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MATTERS OF MOMENT

BOTH OPTIMISM AND PESSIMISM in regard to white settlement in the Highlands of Kenya should be checked by the Report of the Settlement Selection Committee, from which we have now **Check to Optimism and Pessimism.** People who were optimistic enough to visualize a doubling or trebling of the number of European farms in the Colony will be shocked to learn that the Committee can see scope in an immediate post-war period for the establishment of no more than five hundred new agriculturists, half as proprietors under a scheme of "assisted ownership" and the other half as tenant farmers—and this only if the Government is courageous enough to deal promptly and decisively with the problem of native squatters who now have about 50,000 acres under crop and 200,000 or more of two or three million acres of the seven million acres which, excluding forest reserves, constitute the Highlands. Since there are now some 100,000 homesteads in the White Highlands, the proposed schemes would represent an increase of no more than twenty-five per cent. There is, of course, the danger that further room for closer settlement will result from continuing improvement in farming conditions and more intensive methods, which will tend to reduce the size of farming units, but that is a long-range problem of limited scope.

The main inquiries which we have received, particularly during the past year from men serving in the Royal Navy, the Army, and the Royal Air Force (some still prisoners in Germany) indicate that there will be much disappointment that larger schemes will not appear feasible, particularly in the light of the statement that more than six hundred applications for land have already been received by the Government. If only half the applicants are accepted as suitable, the outlook will still be unpromising for servicemen who have not yet made formal application for land. But if the Settlement Board is wise enough to act on the declaration of the Committee that "the key to success is personal character," as has been so often insisted in these columns—there will be a far greater likelihood than ever in the past that those who do begin farming in a most attractive Colony will have real prospects of success, to the great advantage to themselves and of the country as a whole. The final sentence of the Report deserves emphasis. It runs: "Whilst we are in no doubt that independent farming cannot be achieved without the use of considerable capital, we are equally sure that, above all, it is the new settler's own personal character which will count for most in bringing success." It has passed might well appear on the title page of this year's Handbook which is to be issued when the Government has

reached its decisions in the present recommendations.

If optimists will be shocked at the limited numbers of new farmers for whom it is thought possible to cater, pessimists will be surprised that the Commission has managed to propose a ten-year scheme for men

Tenant Farmers Need Only £800.

with £ capital of no more than £500. It is urged quite rightly, that priority should be given to ex-servicemen, to whom Government would lease land after making necessary improvements upon it, and then lend pounds for purchase with the working capital provided by the tenant. Since permanent improvements would average not much less than £1,000 per farm, the average cost of the land to Government (apart from Crown Land) might be about £600, and the amount of working capital provided by Government and the settler is estimated at £200 on each side. It will be seen that the tenant would in fact have to possess only a quarter of the total sum needed. That is a much more attractive prospect from the standpoint of the beginner than any scheme seriously proposed in the past, and if the recommendations are adopted in anything like their present form, Kenya should soon have a valuable if limited influx of hand-picked new settlers. Under the assisted ownership scheme the farmer would buy the land and be eligible to borrow from public funds up to nine-tenths of the total development capital considered necessary by the Settlement Board.

The members of the Settlement Schemes Committee—Captain F. O. B. Wilson (Chairman) and Messrs: E. J. Bicknell, G. J. L. Burton, B. F. Macdonald, D. A. Vaughan-Philpott, and H. D.

Government Should Decide Promptly. White—have approached their difficult task in a businesslike

manner. Since all have long experience in Kenya, they know that questions of increased white settlement have all too often been discussed emotionally, instead of being considered rationally and far-sightedly. Excluding emotion and short views, this document painstakingly builds up their case stage by stage. Among the witnesses were representatives from fourteen farming associations, which presumably studied the problems from their own local angle and selected able and experienced farmers as their spokesmen. That the Committee should have reached unanimous conclusions is in itself noteworthy, for one of its members is an official and another a banker, and that they should agree entirely with their four colleagues is a pointer to the objectivity with which a matter of the highest importance

in Kenya has been examined. Now the need for a prompt decision and urgent action by a Government which has an extremely bad record of procrastination and halfheartedness in regard to white settlement.

FURTHER STRANGE IDEAS

about the British Colonial Empire were expressed in the House of Commons when the Colonial Development and Welfare Bill was first considered in committee. **More Strange Ideas About the Colonies.** and several members

might have taken to heart the gentle reminder of the Secretary of State that the Parliamentarian who flies through a bill is not much of an authority upon its affairs, and that he leans upon the Colonial Empire in general. Mr. W. J. Brown solemnly told the House that "the Colonial set-up" consisted of "Governors working in conjunction with councils of local chiefs"—a fantastic misrepresentation which was allowed to pass uncorrected. He is apparently unaware that almost every Dependency has its Legislative Council of elected or nominated members, or both, representing all shades of opinion. In Kenya, for instance, Europeans and Asians have one Arab and one African colleague—and the African can certainly not be said to represent any council of chiefs. In fact, there is not one territory between the Sudan and Southern Rhodesia inclusive which has an administrative or legislative structure remotely resembling the picture drawn by the Member for Rugby, who proceeded to suggest that the Ministers' relations with the Dependencies were confined to two channels of communication, first with the Governor, and, secondly, with the Native chiefs. That speech ought to qualify Mr. Brown for admission to the kindergarten course in Colonial affairs which we proposed last week for the enlightenment of Members of Parliament.

Mr. Crech Jones declared that the Bill showed the Imperial Government to be "embarking upon a policy of deliberately disintegrating its Empire," and seemed pleased at the prospect, partly because American critics would rejoice in the

Disintegrating the Colonial Empire.

"liberation" of the Colonial peoples and the liquidation of Colonial status. Such terms are very often given unjustifiable and unworthy purport both in this country and the United States, and almost always by publicists with little or no appreciation of the ardent attachment of the Colonies to the Crown and of their fixed determination to cling to their Colonial status until the agglomeration of contiguous territories into

larger self-governing units. It is something nearer to the Dominion status cherished by the great Sister States which not long ago were themselves Colonies. This is no more true to say that this new Act deliberately disintegrates the colonial Empire than it is to claim that the system of Westminster disintegrated the Commonwealth. For the Act has proved beyond question that the Dominions, though possessing the full rights of self-determination in all things, are as loyal to the Mother Country as at any previous period. In exactly the same way hundreds of thousands of Africans—every one of them a volunteer—have formed the forces, even though their own Colonies were not liberated, in the critical sense of the term.

Mr. Glenvil Hall declared categorically that European trade unions in Kenya had insisted that Europeans should build houses for Africans, and continued, as though this were the specific case, "had in **The African** paper: 'I saw a housing estate as **Artisan**' in Mombasa where the houses created for the natives were some of the worst we had seen though they cost several hundreds of pounds." Strongly enough, the Minister did not challenge that

statement, though we can think of no justification for this allegation of an economic colour-bar in Kenya, where anyone is, and always has been, at complete liberty to build wholly with African labour if he wishes. Another Member who many years ago spent a few weeks in East Africa claimed to "speak with authority" on some aspects of technical training in Tanganyika, and, on the strength of his feeling and superficial visit, declared that Africans "could achieve a standard of skill in woodwork equal to that of the Europeans" if they were given "a wide opportunity." Having for many years pleaded for much extended training of African artisans—who, taught, we have insisted, to be made capable of doing similar tasks now performed in so many parts of East Africa by Asians—we can scarcely be accused of lack of appreciation either of the skill or the potentialities of many Africans, but we nevertheless distrust such generalizations of peripatetic Parliamentarians. The day will no doubt come when craftsmen of African birth and training can be reasonably compared with the average European carpenter or mason, but not until the African recognizes and practices the new standards of industry, application and stickability.

Commons Pass Colonial Development Bill

Report of Speeches in Committee Stage

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES said when the Colonial Development and Welfare Bill was considered in committee by the House of Commons, that the Colonial Office would keep in the closest possible touch with the Dominions in regard to matters affecting them, and that increasing co-operation had been achieved. One means would be by the formation of regional Commissions, which would be welcomed by the Imperial Government.

Colonel Stanley continued:

The hon. Member for Caine Valley (Mr. Glenvil Hall) asked whether, under the provisions of this Bill, money could be spent for agricultural development. The answer emphatically is that it must and will be spent. Whatever else one tries to do for the vast majority of the inhabitants of the Colonies, as far ahead as we can see agriculture will be their means of livelihood, and the prosperity of the greater number of these territories will always depend upon the greater prosperity of agriculture. Through the medium of this Fund, by better education, improving water supplies, raising measures to prevent soil erosion, and improving not only husbandry but animal breeding, we can do a great deal indeed to better the standard of life of the peasant cultivator all through the Colonial Empire.

SIR W. AMERIND moved as a new clause for incorporation in the Bill: "That so much of subsection 2 of section One of the said Act requires the Secretary of State, before making any scheme under that section as respects any Colony, to satisfy himself in a case where the scheme provides for the payment of the whole or part of the cost of the execution of any works, that the law of the Colony provides reasonable facilities for the establishment and activities of trade unions and that fair conditions of labour will be observed in the execution of the works, shall not have effect unless the law of the Colony provides also reasonable facilities for the Natives themselves to be trained for and to share in the carrying out of such works, either alone or under European supervision." He said:

The purpose of this clause, which has the support of the Member for Caine Valley (Mr. Glenvil Hall) and Greenock (Mr. McNeill), is to ensure that there will be reasonable facilities for Natives to be trained for, and share in, improvement works, either alone or under supervision, which may be carried out under the provisions of this Bill. Its purpose also is to strengthen the 1930 Act, and give power to the Colonial Secretary to assure that where money is being spent on any scheme in any Colony adequate vocational training facilities should be provided for the Natives there.

"Not only ought there to be such training facilities for Natives, there also ought to be proper opportunities for the Natives to carry out the technical work for which they have been trained. For example, in Kenya there are vocational and Native training facilities and opportunities for Natives to carry out the results of their training—some of them, for instance, are driving engines—and the same thing exists in the Belgian Congo."

"If money is to be spent on communications, then quite clearly it is desirable that in all Colonies there should be opportunities for vocational and technical training, in order to do the kind of work that is done successfully elsewhere. In such technical trades as house building, there is splendid training and vocational schemes for the Natives in certain Colonies, and, having been trained, the Natives are able to carry out all kind of work on house building. If there are not these opportunities first for training and then for achieving the results of that training, the full scope of this Bill will not have been fulfilled. The wording of this clause may not achieve what we have in mind, but if that is so, if more appropriate words will be included in the Bill."

Mr. GLENVIL HALL, supporting the motion, said: "We desire to lay upon the Colonial authorities an additional obligation of seeing that, where wise money is spent on works, Natives should be able to participate in those works, either after preliminary training or by actually sharing in them. I have no bias against Colonial trade unions, because they are led, in the main, by able and extremely intelligent men, but I find that many European members of these unions—perhaps not unaturally—are extremely anxious to preserve their standard of living as against that of the Natives."

That kind of thing, however, must not be allowed to stand in the way of the development of our Colonial Territories and the forward march of the Natives.

We suggest that the authority of the Governor should be strengthened by the knowledge that there exists in an Act of Parliament a provision to allow Natives to be drawn in wherever possible before public money is spent. In the recent four years through Africa we talked with a large number of people, Native and Europeans, and we found that this was a burning question. One of the areas where it was essential, for example, that money should be built up for the trade union movement that is now being set on foot in many of them, even though the houses were for the Natives.

CORONEL STANLEY: In reference to which the Bill applies.

Colour Bar in Kenya Alleged

MR. HALL: Not altogether a certainly applied to Southern Rhodesia, which does not come under the Bill, but we also found it in Kenya, which definitely does. I saw a building estate in Mombasa where the houses erected for the Natives were some of the best I had seen, though they cost several hundreds of pounds. In another case, in a self-governing Colony which would not come under the terms of the Bill, the Natives, under European supervision, had built the houses at a remarkably low cost. For less than £100 a house averaged a beautiful garden and a well built which was as good as much.

What is the authority at all should be behind what is the desire, I think of every member of the Committee to see that in these territories, when money is being spent, the Natives are drawn in to the full. They may not have reached the standards of craftsmen here, or even in South Africa, but after training they can do extremely good work. It seems to me that they should not be allowed, by these circumstances that I have described, to learn to take their first steps in the work that will be done.

MR. MACFEE stated: "The short experience that I had in Kenya and Uganda gave me the impression that the spirit of the clause is sound. I saw a very high standard of education achieved by the Natives who were permitted to get admission to a certain college, but the opportunity was too limited. As far as I could see, those who attended were the sons of chiefs. They seemed to have a monopoly. There were in addition, some technical classes or schools where those who attended were not all the sons of chiefs and they also achieved a high standard of technical skill. I can speak with authority in regard to those who I saw in the woodwork section. I am certain that, if a wide opportunity were provided, they could achieve a standard of skill equal to that of the Europeans. I saw work done of which our best technical villages might be proud."

CAPTAIN BOMB advocated caution, saying: "Everyone agrees on the desirability of extending such suitable technical and vocational training to the Colonies as exists now, and of providing better facilities. It stresses the word 'suitable,' because we might go too far in our enthusiasm and end by doing more than is good."

MR. ERNEST JONES considered that "it would be unfortunate if the clause were adopted. Many schemes which are desperately urgent would be unduly delayed and the clause would weaken the provisions under the 1940 Act in regard to trade unions. We must go all out for the training of Africans and other Colonial peoples so that they can build up their own countries and have at their disposal all the technical resources that can be made available. The problem is not only the extension by legislation of technical facilities but also certain social conventions under which Colonial peoples who have the skill and technical resources are not permitted to compete in their trades and use their skill to the advantage of their country. That is a social convention which certain European trade unions have established, and it must be destroyed. I doubt whether mere legislation will help in the breaking through of that convention."

Paramount Importance of Technical Training

MR. GLENWY HALL explained that the last thing he wanted was to see work held up while Natives were being trained. Aerodromes would be built in many Colonies and repair shops opened, and his fear was that the Europeans might keep the Natives out of those shops and that the Natives would be confined to menial jobs, with no chance of making progress.

CORONEL STANLEY asked that this clause should not be pressed, since it would have exactly the opposite effect to that desired. The only effect would be to relieve any Colony which provided no vocational training of the obligation that already exists with regard to trade unions and the payment of fair wages.

"We all realize the paramount necessity for technical training. Colonial administrators have done what they can in the matter. Their trouble has not been lack of will, but lack of finance. It is exactly this lack which this Bill will remedy. One of the things which we shall do first in examining the 10-year programmes of the Colonies is to see that sufficient allowance has been made for this extremely important branch of development."

Against many Africans who have enlisted in the army have been trained as tradesmen. I visited military trade

schools in East and West Africa and a very good foundation has been made in Army training for work after the war in some technical employments. I regard this as one of the main functions of the new Fund. It would be a pity if we took individual developments. However, desiring that certain hon. members have in mind, and emphasized the above all the other aspects of claims for this money. We want to see the over-all picture for each Colony.

I am sure hon. Members who have spoken would be the first to explain to the Committee that the experience from which they were speaking, though not and interested, was a limited one and that there are many other Colonies which they were not referring and which, as I said, they mentioned do not exist. The picture which they drew really comes down to the actions in some of the Colonies. I can only say that it is the policy of His Majesty's Government that a full and fair opportunity should be given in all these Colonies to the inhabitants of the Colony. We never have any money which is not taken from the Government of the Government but from trade union agreements with employers. Although I am grateful that the matter has been raised, hon. Members opposite who have taken an interest in it will find an even better way of expressing their real cause than happens to be one of the representatives of the trade unions in this country now, being received in a Trade Union Conference. He would, no doubt, be glad to be represented by his own people. Mr. Sheppard and Mr. Benches, representing the Government, have asked an interest in it. I have no doubt that when the Bill has become an Act, some money is available for the most prominent features in the programme will be a wide extension of the facilities which already exist."

MR. W. WAGNER stated that in view of that statement the motion would be dropped. He wished, however, to make it clear that he and his friends realized that throughout the Colonial Empire very great advances were being made and the widest opportunities given to Native people. It would be wrong if any impression went out to the world.

MR. ERNEST JONES hoped that it would not be done in the Colonial Office, the War Cabinet, or anywhere else that this Bill was the end of the interest and assistance given to the Colonial Empire. The proposals were a very good beginning to what he hoped would be a long-term policy to something to remove a stain from the escutcheon of British rule in which and for so long left the Colonial Empire in a state of stagnation and arrested development.

Deliberately Diminishing the Empire

MR. BRECH JONES: "It is a common-place of American criticism in respect of British Imperialism, as it is called, to demand of us the liberation of the Colonial people and the liquidation of Colonial status. The purpose of this Bill is to relieve us of very purpose. I doubt if any Imperial Power has ever before embarked upon a policy of deliberately diminishing its empire. That is the effect of this Bill in the long run."

"It will contribute to training Colonial people to complete and responsible self government and fitting them socially and economically to discharge their responsibility in the world. They will thus in due time make their own independent decision in regard to their future in the British Commonwealth. I believe, of course, that we are helping to unify the Commonwealth by the Bill."

Nevertheless, it is important that we should realize that there can be no political liberty unless the economic and social conditions of the Dependencies are built up. Accordingly, the Bill has set in the forefront this main purpose of building up the economic conditions of the Colonies in order that the people may as soon as possible be able to play an effective part in the larger life of mankind. There are many big schemes which will have to be embarked on in the Colonies and for which a longer period than is prescribed in the Bill will be necessary."

"It may be contended that we are undermining by these contributions the self reliance and independence of the Colonies in their growth. We have to be extraordinarily careful when making grants to do nothing which will in any way prejudice the growth of self responsibility. Weaken the urge to develop the local resources of the Colonies, necessary for the social services that the Colonies require. There is a desperate need at the moment throughout the Empire for heavy expenditure of money. Even in the neck of the social services alone the immediate needs are likely to cost colossal sums."

"I hope that nothing will be done to prejudice the independence and responsibility of the Colonial peoples. I wish them to be closely associated with all the work and development. Alongside that there must be the development of the economic resources of the Colonies in order that they may be able to sustain these social services and economic development and carry on should some British Government in the far-off future be obliged to withdraw any of the grants which Government are now prepared to make."

Equally serious consideration should be given to the question of how far resources can be taken from the Colonies for a great deal of the value of the wealth

British Military Administration in Ethiopia

THE CIRCUMSTANCES surrounding Ethiopian affairs required a different approach to that which could be and was adopted in all the other territories.

His Majesty's Government had recognized the Italian occupation of Ethiopia, but the Emperor, who had escaped from the country during the Italian invasion and had eventually received hospitality in England, had never renounced his claim to sovereignty. When Italy came into the war in June, 1940, His Majesty's Government revoked their recognition of Italian annexation. They arranged for the Emperor to proceed to Cairo, an eventually Khartoum, to afford such assistance as was feasible in raising his country against the Italian menace, by recruiting Ethiopian military units to participate in a campaign against the Italians in East Africa.

In the winter of 1940-41 considerable progress was made in launching the campaign of the Ethiopian Patriot Forces from the western border of the country in close co-operation with the forthcoming campaigns of Lieut. General Sir William Platt and Lieut. General Sir Alan Cunningham from the Sudan and Kenya against the northern and southern ends of Italian East African possessions. In the middle of January, 1941, the Emperor re-entered Ethiopia from the west and placed himself at the head of the patriot movement, making contact with the chiefs of his territory with his chiefs and nobles throughout the country throughout the five years of Italian occupation had not ceased to fight the Italians.

The Emperor in returning to his country and thus assuming contact did so in his own right in that the world as the rightful sovereign of the country and therefore have been quite a piece for the Emperor to have assumed as common form demanded in those other parts of Italian East Africa which had not been within the Emperor's domain the full powers of a military commander, overriding a latent Italian sovereignty which had been assumed by British military occupation.

Nevertheless military exigencies required, so long as active operations against the Italian armed forces continued, that a British Military Administration be set up to translate the wishes of the Commander-in-Chief into administrative field. The decision of H.M. Government so to proceed led to the institution of a British Military Administration in Ethiopia, based not on the usual No. 1 or empowering Proclamation issued by or under the authority of the Commander-in-Chief, but upon a proclamation (known as 'Awaj') of the Emperor Haile Selassie, in which he enjoined all the inhabitants of Ethiopia to obey the orders of the Commander-in-Chief. These in the administrative field were promulgated by orders and not as instances of by proclamations.

Brigadier Lush's Appointment

The nucleus of a Military Administration for Ethiopia was set up in Khartoum under Major M. S. Lush, then hitherto Governor of the Northern Province of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, with the rank of brigadier and the designation of Deputy Chief Political Officer for Ethiopia. After preliminary contact with the Emperor in Western Ethiopia, Brigadier Lush joined General Cunningham's headquarters in Eastern Ethiopia as soon as it became apparent in March, 1941, that the occupation of Addis Ababa was then imminent, within months before it had been expected.

On April 5 General Cunningham's force entered Addis Ababa, which had been surrendered by the Italian High Command to preserve the lives of over 20,000 civil Italians who were living or had taken refuge in the city. A Military Administration was set up, one of its first anxieties being the immediate safety of the lives of these civilians and their future existence. As things turned out the behaviour of the Ethiopians towards the Italians was generally excellent and some form of economic life was maintained, which helped them to be maintained on local resources without calling for military supplies.

As the country was occupied, British postal communication was set up into the provinces and communications were gradually

Being further extracts from the White Paper on British Military Administration of Occupied Territories in Africa during the Years 1941-42 (Cmd. 6589, H.M. Stationery Office, London, post 1942).

reopened. Trade with Aden, India, and the Arabian coast developed rapidly on a modest but adequate scale under the local initiative of traders assisted by the Military Administration in goods and services, including the production of remittance business in both directions.

The Italian banks which had been closed were reopened within a few weeks. A central bank of government and a local business bank were established in Addis Ababa to replace a bank which Ethiopia was obliged to use in the Sudan. A branch of a British bank was opened for business in Addis Ababa on July 1; a central bank was also established in several currencies in use in the region. The advent of flows from the Sudan through Africa, from Kenya, and from the Somaliland frontiers, involved the use of the British East African and Indian rupee currency in addition to the Italian currency which was already in use, and the Silver Maria Theresa dollar, the traditional local currency of Ethiopia, a large quantity of which had been available to promote the patriot movement. The use of the rupee was also given the sanction of the Emperor. The administrative difficulties were magnified, but the administrative difficulties were experienced in the use of the rupee in the larger towns and in the interior, but circulated, though Maria Theresa dollars were available.

Emperor's Return to Addis Ababa

On January 5 the Emperor returned to Addis Ababa five years to a day since the entry of Marshal Badoglio at the head of the Italian armed forces. From that date negotiations were begun between the Emperor and the Government through the intermediation of the British Commander for the conduct of the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement (Cmd. 6594, 1942) which was formally signed in Addis Ababa on January 31, 1942 by Major-General Sir Alan Cunningham on behalf of H.M. Government, and His Majesty the Emperor for the Government to put in effect in aid of the Ethiopian Government to enable him to re-constitute an administration, which was to have British advice and assistance, and to form a small regular army trained by British military personnel. The Agreement provided that the British advise personnel, as well as a British judicial staff for the High Court, should be direct employees of the Ethiopian Crown.

Economic conditions in Ethiopia improved rapidly during 1941, prices showed a substantial fall until the impending signature of the Agreement, when this trend reversed itself. Little was possible in the direction of collecting revenues except from the customs duties on imports. The Italian fiscal system had broken down completely, and in view of the impending evacuation of the Italian population nothing could be collected from that source. The Ethiopians naturally considered that with the change of regime nothing further payable on the Italian imports.

