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Thursday, March 29, 1945
Volume 21 (New Series) No. 107

6d. weekly, £ 30. yearly post free
Registered in the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Founder and Editor: F. S. JOELSON

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SINCE MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT THE DEPENDENT EMPIRE still have a nochievous effect both in Great Britain and upon Anglo-American relations, it is highly important that the real facts of our Colonial position and responsibilities should be explained authoritatively and repeatedly. The present Secretary of State for the Colonies has given many proofs that he realizes this need and means to do his best to supply it, and in the address to the American Outpost in London which we report on other pages, Colonel Oliver Stanley paid his audience the compliment of speaking with that frankness which Americans practise among themselves and admire in their friends. It is to be hoped that this statement to an influential body will have received wide publicity in the United States, especially the forthright affirmation that Great Britain cannot share with others her responsibility for the administration of Colonial territories, since any such sharing would be wholly against the wishes of the Colonial peoples, whose destiny is self-government. Nor, as the Secretary of State declared, would any "splinterization" of the British Colonial Empire be to the advantage of the world as a whole. How he asked, could it be beneficial to create another forty independent States, all small? Was it not obvious that world

Colonial Responsibilities Cannot be Shared.

economy would be prejudiced by the addition of another two score national divisions? With telling topicality, the Minister added that the machinery for world security, which the San Francisco Conference must seek to forge would certainly not be strengthened by the substitution of forty States for a cohesive Empire able to act as a strategic whole. These points were well made, and will be appreciated by all readers of this newspaper, many of whom, however, may share the feelings about other passages in the speech.

There are few men in public life in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, for instance, who have not held the conviction for years that some form of union or federation of those three contiguous territories is necessary, practicable, urgent and inevitable, and there are still fewer public men in the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland who have not precisely the same conviction in regard to those three countries. Yet on this highly important subject the Secretary of State said merely: "In some regions, despite the many practical obstacles, some of the separate Colonies may in the future come together and so form areas sufficient in size and resources to enable us to contemplate ultimately for them the attainment of Dominion status, with all that status implies. Even in these areas that possibility lies a long

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Strange Statement About Amalgamations.

way ahead." If those words mean anything, they imply that the Colonial Office thinks little of its challenging opportunities and a great deal of the difficulties, and that its definite policy is to refuse to sanction any kind of territorial amalgamation for many years. If the Minister has, in fact, reached that considered judgment, it is well that the British and East African Dependencies should know the truth. We therefore trust that a Member of Parliament will promptly put a question in the House of Commons which will enable Colonel Stanley to make clear whether he believes that there ought for a long time to be no amalgamations of Colonial territories, whatever the circumstances. If the Secretary of State adheres to this idea, he should be pressed to say whether that is a Cabinet decision or merely a personal estimate. We should be very surprised to hear that the issue has been considered by the Cabinet, or that the Government would be so incautious in its decision as to appear to commit future Administrations. It is, of course, quite incapable of leading the speakers, and so the Minister's statement could in fact have the force which its parasitology suggests only if the present Secretary of State were for many years to retain his office; cling to his present assumption unremoved by the logic of events; and receive continued Cabinet support in the conflicts with East Africa and the Rhodesias which would unquestionably ensue.

If on amalgamation the Secretary of State said more than he may have intended, we note with satisfaction that his reference to the rewards of Colonial enterprise was much more guarded than his recent dogmatism in Parliament. Then he spoke of "get-rich-quick investors, people prepared to face losses in return for staggering profits," and made the quite untenable assertion that the "ordinary capitalist in many Colonial territories today expects a great deal too big a return on his available capital, and is apt to find that the only productive branch of industry which will give a return of that kind is money-lending. As we pointed out, that is certainly not a fair generalization in regard to East Africa, where the "ordinary capitalist" has been an agriculturist, merchant, or miner—and has been initially responsible for almost all the commercial and industrial progress, while the Chartered Company which founded the Rhodesias, and began their development, returned no dividends for decades, and paid heavily for the privilege of carrying administrative burdens which befell more properly to the Crown. Colonel Stanley now apparently recognizes the extravagant nature of his

remarks (which escaped any criticism in the House of Commons), for his present statement is of a very different character, and does not repeat the heresy that money-lending is the normal avenue of the "ordinary capitalist" in the Colonies.

The whole burden of the speech was that British Colonial policy and practice are not generally understood. Not one of our readers will dispute that. The House of Commons, which bears such heavy responsibility in the aspect of the Colonial

Failure of the Information Office.

Empire, is itself generally ignorant. If that were not so, speakers could not make the most absurd statements and suggestions and yet escape correction, as Hansard proves them to do with monotonous regularity, and Government spokesmen would not so often find that quite inadequate replies are permitted to pass without those supplementary questions which expose a bad departmental case. What Colonel Stanley did not mention—and has, we believe, never mentioned—is that during the last six years the Colonial Empire has been spending immense sums of money on departments created for the specific purpose of informing the world. Kenya's Information Office is costing £20,000 this year, and Uganda's £10,000. With very few exceptions, these Information Offices throughout the Colonial Empire, have failed calamitously and most expensively. Why does the Colonial Office, whose chief has in recent months so frequently and justifiably complained of general ignorance of the truth about the Colonies, continue to tolerate this wholesale waste of opportunity and money? "Drastic" overhaul of the whole machinery and personnel of the Information Offices is obviously and urgently necessary, and though there has been criticism for years, still nothing is done. If they were fulfilling their duty properly these departments would be constantly telling the wonderful story of the British Colonial Empire. The extent of public ignorance is to considerable degree the measure of their failure.

Twenty Years Ago

From our issue of April 2, 1925

"An experimental shipment of 500 cases of Kenya Plums has been sent to the London market."

"The percentage of English immigrants in Kenya has jumped from 5% in 1917 to 17% in 1925."

"I can hardly restrain my enthusiasm when I think of the type of civil servant which the British Empire is sending to Africa." — Dr. T. Jesse Jones.

"More than half of Tanganyika Territory, a country one-third the size of British India, is being drained by the tsetse fly." — W. G. A. Gurnsey-Gore, M.P. (now Lord Halden)

Speech of the Secretary of State On British Colonial Policy and American Misconceptions

AT THE COLONIAL OFFICE not the least of my anxieties has been the effect of Colonial policy on Anglo-American relations.

One misconception is that, considering the time we have been in these Colonial territories, we have done very little. That is a gross half-truth. The chief expansion in the Colonial Empire took place in the latter half of the nineteenth century. In great stretches of Africa we are dealing with people whose first acquaintance with European thought and methods has been within the lifetime of people now living.

To have attempted within that short space of time a cataclysmic change from a traditional society centuries old to the complete adoption of Western ways and thought would have been as impracticable as it would have been disastrous. But because we have not attempted this complete revolution it is wrong to think that immense changes have not taken place. Complete internal security has been substituted for tribal warfare and slave-trading. The rule of law has taken the place of the autocratic whim of the local chief. Western ideas of health, education, and social services have already been introduced and are being expanded.

Another belief is that these territories are ruled by an autocratic Government supported solely by military power and without any responsibility to local opinion or desires. Nothing could be further from the truth.

Towards Self-Government

The degree to which the inhabitants are associated with or responsible for their own Government varies from territory to territory with their history, environment, education, and capacity. It ranges from almost complete internal self-government in Ceylon and the wide control of educational policy granted to Jamaica under its new constitution based on adult suffrage to various forms of Legislative Council in which the proportion of locally-born members varies and the forms of election and selection are different. In every case the ultimate power rests in the hands of His Majesty's Government. In major matters either the reserved powers of the Governor or a majority of officials in a Legislative Council still preserve the power to enforce their views, but the occasions on which such powers are used are very few and are confined to matters of fundamental importance.

For the greater part of the time and over the greater field of administration local opinion and local representation play a decisive part in the formulation of policy. Not is this position static. Without many flourish of trumpets there is throughout the Colonial Empire a continuous process of development. In the short space of one that I have been at the Colonial Office, exclusively apart of war, there is hardly a territory in which some move has not been made on the road to the ultimate goal of which is self-government.

A most cherished belief is that the British Colonial territories are regions of great wealth, but a wealth to be expended in various ways by Great Britain that the inhabitants remain poor while their rulers grow rich. The Colonial Empire is by no means an area of fabulous wealth. Far from being blessed with a superabundance of mineral resources, it is for the most part and population, so far as at present known, deficient in those sources of wealth, and far inferior, for instance, to the United States. It would be quite untrue to say that of whatever wealth the Colonial territories are capable, the lion's share is taken by one means or another by this country at the expense of the Native inhabitants.

There is the common but wholly fallacious idea that Colonial revenue contributes to the United Kingdom Exchequer. It has contributed whatsoever is made by Colonial territories to the United Kingdom Exchequer goes to the relief of the United Kingdom taxpayer. The boot is very much on the other foot, as the British taxpayer is increasingly being asked to bear additional burdens for the benefit of the Colonial territories.

The second charge is that by means of a system of imperial preference we keep Colonial trade exclusively in our own hands and for our own benefit. No better answer to a charge of this kind is needed than two simple figures. In 1938 the Colonies imported 24% from this country and 76% from the rest of the world, and in the same year they exported 35% to this country and 65% to the rest of the world.

In an address to the American Outpost in London

Whatever may be said abroad against Imperial preference, it certainly cannot be claimed that it has slammed the door of Colonial trade with the world as a whole.

Another idea is that this country draws immense sums from the Colonies in the form of interest and pensions paid to our people serving in the Colonial Service. There is a popular belief that the legendary younger sons in Great Britain, deprived of some of their earlier opportunities, are the victims of rotten boroughs and the restriction on the sale of livings, are now kept in a state of luxurious ease by the revenues of these Colonial territories. As one of these legendary figures myself, with some regret that I have to dispel this illusion.

The Colonial Service

There are something like a quarter of a million people in the Colonial Service, ranging from Governors to the lowest rank. Six or seven thousand are recruited from this country, and of that number about two thirds are people with technical, professional or scientific qualifications, such as doctors, engineers, arbitrary officers, and agriculturists. They have all to pass tests as rigorous as any which would be applied for similar professions in this country, and even the small minority in the Administrative Service are selected only after high educational standards have been reached and after meticulous investigation. It can be said without hesitation that every penny which is drawn by this small number of people from the Colonies in which they work is more than repaid by the skill and the service which they give to the inhabitants. In any case, the whole trend of our policy in modern times has been to train inhabitants of the Colonies themselves to fill posts of greater and greater responsibility.

The last charge is that immense profits have been made from the Colonies by the private capitalists of this country. There have been instances of big profits made, but they are always remembered and quoted, while an equal number of big losses are forgotten or ignored. Lord Hailey came to the Colonies and if all the money invested in the Colonial Empire in the last 50 years had been invested in Government securities, the return to the investor would have been about the same.

An entirely effective answer is that it is just those territories where private enterprise has been most successful and has made the greatest profits that the highest standard of social and economic prosperity has been reached by the local inhabitants. In Malaya, for instance, where a great proportion of the private enterprise was successful, the territory had its full share of this prosperity, and this was reflected in a standard of social services higher than in any other Colonial territory and, indeed, than in many independent countries.

Outline of the Future

Let me turn from the necessary but rather negative task of correcting misconceptions to the far more profitable and pleasant task of sketching the future.

How is our responsibility for 60 million people in the Colonial Empire to be discharged? Some people on both sides of the Atlantic are continually pressing for universal charters and general schedules. Neither, I am afraid, is possible. The diversity between the various territories of the Colonial Empire, the difference in their present development and the possibilities are so great that no common denominator can be found for the problem as a whole.

Politically our aim is that of the maximum practical self-government within the Empire at the earliest practicable time. Before my first speech two months ago to an American audience I was accused by earnest students of British publicity that the word "self-government" was suspect in America and that only the word "independence" would ring the bell. Well, I couldn't help then and can't now. Anyone in my position has to deal not only with generous emotions but with hard realities, realities which may be very hard indeed to the people concerned if mistakes are made. It is self-government, not independence, which I believe is to the real advantage of the Colonial territories, is in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants themselves, and is in the best interest of the world as a whole.

First with regard to the advantage of the territories. There are many who fail to realize the composition and complexity of the Colonial Empire and the difference between its numerous territories. One or two of the Colonies may be big but the majority of the 40 are comparatively small, and many of them are very small. Few of these territories are contiguous, and most are widely separated.

In some regions, despite the many practical obstacles, some of the separate Colonies may in the future come together and so form areas sufficient in size and resources to enable us to concentrate ultimately for them the attainment of Dominion status, with all that status implies. Even in these areas that possibility lies a long way ahead.

But in others no such possibility exists—now or in the future. St. Helena, the Falkland Islands, the Azores, territories of that type, with no possibility of federation or amalgamation, no possibility by such means of increasing their size or their resources—how can we ever contemplate their being in a position where independence is a reality, or the reality could be an advantage?

Nor do I believe that the independence of a territory accords with the wishes of the vast mass of its inhabitants. Everywhere you find varying forms and with varying intensity a desire for independence of their own affairs, a desire for a greater degree of self-government, a more complete and unqualified attachment to their self-government. But even among the most advanced political elements in the various territories I find little or no desire to break the British connexion. We have just had an election in Jamaica, an election conducted on adult suffrage (with no poll tax). This election resulted in the return by a large majority of the Jamaica Labour Party, and it is interesting to note that the maintenance of the British connexion was one of the chief planks in its platform.

Consolidation of the Colonial Empire

I do not believe that any splitting up of the British Colonial Empire would be in the interests of the world. Would it really be an advantage to create another 40 independent States, all small? Would this new machinery be simpler, which is to be devised at San Francisco next month, be made any the stronger by the substitution of these 40 States for a cohesive Empire able to act as a strategic whole? Would the economies of the new world be made any easier by 40 more separate divisions, 40 more potential obstacles? Would it free the flow of world trade?

