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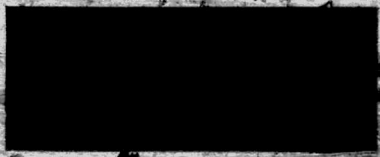
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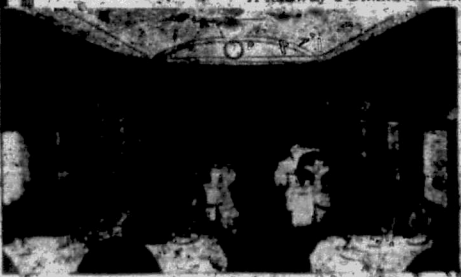
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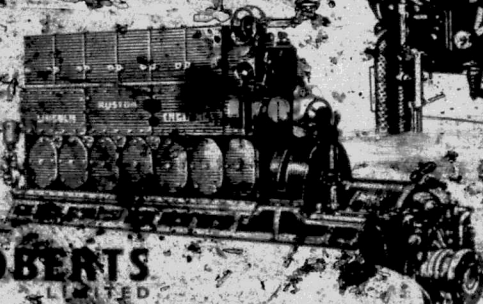
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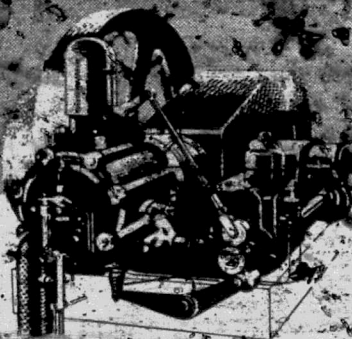
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

AS RECENTLY AS DECEMBER 7 last, on the eve of the departure from London of Sir Philip Mitchell to take up his duties as Governor of Kenya, we predicted that his term of office would be made memorable by the impress of his personality and of a definite policy; by the restoration of that leadership from Government House which has been so largely abdicated; by forethought and action in place of the muddled shuffling from one decision to the next which has been the policy in Kenya during most of the war, except, of course, during the Acting Governorship of Sir Walter Harragin when the Colonial Office has nevertheless been content to waste a Colonial Chief Justice).

New Leadership in Kenya

The whole tone of the Civil Service requires to be raised, and we trust and believe that this will be the first concern of the new Governor. A good mixer, he is neither pliant nor dilatory. A good sportsman, he will insist that his team shall play for the side. A good administrator, he will substitute policy for vacillation. The leading article in which these passages appeared was entitled 'The Need for a Personality with an Onerous Task'. Only six weeks ago we published the text of a broadcast talk given by Sir Philip Mitchell a fortnight after he had assumed his new office. It is evidence enough of his personality, of his determination

to match words with deeds, of his immediate attention to the Civil Service, and of his practical and courageous attitude to affairs.

We do not recall so skilful a broadcast by any East African Governor. The subject—soil erosion—has been prominent in Africa for at least twenty years, and for Sir Philip Mitchell's other parts of Africa, a broadcast, and Governments everywhere have found

excuses for doing nothing, or for less than was necessary to cope with a situation of undiscussable gravity. There are few matters in regard to which East and Central African Governments have a worse record of procrastination, of half-heartedness, plain talk, and unredempted promises. All this is very well known to Kenya's new Governor—who, apart from the last two years, has spent his working life in Eastern Africa. He might therefore have decided to steer clear of a topic which has occasioned so much cynical comment from the European community, and so much resentment from cattle-owning tribes. But the case of Ukamba has so long cried out for urgent attention that Sir Philip Mitchell, characteristically undeterred by what his predecessor had left undone, has at once ordered action.

Kenya's chief complaints about its last Governor were that he gave no impression of a sense of urgency and that he showed little willingness to shoulder responsibility. His successor has amply proved

D-Day For Ukamba. In the Colony that he will meet the most pressing needs and ready to accept the onus of action without hesitating in available consultation with a

Colonial Council. He has already announced that on the first day of his term he will invite the sanction of the Legislative Council.

Hubert Young pleaded in the thousandth issue of the Rhodesia that Colonial Government should set itself a timetable for the achievement of its work.

The adoption of this businesslike approach to this problem is a practical

practical. To stop the topsoil of the country being washed into the sea is, he says, an urgent salvage job and the officials who are to bear the main burden ought to have the opportunity of studying outstandingly successful erosion

measures in other parts of Africa, and Sir Philip Mitchell does not hesitate to specify the Transkei and Basutoland as the two models from which they are likely to learn most.

Only a Governor of strong character would thus publicly declare that it is not to some other territory under the Colonial Office that his subordinates must turn for instruction, but in part at least to areas under the allegedly reactionary Government of the Union of South Africa.

This talk, be it remembered, was heard by many members of a public service which has been dispirited, largely deprived of initiative, and taught by long examples that timidity and refusal of responsibility are no bar to promotion to the highest places.

The new Governor's challenge should have a tonic effect upon the best men under his control. They will not overlook his tribute to the practical work already done in Ukamba by local officials (with the assistance of a number of settlers of wide experience) who will appreciate his decision that those who need overseas leave should take it before D-Day, and, above all, they will be heartened by his promise of support for all who do their duty "with all their wits and with all their guts."

The highlight of the talk was by no means its least valuable element. There was the reminder that the speaker regarded himself as a new boy on the job, and that Africans who had ruined their land in a generation should not be expected to be guided by the light without continuing control; and the blunt undertaking "to accept delivery of a fine crop of regulations, even a bowl of hat," if that should be the result of honest effort. This should go far to put relations between the Government and its servants on a new basis of mutual trust and support, and there will be widespread pleasure in official and non-official circles that the new Governor has, by unmistakable implication, dealt so promptly and satisfactorily with a situation which was far from creditable to the Government of Kenya.

Sir Philip Mitchell's Striking Broadcast

Call to Colonial Officers to Accept Responsibility

WE HAVE ALL BEEN STUDYING AND TALKING ABOUT EROSION AND OVERSTOCKING for a long time. I have been closely connected with these problems for nearly 20 years, and have studied them in several countries.

Last week I made a five days' visit to the Ukamba Reserve of which I have read and heard a great deal. Before I became embroiled too much in other things I wanted to see it against the background of my own previous study and personal experience. I was there influenced by local knowledge and by the considerations—and most important—to see it from the point of view of one who must expect to be faced repeatedly with the problems of tackling complicated and difficult situations with inadequate personal knowledge and no

This broadcast talk, the first since he assumed office as Governor of Kenya, was made by Sir Philip Mitchell on December 27 from Nairobi. The text has been slightly abbreviated on account of the heavy pressure on our space.

To put it another way, I wanted to see if it would be possible for me to set in motion the action which must be taken in such a case, armed with no more than my general knowledge and study of the problem; and while still a new boy in the Colony, or should I have to postpone making a start until I fully understood the whole thing and all its implications? If the conclusion should be the latter, the outlook would certainly not be very promising relative to the number of things now urgently requiring attention.

Moreover, however much we may study and write and talk about land utilization, erosion and overstocking as general problems, in fact and for the purpose of handling them they are an aggregate of an infinite number of separate problems affecting an infinite number of separate individuals.

I was accompanied by the Chief Commissioner, the Provincial Commissioner, the District Commissioner, and the Agricultural Officer. I was accompanied by Sir Philip Mitchell to the River back to Machelo. That evening, with the help of what my eyes had shown me and my companions had told me, I studied the excellent five-year's plan

prepared by Mr. Brown, the District Commissioner, Mr. Grieve, the Agricultural Officer, and others closely connected with the problem. A report in which they had included the invaluable assistance of Major Frank Joyce, Captain O. B. Wilson, Sir Robert Shaw, Mr. E. F. Burton, and Mr. D. A. Cairns. Settlers with a great many years of practical farming in the district.

Next day we drove south-east through the Kalama location to the Kati River where a thick brown flood of the consistency of kaffir was flowing over the drift, continuing the tragic work of carrying invaluable topsoil to the sea. We indeed it unwise to take the vehicles across the drift, and so we turned back and drove under the trees and listened the thing that was possible to do so in the light of the one general principle of experience: the less one does his eyes and ears, the better. We tried to devise another considerable local knowledge and assistance of Mr. Marham, Mr. Tomkinson, Mr. Brown and Mr. Griese.

My final conclusion is that similar action must be carried out through the executive instrument to our hands for the purpose in such cases, that is to say the District Commissioner and the technical officers, and with him, the farmer's approach to the problem of converting the five years' crisis into action has considerable possibilities. The plans, or each district, for the examination by the Provincial Commissioner and the Departmental officers, have to be sent to headquarters to be examined by the Executive Boards and heads of departments, and by the officer in charge of development, perhaps to be adjusted and modified in the light of their own knowledge, to be coordinated with more general technical and financial matters to be embodied in the general plan of the Colony for consideration by the Executive and Legislative Councils.

Certain basic points which seem to me to stand out beyond dispute in the case of Ukamba are these:

Immediate Needs of the Situation

First, we are faced with a salvage job which has to be put in hand as quickly as possible. This is not to say that nothing has hitherto been done. A great deal has been done, but like Bushland some years ago, Ukamba is now in such a condition that whatever there may be said about Native customs, land tenure, and all the other complicated things we have to handle, we are going to have to see agricultural engineering experts within a few years there will be nothing left of the Ukamba Reserve.

Secondly, while we want to know a great deal more about a great many subjects involved, we know enough to make a start with the things which have to be done urgently at this stage.

Thirdly, it is an immediate and urgent necessity to give the land of Ukamba some relief from the pressure of its people and stock. I do not think the stock is proportionately excessive, having in mind the needs of the people and of the land for its products—milk, meat and manure—to use Mr. Brown's phrase. This means that it would not be enough merely to move the stock; we have got temporarily at least to move it permanently, to move out people with it. There are limited possibilities of doing this, and they are complicated by fly infestation, but we have got to do it.

Fourthly, the Africans we are dealing with have not yet got far enough to be able to be full individual owners of land with all that that implies.

They have got to be tenants, and to speak of being beyond anybody who will have the duty of seeing that they become law without destroying it. They are in fact today tenants of their own tribe collectively, and we have to bootstrap that relationship an effective means of teaching them that it is no longer sufficient simply to be a Kamba in order to have the right to cultivate a piece of Ukamba. To have it must mean that you are a Kamba who is able and willing to cultivate his piece of Ukamba without destroying it. We cannot make good farmers by the use of the criminal courts, and the prisons. Nothing but controversies and bitterness and friction along that road.

The promising road is that which leads towards the establishment of a landlord and tenant relationship, the landlord being the tribe as a whole and the tenant the head of the family—a relationship in which there will always be the greatest possible security of tenure for the good tenant, and none whatever for the incorrigible land-miser. A partnership in which, for the present, the supervising land agent will have to be the agricultural officer, until the tribe is able to do it for itself.

That is to say, we have to add new features to old customs and systems, and in the new areas to be opened up we must create conditions as we would have them in the old areas. We shall no doubt have to be content to mould existing conditions until they resemble as closely as possible conditions as we would have them to be; and that must include at least the protection of the land from being washed away.

From these generalities we may ask what we have got to work on. Well, we have the knowledge and experience of Mr. Brown, the District Commissioner, and his predecessors, especially Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Brumage, of Mr. Grieve, who has now been seven years in the district, and of other officers who know the problem on the ground. We have the

very willingly offered help of settlers who have in some cases been close on a lifetime in the district. We have the work that has already been done.

There is an impression that nothing has been done. In fact, the officers who have been in the district in the last five or six years, in spite of some misunderstandings and troubles, and in spite of the war, have made considerable gains in terracing, grass sowing, water control, and the like. It is of variable quality, of course, but in the aggregate it is a good job well done, and I am told by those who are qualified to judge that it has created a widely extended receptivity to the new ideas among the people themselves and a willingness to collaborate which is most important.

A Five Year Plan

Although I do not doubt that there are many who are a generation or more early trained than I am, and who are brought up in the light and be guided by it without control, nevertheless I can and do believe that there are many who are unwilling to see the light, and have got past the point when they ought to have closed their eyes to it.

There are a few already worked out plans for the future, made by men on the spot, but I do not think that they are talking about. No doubt with the vast knowledge and experience available at the headquarters of the Province and of the Colony, it will be possible to make a complete plan and give the officers concerned the full details of it. It is not my business to do that, but I think that the first approach to the business of preparing a five year plan is to run down every little ditch and run.

And that is the first urgent business today.

First, we have to get a general idea of the present unimpaired state. Secondly, all the knowledge that we have to deal with all the infinitely complicated questions involved. Thirdly, a sort of patent medicine solution for the situation of which we shall establish all our problems and solve our problems. If we wait until we have all these things we shall have to find a home for 20,000 people somewhere else.

So, my boy as I said, I feel that this safari has justified itself in coming to these conclusions: first, that we must push on vigorously and consistently with the plan which is already being done; secondly, that we must get a Day for the visitation of the subjects of the district, and that that is my job to see that certain things are done before D-Day.

These things include sending the omars, principally confined to see in Bushland and the Transvaal, to the treatment of almost precisely similar problems. This can be done quickly and reasonably cheaply by air, and it is only fair to these omars, who are to be asked to shoulder such heavy responsibilities, that they should be given every opportunity of enlarging their vision and experience in this way. When they have done that, since some of them are unfortunately long on due or leave, they should have their leave and come back again, for it would be idle to make a start with freed men who might break down, or who, before they had really got their teeth into the new work, would have to be absent for months on leave.

Then I have to arrange with the consent of the Standing Finance Committee and the Legislative Council for the necessary finance which will be required for the general financial plans which have been laid down. I have to see that the staff and have to find the plants. Having done these things, and I have fixed a reasonable D-Day for March 31st, January 1, 1946.

It may be objected that I am approaching the problem of development piecemeal, and that I shall distort the general arrangements if I go on like this. Well, I don't know if there are other places where what has to be done so urgently, but I do know that in Ukamba it has to be done quickly or not at all, and I feel very strongly that we cannot just continue to plan development while others practise devastation.

Promises to Support Zealous Subordinates

So, having in mind that the Machakos plan fits the general plan of the Province and the wider plan of the Colony in its broad general outline; having in mind the urgency, and having in mind that in any case overstocking and erosion consist of an infinite number of infinitely varying local problems, I think it is right in this case at any rate to make a start in this way, for there is sufficient local knowledge and experience, sufficient co-operation and goodwill, and sufficient courage to justify the intention to put the plan into operation 12 months from today—and, my boy as I am, I have no hesitation in taking the responsibility of saying "Go to it."

I hope that there may be many officers serving under me who are listening to me this evening, not only those in Machakos, but elsewhere in the Colony, and I believe that they will not mind my adding this: that if they have gone to it because I have said "Go," and if they have tried with all their wits and with all their guts, then if they result, somewhat unimpaired, be not what we all hope, but only a fine crop of raspberries, or an I shall not be able to do it, but I will accept delivery.

[Editorial comment appears under **Matters of Moment**.]

Lord Lugard Discusses World Colonial Charter

THE ATLANTIC CHARTER expresses hopes of a peace which would afford assurance that all men in all lands may live in freedom from fear and want, and respect for improved labour standards and economic advancement. The signatories pledged all their resources to secure "the complete victory essential to defend life, liberty, independence, and religious freedom and to preserve human rights and justice to their own lands and in other lands."

The Declaration of the Atlantic Charter, with security, but also international social, economic, and other humanitarian problems, and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. Responsibility for these objectives is to be vested in the General Assembly of the United Nations, and under it in all Economic and Social Council of 48 members. It is with this body that the specialized organizations and agencies concerned with the welfare of dependent peoples will enter into relations. No mention is given of these last-named bodies and it is not clear whether they would include regional councils.

It is to be presumed that the Treaty of Versailles will be abrogated, that event the position of the I.L.O. and the maintenance of the mandates system will need consideration. The I.L.O., though affiliated to the League, became practically a separate organization. Last year the Declaration of Philadelphia enlarged the scope of the objectives of the I.L.O. to include problems of raising the standard of living, health, education, and production.

Should Annexation of Mandates Now Be Recognized?

The mandate system was a contract between the League responsible for the ceded territories and each mandatory. Several high authorities, including General Smuts, its reputed father, and Lord Perth, a former secretary-general of the League, have recently recorded diverse opinion regarding the system. It may be that the present mandates have served their purpose and that annexation by the mandatory should now be recognized, provided that they agreed to accept Lord Perth's proposal that, in common with all Colonial territories, they should publish annual reports which would form the basis of reports by regional councils to the Assembly—national administration remaining wholly uninterfered. The primary objective of the League, of course, is the promotion of the welfare of the indigenous population, and secondly that all States shall enjoy equal access to the trade and raw materials of the world (Atlantic Charter, point 4). It would not imply any derogation of sovereignty as such.

The annual report would inform the Assembly regarding the administration of dependent peoples, which was the charge of the Mandates Commission, concluded as it was from even tendering advice to a mandatory.

There remains the disposal of the new enemy dependencies. Will public opinion desire the retention in principle of the mandate system for them or consent to annexation (with an annual report)? The British Government have stated that her Colonies will not be restored to Italy and inevitable decision.

The restoration to Greece of her ancient Mediterranean Colonies would give universal pleasure. Malta is overruled and Ethiopia her historic claims at least to access to the Red Sea. But a more suitable guardian of that international highway to the east, will probably be chosen. It has been claimed that America has first claim by right of conquest to the islands forfeited by Japan. That claim was disallowed for the last war as being incompatible with the declared principles of the Allies. We have, however, seen that both the British and American Governments are agreed that any transfer of territory as security against aggression is not inconsistent with the Charter. The obligations of trusteeship in most of these islands would probably be a heavy liability.

Are the present tentative proposals likely to be acceptable to the United Nations when they meet in full conference? Except in the economic sphere, where differences of opinion will inevitably arise, the Assembly on which full responsibility

rests, should have no difficulty in finding a solution, unless the difference is between the five leading Powers. In view of the wide variations in the economic and social conditions of the different dependencies, it will probably be found that each responsible State can achieve the best results, in strict accord with the purposes and principles of the Charter, if unhampered by rigid rules.

There is already an increase in the recognition of responsibility for the advancement of the indigenous peoples during the past two or three decades justifying confidence in the attainment of the humanitarian objectives of the new Charter.

Humanitarianism of Colonial Policy

The establishment of economic nationalisms and the assimilation of a Native elite as citizens, with the more or less swelled military manpower, gradually gave place to a new policy initiated by Gallieni and later by Lyautey in West and Equatorial Africa; and finally established by M. Sarraute's designation in 1920 of trusteeship and widespread attention to great reports from De Gaulle and other representatives of France-British collaboration.

In the Netherlands Indies (with a population of 72,000,000) a People's Council (Volksraad), writes Dr. Hart, replaced in 1918 the centralized autocracy of competent and zealous officials. Of its 52 members only 25 are European, and every Dutch subject, whatever his race, is now subject to every Government function.

In the Belgian Congo King Albert's Colonial Charter recognized Native welfare as the primary objective.

Native interests and the adaptation of indigenous institutions for eventual self-government are accepted as the paramount British objective. Grants to necessitous Colonies were supplemented in 1929 by £1,000,000 per annum for development, and in 1940, despite threatened invasion and unprecedented taxation, Parliament voted £56,900,000 over 10 years for the economic and social advancement of the dependent peoples. The new policy of Colonial Affairs and development then inaugurated represented a striking new reorientation from the former policy of strict Treasury control until a colony could balance its budget.

In 1922 the Japanese tariffs or quotas were imposed on Japanese imports and later extended to other nations in some dependencies. The Berlin Act of 1885 imposed free trade upon all territories within the geographical basin of the Congo, delimited as extending from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean. The British Government have declared that these articles cannot be abrogated without the consent of all the signatories.

The machinery provided by the new Charter, and the special mention of human rights and fundamental freedoms noted in the Commentary, will be welcomed by the dependent peoples. But much will depend on co-operation with the specialized organizations. The peace would be incomplete and transient if the subject races were left with a feeling of frustration in their aspirations to share in "the hopes for a better future for the world."