An attempt to set up a Western financial system by the organization of provincial treasuries wherever British political officers were stationed in the provinces also failed, since the Emperor, from the outset preferred to collect whatever was possible by the other methods which had existed before the Italian occupation through local chiefs and officials, without assistance from the British Military Administration. Customs duties were collected at all the principal points of entry on the Sudan border by the Sudan Government for the Emperor's Somaliland by the British Military Administrations there. The sums due from these collections were credited in the name of the Political Branch against the cost of the Military Administration in Ethiopia until the country was handed over on the signature of the Agreement, when the sums collected were credited to the Ethiopian Government. Customs tariffs were those in force at the moment of occupation, specific tariffs being converted ad valorem equivalents to provide for the depreciation of the lire currency in which they had been stipulated. The Ethiopian railways rates for civil passengers and freight were fixed at levels estimated to cover running costs. The cost of the British Military Administration consisted in the main of the salaries and maintenance of the British staff, a monthly grant to the Emperor for Civil List purposes, urgent maintenance and repairs on a very modest scale, the cost and maintenance of the police force in Addis Ababa, and a few grants to the Emperor for the payment of Ethiopian chiefs and officials for services rendered on a local basis. No general grants in aid were made for the support of administration purposes, such as were provided in the Agreement, which when the British Military Administration was handed over, the cost of the maintenance of the Italian population was separately accounted, so as to be recoverable from the Italian or other authorities.

The major task of the Military Administration consisted in evacuating the Italian civil population from Ethiopia in accordance with the policy of H.M. Government precedent and pursuant to the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement. The able

had been were retained in British East African territories, the women and children and invalids of the force were repatriated to Italy in three waves of steamers from Italy. The total figures of the evacuation for convenience the figures of their evacuation from Italy from British East Africa and from Italian Somaliland to Mogadishu are given in the following table:

	British East Africa	Italian Somaliland	Total
Evacuated to Italy	11,500	11,000	22,500
Evacuated to East Africa (approx.)	16,000	17,500	33,500
Evacuated to British East Africa (approx.)	1,500		1,500
Evacuated to Italy	32,000	22,500	54,500
Approx. Total			109,000

This mass evacuation of 32,000 from Ethiopia was conducted with conspicuous success, in spite of great difficulties of road and rail transport and lack of equipment. Only 214 deaths were recorded, including children, adults and elderly persons. A measles epidemic in 1942 is reported as the death of 76 children, but the mortality was less than in other years. In comparable Italian epidemics in urban centres, 61,000 children born in the camps died of 278, with 100 cases of infant and no cases of maternal mortality. A few hundred Italians remained in Ethiopia of their own free will, attested by an indemnity to the effect, and at the request of the Emperor.

With the signature of the Agreement on January 31, 1941, responsibility for the 7,000 inhabitants of the country, 350,000 square miles, passed from the Italian Military Administration (except for the Reserved Areas) to the Military Authorities. The Deputy Chief of Staff was withdrawn, and relations between the Emperor and the Government were maintained by a British diplomatic representative under the Foreign Office; in the place of the British Political Officer, the Chief of the War Office. The British political officers in the provinces and nearly all those at the headquarters of the British Military Administration were withdrawn on the signature of the Agreement. A few accepted the Emperor's invitation to stay on as advisers. The military administration remaining in Addis Ababa was handed over to the control of the Emperor on the evacuation of the capital. British representatives of the officers and British non-commissioned officers who had recruited and maintained this very special little force agreed to continue in the Emperor's service.

The Reserved Areas of Ethiopia

Under the terms of the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement certain territories were included within the boundaries of Ethiopia and to the Emperor's authority were excluded from the territory handed over to the British Military Administration at the beginning of the war. The section of British Somaliland west of British Somaliland and east of the French Somaliland coast from the Gulf of Aden to the Gulf of Tadjoura, and the northern part of the French Somaliland coast from the Gulf of Tadjoura to the Gulf of Aden, were included in the territory handed over to the Emperor. At the time of the signature of the Agreement the French Somaliland coast was still in Vichy hands and the British Military Administration in the north was required to withdraw. The Vichy military administration in the north was required to withdraw from the Emperor's jurisdiction. The British Military Administration in British Somaliland, including Djibouti and a commandant at Dire Dawa, was maintained under British Military Administration. The town of Harar remained a British Military Administration. The Italian evacuated and resettled were still in camps or billets at that time.

The second area (b) which was excluded from the territory handed over was all the Somali country known generally as the Ogaden in the triangle south of British-Somaliland and west of the pre-Ethiopian boundary of Italian Somaliland as far approximately as the Jubu River. This Ogaden area was administered as part of the British Military Administration of Italian Somaliland.

The reserved area from British Somaliland to Dire Dawa is the Somali area between the British Protectorate and the Ethiopian country to the west. It is largely, but not entirely, populated by Somalis and much of it embraces the traditional grazing areas of Somali tribes from British Somaliland and the Ogaden. It has for several generations been the source of trouble between the Somali and Ethiopian people, and was the subject of an agreement in regard to grazing as far back as 1897 between H. M. Government and the Emperor Menelik II, signed by Mr. R. Rodd (later the first Lord Rennell). It was owing to fears of friction and disorders, later substantiated, as well as for other military reasons that it was decided

to maintain a British Military Administration in this area and continue a British Military Administration.

Relations between Ethiopians and Somalis

In the spring of 1942 trouble on quite a considerable local scale broke out in the district north and east of Harar between Ethiopians and Somalis, in the course of which Ethiopian irregulars treated somewhat harshly with the Somali tribesmen and sedentaries in the areas in which they were in nominal control. The trouble did not spread to the Reserved Areas in any scale but consisted of the maintenance of British administration in the area against the demand of the Somali tribesmen and the Ogaden in going to the assistance of their countrymen in co-belligerents.

Administration of the Reserved Areas was conducted on normal British Colonial lines. The staff consisted of a handful of British military officers. The only revenues collected were those usual in Somali country, including market dues in the few centres which exist. The Native town of Dire Dawa was never included in the cantonment area, which consisted of the British town, airfield, and railway properties.

The Italian cantonment at Dire Dawa was the property of the Emperor and the British Military Administration. The Italian military administration, the regular British Military Administration, which had been entered into on the signature of the Agreement with the French Government and interested parties prior to the outbreak of the war, the administration of the railway between the French boundary and Addis Ababa remained under the control of the British Military Administration, the railway property being considered part of the Reserved Areas.

The Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement provided for the maintenance of other military cantonments and areas in Ethiopia, but the only one provided was the Addis Ababa airfield.

Sudanese University Aim of Gordon Memorial College

A large gathering of British, Egyptian and Sudanese attended the opening of the Gordon Memorial College in its new form yesterday. From February 21 the College, which was founded by Lord Kitchener in memory of General Gordon, becomes officially independent of the Government, and is controlled by its own governing body. The change is a step towards the establishment of a university college.

The Governor-General of the Sudan, General Sir Hubert Huddleston, President of the College Council, said that it was the Sudanese who by scholarship, research and love of learning must set their own goal and set the final standards. The present staff was mainly British and Egyptian; it was their duty to help and guide, but it was the Sudanese who in the end must themselves achieve, so that the College might become neither a British nor an Egyptian, but a Sudanese university.

"Within the walls," Sir Hubert continued, "there will be that academic freedom which the scientists and the scholar crave, work which the majority of the College Council is composed of men who are Government officials. That is a matter for regret, and is due to the fact that the majority of educated men in the Sudan happen to serve the Government. But they are appointed as individuals, not as officials, and I have asked them to exercise an independent judgment in their deliberations."

Dr. J. D. Tothill, Principal of the College, said that as they saw a university college slowly coming into being they saw also the birth and development of a great idea, the realization of which would demand steadfastness and high courage worthy of Gordon, Kitchener and the Sudan. "Another great ideal," said Dr. Tothill, "must be the university education of women, as well as of men. In the Sudan even greater provision is being made for the education of girls, and already applications from women are being received for entrance to the Gordon College. As a sign of the times it is a pleasure to be able to see at this inaugural meeting that our first woman student will enter the College this term." Telegram from Khartoum to "The Times."

Ethiopia Demands Reparations

It is understood that the Government of Ethiopia has completed a record of the atrocities and deaths committed by the Italians during their war of aggression and the subsequent occupation, and that a demand for full recompense is to be made. Since Ethiopia refuses to recognize Italy as a co-belligerent, and declines diplomatic relations with her, the Governments of Great Britain and the United States are to be in contact for Ethiopia in prosecuting these claims.

The War

Awards for Gallantry in Burma

To East Africans and Rhodesians

EAST AFRICAN TROOPS IN BURMA are now stated to be fighting more than 200 miles to the south of Kailasho. They are now pushing down the Irrawaddy Valley. They have often frequently fought against Japanese rear-guards. When they took Sokyuu, on the Irrawaddy opposite the old-fashioned town of Chauk, there was fierce fighting with heavy casualties on both sides. During the action, the Japanese shouted orders in Swahili and Somali to the *askari* to retreat.

It is now officially announced that the 2nd West African Division, which has many Rhodesian officers and other officers in the 16th Indian Corps in the Arakan area of Burma. That the 1st West African Division was in action in Burma has also now been announced, and the South East Asia Command stated last week that about 100,000 West Africans were now serving in it and in India.

Major M. P. Watt, of Southern Rhodesia, has been awarded the D.S.O. while serving in Burma with The Gurkha Rifles. The citation states that he displayed outstanding coolness and courage, and his conduct of the defence of his sector of the perimeter contributed in a great degree to the heavy loss of men and material inflicted on the enemy.

Major Alfred Henry Brown, K.A.R. (Uganda), and Acting Major James Gordon Brown, The Duke of Wellington's Regiment, K.A.R. (Uganda), have been awarded the M.C. for their high standard of leadership, personal courage, and high example during and following a night crossing of the Chindwin in December. Major C. R. P. Howard, who was acting as second-in-command of a K.A.R. battalion from Uganda in the same action, has also been awarded the M.C.

"Magnificent Courage" of Chaplain from Kenya

The first member of the East Africa Army Chaplains Department to be decorated in this war is the Rev. William Wellesley Devilly, who is attached to a Kenya battalion of the K.A.R. in Burma. Born in the U.S.A., he had for 12 years worked at the Riprap station of the Africa Inland Mission in Kenya, being ordained in 1943. He has received the Military Cross for "magnificent courage and Christian bearing" when tending wounded and dying under heavy Japanese fire.

Captains Ernest John Mundy-Hudson, of The King's African Rifles, and Henry Charles Fisher, The Rhodesia Regiment, attached to a Nigeria Regiment, have been awarded the M.C.

Captain Edward Moon, who is serving with a Kenyan battalion of the K.A.R. in Burma, has been awarded the M.C. for "fine leadership, which was an inspiration to his company, and resulted in expelling the enemy from a strong position."

Lieut. Reginald Maynard Featherby, The Gurkha Rifles, attached The Northern Rhodesia Regiment, has been awarded the M.C. for "splendid coolness, calm courage, and dogged determination" in action.

Lieut. C. J. van Jaarsveldt, of a Nyasaland battalion of the King's African Rifles, has been awarded the M.C. for "courage and devotion to duty, which were a constant source of inspiration and pride to the whole battalion."

Temporary Major Thomas Edington Hendrie, The Royal Tank Regiment, who has been awarded the D.S.O. comes from Bulawayo.

Squadron Leader Hugh Deas Davison, R.A.F.O., of No. 574 Squadron, who has been awarded the D.F.C. in "recognition of gallantry and devotion to duty in the execution of air operations," comes from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

The award of the D.F.C., with effect from March 3, 1943, to Flying Officer G. D. A. Stundon, R.A.F.V.R., No. 172 Squadron, who received his training in Rhodesia, and whose death has since been announced, has been gazetted.

Flying Officer R. G. Boswell, R.A.F.V.R., of Southern Rhodesia, has been awarded the D.F.C.

Flying Officer Tom Archibald Burke, who has been awarded the D.F.C., was on the general staff of the R.P.O.S. Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, during the war.

Casualties and Appointments

Major Felix John Symes, The Special Air Service Regiment, whom we reported missing some months ago, is now officially presumed killed. He was the only son of Lieut. Colonel Stewart and Lady Symes.

Major Angus de V. Samuels, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, to whom we recently reported the award of the Military Cross for gallantry during the fighting at Cassind, was killed during the recent fighting in Burma, where he was serving with the 1st Gurkha Rifles.

Pilot Officer William Proffitt White, a Rhodesian, previously reported missing from air operations, is now presumed to have been killed.

Flying Officer George W. Penrose, D.F.C., who is believed to have been killed on air operations, was educated at Chaplin High School, Gwelo, and was employed on the Cam and Motor mine until he joined the R.A.F.

Lieut. Colonel Robert Reid, M.C., The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has been reported missing and is believed to be prisoner of war.

Captain John Richard Olivey, M.C., of Southern Rhodesia, has been wounded.

Second-Lieut. E. W. Standish-White, of Bulawayo, has been wounded in Greece.

Brigadier H. J. Hayman-Joyce, who has taken over command of No. 17 (Cairo) Army, Middle East, from Brigadier J. L. Chrystal, served at one time in the Sudan, where Brigadier Chrystal served from 1922 to 1929.

Colonel T. E. Robins, resident director in Rhodesia of the British South Africa Company, acted as Commander of the Military Forces and Secretary for Defence of Southern Rhodesia while Brigadier E. R. Day and Colonel A. V. Adams were recently absent from the Colony on visits to this country and the Rhodesian forces in Italy.

A sketch by Mr. Cuthbert Orde of Wing-Commander John A. P. Rags, D.S.O., D.F.C., of Southern Rhodesia, was published in last week's *Tatler and Bystander*.

Rhodesians serving in Italy with the Sixth South African Armoured Division may shortly visit London as guests of the Scots Guards. Major-General Evesed Poole, G.O.C. the Division, said in Durban last week that four members of each battalion of the Scots Guards had been invited to spend their leave in the Wood of South Africa, and that the Guards wished to return the compliment by inviting three officers and five other ranks from Southern Africa to come to Great Britain as their guests.

Mr. Joseph Wapkowski, representing the War Relief Services of the United States, has recently completed a tour of Polish refugee camps in Tanganyika Territory.

A representative of U.N.R.R.A. is visiting Greek refugee camps in the Belgian Congo.

A disruptive forces letter will be sent to all post offices in this country at 21 for use in writing to members of the forces in South East Asia, India and Ceylon, and Royal Navy and Merchant Navy personnel anywhere. It will be carried throughout by air. The new arrangement will not apply to Africa, the Middle East, and the Central Mediterranean.

Background to

Hitler Speaks.— Providence knows no mercy towards the weak, but it grants only the right to live for the sound and strong. Those who waver, falter, and will perish. The greatest king of our history, Frederick II, was threatened with defeat by the appearance of a world revolution, and it was due only to the heroic soul that the nucleus of the coming Reich was created and remained victor in the end. National Socialist Germany will carry on this struggle until the end. No power in the world will weaken our hearts. While the Reich has to endure its nightfall, and the tasks of the front are superhuman. But Providence will not deny us in the end the right of survival. I work unswervingly to re-establish, and strengthen our fronts for defence and attack, to create weapons of power as well as novel devices to put them into action, to stiffen the spirit of our resistance, and if necessary also, as in the past, to eliminate all those pests who do not want to participate in the preservation of our nationhood or to persevere in it.—Hitler.

Power of the Bomber.— The fire-power of a great bomber armada dropping 5,000 tons of bombs within half an hour is equivalent to the fire-power of dozens of divisions over the same period of time. Out of some 90 major German centres of war production, I estimate that about 10 have now been attacked in strength, of which 58 have been treated like Hamburg and Cologne were treated. Within these 58 cities and towns I assess the potential war output to have dropped to well under 25% of capacity. Bomber Command has smashed the enemy's equipment, prevented reserves and replacements being brought to the spot where they are needed, and irreparably interrupted vast repair programmes. They and the Allied Tactical Air Force between them, for instance, have paralysed the movement of coal and steel from the Ruhr. But for strategic bombing the Germans would have been operating an extra two fully equipped mobile armies and at least 5,000 front-line aircraft to-day. We could hardly have landed in Normandy; the Soviet armies would not now be reaching into the heart of Germany; the war would have become a stalemate. If conditions had been transposed we could not imagine that London, Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds or Bradford would exist today as very useful working cities.—Air Commodore E. L. Howard-Williams, air correspondent of the Daily Telegraph.

France.— The Geneva Conference represented a further notable step in the return of France to her former place in the councils of the nations. This makes it all the more deplorable that Germany should since have been aroused by General de Gaulle's refusal to meet President Roosevelt in Algiers on the President's way home. That General de Gaulle was anxious for a meeting is shown by his original invitation to Mr. Roosevelt to visit Paris. But such a detour would have added substantially to the physical burden already imposed on the long journey from Washington to the Crimea, and to a special meeting at a French city being directly on his return route would have been a becoming gesture from the head of the French Republic to a statesman four times elected to the most responsible executive office in the world. The plans of France are in a state so clear that it would be regretted by many if they were ever asserted so uncompromisingly as to expose them to challenge and criticism. This said, however, there will be no hesitation in this country in insisting on the importance of hastening by every possible means the return of France to the position of authority which is clearly marked out for her. No stable European order could be achieved in which France was relegated to a role of suspicious isolation and diplomatic bargaining. Nothing but union and division could result in a new Europe if France were to be estranged from Great Britain and the Axis countries. In these circumstances Great Britain has a special responsibility for helping to smooth the path of a speedy French return to her place in Allied councils. Whatever may be said and thought of certain French actions, the three major Powers cannot claim to have employed any excess of tact or generosity in their past attitude towards a resurgent France. There is no case at all for a return to the niggling pettiness shown at the time of the Quebec Conference when the recognition of General de Gaulle's Provisional Government by the three Powers was contested in the three different formulae of parsimoniously graded "witness" and "sincerity." Since the Crimea Conference has confirmed the decision to recall France in all essential matters to the council table of the Great Powers, that recall should be prompt, unambiguous, and wholehearted.—The Times.

Kymin.— Nearly 40,000 political prisoners of all nationalities met a terrible death in a German concentration camp near Shirmbeck. Most had in a few months their bodies wasted to skeletons. The inmates were mainly babies, and the camp was run by a staff of 100 German commandos. Flowers and vegetables. There was an execution chamber and a detention chamber in which German professors did their work. Between the two was a charming little room for the doctors on duty. One of the women, whom the Germans had blindfolded were brought to the camp. Their treatment lasted 14 days. Several went mad. Others were completely cured and their sight was restored. Finally, all were executed. The names of most of the doctors are known. The big boss seems to have been Hart, an intimate friend of Himmler. This self-reliant professor in uniform was doubtless one of the fruits of the criminal and scientific organization of which this Struthof-Natzweiler camp was one of the great branches. They inoculated hundreds of men and women with various diseases, including typhus, cholera, plague, and leprosy.—From a report by M. Jacques Fano.

Turkey Declares War.— The British Ambassador handed me a memorandum stating that, in accordance with the decision of the Crimea Conference, taken by the three great Allied leaders, those nations would be qualified as associated nations by the side of the United Nations which declared war on the Axis Powers before March 17. The Government of Turkey, having thoroughly examined the suggestion of the British Government, has reached the conclusion that its acceptance would be completely in keeping with our alliance and would serve the interest of the policy which we have always followed unflinchingly.—The Turkish Foreign Minister.

Gestapo Control Camps in U.K.— The Gestapo is complete control of our prison camps. This is startlingly evident from the organized assaults, beatings up, retaliations, and even hangings which have taken place in prison camps. Our camp authorities, far from being to destroy the power of the Nazis under their control, are perpetuating it. We continue to require the existing military tasks of the prisoners, so that German officers and N.C.O.s are given their responsibility of maintaining order.—My Weekly News, M.P.

the War News

Opinions—Epitomized.

It is not easy to argue with pessimists.

—Mr. Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information.

The Minister of State Power ought to resign. —Earl Winterton, M.P.

The United States have 100,000 teachers in their universities. We have 60,000 students. —Sir Ernest Simon.

Berchtsgaden has been bombed by 100 rocket-firing Thor-balloons flying from Italy. —Official statement.

Nobody would be likely to place his name even high in the list of B.B.C. characteristics. —Major General Guy P. Dawnay.

A rumour current in Germany is that Hitler has been given a Jewish appearance by plastic surgery. —*Atlantiden*, Sweden.

Sir Thomas Beecham has done more to educate public taste in music than any Englishman who ever lived. —Mr. Bevelley Barker, M.P.

Soviet forces have liberated 2,661 British Commonwealth prisoners-of-war, who are on their way to Odessa. —Mr. Henderson, Financial Secretary to the War Office.

Since November, 1942, the British and Americans have captured 1,134,992 Germans on the Western Front, in North Africa, Sicily, and Italy. —Mr. Stimson, U.S. Secretary of War.

The total value of exports last year was £2,800,000,000 compared with £232,800,000 in 1932, but special exports to Russia accounted for £14,000,000 of the increase. —*Board of Trade Journal*.

Germans must hold on until sooner or later the Western nations send their proud upper classes to hell and join their forces with ours to help true Socialism to final victory. —*Koelhaas Beobachter*.

It is a national conviction that the war-time good will which so many suffering countries has placed the letters 'B.B.C.' on a level even with those of 'R.A.F.' should be preserved and enhanced. —*The Times*.

The low-level attacks by the Germans on R.A.F. formations in Belgium and Holland on January 1 cost the R.A.F. about 250 aircraft. —Commander Rupert Drabner, Under-Secretary for Air.

Admiral Chester Blount, who is now waging the battle for Japan, was promoted over 28 superior admirals to the command after Pearl Harbour. —Mr. Don Iddens, *Daily Mail* correspondent in New York.

The Red Army celebrates its 27th anniversary amid triumphs which have won the unstinted approval of their allies and have sealed the doom of German militarism. —Mr. Churchill, in a telegram to Marshal Stalin.

Motor taxation by weight (say, £10 for 10 cwt. and under, £15 for 15 cwt., £20 for 20 cwt., £25 for 30 cwt., and £40 for 40 cwt. and under) is the ideal system, both for this country and to encourage our export trade. —Mr. Duncan Mc Guffie.

During the past 42 months our Russian ally has safely received no less than 91.6% of the vast amount of war supplies shipped by the northern route, the great proportion of which have been conveyed under British escort. —Admiralty statement.

The United States market buys 4,050,000 cars a year; in the United Kingdom the normal corresponding figure is 400,000. While America exported 6% of her car output before the war British makers shipped 24% overseas. —Sir Miles Thomas.

The Ministry of Fuel and Power has failed completely. Under its vicious system of Government control 10,000 more men in the collieries in 1943 produced 12,000,000 tons less coal than the yield of those mines in 1941. —Wing Commander James, M.P.

Enemy action has destroyed buildings covering 164 acres out of 460 acres of built-up land in the City of London. Few buildings in the City have escaped damage of some kind. Forty City churches and 20 halls of livery companies have been destroyed or damaged. —Civil Defence Committee Report.

The general public feels that there is confusion of direction and a certain quality of responsibility in regard to housing plans. There are so many experts and so very little direction. Surely the experts must be relegated to the position of advisers, not placed in the position of directors. —Lord Rennell of Rodd.

At the outbreak of war there were 12,500,000 houses in this country, about 4,500,000 having been built in the years between the two wars. During the war 200,000 have been destroyed by enemy attack, another 150,000 are so badly damaged as to be uninhabitable, and about 4,000,000 have been damaged and are still in need of repair. —Lord Woolton, Minister of Reconstruction.

Adoption of the Bretton Woods agreement should secure an export of at least 1,000,000 American motor-cars annually. Because of exchange controls and bilateral agreements, exports of American cars and lorries fell from 700,000 in 1929 to 85,000 in 1932. —Mr. Henry Alexander, Secretary of the U.S. Treasury.