So it is advisedly that His Majesty's Government in their policy, and I in my speech today, use the term 'self-government' in the British Empire, not 'independence'. But in our desire for self-government we are sincere, and we of all nations have the right to be taken at our word. We are all, as can be seen in the example of the great self-governing Dominions.

We can say with justice that we are the only Imperial power in history which has willingly abdicated itself of its domination and substituted free co-operation for dictated control. But if our words alone are not to be accepted, then surely we are entitled to pray our actions in aid, to point to what we have already done in the development of free institutions in the various Colonial territories, a process of which so little is known, but which is so constantly developing and will continue to develop.

That there are great difficulties in our way do not deny. We must recognize them not as an excuse for inaction but as a spur to effort. Development of political machinery cannot be independent of social considerations. We cannot ignore the problem created in territories where a small minority is educated and a large majority may still be illiterate, and where transference of power from Great Britain may result not in the realization of a wide democracy but in the advancement of a small oligarchy—far less disinterested than the British Administration. Nor can we ignore the difficulty created in various territories by the multiple communities which go to make the total population—communities so separated by tradition, history, religion, and language.

Education, the raising of social standards and social concepts, will no doubt do much in the future to reduce the differences, but they cannot today be ignored. Still the process goes on with increasing rapidity towards the declared goal. We shall not necessarily find the solution in our own model of Westminster or even in your model of Washington. We have to build on indigenous materials, develop according to natural traditions, and not every road to true democracy must necessarily pass through Washington or Westminster.

Economic Standards Must Be Improved

It is the mistake of your critics, and perhaps our own, that too much is always said about the political side and not enough of the social and economic. The lines cannot be separated. There can be no true self-government without an improved economic standard and a proper social development. It is in these economic and social fields that we stand today, on the verge of the most interesting and dramatic developments.

We have done our best to conserve and develop the resources of the Colonies as trustees for the benefit of their inhabitants. But trusteeship is on the whole a negative, not a positive theory. It entails upon the trustee the scrupulous management of the estate for which he is responsible, but it does not involve him in putting his hand into his own pocket for the benefit of his central quondam trusts. We regard ourselves today not only as trustees but as partners with a positive duty, for it is only with our active help and can never be only by our careful stewardship, that the full human and economic resources of the Colonial territories can be developed.

In 1940, in the darkest days of the war, we gave expression to this new outlook by the passing of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, which provided over a period

of 10 years for five and a half millions a year to be spent in development, welfare and research. Now, when final victory is within our grasp, the House of Commons has passed, and the House of Lords is being asked to consider, a new Bill which will provide 120 millions over the next 10 years for those purposes.

Asking from every Colony a ten-year plan, which takes into account their own resources as well as the help which will be forthcoming from this fund, will provide for the maximum development during that period. Savings of material and above all savings of trained personnel, held in check in the past, will then be set to work with the coming of the great I.T.O. scheme, and the Colonial development unequalled in the past.

We are neither able nor willing to regard this expenditure as a dole which will be valuable in perpetuity to standards above the level which the efforts and resources of the Colonies could themselves maintain. The object of this expenditure is to provide that initial impetus which will enable the Colonies to improve their social standards and increase their economic resources, so that in the long run they can raise their own social standards out of their own economic resources. It would be disastrous to start in any Colony a standard of social services which it would be impossible for its inhabitants to meet, however developed, if that position were reached, then it would be goodbye to self-government, for you cannot possibly exist in a position of permanent financial dependence on someone else.

It is not a easy problem, it needs careful planning. We have to resist emotional demands for easy comparisons with the standards of essentially richer countries. Despite generosity and humanity of your Administration, you Americans have not yet solved this problem in Puerto Rico. I saw a recent calculation which seemed to show that between 20% and 25% of the income of the average individual Puerto Rican was derived from U.S.A. assistance, whether direct in the form of a subsidy or indirect in the form of special economic advantages. And this is a proportion which has increased in the past but increased. Must not this lead to a grave dilemma? If you withdraw that assistance the whole economy may quickly collapse. But how, while you maintain it, can Puerto Rico have real self-government for its people, even if paid indefinitely on the labours and sacrifices of others?

Colonial Responsibility Cannot Be Shared

The administration of the Colonial territories is a responsibility which has devolved upon us. Dearly enough, contrary to the popular belief, it has far more often devolved on us by treaty and agreement than by the right of conquest. But today we have that responsibility, and it is a responsibility that we cannot share with others. We believe that any such division of authority is not only impracticable but wholly against the wishes of the Colonial peoples themselves. And if we alone shall discharge this responsibility, we will welcome in its discharge both the co-operation and the criticism of others.

We realize that in our Colonial development we can learn much from what others do, that Colonial territories cannot be treated in isolation, and that we can gain much by co-operation with others with similar problems and responsibilities.

It is for that reason that we have put forward the suggestion for regional commissions, which in any particular region will enable not only the Powers having Colonial responsibilities but other Powers with major strategic or economic interests. Powers, therefore, that have a practical responsibility as well as a practical knowledge to co-operate together for the general benefit of the region.

As we welcome co-operation, so too we welcome criticism. We have nothing to hide. Before the war the fullest reports of our Colonial administration were available, annually, to everyone. As soon as possible after the war we shall resume that practice. We know that from helpful criticism we have much to gain, for criticism is to be helpful if it is based on knowledge and not on passions, and let its object be to help, not to destroy.

You in the United States and ourselves here are not only allies, but friends. The whole future of the world depends upon our being friends. May we, therefore, ask that you in America, when you criticize us, as you have a perfect right to do, should criticize us as friends do. You will find that we shall respond as friends should.

Finally, may I ask you, and through you the great circles in America with whom you are in touch, to help us when I say with all sincerity that the Colonial territories of His Majesty's Government today are not in a position of possession or of the desire to dominate, but by a real wish to help along the road to a better and fuller life the 60 million people who have trusted us in the past and are fighting for us today.

[Editorial comment appears under 'Matters of Moment']

Prospects for Producers in East Africa

Views of Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, dealt candidly with major matters affecting future production when he recently addressed a conference of Chairman and other representatives of District Production Committees.

From the text of that address, which has just reached this country, we quote the following passages:

The formation throughout the settled areas of Kenya Production Committees, and Sub-Committees was a stroke of genius and a work that has been done is very remarkable.

On behalf of every man and woman of every race in this Colony who is not hungry today, largely because of the efforts of your organization, I thank you most warmly. I think I may also venture to thank you on behalf of all the armed forces, so large a part of whose rations have been due to your efforts.

War-Time Production Records

Under the Increased Production of War Ordinance advances of £204,000 have been made at interest at 4%. Recoveries of advance have been excellent and bad debts negligible.

In pursuance of the policy of giving grants for the breaking of new land at the time when increased production was an urgent national necessity, £172,000 has been disbursed. These breaking grants are now being discontinued except in very special cases. I am sure that expenditure was justified.

Government has often complained of the failure of a farmer's crops to a total sum of over £2,000,000. Many public-spirited farmers have waived their claims, and the total disbursed has amounted to no more than £18,000.

An admirable example of the care of the public purse and sense of responsibility with which the whole matter has been handled.

The main object of the Ordinance was to encourage the growing of foodstuffs, and especially cereals. The figures show that the yield has in fact gone up steadily from year to year, beginning in 1942. The yields of cereals for 1944, when final figures are available, is likely to amount to double the 1941 crop. So successful have your efforts been that if we have a problem today, it is one of superfluity in place of famine.

The foundation of everything must be the structure. If a price cannot be paid for our products which will permit of good husbandry and a wage level sufficient to make employment on the land attractive to the people and provide for proper standards of living and nutrition, then everything that we are trying to do in this country is vain.

Colonial Welfare Demands Satisfactory Prices

It is idle to talk of Colonial welfare unless prices are paid for Colonial products which make it possible, even supposing the suffering and heavily taxed people of Great Britain were able to carry the burden of supporting the Colonial Dependencies in spite of excessively low prices, and it would be fantastic to suppose that they could do so. I am certain that there is no one in this or any other Dependency in which I have served who has the least wish to live as a pensioner of that kind.

We are deeply grateful to the Mother Country for the help so nobly promised to us for important capital developments, and we mean to show our gratitude most strongly by standing squarely and firmly on our own feet, and to do that we have got to have fair prices for our products when ever they may be sold.

We can do much to help ourselves, first, by continuously improving our farming methods. In the past few years, and yields per acre and per cow in the Colony have shown real improvement, and there is still much scope for further improvement.

Then we can make sure that we take full advantage of our great and expanding internal market. We are part of a Customs Union which contains within its borders 124 million people, a great number of whom are today unenriched, and our products can move freely within that Union without having to pay import duties. We and our neighbours propose to spend very large capital sums in the next seven to 10 years, and we propose to do our utmost to raise the standards of living of all those people, and if we raise their standards of living, obviously they will consume more and better food in ever larger quantities and varieties, and that presents an opportunity.

We can also improve and expand our arrangements for collective marketing in standard and dependable grades

of our various primary products, associations or boards, whether we call it an official agency and a guarantee price or in the open market at whatever the world price may be, we shall derive substantial advantage by organized collective selling.

As an experiment we have clearly got to organize our own machinery for agricultural extension, for fertility, soil and water conservation, for the best methods of sowing, in such a way as to incorporate all that is valuable in the special agencies established during the war, and to put our sales with a closely integrated and co-ordinated machinery for the conduct of policy and practice in these vital matters.

It seems to me, must include a much greater development of the provincial extension service in both its extent, so that under the general guidance of the organization at the centre, each province may be enabled to push ahead vigorously and zealously with its own sphere of what needs to be done. In doing this I feel that we shall be well advised in so far as we deal through the same channels with Natives and non-Native agriculturists. It would be a grave mistake for administrative purposes they are not separate in fact. Moreover, there is one side great good will towards the Native population, and many skilled farmers willing to give their services in an advisory capacity to help in developing Native agriculture, and that is a very valuable source of help which we should not neglect.

Although there is much uneasiness, and indeed some exasperation, also the difficulty of obtaining labour and the inconsequence and inefficiency of many labourers, there is everywhere a realization of the plain fact that the future of farming depends upon agricultural labour continuing to be an attractive and increasingly well-paid avenue of employment for Africans. Prices are now good, and most farmers can see their way to greatly improved conditions for their labourers. Naturally they want from the labourer an equally greatly improved standard of work, but if they can obtain that standard of work they will be only too happy to pay for it, as they have always been.

Distastes Neither Underrated Nor Overrated

It is not to be expected that the nature of the people should be changed suddenly, nor is it in fact within the power of any Government to do much in that direction, except to see that its officials take an active part in encouraging all forms of work to give a fair day's work for a fair day's wage. Even if it were possible to coerce labour—and one responsible person in this Colony believes that it could be possible or would wish to do so—it would be a fact that it is impossible to make a good worker out of an unwilling man. What we want, and what I have no doubt we shall obtain in increasing numbers as the years pass, is willing men earning good wages for good work. I do not, I hope, after 22 years in East Africa, underestimate the difficulties and the obstacles, and equally I am not one of those who overrate them.

Though you have worked too hard for too long, the immediate future seems to me to hold out a prospect for all of us of working harder and longer.

Looking to Kenya

The Director of Agriculture in Kenya has announced that representatives of the largest firm in the world dealing in tanning materials will shortly visit Kenya to investigate wattle growing and marketing, and that the managing director of one of the leading English seed distributing houses had toured the Colony and said that it might have a big future as a grower of seeds.

Controlled Marketing

Sir Charles Lockhart, Chairman of the East African Production and Supply Council, has suggested that the authority should control the whole of the country's output of cash crops, and that that authority should have cash or credit from which to make immediate advances to producers. He saw no reason why Government credit should not be used, as it had been before and during the war. The authority must have a storage facility and be able to borrow money if necessary.

Effect of the War on Africans

Through Discipline to a Higher Sense of Responsibility

TENS OF THOUSANDS OF AFRICANS are serving with the military forces and earning far more money than they have ever carried before. Much of this money comes into the Native districts in the form of family remittances. To the extent of many thousands of pounds monthly. The value of all Native goods produce has risen, and new markets have been opened to meet the needs of the forces.

The development of education is not as yet keeping pace with economic advance. This is inevitable, since there must be a time lag between the increase in taxable wealth and the use of some of that wealth for education. Since the beginning of the war the amount of money contributed to the Colonial revenue by Native taxation has actually fallen, mainly because African soldiers with the military forces are exempted from tax. This relief from taxation is in accordance with that practice for men of The King's African Rifles have enjoyed this privilege.

Opportunity Lost by Governments

At the same time it is a great pity that precedent and sentiment prevented the Government from making some attempt to divert into useful channels a part of the unexpected and at present unwanted wealth which war has brought to the African. Much of his Army pay is thrown away in a pathetically useless manner, partly from sheer recklessness, partly because most of the articles which he usually buys have disappeared from the market owing to war time shortages. If only consideration for future Native welfare had been able to overcome the fear of criticism from those who are always on the watch for any apparent injustice to the African, a proportion at least of the large sums now being recklessly wasted might have been set aside as a fund for future educational needs.

To provide all schools with European staff would mean an annual expenditure wildly in excess of anything Kenya could afford. The alternative is to rely on African teachers, but these are not to be found in anything like the numbers required, and few of those available are up to a standard of education desirable in a school teacher. Teaching calls for and deserves the best brains and the best training in Africa as elsewhere. But the search for the best African brains will continue to be disappointing until the net of elementary and primary education is far more widely thrown, and until a great development of secondary schools is possible.