The leading nations must realize that with the spread of education these peoples go far on the march, and will in no long distant future claim a place in the body politic. Meantime, it is mainly upon them in their millions that success in the policy of "expanding consumption and expanding production" depends for the stabilisation of a shattered world.

It is therefore that it may be thought worth while to include a concise declaration of these "fundamental freedoms" to which all United Nations will subscribe, not "in particular to every European citizen" as Lord Templewood recently proposed—which might seem to offend peoples to indicate a social distinction—nor "safeguarded by a permanent body collecting facts and making reports"—which would introduce distrust and espionage destructive of local authority and responsibility. Free access to dependent territories to all persons on their lawful occasions should suffice.

The declaration should include especially the freedom from fear of permanent subjection, implied in the pledge of to be by progressively states, and complete stand alone, and freedom to appeal to the highest authority against social injustice regardless of race and creed.

Finally, I suggest that the new world organization should adopt the form of the Berlin and Brussels General Acts "In the Name of Almighty God," and not that of a "treaty with defeated enemies."

Editorial Comments of "The Times"

In a leading article of more than a column *The Times* wrote:

"The beginning of a change of outlook in Colonial administration may be traced, like so much else in Imperial history, to Joseph Chamberlain, who inaugurated in 1876 a new policy which included tropical medicine among the functions of the Colonial Office. Further stimulus to thought was given during and after the last war by the widespread exposure of the abuses of German Colonial administration. In British

By the courtesy of *The Times*, we are permitted to republish this article contributed to its columns last week by Lord Lugard, and also long extracts from its first leading article on the same day. Both contain matter important from the East African and Rhodesian standpoint.

policy the transitional stage is marked by Lord Lugard's own conception of a dual mandate, with obligations both to Colonial Peoples and to Industrial populations in need of their products. Nowadays the view that the main purpose of government is the general social betterment of the governed inspires both domestic and Colonial policy. It involves changes in the machinery of government, and Captain Macdonald has suggested in these columns that the increasing volume of administrative detail calls for a devolution of responsibility in the organization of Colonial Governments.

The principles of British Colonial administration now stand above the level of party controversy. But a major difficulty arises in the Colonies. Progress towards self-government is an essential element in the British tradition of colonial rule, and has been achieved by the gradual extension of the powers of Colonial Legislatures and the gradual substitution of action, on a wider scale, for administration as the means of their recruitment. Simultaneously, however, the House of Commons is coming to intervene much more directly in colonial affairs. Voting large sums for expenditure overseas, it is necessarily entitled to a voice in their allocation.

Dualism in Colonial Government Responsibility

There has long been a certain dualism in the responsibilities of Colonial Governments, on the one hand to Parliament through the Secretary of State and on the other to local legislatures through their representative legislatures. But as long as a Colony balances its budget, it was broadly true that its Government felt itself economically responsible to the Colony and politically responsible to Britain. In some cases distinction is now being drawn, when the political responsibility of a Colonial Government to a local Assembly and its electorate are increasing, and will increase still further, it is undertaking new economic responsibilities to Parliament at Westminster, and these are equally destined to increase.

In the West Indies, where the new welfare policy has received its fullest development, and where constitutional balance has also been most rapid, the criticism is sometimes heard that the Colonial Office has given with one hand only to take away with the other. Administrative emphasis, it is suggested, has now shifted from politics to economic, with all the social implications involved; and in this new role the first as well as the last word remains with Whitehall. The problem of associating development work with local assemblies has in practice been largely solved by the tact of Sir Frank Stockdale and his staff. His Comptroller's department has never worked in isolation, but has kept in the closest contact with West Indian opinion, official and unofficial.

In Africa, where the desirability of co-ordination compli-

cates the issue, administrative methods are more fluid. In West Africa there is a development officer on the Resident Minister's staff, and both the Nigerian and the Gold Coast Governments have appointed development officers of their own. In the United Provinces special appointment has been made. Similarly in East and Central Africa, the Kenya and Uganda Governments have produced their own plans. While Nyasaland, besides setting up a local commission which has issued a number of Assailed reports, is sharing a development officer with Northern Rhodesia, Co-ordination on a broader model should be made possible in Central Africa through the recent establishment of a consultative council for Nyasaland and both the Rhodesias, and in East Africa through the now well-established machinery of the Governors' Conference.

New Social Links

Anything is possible in a world that is becoming more and more united, more than a readiness to override local frontiers in the interests of social justice. What is needed is a new sense of unity among Colonial Peoples, and a new social cohesion to the Imperium. Recommendation made by the I.C.G. at its Plenary Conference last year and in the accompanying report of the Social Policy and Permanent Territories, prepared by the Office.

As the report observes, "the essence of the philosophy of social policy is that of the integration of all aspects of human well-being under conditions which will develop the full potentialities of the people, and policy must therefore be formulated in relation to the welfare of the individual citizen and to the culture, their needs, associations, and the fulfilment of material and cultural well-being." Based as it is on the concept of Government as a trustee, the report's recommendation, which is to be further amplified in the next conference, sets out on the practical side to standardize present policies at their highest level. Its more ideal aims are stated in the preamble and should inspire the future plans of the Colonial Powers.

In Britain, with her exceptional record and responsibilities in the Colonial field, rests the duty of giving the lead, not only in administration but in thought—a lead which cannot be given by special officers, however competent, engaged on local problems, but must come from the administrative centre. The appointment of Sir Frank Stockdale as Adviser on Development is a step towards the achievement of this duty. It marks yet a further change in the organization of the Colonial Office from a territorial to a functional basis, and offers the promise that development policies will be shaped not only to meet day-to-day emergencies, but in the light of a clear and consistent conception of the aims to be achieved."

Terms of New Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement

THE NEW AGREEMENT between Great Britain and Ethiopia has been published as a White Paper (Cmd. 6,584, H.M. Stationery Office, 2d.).

The preamble states that changed circumstances require modification of the Agreement and Military Convention of January 31, 1942 (Cmd. 6,384), but that it is inopportune to negotiate a permanent treaty during the war. The present instrument is intended to remain in force until replaced by such a treaty, but after two years either party may give three months' notice to terminate it. The new agreement came into force on December 19, 1944, the day of its signature in Addis Ababa by Earl De La Warr, plenipotentiary for His Majesty The King, and His Excellency, Bitwaded Makonnen Endalkachau, Prime Minister of Ethiopia, representing His Imperial Majesty The Emperor of Ethiopia, Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah, Elect of God.

The main provisions are the following:

Article 3.—The Imperial Ethiopian Government will retain or appoint British or other foreign persons of experience and special qualifications to be advisers or officers of their administration and judges as they find necessary. The Government of the United Kingdom will assist the Imperial Ethiopian Government in finding suitable persons of British nationality whom they may desire to appoint.

Article 4.—Jurisdiction over British subjects, British protected persons, and British companies, shall be exercised by the Ethiopian Courts constituted according to the Statute for the Administration of Justice issued by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor in 1941 and the Rules of Court issued in 1942, provided (a) that in Article 4 of Section III of the Statute these shall be substituted for "judges of British nationality"

the words "judges of proven judicial experience in other lands," and (b) that, in the hearing by the High Court of any matter, all persons shall have the right to demand that one of the judges sitting shall have had judicial experience in other lands. British subjects and British protected persons shall be incarcerated only in prisons which are approved by an officer who has had experience in modern prison administration.

Article 5.—The Government of the United Kingdom will (a) relinquish the control and management of the section of the Franco-Ethiopian Railway which lies in Ethiopian territory within three months of receiving from the Imperial Ethiopian Government a formal assurance that satisfactory arrangements have been made for its continued efficient operation, and (b) transfer the control and management of the section of the Railway referred to in (a) above to the organization specified in the formal assurance.

The Imperial Ethiopian Government recognize that the maintenance of the Railway in efficient operation is an essential part of the war effort, and also agree that any traffic for which priority is in future requested by the British will be supplied first and by the British Military Authorities will receive that priority.

The Imperial Ethiopian Government, in making arrangements for the operation and management of the Railway, undertake that these arrangements will not be such as to prejudice the legal rights of the Franco-Ethiopian Railway Company.

The Government of the United Kingdom will also before the conclusion of the period specified in paragraph 5 above, withdraw from the compartment at Direlawa and the area north-west of the Railway formerly included in the area defined in paragraph 6 of the schedule to the Anglo-Ethiopian Military Convention, 1942.

Article 6.—The Government of the United Kingdom will make available to the Imperial Ethiopian Government for military purposes, which shall be at the disposal of the military forces of His Majesty the King under the command of the Head of the

Mission. It shall be called 'The British Military Mission to Ethiopia.'

The Head of the Mission shall be responsible to the Minister of War of the Imperial Ethiopian Government for the organization, training and administration of the Ethiopian Army. The police governing such organization, training and administration shall be laid down by the Minister of War of the Imperial Ethiopian Government in consultation with the Head of the Mission. The Minister shall have the right to satisfy himself that the policy so laid down is being executed.

The Minister of War and the Head of the Mission to Ethiopia shall agree as to the general disposition and movement of the members of the Mission, as well as the strength of the Mission.

The British Military Mission shall be withdrawn during the currency of this agreement if, after consultation between the High Contracting Parties, it is agreed that it is no longer in the interests of either Party. If such notice is given the Mission shall be withdrawn three months after the date of receipt of notice.

Reserved Area under British Administration

Article 7.—In order as an Ally to contribute to the effective prosecution of the war and without prejudice to their underlying sovereignty, the Imperial Ethiopian Government hereby agree that, for the duration of this agreement, the territory designated as the Reserved Area shall be administered by the British Military Administration.

A schedule attached to the agreement shall define the Reserved Area.

A contour line of Ethiopian territory, bounded by a line starting at the point where the French Somali and British Somaliland boundaries meet, thence in a westerly direction along the French Somali and boundary to the point where it cuts the Franco-Ethiopian Railway, thence along the eastern limit of the railway zone in a south-westerly direction as far as the railway bridge at Harard, thence in a south-easterly direction to the gorge of the Hebo River, thence following the Huilo River to a point at Haradake where it is crossed by the Dire Dawa motor-road 25 E.A. 45 from Dire Dawa, thence in a south-easterly direction to the summit of Burta Amare, thence to the north-western summit of Gara Okhaya, thence to the north-eastern summit of Daga, thence to the summit of Diga, thence in a north-westerly direction to the summit of Mt. Gora, thence in a north-westerly direction to the top of the Gora, thence in a north-westerly direction along the crest of the Gora to the following mountains: Barfi, Bole, de, Barkulul, Dubba, Harogani, Nig Niga, Kambakabat, Dandi, Farabedi, Konya and Adadi, with its intercepts the ninth parallel of latitude at a point approximately three miles south of Burta Adadi, thence due eastwards along the ninth parallel of latitude to the point where it meets the British Somaliland boundary, thence following the British Somaliland boundary in a north-westerly direction to the starting point. (See Map reference—East Africa 1:500,000, 1942, p. 552.)

Osaden.—The area of Ethiopia which is now being administered by the British Military Administration of Somalia.

Article 8.—All installations, constructions, works or enterprises already constructed in whole or in part by virtue of the provision of Articles 8 (c) and 9 (b) of the Military Convention of January 31, 1942, in the areas referred to in Article V 4, shall from the date of withdrawal provided for in that paragraph being in full title to the Imperial Ethiopian Government.

Operation of Civil Aviation

Article 9.—The Government of the United Kingdom will accord to civil aircraft duly registered in Ethiopia freedom of passage to, in and over territories under their jurisdiction or authority provided that the regulations governing air navigation in force within those territories are observed. Similarly, the Imperial Ethiopian Government will accord to civil aircraft duly registered in any of the territories under the sovereignty, suzerainty, protection or authority of His Majesty, The King freedom of passage to, in and over Ethiopia, provided that the Ethiopian regulations governing air navigation in force are observed.

The Imperial Ethiopian Government will permit a British air Transport Organization or organizations, to be designated by the Government of the United Kingdom, to operate regular air services to, in and over Ethiopia for the carriage of passengers, mails and freight provided that such regulations governing air navigation, as may be in force in Ethiopia are observed. For this purpose the Imperial Ethiopian Government will secure, as far as possible, the constant maintenance of, and provide guards for, adequate landing grounds in Ethiopian territory. They will consult with the Government of the United Kingdom with regard to the construction of additional landing grounds or the extension of existing landing grounds, as experience may show to be necessary. The said organizations shall be permitted to use such landing grounds, together with ground equipment and facilities, and to provide such further facilities as may be required.

If the obligations of either High Contracting Party under 1 or 2 of this article should be in conflict with his obliga-

tions under a future general international agreement or convention relating to civil aviation, the provisions of these paragraphs shall be deemed to be modified so far as is necessary to avoid such conflict.

The Imperial Ethiopian Government will accord freedom of navigation in and over Ethiopia to the Air Forces or His Majesty, The King, as well as to Allied Air Forces; and will, as far as possible, secure the constant maintenance of adequate landing grounds in Ethiopian territory. They will consult with the Government of the United Kingdom for the construction of additional landing grounds or the extension of existing landing grounds, as the latter Government may request. The Imperial Ethiopian Government will give all necessary orders for the passage of the personnel of the British Air Forces, air craft and aircraft to and from the said landing grounds.

Article 10.—The High Contracting Parties, in receipt of proof that any enemy aircraft is causing serious and dangerous damage to the security of Ethiopia or to the safety of the Air Forces under the sovereignty or jurisdiction of His Majesty, The King, undertake to collaborate in arrangements for their interception or expulsion.

Article 11.—The High Contracting Parties undertake to carry out all reasonable steps to search for, apprehend and hand over to the member of the British or Ethiopian forces who is claimed to be a deserter or absentee without leave, upon request made in writing by the competent military authorities of the forces from which he has deserted or absented himself, and transmitted through the diplomatic channel.

Article 12.—Article 6 defines in detail the status and privileges of members of the British Military Administration. They may import or export goods for their personal use or consumption without payment of duties.

British and Ethiopian Flags Side by Side

A letter of December 7, 1943, from Earl De La Warr confirms a verbal agreement that:

Whereas in the Reserved Area and the Ogaden the British flag is flown by the British Military Administration, the Ethiopian flag will be flown side it under the same conditions. Wherever in the Reserved Area and the Ogaden the Ethiopian flag is down on Ethiopian Government officials, the British flag will be flown beside it under the same conditions.

The Prime Minister of Ethiopia wrote on the same day that "the Ethiopian Government accept full responsibility for the enemy private property entrusted to them in accordance with international law."

Co-ordination of Transport

East African Conference to be Held

When the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours estimates were under consideration last week in the Legislative Council of Kenya, the Governor, Sir Philip Mitchell, said that a good deal had been done to co-ordinate transport in East Africa, and that the Governors of Tanganyika Territory and Uganda, whom he had consulted a few days earlier, agreed with him that an inter-territorial conference was desirable.

The main purpose would be to consider greater collaboration and co-ordination in the existing organizations and in proposed development of transport by rail, road, air and inland and coastal waters. The plans of the East African Governments for the resumption of civil air services would, of course, require consideration in relation to these other forms of transport.

The Governor mentioned that the General Managers of the Kenya Uganda and the Tanganyika Railways and the Directors of Public Works of the territories had already had preliminary discussions.

Pan-African Conference

While the Cape Town and Natal newspapers have supported the resolution moved in the Legislative Council of Kenya for an early Pan-African Conference under the chairmanship of General Smuts, the *Rand Daily Mail* and the *Johannesburg Star* consider the proposal unwise. Rather curiously, both newspapers appear from brief Press statements to assume that the main intention of non-officials in Kenya and the Union of South Africa is to discuss the Imperial Government on the subject of Native policy. There is, of course, no foundation for such a fear.

The War

H.M. Cruiser "Uganda"

Southern Africans and The Guards

IN THEIR ADVANCE south of our leading troops have entered Welles station on the Myittha-Mandalay railway, approximately 30 miles north-west of that town. In the Chindwin area Kani steamers station on the west bank of the Chindwin, and others on the south bank of Kalewa and Aton, on the Mandalay-Yau branch railway, have been occupied. The Government of Canada has announced that the cruiser H.M.S. "UGANDA" has been commissioned in the Royal Canadian Navy.

The 6th Guild of St. Alban Ambrosial Division, in which many Rhodesians are serving, has subscribed more than £5,000 towards the restoration of the Guards Chapel. Major-General W. H. E. Pooles, who commands the division, wrote recently to Field Marshal Alexander: "The 6th Division was fighting in the area of Chiuri we were ordered to retreat. Marshal Smuts on his return to South Africa brought the Field Marshal's message on the tragic loss of the destruction of the Guards Chapel in London by a flying bomb during Divine service. This was the first intimation any of us had had of what had happened. The South African and Southern Rhodesian officers and men of the division immediately decided that they would like the division to be associated with their Guards comrades in the restoration of this sacred and historic monument, and voluntarily subscribed the sum of £5,126 for this purpose. I enclose a cheque for this amount, and ask you to accept it as a token of the tremendous admiration we Southern Africans have for the unflinching courage and fighting qualities of His Majesty's Brigade of Guards, and in honoured memory of their fallen."

Lieut.-General H. C. Loyd, Commanding Brigade of Guards, has now written to General Pooles:

"I know very well how true and how fine admiration and how genuine are the feelings that has sprung up among Guardsmen serving in Italy in the restoration of your division. It is now clear that this great natural feeling of friendship and esteem goes very deep, but even that does not account for this magnificent generosity which can only be described as bewildering. I can assure you that Guardsmen will never forget it. Owing to lack of facilities in the way of material and labour, some considerable time may elapse before the chapel can be rebuilt, and until then the details of the restoration can clearly not be decided. But when that time comes I am sure the Chapel Committee will wish your representatives to be associated with their deliberations so that this great gesture can be visibly and suitably commemorated in the new chapel."

Appointments

Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, who was appointed Commander-in-Chief in Ceylon a few weeks after the loss of Singapore, has returned by air to London. He was a vigorous and popular leader of the troops in the island, among whom were many East Africans. As we reported last week, he has been succeeded by Lieut.-General H. E. de R. Wellesall, who was prominent during the Ethiopian campaign.

General Sir Ashton Mayne, who commanded the 5th Indian Division at the Battle of Keren, and later in northern Ethiopia, has taken up the appointment of Military Secretary at the India Office.

Sir Brian Robertson, who has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general at the age of 48, served with the Union Defence Force in East Africa in the early part of the war and was later posted to the Middle East Command. The son of the late Field Marshal Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff in the last war, he succeeded to his father's baronetcy in 1922, retired at the same time from the Royal Engineers as a brevet major, and became general manager in South Africa for the Dunlop Company, with headquarters in Durban.

Lieut.-Colonel Francis Balfour, a former Governor of the Mongalla Province of the Sudan, whom we recently reported to have left the Ministry of Food to join U.N.R.R.A., will hold the post of Deputy Chief of the Greece Mission, in charge of the Bureau of Distribution and Transport.

Major Buckland, who has lived in Northern Rhodesia for many years, has been appointed liaison officer between the Government of that Protectorate and its troops in the field.

The American Mission to the Middle East, which was responsible for civilian land-lease in that theatre (including the Sudan) and the conduct of the activities of American economic warfare there, has completed its work and is to be dissolved. Mr. James Landis, director of the Mission, has announced his intention of returning to his old position as dean of the Harvard law school.

Mr. M. F. Bargman has resigned from the Central and Nairobi Commodities Distribution Board as from the end of 1954, after two years' service.

Former M.P.'s War Service

Commander H. V. Wheeler, former M.P. for Hartley, Southern Rhodesia, who resigned his seat at the outbreak of war in order to rejoin the Royal Navy, has now returned to his farm, Calgary, near Salisbury. Mrs. Wheeler, who had been serving with the W.E.A.S. in England, returned with him to Southern Rhodesia.

Commander Wheeler was serving in the English Channel at the time of the evacuation from France and the Battle of Britain. In June, 1941, he joined Combined Operations, and became one of those responsible for the development of landing craft. At the end of 1942 he went back to sea in one of the first tank landing craft, which took part in the landing in North Africa. For the next six months he served with the Inshore Squadron which supplied the forward Allied armies from Bone, and was awarded the D.S.O. for his services. He was in the first tank landing craft to enter captured Bizerta, led the assault waves against Pantellaria, and also those which first attacked the mainland of Sicily. He was Deputy Local Naval Commander for the landing at Salerno, and was among the first into Naples after the German retreat.