I have heard it said that as long as England continues Imperial Preference and restricts the imports of American goods, the probability is remote that tariffs generally will be lowered. In fact, some tariff items may be increased. —Mr. Wallace H. Phillips, President of the American Chamber of Commerce in London.

British casualties due to enemy action in the United Kingdom from the outbreak of war to September, 30, 1944, were: Killed, or missing, believed killed, 37,468; injured and detained in hospital, 79,178. The number of dwellings destroyed was 190,060, and the total damaged but repairable was 2,000,000. —Mr. Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary.

To achieve peace an industry Conservatives are prepared to pay very great prices, but are not prepared to sacrifice personal liberty and our democratic way of life. Under a system of rationalisation and State ownership the Parliamentary system would not work. We must have free enterprise, extra-Parliamentary legislation backed up by a vast bureaucracy. —Mr. Ralph Assleton, M.P., Chairman of the Conservative Party.

Co-operation with Government departments is desirable but nationalization—or the establishment of regional boards which in nationalization under a ramshackle name—must by its very nature stifle enterprise and encourage a play for safety mentality which is quite contrary to the best interests of the country, especially at a time when we shall again have to compete in the markets of the world. —Sir Harold Gow, Chairman of the Clydesdale Bank.

Agriculture, one of our largest industries, provides a living for over 1,000,000 families, not counting the hundreds of thousands of men and women in ancillary industries. Before the war the value of the output was something like £290,000,000 per annum. Now it approaches £600,000,000. During the war £100,000,000 of machinery has been placed on our farms. We have now the most highly mechanized agriculture in Europe. —Mr. Tom Williams, M.P., Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture.

PERSONALIA

Mr. Howard Collins Ling is Acting Director of Surveys in Kenya.

His brother, the Aga Khan is expected to arrive in Kenya within a few days.

The wife of Mr. George White and Richard have birth to a daughter in London last week.

Mr. J. S. Davis, of Harar in Siam has arrived in this country, and is staying in Cloudford.

A daughter was born in Khartoum last week to the wife of Dr. F. G. Elvins, the Sudan Medical Service.

A daughter was born in Uganda last week to the wife of Mr. James M. F.R.C.S., of Mulla, Kampala.

Mr. Samuel Owen, a pioneer of Malawi, whose death at the age of 77 years we reported in October, is said to have left shares valued at £102,790.

Mr. R. W. Arbuthnot has been elected a member of the Board of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd.

Mr. A. J. E. Lock has been appointed a non-official member of the Iringa Township Authority, Tanganyika.

Professor T. S. R. Boase, representative of the British Council in the Middle East, recently had a short visit to Ethiopia.

Mr. Brian Goodwin, M.L.C. of Northern Rhodesia, attended the World Trade Union Congress which has just been held in London.

Colonel F. O. Cave, who formerly commanded the Equatorial Corps in the Sudan has returned to the Equatoria Province as Commandant of Police.

Pilot Officer Joseph Henry Camamile, of Newark, Notts., and Miss Elaine Toni Geyle, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, are engaged to be married.

Mr. John E. C. Lines, of Harton, near Ipswich, Phyllis Newton, widow of Major Roger Newton, The Sherwood Foresters, were married in Charnmouth last week.

Mr. J. E. Robins, general manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, will, we understand, arrive in the United Kingdom by air during this month.

Pilot Officer A. G. Crumple, of Johannesburg, and Miss Dorothy Margaret Eastwood, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, have announced their engagement.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh, a director of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has accepted an invitation to join the board of Lloyds Bank with a view to early election as joint deputy chairman.

Mr. Charles Benjamin Metcalfe, of the Sudan Civil Service, and Miss Elizabeth Evelyn, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lyson, of Hexham, were married in Northumberland last week.

Captain Spencer Tryon, of Molo, one of the best-known horsemen in East Africa, fell badly during a recent polo match and broke a leg in two places. Though now 66 years of age, he has made a good recovery.

Lieut. Percy George Ledger, The Royal Scots, only son of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Ledger, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss Jonella Mary Gawn Blunt, W.R.N.S., have announced their engagement.

MARRIAGE

WRIGHTS - RISP. - At Mombasa Memorial Central on February 24, 1915, by the Rev. S. W. Storer, R.A.F. and the Rev. A. H. Fisher, R.N., Louis Storer, Boileau Street, Flight Lieut., R.A.F.V.R., only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wright, of East Sheen, Surrey, and Miss Elizabeth, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Risp, of Mombasa.

AGENTS WANTED

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The Order of the Queen of Sheba, First Class, Ethiopia's highest honour for women, has been conferred by the Emperor on Mrs. Sylvia Pankhurst, founder and editor of the *Daily Worker and Ethiopia News*.

Mr. James MacAlister, Sighthorn, R.N.V.R., and Assistant Section Officer Barbara Vivien Melling, W.A.A.F., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Mellins, of Port Sudan, were married in Norwich Cathedral last week.

Mr. E. E. Hoskins is to address the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League at 17, Burlington Palace Road, London, S.W.1, at 2.15 p.m. on Thursday afternoon, March 2, on "Present Conditions in Kenya."

Captain F. Gray Smith, of Kenya, who recently arrived in London, and Mrs. Annie Gwendoline Wetherall, daughter of the late Jackie Lethbridge, one of the pioneers of Kenya, have been married in Cardisburgh.

Mr. G. Heaton Nicholls, High Commissioner in London for the Crown in South Africa, addressed a joint meeting of the Royal African Society and the Royal Empire Society yesterday in London on "South African Native Staff."

An exhibition of drawings and drawings by Mr. Folk Toole, of the Royal Air Force and Rhodesia last year in the course of an official tour of war work, is now open at the Westminster Gallery, 10, Bond Street, London, W.

Mr. L. C. Hill, secretary of the British Association of Local Government Officers in Great Britain, and a representative of the Government in Kenya, is to give a series of papers on the organization and work of the Civil Service.

Professor Sir Reginald Coupland, Balliol Professor of Colonial History at Oxford, has been elected a member of the Athenaeum under the rule which empowers the annual election by the committee of persons of eminence in science, literature, or the arts.

"The Earth is Red" is the title of a novel written by Sergeant R. Livingstone, of Hendon, now serving in East Africa. It is based on his experiences during the campaign in Madagascar, and will be published in the last number by Messrs. Macmillan & Co.

Mr. C. Donaldson, having resigned the office of President of the United Branch of the British Empire Service League on account of ill health, Mr. J. Dorset has accepted the post for the remainder of the year, with Mr. Robert Palmer, who recently returned to the district of the serving in the forces, as the temporary president.

Mr. Charles Leppington, M.P. for the Que, and Mrs. Leppington have left Southern Rhodesia on the side in East London, because Mrs. Leppington was advised for reasons of health to live at sea-level. He intends to retain his seat in the present Southern Rhodesian Parliament, but not to seek re-election.

It was officially announced last Saturday that letters patent under the Great Seal of the Realm, dated February 13 the King had conferred the honour of knighthood upon Mr. Digby Burnett, of Southern Rhodesia, Lieut. Colonel Stewart Gore-Brown, M.L.C. of Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. Walter Harrigan, K.C. Chief Justice of the Gold Coast, and formerly of Kenya and Nyasaland.

S. Rhodesian News

When Mr. MacAlister on Campbell Hill arrived in Southern Rhodesia last week to take up his duties as Governor, he said that he had promised the King to do his utmost to advance the just, reasonable and proper aspirations of all the people of Southern Rhodesia, irrespective of class, creed, colour, or race.

President's Invitation to Emperor

The Imperial Ethiopian Legation in London has issued the following statement:—

The Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, has just returned from a visit to the President of the United States about an American loan of war at Great Britain and the Sudan Canal. This visit was made at the invitation of the President, who assigned to His Imperial Majesty an able and experienced staff and a special car.

During the trip, which lasted several days, the Emperor was the guest of the American Government, which had especially made accommodation for the use of His Imperial Majesty, and his entourage, consisting of the President of the Crown Council, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and Finance, and His Majesty's chief of camp. The Emperor was also accompanied by the Adjutant-General of Ethiopia.

During the course of the visit, various aspects of international relations were freely discussed in detail with the President and the Secretary of State, Mr. Stettinius. The Emperor was deeply impressed with the friendly and understanding attitude of the President and his Secretary of State, and afterwards stated that this visit would serve to cement the existing contribution to the bonds of friendship between the two countries.

It was the wish of the President, the Secretary of State, and the members of the President's Foreign Secretary's staff, Mr. E.A. Tamm, the Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, and to all officials in this opportunity of discussing the mutual relations of the two countries. He afterwards returned to Addis Ababa in the aeroplane placed at his disposal by the American Government.

Obituary

Sir Hanns Vischer

It is a pleasure to report that last week at Tisbury, Wiltshire, Newport Pagnell, of Sir Hanns Vischer, O.B.E., C.B.E., a leading authority and in-ventor in African education, the first Director of African Education to receive a knighthood, honorary secretary-general of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures since its formation, and Chairman of the Management Committee of the Colonial Welfare Fund.

Vischer was born in Switzerland in 1876, and educated in that country and Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He went to West Africa as a missionary of the age of 20, but after serving the Church Missionary Society for about two years he became an assistant resident in the administration which Sir Frederick (now Lord) Lugard was then establishing in Northern Nigeria. Transferring later to the embryonic Education Department, he was its Director from 1908 to 1918, though for three years of that period he served in the Army in France and Italy, being demobilized with the rank of major, and having received the C.B.E. and French, Belgian, and Italian decorations.

When the Advisory Committee on Native Education in Tropical Africa was established in 1923, Vischer was appointed a member and secretary. Five years later he visited East Africa as the Colonial Office member of the Phelps-Stokes Education Commission, and won many friends by his clear understanding, experienced advice, and personal charm. In the following year he was appointed a member of the Committee of Inspection of the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum, and a member and joint secretary of the Educational Advisory Committee to the Secretary of State (which took over the work of the Committee of Education in Tropical Africa). He had been one of the founders of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures in 1926.

Forty years ago he made a hazardous crossing of the Sahara from Tripoli to Lake Chad, using a route which had been unused for nearly half a century. His caravan

which included about a dozen liberated and armed slaves and a number of pilgrims returning from Mecca in Northern Nigeria, was twice attacked and lost four men killed. For this journey he received the back cover of the Royal Geographical Society. The following year he published a book on the Sahara.

He was interested in all phases of African development, and was particularly conversant over a long period with the personal contacts of so many men in the continent of Europe and in America who were working for African progress. Though he co-operated fully with persons of very divergent attitudes, he had a robust appreciation of the great value of a liberal administration in the Colonies, and a healthy suspicion of German manoeuvres and of the British sentimentalists who so fiercely advocated internationalism. In a letter the writer of this memoir has once written: "The Emperor Haile Selassie I is a champion of progress in Africa."

He had firmly supported the proposals of Sir Philip Mitchell, the first Governor of Nigeria, for the foundation of Makerere College with Mr. G. C. Farmer as principal; for he regarded it not only as calculated to affect beneficially the development of the British Eastern African Dependencies, but also as tending to promote co-operation between East and West Africa, through contacts with Achimota, Yaba and Fourah Bay Colleges.

Mrs. Mabel Florence Leakey, wife of the Rev. F. H. Leakey, formerly of Uasin Gishu, died away at Westward Ho on Thursday last.

Mr. P. M. Branken, who recently died in Umtali at the age of 74, reached Rhodesia in 1904, and from 1904 to 1939 was engaged in mining in the Penhalonga district.

Mr. William George Patten, who has died suddenly at his home in Ol Brossa, Kenya, in his 53rd year, was the son of Lieut. Colonel G. R. B. Patten of Shrewsbury.

Major Thomas Penny Robeson, whose death in Iraq is reported, was one of the founders and a past President of the Kenya Angling Association. He stocked most of the waters of the Kenya Fly Fishers' Club, an annual Sir Charles Coke, K.C.V.O., who died at Hughenden, Exmouth, last Friday, at the age of 91, commanded the cruiser TERPSICHORE during the operations against the Ogaden Somalis at the beginning of the century.

Mr. Ramsay Wanless Croll, who has died in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, at the age of 57, first reached the colony on the day the last war broke out, but immediately returned to his country to join the Royal Navy, in which he had served for 10 years. He returned to Rhodesia in 1919, and since 1928 had been depot manager in Salisbury of the Shell Company.

Twenty Years Ago

From our issue of March 5, 1925

Yesterday the Duke and Duchess of York (our present King and Queen) left Harrogate by motor for Rejal, the hot waters of the White Hills.

Sir Donald Cameron, the newly appointed Governor of Tanganyika Territory, sailed today in the s.s. NORMAN.

Why should the British taxpayer's property be frittered away in charity to the very Germans in Tanganyika Territory who treated British prisoners with such consistent callousness and robbed them of their personal possessions? Six and a half years have passed since the end of the war, and compensation is not forthcoming from Germany, although she despoiled and maltreated them. Is that so much a matter of indifference to Britain that her rulers are still prepared to subsidize the enemy at the expense of their own countrymen?

Questions in Parliament

Grievances in Uganda

Review of Wage Regulation

Mr. Riley asked the Secretary of State whether in view of recent experience in Mauritius and Uganda, where it was not possible to implement minimum wage regulations to meet the rising cost of living had led to strikes and bloodshed, he would cause a review to be made of the machinery for wage regulations in those Colonies where trade unions were not functioning effectively.

Colonel Stanley: "Yes, sir. Consideration is being given to the matter."

Mr. Riley: "How many people had been arrested in the various Provincial Councils in Uganda; what penalties were being inflicted and for what offences or crimes; whether the possibility of the strike was foreseen; and what action was taken before the strike to deal with the grievances that were the cause of the strike."

Colonel Stanley: "I am consulting the Governor with regard to the two parts of the question. With regard to the third part, the strike took place without warning and the strikers rejected all invitations to negotiate with the Government."

Sleeping Sickness Outbreak in Tanganyika

Mr. Pearson asked if any concerted action was being taken to clear the Kiru Valley area of Tanganyika of the tsetse fly, and if the removal of settlers from the area would be of a prolonged duration.

Colonel Stanley: "A serious outbreak of sleeping sickness occurred in 1944 in the Kiru area of the Shinyanga District in the Northern Province. After an intensive survey of the affected area by experienced officers of the Entomology and Tsetse Department, the Tanganyika Government was advised that, owing to the distribution of the farms and the general nature of the terrain, it was impossible to devise any scheme for the adequate protection of the Kiru area either by clearing or by other means. It was therefore necessary to order the evacuation of all Africans from the Kiru area and to settle them in the neighbouring Magugu area, in which protective clearing measures were practicable and were immediately put in hand."

"The removal of the African population from the area meant that non-native settlers could no longer maintain themselves there, and special areas were offered them to set up land in the Magugu area if they wished to do so. Non-Native settlement in the Kiru area consisted of three established farms, with a total area of approximately 1,500 acres, and of approximately 12,000 acres of undeveloped enemy-owned property or enemy holdings, which had been let out by the Custodian of Enemy Property on short-term leases. No hope can be held out that the Kiru area will again become suitable for settlement within the foreseeable future."

Mr. Williams Brass asked the Minister whether, in view of the greatly increased interest now being taken in the Colonial Empire, he would consider having some coloured films made in the different Colonies showing their industries, activities, and scenery, so that people in this country might appreciate the opportunities for development existing in the British Colonial Empire.

Colonel Stanley: "Yes, sir. Films of this kind would be valuable, and efforts will be made as soon as possible to provide them. At present all available colour film apparatus is required for more urgent purposes."

African Medical Officers

Mr. Riley asked the Secretary of State, in view of the wide differences in the salaries of African assistant medical officers and European medical officers, what opportunities were available to African assistant medical officers to qualify as full medical officers, and whether he was satisfied that an initial salary of £90 per annum was adequate for a man who has studied medicine for a number of years and qualified as a doctor.

Colonel Stanley: "The building up of medical schools in Colonial Territories is a matter to which I attach great importance and on which the Asquith and Elliot Commissions will no doubt make recommendations. With regard to the last part of the question, I am consulting the East African Governments as for the salaries of these assistant medical officers, to which I am aware that they have already been giving con-

Mr. Strauss asked the Secretary of State to take steps to provide for the appointment to the Nyasaland Native Tobacco Board of African representatives of the tobacco growers.

Colonel Stanley: "Appointments to the Board are made by the Governor. I will bring the suggestion to his notice."

Colonel Stanley assured Mr. Sorenson that every effort was being made in the Colonial Empire to obtain the best of educational establishments which had been lent for military purposes.

Mr. Edgar Granville asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what changes had taken place since 1939 in the share-holdings of the Suez Canal.

Mr. Leav: "The shares are bearer shares, and there are no means of ascertaining what transactions have taken place."
Mr. Granville: "In view of the strategic importance of this great international highway, will my right hon. friend ascertain whether the shares held by the Italian Government have not been disposed of to the nominees of Nazi Germany, and may I ask him to ascertain whether the British Government are getting on with the swap?"

Mr. Leav: "Yes, sir. I am waiting for a description of the attempts of the Nazis to get away with the swap, but, as I say, these shares are bearer shares, and it is extremely difficult, indeed impossible, to trace them at this moment."

Nyasaland Legislative Council

Mr. Pearson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how many Africans sat on the Nyasaland Legislative Council; whether the Bishop of Nyasaland recommended the Africans permanently or alternatively as other mission nominees; whether those ecclesiastical nominees attended the first African Congress in Nyasaland; and whether the first African Congress in Nyasaland was a certain African Council, an arrangement existed officially in respect of those nominees, and whether those nominees were considered collective views of Nyasaland Africans.

Colonel Stanley: "No Africans sit on the Nyasaland Legislative Council. The Bishop of Nyasaland has the responsibility among non-officials of representing African interests. I do not know whether the Bishop attended the first African Congress, but he does. I know, maintain close contact with African affairs and opinion. The proceedings of the Provincial Councils, which are the recognized bodies for the expression of collective African opinion, are no doubt available to the Bishop."

Miss Ward asked the Secretary of State if he would announce the particulars of benefits to be given to men and women released from the forces of the Colonial Empire on the cessation of hostilities.

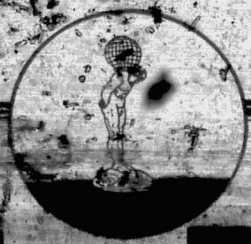
Colonel Stanley: "Particulars will vary from territory to territory to suit widely differing local circumstances. Broadly speaking members of the Colonial forces will be entitled to a period of leave on full Service pay at the rate appropriate to their rank and force, and to gratuities and overseas service gratuities at rates now under consideration. They will also be given clothing, or money allowance in lieu, on appropriate scales."

Non-Official M.L.C.s. in N. Rhodesia

The Northern Rhodesian Non-Official Members Association, the formation of which was announced by Sir Stewart Gore-Brown at the last sitting of the Legislature, has now drafted a programme which definitely will be required to support. Details will be announced as soon as the four new nominated members of the Council, whose names are not yet known, can be consulted. It is expected that the Governor will shortly nominate these new non-official members of the Legislature.

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A New Spirit in Kenya

At the end of a debate on a motion requesting the Government to take action against the serious increase in crime in Kenya Mrs. Olga Watkins said in that her 22 years of residence—which included 14 years as the wife of an official member of the Legislative and now herself an elected non-official member—she had never known such law and order before in the country. There is a spirit between officials and non-officials a good feeling. Mrs. Watkins has said that in every town and in some parts of the country there were well-established non-African receivers who encouraged Africans to come to their benefit.

Mr. W. C. Wood asserted that magistrates in both Kenya and Tanganyika were "literally" afraid of a "corporal punishment" which would be given to a criminal of having their cases reviewed. The Government has given a black man and the white man the same rights of the people at home. The Africans are not to be told they are not to be treated as boys. They might as well be given something from the poor boys.

Attorney-General Mr. Foster Sutton said that the Government shared the concern of the non-official members promised appropriate action, and said that Kenya must legislate for her own requirements and not be too sensitive of what others might think about her. "They don't know conditions as we do, and if we wish to introduce legislation which we think will meet a certain situation, then I say we are fully entitled to do so."

Sir Philip Mitchell, the Governor, intervened to suggest that the country had allowed the police force to become too militaristic in form, with too much parade, arms training, and living in barracks. He thought it time for police constables and askaris to follow more closely the English practice. He added, amid laughter, that since the Attorney-General had expressed the view that the Government would certainly take action, he (the Governor) proposed to place upon him the responsibility for action in all matters concerning the administration of justice.

New Ethiopian Stamps

Ethiopia is to issue a series of five postage stamps to commemorate the centenary of Menelik's birth. The stamps have been designed and engraved in Ethiopia by the Government Printing Works.

Funds from Lotteries

The Minister of Finance of Southern Rhodesia has said that the State Lotteries Trustees handled £27,000 in the year ended March, 1936, £62,000 in the following twelve months, and in subsequent years £64,000, £65,000, £56,000, £42,000, £53,000, £57,000, £73,000, and £42,000 between March and September, 1944.

The Outlook for Coffee

The current monthly circular of Messrs. Edmund Schriber & Co. states—

"We record with particular satisfaction the beginning of international co-operation in coffee trading in the Eastern Hemisphere, which Mr. Schriber originally envisaged. Further development awaits the progressive liquidation of European stocks. The emergency increase in the coffee quota for the U.S. has led to a fall in the price of coffee in the last three months of 1944, and to 1945. It is anticipated that the world will be faced in producing countries with a surplus of coffee at a time when the consuming countries are another in Europe are painfully obvious, and while they are in this position an opportunity to supply consumption in the U.S. more freely offers a welcome additional outlet.

The general problems of the coffee industry are somewhat heavily overstated. Unlike others, it will have to face no new rivals. The volume of different productions will have increased, and so will the capacity of most consuming countries. Through blinks in the blackout on statistics we see increases in production more particularly in countries where the coffee is grown in a low state of Sao Paulo, where there has been a heavy mortality of several seasons. It is hard to see how far to what extent they will be permanent. Who knows what the future may recover by the time more coffee can be absorbed again. Every action of the coffee authorities in Brazil seems to anticipate this possibility and demonstrate their complete confidence in her ultimate return to her position as the world's premier coffee producer.

All holders and Native producers who employ little or no paid labour are immune from the increase of wage rates and its availability or otherwise, which circumstances affect the size of crops in varying degrees. They reap the benefit of rising prices for themselves, and may find an inducement to increase their crops. On the other hand, estates derive advantages for the use of machinery and the economies resulting from securing a larger supply. How to combine these different advantages is worth studying.

Confidence in Co-operation

It has been applied in the co-operative producer unions in Africa, a system in which we have always been firm believers, and for which we foresee a very promising future. It is good that above almost everything else, direction and management are in the hands of capable men.

Jointly with competent management by producers, successful marketing makes the most important contribution to profits. The benefit of the experience and judgment of merchants specializing in any particular trade and entrusted with converting into cash all the costs, labour and care expended on production has been amply demonstrated time and again in instances of wide diversity. Much dissatisfaction among coffee growers in B.E.A.—even riots by Native growers—has its roots in faulty marketing due to lack of experience in instances which have come to our notice.

It is not as though competent merchants did not exist. They do, and they are well known. What prevents the obvious course of enlisting their co-operation we do not know. But we may express the hope that in Kenya planters and others will study paragraphs 64-70 of the Report on the Killimanjaro Native Co-operative Union (Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1942) before they are irrevocably committed to proposals concerning post-war marketing which are by no means either the best or the best means of handling it. Having low cost producers of overwhelming quantities elsewhere for competition makes their position all the more delicate, and it will call for the greater need to dispose of their crops with experience and judgment. All things are ready if our minds be so."

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Cables: "Quickness."

Cape Town: Diers & Howes, P.O. Box 284. Cables: "Cupid."