Makerere College, in Uganda, is at the top of the educational ladder for East Africa; it is from here that the supply of African teachers should come; but as yet the number of boys from all the schools in Kenya who are up to a standard suitable for entrance into Makerere College is pitifully small.

Obligations of the Educator

Makerere College, we all hope, is to become a centre of real education and learning where something more than mere vocational training will be the aim. Large sums have been spent on it by the East African territories, including Kenya, although Uganda has borne the largest share. Some critics have said that too much money is thus diverted for higher education, when the most urgent need is for more elementary schools. A fruder view is that more and more money will be needed for Makerere, as the number of Africans who can take advantage of academic study increases, and that from these students will come the best teachers for the schools. As secondary education in Kenya expands the pool of scholars from which Makerere can draw its students will steadily increase, and in their turn Makerere graduates will reinforce the teaching staffs of the schools. The prospect is limitless, but the process must take time.

One criticism of such higher education as Makerere affords is that the more highly educated East African becomes detached from his less fortunate fellows and assumes an attitude of contemptuous and unhelpful superiority towards them. This is a real danger.

Being further extracts from Dr. C. J. Wilson's "One African Colony." This sixpenny Signpost pamphlet is cordially recommended to the attention of our readers.

Somewhat we must impress upon the African—and hitherto we have largely failed—that the man in a backward country who has an advanced education must accept greater social responsibilities along with the personal advantages such as surplus and the earning power, which he derives. It is the aim, indirectly in another form, that underlies the whole of the functions of self-government for the African. Education tends to produce an individual who is interested in the welfare of the community as well as in that with its own advancement, and catch up with the political power tends to the appointment of the best in authority at the expense of the rest of the community.

The war is holding up the whole system of higher training. But, in the war, the war will advance the education of tens of thousands of Africans in the forces, not only in technical and non-academic lines. Thousands have been trained as lorry drivers and motor mechanics, thousands more in other forms of semi-skilled work, as well as in the use of modern weapons. This technical training has brought tens of thousands of Africans into close touch with the world, and often with types of European life which have been hitherto met at all in civil life.

And to African soldiers has come the stimulating experience of travelling far from their home, not only in previous undreamed of parts of Africa, but to a greater and stranger world—Palestine, Madagascar, Ceylon, Burma. Who can guess the effect on the African's mind of this sudden widening of his horizon from a few miles around the village where he was born to a circle which may include half the Eastern Hemisphere? But I believe it would be unwise to expect too great a mental revolution. The African often seems to show strange experiences without noticeable reaction, and to show a surprising tendency to return to the status quo ante when a normal stimulus has ceased.

The Discipline of Military Service

Above all, the enlisted African has been introduced to, and become part of, an organization where order and discipline are supreme, where sustained physical effort forms part of daily life, where a man does what he is ordered to do, not in the relation of servant to master but as his share of a common effort for the benefit of all. He is sharing with thousands of others, white, brown and black, the experience of striving to the limit of human endurance, not for personal gain but for the common good.

There must have been some such experience in the lives of young warriors of the fighting tribes in past times, where it is something like it in the lives of the young Natives of Kenya today. Africans on active military service have gained the highest praise from all who have worked and fought alongside them. It is a sad reflection that the good qualities of the African soldier are so seldom displayed by the present-day young African civilian. The mutual respect and admiration between white and black in the Army so often give place to different feelings in civil life, where too often the aloofness and carelessness of the African evoke only feelings of irritation and dislike.

The discipline of military service does not tend to produce some permanent improvement in the young Africans who have been submitted to it; but only a small proportion have served, and many of the more mentally alert and politically minded have missed it. And the African must learn many lessons besides those that the Army teaches before he can tackle the task of self-government with any hope of success. These are lessons which can be learned only by experience. I do not believe they can be taught in any other way.

The African must develop a new sense of values—economic, social and political. Before he can be trusted with the charge of public funds he must learn the value and use of money in his own life. That means a sense of the value of work, of steady work, of the relation between money earned and services rendered. Not only must he understand the value of a higher standard of living, but he must firmly and intimately know the need for habits of diligence and thrift; that standard is to be reached and maintained. Some of these lessons have not yet been so thoroughly learned by all of us; it may be long before the African can grasp even the elements of them.

The average African unskilled worker is notoriously inefficient. The defect of character may well be a by-product of defects of health, of early upbringing, and of later training. It is nevertheless a well-known fact that they have had to direct the work of Africans.

Recently the manager of the largest and most important of all industries in Kenya, a man with 20 years' experience of African labour, assessed the output of his mill hands at one-eighth of that of English operatives. In spite of the very much lower wages of the African, the weekly operative costs worked out at 70% higher in Kenya than in England.

If the African really intends to raise his standard of living,

It is obvious that the African, as a worker, whether on a plot of land or as a wage earner, can do no other way, in the long run, to earn the higher wages and the material benefits which he is to advance.

More important still are the lessons of social responsibility and political integrity. It might be imagined that tribal tradition would so have imbued the African with a sense of duty to his tribe as to have prepared the way for the growth of a sense of civic duty. Unfortunately, contact with our individualist form of civilization and the entirely different social structure has weakened to the point of annihilation the African's loyalty to tribal traditions, and it is only the fact that no other sense has yet taken its place that saves him.

This is more particularly true of the younger men of those tribes which have made closest contact with European society. The young African is losing his sense of responsibility to his tribe and even to his family. All too often he is becoming a self-centred individualist, and a wholly materialistic one at that. So far from old tribal loyalty having developed into a fuller loyalty to the State, it has been lost in the complexity of a wider and more mixed society, in which self-seeking evidently reigns the highest awards.

Spread Growth of Crime

An example of this is the widespread growth of crime, especially crime against property. Thieving of all kinds is rampant, and when the harassed European is driven to feel that a life-threatening young African is the exception, the fact is that in the old days the African had a reverence and profound respect for the property of others of his own tribe. He was meticulous in his regard for debts. In the change over from a tribal to an individualistic society, these standards seem to have been completely lost.

No doubt there are many reasons for this. It is due to the loosening, after the disappearance of tribal discipline, and to the failure of our own society to impose a new discipline recognized as valid by the African. Our penalties for crime (other than capital offences) are in his eyes often negligible, and the notion of any penalty at all is all too easy.

Prison sentences carry no trace of social disgrace, and are therefore regarded as a mere inconvenience, never as a personal disaster. Some offenders, indeed, may look on a few months in jail as a best cure, with light work and plenty of food. Even longer sentences, though irksome, have some advantages, since useful pursuits are taught. In another African Colony a shoemaker setting up business painted proudly on the board over his shop the recommendation, under his name, "Two Years H.M. Prisons." When one compares these punishments with those meted out to thieves by the elders in tribal society—crippling fines, banish-

ment (virtually a death sentence), and even spearing or burning to death—it is hardly surprising that petty thieving has reached shameful proportions and that among the younger generation individual honesty seems dishearteningly rare.

If all this is true, it follows that the building of a proper public spirit will be a prolonged affair. It will not be enough for a few exceptional individuals to possess the civic virtues; there must be a substantial body of sound public opinion as a foundation. Therefore the foremost aim of this educational programme which may lay the necessary ground-work for self-government, should be to turn out good citizens.

Except the Lord Build the House

Academic learning, technical ability, and any other form of mental prowess will be worthless without the spiritual basis of discipline and a sense of duty to others. Once these high qualities become embedded in the African character, there may be reasonable hope for the development of the virtues of truthfulness, honesty, and good faith, without which a stable society can hardly be built. One is reminded again of the words of the Psalm: "Except the Lord build the house, their labour is but lost that build it." It is just these qualities of integrity and sense of duty which have seemed to be sadly lacking in the making of the African of Kenya. In a subordinate lack of these qualities is depicted in positions of authority the lack would be disastrous.

The situation reaches out to an ever widening area, and women of outstanding character and ability will surely come to the fore. The opportunities will be there when the right men emerge. Already there are far more opportunities for progressive Africans than appear to be realized by our friends at home. In some quarters there seems to be an impression that Africans are prevented from filling well-paid jobs, engaging in skilled occupations. Perhaps this is one of those misconceptions that arise from a confusion of thought between Kenya and South Africa.

Kenya holds many opportunities for educated Africans; the bar is one of ability and character, not of colour. In Government service there is a wide range of posts open to Africans. In the Medical Department they can reach the position of assistant medical officer; in the Education Department they serve as schoolmasters of various grades; in the Agricultural Department they act as instructors and inspectors. The Posts and Telegraphs Department is employing every year a greater number of Africans in responsible jobs, many requiring a high degree of technical skill. The Railway has a very large African staff, ranging from skilled workshop mechanics to engine drivers and station-masters. Commercial firms rely more and more on African staff for clerical and other work. In every direction there are promising openings for the African, and the only limit to his advance, given, of course, the reasonable prosperity of the country as a whole, is his ability and integrity of character.

War Effort of Tanganyika Territory

Summarized by Sir Wilfrid Jackson, the Governor

HIGH TANGANYIKA TERRITORY HAS RESPONDED to wartime demands was outlined by Sir Wilfrid Jackson, the Governor, when he recently addressed the Legislative Council.

The area under maize and other cereals by European growers has increased by about 10,000 acres, apart from the Government wheat-growing scheme in the Northern Province, which had 18,000 acres under cultivation last year and will have about 25,000 acres under crop this season. The output of pyrethrum, which was very small before the war, trebled within the past two years, and now about 300 acres are under the crop.

Nearly 20,000 men have been trained as rubber tappers, with the result that the production from dieldect plantations established before the last war was six times as great in the first nine months of 1944 as it had been in the corresponding period of the previous year. Flue-cured tobacco from the Southern Highlands, where the crop was of no material importance in 1939, passed the million pound mark last season, and the production of the sawmills of the Territory rose from 3,300 tons of timber in 1940 to 13,000 tons three years later, while the sawing supplied 150,000 tons, largely silver sleepers, for railway use since 1941.

More than 900,000 head of cattle have passed through the auction markets in the past four years, the annual numbers marking, including a certain per-

centage of re-sales, rising from less than 100,000 in 1939 to nearly 360,000 in 1943; the numbers exported, mainly to Liebig's canning factory in Kenya, increased from an insignificant figure in 1939 to about 100,000 head in 1943.

Control operations in regard to coffee and cotton have left a surplus of about 2000,000 in the hands of the authorities, and these profits have been credited to an Agricultural Development Fund, which is to be used to meet expenditure on schemes contributing to the development of Native agriculture throughout the Territory. By June next the figure may well have reached 2500,000.

Work of the Department

The Governor continued

The Railways have handled ever-increasing demands for coaching traffic, which rose in 1943 to nearly three times the pre-war figure, and have organized an extensive road service covering more than 7,000 miles of road, which has been of great assistance in helping to meet traffic difficulties. They have undertaken work for the naval and air forces amounting to over £160,000 in value, and have given most useful service in the repair, overhaul and construction of smaller naval vessels. They have also carried out a large amount of munitions work, including parts for land mines and the manufacturing of 30 river pontoons.

The Public Works Department has lent assistance in innumerable ways to the military forces, and the Air Force Directorate of Works, and has carried out on their behalf works

totaling in value over £10,000. Compared with 1945 was output of 100,000. It is said that with a staff which has gradually diminished in numbers but certainly not in efficiency or ability the department more than doubled its work between 1945 and 1946. An interesting minor example of the demands made upon it was an order for 2,000 pods and 1,000 arm-chairs for R.A.F. stations in the Middle East. The order was completed in less than six months.

The Medical Department has had to deal with an ever-growing demand for medical services with a much reduced staff. The year 1945 showed an increase of 10% in out-patients treated and a 20% increase in patients admitted with serious injuries. In the 1945-46 financial year the number of patients admitted to the four general hospitals were 10,000. In addition to staff of the Department has undertaken during the war 10,000 at 240,000 medical examinations of recruits and labourers engaged for essential services.

In the earlier part of the war three medical units were organized from local resources and sent to the Northern Area where they acquitted themselves well of active service in the Somaliland and Ethiopian campaigns. They consisted of a field ambulance, a mobile clearing station, and a motor ambulance.

Water Supplies and Soil Conservation

Mr. C. B. Dinet, an Assistant Director of Geological Survey in the main, is engaged in making a general reconnaissance survey of the Territory in which it is hoped that valuable information relating to the prospects of improving water supplies in various areas, and the general methods applicable under different conditions, will be obtained within a few months.

On the general question of soil conservation it has been recommended that a standing committee should be set up to consider schemes for soil conservation and to decide on the programme to be undertaken each year. This committee would be advised by a group of specialist soil conservation officers attached to the Department of Agriculture, who would be responsible for supervision of the execution of the work-forming part of the approved schemes. Steps are being taken to secure the services of a suitable officer, Chief Soil Conservation Officer. A capital expenditure of some £75,000 will be required to equip this unit with heavy machinery suitable for carrying out major soil conservation work.

Soil conservation must not be regarded as an entirely specialist operation. It looks forward to the establishment in selected areas, as soon as staff can be made available, or second units or teams of officers qualified to give this instruction from all the necessary angles. They must include officers responsible for general administration and direction, agriculture and animal husbandry, and, of course, medical and educational officers as well. The principal point is that they should work as a team or unit, whose efforts are directed to the regeneration of the fertility of the soils and raised the general standard of living of the people.

The first of these units is being formed in Sukumaland, where it will have before it a programme laid down in a special report on this area compiled by Mr. D. W. Malcolm with the assistance of officers of the Agricultural Department. The estimated cost of this special organization is £15,000 yearly over a period of several years.

A general programme of forest conservation and development was drawn up not long before the war on the recommendations of Professor Group. In order to make good the leeway of war-time and speed up the reservation of essential trees and stock-taking of the forests generally, the original programme has been enlarged in scope, and now envisages the expenditure of about £278,000 over a period of 10 years, as against £120,000 proposed by Professor Group.

