air defense strategy for Africa.

The report also discusses the need for improved air transport services in Africa, and the measures being taken to develop a common air transport network. It notes that the current air transport services in Africa are inadequate, and that the development of a common air transport network is essential for the economic and social development of the African continent. The Ministry of Defense has announced that it is planning to provide more support to the development of air transport services in Africa, and to provide more training and support to the pilots and ground crew of the African states. It also emphasizes the need for closer cooperation between the British and African air transport services, and for the development of a common air transport strategy for Africa.

The report also discusses the need for improved air traffic control services in Africa, and the measures being taken to develop a common air traffic control system. It notes that the current air traffic control services in Africa are inadequate, and that the development of a common air traffic control system is essential for the safe and efficient operation of air transport services in Africa. The Ministry of Defense has announced that it is planning to provide more support to the development of air traffic control services in Africa, and to provide more training and support to the air traffic controllers of the African states. It also emphasizes the need for closer cooperation between the British and African air traffic control services, and for the development of a common air traffic control strategy for Africa.

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Refugees from Ethiopia

Hardships of Trek to Kenya

The journey of refugees from Ethiopia to Kenya is a harrowing one. Many of the refugees are fleeing the famine and civil war in Ethiopia, and are seeking refuge in Kenya. The journey is often a long and difficult one, involving a trek of hundreds of miles through difficult terrain. The refugees often face a lack of food, water, and shelter, and are often subjected to harassment and violence from local people. In Kenya, the refugees are often housed in camps, where they face a lack of basic necessities, including food, water, and shelter. The conditions in the camps are often deplorable, and the refugees are often subjected to discrimination and harassment from the local population. The Kenyan Government has taken steps to improve the conditions in the camps, but much more needs to be done to help the refugees. The international community has also provided assistance, but more needs to be done to help the refugees. The journey of refugees from Ethiopia to Kenya is a testament to the human spirit, and a reminder of the need for international cooperation and assistance.

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Africa's Carnal Wind

The carnal wind of Africa is a force of nature that has shaped the continent's history and culture. It is a wind of passion, of desire, and of power. It is a wind that has driven the people of Africa to seek new horizons, to explore new lands, and to build new civilizations. It is a wind that has shaped the continent's art, music, and literature, and that has given it a unique and vibrant identity. The carnal wind of Africa is a force of nature that has shaped the continent's history and culture. It is a wind of passion, of desire, and of power. It is a wind that has driven the people of Africa to seek new horizons, to explore new lands, and to build new civilizations. It is a wind that has shaped the continent's art, music, and literature, and that has given it a unique and vibrant identity. The carnal wind of Africa is a force of nature that has shaped the continent's history and culture. It is a wind of passion, of desire, and of power. It is a wind that has driven the people of Africa to seek new horizons, to explore new lands, and to build new civilizations. It is a wind that has shaped the continent's art, music, and literature, and that has given it a unique and vibrant identity.

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Beira is a modern city with a beautiful harbor and a wide beach. Among the many features of the city are the excellent golf course, the excellent hotel and the excellent shops.

The harbor is a beautiful harbor with a wide beach. Among the many features of the harbor are the excellent hotel and the excellent shops.

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British Administration in Tanganyika Impugned by Permanent Mandates Commission

OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, AS THE MANDATARY, TO THE PERMANENT MANDATES COMMISSION, IN ANSWER TO A RESOLUTION OF THE COMMISSION, DATED 12th FEBRUARY 1937, CONCERNING THE ADMINISTRATION OF TANGANYIKA.

1. The Commission has been informed that the British Administration in Tanganyika is being impugned by the Permanent Mandates Commission. The Commission has expressed its concern over the situation and has requested the British Administration to provide a detailed report on the subject.

2. The British Administration in Tanganyika is a system of indirect rule, based on the traditional institutions of the native population. The British Administration has endeavored to maintain the traditional institutions of the native population, while at the same time introducing modern administrative methods.

3. The British Administration in Tanganyika has been successful in maintaining the traditional institutions of the native population, while at the same time introducing modern administrative methods. The British Administration has endeavored to maintain the traditional institutions of the native population, while at the same time introducing modern administrative methods.