Then he was sent back to England to join Admiral Ramsey's Naval Invasion Staff, and helped in the intensive planning that preceded D-Day. On that day he led a G.R. landing force of about 1,000 ships against the Normandy beaches. For the next two months he organized beach-head dumps of supplies, but when the great break-through had taken place, his work was done, and he was free to return to Africa.

Germans in Africa Mean Trouble

Brigadier J. S. Morris, who commands the British South Africa Police, told the Rotary Club of Salisbury, capital of Southern Rhodesia, the other day: "I can now disclose that information was received at the outbreak of war that there was a likelihood of Germans in South-West Africa linking up with those in Tanganyika and elsewhere. It sounds a remote possibility, but there were good reasons to believe they would have had some success, particularly if Mussolini had decided to join Hitler in 1939, and taken vigorous action in the north."

The Government of Southern Rhodesia, which had come to no decision in regard to war gratuities, and has deferred the matter until the intentions of the Imperial Government are known, expects that the Colony will be called upon to find about £1,500,000 in this connexion, apart altogether, from the cost of the rehabilitation in civil life of Rhodesians who have served in the forces. On discharge all will have 30 days' leave on full pay and allowances and a similar period of "rehabilitation leave."

The Government of the Union of South Africa has offered Northern Rhodesia the use of the Union's facilities for vocational training of disabled ex-servicemen. The Northern Rhodesian Government has indicated that it will be glad to take advantage of this generous offer as need arises.

Background to the

Candid Comment. — What makes present American criticisms of Great Britain so intolerable is not merely that they come from a source that has done so little to earn the right to postures of superiority. The British are told that they are lacking in their war effort to their sixth winter of blood and agony, that they are practicing cash-and-carry during the Battle of Britain, whose consumptions has risen through the war years and which is still without a National Service Act. Criticism of the British for playing a balance of power game comes from the very mouths that call for the annexation by the United States of all the convenient naval bases in both oceans. How can the ordinary Englishman later witness mockery to the lofty moral generalities proclaimed in America when he hears them against such a background? Neither in Greece nor Poland and never lasting are the American pronouncements combined with any willingness to get down into the dust of the arena and attempt to work out a policy that will at both right and feasible. The Englishman remembers Woodrow Wilson's statement that the United States is the only idealistic country in the world—and remembers that the only Great Power that made any effort to achieve Wilson's ideals in hard practice was Great Britain. With every outburst of righteous indignation in America the Englishman gets one degree more cynical about America's real intentions of active collaboration. How much British safety can be gambled on American good will? Is it right to refrain, in the hope of obtaining American support for a general and universal system of security, from making special arrangements to assure British security? Is it right to surrender the means of safeguarding British interests, as Bretton Woods and the American commercial proposals would have us do, in the hope that American policy will be stable and sound? Nothing has yet happened to show that American policy has an interest from the state that Mr. Lippmann calls "noble negatives." There is still a great deal of wishful thinking in Britain, even in the highest quarters, that good behaviour on our part will procure an Anglo-American alliance, an American guarantee of British territorial integrity, or at least a promise to put down aggression wherever it may appear. There is no more possibility of any of these things than of an American petition to rejoin the British Empire. — *Economist*.

Field Marshal Montgomery. — Some remarks made by General Omar Bradley, commander of the United States 12th Army Group, would have been better left unsaid. It is to a great British soldier, such as he, that cannot pass without comment. General Bradley told war correspondents in effect that when the Germans broke through at the Ardennes front and the Allied line was disrupted, Field Marshal Montgomery at once took command of the northern group of armies and by his 'notable contribution' did much to restore the situation. But when the line was rejoined the 12th Army Group, said General Bradley, will once again take over the whole sector. This statement bears many one interpretation: that Field Marshal Montgomery is good enough to be given the position of responsibility in an emergency but when the danger is over his services are no longer required except in a comparatively subordinate capacity. The British people would view with disfavor the relegation of this great soldier to the somewhat meagre share of the front which he held before Rundstedt's breakthrough. This is no question of national pride or prestige. It is simply a matter of having the right man in the right place. There is no doubt whatever that Montgomery is one of the outstanding military leaders of this war. He is one of the very few commanders on either side who have made no mistakes. His tactical genius has been proved on battlefields after battlefields. It has been shown in the Ardennes battle, where, as General Bradley admitted, he alone made proper dispositions in case the calculated risk went wrong. It was he who, led by the magnificent qualities of the British and American troops under his command, was instrumental in blunting the spearhead of the German attack. Must he again be pushed back into the semi-obscurity which was his lot in the weeks before the Ardennes lunge was snapped by the enemy? This country will need convincing that his services could not be put to better use. There is one other point in this unfortunate affair. It is unusual, to say the least, for one commander in the field to tell the world what it to be the future professional status of another officer of equal rank. If such a statement had to be made and we cannot see the necessity, it would have come much better from the Supreme Commander. — *Daily Mail*.

Poor Mining Equipment. — The majority of the coal mining machines received by the United Kingdom from America are old and far inferior to those seen on the mines in the United States. Of the British equipment now in use at least one-third is made of further efficient production, unless completely dismantled, rebuilt and equipped with essential parts. From the report of the United Kingdom Opencast Coal Mission, which recently visited the United States.

More German Attacks Likely. — The most astonishing thing perhaps is that we should be fighting a battle in the Ardennes, the place which is the nightmare of generations of academic teaching that nobody fights amid wooded ridges. The uplands generally slope from east to west, however, it was not unduly difficult for the Germans to mount their attack in the rear country where the British had the line and burst out on to the plateau where the British had a strong position in the Ardennes, and holding the Siegfried defences more or less thinly with static troops, they are able to concentrate quickly for such blows. It is likely that more of them, though if nothing like this strength, will continue to come in along other sectors in the west. — *The Times*.

Allied Lack of Unity. — After five years of war relations between Great Britain and the U.S.A. are in a very unsatisfactory condition. This is simply due to a refusal on the part of all concerned to face the absolute necessity of reaching agreement about the political aims of the war. We are losing the peace much more quickly than we are beating the German and Japanese armed forces. It is time someone said these things as plainly as they can be said. It is time someone said that President Roosevelt did not serve to the cause of peace when he almost flippantly announced that the Atlantic Charter did not exist as a document. It is time that our American allies were told that they ought to make a full share in making plans for post-war Europe, instead of indulging in the role of the freest critic. It is time that we were told by Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin appear to find it difficult to meet Mr. Churchill and get our brass locks on these matters. It is vital to the future peace of the world. — *Commander S. King-Hall, M.P., in the National News Letter*.

the War News

Opinions Epitomized.

Englishman in 50 is a Government official today. — Lord Elton.

"I believe in progressing step by step instead of drawing up a perfect paper plan." — Viscount Lechard.

One of the things we most urgently need is a very drastic overhaul of the Civil Service. — Mrs. Mavis Tate, M.P.

Hardly a month passes without some devilish device being produced by the enemy. — Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Cunningham.

The Germans missed in the Ardennes the greatest weight of armour ever concentrated in the war. — Mr. Alan Moorhead, *Daily Express* War correspondent.

Concentration is the policy of moving forward at the rate which avoids having to retrace one's footsteps. — Sir Herbert Williams, M.P.

A minimum of 800,000 men must be added into our forces in the next six months. — Mr. Robert Patterson, U.S. Under-Secretary for War.

When I look the place of Hitler's 14,000 warships in the whole of Great Britain—not as many as a single large concern in America would employ. — Mr. Ernest Bevin, M.P.

The average mental age of the United States Army is between 13 and 14 years. The vast majority of enlisted men are in the 14 group. — Major Alexander, United States specialist in neurology and psychiatry.

The Germans suffered more than 4,500,000 casualties during 1944 on the East and West Fronts. They lost 3,000,000 men killed or wounded and 1,663,000 prisoners, as well as territory six times the size of Germany. — Moscow Radio.

We came nearer to losing Brussels and Antwerp during the recent German advance than we came to losing Egypt when Rommel advanced to Alamein in the summer of 1942. — Mr. Alexander Clifford, war correspondent of the *Daily Mail*.

The punishment must fit the German crime. The crime was insolent and arrogant nationalism. The punishment must be poetically just—internationalism, a stateless, non-partisan settlement for the heart of Europe, the New Order of collective security. The Germans must expiate their crimes in service to an international order which it has been their 30-year objective to frustrate. — Viscount Hinchinbrooke, M.P., in the *Observer*.

The trade unions do lip-service to increasing productivity and raising real wages, but still cling to a negotiating machinery which increases money wages and pays little regard to the dangers of inflation. — Brigadier Sir George Giffard.

Had agricultural mechanization not established itself by the efforts of a few individuals against all kinds of Government discouragement, the food position in the United Kingdom in this war might have been extremely serious. — Mr. Roland Dudley.

A battle has started in the East, the outcome of which is of tremendous importance for every German. The Russians are not only out for gains of ground but for the first decision. The battle will be extremely bitter and hard. — Berlin Radio.

"Anti-aircraft gunnery like the rocket is in its infancy. Quick-firing heavy artillery is a definite possibility in the near future. I believe that quick-firing anti-aircraft firing is possible by electrical control." — Professor A. M. Low, in the *Daily Mail*.

American losses in the Ardennes, between December 15 and January 7, totaled nearly 40,000, including 12,000 missing. In the same period 40,000 Germans were captured, a further 60,000 being killed or wounded. — Mr. Henry Stimson, United States War Secretary.

In the expectation of early victory the Anglo-American leaders have diverted to the Far Eastern war a vast amount of shipping and materials and possibly of men—which would otherwise have been thrown into the European struggle. The result has been a considerable acceleration in the pace of our operations against the Japanese, but at the cost of postponing the hour of victory in Europe. — Commander Stephen King-Hall, M.P., in the *Nation News-Letter*.

U-boat warfare flared into renewed activity during December. This is but another index that the European war is far from over. Increased losses in Allied merchant craft have been officially recorded as a result of the U-boats' spurt last month. The announcement of the recent landing of enemy agents from a U-boat on the Maine coast is yet another indication that the menace of Germany's U-boats is real and continuing. — Joint statement by Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt.

Any natural reluctance to our troops serving under foreign commanders has been dissipated by Field Marshal Montgomery's many and honourable inter-view in which he praised the American troops serving under him. His action represented the best in the British people and the military profession. — *Chicago Tribune*.

The responsibility for the success of our economic plan will rest largely on the political party, or parties, concerned in the election and Labour alike in selecting the right candidates to place before the public. We must have in Parliament men of broad vision and, on the whole, practical experience. — Sir Woodman Burdett.

Japanese casualties may number due to enemy action in the United Kingdom were killed or injured in the United Kingdom 19,200 women, and 64 children under the age of 16, making a total of 26,700; injured and detained in hospital: 285 men, 241 women, and 124 children under the age of 16, making a total of 847. — Ministry of Home Security.

Japan's leading industrialists must be treated as war criminals. The Allied armies of occupation should include forces of all the Allies, and not only the United States and Britain. This will make it impossible for future Japanese propagandists to blame the national disaster exclusively on the white races. — From resolutions passed at the conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations recently held at Hot Springs, Virginia.

Early on January 2 a broadcast purporting to come from the B.B.C. was heard on the American Third Army front. It contained high praise of Field Marshal Montgomery and disparaging references to the performances of American troops in the Ardennes battle. No such broadcast has been made in any B.B.C. service. It appears to have formed part of the enemy service known as 'Arnhem Calling', which at times masquerades as a B.B.C. programme. — B.B.C. announcement.

The Greek people and police will be completely reorganized, and we have sent our British allies to send a special police mission for this purpose. All those who collaborated with the enemy will have to answer for their deed. The Greek people will be called at the earliest possible moment to elect a new Assembly. We have no objection to Allied observers attending the election to make sure that the will of the people is genuinely expressed. — General Plastiras, Prime Minister of Greece.

Affair of Northern Rhodesia

Review of Taxation to be Undertaken

Special cablegrams to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA: SIR JOHN WADDINGTON, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, continuing his address to the new Legislative Council, said that the estimated revenue for 1945 was £2,304,304, and the estimated expenditure £2,602,300. There would be no increase in taxation.

The total surplus of the year, including the reserve fund, at the end of 1943 had amounted to £4,522,318, an improvement of £354,000 over the estimate last May. Final accounts for 1944 were, of course, not yet available, but a revenue of £3,704,000, which was £228,000 above the estimate, was indicated, and expenditure would probably be around £3,544,000, giving an estimated surplus of £1,563,000. Adding this to the previous surplus, he predicted an approximate figure of £6,085,000 as a total at the end of 1944. Of this sum £1,500,000 was in the reserve fund.

Customs revenue for 1944 was a record for the territory. The gross revenue was about £750,000, of which nearly 50 per cent came from extra war duties. The gross customs revenue for 1939 was £405,000.

During his visit to London the Secretary of State had agreed that the existence of a large surplus would not necessarily prevent assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. Apart from any expansion of the main tenants of existing services would, in many cases, require increased expenditure, and these social services were provided at a level short of the essential minimum. Northern Rhodesia must face the position that in the present taxation basis its revenue was expected to fall considerably in post-war years, but that expenditure during these years would have to be increased. There were three sources from which to supplement the revenue: one from surplus balances from grants and the other from the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. In addition, surplus capital expenditure could be financed by means of a loan.

Budget for 1945

The 1945 budget proposed to supplement revenue by transferring £200,000 from the reserve and applying for a grant of £108,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. It was, however, not possible to say whether Northern Rhodesia could rely on assistance from this application, for the Secretary of State was not yet aware of the details.

The budget, as presented, allowed for an estimated revenue of £3,721,304 apart from the £200,000 from reserve. The estimated expenditure was £2,863,398, leaving an estimated deficit of £1,142,000. Against this deficit could be placed £200,000 from the reserve, plus £108,000, or any part of it, which might be granted under the Act. These sums, however, were specifically earmarked for certain services, and could not be used for any new expenditure or to meet over-expenditure or any shortfall in general revenue. The budget did not provide for any increase in taxation.

A factor taken into account by the Imperial Government when considering applications under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act was the local taxation level in relation to that in the United Kingdom. In asking for assistance from the British Government the territory must make sure that it was helping itself by raising as much revenue locally as could reasonably be expected. The Governor therefore hoped that during the year it would be possible to undertake a review of existing taxation in relation to the revenue required, to the taxable capacity of Northern Rhodesia, and to the level of taxation in the United Kingdom and elsewhere. Members might then judge what revisions might be necessary and desirable after the war.

Acute shortages of staff and the increase of work caused by the war had added to the strain on civil servants who had carried out their work manfully, despite difficulties, inconvenience and anxieties, that record of war-time service was greatly appreciated.

The results of the food production campaign, hitherto marked by bad seasons, were now becoming evident. The campaign had corrected a serious decline in the European maize acreage and given impetus to wheat growing. The supply of farm labour still caused grave concern, and had been the subject of many discussions between officials and representatives of the farmers. For the first year since his arrival in Northern Rhodesia Sir John Waddington could report satisfactory maize production. The European maize crop had risen from 147,000 to 200,000 bags and the Native crop purchased from 95,000 to 115,000 bags. Thirty-five thousand bags of Kaffir corn had been bought, making a total of more than 327,000 bags, compared with 215,000 in 1943.

Large maize harvests were being harvested in parts of the valley. Large importations from Southern Rhodesia, chiefly of 250,000 bags, and the present rate of consumption, which should be a carry-over of some 100,000 bags at the end of June, requires had to be met with a view to obtaining 50,000 bags from the German Congo. With the aid of a suitcase Northern Rhodesia's hopes of the local crop did not fall below the estimated 100,000 bags. A second 100,000 bags of wheat had been shipped, this was double the previous year.

Growing of Turkish Tobacco

Tobacco planters had had a good year. Turkish tobacco growing had been remarkably successful, and there were now about 200 growers along the railway. The tobacco was planted in this tobacco were a number of years ago. A leading project had failed through causes beyond the control of the agricultural staff. Production of raw leaf had increased from 35 tons to 120 tons.

In regard to European education progress had been made, and some of the older and new mistakes had been pointed out. The report of the University of London, which had been laid on the table, would need careful consideration. The university bursary scheme had now been put into operation, and Northern Rhodesians were being encouraged to become teachers. Two local girls trained with Government assistance, one likely to return in the next year, and another was undergoing training. Educational arrangements now exceeded those of the previous year, but many more girls should have elementary education, and there is to be real improvement in the quality of academic and conduct.

Chenaridinium, a new drug, had achieved considerable success in the treatment of trypanosomiasis. It was being injected successfully every case within a few days of the single injection.

Intensive vaccination against pleuro-pneumonia in Barotsa had suppressed all outbreaks, and eradication had been assisted by buying 7,400 calves for the Livingstone cattle storage. The examination of these carcasses should give valuable information as to the stage reached in eliminating the disease.

In the Home and Pesticide Department, the Ministry of Agriculture, which had produced a good crop, had sold more than 200,000 sheep, and had sold more than 100,000 goats. The zone on the Tanganyika border, created as a buffer against underpest, was not far from the completion of its object, but the wooden fence had come to the end of its life, and the question of permanent fencing would shortly have to be considered with the Southern Rhodesian and South African authorities. So far as was known, there were no cases of underpest south of the Central Railway in Tanganyika. The Information Office had had several disappointments concerning the arrival of radio transmitters, but when the new equipment was in working order the users would find a vast improvement. The supply of the new news and reports to the troops was of considerable value.

Eighty Polish evacuees had taken up employment in the camps, mostly as nurses, and 77 women had joined the Southern Rhodesian Auxiliary Air Services.

Speeches of Non-Official Members

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR STEWART GORE BROWNE said that even though the constitutional changes might not entirely commend themselves to the council of the public, he hoped his colleagues and the country would take advantage of what had been given, for it lay with them to do their best to make these changes a success.

Northern Rhodesia's very existence depended on how the country dealt with the economic problems of development. They had to think how Northern Rhodesia could earn its living, which was a question for European and African alike. He felt bound to criticize the delay in the coding with the development schemes, which had been put up. Nothing seemed to have happened. There was constant news of other African Colonies which had either applied for or received grants for development schemes, in many cases raising in millions of pounds. It was a new and serious shortage of staff was the main reason for the delay, and he paid tribute to the work being done by the depleted services, but he said: "We must bend our backs to this particular burden, even if they break." That attitude was the one thing which had saved the United Kingdom.

Nothing definite ought also to be done concerning the absorption of remaining soldiers, particularly Africans, whom the FIC had not so far had a fair deal. The country did not face the problem of absorbing them in the way which they had left.

MR. T. S. PAGE emphasized that the government's attention must not lead to any tendency to complacency, and that there must be hard work on the many problems to be faced. He hoped that a Bill would be brought in this session to move the disability imposed upon persons receiving compensation in lieu of having their homes struck off the voters.

right. In view of what the Imperial Government had received in income tax from N. Rhodesia, he thought they might with honesty ask the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund for grants, although their local taxation was considerably lighter than that in the United Kingdom.

CAPTAIN R. E. CAMPBELL asked what the Post-War Planning Committee appointed four years ago was doing. Their last report was in October 1912, and it contained very little information. The country wanted to know what the post-war plans of the territory were. Neighbouring Colonies had some schemes, but Northern Rhodesia had done practically nothing. The sooner they got to work on the question of the future the better. He did not see how they could ask the Imperial Government for more money, as they had so much of their own funds. The Colonies were given grants because they had none, or very little.

Ministry of Information Criticized

MR. ROY WELANSKY, who urged the Government to consider extending compulsory primary education throughout the whole territory, said he would most strongly oppose increased taxation in the future because he felt that Northern Rhodesians, particularly Europeans, got very little benefit from the present system. The future of copper was gloomy, and the tax they were now really reaping much benefit from the taxation they now paid. An African was too poor to pay more, and any increased taxation of 5,000 Europeans would produce very little. The two outstanding possibilities were the mineral royalties and the taxation which the Government collected from Northern Rhodesia.