East London: Diers & Co., P.O. Box 30. Cables: "Deary."

COMPANY MEETINGS

Mitchell Cotts & Company, Ltd.

Statement by Mr. Alexander Hamilton

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF MITCHELL COTTS & COMPANY, LIMITED, was held at the West Hotel, 111, Pall Mall, London, E.C. 2, on Tuesday, 21st February, 1945.

MR. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Chairman of the company, who presided, had circulated the following statement to the shareholders with the annual report and accounts for the year to June 30, 1944:

The war-time practice of circulating a statement of the accounts and confining the annual general meeting to formal business is again being followed this year, and is generally appreciated by shareholders.

Profits and Dividends

The results of the year to June 30, 1944, amounted to £1,102,375. Provision for income tax and directors' fees together absorbed £81,209, leaving a profit for the year of £1,023,375, compared with £1,011,226. After making the amount brought forward from last year (£59,977), there was available for dividends and reserves the sum of £1,023,354. Out of this year's preference dividend has been paid (£5,733) and two interim ordinary dividends of 5% and 10% respectively, again making £1,017,621 for the year. Due to Dominion income tax relief, the total amount of £s. 1d. was deducted from the ordinary dividends and £s. 5d. from the preference dividend.

As stated at the time, the second interim took the place of a final dividend and the directors do not recommend any further payment for the year to June 30, 1944. The two interim ordinary dividends required £45,860, and from the balance remaining the directors have transferred £40,000 to general reserve and £1,000 to staff provident fund. After these appropriations the balance carried forward amounts to £67,216, an increase of £7,239 over the amount brought forward from the previous year.

The parent company and its many subsidiaries in this country and overseas have made such provision for their respective taxation liabilities as should be sufficient to meet the various sums payable under this heading in respect of the profits earned to June 30, 1944.

Three Quarters of the Assets in Africa

The consolidated balance sheet shows that our group has fully maintained its position, the capital and surpluses now amounting to £1,331,375. Of the total assets of £8,440,781, nearly 75% are in Africa.

As regards the future, a forecast can only be made with the usual reservations, but, on the information at present available and the results so far achieved, I believe that the year to June 30, 1945, will show as favourable a result as the year under review.

The directors wish once again to express their appreciation of the loyal and efficient work performed by the staffs of our group of companies. It is a matter for rejoicing that enemy action at sea against the Merchant Navy was greatly diminished, though far from non-existent, and to that extent there was somewhat less strain placed upon our sea staff than would otherwise have been the case. Our thanks are due to them, and we remember with pride the part which some of them played in the Normandy landings. We again express our very best wishes to those serving in the forces, whom we look forward to welcoming back before long.

Shareholders will no doubt be interested to learn that this year marks the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the original business now carried on by this company, it having been established in 1895 in Durban by the late Sir William D. Mitchell Cotts, Bt.

Blantyre and East Africa, Ltd.

Mr. K. Ross Stark's Statement

THE FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF BLANTYRE & EAST AFRICA LIMITED, was held on February 26 at the company's offices, 2 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.

The following is an extract from the address of the Chairman, MR. K. R. STARK, which was circulated to the shareholders with the report and accounts.

The total tea crop for the year amounted to 1,320,900 lb., as compared with 1,920,670 lb. in 1943, a decrease of 199,770 lb. The returns from the company's four tea estates were: Landale, 844,100 lb.; Glen, 222,100 lb.; Limba, 175,000 lb.; Zoa, 122,100 lb., total 1,320,900 lb.

Climatic conditions were again very erratic in the Nyasaland tea-growing districts. So far as this company's estates were concerned, the total rainfall for the year was a fair average, but its distribution was not. This fact, together with the lack of sufficient fertilisers, was a factor in the somewhat disappointing crop. There were no extensions of the planted area of 2,571 acres planted in tea.

Progress on the Estates

Labour was sufficient on all the tea estates, with the exception of one estate where there was a temporary shortage at the beginning of the rainy season. The usual programme of plantation work was continued in a satisfactory manner, including deep cultivation, bunding, pruning, and soil conservation. All the estates are reported in good heart, with the tea bushes looking well, and it may be said that the new season has opened satisfactorily, although the lack of sufficient fertilisers is still felt. Meantime, every effort is being made to preserve soil fertility by the applications of compost

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where possible. Housing and sanitation were well looked after and further new houses were erected for the Native labourers. The health of the Native staff was satisfactory on the whole, and there was no serious illness. The Lauderdale dispensary was as usual kept busy, mainly with minor complaints of the workers and their families.

Buildings and machinery were repaired and good repairs were made to the three tea factories of the districts of Lumbini and Zomba, and to the tea factory at Zomba. The tea crop was transported by rail from the tea crop to the port of Beira for shipment.

It is pleasing to record that the tobacco crop in the Zomba district was favourable, not only was the crop heavy, but the quality of the leaf was a great improvement on that of the past few years. Good prices for their tobacco were realized by the company's Native agents.

The extension of the area of rubber-tung oil trees has been opened in the Zomba district and at Zoa in the Lower Shabani district. At Zomba young plants are growing exceptionally vigorous growth. The older trees are now gradually coming to the bearing stage and a small crop return was realized during the year. Prospects for this new industry are bright.

Finances of the Company

The net profit for the year amounts to £45,721 14s. 2d., as compared with £44,867 6s. 9d. last year. With the balance brought forward from the previous year of £19,691 16s. 11d. there is a total of £65,413 18s. at the credit of profit and loss account.

Your directors recommend the payment of a usual 6% dividend to the preference shareholders, which will amount to the sum of £469 7s. 2d. gross, and the payment of a 10% dividend on the 120,000 issued ordinary shares of the company, which will amount to £12,000 gross. Both payments will be subject to the deduction of income tax at the rate of 5s. 4d. in the £, owing to recoveries in connexion with the union income tax relief. After deduction of £10,000 transferred to taxation reserve, together with the sum of £25,000 towards a reserve account for renewals and replacements of machinery, and the payment of the above mentioned dividends, there remains a balance of £18,154 5s. 10d. to be carried forward to next year. This balance is subject to directors' and auditors' fees, etc. The transfer to taxation reserve account is less by £5,000 than in the previous year, as the amount presently reserved for taxation purposes is considered sufficient to meet the company's liability for some time to come.

The directors consider it advisable to transfer the sum of £25,000 to a special reserve account towards the necessary renewals and replacements of machinery after the war. With the inauguration of this new special reserve account it will be seen that the £25,000 has been transferred to reserve accounts in comparison with £25,000 in the preceding year. It is considered that depreciations on buildings and machinery are ample. Produce stocks have since been realized.

10% Dividend for Eighth Successive Year

It will be noticed that the financial position of the company remains sound, and that dividend at the rate of 10% has now been maintained for the eighth successive year.

The general manager, Sir William Tait Bowie, and his loyal staff have again had an anxious and trying year owing to our changing war conditions and shortage of the necessary European assistance. The thanks of the Board are due to them for their excellent work during another strenuous year. Fortunately the staff enjoyed good health, but the continued strain, combined with the lack of furlough in the home country, is beginning to take effect. Meantime every effort is being

made to grant local leave in Nyasaland during the slack season, and, where possible, a short holiday in South Africa.

The report and accounts were adopted, and Mr. W. T. Stedman, S.S.C., the retiring director, and Messrs. R. & E. Scott, C.A., the auditors, were re-appointed.

New Industries for S. Rhodesia

Mr. Max Dammer, M.P. for East Africa and Finance in the House of Commons, has urged the Government to have an Assembly that might make the industries which might be started in the Colonies are practical, such as iron, hardware, enamelware, cement, paints, from local materials, such chemicals as sulphuric acid, and other minerals, textiles, oils and grease, hydro-plantation of oils from local grain crops, and many by-products from coal, including petrol, medicines, dyes, etc. He stated that a leading textile manufacturer in the Union of South Africa hoped to establish a factory in Nyasaland.

£1,300,000 for Uganda

The Government of Uganda has been informed that the grants totalling £1,300,000 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund has so far been authorized over the next year period. Medical services will receive £82,500 (£477,000 for the extension of Mulago Hospital) and £350,000 for the extension of health services (the general health survey, nutrition survey), £278,550 will be spent on the development of rural water supplies (£400,000 on the P.W. Central depot Kampala, including fixtures and the plant, £200,000 on defence against pests, £100,000 on malaria, £40,000 on the construction of roads, and £10,000 on swamp drainage and reclamation).

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Colonial Geological Survey

Sir Edmund Teale's Address

SIR EDMUND TEALE, D.Sc., M.Inst.M.E.M., addressed a joint meeting in London last week of the Royal Society of Arts and the Royal African Society...

Uganda, and the Government of the Gold Coast.

In the course of his address Sir Edmund Teale said: "Sometimes the geologist in the Colonies has been among the first in the field of geographical exploration..."

Africans as Mineral Scouts

The first geological work was organized mainly to obtain some idea of the mineral potentialities in some of the more important Colonies. These explorations were known as mineral surveys...

It was something embarrassing to the geologist with a set programme of work to hand to have frequent requests from Africans to have some supposed mineral occurrence examined...

Water supply development is one of the outstanding needs throughout the African Colonies, and in some of it is paramount importance. This is true both in the nations...

The Native-born depends for many months on very scanty supplies from artesian wells or springs, spaced sometimes at intervals so far apart that it may mean a journey of

many hours, and occasionally of days, to collect and carry small supplies of water... Another evil is the flow of polluted water supplies on the health of the people, particularly the children.

Need of Water Supplies

This is emphasized by Lord Hailey, who writes in his African Survey: "It is clear that the extension of drinking water supplies in semiarid tracts has claims on the available resources of the African territories..."

The requirements are basically, first, the provision of a large number of reliable small supplies suitably spaced over wide areas for domestic and stock requirements...

In the African Colonies a varying amount of attention has been given by geological surveys to water supply requirements, but in none has it yet been adequate...

Soil Erosion

There has been heard of recent years concern over soil erosion and soil wastage. Erosion is a constant geological process, even in the hardest rocks, in time are conquered by this ever-present, destroying and leveling agent...

These include unsuitable methods of agriculture, overgrazing of pastures, fires and forest burning, and general deforestation. It is an ancient epidemic, but in recent decades its damage has been accelerated to an alarming extent...

The location of railway alignment, in relation to the nature of the ground and for tunnels, almost invariably in-

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kolzes problems where geological advice is essential. In this respect the experience on the Tanganyika Railway illustrates one of a number of instances where the lack of geological advice in the days of construction led to a number of years later to a costly disaster. For many miles the railway was completely wrecked by landslides, and the valley floor on which the line had been constructed became so changed that a complete new alignment had to be made involving miles of costly cuttings through hard rock. Had the geological and geomorphological significance of the first alignment been recognized by the early German engineers, it is probable that the risks would not have been run. It was in later years, after the British had taken over the line, that the landslides came. It is a well known fact that the movement on the floor of the valley there was indicated a well-sloped 30-40 feet deep and up to 50 yards wide. A new regime of erosion was set up which necessitated a change of alignment to guarantee the future safety of the line.

This war has shown the importance of many minerals. Many of the machines used in agriculture and in transport which are essential for the motor car and aeroplane. Diamond is required as a spark plug in the car, and is now essential for certain kinds of pumps, valves and other industrial purposes. A special type of glass is required for radio and telephone instruments, and special chemicals which will fulfil the requirements of no means a limited. Thus the coming years before the outbreak of war were systematically piling up stocks of minerals which were not available in sufficient quantities to meet the requirements of the future.

New Mineral Resources Must Be Found

The increasing usage of many of these resources during the war, and some of these resources are very limited, is such that unless new sources can be found or substitutes discovered the very existence of some important industries may be threatened.

Minerals are a wasting asset. Unlike the products of agriculture, they are a one-crop product. Thus the mineral deposits of the Colonial Empire, which are surveyed with the greatest care, this is not of itself sufficient to meet the demands of the increasing population, the changing nature of new demands, new processes of extension and varying factors continually altering the picture, rendering minerals which a few years ago were only of scientific interest today of great economic importance. Frequent revision of re-estimating is necessary, and here the help and guidance of the Imperial Institutions will be increasingly needed. The self-organized mining companies secure geological advice for their own purposes privately in their own interests, but on the part of government there is an obligation to the general public interest to provide a reliable record of individual efforts and co-ordinate the results in order that the best use may be made of the mineral resources now and in the future. The results of the geological work are recorded on geological maps which differ very much in character and preparation from an ordinary topographical map, which, however, is essential as a basis. Unfortunately this basis has often either been wanting or sadly incomplete.

Whereas the topographical map is prepared on a set mathematical procedure which to a large extent devolves into a routine, every line and feature added on the geological map calls for mature and experienced consideration, for the geologist is continually faced with the interpretation of nature, which has often hidden her clues in a very successful and ingenious manner. The correct delineation of the geological features gives the basis on which the engineer, the agriculturalist, and the miner can direct certain of their operations.

On the exploratory side, actual mineral discoveries by geologists of Colonial Geological Surveys have yielded direct revenue in royalties which by themselves have more than

repaid many times over the total amount of money spent on geological surveys. The indirect, favourable repercussions on trade and revenue generally is probably much greater, but is not so easily measured.

Colonial geological surveys should prove of growing importance in future Colonial development. The results achieved in the past, though far from being unimportant, have often been patchy and discontinuous due to some extent to the rise and fall of towns which most of the Dependencies have had to suffer severe financial crises in the Colonies the same arrangements, including the geological, have usually failed the wote. This has retarded and restricted their activities. The Department has had to turn to the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund to provide extended financial support where it is needed, and the merits of geology have not been fully appreciated.

For young men physically fit, fond of an open air life, including some aspects of exploration, and led by the charm of new lands and new conditions, and interested in geology itself, there are many great opportunities in the Colonies for them to realise their inclinations. Here there is room for the explorer's spirit to find an outlet, not on the old haphazard lines of the "miss nothing" of the past, but direct, as it should be, along the best lines of scientific investigation.

Kenya's New Kyanite Industry

Kenya's new mineral and in Kenya has a high degree of economic value. The East African Industrial Management Board having put on the market a high grade refractory brick made from kyanite found south-east of Kisumu.

About the time of the outbreak of war, as a result of an extensive prospecting expedition, Sir Charles Macnamara located a deposit of kyanite, at first described as a "kyanite quartz gneiss," which was considered to be of such a nature that it would be too costly to separate the kyanite from the associated minerals. Further examination, however, disclosed that the deposits contained lesser quantities of considerable size of kyanite of a comparatively pure grade, and well suited for the manufacture of high grade refractories.

This mineral, usually described in the textbooks as garnetstone, occurs in crystalline form, and has a very pretty and delicate bluish tint. With the increased recent use of very high temperature treatment of ores, especially for the manufacture of steel and other alloys, the need for materials with very high melting points for the lining of electric and other furnaces has become more acute, and kyanite is pre-eminently suited for such purposes. Hence has been the principal cause of restricting its use.

India has been the chief source of kyanite of commercial quality, but it would already appear that the Kenya deposit is far more extensive and can be more easily and cheaply won than the Indian supplies.

The East African Industrial Management Board, having priced this Kenya product well suited to the manufacture of high grade refractories, has purchased some 100 tons and smaller quantities have been tried successfully in the United Kingdom, Egypt and Palestine. Repairs of furnaces are being quickly faced by dint of perseverance. The British Marble has interested American users, who, after trial shipments, have taken a further 500 tons. It is hoped that this at the beginning of an extensive export trade, and that the London market will interest itself in the Kenya one.

Bricks made in East Africa from this kyanite have withstood temperatures of 1,750°C. and would appear to be of equal quality with those made from the best Indian kyanite. The mineral is also being extensively used in glass manufacture, for insulators in high tension electric switch-gear, and indeed, in most cases where high temperatures are employed.

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Roseman, during the half-year ending December 31 last, 24,000 tons of ore were milled for a return of 9,166 oz. gold, compared with 11,361 oz. in the first half of 1944. The working surplus was £22,367 against £21,033 in the previous half-year. Between June and the end of December the main shaft was sunk 462 ft. to 1,781 ft., and the main north crosscut was started on this level. On the 17th level the west drive of No. 1 footwall reef disclosed a lode averaging 2 dwts. over 31 inches from 277 to 300 ft.; and in 17 dwts. over 63 inches for the rest of the level.

Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd., has announced results of drilling on the 14th group of reefs in the Hatfield district of Southern Rhodesia, which are controlled by the Corporation and its Sir Miles. One of the shafts intersected the reef at 303 to 335 ft., where it averaged 3.3 dwts. over 25 ft.; No. 2 intersected the reef at 303 to 317 ft., where it averaged 4.33 dwts. over 15 ft.; and No. 3 intersected it at 250 to 275 ft., showing an average of 6.9 dwts. over 25 ft. The known strike of this orebody is over 200 ft. in length, the whole of which is either owned by or under option to the above company. The estimated working surplus is £20,000, and it is indicated that the mine will produce 180,000 tons averaging 4.5 dwts. The directors believe that there are excellent prospects that the mine will become a mine of first importance.

Rhodesia Mines

The 36th annual general meeting of Rhodesia Mines, Ltd., will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on March 1. The directors retiring by rotation and offering themselves for re-election are Sir Digby Roberts and Mr. C. W. Dwyer, and a nomination to the board of Mr. H. G. Laflin, Mr. R. S. E. Leigh, and Mr. J. Frank will require confirmation.

Fanti Consolidated

Fanti Consolidated Investment Co., Ltd., reports that the net income from interest, dividends, etc., totalled £87,027 against £86,410 in the previous year, and the profit from realizations and depreciation written back amounted to £81,167 (£83,307). Net profit for the year was £60,776, to which was added £10,412 brought in. Income tax required £26,737 and a further £10,000 has been added to the general reserve. After a payment of a dividend of 6½% (the same) £14,621 remains to be carried forward.

Copper Sulphate as Fertilizer

The addition of copper sulphate to fertilizers will increase the crop yield per acre by one third, according to copper sulphate workers in the United States.

Gwanda Gold Production

In August 1944 the Gwanda district produced one-twelfth of the total gold output of Southern Rhodesia. Mr. C. H. ... Chairman of the Gwanda Smallworkers' Association.

Miners to be Retrenched

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has announced that the managements of the copper mines have undertaken that their employees engaged since the outbreak of war shall be the first to be retrenched.

News Items in Brief

The Parliament of Southern Rhodesia will re-assemble on March 6.

Spinning and weaving mills are likely to be established in Portuguese East Africa.

An Immigration and Development Association of Rhodesia has been formed in the Colony.

A horizontal strip of 8s. stamps issued in Rhodesia in 1902 was sold last week at auction in London for £110.

A 14-year-old boy recently shot a black mamba on a farm near Bulawayo. It measured nine feet seven inches.

The Government of Kenya has invited applications for the best of principal of two training centres for African women.

Northern Rhodesia is to apply to the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund for grants for the building of all-weather roads.

United Tobacco Companies (South), Ltd., announces interim dividends of 5% (the same) on the ordinary and deferred ordinary shares.

Eight exhibition houses have been built in Khartoum. If approved, the Town Council will order 2,000 houses of this type for use by Sudanese.

Very heavy rain in Southern Rhodesia last week caused flooding of the museum in Salisbury, and damage to relics of Livingstone, Rhodes and other heroes.

Special broadcasts are now being transmitted from the United States to African listeners on 19.74 and 16.90 metres between 4 p.m. and 6.30 p.m. Greenwich mean time (7 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. East African time).

The Sudan budget for 1945 provides for the expenditure of £50,748,760, these estimates creating a record for the country. The increase is mainly on account of expansion of the medical, education and public works services.

The daily broadcast of programmes especially intended for Africans has begun from Leopoldville, capital of the Belgian Congo. News bulletins, Government announcements, and talks in French and Native languages are included in the broadcasts, which are designed to help the African improve his standards of life, educate his children, and better himself physically and mentally.

Rhodesia Railways report that receipts in December totalled £803,077, making £1,582,110 for the last three months of the financial year, as against £562,716 and £1,660,965 in the corresponding period of the previous year. Receipts of the Beira Railway Company for the month and quarter were £70,858 and £236,186, as against £83,303 and £215,784.

British Ropes

British Ropes, Ltd., announce that, subject to audit, the accounts for 1944 show a profit, after making provision for excess profits tax, depreciation, and debenture service, but before charging income tax and war damage insurance, of £444,860 against £265,741 in 1943. The increase results from dividends received from subsidiaries, and improvements in the standard for E.S.T. A final dividend of 7½% is to be paid on the ordinary shares on April 4, 1945, making 12% for the year. In the near future 2,102,422 new ordinary shares of 2s. 6d. each are to be offered to existing shareholders in the form of rights in the proportion of three new shares for every 10 shares held.



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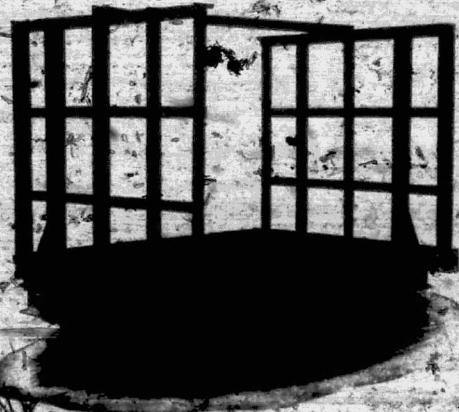
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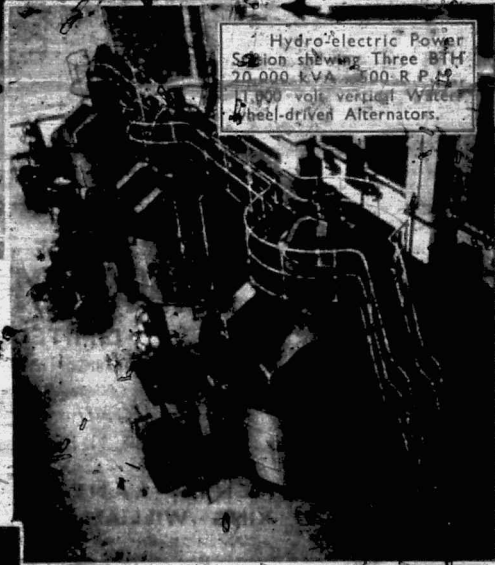
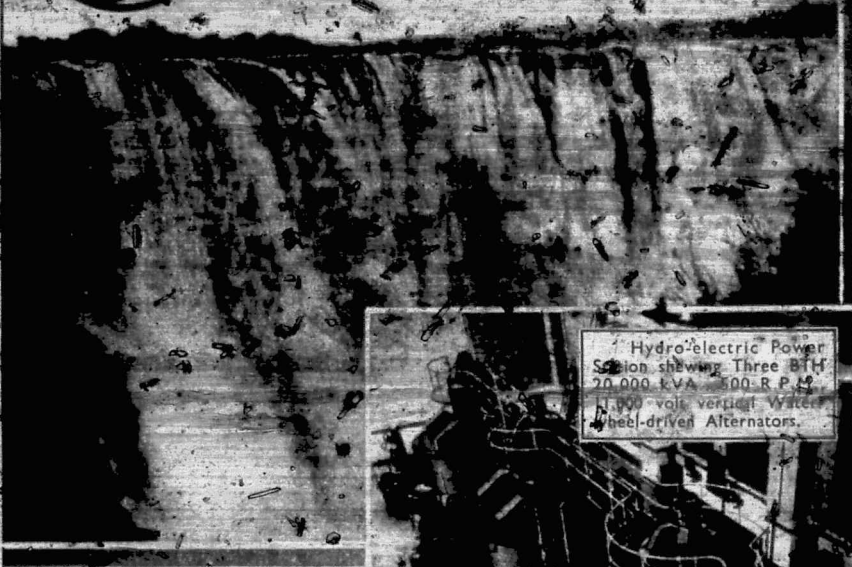
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

AS A RESULT of our resolution of the many misrepresentations of the British East and Central African Dependencies made in recent debates by members of the House of Commons, we have been asked by the Right Hon. Members, whether of Reply steps were taken to make sure that our comments and criticisms reached the individuals concerned. It may therefore be of general interest to state that from the time of the establishment of this newspaper more than twenty years ago, we have followed the unvaried practice of posting a copy of the particular issue to the individual whose public actions have been the subject of comment, whether favourable or adverse, for anyone who is the subject of criticism ought in justice to be given the opportunity of reply. Perhaps it should be added that a long experience has shown that very few of the Members of Parliament who, from slight acquaintances, are ready enough to speak about East Africa or the Rhodesias, will attempt to justify or defend themselves when challenged. They apparently realize that it is safer to engage in loose talk in the House than to write to a specialist paper like EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

The well-known Mr. A. M. ... business house, saying that it would be glad to share in

the tuition of Members of Parliament who ought in the public interest to know more about the territories, has asked to be allowed to subscribe for copies of this newspaper to be sent weekly to ten such men in public life, and we are more than glad to accept the proposal and to our own share in the experiment, we charge only half the normal subscription rate for the first year. If any other Members of East and Central Africa would care to follow this lead, it would be a pleasure for us to arrange, so far as paper supplies permit, for copies to be sent on the same terms to other Members of Parliament, and we are most glad to help to create a better understanding of the conditions and problems of these particular Dependencies. Apart from political speakers and writers, the most mischievous ideas are often entertained, and sometimes publicly expressed, by quite well-meaning but ill-informed ministers of religion, teachers, journalists unconnected with any anti-Colonial movement, and men and women active in other social movements. There is then, limitless scope for the enlightenment of those who, often unwittingly, mislead others. It is our hope and belief that after the war a powerful corrective influence will be exerted by the many thousands of men who will return to this country after serving in some part of British or Central Africa.