Six Hundred More Native Agricultural Instructors

An essential prerequisite for the general improvement of methods in Native agriculture is the training of a much larger body of agricultural instructors. It is proposed that the establishment of instructors should be increased from 200 to 1,000 within six years, and for this purpose it is intended that four training schools should be developed at existing agricultural stations in the Lake, Northern, Eastern and Southern Highlands provinces. The estimated cost of the scheme is £211,000 annually and £80,000 in capital expenditure.

A scheme has been recently inaugurated for the free training of a certain number of Indian students in agriculture at the Marogona Cultural Station. Opportunities and openings for trained Indian agriculturists already exist in a number of directions, and there is no doubt that they will be considerably extended after the war as schemes for agricultural extension and settlement develop.

Schemes have also been adopted for the establishment of demonstration stations in the Mbulu Highlands, in the Musoma District in North and South Mara, and for a special office sub-station at Bukoba, subsidiary to the experimental station at Lyamungu. It is also proposed to set up a special investigation and demonstration station in Kihimanjaro for the investigation of agricultural conditions and methods in this area. The cost of these schemes is calculated at about £21,000 for

capital outlay and approximately £5,000 a year for running expenses.

Other proposals which have been approved are a survey of conditions in the Kromberg Valley where there are believed to be possibilities of considerable development, and an investigation of marketing methods for Native produce by a specially selected officer.

In the field of animal husbandry proposals have been already approved and a grant of £25,000 allotted from the Colonial Development and Welfare Funds for research and experiment in pasture improvement, and endeavours are now being made to get the necessary skilled staff together. The East-West Planning Committee has also considered a proposal for the improvement of Native stock and the supply of a better breeding stock to farmers and others.

Reorganization of the Provincial System

Further development in 1946 is a reorganization of the provincial system in accordance with a scheme which had been proposed before the war to provide for a reduction in the number of provinces from eight to four, or possibly five, and the delegation to provincial authorities of a greater measure of initiative and control in the management of purely local affairs.

It is proposed that there should be a standing committee for each province or committee or council, the chairman of which would be the Provincial Commissioner (which would include the provincial departmental officers in the province) and other representatives of the different interests and views, varying in numbers according to the conditions of the province. It is contemplated that at first at any rate these committees should be of a purely advisory and consultative character, designed to secure fuller consultation with non-official opinion and other means of securing closer understanding and collaboration between the different areas and interests concerned by means of their association in consultative bodies which include all sections.

If the system proves successful in operation, it might form the framework for a transfer of local government (with provincial budgets) to purely local revenues. In the war instance, however, it is contemplated that it might be given a trial simply as an administrative reorganization, and from this standpoint it is thought that it might offer considerable advantages in the more effective employment of the available staff on a basis which, while preserving to the central Government and heads of departments the direction of policy and general financial control, would allow the provincial authorities a greater initiative and discretion in the management of affairs of purely local concern.

Even on this basis the system would involve a considerable measure of reorganization in the establishments and the adjustment of rates of pay, and this aspect of the proposals is now being more closely studied.

No International Control of Colonies

Official circles in Washington have in the last few days denied suggestions made in the many American newspapers that the San Francisco Conference would seek to establish international control of all Colonial areas. It is affirmed that at the Crimea Conference there was discussion only of the idea of international trusteeships for former Mandated Territories and enemy possessions, and the Press has pointed out that as the U.S.A. does not intend to give up control of Alaska, Hawaii, the Virgin Islands or Puerto Rico to any international body, she could hardly suggest that other countries should yield their possessions to an international trust.

N Rhodesia's New Broadcast Service

As we reported last week the Northern Rhodesian broadcasting service has now been decided from 5.30 to 8.40 p.m. daily, one hour being devoted to a programme for Europeans and the balance to programmes for Africans. The first of the new programmes, that for Sunday last, was as follows: 5.30-5.35, address by the Governor; 5.35-6, concert; 6.0-6.5, talk by Mr. H. Franklin; 6.55-7.0, African music; 7.0-7.25, Farewell talk by Mr. C. D. Slooke, Chief Secretary; 7.25-6.30, introduction of the new Secretary for Native Affairs, Mr. R. S. Hudson; 6.50-7.05, African music; 7.05-7.10, talk by Sir Stewart Gore-Browne; 7.10-7.20, African play; 7.20-7.25, talk by Mr. Carmel Robinson; 7.25-8, radio party.

The War

East Africans in Burma

English as Lingua Franca

ENGLISH is to be introduced as the *lingua franca* of the East Africa Command. This decision was recently announced by Lieut. General Sir Kenneth Anderson, G.O.C. and East Africa, who has returned to Nairobi from a visit to East African troops in Burma and Ceylon. The G.O.C. stated that he is determined that all difficulties in regard to the transport of welfare gifts for the troops shall be swept away, and that better arrangements shall be made for home leave for East African troops.

Lieut. General Frank Messervy, G.B., D.S.O., who is officially stated to have taken over the command of the East African troops in the South East Asia Command from Lieut. General Sir Geoffrey Blakeslee, led "Gazelle Force" in the Sudan and Eritrean campaign at the end of 1940 and the 6th Indian Infantry Brigade of the 6th Indian Division in the battle for Keren early in the following year. He has since commanded five different divisions, three of them armoured. General Messervy is 52 years of age.

East African troops in Burma were last reported to be at Letse, 32 miles to the south-west of Pakokki. There they attacked Japanese positions on a high feature.

British West African troops in Burma have adopted as their insignia the sign of the Black Tarantula. Many of their officers are Rhodesians.

East Africans and Rhodesians have been among those patients sent to a hospital specially equipped for brain surgery behind the 14th Army's fighting line. A surgeon in charge of one of the wards said that it is not an uncommon thing for a patient to receive £1,000 to £1,500 worth of penicillin during his treatment. It is common in an operation nowadays, he said, to expose a large part of the brain surface and probe deep into the brain itself in order to remove fragments of shrapnel and bullets. If metal fragments enter the brain while they are red hot there is little danger of eventual infection or other complications.

Mr. E. E. Sabben Clare, who formerly served in the Colonial Service in Kenya, and is now on the staff of the Colonial Office, is accompanying the Duke of Devonshire, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, on his visit to African troops in Burma.

Casualties

Mr. Ronald MacDougall MacDonald, of the Nyasa and District Administration, was recently killed in action in South East Asia.

Lieut. L. R. Reid, M.C., of Southern Rhodesia, who was previously reported missing, is now believed to be a prisoner of war.

The latest casualty lists received from Southern Rhodesia contain the following names:

Killed in flying accidents: Flying Officer Frank Adams, of Bulawayo; Flight Sergt. John Doherty McMoray, son of Mr. de Mowbray, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia; and Captain E. G. E. Mowbray, R.N., London; and Cadets P. T. Wadman and J. B. Ritchie.

Drowned: Bdr. Robert Buchanan Young, of Bulawayo, formerly reported missing, believed drowned on active service.

Missing, believed killed: Flight Sergt. John Chesire Harold, previously reported missing.

Missing from air operations: Flying Officer Charles Worral of Salisbury; Sergt. Flight Engineer Albert Balloch, of Broken Hill; and Sergt. P. V. Tiran, of Bulawayo.

Wounded: Lieut. William Sweeney and John Montagu of Salisbury; and Bdr. A. S. E. MacDonald.

Injured in battle accidents: Lieut. John Andrew de Beer, of Bulawayo; L. Cpl. William Douglas Paterson, of Salisbury; and Gnr. P. J. A. Britz, of Umtali; and C. J. H. Holtzhausen, of Salisbury.

Flight Sergt. Reginald Thomson, R.A.F.V.R., No. 100 Squadron, of Southern Rhodesia, who was previously reported missing from air operations over Wersberg, has now been reported killed. Educated at Plumtree School, Flight Sergt. Thomson joined the R.A.F. in 1942 and received part of his training in the colony. He had been on operational flights in Lancasters over Germany since about November.

Awards

Colonel Julian Daniel Wilhelm Human, D.F.C., R.A.F., who was commissioned at the outbreak of war and served throughout the Ethiopian campaign, has been awarded the D.S.O. He was awarded the D.F.C. in March, 1941, and a bar in July of the following year. The citation for his latest decoration

reads: "During the course of his command Colonel Human's wing has accomplished its full part in the Italian campaign and achieved excellent results in close support of the army. Colonel Human has led the wing on all occasions with great determination, often at very high altitudes. In 1941, he bombed an important railway bridge over the tense anti-aircraft fire and downed a plane on the edge of the entrance to a tunnel. Subsequently in December, 1941, this threat led the wing in attacks against military formations including tanks, pressing them home with excellent results in the face of intense anti-aircraft opposition. He has proved a steady and resourceful commander."

Lieut. A. F. M. ("Tony") Paget, The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, younger son of General Sir Bernard Paget, C. in C., Middle East, and Lady Paget, and nephew of the present Bishop of Southern Rhodesia, whom we reported to have died of wounds in Western Europe, has been posthumously awarded the D.S.O. for conspicuous gallantry in the action in which he was mortally wounded.

Major Charles Edward Onslow, M.C., of a Tanganyika battalion of The King's African Rifles, was recently awarded a Bar to his decoration. Major Donald Powrie and Lieut. Dennis Hardwick, both of the 1st and Peter Gerald Wright Anderson, who command K.A.R. companies in Burma, have received the M.C.

Acting Squadron Leader David James Masters, R.A.F.V.R., No. 756 Squadron, whose base is in Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, has been awarded the D.F.C.

Acting Flight Lieut. Keith Milton Davey, R.A.F.V.R., and Eric William Lewis, R.A.F., who are serving with No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron, have been awarded the D.F.C.

Subscriptions to the Belgian Congo fund for the relief of war victims in Belgium have passed £137,000.

Swift African Air Service

London to the Rand in 4½ Hours

It was officially announced in Cape Town last week that the Southern African Air Transport Conference had fixed July 1 as the target date for a new civil air service between London and Johannesburg, the journey to be done by day and night flying in 4½ hours.

The proposed route is London, Malta, Cairo, Khartoum, Nairobi, Kasama, and Johannesburg but when a larger aerodrome is ready at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, that stop will be substituted for Kasama, and Rome may later take the place of Malta. At the outset the service will probably be weekly in each direction, British Overseas Airways Corporation and South African Airways taking it in turns to fly the whole route. At first the planes used will be Avro Yorks.

It has been decided to create a Southern African Council, on which Southern Rhodesia, Kenya, and Zanzibar will each have its own representation. It is proposed that its secretariat should meet alternatively in the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, and East Africa.

Background to the

Montgomery's Case Against Fraternization. The Nazis are likely to tell their newspapers, workers, and youth the impression of submitting. Say you never like the Nazis. Alas, that Germany has never had a fair chance. Get the soldiers arming; they are not trained for it and you are. Use old folks, girls, and children and play up every area of devastation and poverty. Ask the troops for your home, your baggage or other equipment, parcel or ration. Get troops to sell these things if you can. Spread stories about Americans and Russians in the British zone, and about the British to their allies. Because of these facts I want every soldier to be clear about non-fraternization. The Nazi influence penetrates even into children's schools and churches. Our occupation of Germany is an act of war, of which the first object is to destroy the Nazi system. Do this as soon as you can to distinguish between good and bad Germans. In the houses, cafes, cinema, you must keep clear of Germans, men, woman and child, unless you meet them in the course of duty. You must not go out with them, shake hands, visit their homes, make them gifts, or take gifts from them. You must not play games with them, or share any social event with them. In short, you must not fraternize with Germans at all. Remember that laughing and eating and dancing with Germans would be bitterly resented by your own families, by millions of people who have suffered under the Gestapo and the Luftwaffe, and by every ally that Britain possesses. Remember that these are the same Germans who a short time ago were drunk with victory, who were boasting that they as the master race would do to you as their slaves, who were applauding the utter disregard by their leaders of any form of decency or honourable dealings—the same Germans whose brothers, sons, and fathers were carrying out a system of mass murder and torture of defenceless civilians. These same Germans are planning to make fools of you again and to escape the loathing which their actions deserve. Be just, be firm, be correct, give orders and don't argue. Last time we won the war and let the peace slip out of hands. This time we must win both the war and the peace. Field Marshal Montgomery, C. in C., 21st Army Group.

British Food Stocks. I read in the newspapers that there is an impression in some quarters in the United States that our food stocks in Great Britain amount to 100,000,000 tons. Actually they are rather less than that. They are in process of being reduced by aid to the liberated countries to about 4,750,000 tons by the end of June. This does not mean that more than is necessary to maintain a regular flow of distribution under present conditions. Mr. Churchill.

Warning to Germans. The Allied Supreme Commander has captured a secret order from the Fuehrer's headquarters dated October 18, 1942, supplemented by an additional order dated October, 1944. In this secret order the execution of Allied airborne forces and paratroops has been commanded. All persons, officers, soldiers and civilians who have any part in the ordering or carrying out of the above-mentioned order issued by the German High Command will be punished according to military law. The excuse of having only carried out orders will not be recognized. Proclamation by General Eisenhower.