He protested strongly against the contents of a Ministry of Information pamphlet which gave places like the Schullies nearly a page, but dismissed Northern Rhodesia, which had contributed handsomely to the war in raw materials, manpower and money, with 39 words.

The closing advance to ex-Servicemen might, he suggested, be raised from £10 to £20, and he inquired whether the Government's approach as Development Adviser concerned the general development of the country or was confined to African development.

Northern Rhodesians, said Mr. Welansky, elect some one to the House of Commons as its representative in the same way as Colonies were represented under the French system.

As to the copper situation, she was convinced of the complete honesty of the Northern Rhodesian Government, but considered that the coincidence of the Governor's announcements with strikes on the Copperbelt had created distrust in the public mind.

Major H. A. McKee, referring to Mr. Welansky's suggestion for a representative in the Home Parliament, thought that there should be a Parliamentary observer free of election from the Colonial Office to be appointed to the Colony. The view was being freely expressed in his constituency that Government was devoting too much time, staff and money to Native education and too little to health. He paid tribute to the great work done by the nurse in charge of the Native clinic in Lusaka. With regard to increased taxation, he said the House of Commons should have no taxation without representation.

The Maitai Speeches

Mr. B. GOONWIRI, representing Nkana, asked in his maiden speech that the Government should consider the suggestions he had made as leader of the trade union movement for the revision of certain contradictory clauses in the agreement between workers and managements on the Copperbelt, and said that European workers on the Copperbelt would be prepared to pay for a social security scheme.

MR. J. MARNWICK WILLIAMS, representing Ndola, said in his maiden speech that the Government must not think the country had accepted the present decision in regard to amalgamation, or given up the struggle. In Native administrations in the other parts of Southern Rhodesia there was really very little amalgamation, and there was nothing to justify the statement that amalgamation was impracticable.

Southern Rhodesia did not fall behind Northern Rhodesia in its Native services. Native policy in both countries was an experiment, and was the experiment in Whitehall and the other the experiment of the man on the spot, but not much could be said of the point that one policy was better than the other. The only things that mattered was good will, justice, fairness, reasonableness, and honesty of purpose, and the European in Central Africa had those qualities just as much as the European in Whitehall. His Majesty's Government could not be especially proud of its administration in Northern Rhodesia. It announced the doctrine of African trusteeship but did nothing to carry out its trust. It took millions of pounds out of their mining industry and kept the money, even though its wards in Northern Rhodesia were disease-ridden and undernourished.

The announcement in the House of Commons on the constitutional changes it had been stated that it was intended to create a political background with some sort of certainty, but

the position was the very opposite. If the Colonial Office was not willing to review its decision about amalgamation, it had now an opportunity of showing good will by considering reasonably the requests with regard to a change in Constitution.

In a discussion on the War Tax Amendments Ordinance to re-enact the war tax the Financial Secretary stated that Northern Rhodesia had already devoted to special war measures, to defence, and to contributions to His Majesty's Government a greater amount than had been collected by special war taxation.

Police Powers of Arrest

The Secretary for Native Affairs, after a long reading of an amendment to the Criminal Procedure Code to extend the powers of arrest by police officers for non-cognate offences, announced for the amendment that he proposed that a police officer could arrest without warrant for this kind of offence only if it had been committed in his presence or if he had good reason to believe the offender had given a false name and address. In the past, the police had presumed that any African who could not produce an identity certificate would be likely to give a false name, but a recent court decision had held that this was not so. The police had therefore been issuing summonses to African offenders, but out of 93 only four had been brought before a court, the reason being that the result had been the growth of a class in the area concerned, both Europeans and Africans had asked for a tightening of control of the loafer class. While all members wished to see the amendment with the liberty of the subject, if this legislation were not quickly adopted the situation might get out of hand.

Mr. Welansky said he disliked the measure but would not vote against it, and suggested that there might be some economic problem behind this lawlessness.

Mr. Goonwiri said he would vote against the motion as it interfered with the liberty of the subject and could not be applied to the African alone.

The Secretary for Native Affairs replied that in practice the amendment would not apply to Europeans, as they were always well known and could be found.

Mr. Stewart Gore-Brown, who disliked the measure but accepted its necessity, asked the Government a concession to consider the more extensive issue of exemption passes to Africans of good character.

The idea was welcomed by the Secretary for Native Affairs, who said that before proceeding with further administrative action on this would like to know the views of other members.

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Capital Equipment for Colonies

The Controller of Essential Supplies and Prices in Nyasaland recently issued the following notice:

To enable Nyasaland's requirements of goods needed for new capital equipment for capital replacement and for deferred maintenance of plants and works to receive proper attention the first essential is that the manufacturers in the United Kingdom should know the extent of the demand which is waiting to be placed on them. Accordingly, orders for items who will place orders on the basis for these goods are asked to make orders as far as possible, and where it is impossible to do this customers should nevertheless give their proposed suppliers as full particulars as possible of needs which are likely to materialize within the next 18 months or so.

It is most urgent to estimate requirements which take long time to manufacture or which are of special individual design. The following types of goods are of special importance in this regard: heavy electrical plants, railway equipment, steam engines (motives), mining machinery, grain mill machinery, heavy silos, sewage disposal machinery, water transmission apparatus and telegraphic plant, voltage transformers, sugar making and refining plants, paper making machinery, chemical plant, industrial refrigerating plants, printing machinery. Where the foregoing may be added telegraphic and young machinery and plant.

In the case of really important items of plant where special reservation of capacity in the United Kingdom is likely to be required if Colonial orders are to receive the place in the general demand, it would be helpful to the Secretary of State if he could be sent a list of actual and prospective orders, woads (i.e. U.K. value in each case is expected to exceed £10,000). The list should give the following details for each order: type of goods, name of purchaser in Nyasaland, proposed supplier in the United Kingdom. If orders are placed through an agent office from whom further information can be obtained, name of such office should also be given. On receipt of list the Board of Trade will in suitable cases get in touch with the manufacturer concerned.

It should be noted that this notice does not relate to the same goods imported for sale, of which textiles and foodstuffs are examples. It refers only to goods required for new capital equipment, for capital replacement and/or deferred maintenance of plants and works.

Why Were British Journals Ignored?

Since the Controller specifically stated that instructions have been received from the Colonial Office to bring this notification to the attention of business interests, it is to be presumed that information of this kind is required from all Colonial territories. Nevertheless, we have not read a similar request for information in any East or Central African newspaper except the Nyasaland Times.

It would also be interesting to know why a statement was not issued by the Colonial Office to publications in the United Kingdom which have for years done all in their power to promote British trade with the Colonial Empire.

Does the Economic Section of the Colonial Office not realize, for instance, that the great majority of enterprises in British Eastern Africa which are likely to spend upwards of £10,000 on new capital equipment are regular subscribers to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, and that it would have been both useful and courteous to send us this notice direct, instead of leaving us to receive it from Africa?

Rhodesias and Nyasaland

The new edition of the "Year Book and Guide of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland" (Rhodesian Publications, Salisbury, s. 6d.) contains so much useful information about these three territories that it has become the Rhodesian "White Paper". It could, however, be greatly increased in value by thorough cross-indexing, which is so important in any work of reference. Perhaps that improvement can be made next year. Meantime the Year Book can be cordially recommended.

Public Relations in Uganda

Truth writes editorially on this subject—

The public relations mania, one of the most fatuous and wasteful of all bureaucratic war-time developments, has spread to Uganda, which within the next 10 years proposes to spend £1,000,000 on such a service. The idea is not only to tell the world about Uganda, but no less to provide the Baganda information about world development and opinion, on any subject which would suggest that Dr. Goebbels has not lived in vain.

It is not space to detail the various proposals for the Uganda public relations mania, and the proposals in the subject is therefore referred to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of December 11th. The mania is, however, of some of the rather more serious nature, as the public relations officer, who is to be paid £1,350 a year, his assistant, and the appointed newspaper editor, who is to be paid £1,000 a year, are to be a journalist employed at £1,000 a year. As EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA humorously remarks, "instead of the staff journalist hoping that he may in the course be promoted editor, the editor will gain financially by demotion to the appointment of journalist."

A great deal is heard these days about the need for expert psychologists. It might be a sound idea to have some base among the bureaucrats for upon which would it seem to me that many of them are really not quite fit in the head.

The Leeming Plan

Some months ago we published Mr. E. L. Leeming's plan for the post-war migration to Southern Rhodesia of about 250,000 people from the United Kingdom. The Leeming (Leicestershire) Urban District Council, which body is acting as surveyor, has now asked the Leicestershire and District Regional Planning Committee to approve the scheme.

"The Rhodesian Annual."—This always welcome publication has little to matter this year, being almost entirely restricted to pictures showing aspects of the war effort and life of Southern Rhodesia. One page is devoted to reproductions in colour of the crests of the three Rhodesian squadrons of the R.A.F.

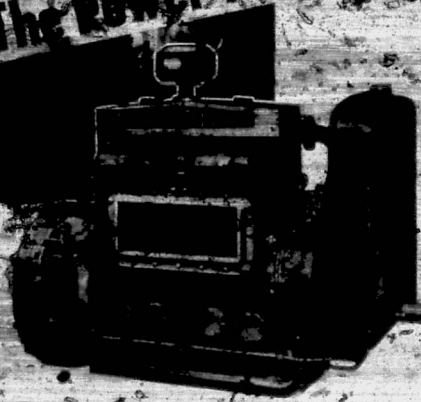
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News Items in Brief

AV Victor Station is to be built by public subscription in Elizabethville.

Public rickshaws will be withdrawn from the streets of Nakuru at the end of June.

Uganda's annual expenditure on education has almost doubled during the war.

Nyasaland has now rather more than 6,000 registered village forest areas, of an aggregate area of some 285,000 acres.

The prohibition in Northern Rhodesia on the use of wheat flour (other than standard) in the making of bread has been withdrawn.

Messrs. Alex. Lawrie and Co., Ltd., announce an interim ordinary dividend of 5% (the value of last year's total distribution was 22%).

Since prohibition of coffee was discontinued in the United States, consumption is reported to have risen to 50% above the pre-war level.

The Southern Rhodesian Social Security Report states that at the end of April last there were 2,202 European and 115 non-European old age pensioners in the Colony.

Plentiful stocks of material for manufacturing anti-mosquito coils in Tanganyika Territory have enabled the Government to lift the restrictions on the sale of pyrethrum spray to the public.

Messrs. W. J. Bush and Co., Ltd., a company registered in Zanzibar and the Seychelles, announce an interim dividend on the ordinary shares of 4% (the same). Last year's total distribution was 10%.

A new department under the direction of M. Stainier, manager of the Kivu Company, has been established in the Belgian Congo to rationalize the distributions of dairy products. The headquarters are in Ustumbura.

The financial statement for Kenya recently laid before the Legislature shows the sum of £705,911 under the heading "War Expenditure, Civil" which fabric covers the cost of the various controls set up during the war.

The correspondence courses for the education of European children living in isolated places, which was begun in East Africa 15 years ago, now extends to Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland and the Sudan.

The complete plant for the extraction of quinine from cinchona bark which was recently imported by the Belgian Congo from this country is now in full operation on the shore of Lake Kivu, three miles from Costermansville.

A new road under construction from a point six miles south of Dedza on the main Lilongwe road to the Nyasaland railway near Cholomoni will reduce the haul for produce from the Zambozi Highlands to the railway by some 50 miles. The road should be completed this year.

The Income Tax Ordinance of Nyasaland is to be amended to introduce the system of post-war credits from 1944-45 assessment. The amount of credit is to be half the difference between income tax payable at current rates with current abatements and the tax which would have been payable at current rates with 1939 abatements.

Owing to hoarding brought in South Africa, the Union has temporarily ceased exporting butter to Northern Rhodesia and a fat has accordingly been made in the ration in the territory. The new rationing scale, which came into force on Monday, is on a fortnightly basis owing to the difficulty of dealing with small quantities. Persons over 12 years of age are to receive 4oz., and those under 12 years (and all children on holiday from school) 8oz.

The CHINA CLIPPER of American Airways crashed last week when alighting in the dark at Port of Spain, Trinidad, while flying from Miami to the Belgian Congo. Of 29 persons aboard, 22 were killed, namely, the double crew of 12 and 10 of the 17 passengers.

Native authorities in some areas of Kikuyu are planting and protecting trees on hills unsuitable for cultivation. Planting of trees around Kikuyu homes is also being undertaken, and provision is being made for employment of forest guards and the establishment of tree nurseries.

In response to requests from Europeans in the industrial areas of Northern Rhodesia, the Information Office cinema car is touring the Copperbelt showing colour films of Native Village industries and rural areas, together with other films of local interest. The Information Officer accompanied the van for part of the tour, and gave short talks on Native law and customs.

Next month's London conference on broadcasting for an Empire broadcasting conference in the full year but will be restricted to questions of Dominion and inter-Dominion wireless. It is hoped that each Dominion and India will be represented by the director-general of its national broadcasting organization. Questions affecting the Colonies are not expected to appear on the agenda.

S. African and General Investment

South African and General Investment and Trust Co., Ltd. Company with extensive Rhodesian interests, shows the profits for the year to June 30 last amounted to £27,250 (£27,250 in the previous year) to which is added £9,200 brought forward and £5,000 transferred from the general reserve. There is a carry forward of £3,917 after meeting all outgoings, including the preference dividend (£11,830). No ordinary dividend has been paid since 1940-41, when 2½% was distributed.

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COMPANY MEETING

Dwa Plantations, Limited

Mr. S. R. Hogg's Statement

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, was held at River Plate Hotel, 22, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, on December 22, 1944.

MR. S. R. HOGG, Chairman of the company, presided.

The following statement by the Chairman had been circulated to the shareholders with the annual report and accounts:

The accounts for the year 1943 differ in form from those relating to previous years. They have been prepared in conformity with the latest recommendations of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, and the comparative figures for the previous year are stated.

Total fixed assets were £2,402,418 at 31.12.1943. The factory, plant and machinery on Mbita estate were requisitioned when that estate was taken over from the lessees in April, 1943. Possession of the estate was not effectively obtained until the end of July, and it was not until September, 1943, that a labour force could be collected. The machinery required was overhauled, and certain transfers were made from Dwa and Redal.

Current assets and liabilities show little change from 1942, and call for no comment.

Net Profit of £3,876

The net profit for the year amounted to £3,876; the sum of £2,264 was brought forward from the previous year, and an amount of £3,487 was released from the tax reserve, giving a total of £9,827. The fixed dividend on the preference shares was brought up to June 30, 1943, by the payment of dividends for the 18 months to that date, absorbing, after the deduction of income tax, £2,470, and provision is made for the net preference dividend for the half-year to December 31, 1944, which has since been paid.

An amount of £4,069 has been transferred to debenture stock redemption account, bringing the total of the account to £5,671. The transfer represents the proportion of the profits for the years 1940, 1942 and 1943 to be allocated to debenture redemption, after a payment had been made for taxation reserve not required. After allocating £1,500 to a reserve for deferred maintenance, there is a balance to be carried forward of £764.

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend on the ordinary shares.

In the year 1943 difficulties by way of labour shortages, drought, and locusts had to be contended with. Machinery spares were difficult to obtain, and will be readily understood, but in spite of this the plant and

machinery and transport units have been maintained in reasonably good working order.

The output of fibre for the year was 1,094 tons, compared with 1,253 tons in 1942. In addition, sales of the output from Msinga effected by the lessees amounted to 251 tons, compared with 267 tons in 1942. Output for 1944 is estimated at 1,450 tons.

The whole of the sisal output of East Africa is still being purchased by His Majesty's Government, and to compensate growers for the further rise in production costs which has taken place, the prices of all grades of sisal have again been increased. From January 1, 1944, the average increase being £5 7s. per ton.

Chairman's Visit to East Africa

As Chairman of the London Sisal Growers' Association, I have, on behalf of that Association, and under the aegis of the Colonial Office, recently visited East Africa, where I conferred with Government and the local Associations of growers affecting the industry, both at present and in the post-war world. Whilst there I visited all the Company's estates in Kenya. My views on the condition of part of one of the estates and my recommendations are referred to in the directors' report.

Although the year was dry, all members of the staff and their families suffered at times from fever, despite the strict mosquito control operated on the company's estates. The shortage of quinine and quinine substitutes were partially responsible for the prevalence of fever. In such conditions, the general manager, Mr. Smith, and his staff are more than ever entitled to the expression of thanks with which it is usual to conclude this statement. Their continued efficiency and loyalty in the company's service are very much appreciated.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and the retiring director and the auditors were re-elected.

The meeting concluded with votes of thanks to the Chairman and the board, and to the general manager and his staff in East Africa for their continued hard work and loyalty in difficult conditions.

One New Company a Week

The number of companies registered in Southern Rhodesia from January to October, 1944, was 53, with a nominal capital of £1,054,404. In the first 10 months of 1943 the number was only 26 and the nominal capital £327,000. Four companies were registered during October last with a total nominal capital of £127,000.

Farm Training in Kenya

The Government of Kenya estimates that about 400 European men will require agricultural training in the Colony after the war. The maximum capacity of the Egerton School, Njoro, the only agricultural training centre, is about 90 students in any one year.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Union and Rhodesian Mining

UNION AND RHODESIAN MINING AND FINANCE CO., LTD. reports that for the year ended December 31, 1944, there was a profit of £24,566 (against £3,036 in the previous year) after meeting all charges, including income tax, and reserving £10,000 for contingencies and liability to excess profits tax.

The company capital is £600,000 in shares of 10s. Farms and ranches situated in the Beaufort West, £253,371; town properties, £37,420; stocks and shares, £288,513; cash, £241,070.

During the year the herds of cattle on three ranches and eight farms were sold at satisfactory prices. Efforts are being made to dispose of the rest of the company's farms. Altogether 1,135,455 acres were sold in the year, leaving 355,070 acres. The Rhodesdale Estate of 1,700 acres was bought for £225,000 by the Southern Rhodesian Government for its war settlement schemes.

The directors are Mr. C. E. Green (Chairman); Mr. C. S. Cordell, alternate; Sir Percy Burnett (Vice Chairman); Colonel T. B. Chapman, alternate; Mrs. Bailey Southwell (managing director); Mr. V. Ord, alternate; Mr. E. W. Hind; Mr. H. B. Jones, alternate; Sir John Bailey (Mr. J. H. Southwell, alternate); and Mr. E. Roberts (Mr. B. Breach, alternate).

The London Committee consists of Messrs. B. Spiller and A. Mind.

Nigel Van Ryn Reefs

Nigel Van Ryn Reefs, Ltd., reports a profit of £21,662 for the year ended September 30, 1944, compared with £22,087 in the previous year. A dividend of 3d. per share has been declared.

Geological Survey of Kenya

The Economic and Development Commissioners of Kenya told the Legislature recently that plans for a geological survey of the southern half of the Colony within a period of five years, at a cost of £10,000, had been prepared.

Mining Personalities

Mrs. Phyllis Melise Guiton, wife of Mr. A. W. Butcher, manager of the Freda gold mine, near Oshana, has died in Southern Rhodesia.

Company Progress Reports

THE Goldfields, 4,000 tons of ore milled in December gave a working profit of £2,000.

Gluba & Phoenix, 5,100 tons treated in December yielded 05.07. gold and a mine profit of £16,976.

Bushbuck, in December, 18,100 tons were milled for a gold yield of 503.02. and a working profit of £5,032.

Waneder Consolidated, 276 tons of gold were recovered last month from 35,000 tons of ore milled. The working profit was £1,100.

Minerals in Nyasaland

The Governor of Nyasaland recently stated that the Mlanje bauxite deposits had been under investigation by the Government geologist and Dr. Dixey, whose services were borrowed from the Government of Northern Rhodesia for the purpose of prospecting licences granted to the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa for this area and for the Sumpu coalfield were renewed for another year, and agreements were concluded regarding share development when conditions permit. The special mining lease at Sambal granted to the Anglo-American Corporation has been renewed for another year. There is no prospect of this mineral for war purposes, and a mining lease has been given to the company.