A LONDON NEWSPAPER, the *Sunday Express*, which is read by millions of people, has told the countries of the British Commonwealth Relations Conference which

Colonies and the Non-British World.

has been meeting under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs has expressed the view that British resources cannot undertake the economic development of all the Colonies on the necessary scale, and suggested that American participation in that field should be encouraged. That statement of the facts needs to be denied, and it is most unfortunate that it is quite aware that it has not yet been corrected in any quarter. In the first place, it has been quite clear from the outset that the Conference as such expresses no views and makes no resolutions on any subject; its purposes are to explore and survey, not pontificate. That in itself invalidates the misleading reports which may well have been given wide publicity in the United States. Secondly, we have the best reasons for denying that the allegation does not represent the consensus of

the opinions expressed. Thirdly, the point was not that British resources are inadequate for the proper development of the Colonial Empire, but the very different one that American and other non-British capital has always been acceptable in the British Colonies, and that such further participation would be welcomed not only for the needs of material development but as technical and more contributions to Colonial welfare. There has been no suggestion of any new relation between the British Colonial Empire and the non-British world. All our readers know that large sums of American money have been used to develop the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, that a great British combine with vast interests in the United States has contracted immensely to the growth of the tobacco industry of the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, and Uganda, that Canadian settlers and businessmen have won respectability themselves and success for their ventures in Kenya, and that of the non-British communities in East Africa the Germans alone consistently engaged in intrigue, sharp practice, and policies which were an abuse of hospitality.

Racy Description of Kenya in War-Time

By Mr. E. B. Hoising, Lately Chief Native Commissioner

WHEN ITALY CAME INTO THE WAR Kenya stood in dire danger, for the enemy had a great army equipped with all the might of modern warfare—tanks, armoured cars, mobile guns, and aircraft, whilst we had but a few rifles with which to defend our frontiers. We were in very grave peril until the South African Expeditionary Force arrived, and it was no good closing our eyes to the fact.

We took the Natives into our confidence, and we took them with us. Had their morale cracked, we could indeed have been in a desperate position. Perhaps I can best illustrate their loyalty by what occurred at Kitui where I told them the facts: an old man at the back of the crowd rose and hurried out crying: "We are wasting our time talking. Let's go and put poison on our arrows." There was no talk of evacuation among Africans in those most anxious days.

In Kenya we were always longing to know simple, intimate things about the people at home—what foods they had, the difficulty in getting it, what they wore, how they travelled, and how they were standing in the war effort. Perhaps you want to know much the same about Kenya.

Nairobi as Full of Soldiers—Piccadilly Circus

Houses are practically unobtainable, and in suburban areas often fetches fantastic prices. It is not easy to get into the heart of Nairobi; it is difficult to travel in uncomfortable. Think how our present population of 7,500 Europeans has increased. I don't know what Kenya's European population is today, but we have had 60,000 or 70,000 compulsory guests in prisoners of war and refugees, as well as the personnel of the South African armies and others.

In Nairobi there was on one hill Force Headquarters, complete with general's legions of brigadiers, and all the personnel of A, O and G. These were duplicated on another hill by the local command, with general's, brigadiers, and A, O and G. All over again. These were triplicated with the Nairobi sub-division command (without the general and brigadiers). A

In a talk last Thursday to the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League

public relations officer told me that he had been invited to address the officers of the sub-area command and expected an audience of some 20 to 30. He had 300. Nairobi is a full of soldiers as the stretch between Piccadilly Circus and Leicester Square.

There are standing camps in various parts of the country, and vast aerodromes and it is grand to see the term "fortress" again used of Mombasa. Indeed that today as well as a naval and air base. Nairobi would surprise you by the way it has grown outwards and filled up inwards; there are now acres of workshops, camps, and repair shops, the aerodromes have grown out of all knowledge, but the game still grazes peacefully all round.

No Colony can claim to have sent a higher proportion of its able-bodied man-power, black or white, than Kenya. I heard nothing but praise from successive G.O.Cs. as to the way our Kenya boys shaped as soldiers and airmen. Their proud record speaks for itself.

Grand Work of the Women

And the girls have been grand in the W.A.A.F., the W.R.N.S., and above all—may be prejudiced—the F.A.N.Y. Let us remember what we owe to the enthusiasm of Lady Suleway Ferrar, who braved a certain amount of ridicule in the past and was ready when the war broke out with a trained nucleus of girls with an established tradition ready to be expanded into the fine force they are today. It is a joy to see these Kenya girls march past. I believe that their work is as good as their swing, and they have every reason to march with pride. After the war our boys and girls from all parts of the Colony will keep their friendships. They indeed shall not turn drink out of the same teacup. Nyavasha, Eldoret, Kisumu, and the Hill Mary football team in Park.

I can speak with authority as to the African people. I retain the pleasure of African man-power. It is to arrange with the provincial commissioners for quotas of recruits from the various tribes and try to keep up a steady supply on an annual basis. But I was hopelessly defeated in restricting recruitment. The African wouldn't wait to be recruited. He would desert from one station to another, in, and keep on coming back at it and going away, and thousands more than they should have taken. They wanted the best and the worst.

I had asked for conscription, not because I doubted our ability to get volunteers, but because we needed the power of

selection in order to preserve the economic life of the Colony. If there was any chance of being drilled or of shouldering a musket, volunteers were forthcoming even for mending roads or doing anything. In many areas the recruiting offices were swamped, and the temptations to take a volunteer instead of conscripting an individual were too great. In spite of all the checks we could make, the loss of regular labour force got into military or other secondary employment. We later realised that recruiting was not so bad, but farm work was often neglected by milk-bows and cowmen getting themselves taken on in camps, often at fabulous wages, by K.G.O.s, who did not realize the havoc they were causing. I remember one youth collecting 10s. monthly from each of six A.C.O.s.

Some of the conscripts were forced to conscribe labour in order to maintain essential industries. Some had to do a labour force of about 100 men for more than in peace-time. Conscripting naturally entailed a compulsory scale of balanced rations and from the end of forced labour in war-time a proper standard of feeding labour has come to stay in Kenya.

Labour force, when sufficient in quantity, was often defective in quality, for we had to collect men from uneducated areas. It was very difficult to remember one gang of Maragoli who did not know how to hold, let alone use, a hoe.

Settlers

Every able-bodied European was fully employed during the war in Kenya. Nearly 500 of the able-bodied African population was at work in the employment leaving the ordinary life of the race, and an enormous production campaign therein to bear against an with sadly depleted manpower. Indians have done good work in the repair shops and in clerical jobs, but had little to do with fighting or production.

After the East African campaign was over Kenya contained a great training ground and a great producing area. Her pyrethrum and sisal are among the highest war priorities, and the food she can grow is needed—her corn, butterfat, flax, pig-liver and other products. We had also to collect rubber from the forests, and that took up a large number of men.

The European farmer has risen, not to the occasion, and made a mighty effort. In many ways things have been easier for him by land breaking, greater prices for his crops, and the ban of money, but he has often had poor quality labour, difficulty in transportation, and difficulty in getting spares and repairs. One of the best advantages I heard was from a canny Scot who, when told of the latest price guaranteed for maize, said it was a low scheme on the part of Government to make him pay income tax. The families and miles of wheat on the Plateau, and a vast area even on the Masai Plains West of the River.

In the Native areas it is the same story. It is an unforgettable sight to drive along the Kano Plains in July when the millet is an ocean of red, and then to go to Maragoli, where nuts swell up like boulders in the sea of maize. The dried vegetable factories at Kerugoya and Karatina have been an outstanding success; some of the Embu-grown dried carrots and potatoes were run into besieged Tobruk as vital supplies. I cannot speak too highly of the group-farm managers who, in spite of the difficulties of getting help in supervision, over-unserved labour, and their neighbours' farms as well as their own with great production programmes. You know of the fine work of the women on the farms, but I can remind you of the women who worked day after day in the unromantic atmosphere of frying sausages, which are still sausages in Kenya—and of greasy plates in canteens. There were not many to go round, and the few had to do the work of many.

There has not been a normal year's rain in Kenya for 10 years or more. We also know that the long rains ought to start on March 25 and the short rains on October 25. But they seem to have mislaid their calendar in the heavens. Lake Maluru goes bone-dry twice a year, and Crater Island is linked by a solid causeway to the main land at Naivasha. There had not been eight inches of rain in 18 months in Machakos, and when it rained there was no food growing there at all, and we were sending 10 tons of food a day into the district. It was added to our troubles.

Food Difficulties

It was impossible to get enough food in Nairobi to our headquarters, and they could get nothing from their homes. They were complaining. Africa is bound to go through short at times, even though in peace-time we had eliminated the threat of famine through the length and breadth of the continent. We shared our bread with them, but we too were rationed. Bread, oatmeal, rice and pulses were often in short supply, and either strictly rationed or unobtainable. We were never hungry, but in small households it was difficult to cater for visitors.

A mixed population is very difficult to ration. When we first tried rationing butter, for there was assumed than ever before, as those who had never rationed claimed their right to buy their ration and sell it at great profit. Eventually we got on a point-to-point system which rationed starch, sugar and fat. A family of two-you could get three loaves of white bread, a tin of more if you had a pot of white flour, but it was a problem to have your full week of bread and yet enough

hour for cooking. Rice was reserved for Indians. The ration was half a pound a week each, and sugar (though varying with the supply) about a pound a week. There were two mattress days. Bacon was limited, and fish was hard to come to.

It was not rationed, but you needed influence and perseverance to get it, whisky was left to the discretion of your supplier, who judged by previous performance. The lack of sports worried many people. I remember that at the close of a meeting of provincial committees it was unanimously resolved that "Government should concentrate on the manufacture of rum, with petrol as a by-product."

On farms there always appeared to be plenty of flour and lashings of butter, and even cream and eggs. Of course we had our own rationing, and it was rationed. It was sugar and cereals that were scarce. These goods had been found not stand the strain of feeding the enormous population.

One of the most difficult problems was that of getting stock from the Native areas. Assari leaving for the front would try to extract an undertaking that their stock would be unimpaired in his absence. We could make no such promise, and we should have been found to be soiling property, and we should have been defaulting in our military, let alone our own, supplies of meat.

Bitloch were also wanted in great numbers to supplement factories in the development of Nya, and the stock on the reserve was very high. The stock was burnt, and the stock on the Northern Frontier, but we became poorer as a result. Everyone wanted a pig, with all the rationing and the shortage of meat. The news of the difficulty of getting a pig on the plains was that it was not possible to get one for a couple of days. Getting fresh meat to the consumer is difficult. Bitloch was tried successfully, and fish, even from such distant places as Tanganyika and Buloni, was smoked.

Oatmeal was reserved for children when in short supply, but to eggs and bacon. Children, whatever their age, had the same rations as adults. Fort Mingo brought some interesting facts to light. Fort Mingo annually sends 4,000,000 eggs a year into Nairobi, mainly to the hotels and bakeries. Nyanza was supplying 30,000 chickens a year in the year of the influenza and some imported. The Nubis had a lawyer to establish their Indian status, protesting that they could not possibly eat "white" foods. A section of the Muhammadan community applied for extra rations during the "fast" of Ramadhan. We had no idea of the size of the Indian population until it was in their interests to have their Indian families rationed.

When it was necessary for a time to reduce the bulk ration of maize meal on sisal estates from two pounds to a pound and a half daily, the output of fibre dropped, as it took a boy three days to do the task which he had previously done in two. You can't get power without proper fuel.

High Tribute to the Railways

The Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours have covered themselves with glory by the way in which they handled all the military traffic. There was a triumph of organization and keenness. But railway travel is just about as uncomfortable as it is in England, though not quite, for there are still restaurant-cars which serve a good but simplified meal. Petrol is rationed more severely in some parts than others. The Nairobi ration was based on the amount of petrol required to take you to your office and back. What you saved by walking, biking or sharing your car could use as you pleased. We were all curious to see how the Attorney-General (the responsible officer) would fare, as his office adorns his garden. Rumour has it that he has been seen playing golf in Kiambu, but I did not see him. We always used to save petrol to take FANYs out to the plains to watch game. Lone Tree, one of the most famous trees in the world, has, I believe, fallen down. Up-country you can generally count on getting enough petrol for your business plus a weekly visit to your nearest town.

Incidentally, after having quite an adventurous time in my early life in this great country, I nearly got written off at the close of my career by the most inoffensive of them all. I had motored down to Taveta, and while we were bowling along across the bush on a clear road, where you could see for five or six miles ahead, at a steady 55 m.p.h., a giraffe stepped out from behind a tree—and whether we went round it or under it I cannot tell to this day.

The Italian prisoner of war has often been a great asset, and at times comes up to the Kipping standard of giving him a tin of oil and he will coax a stolen bicycle to do type-writing. There is a distinctly Tuscan look about the Local Native Council meeting-hall at Kijijido, and there is a wonderful marble bridge not far away on the Coast North Road.

By all this talk I merely succeed in making myself homesick for Kenya. My wife and I have been in Kenya since we were married, and I had retired that we were going to England, and had to come back to England to see if we could not do something to help. When this year's anniversary is overpass we shall go back home to end our days in Kenya, the land we love so dearly.

The War

East Africans and Rhodesians in Burma

Visits by G.O.C. in C. East Africa and the Duke of Devonshire

GENERAL SIR KENNETH ANDERSON, G.O.C. in C. East Africa, is now on the Irrawaddy front visiting East African troops. Press correspondents in Burma agree that advantage will be taken of the presence of the Commandant in Chief to raise questions relating to African troops now in India and South East Asia.

Air Marshal Sir Keith Park, K.C.B., K.C.P., M.C., D.F.C., who became famous for his air defence of Malta, in which Rhodesian pilots played a prominent part, has assumed duties as Allied Air Commander, South East Asia.

Lieut. General Sir Brocas Burrows, G.O.C. in C. West Africa, will be by air in New Delhi on his way to visit the G.O.C. in C. in the India and South East Asia Command. Many of his officers are Rhodesians.

The Duke of Devonshire, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has arrived in the South East Asia Command to visit African troops.

Major Draffin is officially reported to be commanding a Kenya battalion which is known throughout the 11th East African Division, now operating in Burma, as "Drafforce".

Major "Chippie" Lewin, son of Brigadier A. C. Lewin, of Njoro, is officially stated to be commanding a K.A.R. battalion in Burma. This is largely composed of Nandi, Kipsigis and Kamba tribes from Kenya.

Lieut. Brian Alan Stitt, The Buffs' Regiment, attached The King's African Rifles, was killed in action in Burma last month at the age of 23. He is the elder son of Colonel and Mrs. A. P. Stitt, of Kenya Colony.

Sergt. Air Gunner Maurice George Beckley, previously reported missing from air operations over Dortmund with No. 41 Squadron, is now presumed to have been killed.

Flying Officer David Scott Eadie, Flight Sergt. Peter Charles Nightingale Green, and Sergt. Kenneth Silver Mylne Miller, all Southern Rhodesians, have been reported missing from air operations.

Second Lieut. Richard John Fretwell, a Rhodesian serving in the Royal Armoured Corps, is reported missing in action.

Captain E. E. Bawden, a Rhodesian, has been wounded in Burma.

Lieut. J. W. Brebner, The Royal Scots Regiment, of Kenya, has been wounded.

Lieut. John Baldwin, a Rhodesian serving in the Army Air Corps, has been taken prisoner by the Germans.

The King has granted permission to Vice-Admiral Sir William Cecil Campbell Tait, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, to wear the insignia of Grand Officer of the Order of Orange Nassau bestowed upon him by the Queen of the Netherlands for services to the Royal Netherlands Navy.

Squadron Leader Cyril Back, of Bulawayo, has received a Bar to his D.F.C. He is described as "an outstanding flight commander, with determination and gallantry of a high order."

Lieut. George Ormer, a fighter pilot on an aircraft carrier in the Pacific, has been awarded the American Navy Air Medal. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ormer, of Malserton, Southern Rhodesia, and an old boy of Urutahi High School.

Lieut. Charles Francis Cooper, who has been awarded the Military Cross, is a Southern Rhodesian.

Mr. "Jock" Bonar, a well-known Kenya sportsman, who is now stationed in Aden, has been awarded the C.B.E.

Flight Lieuts. P. E. Raw and E. J. Fletcher, R.A.F., who have been awarded the D.F.C., received their training in Southern Rhodesia.

Flying Officer Ian Marnock, D.F.M., of Southern Rhodesia, was recently awarded the D.F.C. for courage, determination and devotion to duty on his second tour of operations in Burma. He is a pilot who was recently repatriated to the Colony, and is now serving at Moffat air station, with No. 12 Squadron, July, 1943.

Flying Officer A. G. P. Gamble, R.A.F.V.R. No. 100 Squadron, who has been awarded the D.F.C., was born in Nairobi. He was educated at Marlborough College and Oxford University.

Acting Flying Officer Ronald Gibbon Boswell, of No. 41 Squadron, who has been awarded the D.F.C., was educated in Southern Rhodesia at the Fort Victoria School and St. John High School, Bulawayo. His present base is in South India.

Sergt. Fred Ovenden, victor of Bulawayo, who enlisted in the R.A.F.V.R. in 1940 and is serving with No. 70 Squadron, has been awarded the D.F.M. The citation reads:

"This African has completed numerous low-level night sorties against heavily defended targets. An outstanding ear gunner, he has always displayed great courage and devotion to duty, and his vigilance and skill have inspired the crew with confidence. He has destroyed at least one enemy aircraft. On one occasion his aircraft was attacked 14 times by enemy night fighters during one sortie. By his cool and precise directions to the pilot, Sergt. Nichol materially contributed to the safe return of the aircraft, while his accurate fire damaged two of the hostile fighters."

The Rhodesian Bomber Squadron has won three D.F.C.'s and one Bar during the last five weeks.

Sir Godfrey Higgins Discusses Demobilization

Sir Godfrey Higgins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, accompanied by Captain F. B. Harris, Minister of Defence, recently discussed demobilization plans and other problems with General Smuts and the Cabinet of the Union of South Africa.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, replying for the War Office to a question by Mr. Sorensen in the House of Commons, said last week that the pay, allowances, and leave applicable to African troops engaged in operations against the Japanese were under urgent consideration by all the authorities concerned both in this country and in the South East Asia Command. Owing to the vast distances involved, the problem of leave to Africa was particularly difficult, but it was hoped that means would be found to solve it. In so far as operations permitted, local leave up to 28 days in a year might be granted to these troops, as to others.

Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, who commanded the Eastern Fleet in 1941-1942, and who then appointed C-in-C., Ceylon, has arrived in this country to take up the post of C-in-C., Portsmouth, and will next week receive his commission and investiture with the K.C.M.G.

Major-General H. R. Hogg, who at the outbreak of war was Attorney-General in Uganda, and became Legal Adviser under the British Military Administration created for the Italian territories occupied by British forces earlier in the war, is now O.C. Malayan Planning Unit.

Major A. J. Hilton, of Que Que and Bulawayo, is now in England after spending a year in Burma with the Chindits.

Flight Lieut. Harry Taylor, formerly one of the best-known Rhodesian bomber pilots in the war, is now serving with Transport Command. So is Flight Lieut. John MacLaughlan, another Rhodesian, who had until recently been flying between India and China.

Flight Lieut. Bob Kademeyer, D.F.C. of Bulawayo, spoke on Saturday in the South African Rhodesia programme. Wireless operators of a Rhodesian Lancaster which was shot down by enemy fighters while attacking a strategic plant in the Ruhr, he had been captured with 11 prisoners, was recently repatriated from Germany, and has just been married in Edinburgh. Before the war he was on the staff of Rhodesia Railways.

News has reached London from Flight Lieut. Colin Barby, a Northern Rhodesian prisoner of war in Germany, that Northern Rhodesian Leader Anthony Johnston of Salisbury.

Mr. D. W. Robertson is Chief Reabsorption Officer in Uganda, with the usual duties of ensuring the smooth discharge and disposal of demobilized soldiers, arranging facilities for their training, providing machinery for qualified men for official employment, and preparing plans for the settlement and contentment of those who prefer to return to their villages.

Mr. J. H. M. G. M. is Controller of Supplies in Northern Rhodesia. Mr. J. H. M. G. M. is Director of Civil Supplies.

Prisoners from the Belgian Congo are now reported to have taken part in operations in Mediterranean theatres of war where they lost their lives.

A battalion of the Nabha State Infantry, an Indian unit which fought in the Eritrean campaign, has been commended for its part in hard fighting in Italy.

Nine Japanese members of the crew of the s.s. ZAMBA, which was torpedoed by the Germans early in the war, have now returned home.

Several hundred Italian prisoners of war—doctors, lawyers, medical officers, pilots and engineers, doctors, lawyers, engineers, or were district commissioners in civil life, have volunteered to do the work of British other ranks in the East Africa Command Pay Office and are officially stated to be rendering valuable service.

The employment of Italian prisoners of war on the clearing of mangrove swamps around Jinja has been discontinued.

The Tailoring Workshops of the Prisons Department of Kenya were said to have produced 260,302 ready-made uniforms during the first five years of war, in addition to a large number of uniforms made to measure.

The Naaff club in Nairobi for Service girls has been named the "Corner House."

The Kenya Club in Egypt has been handed over to the British Red Cross.

A children's "cat and dog" show was recently held in Nakuru in aid of the Red Cross.

Women workers of the Kenya Branch of the British Red Cross have distributed among African soldiers more than 1,500,000 cigarettes, 138,000 items of clothing, 47,500 books and periodicals, 8,550 lb. of sweets, and 11,000 packets of snuff, as well as many other articles. More than 800 pictorial snap-books have been presented by Kenya schoolgirls to illiterate African soldiers.

Voluntary women workers in Dar es Salaam have been sending an average of 30 books each month to Africans in the forces.

The Twi Nyang section of the Dinka tribe in the Jur River district of the Sudan has presented 95 bulls as a gift to the Allied cause.