Free Enterprise Means Courage. Why do we Conservatives lay such emphasis on free enterprise? Because each individual among us has his own special gifts and because we believe that each should be free to use those gifts for his own benefit and that of the community. Shall we be wise to try to make each man and woman conform as closely as may be to a common pattern, a cog in the wheel of the machinery of the State? I think that we should be wiser to permit, and indeed to encourage, the individual to develop his or her own personality in his or her own way. We should be wiser to encourage each citizen to indulge his own hopes to try to fulfil his own ambitions, only seeing to it that these hopes and these ambitions do not clash with the interests of the community as a whole. A social theory which postulates that the community can only be healthy when the individuals which compose it are directed and controlled, encouraged to conform to pattern and discouraged from enterprise and experiment, means stagnation. It is the great danger of the British spirit. Britain has become great because of free enterprise, which is another name for courage. Mr. Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Earl Lloyd George. In 1911, after the Asquith incident, Lloyd George, the former Chancellor of the Exchequer, joined Germany against aggression in tones that reverberated through the years. Some present spirits say it was even then a destined democratic war leader. War as a method he hated, but when Belgium was isolated he threw himself into the struggle with all his soul, mind, heart and strength. He became more and more the dynamic master of the nation, the Emperor's enemy. Most financiers proclaimed a ban of credit. In concert with the leading banks his Chamberlain, the Exchequer, of ice and fire, arranged a moratorium. The majestic stability of our financial system stood unshaken. That revelation of our own confidence had an immense moral influence on all the Allies and their friends. In the country Lloyd George's thrilling oratory, at the height of the war, in the Cabinet he threw his driving mind into every aspect of the struggle. With resistance at first, but with redoubled energy when his decision was taken, he accepted the novel office of Minister of Munitions. There his genius shone out as never before. The whole organization had to be created from the ground upwards. He lacked expert assistants from the desks. He kindled labour and the nation by word and deed. He conjured into being a vast increase of factories, workshops and workers, both men and women. At the end of 1916 the Asquith Cabinet collapsed because of dissensions that no kind of formal compromise could overcome. Lloyd George became Prime Minister and the soul of the alliance against Germany. It was said that his none-such Ministry of Unionists, Liberals and Labour would last five or six weeks. It lasted six years. Up to the summer of 1918 the British and French armies seemed in more peril toward the end of their fourth year of conflict than they had ever been in the first. No man in history had borne a heavier burden than Lloyd George then endured. With the overwhelming destruction of the Central Powers, Lloyd George reached immortal victory. He had played the chief part amongst all men in the world to win it. This is his glory. It never fades. More aptly than any other character in history, he might be called a man of steel and quicksilver. Mr. J. H. Garvin, in the *Daily Telegraph*.

to the War News

Opinions Egotized.—The armies of the Allies are across the River Rhine, a military achievement of incalculable significance to the whole world. H. M. the King, in a speech today, said there are about 10,000 British in Rhine. Commander Stephen King-Hall, M.P., said facilities should be given to our ambassadors of trade so that they may go abroad at once. Lord Winster.

Russian women slave workers were used by the Germans to dig for fuel in the Rhine area. Mr. John P. ... In London, the Government departments have spread themselves over 2,400,000 square feet of office space. Mr. Ralph Pearson.

There seems to have been something wrong with German foreign policy. An American ... after touring the ruins of Cologne. The decline of Spain was due to the way in which the Government crumpled and blighted from interference. Mr. J. H. ...

Once the Rhine river has been pierced and the crust of German resistance is broken, decisive victory in Europe will be near. Mr. Churchill.

About 7,000 new-type flying bombs a day would have hit London if the Allied armies had not liberated the Calais area so quickly. ... Paris.

More than 680,000 bomb-damaged houses have been repaired in London to the emergency standard. Mr. Duncan Sandys, Minister of Works.

Having crossed the Rhine, we will crack about in the plains of Northern Germany, chasing the enemy from pillar to post. Field Marshal Montgomery.

The tried and tested pilots who have been through the furnace of war will be the most suitable men for civil aviation. Air Commander W. Hammers, M.P.

Faces of new cars after the war will be about 40% above pre-war. Mr. A. P. Palmer Phillips, Deputy President of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders.

When the United Nations War Crimes Commission finds Hitler to his list it was as an ordinary criminal. It was not thinking of political crime. Lord Wright, Chairman of the Commission.

The Minister for Civil Aviation has travelled to South Africa in an Avro York in 23 flying hours. He arrived only 67 hours after leaving the House of Lords. Mr. A. Lennox-Boyd, M.P.

The day is drawing much closer when the British flag will once more fly over Singapore. Admiral Sir James Somerville, chief of the British Naval Delegation in Washington.

Field Marshal Kesselring has replaced Rundstedt as German Commander-in-Chief on the Western Front. Announcement from Field Marshal Montgomery's Headquarters.

The United States put 28,471 tons of bombers into the air between July, 1940 and the end of 1944.

Mr. William L. Batt, Vice-Chairman of the Civil War Production Board.

The Government has spent £2,000,000 or £3,000,000 in making an airstrip and there is no chance of shutting it down. Viscount Swinton, Minister of Civil Aviation.

To me democracy is the best way of finding and following (openly and not without criticism) the government of the day which is the literal meaning of aristocracy. Sir Ernest Barker.

No member of the United Nations has as far submitted evidence to class Count Grandi, the former Italian Ambassador in London, as a major war criminal. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Nightclubs are now so crowded in the United States that the latest joke says: If you head down to the your shoeace a waiter will throw a tablecloth over you and serve six people before you have time to straighten up. Mr. Ben Iddon, New York correspondent of the Daily Herald.

David Lloyd George never carried lumber on his cabinets. If men lifted or rusted, they were scrapped and the policy saved his country. In 18 years of office he placed on the Statute Book more legislation governing the daily lives of the people of Britain than any other dozen statesmen. Mr. Frank Owen, in the Daily Mail.

Turkey's entry into the war in its early stages would have been for us a diplomatic victory but might have proved a military disaster. We have only to remember how much better our situation would have been if any of our European allies had been able to remain neutral instead of acting as bases for the enemy. Throughout the whole war Turkish influence in the Moslem world has benefited us far more than has ever been recognized. Admiral Sir Howard Kelly.

I see no reason why British air squadrons should not be stationed in various Dominions and Colonies and in India, and similarly why Empire squadrons should not be stationed in this country. Major York, M.P.

The normal industry of Cologne has been utterly killed by our air raids. Of the city's 126 industrial plants only three are really able to function. Mr. H. D. Ziman, special correspondent of the Daily Telegraph.

From February 8 to March 22 on the Western Front the British and American armies captured 203,000 German prisoners, including some 30,000 taken by the Third Army and now being transported to General Omar Bradley's army.

Under the chairmanship of Mr. Herbert Morrison, the London County Council educational authorities banned all reference to Empire matters in the schools, and also forbade the celebration of Empire Day. Mr. W. Carter.

Our first duty is to break the German military machine. It may be that the extremity of suffering involved in the process is necessary if the German people is to learn to hate and abjure that militarism which for so long it has idealized and idolized. The Archbishop of Canterbury.

Kesselring, called upon to fight the last ditch defence of the tottering Reich, was responsible for the massacre of civilian refugees on the roads of Holland and Belgium by machine-gunning from the air and ordered the bombing of defenceless Warsaw. Mr. Morley Richards in the Daily Express.

In the German ruins caused by bombing the Allied armies already recognize a major cause of their own comparative immunity from the long-drawn agonies and the fearful casualties of the last war. Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Harris, C.B., C. Bomber Command, in a message to General Eisenhower.

Let it be thought that there will be innumerable orderings for R.A.F. and Fleet Air Arm pilots. I would say that the first tentative estimate is that some 10,000 men will be required for all the civil air crews in the immediate future. The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Aircraft Production.

Hitler and his accomplices should be condemned, not for their political but for their criminal offences. I should like to see them outlawed so that there will be no public trial and its attendant humiliations. Those who catch them, when their capture is established, should at once put them to death. Dr. Garbett, Archbishop of York.

PERSONALITY

Mr. F. R. E. Burdige is now Acting Chief Secretary in Kenya.

General Burdige is expected to arrive in this country in a few days but discussions before he leaves for the U.S.A. for the San Francisco Conference.

Mr. J. C. Jones is expected to visit East and the Western parts of the Commonwealth in the near future as personal representative of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Rev. J. C. Jones, lately Principal of the Bishop Tucker Memorial College, Uganda, was indicated Vicar of Elanelli, Glamorgan-shire, last Friday. Sir W. M. Logan, former member of the Legislative Council since 1912, has arrived in this country on leave and for consultation with the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. J. W. Whitcomb, Rudd, a resident magistrate in Kenya, has been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court in Aden, following the death of Sir J. Taylor Lawrence.

Mr. S. M. O'Keefe, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, who is now on his way to the Colony by sea, expects to be back in this country in about four months.

Lord Rennell of Rodd stated the Liberal case on Colonial Administration in Africa at a joint meeting in London yesterday of the Royal African Society and the Royal Empire Society.

Lord Faringdon, the Labour Party spokesman on Colonial affairs in the House of Lords, is visiting East Africa for the first time when he will look from the main Colonial areas of South Rhodesia in central Asia.

Mr. J. A. de Rothschild, D.C.M., M.P., who has been appointed Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Shipping, was a member of the Council of the League and of its Executive Committee.

Mr. F. Hickling, former naturalist of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, has been appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to be his Fisheries Adviser, in the place of Dr. E. S. Russell. Mr. Hickling is the first full-time occupant of the post.

Prince Juan, third son of the late King Alfonso, and claimant to the Spanish throne, has called upon General Franco to resign in order to permit of the restoration of a constitutional monarchy. Prince Juan served with the Royal Navy in East African waters some years ago.

A fire broke out on Monday in the sixteenth-century manor house at Cranborne, Dorset, of Lord Cranborne, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs. The blaze started in King John's court room, one of the oldest parts of the house, to which it was confined. Tapestry pictures, during the time of Queen Elizabeth were burned, and furniture and oak panelling damaged.

Lieut. Colonel P. W. H. ... Miss Sheila Wakefield, second daughter of Sir Wakefield Wakefield, M.P., who recently went to South Africa and Lady Wakefield have announced their engagement.

Lieut. Colonel P. W. H. Penn, Director of East Africa, who has been in the country for several years in East Africa, spoke in last week's "Calling East Africa" programme of the A.F.C. and Colonial Affairs in relation to our Export Trade. The title of the paper of Colonel Penn's contribution to the paper.

The marriage was placed in Johannesburg in the case of Lieut. Geoffrey Sutton Rylance, The Queen's Royal Regiment, Africa. The King's African Rifles, Captains J. Rylance, M.D.S. and Mrs. Rylance of Ealing and Miss Hope Clive, F.A.N.Y., only daughter of Captain J. H. Clive, O.B.E. and Mrs. Clive of Eldoret, Kenya.

Captain Robert Stanger Robertson, F.R.S., M.P., Chairman of the British Council and Lady Robertson, Mrs. Hersby C.A. Breakwell, A.I.S., widow of Lieut. Oliver Breakwell, The Coldstream Guards, and elder daughter of the Hon. Gerald and Mrs. Williamson, have announced their engagement.

Acting for Southern Rhodesia

High Commissioner in London

Mr. E. C. F. WHITEHEAD, who has been appointed Acting High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, while Mr. Langman O'Keefe pays a visit to the Colony, joined the Civil Service of Southern Rhodesia in 1928 after leaving University College Oxford, but remained in it for only a very short time. He then became a pupil on a farm in the Colony and later bought Witchwood Farm, Vumba. He was President of the Eastern Farmers' Federation in 1935, 1936, and 1937, contested the Umfolozi South seat at the general election of 1934 and a bye-election two years later, and was elected a Member of the Rhodesian Parliament in 1939. A few months later, however, he resigned in order to go on active service, and had attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel when the Prime Minister asked for his release to act as High Commissioner. He has dropped his military rank. Mr. Whitehead has been a member of the Central Executive of the United Party since its formation.

Sir Charles Lockhart

At the moment of closing for press we learn of the arrival in this country of Sir Charles Lockhart, Chief Secretary to the East African Governors' Conference.

Economic Adviser for Kenya

Mr. Leslie Tester, Financial Secretary of Kenya since 1941, has been pending appointment. The new Financial Secretary is Mr. J. F. Troughton, who was only recently appointed Economic and Development Secretary to the Colony. His post is to be replaced by that of an Economic and Commercial Adviser, for whom business circles had been vainly pleading for years before the outbreak of war.

Delegates to Air Conference

The East African delegates to the Southern African Air Conference were Sir Philip Mitchell, Mr. A. Vincent, M.L.C., Kenya, and Mr. J. C. Logan, M.L.C., Tanganyika. Sir John Waddell, Northern Rhodesia, was appointed to represent Cape Province. M.L.C. Edmund E. Richards, Government of Natal, represented that Protectorate. Southern Rhodesia's chief delegate was Sir Ernest Lutya Guest, M.P., Minister for Air.

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Obituary

Sir Douglas Newbold

SIR DOUGLAS NEWBOLD, C.M.G., Civil Secretary to the Sudan Government since 1934, died in hospital in Khartoum on Friday last from injuries received in an accident while flying.

He had been exceptionally successful as a district officer and provincial governor, identified himself with every aspect of the life of the Sudan, and his services in the country which had been invaluable in the cultural, social, and other organizations formed in Khartoum for the service of the Army and the R.A.F. in both peace and war.

Born in 1892, he was educated at Bingham and Oxon College, Oxford, which he left to serve throughout the last war. He returned to Oxford for a year on demobilisation, and in 1920 joined the Sudan Political Service. A mention in *The Times*, evidently written by a friend who knew him well, states:

From 1920 to 1928 he served as an assistant district commissioner in Kordofan Province, to which he was in 1928 returned as Governor. At that time the south-eastern part of the Province, by which Kordofan is bounded on the north, was almost unexplored. Under a preliminary expedition in 1928, he made in 1927, with W. B. Kennedy Shaw, the last of the classic explorations by camel before the advent of the diesel motor-car. At their last halting point they found a landmark rock, and named it *Tower of the Gods*.