Mining Share Prices

Messrs. F. C. Mathieson and Sons, 16 Cornhill Avenue, London, E.C.2, have issued a 25. rd. post free new edition of their booklet giving highest and lowest prices and dividends of mining shares during the past six years. The Rhodesian section is reasonably full, but the East African contains only four entries—Kenya Consolidated, Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, and Rosterman.

News of Our Advertisers

We regret to report the sudden death, a few years ago, of Mr. James Clayton Young, advertising manager of the Ford Motor Company, Ltd., which he joined in 1934. Soon after the outbreak of war he was seconded to the Ministry of Food, for which he created a public relations department. On returning to his company he organized the Ford Emergency Food Van Trust under the direction of Lord Perry. Mr. Clayton Young, a great worker and organizer, leaves a widow and two children.

Advertisement for Robert Hudson Limited, featuring 'HUDSON RAILWAY MATERIAL' and 'MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES'. The ad lists 'BALL-BEARING WHEELS & AXLES' and 'STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES'. The company is based in Leeds, with branches and agents throughout the world, including works at Leeds, Durban, and Calcutta. The London office is at 121 Tottenham St., Westminster, S.W.1.

Advertisement for 'POWER FOR INDUSTRY!' in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. It features an illustration of a power transmission tower. The text states that cheap power is available in many cases and refers to proposals to one of the company's offices. It lists systems for Kenya and Uganda (3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 415 and 240 volts) and for Tanganyika (3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 400 and 230 volts, or 440 and 200 volt Direct Current). Offices are listed in East Africa for The East African Power & Lighting Co. Ltd. (Kenya: Nairobi, Mombasa, Nguru, Eldoret; Uganda: Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja) and The Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. Ltd. (Dar es Salaam and Tanga). The Dar es Salaam District Electric Supply Co. Ltd. is also mentioned, with offices at Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Tanga, Kisumu, Moshi, and Mwanza. The London office is at 66, Queen Victoria St.

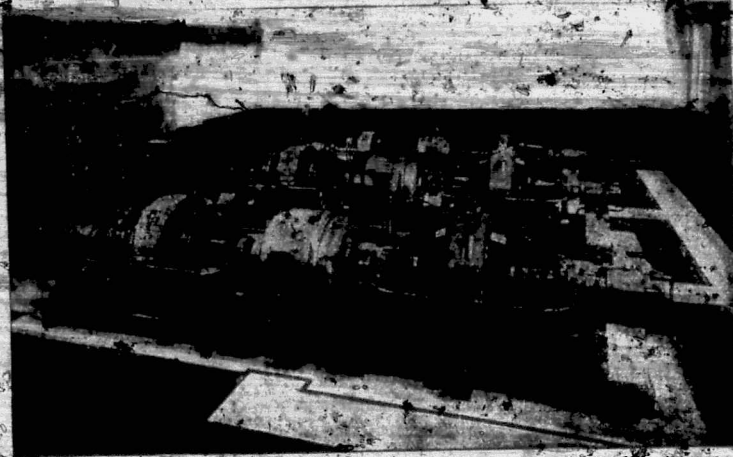
Advertisement for British East Africa Corporation (1939) Ltd., incorporated in East Africa. It lists the telegraphic address as 'INCREASE' and the London office at 64, 70 Fenchurch St., E.C.4. The company is described as 'General Merchants and Engineers' with offices in Nairobi (Head Office), Dar es Salaam, Mombasa, and Kampala.

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FIG. 816 THE "GULWELL" DOUBLE-ACTING POWER PUMP

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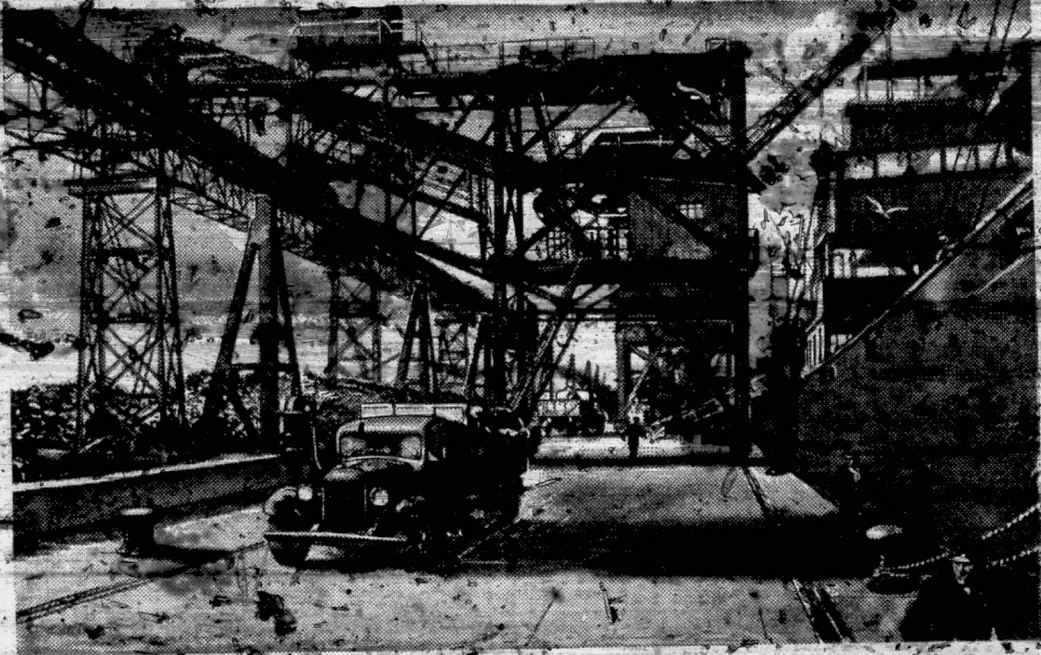


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MATTERS OF MOMENT

DISLIKE OF PUBLICITY is a great cry's worst enemy and one of its greatest dangers, said Lord Harlech on Tuesday in an address which we publish in this issue. He added, as well in **Bureaucracy's Dislike of Publicity**, formed criticism is the lifeblood of democratic government. These truths have in our close experience of more than twenty years, been fully accepted by the best Secretaries of State, Governors, and heads of departments, and in varying degree repudiated, either overtly or covertly, by the unsuccessful. Indeed, not a barest of the calibre of a Colonial Governor or other senior official is his attitude to fair and constructive criticism of the Department or department for which he is responsible. The really effective Governors in East and Central Africa since the last war have all, with one exception, taken criticism in the spirit in which it was made, and the one exception was fiercely resentful from time to time, perhaps when he was especially overworked or worried. But the unsuccessful Governors—and by any standard of judgment they represent about half the total number—were unanimous in taking adverse comment in bad part, usually insisting on giving it a personal twist. The Colonial Office, which has not been conspicuous for its aptitude in selecting Governors—but has generally taken criticism well—might profitably bear this point in mind.

At first sight it may seem that the attitude of senior officials to publicity regarding their actions is, in matters of importance to the Press, that is, however, not in the case, for the **The Duty of the Journalist** who regards himself as under a serious obligation to write dispassionately, impersonally, and fearlessly of public affairs, will not be deterred from the discharge of his duty by the thought that his comments may sometimes annoy a powerful individual, whatever his position. He will write the news as he sees it, in the faith that it will in the end prevail, and will be indifferent to the narrowness and anger of the small man hoisted into a big job. What the second or third-rate man in the class appointment never appears to be able to do is to refrain from advertising his resentment to public criticism, and he seems not to understand that he thereby undermines his authority with his own community and endorses an official method of dealing with Legislative Councils and other public leaders. For instance, told us on a number of occasions that their respect for a Governor has been shaken by his petulance in referring to some quite reasonable comments which had been made editorially by *The Times* as "a personal attack". There have even been cases in which non-official leaders have said, in effect: "I had disagreed with the opinion you expressed, but the attitude of H.E. made me think that you must

have had more information than I possessed, and that you had got so close to the truth as to make the Governor uncomfortable.

Lord Harlech has dealt with the highly important question of the rights of election, training, and posting of personnel, and declared that "it is no use having a policy unless you have the right men to carry it out."

Finding and The Right Men

We have pleaded this charge for many years, but there have been quite recent promotions in the Colonial Service which have staggered everybody, and since then a mass of comment in private among both officials and non-officials. The Secretary of State or his advisers must have been perfectly well aware that the individuals who had filled the previous offices, criticisms in Colonial Reports, in the Reports of commissions and committees appointed by Colonial Governments, and in the Press ought to count for something; the correspondence with the Colonial Office of a Governor, Chief Secretary or other departmental head provides the evidence, however carefully it may be sifted, and for several years a personal representative of the Secretary of State has been touring the Colonial Empire. While it is of course not his province to give judgments on the Governors and other senior civil servants on the territories visited, his general inquiries inevitably furnish their own inferential value.

When a former Secretary of State speaks publicly on this matter, inadequate as it

may be, it is a printed Colonial report in pre-war days, and says bluntly that the information given to Public

"Jeune" Information About the Colonies

ment and the public is "drained up in the crudest and most jejune form," by uses terms as disparaging as any which ever have appeared in the Press. Here again we are brought back to the question of individuals. A commercial company which requires publicity turns to a specialist course to a man properly trained for the particular task. Even this elementary precaution is deliberately, persistently and unrepentantly disregarded by the Colonial Office. When it decided to create the post of information officer in most Dependencies, it was content to permit the local Government to give the work to any official who could be spared from other duties. The fact that he had no qualifications for the post meant nothing. The one consideration was to get the job to the (official) family. To find the right man. There was immediate and abundant public warning that this infiltration of principles of common sense would merely waste opportunities, time and money. But even now, in the sixth year of war, it is continued, and the wholesale fulfilment of the prophecy. It is the only notable intent with the perpetuation of this wholly unsuccessful procedure. The Colonial Office has now allowed one official, with no sort of training for the post, to be appointed public relations officer in various Colonies. Will the Colonial Office be persuaded at last to deal faithfully with this whole question?

Lord Harlech on High Commission Territories

LORD HARLECH, former Secretary of State for the Colonies and High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland from 1941 to 1944, addressed a joint meeting of the Royal African Society and the Royal Empire Society in London on Tuesday, January 17th, since it borders Southern and Northern Rhodesia is clearly within the normal scope of this paper, and readers will find much of interest in this thought-provoking survey by an outstandingly well-informed authority on African affairs generally.

Lord Harlech said, (in part) — "Great Britain is still responsible for the administration of three non-self-governing Dependencies in South Africa. The key to the discharge of these responsibilities is His Majesty's High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, who is one and the same individual as the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the Union of South Africa. In the former capacity he is an administrative official with analogous powers and responsibilities to those of the Governor of any Colony or Protec-



torate in East Africa. In the latter he is a quasi-diplomatic agent, the representative of the Dominion's High Commissioner in London.

Basutoland and Swaziland are smaller than Wales. The Bechuanaland Protectorate is nearly two and a half times the size of the whole of Great Britain. Basutoland has a population of 200,000, Bechuanaland of 250,000, and Swaziland of 180,000.

Basutoland has no European landholders, no mines or minerals, no industrial undertakings, and the small European population is limited to Government officials, missionaries and a few traders. In the Bechuanaland Protectorate there are eight district capitals, eight Native Tribes, each with its demarcated reserve of land. In addition there are large areas of Crown land, seven European farms, and 1,200 square miles, deriving from a concession given by Lobengula, chief of the Matabele.

Basutoland is primarily an agricultural country, and the Basutos have roughly a million acres under the plough. In Bechuanaland there are nearly twice as many human beings as there are head of cattle. In Bechuanaland there are more than twice as many cattle as there are human beings, and cattle rearing is the overwhelming and predominant interest and source of wealth of the country. In Swaziland the Natives are mainly on a cattle economy, and the greater part of the agricultural production is undertaken by Europeans on European-owned farms.

The Basutos are a nation, not a tribe.

Constitutional Changes in Northern Rhodesia

Varying Views Expressed in Debate in the Legislative Council

Special Cable to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF NORTHERN RHODESIA has been discussing the constitutional changes recently announced by the Secretary of State.

Mr. Akeley, official spokesman on constitutional development, announced his approval of the creation of a Central African Council, and also the decision of the Northern Rhodesia's constitution to allow a non-official majority in the Council was disappointed with the new constitution which involved an equal proportion of nominated and elected members. He explored the indeterminacy of the Secretary of State's announcement regarding amalgamation, and also the stipulation that Northern Rhodesia's constitution should ensure when racial equality included only one nominated member was a serious matter to the unsatisfactory British Government, and said he would have supported the motion for the resignation of the Council members and the introduction of a new constitution. The new constitution would have a non-official representation on the Executive Council. Then came the war and elected members were not said no more. But for the war their presence would have been constant, for they had never been satisfied with the constitutional position. The war had improved the situation, they had felt it was a step further constitutional advance.

The One Bright Spot

Having quoted the Secretary of State's recent announcement, Mr. Welensky said he had no objection to increased representation of Africans, although Africans were not yet fit to sit in the Legislative Council. He said that the British Government was a great help in the given of the other two nominated members who were to be appointed. He believed that the number of elected members remaining the same, and he wondered whether that was any progress at all. If a non-official member raised a motion he would have to convince 12 out of a House of 15.

There were two further saving clauses in the Governor's Order and the 1924 Order in Council provisions that no non-official could table a motion imposing any tax or levying with any part of the public revenue except by the direction or with the sanction of the Governor. Despite that Order in Council they had been given considerable latitude, but they might get a Governor who would rigidly apply that provision. He thought the present constitutional change a very poor one, and he would watch it carefully for the next three years. If it functioned, he would continue in the Council, but if it turned out as he believed it would, then he would probably stand for re-election.

Under Emphasis on Political Rights

The one bright spot was the Central African Council. Would its members be permanent and what proportion would be non-officials? They were thought, being given the opportunity to have a non-official majority, and he would support the proposed Council because he believed that it left the amalgamation door slightly ajar. If they made a success of it, it would lead to amalgamation.

The statement of Colonel Oliver Stanley that present amalgamation was impracticable was the decision of the Cabinet, not of the Secretary of State. He then referred to the speech which Jones's question in the House of Commons which asked the Secretary of State's reply that consideration of amalgamation was postponed until there had been further changes in Native policy of the territories. An effective reply had been given by the Alfred Beit, M.P., who had said in an address to the Royal Empire Society after his recent visit to Northern Rhodesia with the Parliamentary Delegation that under emphasis was placed in the Crown Colonies on purely political rights, while Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa laid more emphasis on the Native's economic position, education and health. Sir Alfred Beit had added that economic progress, and sometimes more progress, was being made in these directions in the self-governing countries than in the Central African Colonies under the Colonial Office, and that political rights were of little use to anyone who could not make use of them on account of his economic position and health.

The amalgamationists had hitherto not attempted to influence Africans. He wondered whether that was so with others, for recently there had been a statement in the Press by a Churchman expressing gratitude that amalgamation was rejected. What would the British Government attempt to do to amalgamationists if they decided to try to influence Africans to support amalgamation in their own interests?

Mr. T. S. E. replied a speech by Mr. Rhodes in Bulawayo in June, 1906, and said it was the original germ of amalgamation. Rhodes then said: "Your possessions are not bounded by the Zambesi. Five years hence you will see

the great of our provinces north of the Zambesi. The country north of the Zambesi is your own, and you will be the dominant power in the operation will be in your hands."

Referring to the amalgamationists, he said that the Northern Rhodesia Council in 1924 had a motion for the resignation of the Governor who was then Acting Administrator. The motion was not carried, but it did not so far as amalgamation was possible, since there were so many dissenting members in the Council in various other matters. But the amalgamationists did not seem to have any other motion.

He said that the amalgamationists had a motion to set up a committee to consider the amalgamation of Northern Rhodesia with Southern Rhodesia, but this was not carried. He said that the amalgamationists had a motion to set up a committee to consider the amalgamation of Northern Rhodesia with Southern Rhodesia, but this was not carried. He said that the amalgamationists had a motion to set up a committee to consider the amalgamation of Northern Rhodesia with Southern Rhodesia, but this was not carried.

Secretary of State had made a similar statement about its impracticability. Here there was a way, there was a way, and in this case, because there had not been the usual special efforts had been made to find the way. Pages were coming out of the Government, which would be a great saving and possibly enable considerable economies in overhead expenses by the amalgamation of the two territories.

Concerning the increase in non-official members of the Council, His Majesty's Government said down that the number of non-officials should be elected by the Governor and not by the Council. It was to be regretted that Northern Rhodesia had not been consulted before this decision was announced. Could His Majesty's Government not consider having one nominated member instead of two to represent the British European interests?

New Council No Substitute for Amalgamation

Mr. Deputy Priest, making his maiden speech, said he was disappointed to regard the Central African Council as a step in the right direction, but certainly not a substitute for the main issue, amalgamation. He believed the British Government had shelved what to them appeared a difficult position. No definite indication had been given of the circumstances which made immediate amalgamation impracticable, or of what obstacles must be removed to pave the way to amalgamation. But the creation of a Central African Council must mean that the British Government recognized that the future of the two Rhodesias did lie together. His Majesty's Government had not the courage to recognize openly that Northern and Southern Rhodesia were bound together socially and economically, and that political amalgamation was the only satisfactory conclusion. He found it difficult to see how the Central African Council could operate successfully when three territories which were linked by many common interests were in such different stages of political development.

He understood that Northern Rhodesian representation on the Council would probably be of three members, who should, he thought, consist of the Governor and two non-official members elected by the non-officials. They would be given a non-official majority in the Legislature, and naturally followed that there should be a non-official majority among Northern Rhodesian representatives on the Central African Council. The increase of nominated members in the Legislature and the grant of representation to nominated members representing unspecified interests.

Captain R. E. Campbell said that Northern Rhodesias' dearest wish was amalgamation with its southern neighbour, a step which would be for the benefit of both white and black. With regard to extra nominated members, apart from the two for Native interests (which he agreed), he thought that one extra nominated member, with another elected member to represent Mufuhira and the Roan, which were not adequately represented today, according to the population figures, would produce a much better position than the new arrangement which was retrograde, not progressive.

What the Council Might Do

Major McKis, who had recently been elected to the Central African Council but would have been better pleased if a Governor-General had been appointed to the Council, since he and his staff could have devoted all their time to it, whereas Governors, Ministers and non-official members were busy people and might not be able to devote the necessary time. As he saw it, the object of the Council was to make amalgamation practicable or alternatively to make it impracticable. It should not take a long time to do this, and he did not believe that most people were prepared to accept the Imperial Govern-

...and statement that amalgamation was impossible. If, on the other hand, the Council had been elected as a purely sporting chance, it would have been a good thing. It would have been a good thing if the Council had been elected as a purely sporting chance. It would have been a good thing if the Council had been elected as a purely sporting chance.

...composition of the Legislative Council. The Government would be responsible for the Government. The Government would be responsible for the Government. The Government would be responsible for the Government.

...If there were three non-official members on each side, there would be a Government of 12 members. The Government would be responsible for the Government. The Government would be responsible for the Government.

...He did not believe that two Africans could represent African opinion better than a larger number of Europeans. While he was anxious that African opinion should be represented, Major McKee thought the present proposal a fair mixture of people at Home who did not know much about it. What percentage of African opinion had asked for this form of representation? He suggested that 50% of Africans knew nothing about it, and had neither aspirations nor interest in it. The development of African provincial councils was to be welcomed. African opinion could be much better represented with a senate of Europeans and Africans to consider African views as expressed from the Native and African Council.

...Turning to review the progress made in Northern Rhodesia during his 25 years' residence, Major McKee mentioned the telephone system, the road system, educational and medical services, the establishment of the great copper industry, the raising of the standards of living of both Europeans and Africans. The Colony had no great reason to be dissatisfied with the Government had been considered and helpful. That progress had been due largely to the copper industry, European settlers, and the efforts of the non-official members of the Legislature.

An Act of Apprehension

H. M. Williams regarded the constitutional change as an act of apprehension to stave off the popular demand for a change. The object was not so much to give representation to Africans and others as to dilute the influence of the elected members, of whom stood for amalgamation. That united front would be shattered by the appointment of nominated members. Members appointed to represent Africans would not throw in their lot with the amalgamationists, and those appointed for other interests could have no responsibility to constituents. In support of his views he cited Dr. Julian Huxley's Africa Year, which advocated nominated members intentionally to dilute the influence of elected members.