The Information Officer in Southern Rhodesia is our authority for the story that a Rhodesian in Italy, having tired of his rations, was on his way to the cookhouse with a couple of chickens, which he had "won" when the war was over. An officer when he had got them, "Shot 'em," he replied. "Oh, you shot 'em, did you?" was the rejoinder, which drew the explanation: "Yes, sir. I shot 'em in self-defence."

Demobilization in Tanganyika

Speaking of the demobilization of Africans and their reabsorption into civil life, the Governor of Tanganyika Territory said recently in the Legislative Council:

The machinery of demobilization is in the hands of a joint committee of representatives of the Government and the various territories, with a permanent consultation as held, but the reabsorption of men into civil life after their discharge is of course a question for the local Governments.

Measures are in hand to deal with the problem of disabled men by the addition of some 500 beds to the hospital accommodation in the principal centres for the reception of men with whom the military hospitals are unable to deal, and the establishment of a subsidiary rehabilitation centre at Salami for men requiring physio-therapeutic treatment. More serious cases will be dealt with at the rehabilitation centre at Nairobi.

Employment committees had been established at provincial centres, with a central bureau in Dar es Salaam under the direction of the Director of Man-Power, and there was the considerable scope for trained men in the expanded activities of various Government departments. Training schemes for agricultural and technical employment are being worked out, but the plans are not yet complete. Whatever developments may follow after demobilization, it is probable that a large majority of demobilized men will prefer to return to their own homes for a period at least, and the Government is finding suitable outlets for them in which they can make use of the wide experience they have gained for the improvement of conditions in their own areas is a matter which requires considerable more investigation.

Among the methods which it is hoped will be helpful in this sphere is the establishment of the principal and district headquarters of social welfare centres which will fulfil at once the functions of a club and educational centre, with library and reading room, and afford entry by a means of keeping in touch with the more progressive elements, as well as fulfilling various other purposes which may develop on different lines in different areas. Experience has shown that there is a rapidly increasing demand for facilities of this kind, and it is expected that these centres may play a useful part in assisting in the reabsorption of demobilized men in their own districts, and may also become a focus of social and educational advancement. It has been asked the Secretary of State for Africa for a proposal by a special grant of £50,000.

The most essential requirements are the development of adequate water supplies and the reclamation of centres, and the reclamation and preservation of the fertility of the soil, and the wasteful agricultural methods of natural erosion.

A plan has been submitted for the establishment without delay of a Water Development Department at an estimated cost of £25,000 per annum, with a further capital cost of about £100,000 for the provision of plant for boring and the design and for the necessary survey and hydrographic equipment. The cost of specialized plant for the construction of dams, hafns, etc., is not included in this estimate. It is contemplated that this will be dealt with by an inter-departmental machinery pool.

War Cemeteries in East Africa

More than 3,600 temporary memorials have been erected and surveys of more than 400 cemeteries and isolated sites have been made and sent to the War Office by the East African Section of the Graves Registration Directorate. The Section, which covers well over 2,000,000 square miles, is probably the largest in the world. On occasions days are spent in tracing a single grave. Memorials vary according to the religion of the dead; there are separate sections for Christians, Jews, Moslems and pagans. Permanent headstones will not be erected until after the war. A photograph of every European grave is taken and sent to the next of kin.

Twenty Years Ago

From your issue of March 12, 1925

"Tickle Uganda with a hoe and it laughs with a harvest," said Mr. E. B. Jewell, the Acting Governor, when addressing the Uganda Planters' Association.

The East African Steam Conference list of the principal shippers in Africa contains the names of which 17 are from the continent.

Home consumption imports into Kenya and Uganda in the first three quarters of 1924 totalled an increase of 89% on the corresponding period of 1923, and domestic exports increased by 50% to 55,068,189.

Development of Belgian Congo

Views of the Governor-General

THE ATLANTIC CHARTER and universal consensus are agreed that backward areas must be developed primarily in the interest of their inhabitants. On the other hand, the victorious industrial nations must seek an outlet for their immense capacity for production. They count on finding in prosperous Africa and Asia the new markets which will alone enable them to safeguard their means never from unemployment.

At first sight these two objectives appear quite reconcilable. America and Europe absolutely must produce and sell; Africa and Asia would be only too pleased to buy if they had the means. Therefore let the means be provided by increasing their productivity by the granting of credits, implements, agricultural assistance, and the twofold problem will be solved.

Certainly the development of the Colonies for themselves would have as a final result a vast increase in their prosperity and purchasing power; but that increase in purchasing power will be the happy end of an evolution which will take time and cost dear. To consider the opening of markets to the Colonies as an end in itself, as an objective to be immediately realized in a business way, as a present remedy for the difficulties of absorbing the production of industrialized countries, would only prepare the way for bitter disappointments, and repudiate the promise made to the peoples under tutelage.

Increased Efficiency the Solution

With regard to the Congo, we cannot ask the wearied populations to sustain indefinitely—much less intensify—their present effort. It is not therefore by increasing the sum of the efforts, but only by improving their efficiency, by setting their full value, that we shall increase the productivity of the country, its welfare, and its participation in the economic life of the world.

That demands a great and costly labour of preparation which brings nothing in exchange and gives no immediate yield. On the contrary, children will leave the fields to return to school, works of hygiene and sanitation for home consumption will be carried out at the expense of cultivation for exports. The most extensive use of machinery, necessary now to permit in a certain measure of the release of men, will hardly make up for that decline in production, for the machines themselves will be employed in the preparatory work.

Intensive and generalized medical campaigns, sanitation of the villages and the water; war on endemic diseases and parasites, and against declining birth-rate and infantile mortality; provision of teachers with a view of educating the masses, with instruction in all subjects and at all stages; preservation of the soil, irrigation and anti-erosion measures; revival of the race by abundant and rational nutrition; inventory of the known natural resources, and systematic prospecting for potential resources of the soil and subsoil study of the sources of energy, researches in the pure and the applied sciences—how are we to finance that vast non-paying programme?

By incurring it, the burden of which will become heavier as years pass, until it may counterbalance the possible results? That would be to condemn Africa to an endless task of struggles, to avoid by remittance the effects of a blood transfusion to burden the future with a crushing mortgage.

Substantial Levies on Exports

The expenditure intended to bring about the conditions precedent to the development of Africa, without expectation of immediate return, must be covered by ordinary and extraordinary resources entailing no burden of interest or redemption. Of ordinary resources, mention directed by the Colonies of a fair share of the exploitation of the natural wealth of the State, and of extraordinary resources, restitution by the Mother Country, in the form of the subsidies of part of the advantages derived by her from the occupation of the Colony.

Great things have been understood that duty and has set the example by £120,000,000 the total subsidies to be paid to the Colonies in the next 10 years to the Colonies Development and Welfare Fund.

In the Congo pending a decision by the Mother Country. From an address by M. Pierre Ryckmans, the welcoming Captain-General, British Minister Resident in West Africa, at a luncheon given in his honour by the Anglo-Belgian Chamber of Commerce of the Congo.

of the Central, the near future, by substantial levies on exports of Colonial resources which for the war period leave our ordinary budgets with a surplus of 1,500,000,000 francs. This reserve enables us to go forward with immediate and important works.

I trust that this visit of the British Minister Resident in West Africa will inaugurate a series of contacts and open between British Africa and Belgian Africa a climate of confidence, cordial and fruitful collaboration.

Native Policy of South Africa

Outlined by High Commissioner in London

MR G. HEATON NICHOLLS, High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, addressed a joint meeting of the Royal African Society and the Royal Empire Society last week.

In the course of a long address, he made certain comparisons with British territories in East and Central Africa, and gave a description of the operation of the colour bar which Rhodesians and East Africans may care to read. For the benefit of readers without experience in East or Central Africa, we emphasize that the references were to the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, or territories to the north.

Mr. Nicholls said:

Mistaken native policies in Tanganyika or Nyasaland may affect the fortunes of the Colonial Service there; they may raise debates in the House of Commons and elsewhere, but they are not likely to change very materially the lives or the standards of living of the people of these islands.

In South Africa, however, native policy touches every phase of the national make-up. There is no place for academicism on this subject. Any mistakes in policy, any errors in Native administration have their immediate or will have their long repercussions on the lives and fortunes of the section of the community. The justice of the case, therefore, whatever else may be said about it, is considered by all parties to be fundamental to the growth and development of South Africa as a nation.

South African Native policy, almost always referred to in this country as though the paramountcy of European interests in European areas applied also to Native areas, that there were uncoloured bars, and pass laws and other hindrances to the liberty of the subject in operation throughout the Union, whereas in all our Native territories the bars operate the other way. No European may reside, trade, or be in a Native reserve without the permission of the Native Trust, and such permission is given only in order to serve Native interests.

Comparison with Colonial Territories

There is no freedom for the Natives, no aids to their advance, no encouragement of their own expression to be found in any British dependant territory in Africa which does not go to the fullest measure in the Native territories of the Union. All the land of the Native reserves has been set aside in perpetuity for Native occupation, and with the land has gone the ownership in the mineral rights. An equal Native taxation is levied by Native Councils in the development of the areas in which it is raised, and where there are no Native Councils in the more backward regions, by the Native Commissioners in consultation with the chiefs. Indeed, all monies derived from Native sources are spent solely on Native development, and the taxation contributes nothing toward the cost of Native administration, health, hospitals, police, magistracy and all the other departments of State. There is to say the whole cost of government is borne by the Europeans.

The so-called Colour Bar Act was passed to prevent the issue of certificates of competency to Natives in certain specified employments where the lives of men were endangered, such as the working of winding engines bringing up men from the mines. As a matter of fact, the activities have, I think, never been scheduled.

There is nothing in the laws of South Africa to prevent a Native from exercising many of the skilled trades, and the Apprenticeship Act and the Wage Act contain no differentiation of any kind against the Natives. The colour bar is the result of custom. Its operation is enforced by the European trade unions, who fear the lowering of their standards by any dilution of labour from the ranks of the Natives. This bar is no different in character from that under which the trade unions everywhere prescribe the number of apprentices who shall be admitted to any trade. There is nothing in the law to prevent the Natives from practising in their own professions and in their own profession itself. There is nothing which prevents the admission of a Native to any of the learned professions except the professions themselves. There can be no charge hurled against the Government of South Africa of differentiation

these matters, but the whole of the Native administration is within the jurisdiction of the Native Affairs Commission, and there is no position to which the Native Affairs Commission and there is no work which the Native Affairs Commission do.

In an address which I gave in London in 1939 I stated that the United Government was doing more upon its Native education than the Government of British Colonial Africa put together. I do not know what the position is today, since the Colonial figures are not available, but I have the latest figures from the Union. The estimated Native education expenditure for 1939 and 1940 amounts to £2,275,420. In 1931 it was only £400,000. Higher education is not included in the amount, nor does it include the cost of looking after the students in the home countries.

It is a custom that special reports on African matters are reported in our columns, and the authority of the speaker and his treatment of his subject appear to justify an exception to our general rule.—D.P. E. A. & R.

White Settlement in Tanganyika

Full Text of Governor's Statement

SIR WALTER JACKSON, Governor of Tanganyika, said when recently addressing the Legislative Council of the Territory:

The Central Development Committee, reporting in 1940, laid great stress on the expansion of non-Native settlement and agriculture as an essential feature in any general plan for developing the resources of the Territory.

In December, 1939, my predecessor in this Council laid down the principles which guided the policy of the Government in regard to the expansion of non-Native settlement. I have already stated how far as I am concerned these principles have continued to be the accepted policy of this Government.

They provide that, within the limits necessarily imposed by the law, as a condition of settlement, the encouragement of non-Native settlement should be regarded as an integral part of any plans for the advancement of the general prosperity of the country, subject always to the condition that the kind of settlement in view is such as to give a reasonably assured promise of being economically successful and of contributing to the general welfare of the Territory.

The Central Development Committee emphasized that what they had in mind was the encouragement of settlement by non-Natives who are prepared to accept the general policy of steady advancement of the standard of living of all inhabitants, not only their own. It is the view of the Government that successful settlement by non-Natives of these lines would provide one of the most potent influences in helping to raise the standards of African life. It goes without saying that all plans for the expansion of such settlement must be conditioned by a scrupulous regard for the rights and interests, as well as future needs, of the African population, and must make due provision for the potential development of possible new types of African land settlement.

Land Settlement Board

War conditions have prevented progress in the pursuance of this policy for the last five years, but with the approaching termination of the war in Europe it now becomes possible to investigate further the possibilities of settlement of this kind. It remains true, of course, that the prospects of success in non-Native settlement must depend to a considerable extent on post-war conditions which cannot yet be clearly foreseen and that many of these conditions will lie outside the scope of local action. Nevertheless, it is apparent that, whether these conditions may be, the time has come when preliminary steps should be taken to set up an organization in the Territory which will make the fulfilment of this policy possible as soon as peace returns.

The Post-War Planning Committee has recommended the setting up of a Land Settlement Board and the appointment of a Land Settlement Officer. Steps are now being taken to give effect to these recommendations, and a Land Settlement Officer has actually been appointed. Furthermore, sub-committees of the main committee have been at work on planning the areas most likely to be affected, and have been asked to suggest and report on areas of land suitable for settlement, and to give such details as are possible as to the extent of the lands available, the nature of the country, water supplies, accessibility to markets, and other factors affecting the ability of the land for settlement. They have also been asked to report on the suitability of land for special types of Native settlement. The surveying work is still far from complete.

It is the intention to progress and continue by the Land Settlement Board, and it is expected that the Board will be able to make some indication of the suitability of the available lands

for the purpose in view, having regard to the economic range of the main transport system or such extensions of that system as may be practicable, and to report on the conditions under which it may be hoped that such settlement could be established with a good prospect of success as a permanent aid to the economic development of the country. The Board would also advise on the number for whom accommodation could be found in the areas considered suitable.

Gradual Expansion of Settlement

A good prospect of economic success and of a development which will contribute to the general prosperity and welfare of the Territory are essential conditions of the fulfilment of this policy, and it is apparent that from this point of view the expansion of non-Native settlement on sound lines must be gradual. Any attempt to increase the pace rapidly at the beginning of matters, labour supply, and the conditions under which the settlement could be made, would be in excess of the productive capacity of the country, and would lead to the possibility of economic failure which would be a serious threat to the future welfare of the Territory.

It should also be emphasized that while the Government would be prepared to provide reasonable initial assistance to settlers, it would not be prepared to ensure, or to furnish, any financial aid which might not otherwise be possessed of sufficient capital. There could be no question of the continued subsidization of non-Native settlement which experience proved to be uneconomical.

While the expansion of development is being planned in accordance with the possibilities of improved transport, plans have been put forward for the construction of roads (which have been recommended for clearance by the Central Development Committee) for a total length of about 3,000 miles of road at an estimated cost of £1,500,000 in a period of seven years by a special construction organization under the Public Works Department. The total cost, including general staff charges, and other items, may form part of the general machinery provided at £1,750,000. In addition, if it is necessary that the general level of maintenance of subsidiary roads should be generally raised with the aid of the more modern plant which will be available after the war. In this programme it is hoped that the assistance of contractors may be available, and the suggestion of organization should be of considerable value in the training and employment of demobilized African mechanics.

United States and Africa

Petition to President Roosevelt

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has received a petition signed by 150 prominent American citizens, white and black, urging that in the further development of the plans laid at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, the Government of the United States should press for such action as will enable "the hundreds of millions of peoples throughout Africa and other dependent areas to play their full part in a system of world-wide democracy and prosperity."

The Council on African Affairs (of which Mr. Paul Robeson is Chairman), states that the petition contains four recommendations:

First, that the proposed United Nations organization for maintaining security and peace should establish effective policies and procedures for the rapid and uniform advancement of the economic and social well-being of the African people in all parts of the continent.

Secondly, that the guiding principle of all international, regional and local administrative measures having to do with Africa should be that of "achieving full democratic rights for the inhabitants of the non-Colonial territories, and enabling the indigenous peoples of all Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories to achieve self-government and the right of self-determination within a specified time limit."

Thirdly, that "the several Governments and existing or projected regional Commissions within Africa be held accountable to the United Nations organization for the abolition of all forms of economic, social or political discrimination based on race, creed, or colour, and for the proper execution of policies agreed upon by the United Nations or by agencies authorized to that body."

Fourthly, that the United States, functioning within the framework of international collaboration, should "take the lead in raising the living standards and promoting the industrialization and mechanization of the African economy with due regard that the Africans themselves should be the beneficiaries of this economic progress, and that the nations which share equally with this country in the advantages of international trade with Africa."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Digging Out a Bogged Elephant

Youngster Abandoned by its Mother

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

One occasionally hears of bugged elephants, but cases of seeing one in this predicament and still alive are sufficiently rare to be of interest.

While engaged on anti-locust work in East Africa last April I was working the district around the source of the Taveuni. At that time of a particularly dry season it was not unusual to see occasional patches of very low and flat grass in quite hilly country.

Walking down stream one day with a few boys, I came on a young elephant thoroughly bogged down within a few feet of a large pool. It had reared up to the hilt with its off-fore leg, and was held like a rat in a trap of the already frozen mud. Judging from his condition, he had evidently been trapped for two or three days and under a roasting sun seemed in a bad way from heat and thirst. There were fresh tracks of lions around him, and this and apparently hot summoned up sufficient courage to attack. Lions were not hungry enough to go down into the pool little beast, but would just imagine what it would have done if the elephant is one of the most sensitive of animals.

It was noon when we found him, and I immediately sent back to camp for a rope and box. Meantime we threw water from the pool over the little elephant, and he sucked it up frenziedly with his trunk. We then cut down his throat with a knife, and did him some good, for he started flailing around with his trunk, which was about all the movement of which he was capable. He was a well-grown bull calf about 10 ft tall, carrying well-developed tusks for his size.

The rope party returned at 4 o'clock, and we began to dig. While one boy held down the flailing trunk with a pole and others held a rope on one of the hind legs, a Galla volunteered to dig on the impounded leg, the position of the recumbent animal making this a very awkward proceeding. At sundown it was accomplished, and I made attempts to get him on his feet. But I found it impossible, for the calf was too exhausted by his strenuous struggles to free himself (added to the fright of having a wall around him). We even tried to push him on to his feet, but without success. As darkness came on I had to leave him, trusting that during the night he would look after himself. Early next morning I returned to find that our work had been of no use. Two lions had killed and disembowelled him, probably just after we had left for camp.

It was interesting to hear from the spoor of the herd of which this little elephant was a member that no adult elephant had attempted to give any help when the calf had got bogged down. Elephants are notoriously afraid of bad ground, and not even the maternal instincts of a mother had been sufficiently strong to make her take a risk of getting into trouble herself.

Yours faithfully,
R. MURRAY SMITH

Cardiganshire

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Expensive Inflammation Office

Kenya's Information Office, locally known as the Information Office, is the laughing stock of the country. According to the latest available figures, its cost this year is £10,000.

Wanted a First-Class Man

The new Central African Council needs a first-class man for its permanent secretary, for on his personality, enthusiasm and initiative will largely depend the measure of success which will achieve.

Development of Productive and Non-Productive

As the post-war development schemes already suggested in Tanganyika Territory add up to about £1,000,000 for the immediate future, what prospects are there of money or men being available for really productive development?

Development of the Colonies

Secretary of State Criticized

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir, I read with astonishment in your issue of February 22 that the Secretary of State for the Colonies said in the Commons debate on the new Colonial Development and Welfare Bill, when speaking of the need to consult the peoples of the Colonies:

"I emphasize that point because there does seem to be a certain fallacy creeping into some of the suggestions made by Members who talk of the Tennessee Valley Authorities or a Council with executive powers sitting in London. That is not the idea of this Bill. It is not only that the people have to be consulted, but that things must be done that many people forget, nothing can be done in these Colonies without the approval of the local Legislature."

As a British taxpayer, may I be allowed the hospitality of your columns to ask the Secretary of State a few pertinent questions?

(1) Has he visited the Tennessee Valley or studied the authoritative reports or books on the T.V.A. experiment?

(2) Has he been able to give any time to studying the Russian developments in their backward lands in Central Asia?

(3) Does he really imagine that the S.V.A. and other similar projects in the West Indies, East Africa and other parts of Asia have been carried out without central planning and extensive assistance from the greatest available scientific and technical experts, or without consultation with the local people and the local Governments?

(4) Does he really expect Colonial Governments (whose motto for many years past has been *festina lente*), aided by local committees consisting of officials and others limited in commercial and industrial experience, are the best agencies to undertake the short and long-term economic development of our Colonies and their local resources in the interests of the local folk and in face of the far-reaching scientific and technological advances in industry over the past decade?

(5) Has he studied the terms and scope of the South African Industrial Development Act of 1928?

(6) And, finally, why in face of what has been quoted above has he paradoxically appointed as the recently a central planner in the person of a civil servant who has no wide industrial experience?

It is most unfortunate that the Secretary of State has himself had no practical experience of Colonial or other industry, and that he is being badly advised on the economic side of Colonial development.

He is rightly asking for very large sums of money, but as things stand today, rather looks as if all the taxpayers will see for their money in 10 years will be more, and more *festina lente*, inflated staffs, pretentious and extravagant buildings, much Committee talk, all too little in the way of concrete results and the earning power of the submerged and half-educated masses raised perhaps by a few pence a year, or else left to sit in the sun unemployed, growing more discontented daily with their lot.

I venture to suggest, sir, that the Secretary of State should be asked to think again. A new outlook, a fresh approach, and new advice are all urgently needed.

London

Yours faithfully,

WESTON

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Background to

Russians and Poles. The Western democracies must win. The constant temptation to shoot at ducks with elephant guns and at elephants with duck-guns. They must beware of emotional politicians; however sincere, whose impulses are stamped on the wrong issues. That method would sacrifice the living and creative spirit of the present and the future to dead forms of the past. Nothing but the lasting solidarity of the West with the Western democracies can be relied on to prevent a Third World War, which might come within 10 years of false peace.

The feud between Russians and Poles has its roots in centuries. The truth about the Yalta Agreement is that for the first time in history there is a chance for agreed and enduring settlement between these two Slav races. After their former disunion the Poles were exiled and mistreated by a threefold miracle of good fortune. The stars aligned to conspire in their favour. All the three empires who had held them partitioned fell into ruin or chaos. Hohenzollerns, Habsburgs and Romanovs disappeared. Almost unlimited opportunity seemed to be opened by liberation to the Slav race. Against the advice and warnings of their wisest statesmen and notably against the weighed counsel of British statesmanship, they went beyond the Curzon line.

On historic grounds they annexed territories where they could not claim a racial majority or anything like it. But for Russia's temporary weakness in her own agency of death-birth this could not have been done; and if the giant recovered it never could be maintained. Russia was left out of the peace. Inevitably she asserts full claims within the next peace. The Soviet armies and peoples have contributed to total victory more blood and suffering than all the other United Nations put together. On the sole condition of friendship and reconciliation with Russia for all the Poles to be taken from the Greater Aeneas and the Polish guarantees for their independence in every sense, and the expansion financial and economic as they would organization of their new basis will require. The political aftermath is between Poland and no Poland. The true and just destiny of its people lies in facing with high and resolute hearts this great adventure of reconstruction. Their qualities are equal to it. They are a most valiant and gifted race. In this conflict they have shown in every front and in every element: they inspire countless friends not only with sympathy but affection. — Mr. J. L. Garvin, in the *Daily Telegraph*.

Attention. It is not improbable that Eisenhower will cross the Rhine before Zankov crosses the Oder or Kanuf the Saale. Be that as it may, either advance must give the other stimulus to the other. Hitler's army will obviously be obliged to cross the Rhine German plan, and should smelt somewhere in the middle of it. By then all Germany's ports, her three main coalfields, her capitals and nearly all her heavy industry will have fallen or be falling into Allied hands. What fighting opposition remains in south and north east Germany will have to surrender without any of these things. Beyond that stage it seems unlikely that the eventual Nazi programme of holding out in southern Germany can be kept up for any length of time. — *Sensitator*, in the *Sunday Times*.