After a short period as Deputy Assistant Civil Secretary, Newbold began a long period of service in Kassala Province, from 1929 until 1933. During that time he was primarily responsible for the inauguration of the British Native Administration in the Red Sea Hills, and later became deputy governor of the province. He took a B.A. degree in 1931 for the successful reorganisation and development of Native administrations.

In 1933 he returned to Khartoum as governor of that province. There, up to 1938, he consolidated the Native Administrations of the large nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes, and conducted the necessary preparations in that area for the development of Sudanese local government, for which during the last few years of his life he obtained formal legal embodiment in revised ordinances and councils, appointed and sent throughout the northern provinces of the Sudan. In 1938 he was appointed deputy civil secretary under Sir Douglas Gillan, and on the latter's retirement in 1942 Newbold became Civil Secretary.

It is perhaps for his six years of office as Civil Secretary that his name will be best remembered. On him, under the present Governor-General, Major-General Sir Philip Strickland, and his predecessor, Lieut. Colonel Sir Stewart Symes, fell the chief responsibility for preparing the Sudan when the war-clouds in Italian East Africa gathered along the frontiers. It was largely due to his courageous and inspiring leadership that the Sudanese Civil Administration was able to support so successfully the military operations of Sir General Sir William Platt, which resulted not only in defending the soil of the Sudan from large-scale invasion by the Italians, but in assisting the reconquest of the parts of Kassala and the Blue Nile Provinces to which the Italians had penetrated and the counter-invasion of Eritrea and Italian East Africa. In no small measure it was due to Newbold that the war effort of the Sudan and its people contributed on such a large scale in the Middle East to the general cause of the allies during the war in 1940 to 1942.

He played a great part in the creation of the Advisory Council of the Northern Sudan, instituted in 1941, to advise the Governor-General in the administration of the country, and in the raising of the Gordon Memorial College to the status of a university college. For his services Newbold was made an O.B.E. in 1938, advanced to C.B.E. in 1939, and to K.C.B.E. in 1944. He was also decorated with the 3rd Class Order of the Nile in 1929 and the 3rd Class in 1937.

Mr. A. E. Kitching

SIR DOUGLAS JARDINE writes:— The sudden death at the age of 65 of Alfred Evelyn Kitching at his home near York must have come as a shock to his East African friends. Educated at Dulwich and at Jesus College, Cambridge, he was at the Cambridge Rugby XV in 1910-11 and was captain for England against Ireland in 1913.

In the following year he went to Kenya as a cadet in the Administrative Staff College, and was transferred to Tanganyika in 1919. I first knew him when he came

to the Secretariat in Dar es Salaam three years later as Assistant Secretary (and on occasions Acting Secretary) for Native Affairs. His work in that post was marked by great devotion to duty, an exemplary thoroughness, and an almost fanatical desire to promote what he believed to be the best interests of the African. No day at his desk was too long for him.

After, though the Lindi Province convinced him of the importance of the wardens of that area, and of his own sense that he was posted to it as Provincial Commissioner in 1921. There he remained until his retirement in 1941.

He had some passion for settling in East Africa, but ill health drove him home in 1940. We were members of the same London club, and again, after an interval of nearly 10 years, I saw much of him. Clearly, he was broken in health, but otherwise it was the same old 'K.' as stubborn as only a Yorkshireman can be, and full of righteous indignation about the injustices—rent and sometimes, I think, imaginary—attached to the underground boom in East Africa and the Sudan.

A bachelor, 'K.' was wedded to his work, and to that work he brought such qualities as a high standard of intellectual honesty, untiring industry, and unflagging enthusiasm. But perhaps his most outstanding quality was his great modesty. In his quarters in Dar es Salaam there was a photograph of the English XV of 1913. 'You were in your school football team, I see,' said a lady one day. 'Was it a good one?' 'Well,' said 'K.', 'with that in mind, I don't think I wasn't bad.'

Mr. Oscar Siemssen

Mr. Oscar Siemssen, 5118, 1934, senior partner of Jul Siemssen and Co., the well-known leather and merchandise traders, died suddenly last week at the age of 73. The firm with which he had been connected for 32 years was established by his father, Julius Siemssen, in 1895, and has long been interested in the marketing of Rhodesian and Nyaland tobacco.

At the time of the heavy German air attacks on Louisa he was appointed a member of the Board of Trade in connection with the large quantities of tobacco leaf destroyed. He had also undertaken special duties with the Royal Netherlands Government in the country in connexion with the disposal of the many thousands of bales of East Indies tobacco which were diverted to the United Kingdom early in the war. For these services he received the Order of Oranje Nassau.

Dr. Iain Sanderson

Dr. Iain Sanderson, M.B., Ch.D., who died in this country a few days ago, was born in Grangemouth, Scotland, in 1894, and educated at Dunfermline High School and Edinburgh University. He joined the Highland Cyclist Battalion at the outbreak of the last war and was commissioned in November of the following year in the Highland R.G.A., with which he served in Egypt and Palestine from 1917 to 1919. Joining the Colonial Medical Service in 1925, he was posted to Tanganyika and continued to serve as a medical officer in the Territory until he was invalided home in the service in 1938.

Sir Hans Vischer

Bishop Furse officiated at a memorial service for Sir Hans Vischer held last week in St. Michael's, Cornhill. Among those present were Brigadier-General George Gater, representing the Secretary of State for the Colonies; Lord Hailsham (also representing the Royal African Society); and Lord Lugard, the High Commissioner for Africa. In attendance also were Sir George Tomkinson, Sir Humphrey Bogart, Sir Percy Crichton, Sir Ralph and Lady Gurney, Sir Arthur Dove, Sir Henry Galway, Sir Daniel Gannop, Major E. F. Ligard, and Professor D. P. Ford.

Parliament

Colonial Air Survey Work

To be Undertaken by R.A.F.

REAR ADMIRAL SIR MURRAY SUETTER asked the Secretary of State for Air: (1) What justification is there for undertaking that the R.A.F. would be prepared to undertake air survey work in this country or of the Colonial Empire, he had enquired whether the Government had considered whether in the matter of air survey work it was possible to utilize the facilities of the Department of Civil Aviation, which had commenced in 1936, that the services of civil aviation might be properly organized and used for the survey of the Empire? (2) Would the Survey be undertaken with the supply of aerial photographs for what is necessary for the commercial purposes of the Survey, or would the aerial photographs, had been modified?

Sir A. Sinclair: The Government have a policy, to be undertaken of the way in which aerial photographs needed for the survey of the Empire, and the Royal Air Force has specialized equipment and work of this kind would afford valuable training. It is therefore my view that the task should be allocated to the Royal Air Force. The Minister for Civil Aviation responded: It does not mean that the right hon. gentleman's policy is the elimination of the civil firms who were engaged on air survey before the war?

Sir A. Sinclair: There were no civil firms engaged on such work before the war. This is now going to be undertaken on a big scale by the Royal Air Force as part of its ordinary training duty. The country will have the double advantage of the training which this will afford, and it will have the work admirably carried out.

Sir M. Suetter: Will the right hon. gentleman look into it again? He seems to be quite satisfied. Is it not possible that much of the R.A.F. equipment for air survey arose from the stimulus given by the war?

Sir A. Sinclair: If the hon. gentleman has any suggestions to make I will gladly receive them from him, but I hope he will also consider the argument that I shall put forward.

Sir M. Suetter: Will the right hon. gentleman receive directors of the companies running this work before the war?

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Will be assuming that they did a considerable and very valuable work in this service.

Sir A. Sinclair: I have been very glad to see that the hon. and gallant gentleman...

Mr. Woodhouse: The right hon. gentleman says that the object was to get the work done in the most efficient and economical way, and he is right in all over the place.

Sir A. Sinclair: It is not the work done in the past which is the question, but to give valuable training to the staff of the R.A.F.

Sir A. Sinclair: The Secretary of State for the Colonies is not withdrawing his support from the R.A.F. in the matter of air survey work.

Colonel Sir J. Lyons: The question of air survey work is a technical one, and the subject of Colonial geodesic and topographical work which is at present under consideration, and I am not yet in a position to make any statement on the subject.

Taxation on Colonial Profits

Sir Frank Sanderson asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, with a view to removing the anomaly of companies registered in the United Kingdom being at a disadvantage compared with companies registered in the Colonies, it was proposed to charge such United Kingdom companies trading in the Colonies paying the Colonial rate of tax and the difference between that rate and the United Kingdom rate only to the shareholders paid;

Sir J. Anderson: A United Kingdom company trading in a Colony is entitled under the existing law to relief in respect of Colonial tax paid on its profits, and I cannot accept a proposal which would result in the profits of such a company enjoying a lower overall rate of tax than that borne by United Kingdom companies trading at home.

Sir F. Sanderson: Does my right hon. friend not agree that this anomaly is removed there will be an increase in the transfer of registrations of companies from the United Kingdom to the Colonies?

Sir J. Anderson: I am not so sure that will be the result.

Colonel Lyons asked the Minister whether his attention had been called to the need for improved and enlarged hospital accommodation for all races in Tanganyika, and what proposals he had approved for remedying this matter throughout the Territory.

The Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs (Mr. Emrys-Evans): I have been asked to reply. Improvements of hospital accommodation in Dar es Salaam and elsewhere are being carried out at an approximate cost of £100,000. Further improvements will be provided for in the post-war development programme, but this is still under consideration.

Colonel Lyons: Can my hon. friend give the reasons for the Ministry's action? This is a matter which should brook no delay in the interests of all sections of this community.

Mr. Cleavelly Hall: Is this hospital the Indian hospital, or some other additional hospital?

Mr. Emrys-Evans: It is the African and European hospital.

Chief Medical Adviser to Colonial Office

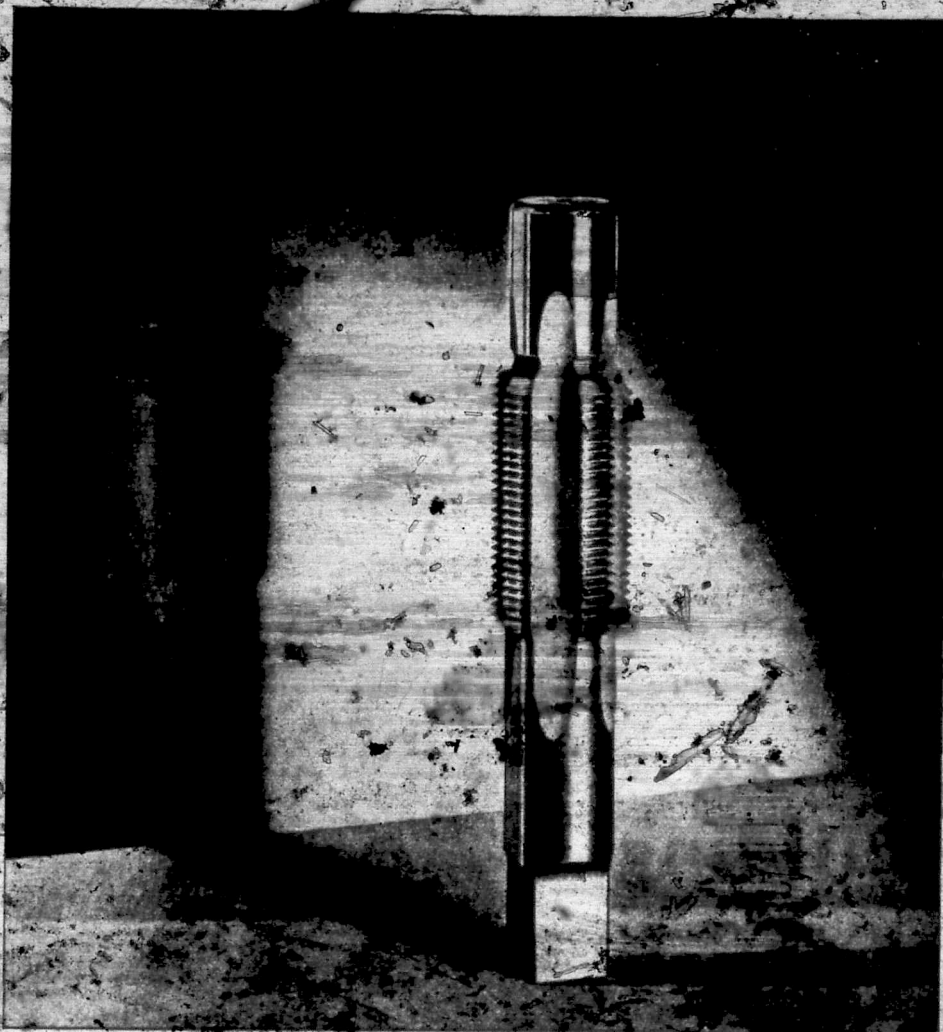
Dr. Morgan asked the Secretary of State (1) whether Dr. Arnold Joseph Dr. Smart, late Chief Medical Adviser to his Department, drew a pension for his services in the Colonial Office in addition to his previous pension as a retired Colonial medical officer, and if the post was permanent or temporary; (2) whether the post of Chief Medical Adviser, now held by Dr. W. H. Kauntze, former Director of Medical Services in Uganda, was temporary or permanent; the present remuneration of the post; whether it was pensionable, and whether the post was advertised and opportunities given to the many efficient British medical officers in the Colonial Medical Service to apply.

Colonel Stanley: The post of Chief Medical Adviser in the Colonial Office was instituted in 1926 and is a permanent part of the Colonial Office staff. The salary is £1,500 a year. No holder of the post has served in a pensionable capacity, and no pension in respect of service in the post has hitherto been paid to Dr. Smart, the late holder. The qualifications and records of holders in the Colonial Medical Service who might merit consideration for this post are known to the Colonial Office, and it has not been considered necessary or desirable to advertise a vacancy.