Major F. Morris believed that the Secretary of State's decision had given the Legislature power to do an enormous amount of good for Northern Rhodesia if the personnel of the Central African Council realized that future generations would judge them by their legacy. We could not get more out of the world than we were prepared to put in. The Council was a continuation of the ideals of Rhodesia.

Sir Stewart Gore-Brown reiterated his conviction that amalgamation had nearly every imaginable advantage except that it was ruled out by the difference in Native policy between the two Rhodesias. That was not a racial but a fundamental difference. After paying the most generous tribute to all that was done and was going to be done in Northern Rhodesia for the benefit of the African, he still adhered to that view.

With regard to the Central African Council, Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, had visited the Governor only a few days previously, and Sir Stewart was sure from his conversation with Sir Godfrey that he meant to do everything in his power to make the Council a success.

Northern Rhodesia's African provincial councils were forming the model for African representation in other Colonies, a thing of which the Protectorate could be proud. They had succeeded in meeting the difficulty of finding representation for the traditional and progressive elements, and they thought the councils were sufficiently democratic.

...The Attorney-General for Northern Rhodesia might have been the fact that the new members to be appointed would be of racial parity in the Legislature, would be the advice of his own Legislature, though he had it in mind to do so, or in doing so. The officials were bound to stand by the decision of the Governor or resign, but the non-official members were not so bound.

Employment of Ex-Servicemen

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, moving the second reading of the Employment of Civil Employment Bill, said that there should be a duty on practice to the Government to provide services and must arrange for their replacement. The Bill, an attempt to amend the law, that the Government should be able to adapt such adaptations as might be necessary.

Major McKee, Sir Stewart Gore-Brown, called for all the non-official members, supporters of the general principles of the Bill, but asked that it should be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Welensky hoped the Bill would be very liberally amended. He suggested various alterations, and asked whether it was Government's intention to apply the Bill to Africans in whom a duty was also to be done.

Major McKee, accepting the general principle of the employment obligation to take back the employees after war service, said that it would be a good thing to have a reinstatement committee with wide powers, which would be able to suffice for the number of people who would be concerned in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Williams objected to delay in this legislation lest they should be caught by a sudden end to the war. The United Kingdom machinery was cumbersome for Northern Rhodesia, but it would function. It was important that employers and servicemen should soon know their respective obligations and rights, but there was much to be said for reference to a committee. One suggestion regarding compensation was the possibility of contracting out the ordinance by the employer and employee making a special agreement.

As to compensation being paid by an employer who failed to find work for the employee, he thought the latter should not get a lump sum, since he might get other profitable employment the next day. Compensation should be by monthly instalments with adjustment if the employee overtook other work. The employer should also have the universal right of dismissal, as provided in the South African Act, which gave an employee a right of appeal to a committee.

The Attorney-General for Northern Rhodesia explained that the Bill applied equally to Africans. Referring to the hour of the day, he thought public opinion should be so strongly in favour of the returning soldier that an employer who tried to take advantage of a loophole would find himself in an unfortunate predicament.

Standards of Simple Legislation

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL welcomed suggestions to simplify the legislation, but felt few considerable difficulties. He agreed that in certain cases disputes might be better to have an appeal from the reinstatement committee to some public body, but that might not be desirable, but as it might be to the detriment of the employee, any such agreement must be subject to review by the reinstatement committee. He did not agree that compensation should be paid monthly. The object was to get men back into employment, not to have them drawing money. If a man was to be paid 10 months' pay at monthly intervals, he might stay out of employment to ensure getting the full compensation, but he received a lump sum he could invest it and then seek employment. He issued a warning against trying to prepare simple legislation to cover such an important subject. The United Kingdom Act had been handled by highly skilled draughtsmen.

...The Attorney-General for Northern Rhodesia might have been the fact that the new members to be appointed would be of racial parity in the Legislature, would be the advice of his own Legislature, though he had it in mind to do so, or in doing so. The officials were bound to stand by the decision of the Governor or resign, but the non-official members were not so bound.

...At the moment, the Government of Uganda had a number of serious developments. The strike of employees in the Public Works Department of Uganda. They have appeared to be a general strike, but as the telegraphic information available is unsatisfactory, we hold over any report until we have more news.

The War

The Uganda Squadron of the Royal Air Force

More Than 100 Enemy Aircraft Destroyed in Middle East

A VERY LARGE SHARE of the work of the Eastern Mediterranean Command in expelling the enemy from the Aegean and Aegean islands has been done by the Uganda Squadron...

The Uganda Squadron has been operating in the Middle East since July 1942, and has destroyed 57 enemy aircraft, or certain and probably destroyed many others. Its role of night fighter defence was turned into that of offence when the squadron was ordered to do night work 12 months ago. In 1941 the enemy occupied territory in Greece and the Aegean it destroyed in 1942 not fewer than 24 enemy aircraft, and probably destroyed or damaged others. During the year it had a credit that forced the Germans to evacuate the Aegean. The Uganda Squadron accounted for 16 enemy aircraft confirmed as destroyed, with others probably. The highest score was W/O R. L. Butler, of Highcombe, who, with Lieutenant W/O R. Graham, of Finchley, London, was awarded the D.F.C. for shooting down five enemy aircraft, three of them in one night.

From the early days of the war the squadron has had a proud record. In October, 1941, it went into action against a formation of Heinkel 111s and its pilot, Wing Hurricane, shot down without loss to himself. Other squadrons joined in and only one of those Heinkels returned to base.

Fine Service in Norway

In 1940 the Uganda Squadron was the first British air unit to go to Norway. Hurricanes flew from the deck of the aircraft-carrier Glorious to a Norwegian airfield, and when the evacuation began the pilots volunteered to fly their machines back to the carrier rather than destroy them. While operating in Norway these Hurricanes had defended the Norwegian ports in which our troops were landing, and had been to support our ground forces. They destroyed German planes, with several more probably. The loss of only two planes. Evacuation of Norway by way of the carrier was a glorious episode which ended in tragedy when, after the aircraft carrier had landed, the carrier was torpedoed and sunk but two of the pilots lost their lives.

A few months later the squadron, at its full fighting strength, was sent to North Zealand where a part of the R.A.F.'s famous No. 11 Group played a prominent part in the defence of London during the Battle of Britain.

When the Italians sent their poor air fleet on its first attempt against London, Uganda Hurricanes destroyed two CR 32s and two PR 97s, and shared with another squadron in the destruction of a PR 20, all over east London.

Since its arrival in the Middle East, the squadron has operated mainly as a night fighter unit defending supply ports, and its headquarters have always been located at the same desert airfield. Equipped with fully-armed Beaufighters, it maintained detachments in western and eastern Cyrenaica and in the Sudan, to look the protection of vital convoys to Malta and through the Mediterranean, and made night attacks on enemy in the hostile areas of the desert campaign. During 1942 the squadron was entrusted with the defence of the Nile Delta. During the critical days when Rommel's Panzer Army was in the desert, the squadron's air was which included Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, and one from America, went up night after night against the Luftwaffe and the Regia Aeronautica...

machines which were attacking airfields, ports and military camps in the attempt to shorten the distance, and during the period 20 enemy aircraft were destroyed and another 10 on occasion 100% of a raiding force fell to the guns of the squadron. The enemy's great barrage at El Alamein opened up. Uganda Squadron pilots were on patrol above the enemy lines, waiting for enemy bombers to attempt to break the barrage. But not an enemy raider crossed our lines that night. When the British Army began its long move westwards, the squadron took to inland work, shooting up enemy transport between the Benghazi. Enemy air concentrations in Crete were kept quiet by intruder operations over the island.

Flies Hurricanes from Malta

When the third part of the squadron's operations in the Middle East began in 1943, its pilots found they were up against the most exacting of their commitments. As long-range fighters they were ordered to patrol and escort our torpedo-carrying aircraft. At all times they were open to attack by single-engined enemy fighters which were faster and more manoeuvrable. Some of the work during this period was undertaken by a detachment based on Malta. A year earlier Uganda Squadron pilots had been among the first to fly Hurricanes in defence of the island.

While the Hurricanes from Malta operated from the island, the crews were to make the long sea journey round the Cape to Egypt, and were reforming as a Beaufighter squadron which began operations in May 1942. Twelve months later the squadron's Beaufighters took operations begun by the Hurricanes.

One New Zealand pilot attacking Comisa airfield in Sicily was badly hit by flak. His port engine was set on fire and his propeller set off. Despite this and the fact that there was no moon, he flew back 100 miles and made a perfect landing on Malta. Another New Zealander on a dawn patrol ran into two dozen Ju 52s with escorting Me 110s and Ju 88s. He attacked them alone and returned to base.

Visiting one of the squadron's desert detachments last March, Group Captain Max Aitken, a 'Battle of Britain' ace, borrowed a Beaufighter, went intruding over Crete, and destroyed two Ju 52s. For his expert interception work the group captain's navigator, Flight Lieut. (now Squadron Leader) G. Muir, was awarded the D.F.C.

Before the war this squadron was commanded by the famous pilot, Parvelli, once killed in action, and when it went to Norway it was in charge of Squadron Leader (now Air Commodore) Cross. Popular Wing Commander Tommy Scade, who led the squadron for a long period before returning home, held an important position with Transport Command, and was the holder of the D.F.C. The present C.O. is Squadron Leader C. E. Robertson, of Shiple, Alnwick, Northumberland.

The member of the squadron with the longest service is Col. E. W. Beskily, an aviator since he joined when it was formed in August 1937. Squadron Flight Sergeant W. Kerrigan was posted to it in December 1937, after completing three years as a flight apprentice at Hatfield. W/O H. Willers joined just before war broke out, serving five years as an auxiliary airman. Two former members now command their own squadrons: three are prisoners of war.

Altogether more than 100 enemy aircraft have been confirmed as destroyed by Uganda-adopted pilots.

Jungle Cricket Under Fire

Rhodesians in 81st Division

THERE ARE MANY RHODESIAN officers and non-commissioned officers with the West African troops who are now thrusting south from the Kaladan Valley as the northern prong of Lieut. General Sir Philip Christon's drive, and sea-borne operations against the Japanese in Arakan. They were last reported to be closing in on Mychaung, the key village in that part of Burma. Beyond it the terrain becomes a confusion of marshes and mangrove swamps, in which the Japanese are already fighting a vicious battle to escape south along the coast to their base at Taunggyi.

It was reported last Friday that 22 officers and men of a brigade of the 81st West African Division had played a first-class cricket match on a strip of grass at an airstrip while Japanese guns and mortars intermittently shelled the area. Two lieutenant-colonels challenged each other to a game on the strip, which was promptly dubbed the "Kaladan Lords." A ball message went out for bats, balls, stumps and pads to be flown in at once, and by 2 p.m. the game was on. For the opening side a Woolley-style left-hander, Lieut. Smith, hit up 80, and the innings was declared at 157 for seven. The second team lost the match to an exciting finish, being all out in the last over for 100. Each skipper colonel clean bowled the other.

Air Commodore Lord Bandon, whom we reported a fortnight ago to have been mentioned in dispatches, was one of the first representatives of the British forces to land in the interior of Arakan. Together with Lieut. General Sir Alexander Christon and Lt. Marshal W. A. Corydon, he landed in a light aircraft on a village green in the island.

Casualties

Commander Victor Isaac Griffith, R.N., who has died suddenly in Lishon, served in East African waters during the last war in the cruiser *CHALLENGER*.

It was officially announced in East Africa at the beginning of this month that the 11th East African Division had lost 16 Europeans and 48 Africans killed, or missing, believed killed, and 56 Europeans and 198 Africans wounded in recent actions against the Japanese in Burma.

Lieut. Philip John Nice, The Royal Engineers, who has been killed in Burma at the age of 25, was born in Southern Rhodesia, was for a time on the staff of the Mines Department of that Colony, and was later employed at the Tebelwe mine. Shortly before the outbreak of war he came to England to study metallurgy.

Major A. L. Bagshawe, M.C., and Sergt. J. R. van Plaster, both of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, have been killed in action in Burma, and Lieut.-Colonel H. P. S. Glass and Lieuts. Kay L. Mordlock, R. H. and W. H. Hym, all of the same regiment, have been wounded while serving with the 11th East African Division in that theatre of war. Major Bagshawe, who was awarded the M.C. for his conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in British Somaliland, was local secretary in Northern Rhodesia of the British South Africa Company before the war, and Sergt. van Plaster, who was employed on the Copperbelt, was well known as an amateur boxer.

Company Sergeant-Major K. R. Suckling, son of the well-known Barotseland missionary, and C.S.M. Widows, a Southern Rhodesian, have been killed in action in Burma while serving with The King's African Rifles.

Mechanical Sergeant-Major Yates, of Kenya, was mortally wounded near Nyeri by a buffalo which he was recently tracking.

Lieut. A. J. Payne, The King's African Rifles, has been wounded in Burma.

Mr. J. T. Templer, Assistant Conservator of Forests in Kenya, who has been serving in the Royal Navy, is now known to be a prisoner of war.

Awards

We reported some weeks ago that the United States Legion of Merit, Degree of Commander, had been conferred on Major-General Sir Philip Mitchell, Kenya's present Governor. The award has now been officially notified in the *London Gazette*—but to "Sir Philip E. Mitchell, K.C.M.G., M.C., Captain, Reserve of Officers, The King's African Rifles." A correction in regard to the rank of the recipient will be published in the *Gazette* at an early date.

Brigadier H. R. Greenfield, military commander in Eritrea, has been awarded the M.B.E.

Bimbashi (Captain) T. S. MacKenzie, the Sudan Defence Force, who was serving in Eritrea until recently, has been awarded the M.B.E.

Acting Flight Lieut. Gordon Blake, R.A.F.V.R., No. 582 Squadron, who comes from Kenya, was last week awarded the D.F.C. in recognition of "his gallantry and devotion to duty in the execution of an operation." He was commissioned in 1943.

Recent awards to members of the staff of the Castle Mail Steamship Navigation Co., Ltd., have included the following "for long and meritorious service at sea":

M.B.E.—Mr. T. I. Beckett, chief steward of the *CAPT TOWN CASTLE*.

B.E.M.—Messrs. C. J. Cull, baker of the *DURBAN CASTLE*; G. A. Lockyer, A.B. of the *ATHLONE CASTLE*; E.S.H. Martin, bedroom steward of the *DUNNOTAR CASTLE*; and W. T. Norris, greaser of the *LANGIBB CASTLE*.

General Sir William Platt, who recently underwent an operation in East Africa, has made very good progress, and will shortly leave hospital for convalescence of a few weeks before returning to the United Kingdom.

Lieut. Richard A. Cox, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and a London sergeant helped to rescue part of the crew of a fully-loaded Flying Fortress which recently crashed on an airfield in Belgium. They dragged two unconscious members of the crew to safety through burning petrol and exploding ammunition, and just had time to board a truck and get away before the bomb load exploded.

Rhodesians in the Navy

In the latest "Calling Southern Rhodesia" programme of the B.B.C., Lieut. Cecil Williams, a radio observer serving with the Union Defence Force, said that in a Mediterranean port he had just met a number of Rhodesians serving in the South African warship *SOUTHERN MAID*. They were Petty Officer Platt, of Gwelo; Telegraphist Leonard Douche, from Beit Bridge; Stoker "Bob" Hopkins, of Bulawayo; and Able Seaman "Bill" Hammond, a former bank clerk from Bulawayo now known to his shipmates as "Lord Bill," because in the midst of a sharp action, while spray and shrapnel filled the air, he was heard in a lull to say: "Will someone please hand me some of that waste?"

Able Seaman Frank Lee, of Rusapi, is serving in H.M. destroyer *KIMBERLEY*.

The Polish Consul in Tanganyika sent a New Year message to the Governor expressing his Government's heart-felt gratitude for the scrupulous attention which our refugees are receiving in this Territory.

About 129,000 troops have been entertained free of charge at the war welfare theatres in Nairobi during their four years' existence. Productions staged there have realized £2,200.

Mrs. Churchill's Red Cross Aid to Russia Fund has received a further £503 from the National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia and £114 from the Northern Rhodesian War Charities Fund.

The Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund has received a further donation of £1,686 from the Northern Rhodesian War Charities Fund.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Writing on the Wall

Banish Boredom from African Villages
To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

There is a clamor for an immediate conference to discuss the post-war plans of British East Africa, which has been carried in the Kenya Legislature, as you have reported in detail. Vigorous opposition came from Indian members, who wanted to have nothing to do with South Africa unless the Union Government removed disabilities suffered by Indians in the Union. No newspaper has mentioned if the one nominated African member supported or opposed the motion. I notice that you have reported devices to link to what the leader of the Europeans elected members proposed, but not due to African reaction.

There is a very good reason why these European elected members in Kenya have decided to get a move on, and taken steps accordingly. The reason is that the Colonial Office has moved too slowly: informed individuals, commercial firms, corporate bodies, and political parties all consider, and rightly so, that the Colonial Office has been far too dilatory. I say that it is marching a combination of 50 years and 2,000 miles behind the present day. When Captain Peter MacDonald, Chairman of the Imperial Affairs Committee of the Conservative Party, writes publicly that what has so far been done by the Colonial Office is merely tinkering with a machine creaking with age, he expresses the opinion of every man who has given serious thought to the subject.

Whatever plans the Colonial Office may have, they should take immediate steps to spread information over the African Colonial question. Colonial development, whether at the high level of great public utility services, or at the lowest level of bettering village agriculture, is simply one of organization and of money—from the British taxpayer. Developing another name for long term investment must mean the raising of the cultural and economic level of the African. In fact, it ensures their participation in an ever-increasing and ever-expanding world economy. This increase and expansion are so closely linked with the weekly wage packet in England and "jobs for all" that no time should be wasted in spreading the requisite information so that the British taxpayer may be in a fit position to influence the wise spending of the tax he pays.

As all political parties are agreed on the common policy of Colonial development, we can spread the information to the British taxpayer, for Colonial development is no longer a party issue. It is a national issue.

Here at home out of approximately 45,000,000 we have about 25,000,000 people employed at an average wage of £4 per week, equivalent to £100,000,000 circulating in payments for rent, rates, taxes, clothes, enjoyment, transport, holidays, hobbies, etc. The Native population of British East and West Africa approximates to ours in the British Isles, but the cash spending power per head is about 1d. per week. We must quickly raise it to 6d. That is the problem. The weekly wage packet at home is linked to the ability of the African to buy. The easiest means of raising his spending power is to concentrate on bettering his agriculture, for all initial prosperity is based on sound agricultural policy.

We do not require a committee to sit on it. We can act at once at the village level. First, let us prevent famine. Secondly, let us supply food storage facilities. Thirdly, let us set up a series of fertilizer factories. Not one of these things is now being done.

The next big task is to banish boredom from the African village by simple education. This requires radio and film activity, which would be the beginning of all

education for the African village. Every village should have its own and its loud-speaker.

Obviously, there must be small portable units at all district headquarters. The films I suggest—and they have existed for some years—should deal with the spinning and drying of hides, simple processes in the culture, infant welfare, and malarial measures, the use of fertilizers (with plenty of illustrations of specimen plots showing the crops with and without fertilizer treatment), and so on. While the film and radio activity there is no reason to worry about politics, high education, or public utility concerns, those are on a completely different level, and must be carried in portable form; yet, meaning to the village African, is to have the film or district there should be a five-ton show, large demonstrating both in cash and in barter that the local produce can be exchanged for in the shape of shirts, boots, soap, gramophones, implements, tea, sugar, soap, and a host of other articles, assuming, of course, that trade is going on. These are going to be made. (This show can easily contain the portable film unit and produce the money for the running of it.) What a fine proposition, a show-trag which can be put into action and carried out forthwith. How?

Why not hand-pick and train young men who have served with our African troops as N.C.O.s or officers? Given a three months' intensive course at an agricultural college at Home or a similar period at an experimental station in Africa, and made is the material we need.

Yours faithfully,
REBERGAM

Will Mr. Vincent Explain?