Government and Big Business. It is no exaggeration to say that the leading people in business throughout the country seem to take account of the public interest. All are anxious that their private activities should accord with the public interest, but if we are asked by Government to do something which in our view is commercially un sound, we do not see under our independent power of judgment. I know of instances where my own experience in which our own interests have been put up to the Big Five banks and in certain cases some refused to join in while others joined in showing that judgment has been exercised. At what point would you say that the interests of shareholders must take second place to the public interest? In a number of cases the answer is that the public interest is also a large number of smaller cases, and yet that a number of private shareholders of ways in a position of emergency judgment. I would say that when the Government comes along and says: "We have announced this plan and that this is the part you ought to play. If the Government's scheme is commercially sound I contact with a view to construction and for my shareholders." Although the initial call comes from the Government and the motive was the public interest, I feel that it is also in your own interest that you should help towards the general prosperity. — Sir George Scovester, M.P.

Nazi Salute. "Prisoners of war are required by the Prisoners of War Convention to salute officers of the detaining Power and they are entitled to use the salute to force in their own Army, which in the case of the German Army is the *Heil Hitler* salute." The proper form of salute. British officers and men in German prisoner of war camps acknowledge the salutes of German prisoners of war whenever form is used in accordance with military custom. — Sir J. Grigg, Minister of War.

Bavarian Stronghold. The Bavarian Alps have been the theatre of the great Nazi fortifications. It is likely to be played. Hopeless assistance there is, but here the may be the Nazi leaders dare not. — Perchtsgaden, now, is only the centre of a large fortified area. Which extends from Lake Constance to the west almost as far as Vienna in the east, whose southern outcrops are Klagenfurt and the Brannig Pass. This mountain stretch is about 200 miles broad by 200 deep, is made up of steep ranges, with torrents and deep ravines. One of the most curious and valuable of Swiss peculiarities, the *Waldschnee*, gives the account of the defensive positions of this supreme mountain. In recent months the whole neighbourhood has been a scene of a new labour. In the old municipalities of the neighbourhood, in the caverns of the mountainsides, and in the narrow ravines immense quantities of war material and well equipped repair shops have been installed. Munition works have been built. Aeroplane factories and huge fuel reservoirs have been constructed. In the mine workings plants for the manufacture of synthetic petrol were installed. There are underground ammunition sheds and launching platforms. Stores of grain and potatoes have been collected both for food purposes and for the manufacture of spirit. The fortress of Perchtsgaden is no fairy tale. The whole of this mountain area has been kept closed against the attacks of fugitives seeking safety from Allied bombing attacks. The basis of a new army is being laid to bring their families into the city of refuge, where Hitler includes himself. Thinking he may be able to keep the germ of the new army alive until some day the world again enables him once more to rise on his human. — G. Ward Price, in the *Daily Mail*.

of the War News

Opinion Epitomized

Good strength have all together will end the war in Europe. The Prime Minister.

German in Italian and we have made the name of Germany in the name of the world. Winston Churchill

I regard Mr. Eden as the greatest Foreign Secretary in British history. Mr. Curtin, Prime Minister of Australia

In February Bomber Command dropped 24,850 tons of bombs in the night and 11,000 tons in daylight.

Unity

The war document is a record of the historical, political and military realities of the situation. It represents the maximum that could be expected. Mr. J. Brown, M.P.

I have never heard anything good about Mr. Roosevelt that I did not believe, or anything less than that I did not disbelieve. Mr. Winant, American Ambassador in Great Britain

The proposed additional taxes in cash and kind, estimated to cost £117,000,000 a year, are equivalent to 1% on the income tax. Major General the Hon. Maurice Wingfield

Nine out of 10 persons in this country have no commitment to any branch of the organized church, and scarcely any acquaintance with the simplest acts about Christianity. Christian News Letter

The man who, as others who made the best contribution to British aircraft construction is Air Marshal Sir Wilfrid Freeman. Sir Stafford Cripps, Minister of Aircraft Production

The Allies should not establish Berlin as the capital of Germany. The centre of gravity should be moved from northern Germany to, I suggest, Frankfurt on Main. The Earl of Onslow

Total casualties in Canada's three armies rose from the start of the war until the end of January of this year number 87,605, including 20,055 dead or presumed dead. Department of National Defence of Canada

The King has granted to H.R.H. the Princess Elizabeth a commission with the honorary rank of second subaltern in the Auxiliary Territorial Service. Her Royal Highness is at present attending a course at a driving training centre in the south of England. Announcement from Buckingham Palace

Four and five year old Norwegian boys and girls were torn from their parents by the Germans and taken to the infamous horror camp at Grimsby in Norway, because they refused to play with children of the Quisling. Soviet Communist Propaganda

Conservatives stand for the maximum individual liberty and the minimum of State control consistent with the special circumstances of the war. Mr. A. Butler, M.P., Minister of Education and Chairman of the Conservative War Problems Committee

The United States and the rest of America's landing under fire in the Pacific. Japan's defeat of the island. American casualties were comparatively light. General MacArthur

The people have patiently endured the rule of officials as a wartime necessity, but they prefer a government of Socialists. This is a great increase in American control is just the opposite of what the people want. Colonel Jewellin, Minister of Food

No fewer than 1,000 enemy warships, supply ships, and small craft are congested to have their names changed to British ships during the war. More than 6% of the reported enemy casualties are due to mines laid by the R.A.F. in enemy waters, chiefly by aircraft. Air Chief Commander Admiralty statement

The pace at which we modern people live is killing many. Last year in Scotland the number of deaths from infections and diseases was the smallest on record. In contrast the number of deaths diagnosed as due to heart trouble was 15,801—nearly double the number recorded from the same cause in 1927. Mr. J. G. Mackenzie, Registrar General for Scotland

In being briefed for the assault on France we were warned that the British expected 60% casualties in the first 48 hours. In all four assaults men had had to take an appalling risk should they have opportunities to return home to their families on privilege leave. At the present rate it will take five or six months to send on leave the men from my unit—a meantime of which came over in July, and even later, are sending some of our boys. A chaplain's letter to The Times

The tendency to centralize executive control in Broadcasting House during pre-war years has inevitably increased during the war itself. Standardization and Civil Service schools are in danger of leaving a permanent imprint on our broadcasting organization. Mr. Edward Liveing, former B.B.C. director of the north and west regions

Carrier based aircraft of the United States (third and Fifth Fleets have destroyed at least 1,000 Japanese aircraft and damaged 1,000 more. The same period have sunk 187 enemy ships and probably sunk or damaged a further 400. No Japanese ships have been captured. U.S. statements

The City of London contains the world's best and most flexible financial machinery. Its greatest asset was the confidence built by generations of bankers, merchants, whose reputation for fair dealing spread all over the world. It is therefore a duty to declare that London will never again be the financial centre of the world. Mr. Grenville, Minister of International Trade

The week of February 20-26 last year in which the Royal Air Force and the United States Air Force struck at German fighter aircraft production, changed the history of the war. It may well be the most important future historical event as decisive as Gettysburg and of greater world importance. General H. H. Arnold, Commanding General of the U.S. Army Air Force

In the United States since the beginning of the defence programme in July 1940 annual expenditure by the Navy has multiplied tenfold. They totalled £14,925,000,000 in the past four fiscal years. The combined strength of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard reached 8,633,911 on June 30, 1944—an increase during the war of almost 1,490,000. Mr. Forrestal, U.S. Secretary for the Navy

Many people in the United States still think of a British Empire similar to that of the days when America fought for independence. They do not realize that Australia, for instance, is as free from interference from the Government of Great Britain as is America. The Dominions are proud of being members of a group of British nations for their independence and decency. Mr. M. Bruce, High Commissioner for Australia in London

PERSONAL

Sir Ronald Storr has been re-visitng the Sudan. Major General Sir Francis de Guingand was 45 years of age last week.

Mr. and Mrs. John G. Clark were born in Kenya last week to the wife of Mr. R. A. Clarke of Ol Karoti.

The Rev. C. E. Smart, Chaplain of Uganda, is on the point of having to return to his diocese.

Mr. Malcolm Wilson, Pungu Judge, has had a case as Justice of the Peace of Tanganyika Territory.

Captain F. E. Harris, Minister of Agriculture and Development in Southern Rhodesia, has been seriously ill.

Sir Hubert Huddleston, Governor General of the Sudan, and Lady Huddleston recently paid a short visit to Addis Ababa.

An inscribed silver cigarette case was presented to Sir Philip Mitchell when the Mayor of Nairobi gave a party to welcome Kenya's new Governor.

Mr. Justice Thomas, whom we recently reported to have been appointed a Judge of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia, is seriously ill.

Lord Both and other members of the Empire Telecommunications Mission were recently in Southern Rhodesia, and are now in South Africa.

Major W. R. Foran, formerly of Kenya and Southern Rhodesia, who has undergone an operation for acute appendicitis, is making a good recovery.

Sub-Lieut. H. Stuart Smith, a Rhodesian serving with the South African Navy, and Miss Olyven Colyer Williams were married in Uganda last week.

Major Ian B. Atrr and Miss Patricia Yvonne Bridgway, W.A.A.F., youngest daughter of Brigadier D. S. Ridgway of Kenya, were married last week in Bonemouth.

Sir Douglas Malcolm, President of the British South Africa Company, has been advised to undergo a slight operation, and has cancelled all appointments for a month.

Mr. P. C. M. Bulgate, of the Sudan Public Works Department, and Miss Cecily Craig, of the Sudan Medical Service, were to have been married in Juba last Saturday.

Mr. Walter Mills has sold Fairmount Hotel, Livingston (of which he was one of the oldest European residents), and left Northern Rhodesia for the Union of South Africa.

Major J. J. Orde Broome, Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressed the third annual conference of Chairmen of Production Committees recently in Nairobi.

Mr. A. W. Chalmer, Registrar of the Khartoum Veterinary School, and Miss Margaret Hadden Finlay, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Finlay of Edinburgh, were recently married in the Sudan.

Dr. Audrey Richards, who has just returned from a six-weeks' visit to East Africa, is to broadcast at 1.15 p.m. Monday in the B.B.C. Home Service from the Army Education Centre near Nairobi.

Colonel Charles Ponsoby, M.P., Chairman of the Joint East African Board, arrived back in London on Friday evening last from his visit to Russia as a member of the Parliamentary Delegation.

Miss Tweedie, daughter of Lord Fraser Scott, last week addressed a meeting in Edinburgh of the Scotland Branch of the East Africa Women's League. Her subject was Kenya during the war. Lady Stratheden presided.

Mr. Raymond Cook, accompanied by one British and two Indian officers, recently climbed Nelson Peak, Mount Kenya.

Sir Donald Mackenzie Kennedy, Governor of Mauritius, and previously Governor of New Zealand, is expected to arrive in London shortly for discussions with the Secretary of State.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Jeff, formerly of Northern Rhodesia, have left Bedford, where they have been living for the past six years. Their permanent address henceforth will be Oak Tree House, Hatfield, Sussex.

Sir Vernon Thomson, Chairman of the Kenya Castle Land and Chief Shipping Adviser to the Ministry of War Transport, arrived in Cape Town on Monday to discuss future shipping services between South Africa and Great Britain with the Government of the Union.

Mr. D. G. Brown, a farmer in the Highlands of Kenya, is working in progress with the aid of two Africans, an African who was wanted for murder. One of her farm workers recognized the man, and Miss Trench collected him and took him in her car to Mombasa station.

Mr. J. M. Caldwell, Vice-President of the National Farmers' Union of Southern Rhodesia, and President of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, is in England, primarily for the purpose of discussing tobacco marketing problems.

Mr. William John Guckett, of the staff of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, son of Sir Arthur and Lady Quekett, and Miss Valerie Fay Harris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Harris, of the Public Works Department, Khartoum, recently announced their engagement.

Dr. Donald L. Gunn, of Birmingham University, Mr. Douglas Yeo, Flight Lieut. Telford and W. G. Seymour, Flying Officer F. C. Perry, and Aircraftman S. N. Wright are about to leave this country for Kenya to test the latest scientific devices in the campaign against locusts.

Mr. S. M. Lanigan O'Keefe, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, and Colonel J. P. Brady, M.P. for Bulawayo, were the guests at last week's luncheon of the London Association of British Empire Newspapers Overseas.

Mr. Ralph Overman, who was in business in Mombasa for many years, is leaving London almost immediately to take up a commercial post in Trinidad. For the past year of the war he was on the staff of the Department of Overseas Trade, and has since then been in the Ministry of Fuel and Power.

Air Vice Marshal G. W. Meredith was the guest of the High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia at a luncheon at the Scotch Hotel on Thursday last. Other guests included Sir Arcene Sinclair, Secretary of State for Air, Air Marshal Sir Berthe Sutton, Air Marshal Sir Peter Drummond, Sir Arthur Street, Air Marshal Sir John Bradley, Sir John Abraham, Air Vice Marshal G. C. Perie, Air Vice Marshal A. L. Fiddament, Air Vice Marshal A. L. Taxton, Brigadier J. Daniel, Lieut. Colonel Lewis, Colonel J. B. Brady, M.P., Wing Commander J. Davison, and Flight Lieut. H. B. Williams.

Among recent callers at H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London have been Lieut. Colonel the Hon. R. A. Ward, The King's African Rifles; Lieut. Commander W. R. Fenlon, R.N., formerly of the Prisons Department in Kenya, and now in active service; Lieut. Commander E. M. Cass, R.N.V.R.; Major R. C. Samuels, Lieut. W. H. May, of East Rukwa, Tanganyika Territory, now on leave from the Middle East; Lieut. W. R. Kibble, on leave from Kenya's Flight School; Lieut. Brown, of the Kenya Army; Sub-Lieut. N. J. Coleman, of Nairobi; Sergt. J. Whittebury of Nairobi, and Constables G. S. Trafford, Irish Guards, &

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Obituary

Mrs. Mabel Leakey

MR. J. DE V. DELMIGE WRITES

Uganda residents of the 1900's will have read with deep sorrow in your last issue of the passing of that ever piquante personality, Mabel Leakey ('The Mem'). There can be few of them, whatever their standing, who will not have received some kindness in Fred Leakey's ever open-hearted Kampala, where in that capital city his grand cups were set out and drinks were served for in her husband and beloved Fort Portal retreat, where she could wear out unchallenged the less formidable items of her trousseau, Government officials, missionaries, wealthy big game hunters, and down-trodden prospectors from the Lake Albert flats, all the same warm and indistinguishable welcome.

There was nothing in the least sentimental in 'The Mem's' attitude to life; she ruled her kingdom in our hearts as completely as in miniature, and if you chanced to offend against his code of life, she and promptly too, was your portion. She could even assuage the social squabbles of official society and not antagonise the genuine offenders, for no one ever dreamed of bearing malice.

But perhaps the most signal tribute to her was paid when the Leakeys were giving a farewell dinner before their last departure for Home. A guinea fowl had been decreed, and Kampala's champion hard-shell bachelors undertook to procure it; and procure he did; albeit this involved the spending of a whole night beneath the scanty shelter of a table somewhere in the adjacent mosquito-infested bush, so as to be certain of getting his victim at crack of dawn.

It was to our loss that the Leakeys settled down in distant Devon with but rare absences, and those mostly to remote Norway and even Iceland. 'The Mem' was never a good correspondent, but to the end she kept her magic touch. Only a year or two back my son, posted as a raw recruit on winter duty in the West Country, found in the same kindness, and returned just the same affection to Uncle Fred and Aunt Mabel, as his father had done before him 30 years and more ago. We shall not look upon her like again.

Mr. Harcourt Johnstone

The Rt. Hon. Harcourt Johnstone, M.P., Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade, who died in London last week from a cerebral stroke, was interested in Colonial affairs long before Mr. Churchill made him responsible for the Department, which is primarily concerned with restoring British trade with the Colonial Empire. It can now be stated that when the Colonial League was formed on an all-party basis to awaken this country to the dangers of German machinations in their campaign for the return of Colonial territories, Mr. Harcourt Johnstone was one of the Liberal leaders who strongly supported the proposal to found such an organization, on the Council of which his party was represented by Mr. James de Rothschild, M.P., one of his closest friends.

Mr. Guy Alderman Franklin died in Broken Hill a few days ago at the age of 45.

Captain F. G. G. Howes, R.N. (retd.), died suddenly last week in Kisumu, Kenya.

The death of Zanzibar last month is announced of Lieut. William Alfred McElroy, R.N.V.R., of the Fleet Air Arm.

Chief Makgase, who has died in the Belingwe district of Southern Rhodesia, was believed to have been more than 110 years old.

Mr. George Albert Gaget, who died in Kenya some time ago in his 80th year, had been for nearly 10 years honorary secretary of the East African Section of the British Empire Guild Association.

Mr. Vincent Ferris, whose death in Southern Rhodesia is reported, was Chairman of T.C.H. in Salisbury, secretary of St. Joseph's House for Boys, founder of Rhodesian Forces Helpers' Society, and honorary secretary of the Native Welfare Society in Umtali.

Mr. W. J. Black, whose death in Southern Rhodesia is reported, was reported as the first member of the Rhodesian Black. Both were regarded as among the best farmers in the Colony. Mr. W. J. Black was one of the leading stockbreeders and sheep and goat judges of sheep in the country, in which he had lived since 1907.

War Orphans for S. Rhodesia

The Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, has announced that the Government has offered to host on stations as temporary homes for a number of war orphans in British orphanages and that it hopes to evolve a scheme for accepting Scandinavian war orphans. Declaring that Scandinavians had most readily with the British he added: "We want no foreign islands in our midst."

Referring to soldiers who were discharged with ignominy from the forces for refusing to serve outside the Colony, and against whom civil disability orders were subsequently granted by the court, the Prime Minister said a commission was now investigating the position in the schools. "If a racialistic element was found in the schools that had a connexion with discoloured soldiers, it would justify the Government's going to any length to stamp out that section of the population, if only to prevent people from drifting into the racialistic hate existing in the Union of South Africa. The Rhodesian Afrikaner resented the action of the loyal section as a reflection on the community. The names in the Colony's armed forces and casualty lists spoke of the loyalty of Rhodesian Afrikaners."—Telegram from Southern Rhodesia to 'The Times'.

IN WAR

MASTERY OF THE AIR

**British
Aircraft**

IN PEACE

SERVICE TO THE EMPIRE

E. A. Service Appointments

Recent promotions and transfers in the Colonial Service have included the following:

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES.—Mr. T. P. Cairns, Robinson, Secretary for Native Affairs, Northern Rhodesia, to be Chief Secretary.

COLONIAL LEGAL SERVICES.—Mr. D. R. McDonald, Esquire, General, Tanganyika, to be Custodian of Property and Mr. J. B. Brennan, Resident Magistrate, Northern Rhodesia, to be District Judge.

COLONIAL MEDICAL SERVICES.—Miss S. M. Adams, Director of Medical Services, Tanganyika, to be Director of Medical Services, Kenya; Mr. H. G. Wallis, Medical Officer, Tanganyika, to be Senior Medical Officer; and Mr. G. Louw, Medical Officer, Uganda, to be Senior Medical Officer.

COLONIAL NURSING SERVICES.—The Misses A. M. Dawson, J. G. Hammond and B. S. Smith, Nursing Sisters, Northern Rhodesia, to be Senior Nursing Sisters.

COLONIAL POLICE SERVICES.—Mr. R. Russell-Jones, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sierra Leone, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nyasaland.

COLONIAL POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS SERVICES.—Mr. S. J. Collins, Deputy Chief Assistant Posts and Telegraphs Department, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, to be Assistant Regional Director; and Mr. J. C. Grierson, Assistant Regional Director, Posts and Telegraphs Department, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, to be Regional Director.

CRIME BRANCHES.—Mr. D. H. Hughes, Clerk, Treasury, Kenya, to be Accountant and Stores Superintendent, Cyprus; and Mr. R. H. Payne, Assistant Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia, to be Government Printer.

Recent first appointments have included

COLONIAL NURSING SERVICES.—The Misses E. B. Armstrong, B. E. Loader, O. Richardson, M. Samson and D. H. Bonham-Smith, to be Nursing Sisters, Uganda; the Misses K. Barraclough, J. M. Stringer and O. M. Wapshott, to be Nursing Sisters, Kenya; the Misses A. E. Johnson and E. P. Richards, to be Nursing Sisters, Tanganyika; and the Misses N. T. Barker and J. P. Evans to be Nursing Sisters, Northern Rhodesia.

OTHER BRANCHES.—Miss D. J. Adams, to be Assistant Education Officer, Tanganyika; Miss K. M. Brady, to be Mistress, European Education Department, Northern Rhodesia; and Mr. F. E. Luscombe, to be Agricultural Officer, Tanganyika.

Arrivals from East Africa

Recent arrivals in this country from East Africa have included the following:

KENYA.—Mr. T. G. Askwith, district officer; Mr. A. Clough, clerk, Veterinary Dept.; Mr. A. Cox, assistant tax officer, Income Tax Dept.; Mr. G. J. Robbins, Deputy Commissioner for Local Government, Lands and Settlement; Mr. E. Ryles, junior postmaster; Mr. J. D. Wood, clerk, Income Tax Dept.; Mr. J. T. McKenna, assistant engineer, Posts and Telegraphs; and Mr. F. W. Walker, assistant conservator of forests.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.—Mr. E. J. W. Carlton, district officer; Mr. J. F. Furber and Mr. J. L. Page, foremen, Railways; Mr. E. W. Miller, administrative officer; Mr. E. W. Davies, agricultural assistant; Mr. H. B. Marshall, assistant mechanical engineer, Railways; Mr. K. G. Bennett, resident magistrate; Mr. G. M. Sampson, assistant engineer, P.W.D.; Mr. W. L. Davies, inspector of works; Miss B. I. Eager, senior nursing sister; Miss L. M. Knapp, sister tutor; Mr. J. Aitken, medical officer; Mr. O. A. Flynn, provincial commissioner; Mr. G. D. H. Carnegie, Crown counsel; and Mr. D. Kingston, chief clerk, education officer.

UGANDA.—Mr. E. L. J. Fawcett, waterworks superintendent; Mr. A. J. Simmonds, director of primary services; Mr. B. E. Kivwan, laboratory assistant, Geological Dept.; Mr. E. J. Legg, attorney-general; Dr. J. Carmichael, senior medical officer; Mr. M. G. De Courcy, principal school officer; Captain E. H. Bustard, temporary superintendent of police; and Mr. J. M. Jamison, lately assistant manager of plantations.

Man on a Kenya Tour

A motor vehicle crossing the bridge on the Kenya coast plunged over the edge into the sea, its occupant going with it. The African driver of the car immediately dived in, broke the surface of the water with a stone, dragged out the unconscious occupant, and brought him to the surface. He has been recommended for a Royal Humane Society award. —Kenya News-Letter.

E.A.W.I.

Mrs. Arthur Fawcett was last week elected President of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League. Lady Rhodes was re-elected both as secretary and Mrs. Jackson, honorary treasurer in the place of Mrs. Fawcett. Mrs. Jackson also expects to resign to go to a new job.

Executive Officer of E.A.W.I. Union

We have been notified by telegram from Nairobi that Mr. Henry Izard has been appointed Executive Officer of the E.A.W.I. Union in Kenya. Mr. Izard who joined the Administrative Service in Kenya in 1916, was a Provincial Commissioner when, in 1932, he was appointed before leaving the Colony, the late Governor, Sir Philip Moore, appointed him to the new post of Public Relations Officer.