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Inquiry into Raw Materials

Report of the Sub-Committee

The sub-committee has had the honor to receive from the Secretary of State a copy of the report of the committee on the subject of raw materials, and has had the opportunity to discuss the same with the members of the committee. The report is a valuable contribution to the study of the subject, and it is hoped that it will be of great assistance to the government in its efforts to secure a more efficient system of raw materials.

The committee has found that the present system of raw materials is based on a number of principles which are not always in accordance with the interests of the country. It is necessary to consider the various factors which enter into the production and distribution of raw materials, and to determine the best method of securing them for the country.

The committee has also found that there is a need for a more efficient system of raw materials, and that it is necessary to consider the various factors which enter into the production and distribution of raw materials, and to determine the best method of securing them for the country.

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and
General

Public Inquiry Proposed into Colonial Labour Conditions

The Government has announced that a public inquiry will be held into the conditions of labour in the colonies. The inquiry will be held in London and will be presided over by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The inquiry will be held in London and will be presided over by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The inquiry will be held in London and will be presided over by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Rhodesian Artists

The Rhodesian Artists' Society has announced that it will hold an exhibition of its work in London. The exhibition will be held in London and will be presided over by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The exhibition will be held in London and will be presided over by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Road Building Programme Consists of Proposals of Budget

The Government has announced that it will spend £10 million on road building in the colonies. The money will be spent on road building in the colonies. The money will be spent on road building in the colonies.

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Mechanisation in Ethiopia

The Ethiopian Government has recently announced a plan to mechanise its agriculture. This is a bold step, and it is one that is long overdue. The Ethiopian Government has recently announced a plan to mechanise its agriculture. This is a bold step, and it is one that is long overdue. The Ethiopian Government has recently announced a plan to mechanise its agriculture. This is a bold step, and it is one that is long overdue.

Aristocrats of Labour

The aristocrats of labour are the men who have made the nation what it is today. They are the men who have worked hard and long hours, and they are the men who have made the nation what it is today. They are the men who have worked hard and long hours, and they are the men who have made the nation what it is today.

The Future of Nyasaland

The future of Nyasaland is bright. The people of Nyasaland are hardworking and determined, and they are determined to build a better future for themselves. The future of Nyasaland is bright. The people of Nyasaland are hardworking and determined, and they are determined to build a better future for themselves.



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Uganda's Fisheries

Uganda's fisheries are a subject of growing importance to the country's economy. The fishery resources of the country are being developed, and the Government is taking steps to improve the methods of fishing. The fishery resources of the country are being developed, and the Government is taking steps to improve the methods of fishing. The fishery resources of the country are being developed, and the Government is taking steps to improve the methods of fishing.

Germany and Colonies

Germany's colonial policy is a subject of growing importance to the world. The German Empire is being developed, and the Government is taking steps to improve the methods of administration. The German Empire is being developed, and the Government is taking steps to improve the methods of administration.

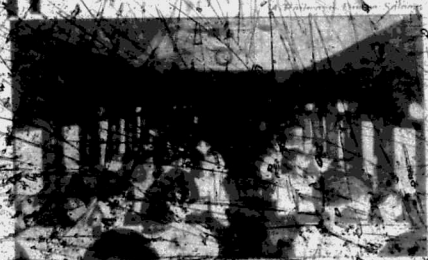
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News Items

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AND RHODESIA

Balances due to depositors in the Kenya Savings Bank at the end of last year, totalled 2,427,500, £21,511, largely made up of 176,000 from depositors during the year.

The foreign trade of Kenya in 1936 were 25% above the corresponding 1935 figures, exports increasing by 13% and imports by 12% of 1935 by 200% and of 1934 by 170%.

Major investments between Nairobi and Mombasa are being investigated by the Kenya Uganda Railways and the view is 'economising' in working capacity by removing the gradients.

Revenue and expenditure in Southern Rhodesia for the first quarter of the current financial year have been announced to be £375,000 and £260,000 respectively against £400,000 and £200,375 for the corresponding months of last year.

The Natal Publicity Committee has recently decided a fund of £4 to the Natal Council of Women towards the purchase and transport of 100 native handicrafts for exhibition by the British Empire Exhibition of 1937.

The first of a series of lectures on the subject of 'The Development of the South African Colonies' will be given by Mr. J. H. van der Merwe at the University of Natal, Durban, on the 15th of the month.

The 20th anniversary of the formation of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Natal is being celebrated on the 15th of the month. The Chamber has a total membership of 100 and a total income of £10,000.

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