Sir, We have so far had only a shortened account of Mr. Vincent's speech in the Legislative Council in Kenya, and so perhaps one is tempted to draw some wrong conclusions.

It is hard to say exactly what he means by "America and Great Britain must be made to realize that this great continent has grown to nationhood." This would give us a better idea of the kind of Pan-African Conference the leader of the Europeans in the Kenya Legislative Council envisages.

Yours faithfully,
H. M. GRACE

London, S.W.1.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

From Hotch-Potch to Nation

These East African territories must be developed into a nation, and discard their hotch-potch of segregated policies for black and white.

Kenya's New Governor

Sir Philip Mitchell our new Governor has a fascinating opportunity of co-ordinating the economic of Kenya, and many of us hope of East Africa.

Twenty Years Ago

From our issue of January 2, 1925

The area under tea in Nyasaland is now about 4,500 acres. (The permissible area under the International Tea Agreement was 24,240 acres at the end of 1941.)

Our enquiries into the commercial penetration of our East African territories by foreign competitors, particularly German, have been met in a public spirited manner by certain houses exporting to East Africa. In one case we were having access to their books and accounts. They, e.g. interview extending to every article produced, to see invoices for practically every imaginable line of goods. To inspect correspondence files, and see the vast number of communications received from German directors and from the London agents of German firms.



And now...

The war in the East will go on until every son of Nippon surrenders or is annihilated. To that end Ford Motor Company Limited will continue to build and supply many of the vehicles that will carry the Allied Armies to complete and overwhelming victory.



Background to the

Empire Casualties. Casualties to all ranks of British Commonwealth and Empire forces from the outbreak of war on November 30 last totalled 2,037,564, including 221,621 killed or died of wounds or injuries, 1,815,943 wounded, 386,373 wounded, 133 prisoners of war. The killed were 193,491 from the United Kingdom, 20,136 from Canada, 16,015 from Australia, 17,417 from India, 8,940 from New Zealand, 7,783 from South Africa, and 4,433 from the Colonial Empire. The wounded were 1,939,383 from the United Kingdom, 141,5 from the Colonies, and 1,795 from India. Of the wounded, 695,267 were from the United Kingdom, 10,000 from India, 32,970 from Canada, 34,336 from Australia, 17,115 from New Zealand, 11,796 from South Africa, and 3,686 from the Colonies. Prisoners of war include 161,020 from the U.K., 26,023 from India, 25,592 from Australia, 16,767 from South Africa, 7,126 from Canada, and 3,792 from the Colonies. The U.K. figures include men from overseas in particular from Newfoundland and Southern Rhodesia, served with the U.K. forces. These figures exclude deaths from natural causes, casualties to merchant seamen, and civilian casualties due to enemy action. — Government statement.

Poor British Policy. Before the sequence of events in Greece was unfolded in Parliament last week the Government had maintained a policy of secrecy which was detrimental to themselves, this country, and the Greeks. As we have urged from the beginning, such a policy is capable of causing enormous damage. The Government had a good case, but they allowed it to go by default. If they repeat such folly they may bring themselves down. Ministers should sometimes try to put themselves in the position of the public. In November people were reading about the disastrous scheme given by the people of Athens to British soldiers, who had blocked them. In December they read that Greeks and British soldiers were being upbraided for what was almost all their own doing in the Greek political situation. Was it any wonder that the nation was confused and puzzled? Its bewilderment was increased by the Prime Minister's handling of the situation. The Government were foolish and shortsighted to put obstacles in the way of independent reporting on the troubles had broken out. Europe is as full of troubles as Pandora's Box, but no good will come of trying to keep on the lid. — *Daily Mail*.

Mr. Churchill on Greece. The House must not suppose that in foreign trade matters are settled as they are in the home market. Imagine the Empire in a state of anarchy by civil war. It is a very simple matter for petty parties to have each their own set of appetites, insidiously and unscrupulously driven the wife of the Deputy Prime Minister out to die in the snow, if the Ministry of Labour had left in Foreign Secretary in charge for many years if the Government of the Emperor had wounded the Secretary of State. It is not possible for one of the great spending departments if we had back-bitten and doubt-crossed each other, what are tending to work together, and had all put our own group or party first and the country second, we should certainly to find it at the end of the day some general election each would have to say to the other when men have wished every man to kill each other, it is not possible for them next day to work together as friends. — *Sunday Express*.

The Same Old Story. A story of outrages perpetrated by German troops in the last war was sent by the Bryce Committee to be so disgusting to publish in English. The results of another, even more important official inquiry were unfortunately never published, although they were invited for official use as secret documents. I refer to the Committee of Inquiry into Breaches of the Laws of War (the Birkenhead Committee), appointed in October, 1918. I was Vice-Chairman. A staff of junior barristers took the evidence of tens of thousands of repatriated British prisoners. That evidence disclosed an appalling state of affairs in the prisoner-of-war camps in Germany, resembling nothing so much as the conditions prevailing in the concentration camps under the Hitler regime. Thousands of our men were murdered, starved, frozen, tortured, and starved to death. — Brigadier-General J. M. Morgan, R.C., in the *Sunday Express*.

The German Plan. If the Russian plan to revise the history of the French and German war to the Rhine, appearing in the stories will be told about German conduct in Germany, the Germans will demand and film the atrocities and start an anti-Russian Press campaign in the U.S.A. and England, where plenty of Germans are itching to be useful to Germany. To these will be added our own "cranks." — *National Review*.

F.M. Alexander's Escape from Japanese. Field Marshal Alexander, who escaped capture by the Japanese, has been seen by the Japanese in a Japanese camp near the Indian front. He completely deceived his captors and put in several months' captivity to get out, but they had to let him go. He always rather regretted that his men had orders to take Bagdad to the west. Although they had been ordered to take it, they had proceeded, according to plans, to the west and lifted the road blocks to the north, which had been a "trick" with a view of relief, escaped that way. — Brigadier J. G. Smyth, V.C., in an address to the Royal Empire Society.

Private Enterprise. We hear of giving private enterprise a "stamp of approval," but to utilize the benefits now derived from private enterprise. A firm member of the board of a company of which I am director, the representative pensioner (previously weekly with a pension) was recently told he had earned his pension for 10 years, having received over that period the sum of £453 towards which he had contributed £110. In addition he had received on retirement a lump sum of £248 from the co-partnership fund. The second pensioner had received £1,417 over 32 years, to which he had contributed £363. The third had received on retirement a lump sum of £292, £150 from the co-partnership fund.

The co-partnership fund had only once been established at the time of his retirement. His co-partnership payment was small, namely, £97 3s. 5d. It is true that a fully contributory pension scheme is now in force, but it is interesting to note that the total pension payable by these three men, provided by private enterprises, amounted to £3,522. It is difficult to believe that under a pension scheme provided by a company will be as well off. For I should imagine it will not be possible for any company to contribute its quota to social security and continue to provide benefits on a large scale. — Mr. Hyde Burton, in the *Sunday Times*.

to the War News

Opinions Epitomized.—“U-boats may cause us to think again in terms of the Battle of the Atlantic.”

Mr. W. A. Alexander, M.P.

“Food subsidies are running at the rate of £22,000,000 a year.”

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

“The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Roosevelt is about to become a Minister without Portfolio.”—Moscow Radio.

“About 25,000 persons sleep at night in underground stations and tunnels in the London metropolitan area.”—The Minister of Health.

“We speak plainly to the Americans but that does not mean speaking offensively.”—Between friends it is best to be frank.”—Viscount Swinton.

“Already my companies have an inquiry from one Allied Government for 180,000 motor cars and from another for 60,000 trucks.”—Sir William Rees.

“I have come to see more and more stress on a sense of vocation.”—Sir Frederick Clarke, Director of the Institute of Education, London University.

“Mr. Churchill’s argument that full support for Marshal Tito and war against E.L.A.S. flow from the same principle is not easy to follow.”—Observer.

“The German King Tiger tank carries an 88mm. gun, firing a projectile weighing 22.4lb. Its frontal armour is 5.9 inches thick.”—Sir J. Grigg, Secretary of State for War.

“A minimum of 750,000 houses should be built in England and Wales within two years of the end of the war in Europe.”—The Conservative Housing Sub-Committee.

“A number of United States field commanders have been relieved of their posts because they failed to measure up to their particular assignments.”—Mr. Stimson, U.S. Secretary for War.

“When you sit from top cabin to this House you feel a damn sight more important than when you sit from the White House to log cabin.”—Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labour.

“Today the British Merchant Navy fights with any Service in the world, armed or unarmed. It is by this time as tried and tested as the Royal Navy, and as a battle-experienced as either the Eighth or Second Armies. The latest estimate shows that there are 120,000 men of the Merchant Navy, some of them boys of 15 and men of 70.”—Merchantmen at War, an official account of the Merchant Marine.

“Zhukov’s troops have covered almost exactly half the distance from their starting point to Berlin. Since liberating Warsaw they have covered 145 miles—nearly 30 miles a day for five days.”—Daily Mail War correspondent.

“Rendsstedt, having drawn all possible attention to his name, Lortz has thrown a hat over his second real throw in Holland, and that in the very near future.”—Lieut. General H. G. Martin, military correspondent of the Daily Telegraph.

“General Scobie has done admirably. His humorous remarks seem to have been singularly well chosen when replying to the applause of the garrison crowds gathered in Athens.”—Mr. Churchill.

“United States naval forces have sunk 130 Japanese ships, totalling 259,000 tons, and damaged 260 others and 400 enemy warplanes in the recent actions against Formosa, the China coast, and Indo-China.”—Rear-Admiral G. F. Schoofle.

“It is perhaps not going too far to state that penicillin will cause a complete revolution in the drug-producing industry. There appears little doubt that penicillin will displace all other antibiotics applied to the human body.”—Professor E. C. Dodds.

“A final victory belongs to Germany, but it is unlikely that any of us male or female inhabitants of Poznan will leave to see that proud moment. Besides the sick and children under 12, women over 60, and men over 65 may leave the town.”—State Secretary Naumann.

“If the besetting vice of dictatorship is tyranny, the besetting vice of democracy can be slackness. There is not much point in denouncing people, born with silver spoons in their mouths and then demanding that we shall have silver spoons smelted in our own.”—Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P.

“In the Ardennes salient the Germans have lost 120,000 killed, seriously wounded and captured, of whom more than 40,000 are prisoners. Allied casualties up to January 11 were 58,421, of whom 18,416 were prisoners. The Germans lost more than 600 tanks and assault guns. Four panzer divisions were smashed and four badly battered. One German parachute division was destroyed, and eight Volksgrenadier divisions reduced by more than a half.”—I.F.A.E.F. announcement.

“A Government styling itself republican is not necessarily democratic. But may be only an oligarchy in republican fancy dress.”—The Manchester Guardian.

“It is important that after the end of the German war British efforts shall not concentrate on one thing—namely, to reduce home demand for raw materials and also to hurry for our products, and we must not neglect other sources of supply.”—Lord Passfield, Minister of Reconstruction.

“The British have shown unique restraint in the face of the bitter and hypercritical attacks against them throughout America, which might lead many to think that the enemy whom America is fighting, and who is the main obstacle to world peace, is the British Empire.”—A correspondent of the New York Herald-Tribune.

“German armament is still showing improvement in spite of Allied bombing. German steel production is still 35,000,000 tons a year, second only to the United States, but this represents a decline of 15,000,000 tons from the German peak, due to bombing losses and labour difficulties.”—Colonel J. H. Rye, United States War Reliefs Department.

“With our present income tax, social security charges, etc., how are we to compete after the war with Continental nations (which will have few of these charges to meet) in Colonial markets, where the landing charges are approximately 1000 an every shilling here means two there. The experience of nearly 100 years of my firm is that trade follows price, not the flag.”—Mr. H. H. Hutton.

“Russia, having refrained from interfering in Greece, now expects us to leave Yugoslavia to her, except for the formality of tying up a few loose ends, such as doing our share in persuading King Peter to accept the loss of his throne like a little gentleman. An Englishman in Belgrade is an ever rarer phenomenon than an Englishman in Grosvenor Square.”—Mr. Alastair Forbes, political correspondent of the Daily Mail.

“One of the chief surprises of the recent International Business Conference in Rye, New York State, was the remarkable emphasis on the need for free and unfettered private enterprise, with the lifting of controls as soon as possible and the lowering of the tariff barriers. A return of complete free trade is not practical politics, but we must have freer trade.”—Mr. J. S. Dodd, M.P., President of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

Questions in Parliament

Italy Has No Right in Colonies

British Success in Ethiopia

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS said in the House of Commons last week in reply to questions...

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs said in the House of Commons last week in reply to questions...

Mr. Rieuwerts, Secretary of State for the Colonies, when asked whether any plans for revised edition of the...

When Commander Grant Harris asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would consider...

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. Enry Evans) said: I have been asked to reply to questions...

Nutrition Experts for the Colonies

Mr. Turton asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was appointing nutrition experts for service...

Mr. Harvey asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the recent concluded agreement with Ethiopia...

Mr. Eden: No, sir, I would, however, refer to the reply of the Minister of State on October 13, 1943...

Mr. Hynd asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he was aware that the U.R.C.C. and N.E.S.C. arranged with the Ethiopian Government to purchase...

Mr. Eden: In 1943 His Majesty's Government gave the Ethiopian Government an undertaking to purchase all available good quality cereals during 1944...

Mr. Hynd asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in view of the increasing cases of robbery with violence...

military administration, what steps that administration was taking to prevent that, and whether the Ethiopian Govern...

Mr. Eden: I am not aware that there has been an instance of robbery with violence in Ethiopia. I understand that...

German Schools in S. Rhodesia

Prime Minister's Statement

SIR DEREK HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said recently in Parliament...

It was suggested that the German school in the Tanganyika camp was as popular so much public interest in the matter...

I am satisfied that the true facts are as follows: There is a German school in No. 2 (Tanganyika) Internment Camp, where the children are taught by German teachers...

Certain books received from the German Government were found on examination to contain propaganda and were confiscated for this reason...

If any of the present teachers are found to be actually carrying on Nazi propaganda they will be withdrawn from the school...

The only methods by which one could be certain of ensuring that no Nazi propaganda was disseminated at the school would be to have an official who understands German present all the time at each lesson...

It can be readily understood that it is impossible to ensure that Nazi propaganda is not disseminated to the children at any time...

It was never intended to convey anything more than this regarding the allegations made, and this would have been apparent from a careful study of the first official explanation...

I can give the assurance that everything that can be done to stop the spreading of Nazi propaganda, short of doing anything which might prejudice our own people in Germany...

Commonwealth Air Transport Council

The Colonial Empire and Southern Rhodesia are to be represented on the new Commonwealth Air Transport Council...

Gordon's Death in Khartoum

Killed Against Mahdi's Express Orders

Tomorrow is the 60th anniversary of the death in Khartoum of General Gordon, after a siege of many months by the Mahdi's fanatical Dervishes.

General Sir Abdel Rahman el Mahdi, K. C. M. G., son of the Mahdi, was written to the Gordon Boys' School, writing, "I am glad that his father died in the orders of the British to be taken and harmed."

The Mahdi writes his son, "I was very anxious that Gordon should be saved from being, and three times during the siege he sent him letters in this sense: 'The killing of Gordon was contrary to the clear orders given by the Mahdi to his followers before the attack on Khartoum. Do not kill Gordon,' he said to them repeatedly. 'Anyone who murders him will not be one of us.' That is why Gordon's assassin did not dare declare himself."

It is interesting that the Mahdi wrote to General Gordon:

"From the poor state of God's world, I shall not say anything to Gordon Pasha, may God protect him from all harm. I understand from the letters you have sent us that you are willing to ransom you for £10,000. We know that people attribute many bad things to us which are not ours, but the falsity of which cannot be known except to them who have means. If you agree to join us it will be a blessing to you, but if you wish to rejoin the English we will send you back to them without asking so much as a farthing."

Lieut. Colonel Graham Beton Hutchison, a member of the Executive Committee of the Gordon Boys' School, and author of "Gordon and the Gordon Boys," and "The IV Platoon who saved East Africa during the last war," in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

The National memorial to Gordon is the Gordon Boys' School, which provides homes for precocious boys between 13 and 18 years of age. Trained as engineers, electricians, sailors, bookbinders, clerks, gardeners, motor mechanics, etc., more than 5,400 boys have been provided with opportunities for life. Under its successive or Sovereign patrons, the school celebrates its diamond jubilee this year. No appeal for funds has been made since its foundation, but since buildings, dormitories and workshops must be modernized, and the maintenance of each boy costs four times as much as it did 60 years ago, donations are now needed, and it is hoped that this appeal will be vigorously supported by private individuals, religious bodies and social organizations.

Field Marshal Montgomery has sent 100 guineas.

Ethiopia Asks for a Loan

The Ethiopian Minister in Washington has issued a statement that his Government had asked Great Britain for a loan of £5,000,000, along lines similar to the assistance given by the United States under lend lease. He added that Ethiopia could not accept an offer of a £5,000,000 loan made by Great Britain because it was conditional on a joint Anglo-Ethiopian Commission to control the spending of the money.

Kenya and The Sudan

Message from the Governor-General

Major-General Sir Hubert Huddleston, Governor-General of the Sudan, has written to the Governor of Kenya:

"Since the outbreak of war many residents in the Sudan, Government officials and others, have spent war-time leave in Kenya. I have been deeply grateful for the assistance, often much beyond the dictates of duty, which I have received from officials particularly those of the Kenya Railways and Harbours and of the Medical, Pensions and Education Departments."

"The warm hospitality which has been shown to me, and in particular, the welcome that has been given to the children, have left happy memories and a deep sense of thankfulness. I take this opportunity to thank Your Excellency and all those who have contributed, both by official kindness and by private hospitality, to make leave in Kenya such an excellent substitute for leave in the United Kingdom."

"I understand that a number of Kenyan students will be coming through the Sudan on their way to the United Kingdom in 1918, and I sincerely hope that the same kindness which has been shown to them in the past will be shown to them in the future."

Mr. Beecher's Criticism

During a recent speech in the Legislative Council of Kenya, Mr. Beecher, nominated European member representing Native Interests, said that in the sixth year of war the Government of the Colonies had merely got to the point of speaking of the collection of five-year plans when they really ought to have disclosed details of their budget should have disclosed details of their five-year plan at least for three or five years ahead. He was concerned that the Empire War Office Administration had increased by only 231% whereas those for Arabs, Europeans and Indians respectively were up 32%, 17% and 35%. He considered that the time had come for Africans to be appointed junior administrative officers.

Mr. Beecher expressed regret that when young administrative officers showed good promise in the field he was promptly whisked off to the secretariat.

Kenya Wants Water Engineers

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are advertising for temporary assistant engineers capable of undertaking the investigation, survey, design and execution of works in connexion with surface and sub-surface water supplies in Kenya. Salary, according to age, qualification and experience, will range from £600 to £840 a year plus a war bonus, which is at present between £50 and £100 a year on a salary of £600, according to his family.

Uganda Cotton Export Duty

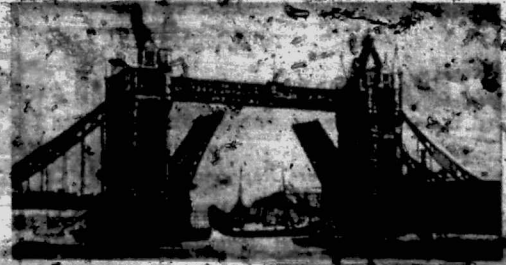
On the proposition of Mr. H. R. Fraser, a nominated European non-official member of the Legislative Council of Uganda has asked the cotton export duty from three to five cents of a shilling per lb. of ginned cotton produced in and exported from the Protectorate.

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Statements Worth Quoting

If any man defile the temple of God, I will destroy... I Corinthians iii, 17.

Southern Rhodesia is as rich in minerals as any country in the world... Mr. H. H. Davies, M.P.

...by the genuine desire to improve the lot of the well-being of their African subjects... W. F. Marchant, Chief Native Commissioner.

I think the new tax allocation in Uganda is fair in spite of the fact that I got none myself... Mr. D. Stafford, President of the Uganda Planters' Association.