Recently Information Office

In its current issue *World's Press News* gives prominence to passages from our recent leading article regarding the Uganda Information Office for its handling of the recent disturbances. It will be recalled that we stressed the facts that the strikes started on January 11 and reached their zenith by January 18, but that it was not until the evening of January 19 that the first statement was issued by the local Government.

Disunion in East Africa

The longer I live in this country the more I realize that trying to run joint services under three different bosses is simply idiotic. This year, if it has proved anything has certainly proved that the three East African Governors, and worse still their principal officials, are about as jealous of each other and of their alleged importance as the most temperamental *prima donnas*. If it is efficiency we want, that sort of thing does not help matters. —Mr. F. J. Coudrey, M.L.C., writing in the *Kenya Weekly News*.

Memorials to Gordon

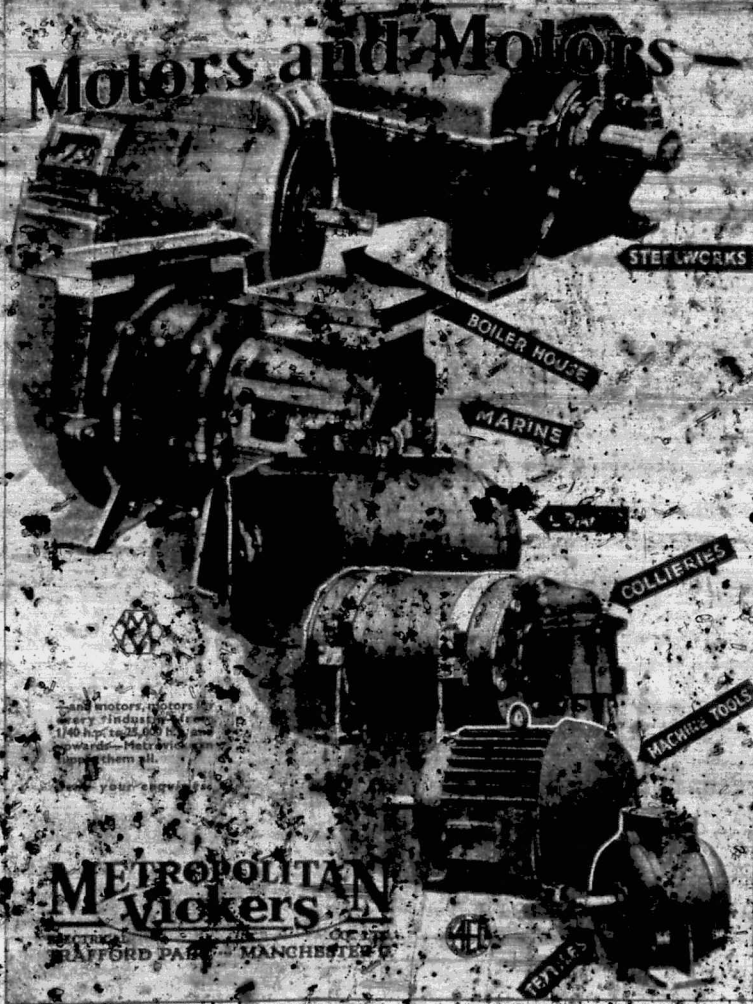
Lieut. Colonel Graham Seton, Hutchinson, who recently asked through the Press for particulars of memorials to General Gordon, has been informed that they include a bust in Westminster Abbey; the Onslow Ford statue in Khartoum with a plaque in the Royal Engineers' headquarters, Chatham; the Gordon Memorial Chapel and mural inscription in Khartoum Cathedral; the Gordon Memorial Mission, Southern Sudan; the Gordon Hall, Tientsin, China; a bust in a public garden and a plaque on the Gordon Mission School wall, Gravesend; a window in St. Alice Church, Greenwich; a plaque on a house facing Woolwich Common; a tablet in St. Thomas's Church, Exeter, and a lamp in Gordon Street; a window in Manchester Cathedral; a plaque on the family tomb, and a memorial in a park at Southampton; the Gordon Hospital for Mental Diseases, London; and small homes in Croydon and Congleton.

Khartoum: World's Air Hub

Mr. J. H. Gwyn has written in the *News Chronicle*:

Think of a great wheel, the spokes of which radiate air traffic from a central hub. To serve all interests, where would you like the central rotating station to be? Somewhere not too crowded already with existing bundles of population and communications; somewhere not too overburdened with the physical strain and congestion of its own unavoidable domestic traffic; somewhere where air traffic, rail traffic and road traffic are not jostling each other for space already. Perhaps for such purposes key points on convenient edges of the world's desert regions, suitably placed for centrality, will come into their own. If you place the hub, naturally, in Khartoum, the spokes radiate to America, Europe, Africa, and on to Australia and Asia. The spot is taking no chance of being unready for its destiny. In the empty spaces beyond Khartoum the Sudan Government plans to put its great air-station of the future, with a big aerodrome for land-planes and a river landing-place for flying boats.

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Commercial Problems of Kenya

Reviewed by Mr. A. J. Don Small

MR. A. J. DON SMALL, who has been re-elected President of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, told the annual general meeting that the membership now 100, had doubled in six years, that the management committee met 17 times in the 12 months, and that there were 71 sub-committees.

Mr. Small continued, "In the past...

Considerable publicity has been given to our negotiations with the Controller of Prices in the matter of the compulsory production of balance sheets and profit and loss accounts. This controversy has been the more regrettable in that we are all agreed that the Controller has done magnificent service, not only to the consumer, but also to commerce in preserving general price levels which will permit of post-war revaluations without the inevitable and many less well organized fluctuations of the free market. It is a pity that the unavoidable discrimination exercised by the Controller in pressing his claims against those traders who are compelled by statute to keep certain accounts is compared with the vast majority who are not so discriminated.

Restriction on Imports

Of paramount importance to most members is the present restriction on imports. Impatience is aroused by the receipt from overseas manufacturers and merchants of offers, more frequent recently, of many lines of consumer goods which cannot be approved by the controlling authority. I believe that our Government would be only too glad to see a free flow of consumer goods to this Colony, and that wherever possible it is ready to take advantage of any justifiable opportunity. What must not be forgotten is that the bulk of goods, in a commodity subject to a quota, are imported from one of our Kenya bulk quota countries. The goods are not an subject to the same restrictions as those regulated by our total shipping system. The Government of these nations has not eased its position. I believe that the fair share of imported goods which East Africa has enjoyed

throughout the war period is due to a combination of modest demands by importers and the intelligent regulation of these demands by the Government Control and its associated commercial advisers.

We have given serious consideration to the question of post-war rationing, which, although of exclusively so, is primarily an African problem. In certain quarters our interest has been interpreted as a desire to restrict these movements upon the Colony. It is not so. Only this week we have had evidence of the problems raised in South Africa by the mal-development of unregistered and unregulated unions. Our desire is for a closer study both by the Government and by ourselves, so that the inevitable Government organized rationing may be guided and controlled so that the responsibility enjoyed by trade unions in more mature communities

Commerce Gravely Concerned

In 1944 the Chamber conducted an inquiry into the effect of increased commodity prices on the living standards of African and Asian employees, and appealed for a common approach by Government, municipalities, and all other employers of labour to the problem of relief. It was not for more than a year thereafter that our Government found it self able to proceed, during which time a number of houses had taken individual action. The formation of a number of committees, which finally enabled our Government to make award to civil servants of all ranks of a bonus which could reasonably be followed by organized employees. In these committees our Chamber had representation.

The most recent development, however, has caused grave concern to commerce. I refer to the operations of a Government committee whose recommendations are embodied in a Secretariat publication dated August 10, 1944. On this committee commercial interests were not represented, and employers of labour were not called to give their views. Possibly for this reason she published results of this committee's deliberations which establish an arbitrary standard which Government and the commercial community can easily meet during a war-time boom but which may have serious repercussions when the inevitable reductions have to be made in living standards in falling markets.

There is no criticism of the help given on the new scales to the lower-paid ranks of all races. The European civil servant has been given little more than enough to maintain a lowered standard of essential living; the same applies with even greater force to the lower-paid ranks among Asian and African civil servants. It is when we consider the higher ranks of the Asian and African civil services that gross wage rates, inclusive of the new allowances, appear to have been inflated beyond a danger point.

It behoves the commercial community to give very grave consideration to the steps they follow the lead given in this respect by the Government, and to concentrate rather on bettering the lower-paid classes. It is in the interest of no one, any more than the general beneficiary, to have wage rates inflated to a degree which may be derived from many sources of post-war employment, and who have been led to expect and demand a high standard of living, and who are now developing a higher living standard in spite of war conditions.

Collaboration Conspicuous by its Absence

It is unfortunate that in this vital matter collaboration not only between the East African Governments, but also between employers of all types in Kenya, has been conspicuous by its absence, and we trust that when the time comes to consider consolidation of the permanent wage structure in the Colony, an investigation on the widest possible basis will precede action.

The true strength, or rather weakness, of industrial and commercial manpower in Kenya has never been fully considered by the Government, and in particular, the military power authorities since the mobilization of our resources in the early years of the war. It is in no spirit of complaint, as we have so appreciated the almost insoluble problem of allocating one man where 10 are required. I firmly believe, however, that the individual output, whether in commerce, industry or agriculture, of every executive in East Africa has transcended, admittedly under the most pleasant condition of life that of his opposite number in most countries of the Empire. The expansion of Kenya's agricultural and industrial output has been prodigious, and the strain is now becoming evident in almost every industrial and business house in the Colony. A fresh review of the Colony's manpower, as between the requirements of our local forces, the civil authority and industry, is long overdue.

A small-paid warm tribute to Mr. F. P. Holden, Vice-President, for his great help, said that it was due mainly to his persuasive gifts that the membership had risen so satisfactorily, and regretted his decision not to stand for election to the presidency or to continue as Vice-President to which office Mr. F. P. Holden was elected.

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Questions in Parliament

Settlement in Kenya

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS Mr. John Dugdale asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the pronouncement by the Economic and Development Secretary of the Government of Kenya that the Government will accept as many settlers on the land as the land could hold temporarily, is in line with the present Government policy in the settlement of Kenya.

Colonel Stanley: Yes, sir, as far as the highlands are concerned.

Mr. Dugdale: Will the right hon. and gallant gentleman assure me that the House will have an opportunity of discussing and approving settlement schemes before they are actually embarked upon?

Colonel Stanley: Of course, this does not in any way alter the policy which has been continued by successive Governments on reserves of white settlers. It is merely a proposal for the better utilization of land in Kenya. Certainly the House on any Colonial debate would have an opportunity of discussing that.

Mr. Dugdale: Are we to understand that expenditure will be incurred on the settlement of these persons without the matter being discussed by the House?

Colonel Stanley: I hope that the next time there is a Colonial debate the hon. gentleman will raise this question.

Mr. Mainwaring: Can we also ask if for granted that the Government will incur a large sum of money for the development of the economic reserves of the natives?

Colonel Stanley: They are not of the same type. A number of such schemes has already been approved and is in progress. It is not a question of expenditure there is European settlement. But it is greatly benefited by such settlement.

Kenya's "Fear" of Future Opinion

Mr. Turton asked what steps were being taken by the Kenya Government to meet the serious situation caused by the increase in crimes of violence and murder in the Colony.

Colonel Stanley: This question is engaging the serious attention of the Kenya Government, and was debated in the Legislative Council in January. The Commissioner of Police has established a flying squad, and the numbers of Arab and African police are being increased.

Mr. Turton: Does not my right hon. and gallant friend observe that at the Kenya Legislative Council it was suggested that sentences were not effective owing to fear of the views of the people of this country, and will he assure the Government that the House will support all steps that are necessary to stamp out this wave of crime in Kenya?

Colonel Stanley: I am sure that if anybody is acting in that way it would be under complete misapprehension as to the views of this House, which is quite prepared for measures to be taken to stamp out these illegalities.

Colonel Lyons asked the Secretary of State whether he would arrange through the Colonial Research Committee for the early production and circulation throughout the Colonies of simple technical and scientific films suitable for all ages and both sexes.

Colonel Stanley: I am considering my hon. and gallant friend's suggestion, but I would add that the production of the type of films mentioned, to which I attach importance, is severely limited by war-time conditions.

Colonel Lyons asked the Secretary of State whether his attention had been called to the general conditions of the Seychelles Islanders, and whether the Government plan for their social and economic betterment had been prepared.

Colonel Stanley: I am aware that there is need for improvement in the Seychelles in regard to social conditions generally. I have approved in principle proposals from the Government for re-organization of the Colony's health services and improvements to the hospital. A Director of Education was recently appointed to the Colony, and a comprehensive programme of educational reform has been prepared. As regards the last part of the question, plans for the social and economic development of the Colony are under consideration.

Colonel Lyons: Arising out of the first part of that reply, will this Government consider the possibility of a similar scheme for the Seychelles?

Colonel Stanley: Certainly, we have a scheme.

Mr. Riley: May I ask whether some of these schemes have not been under consideration for two years, and whether any progress has been made in the last year?

Colonel Stanley: If the hon. gentleman has any particular scheme in mind, perhaps he will put a question down for schemes to which I have referred are new.

Emperor and Great Britain

Under the title "No Orphans," the *New York Guardian* last week published the following leading article:

The Ethiopian Embassy has issued a rather curious statement on the visits recently paid by the Emperor of Ethiopia to President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill in Egypt. So far as the visit to the President was concerned, everything was perfect. This was made of the invitation of the President, who assigned to his Imperial Majesty an aide-de-camp and staff and special aeroplane for the occasion. After reading all this it is not surprising to learn that the Emperor was deeply impressed with the friendly and understanding attitude of the President and his Secretaries of State. The Emperor and Mr. Churchill. The British public will be relieved to hear that the Emperor found time to fit in a visit to him also. As the statement puts it succinctly: "When at the guest of the Emperor the British Embassy pressed to accept the invitation of the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, to meet the Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, and to avail himself of this opportunity of discussing the mutual relations of the two countries, he afterwards returned to the Ababa in the aeroplane placed at his disposal by the American Government." One is left wondering whether it was British hospitality or British imperialism which failed to please. The Emperor might have remembered, as Mr. Churchill said yesterday, that he was the first to have restored his ancient throne by the heavy exertions of our British and Indian armies in the far off days of 1940-41—but of course, that was no special aeroplane. Perhaps that made the difference.

Peers Interested in East Africa

In the course of editorial references to the House of Lords, the *Leader* has mentioned three peers with close East African connections. It wrote:

Lord Rennell has that indefinable something called personality. He speaks easily and fluently without notes, but he does not speak unless he has something to say; he has a pleasant voice, and great style. Lord Cranborne, a singularly attractive character, the firm purpose of whose speeches makes them impressive, has none of the gifts of oratory. Of the independents, Lord Hankey produces first-class material in the dullest manner imaginable.

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Uganda Company's Good Year

THE UGANDA COMPANY, LTD., reports that for the year ended August 31 last there was a profit, subject to taxation of £28,197, compared with £28,566 in the previous year, after paying a net profit of £24,197 after making provision for estimated liability taxation. The company also receives further £33,000 plus £12,000 transferred from the tax reserve. A 20% dividend paid in May required £11,200, and the amount carried forward is £24,567 against £24,000 brought in.

The issued capital is £12,000 in 100 shares of 10s. The 1946 results appear in the balance sheet at 1947, £24,567, less: field land, buildings, 426,761; machinery, 426,761; plant, 426,761; and motor vehicles, £19,306. Cash amounts to £67,866; stocks and work in progress, £16,320; debtors to £41,866; and there is an advance of £1,822 to Uganda Tea Sales, Ltd., an associated company.

The directors are Sir Theobald Chambers (Chairman), Major General John H. K. K. K., Mr. A. J. M. Cameron, Wing-Commander D. A. J. Luxton, and Mr. W. W. Higgin. The statement of accounts, Theobald Chambers circulated to the shareholders, and accounts will appear in our next issue.

E. African Sisal Plantations

E. AFRICAN SISAL PLANTATIONS, LTD., report that for the year ended June 30, 1947, there was a net profit, after providing 25.01% for amortization and depreciation, of £8,058, compared with £8,712 in the previous year, at the end of which a deficit balance of £2,000 was brought forward. The directors recommend payment of a dividend of 10% which will absorb £2,374 and leave £2,864 to be carried forward.

The output of sisal and tow from the company's estates included 1,681 tons, against 1,681 tons, and the percentage of grades 1 and 1A rose from 64 to 61.32. On the Kilosa estate, which produced 1,162 tons of fibre, 600 acres of old plant were cut and replanted, and a further 100 acres of new plant of being cut and replanted. On the Ngerengere estate, 200 acres were cut out and replanted, and a further 300 acres of new plantings. The average yields per acre were 4 1/2 and 4 1/2 tons respectively.

The issued capital is £25,000 in shares of 10s. each. Properties, plant, and machinery appear in the balance sheet at £63,986; investments in British Government securities, £13,000; cash, £10,303; debtors, £5,221 (against creditors £4,687); and stores, £2,365.

The directors are Mr. S. C. G. G., Mr. C. R. S. S., and Mr. W. A. Long (who is also secretary to the company). The 16th ordinary general meeting will be held in London tomorrow.

New Industries for S. Rhodesia

The Industrial Development Advisory Committee of Southern Rhodesia has offered prizes of £50, £25, and £10, and five consolation prizes of £5 each, for essays on "A New Industry for Southern Rhodesia". The essays, which must be not less than 1,000 words each, will be judged on the value of the ideas submitted, not on literary merit, and should deal with industries not now in existence in the Colony. Special consideration will be given to essays describing processes which would use a large proportion of local raw materials.

Increased Tobacco Plantings

In Southern Rhodesia 31,865,067 lbs. wet weight of cured tobacco were obtained during the 1943-44 season from 60,543 acres planted on 1,455 acres under contract to the tobacco industry. The wet weight of tobacco is officially estimated that this season 71,000 acres will be planted with cured and 1,160 acres with fire-cured tobacco.

Developing Equatoria

The Sudan Board of Economics and Trade has set up a committee with Mr. Mason, Director of Agriculture, as chairman, to draw up plans for the completion of proposals for development in the Equatoria Province made a year ago by Dr. Totthill, then Director of the Department of Agriculture and Forests. An advisory panel of experts, consisting of Mr. G. Andrew, Government geologist, Dr. F. Andrews, senior economic botanist, Mr. H. Ferguson, of the department of Agriculture and Forests, and Mr. T. H. Franklin, superintendent engineer in the same Department.

K. I. B. Apprenticeship Scheme

Under their mechanical engineering apprenticeship scheme the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours provide for 21 European youths annually to embark upon a five-year apprenticeship; the first year's salary covers hostel charges and pocket money, and in the fifth year the apprentices earn £12 10s. a month (at present with a war bonus), less a hostel charge of £5 10s. On completion of apprenticeship they begin as artisans at £20 monthly, plus free housing. There is a small scheme for African apprentices, and the number of apprenticeship number about 100 at the time, also on a five-year course.

Trade with Belgian Africa

The Belgian Congo and Rwanda-Urundi are included in the group of territories known as the "Belgian monetary area," accounts of residents in which are to be known as "Belgian accounts." Contracts can no longer be made which involve the transfer of sterling currency between these Belgian accounts and accounts of registered special Central American or other areas not in the sterling area, or for trading between the Belgian monetary area and other non-sterling countries which are financed by merchants in the sterling area. Except with regard to consignment, firm contracts made before the announcement of this change will be authorized provided that where there is involved a payment from the Belgian monetary area the transaction concerned, whether with regard to imports or otherwise, was approved by the Belgian authorities before October 15 last.

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News Items Brief

A census of Native labour was held in Tanganyika on February 15.

A National Christian Council is being formed in Southern Rhodesia.

The Greek Consulate General in Addis Ababa has been raised to the status of a Legation.

The first cargo of Northern Rhodesia coffee is to be shipped to the United Kingdom.

The opening of the new session of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament has been postponed to the 15th.

The first cargo of coffee has been dispatched from the Belgian Congo for Antwerp since the liberation of the country.

The banana exports of Uganda at the end of 1945 according to present estimates, amount to about 100,000 tons.

The banana exports of the Uluha District of Tanganyika Territory have been transferred from Tanga to Mtwara.

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Production of sisal and bawls in the Tanganyika States of East Africa, Sisal Plantations Ltd., totalled 135 tons in December and 140 in January, making 2,257 tons for the first seven months of the current financial year.

The East African Governments have announced that applications for the import of capital equipment will, to a minimum value of £10,000, be passed through the Colonial Office to the Board of Trade in order to facilitate shipment.

The Beira Railway Company Ltd. has announced a net profit for the year to September 30, 1945 of £42,000, against £10,000 in the previous year. A dividend of 2s. per share (against 1s.) has been declared, less tax at 5s. 6d. in the £.

The Controller of Livestock in the district for appointed by the Government of Northern Rhodesia with the approval of the Supply Board, as whole distributor of the emergency supply of certain pieces of imported by the Government.

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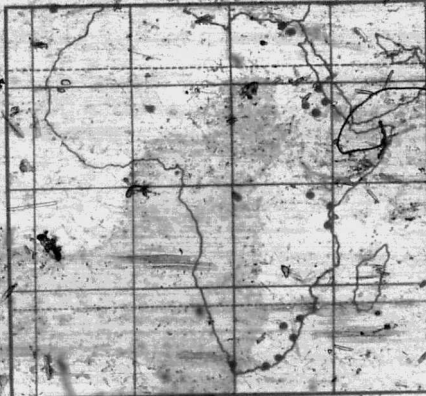
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Pioneers of Trade

It is natural that there should be widespread agreement among the people of this country on the importance of overseas trade. Opinions may differ as to how the best be maintained, but few doubt that it will be at least as important to this country in the future as it has been in the past. It was through the enterprise of an adventurous seafaring people that the foundations of our overseas commerce were laid. Out of these beginnings, so precariously won by the initiative of these early traders, our overseas Empire has developed.

This Bank, with more than 500 branches mainly in Empire territories overseas, is particularly interested in the financing of the export and import trades. For over 100 years the experience acquired by intimate contact with local conditions has been at the disposal of merchants, manufacturers and traders.

Enquiries may be addressed to

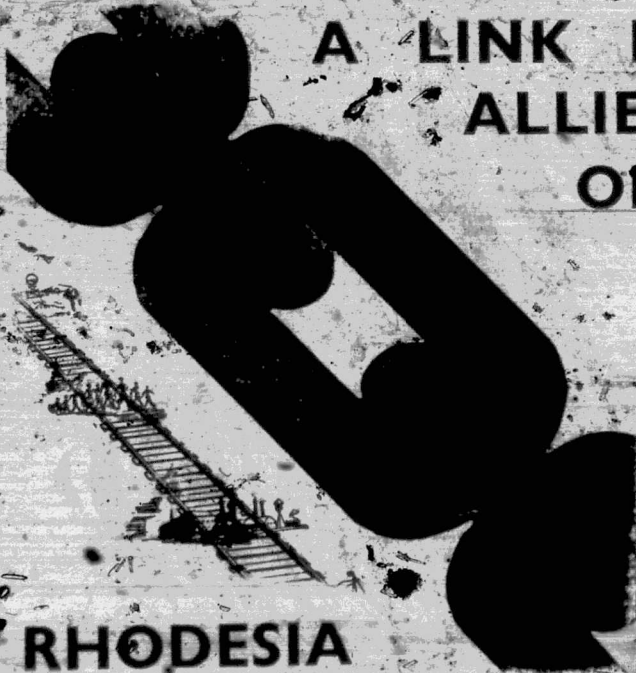


TRADE INFORMATION.

BARCLAYS BANK
(DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

22, BOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

A LINK IN THE ALLIED CHAIN OF WAR SUPPLIES



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

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

RHODESIA RAILWAYS Ltd., Englemere Hill, Ascot, Berkshire, England