Dr. Morgan asked if the Secretary of State was aware that during the last six years medical applicants for Colonial appointments had been interviewed by the appointing private secretary alone, and whether it was the intention to provide means of judging medical qualifications, including a selection or Commission, which could be abandoned.

Colonel Stanley: The formal interviews with applicants for appointments to the Colonial Medical Service is a well-established practice for some years past, and the services of my medical advisory

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staff to be present. I do not see any reason for changing this procedure.

Sir E. Graham Little asked the Secretary of State whether he would investigate the complaints, evidence for which had been submitted to him, that the Government, in the absence of direction by the General Medical Council, encouraged medical practice in Kenya by unlicensed persons in opposition to duly qualified and registered medical practitioners, and would he take steps to alter the arrangements.

Colonel Stanley: I have asked the Governor for a report, and will submit it to the hon. Member on receipt of the reply.

Colonel Lyons asked the Secretary of State whether his attention had been called to the large number of cases of stramonium poisoning recorded in the East African Colonies, whether both Service and non-Service elements had been affected, and what steps had been taken to prevent the continuance of this occurrence in these territories.

Colonel Stanley: I have seen a report of cases of stramonium poisoning in Kitale, Nanyuki and Tanga, due to the presence of the leaves of this poisonous weed in sacks of maize. The Times gives details and asks the Government concerned for a report.

Colonel Lyons: May I ask whether this disease is not due to the contamination of mixed meals supplied largely to the troops, and will you act in the East African Medical Journal for the latest issue to show this serious disease can be kept in check by giving decent storage space for food?

Colonel Stanley: It is well known that there is a danger of poisoning of this kind from the mixture in the bowl, but full information has already been given to producers so that this can be avoided. I am going to ask the Government in this particular instance, contamination by what place?

Mr. Bailey asked if the marine biologist appointed to report on the fisheries of the Seychelles had yet reported, whether this report was to be published, and whether the Minister would make a statement on plans for land settlement in the Seychelles both for people in the Colonies and for men in the forces on their release.

Colonel Stanley: I regret that it has not yet been possible to arrange for a visit by a marine biologist to the Seychelles, but every effort is being made to do so. Plans for land settlement for a limited number of persons in the territories mentioned have been submitted by the Governor and are under examination with a view to the grant of assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

Colonel Lyons asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he would arrange with the Secretary of State for the

Colonies to co-ordinate as far as possible the provisions of the Income Tax Bill with the financial ordinances of the various Colonial Governments in order to ensure equal treatment for industrial concerns registered in this country but operating in the Colonies and therefore affected by double taxation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: I shall be glad to ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies to bring the provisions of the Income Tax Bill, when enacted, to the notice of Colonial Governments concerned so that those Governments may consider what action is desirable.

Colonel Lyons asked the Secretary of State whether he would include into the number of trained geologists employed on the engineering side of the Public Works Departments in the various Colonies, and whether he would consider the desirability of economizing and efficiently utilizing the services of all men of such scientific qualifications by placing them in one pool in the Geological Survey Department for general duties in their specialist sphere.

Colonel Stanley: As a purely local measure, a number of trained geologists are being employed on other duties in the Public Works Departments of certain Colonial territories. I have recently received a report by a Committee which I appointed early last year to consider the needs for geological work in the Colonial Empire and the best organization to carry it out. I have referred the report to Colonial Governments, and I am awaiting their views.

Empire Aviation

In the course of a debate on civil aviation the Rt. Hon. L. Hore-Belisha said:

"At Chicago we put the international cart before the Imperial horse. We should have bent all our energies to creating an Imperial unit comprising all the Colonies and Dependencies. Only on this basis can we play in the game of Empire which has been so successfully played in the past. The States to which we are all grateful for the stubbornness with which he stood up for his point of view at Washington, has gone to South Africa to fix routes. What we have to fix is that we form part of a unit which is able to talk to units like the U.S. and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

At Ottawa an Empire economic unit was proposed, and the principle was recorded that we should thereafter be regarded at international conferences as a specific unit. When you come to discuss matters like air routes and setting down air passengers in the same nation, you should have better bargaining power if you speak with one voice for the whole Empire than if you speak with six or seven different voices, however elaborate your preliminary conferences. The central objective of British air policy should be not to pursue this international mirage but Imperial union.

On the broader issues the United States in international transport takes up in the 20th century the position taken up by Britain in the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. That is one of the stubborn facts which make it impossible to obtain the international scheme which hon. members behind me desire. It is on Imperial lines that we must proceed. Internationalism or internationalization cannot be achieved as long as the United States oppose it."

Mrs. Mavis Tate said that air hostesses with a certain amount of training, real training in their approach to the passenger, a knowledge of the countries over which the aircraft pass, and a knowledge of Empire history would do far more than the British Council had yet done to advance the knowledge and influence of the British way of thought.

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Duty of African Universities

Address of Dr. J. D. Tomlin

DR. J. D. TOMLIN, the new principal of the Gordon Memorial College, said at the ceremony celebrating its inauguration in its new form:

"A university is a essence an association of teachers and young students into a partnership for both the dissemination and the enlargement of knowledge. The buildings are merely convenient for making this partnership effective. This sense of partnership and oneness between teacher and pupil means working together, discussing together, thinking together, living together, playing together, mutual understanding and respect.

Another university ideal is the training of students to think rather than absorb a mass of factual knowledge, to acquire the discipline of the mind, and so to develop mental poise and good judgment. This art of honest thinking is a complicated business, but in the main consists of considering sets of facts and ideas against each other, of using the imagination to formulate hypotheses designed to bring order out of chaos, of testing and re-testing these hypotheses, and so gradually to cause the emergence of a new or better way of interpreting the sets of facts and ideas under consideration.

New Ways of Applying Facts

Apply this process to devising a suitable layout for any village in the Sudan, and the gain to the population will be infinitely greater than if the plan is merely an unadorned copy of something taken from a book. Apply this painstaking but exciting process to every subject taught in every faculty at Gordon College, and the gain to the Sudan will be immeasurable. The ideal of bringing the spirit and method of research into everyday teaching is in practice very difficult to achieve. Let us, however, at this stage of our planning squarely recognize the ideal and deliberately plan to teach the art of thinking, so as to acquire balanced wisdom rather than mere factual knowledge.

Teaching at this highest level cannot be reached or maintained unless the College becomes an active centre for the

enlargement of knowledge. It is necessary, therefore, to provide facilities and sufficient staff in each faculty to enable genuine research to be undertaken.

The greatest of all these facilities must be the provision of an adequate library. This means a well organized library containing not just a few thousand volumes but all the literature of any account bearing upon all lines of research to be undertaken in all the faculties of the College. This is the only type of library that would be adequate for the needs of serious research, and while it will cost a great sum to establish and maintain, we cannot become a university college without it. Our library is now being built by the generous donation of the valuable and generous gift from the Sudan Government of the Civil Secretary's library, which I acknowledge with grateful thanks.

Brilliant teachers are not always gifted research men, and many a first-class research man is but a poor teacher. The ideal must then be to attract to the College a sufficient number of research men of proved calibre to enable original work to be done in as many faculties as possible, so that the spirit of research will come naturally to permeate and vitalize the work of teaching.

Education of African Women

Another great ideal must be the university education of women as well as of men. Some of you may say we are not nearly ready for a bold step in the Sudan.

The answer is perhaps that conditions in the Sudan, and particularly the emergence of the individual, are taking place more rapidly than at any previous time in the whole history of civilization, and that the emancipation of women is the vanguard of this world-wide movement. In the Sudan ever greater provision is being made for the education of girls, and already applications from women are being received for entrance to Gordon College. At first there will not be a sufficient number of women students to justify the establishment of a hostel, but later we must look forward to the provision of hostels for women students.

No nation has ever achieved greatness in art, literature, war and peace that has not produced great women, and we cannot possibly look forward in the Sudan to plan for the rapid emancipation of women. As a sign of the times, it is a pleasure to be able to say that our first woman student will enter the College this term.

Our survey of ideals would be incomplete without some reference to the worship of God. We live in dangerous and exciting times, and need more than ever before the steady influence of leaders with humility, a high sense of moral values, a high sense of service to the State and humanity, and with great qualities of character. Such leaders develop naturally in a strong religious atmosphere, and I look particularly to the Muslim staff and students to avoid the barrenness of loss of faith.

Naturalization in Kenya

Non-official leaders in Kenya have for several years asked the Government to suspend the naturalization of foreign subjects. It is now announced that applications for naturalization are suspended, except in the case of certain British-born women.

Voice of the Congo

La Voix du Congolais, a monthly review in French for educated Africans of the Belgian Congo, is shortly to be published in Leopoldville under the auspices of the Information Bureau of the Native Affairs Department. The staff will be African, with M. Antoine Bolamba, holder of the first Belgian Congo prize for Native literature, as editor.

Medical Training for Africans

Work at the African Medical Training School has been much assisted by the appointment of a full-time medical officer, in addition to the medical superintendent and of a sister tutor. The standard of training has been greatly improved and the two-year course abolished. All students now take a first year course together. At the end of the first year candidates will be selected on merit for a further course of two or three years, and their training will be specially directed towards fitting them to take charge of rural dispensaries. The remainder will take a further course lasting two years; they will be trained for hospital ward work. The Governor of Northern Rhodesia

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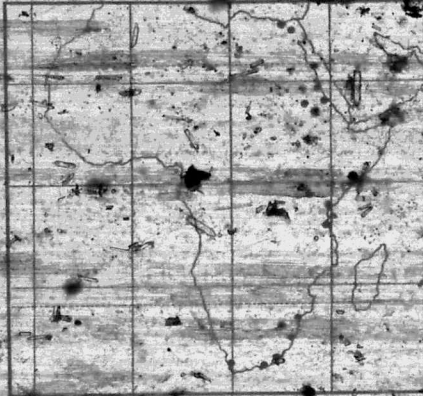
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News Items in Brief

A Leave Priority Committee has now been appointed in Kenya for sending butter, wheat and maize to the British South Africa.

The East Africa Women's League held its annual general meeting in Nairobi last week. An exhibition of Features of Belgium and the Congo was opened yesterday afternoon.

From March 5 the weekly butter ration for Europeans in Kenya has been doubled, bringing it to 1 lb. per person.

The British Ministry of Food has contracted to purchase the whole of the exportable surplus of tea from the British East Africa Dependencies during 1945.

There are now 425 acres under tea in Southern Rhodesia, 940 acres having reached maturity. Last season the output totalled 472,500 lb., equivalent to 375 lb. per acre under production.

An inquiry is being held into the air accident in which 25 Americans and one British officer were killed when a United States aircraft crashed at Khartoum, near Khartoum, on Saturday.

Production of sugar from the estates in Portuguese East Africa of Sena Sugar Estates, Ltd., is stated to have totalled 50,389 metric tons last year, a fall of 5,870 tons, largely on account of shortage of labour.

Since the Kitchener Memorial School of Medicine was founded in the Sudan 21 years ago, 1,000 graduates have received the degree diplomas in medicine, and there are now 24 undergraduates in residence.

Gross receipts of Rhodesia Railways for January totalled £506,879 and £2,038,980 for the first four months of the current financial year, compared with £521,422 and £2,182,387 respectively in the corresponding periods of the previous year.

Messrs. Henry Simon, Ltd., of Stockport, and Messrs. L. R. and F. Turner, Ltd., of Ipswich, two well-known firms of cereal milling engineers and consultants, have agreed to form a new company to foster export in British milling machinery. The registered office of the new company, known as Henry Simon and Turners, Ltd., is at 48 Strand, London, W.C.2.

Last week we published the full text of a statement on "The Colour Bar and Race" made by the Conference of British Missionary Societies. We now learn that copies have been sent to members of both Houses of Parliament, and that a meeting on the subject is to be held in the Central Hall, Westminster, on June 12, under the chairmanship of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who while Bishop of London was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the British Council of Churches which considered this matter.

Messrs. Andrew Weir and Co., owners of the Indian-African Line, report that the offices of the Compagnie Veuve Weir (S.A.) are now opening in Paris, Marseilles, Algiers, and Dakar. Inquiries may be made of those offices or through Andrew Weir and Co.

The Grande Macintyre Native Girls' Hostel, built in Bulawayo at a cost of £7,000, has accommodation for 59 girls. In order that costs of residence may not bear too heavily on their earnings, the charge for a cubicle is 10s. per month in the case of one or two girls, 15s. 6d. each if two share it, and 2s. each if three or four share a room. It was the Native leaders who proposed that the hostel should bear the name of the wife of the present mayor.

Beira Railway Company

THE BEIRA RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD., reports that for the year ended September 30, 1944, the net earnings of the line totalled £376,000, an increase of £1,404,719 on the figure of the previous year, and that there was a net profit of £1,238,625 against £1,611,611, providing £285,000 to tax (£260,000), £91,451 for interest on the debentures (£52,377) and for the 4% cumulative stock sinking and £26,378), and sundry other charges, a dividend of 25 per share, less tax, requires £27,680, and the carry-forward is then £42,794, compared with £89,417 brought in.

Gross revenue was up from £640,110 in 1943 to £673,160, but working expenditure increased by only £28,250 to £561,158, the percentage of expenditure to gross revenue falling from 56.5% to 51.6%. The total tonnage of goods carried was 1,280,625, against 1,225,244, the number of passengers 195,901, against 163,233, and the train mileage 405,759, against 319,051.

Outstanding 5% debentures total £1,850,777. Apart from the debentures, the company has a general reserve of £400,000 and a dividend equalization reserve of £75,000. The railway is valued at £1,904,257, and the Savoy Hotel, Beira, at £29,233. Current assets total 1,954,928, including Holdings of British Government loans, £12,720; other marketable securities, £97,355; debtors, £149,244; tax reserve certificates, £90,000; cash, £25,742.