Southern Rhodesia has been very generous in sending 150,000 lb. of meat to the Union of South Africa... Mr. F. G. N. Strauss, Minister of Agriculture.

After the war the Department of Public Works... call to its contracts for the employment of a higher percentage of skilled African labour... The Director of Public Works in Kenya.

Private enterprise and individualism are... looked upon as an alternative system of social security... The latter should be regarded as the basis upon which the former can best be built.

Our African chaplains working among African people have completely won the confidence of their white officers... Dr. H. C. Anderson, of the C.M.S.

For years the Government of Kenya has adopted the attitude of 'apres moi le déluge'. Now they must find their own A.R.E. ... experience suggests that the Government of the Colony will never apply compulsion in respect of destocking until the last Kamba have argued with the last District Commissioner on the basis of an Ukuloba Decision... Kenya Weekly News.

The pressure of traffic, both passenger and freight, on the Kenya and Uganda railways continues to be extremely heavy... Mr. J. E. S. Merrick, addressing the Legislature as Acting Governor of Uganda.

Africans on Legislative Councils

I would welcome the presence of an African on the Legislative Council of Nyasaland... Sir William Lait

That in days of the African population... Congress respectfully requests the Government to consider the appointment of Africans on the Legislative Council and the Finance Committee and on the Nyasaland Legislative Council.

As for the representation of Natives, the Livingstone House of Northern Rhodesia has written a little earlier... showing it would please us better than for them to represent their fellow Africans.

Air Transport and Overseas

The Government now have the House of Commons... abroad may come by way of proxy at the next general election... begin until 19 days after nomination day... aggregate of 29 days for the deposit of the ballot papers, their delivery to the voters and the completion and return to this country.

Sord Harlequin

More than half our task is in selection, training and posting of our Agents... It is no use having a policy unless you have the right men and women to carry it out.

In pre-war days nothing was more thoroughly unsatisfactory... except in the case of our Mandated Territories... the utter inadequacy of our annual printed Colonial Reports... ultimately responsible for these Dependencies.

Burrhead's worst enemy is the public's greatest danger... is the dislike of publicity... democratic government worthy of the name... editorial comment appears under matters of Moment.

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News Items in Brief

A children's playhouse has been made at Mombasa golf club by hollowing out a giant baobab tree.

Twenty-eight varieties of brooms and brushes are now made from local raw materials in a Nairobi factory.

The Education Department of the British Administration in Kenya has opened 36 new schools in the past two years.

Representatives of the Economic Advisory Commission recently visited Malindi in connexion with the development of local fisheries.

A new church is to be built in Malindi, on the coast of Kenya. The remains of what is said to be the oldest Christian church in Africa are there.

Four shops and four stores in the Indian Bazaar in Mombasa were recently sold at auction to 32 Africans who had formed a group called the "Kikuyu Economic League". They paid £15,000 for the plot.

Mr. J. Coxon, who has managed the tin mines in Eritrea since the beginning of 1943, has left the country. He had laid plans to make Eritrea independent of outside sources of tobacco leaf supplies.

A public meeting in Broken Hill recently decided to ask the Governor to appoint a woman to the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, when, under the new constitution, he will have power to make nominations.

Leaders of industry in Leopoldville, capital of the Belgian Congo, have started a fund for a library and grants to be made at first to be available only to Africans in the city. The fund will provide news bulletins, talks in French and Native languages, and music. Until home-singing has been organized, loud-speakers will be set up at various points in the Native quarter.

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Jinja and Mbale.

Gross receipts of Rhodesia Railways for November amounted to £11,574 (£10,891 in the previous year) and for October, November, £1,059,033 (£1,098,249). Receipts of the Beira Railway Company for October and November were £165,743, compared with £142,481 in 1943.

According to the Belgian News Agency, Brother Aubert Gerlach, a French radiometrist, recently visited Leopoldville and found water in several places in the area of the town and elsewhere in the Belgian Congo. Brother Gerlach was for some time in the Belgian Congo, where he visited several areas of mineral water.

The spread of tsetse fly is thought to be serious in the henson region, particularly in the area of the Congo where the death rate among cattle is high. New types of fly traps have been tested, and an administrative officer has been appointed as executive officer of the Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Committee for the purpose of co-ordinating the intensified measures recommended by that body.

The Government of Uganda announces that it has begun a trial in the light of experience to view of the educational aspect of the spinning and weaving activities started in Kampala and Entebbe, and concentration on production under the general direction of the Uganda Industrial Committee as before. The production experiment in Kampala will be limited to a six-month period in 1945, and the future will then be considered on the results attained.

Growing Timber in Kenya

A correspondent of the *Kenya Times* writes recently:

In most parts of England it takes from 80 to 100 years to grow a good cypress log 75 inches in diameter. In Kenya it takes 40 years. In England it costs up to £40 per acre to make a plantation, exclusive of planting, thinning, maintenance and administrative costs. At present in Kenya it costs an average of about £6 to bring an acre of cypress to maturity, i.e. to grow trees to a diameter about 18 inches in 40 years. The estimated yield at the age of 40 is valued, at present royalty rates, at £60 an acre at least.

So Kenya can grow timber at less than a sixth of the cost, and in half the time, than the same timber can be grown in England. Yet plans are now on foot in England—so clearly is the need for timber recognized—to establish 5,000,000 acres of plantations during the next 20 years.

The writer stated that cypresses and pines take from 100 to 150 years to make millable timber, compared with 40 years required in Kenya, by cypresses and pine, which can be put to the same uses as their slower-growing relatives.

Uganda Company Pays 20%

The Uganda Company Ltd., announces a net profit for the year to August 31st last of £14,196, compared with £18,568 of the previous year. A dividend of 20% (the same) has been declared.

High Prices for Ginneries

According to the *Uganda Herald* the Uganda Cotton Union, Ltd., recently sold three of its ginneries in Bukoba, Bukamba and Nawaikoki to the Gifu Cotton Co., Ltd., for the sum of £54,625. The same newspaper has also reported that the Kawempe Cotton Co., Ltd., has sold a ginnery in Siroko to H. Jamal and Sons, Ltd., for £26,450—a new record price for the Protectorate.

Cockchafer Grub Menace

Mr. W. A. C. Bouver, elected member for the Uasin Gishu constituency of Kenya, said recently in the Legislature that the cockchafer grub had become a serious problem, the gravity of which the Department of Agriculture did not seem to understand. The major pest was moving south, and might sooner or later threaten the whole country. It had been discovered in 1936, but nothing had been done about it for three years.

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Supplies from the Belgian Congo

Mr. Roger D'Amboise, resident of the Belgian Congo, a liberal party member, writes in the Belgian newspaper, "Le Peuple":

"I have been in London and Washington thinking that the contribution of Belgium is not only in the foodstuffs and raw materials from those two producing countries. The foodstuffs go into account but the food stuffs of Belgium would be improved in great measure if Belgium were permitted to ship large quantities of the Belgian Congo in Motor Vessels and Vesp in the same vessels."

The Belgian contribution has been rendered immense service to the Allies in foodstuffs. An important production of Belgian Congo is in hides amounting to nearly 300,000 tons, is today still being shipped to the United States and Great Britain, where it is used in the preparation of nitro-glycerine for the war and largely in the manufacture of margarine. Shipments to Great Britain exceed the U.S.A. by no more than 25,000 tons of coffee, 30,000 tons of cotton, and 10,000 tons of rubber.

It is a fact which must certainly say to ourselves was that the Belgian Congo is a merchant fleet used to carry foodstuffs to the United Kingdom and other countries. It would be a pity if that part of the Belgian fleet should carry food products from the Belgian Congo to anywhere.

Rhodesian Air Lines Force Landings

A De Havilland Dragon Rapide aircraft of Southern Rhodesian Air Services, which was lost on 13th January after taking off from Salisbury for Lusaka with two passengers, was found on the morning of January 16 after an intensive search by aircraft and troops on the ground. Bad weather had compelled the pilot to make a forced landing on the Bingo emergency landing-field in Southern Rhodesia opposite the Kanchinda Mission, south of the Zambezi. The aircraft was damaged, but the pilot and passengers escaped unhurt. Southern Rhodesian Air Services, the successors of the "Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways", have a splendid safety record.

Mass Education of Africans

Strange as it may appear, the mass education of African adults appears to me to be more easily operable than the extension of the school system for the full 100% of the children, for the simple reason that the arts of reading and writing and the operation of a simple syllabus of general useful knowledge for adults could be achieved by enlisting the help of thousands of literate people of low standard, now living among their illiterate fellows. A very widespread work could be done. — The Rev. Herbert Carter, Southern Rhodesia.

Pyrethrum in Nyasaland

Cultivation of pyrethrum on the Nyika Plateau was recently stated by Sir Edmund Richards, Governor of Nyasaland, to have passed the experimental stage. Factory yields have been harvested from established gardens. Results from experimental plots at other high elevations in Nyasaland are reasonably encouraging, though it is too early to draw definite conclusions in those cases.

COMPANY MEETING

East African Land and Development Company, Ltd.

Statement by Lieut. Colonel C. H. Villiers

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF EAST AFRICAN LAND AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, was recently held at the registered office of the company, 10, St. William Lane, London, E.C.4.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL C. H. VILLIERS, Chairman of the company, had directed the following statement to the shareholders at the annual report and accounts:—

"Continued demand for our land, chiefly by farmers already established on our concessions, and the tendency towards higher prices, as the result of the movement last year, were again noticeable in the year ended by the report and accounts now presented. These tendencies have continued in the current year."

"The Land Control legislation of the Kenya Government, to which I also referred last year, has been duly enacted and has not proved an embarrassment to our company."

Dividends Totalling 15%

"Since the close of the accounts good progress has been made in arriving at agreement with the Revenue authorities with regard to our liability to United Kingdom excess profits tax, and it may be seen that the provision made in the accounts now before you is considered adequate to cover our estimate liability in respect of such tax and also of income tax, both in the United Kingdom and Kenya, arising on the profits up to December 31, 1943."

"We are recommending a final dividend of 5% making, with the interim dividend of 10% paid last January, a total of 15%, less income tax at 6s. 6d. in the £, in respect of the year ended December 31, 1944, and we have declared an interim dividend of 10% less income tax at 6s. 6d. in the £, on account of the year ending December 31, 1944. As you will see from our report, subject to approval at the general meeting of the above mentioned final dividend, it is proposed to pay both dividends on the same date, namely, December 19, 1944."

"In conclusion, I am glad to repeat again the assurance I gave last year that the company is in a thoroughly sound financial position."

"At the annual meeting the resolution for the adoption of the report and accounts was duly passed, the final dividend of 5% was approved, Lieut. Colonel C. H. Villiers, the director retiring by rotation, was re-elected to the board, and the auditors were re-appointed."

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Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd.

Abridged Report of the Directors

The directors submit their report and the audited accounts for the year ended June 30, 1944.

The profit for the year after charging all expenses and debenture interest, but before providing for taxation, was £173,122.

The balance of unappropriated profits brought forward from the previous year was £318,450.

The amount of the appropriations for the year ended June 30, 1944, was £282,534.

Premium of 1% upon redemption of 5% debentures £8,000.

Interim dividend in respect of the year ended June 30, 1944, of 2 1/2% (3d. per 10s. unit of stock) less income tax £100,141.

The directors recommend the payment of a final dividend for the year of 3 1/2% (4 1/2d. per unit) less tax £157,407.

Appropriation due to the directors in pursuance of (a) of the articles of association £939.

Leaving a balance to be carried forward £282,501.

The realization of certain investments during the year (referred to in more detail below) resulted in a profit over the book value of those investments. On the other hand it was necessary at the date of the balance sheet to allocate an amount to write down certain of the remaining investments. The excess of the profit realized over the amount required for writing down substantially accounts for the increased profit for the year compared with the previous year.

In accordance with prior notice duly given, the £800,000 5% debentures of the company outstanding were repaid at a premium of 1% on June 30, 1944.

The balance sheet also shows at June 30, 1944, the surplus of cash and cash assets (including British Government securities at market value) over liabilities, including the proposed final dividend, was £380,986.

Investments

During the year under review the company sold a portion of its holding of ordinary stock in Rhokana Corporation Limited and purchased a small amount of A stock. At June 30, 1944, the company's holding in Rhokana Corporation consisted of £1,285,198 ordinary stock and 24,745 A stock in units of £1, representing 25.8% of the ordinary and A stock issued.

Production of copper and cobalt by Rhokana Corporation proceeded satisfactorily throughout the year. The net profit, after deducting interest and exchange and allocations to depreciation and development reserve accounts, but before providing for taxation, was £1,748,244, compared with £2,187,262 in the previous year. The directors appropriated £1,700,000 for taxation (after taking into account approximately £170,000 over-provided in earlier years) and £428,230 to general reserve account. Interim and final dividends for the year totalled 2 1/2% (5 1/2d. per unit of stock) and were the same as those for the previous year.

The company's holding in Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Limited, was increased to a small extent during the year, and at the date of the balance sheet consisted of £1,146,601 stock. It also had an indirect interest through the holding of Rhokana Corporation of 29,000,000 Nchanga stock. These direct and indirect interests do not, in the opinion of this company's legal advisers, constitute the Nchanga Company a subsidiary of Rhodesian Anglo American Limited under the provisions of section 127 of the Companies Act, 1929. The operating and profit and loss account of the Nchanga Company for the year ended March 31, 1944, showed a profit of £210,166, compared with £336,697 the previous year. After provision for taxation and an allocation to depreciation reserve account, £69,400 was carried forward to the credit of the following year's appropriation account.

As reported in the last report of the directors, the company has acquired a direct holding of 150,000 shares in Mufuhira Copper Mines, Limited. It has, in addition, an indirect interest in that company by reason of the holding of Rhokana Corporation of 1,000,000 shares (representing 24.59% of the issued capital of the Mufuhira Company). The accounts of the Mufuhira Company for the year ended June 30, 1944, show a net profit (before providing for taxation) of £1,174,217, compared with £1,506,040 for the previous year. After allocating £1,000,000 for taxation, £180,716 to general reserve, and £27,000 for a dividend of 1s. 6d. per share (less income tax), there remained £127,211 to be carried forward.

During the year the company sold its shares in the British South Africa Company and also realized certain other small investments.

Copy of the full report and accounts can be obtained on application to the London Office, Northgate House, 20-24, Moorgate, E.C.



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LATEST MINING NEWS

Rhodesian Anglo-American

Distribution of 6 1/2% for the Year

The abridged report of the directors of Rhodesian Anglo-American Ltd., for the year ended June 30 last appears on an earlier page of this issue.

The balance sheet shows the company's assets to be £1,340,000 in ordinary stock units of 10s each. There is also £1,707,043, giving an aggregate of £3,047,043. The market value, using Stock Exchange quotations, were available and the valuation of the directors in other cases, was £1,185,701 at the end of the financial year. Holdings of British Government securities appear at £1,340,000, £235,000, £170,084, and there is a dividend of £143,207 receivable from Rhokana Corporation.

Dividend interest, and profits on the realization of investments, amounted to £160,007 (£294,128 in 1943), and after meeting adventure interest of £10,000 and general expenses of £37,122 was carried to an appropriation account. Income tax, required £28,000, and an interim dividend of 2% and a final dividend of 3 1/2% together amounting to 5 1/2%.

The 11th ordinary general meeting is to be held in London on Monday next at 42 hours when Mr. R. B. Hagart, Mr. C. D. Hely-Hutchinson, and Major F. S. Taylor, the directors, retiring by rotation, will offer themselves for re-election. The other members of the board are Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (Chairman); alternate Mr. L. Oppenheimer; Mr. S. S. Taylor, secretary, chairman and managing director; Mr. Carl K. Davis, Mr. J. Jeel, Dr. J. G. Lawn, Sir Douglas Malcolm, and Mr. F. Searls (Hon.).

U.S. Price for Rhodesian Copper

The authorities in the United States of America have announced that they are increasing the price of a dollar per lb. for Northern Rhodesian copper, introduced in New York. The same price is being paid for Canadian copper.

Mining in Eastern Africa

Deaths of Well-Known Engineers

Mr. Arnold Kirkpatrick Benham, whose sudden death in Johannesburg some months ago at the age of 40 is now announced in the monthly bulletin of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, went to Southern Rhodesia in 1928 as a surveyor for Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., and two years later became mine geologist to the Rhodesia Katanga Company. Later, he was assistant general manager to Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. He practiced as a mining consultant in East Africa, and was engaged in what prospecting near Kibuli, Kileleshwa, and Kileleshwa, where he opened the Kama tin mine. Thereafter he followed his profession as a mining engineer in East Africa. During the war he served first in the Royal Defence Force and later as a major in the 4th Armoured Division in Egypt, where he at one time commanded a battalion of the Tank Brigade mission. He died some months after being invalided out of the Army.

Mr. Samuel Joseph Dene, whose death in London at the age of 64 is reported by the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, had had much experience of mining in many countries. He was engaged in prospecting in the Sudan from 1904 to 1906, and in the Sudan and in the Sudan for two years from 1933 after serving in the Sudan for a year in 1931. He was general manager of the Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., and the East African Selection Syndicate, Ltd. For the last four years he had been on the staff in England of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons.

Mr. Stanley Crossland Bullock, M.C., whose death at the age of 63 is reported, was at one-time an assistant engineer with Messrs. Bewick, Moreing and Co., and after serving in the last war in France, he prospected in East Africa for two different companies. From 1917 to 1930 he was manager of Gabait Gold Mines, Ltd., in the Sudan.

Mr. Michael Ross, Burnett, whose death in South America at the age of 53 is reported, was engaged in gold mining in East Africa for a short time in 1933.

Company Progress Reports

Kenton Gold Areas.—A yield of 1,300 fine oz. gold was obtained during December from 5,730 tons milled.
Thistle-Etwa.—916 oz. gold were recovered in December from 5,020 tons treated. The operating profit was £3,605.
Rostenan.—4,000 tons of ore treated last month produced 1,574 oz. gold and a working surplus of £2,542. On the 27th level the west drive was advanced from 450 to 495 ft., averaging 30 dwt. over 63 ins.

Institution of Mining and Metallurgy

Lieut. Colonel Edgar Pam has been re-elected President of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy for a second year, and Dr. J. G. Lawn has accepted re-election as honorary treasurer. Among the new Vice-presidents is Mr. E. A. Loring, a director of mining companies operating in East Africa and Rhodesia.

Strategic Minerals

Mica, tin, tungsten and arsenic have been declared strategic minerals in Southern Rhodesia for the purpose of exemption from excess profits tax.

News of Our Advertisers

Mr. R. N. Wright, who has been elected to the board of Messrs. Cross and Blackwell, Ltd., has been on the staff of the company for more than 20 years.

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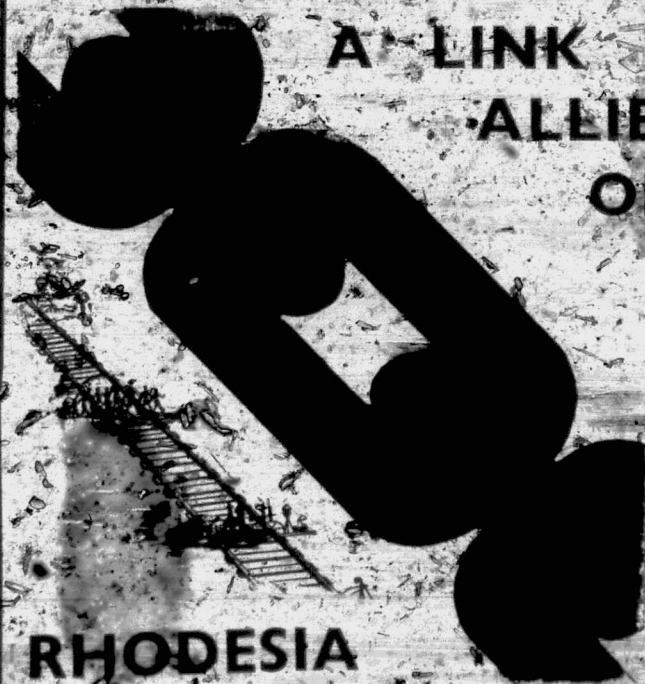
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