Under the terms of the concession, the Portuguese Government has the right in 1946 or at the end of any successive period of 10 years thereafter to acquire the entire railway system owned by the company and its other assets.

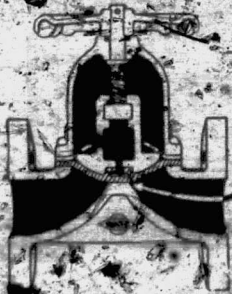
The directors are Mr. Arthur P. Hadley (Chairman), the Hon. M. W. Elphinstone, Sir Patrick Ashley Cooper, Mr. A. Patricio Gouveia, Brig. General R. D. Hammond, Sir Douglas Middleton, Sir Henry Chapman, and Messrs. V. L. Owen and J. L. G. de Saldanha. The secretary is Mrs. A. J. Livingston.

The text of the Chairman's statement appears on another page.

The Anglo-Portuguese Colonial

THE ANGLO-PORTUGUESE COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS BANK, LTD., announces that net profits for the year to January 31, 1945, amounted to £12,907, compared with £10,719 in 1944. Adding to this £12,426 brought in, there is a total surplus of £25,333, which is proposed to carry forward. Current deposits and other accounts appear at £633,490 (£817,044), and accounts of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino, Lisbon, and its branches, at £1,549,378 (£1,594,719). Cash totals £557,288 (£435,419). British Government Treasury Bills £805,000 (£1,005,000). British and Dominion Government securities £1,319,427 (£1,050,365), and advances to customers, etc., £544,836 (£381,980).

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COMPANY MEETING

Beira Railway Company Ltd.

Statement by Mr. Arthur E. Hadley

THE FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE BEIRA RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED, was held yesterday (March 28, 1945) at 10 Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 4.

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

The working of the line for the year ended September 30, 1944, resulted in a gross revenue of £171,166, an increase of £430,969 as compared with the previous year. Expenditure at £501,158 was £100,260 higher, and net revenue increased by £194,719.

As stated in the report, the increase in the revenue was due to a satisfactory increase in import traffic, as well as the reintroduction of an allowance in excess of 50 per cent in proportion in the division of through rates on certain special traffics. This allowance will be continued during the current financial year.

The profit for the year after a provision for taxation increased by £25,000 to £96,420, adding to which the undivided balance from last year (£33,371) makes a total of £119,791.

Your directors propose that a dividend of 2s. per share, less tax at 1s. 4d. in the £, be paid, absorbing £77,000, net, leaving to be carried forward the sum of £42,791.

With respect to the current financial year, we have so far received traffic receipts for the three months October, 1944, to December, 1944, which are practically the same as last year, net earnings for this period amounting to £114,151, as compared with £115,126 in the previous year.

Progressing Officer in London

The East African Production and Supply Council, Nairobi, is now represented in London by a Progressing Officer, whose task is to endeavour to obtain through official and commercial channels information regarding the supply position in the United Kingdom from the standpoint of filling East African import programmes and keeping the Council advised on changes in the situation here as they affect the potential export trade with East Africa. The post, which is of a temporary nature, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. A. E. Pollard, who recently returned to this country from East Africa, where he has for some years been H.M. Trade Commissioner with headquarters in Nairobi. Business houses may communicate with Mr. Pollard at H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C. 2.

MINING

N. Rhodesian Copper Industry

Lord Geddes's Statement in the Lords

LORD GEDDES, Chairman of the Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., and a director of Mufalira Copper Mines, Ltd., spoke in the House of Lords last week on the copper mining industry of Northern Rhodesia.

The occasion was a motion by Lord Nathan condemning monopolies and cartels.

Lord Geddes said:

I am concerned with three organisations such as Lord Nathan denounced. One is concerned with the production of copper, a base metal for industry in peace and war. In 1922, when I came home from my period of duty in Washington, it was my responsibility to see that the then Government understood fully what our present position was in the event of another war and what it was in relation to light engineering. For some time nothing happened. Then in 1931 Mr. Austen and our present Prime Minister were in the Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer. I was able to see what I could do to equip the country with a supply of copper. I was in the position of Chairman of the Rio Tinto Corporation, which has not generations been a copper producer in Spain. Obviously that was far too small a concern to supply the needs of this Empire in the event of war.

However, we started and found that deposits had been made of copper ore in Northern Rhodesia. Four companies ultimately were formed to work these deposits—the Rhokana Corporation, Nchanga Copper Mines, Mufalira Copper Mines, and Roan Antelope Copper Mines. They are closely inter-related. They have common shareholdings and they work very closely together. It is a combine, an association inter-linked.

It saved British Light Engineering

These companies have existed in the heart of Africa an industry which at the time of the great depression saved British light engineering. I make that claim knowing that I can substantiate it. They developed their own and sources of supply, and in 1939 I was able to tell Mr. Neville Chamberlain, then Prime Minister, that we were in a position to meet the copper requirements of the war. You will remember that at the start of the war the United States were not supplying anything to belligerents. When came cash and guns. There were supplies of course, from Canada and small supplies from other sources, but the main supply had to come from Northern Rhodesia.

These companies have raised money from private sources. We were assured we would receive every possible support from the Government. We were allowed, finally, to borrow a quarter of a million at an exorbitant rate of interest, that is all.

We have developed a bit of the world which was uninhabitable because of disease, the tsetse fly and malaria, black-water fever, and so on. We have turned it into a place where people now can go in order to recover their health. In fact, it is a health resort. There we have one of the finest stations for the Royal Air Force because it is so high in altitude. That is No. 1 thing that we have done. We have produced, and are producing today, the copper which this country requires and we are at this moment supplying the United States. We have built up a standard of living for our white workers which is the highest standard for wage-earners anywhere in the world.

We have built up for the Africans a standard of living that any white wage would have seemed to them like heaven. Men who were short of food because of their antiquated agriculture.

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cultural methods are now well fed from scientific methods of agriculture in Northern Rhodesia. They are being fed upon properly grown foodstuffs. We are housing them. Clothing them, and educating them. That is one of the very large parts of their pay. Although their cash payment is not very great, we are steadily increasing it, and we are teaching them to save in order that they may buy, not only the cash provided in the ordinary Kadit stores, but good things which they need like agricultural implements—good spades and good tools—and things of which they can get about on the truck. We have provided these people with a substantial education, not only in education, but in agriculture, that is what we can do.

Division of Market Saved the Companies

And we had to weather, while we were still developing, the greatest economic storm that the world ever saw—the great depression that followed on the tremendous boom that succeeded the last war. During that time we indulged in the use of the word in quotation in the position of price fixation and the limitation of output. Why? Because if we had competed with one another in these four companies we should have destroyed each other. We should have destroyed the process of development. So, there being a very limited market, he said we would divide that market between us. We told the British Government and the Colonial Government what we were doing. There was never any secrecy, and we maintained the standard of living of the workers by doing that. It is a very difficult thing to maintain the necessary high standard of living for white workers in tropical Africa if your markets are being knocked to bits by international competition.

One of the things that is driving, and must continue to drive, British industry of all sorts into combinations and associations is international competition. We who are responsible for these vast industries are not going to allow our industries to be destroyed, with all the suffering that would cause in the country just for some lip service to an unthought-out theory.

We do not mind the British Government knowing everything we are doing. Never have we received any questions that have been asked. We go to the Government, as every big company does, and ask them if they would approve of such and such a policy. In a matter which is international, with which I am also associated we have never moved without consulting the Foreign Office. We do not want to create difficulties for the Government. Throughout the years before the war our international distribution of goods was guided by the Foreign Office. It had to be, because some of

the things we were distributing were basic to the war effort. Do you suppose we, as responsible men, would have acted for one moment contrary to the wishes of the British Government? No. Do you suppose we were ever denied information as to what were the wishes of the British Government? No. We went and asked, and we were told either to go ahead or to do so.

Reply to Charge of Excessive Profits

There is nothing in the whole record of the associations, the combinations, the cartels with which I am associated that I would regret to have brought in on the floor of Parliament.

Do you think that a great development, such as that which was carried out in Northern Rhodesia, is a thing of proportion during its early years for the people responsible? I asked my accountant to tell me how much we had made out of it. He told me we did before the war. I think you would have done far better had you put your money into British Government securities and not bothered about Northern Rhodesia. That of course relates to the early part of a development, the take-the-risks; we knew that there would be years in which we could expect a return. We know that we had to take such risks in order to get our part of the job of British industry, the supplying of materials, was loyal and faithfully carried out by our fellow countrymen.

Lord Nathan speaks as if people working in the sort of industries with which I am concerned are enemies. We supply the very foundations of munitions. You could not have lived without the sort of work that has been done by these great companies all over the world. They are not, I submit, to be subjected to baseless suspicion. The thing that makes me absolutely livid is suspicion, suspicion, suspicion. I have been pilloried in some papers for having, as it was suggested, worked with the Nazis and the Fascists, for having furnished them with supplies. Why were the first people to put the blockade on them? We did a long time before the British Government did.

Company Progress Reports

Roseman.—3,000 tons of ore milled in February yielded 1,571 fine oz. gold, and an estimated surplus of £4,261. On the 16th level an extension of a rise showed values of 40 fwt. over 29 inches for a distance of 15 ft. Development on the 37th, 18th and 19th levels was continued in local areas.

Rezende.—Called news from the mine states that the first borehole, situated 1,200 feet west of the most western boundary of the mine, passed through the Old World ore body, which has been shown south by the bent dyke at 200 to 205 ft., assaying 2.1 dwts. over 60 inches. At 415 ft. the borehole passed through the Redwing reef, assaying 7 dwts. over a thickness of 20 inches.

African and European Investment

The African and European Investment Co., Ltd., which owns a large number of freehold farms in Rhodesia and Bechuanaland, announces a profit of £462,311 for 1944, against £433,854. Provision for taxation in Great Britain and Africa requires £110,000 (against £50,000). A final dividend of 7½% (the same) plus a bonus of 1½% (nil), has been recommended, making a total distribution for the year of 9% (10%). The balance carried forward is £146,350 (£118,687). The general and exploration reserves remain at £1,000,000 and £120,000, respectively. A year ago £100,000 was written off investments.

Union Corporation

Union Corporation, Ltd., which has interests in Rhinoceros mining, announces a profit for 1944 of £201,544, as compared with £730,239 for the previous year. The carry-forward is raised to £126,000, against £115,968, after placing 475,000 (against 510,000) to the exploration reserve account and paying a final dividend of 8s. 6d. (the same), making a total of 8s. (the same) for the year.

Anglo-American Corporation

Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., which has large interests in Rhinoceros mining, proposes to increase its capital. The nominal capital of £4,981,500, divided into 1,085,281 shares, and £1,710 preference shares of 10s. each, and £2,270,000 preferred stock is to be increased to £5,250,000 by the creation of 337,900 new ordinary shares of 10s. each.

General Mining and Finance

The Finance Corporation, Ltd., which has interests in Rhinoceros mining, announces a profit for 1944, before taxation, of £1,000,000, compared with £1,082,250 in the previous year. A final dividend of 15% (the same) has been declared, making a total distribution for the year of 25%.

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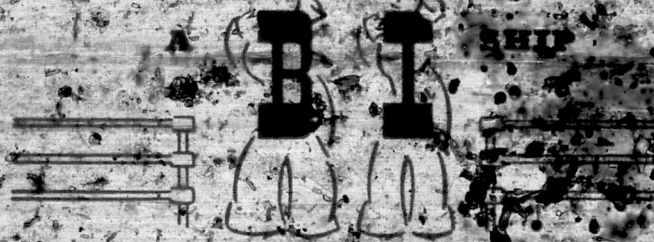
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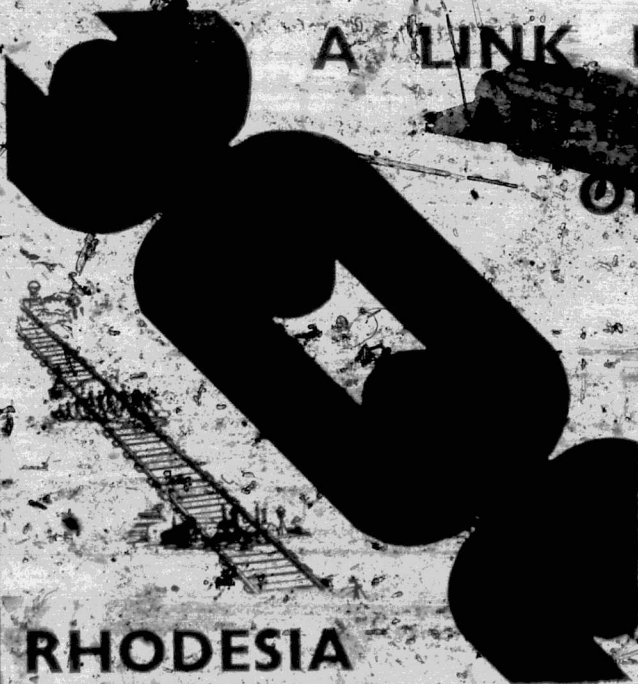
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS this newspaper has done whatever in its power to promote trade between Great Britain and the East and Central Africa. Promoting British Trade with East and Central Africa. German advertising—being we believe unique in that respect among British African journals wherever published. Acceptance of German advertising would have meant our revenue by some thousands of pounds annually, but we were resolved that EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA should in no way help the extension of German trade, which was an integral part of the long-range German plot, the final act of which, as we did not cease to proclaim, would be another cold-blooded attack upon the peace of the world in general and that of the British Empire in particular. When we began to declare that conviction there were few of our readers who shared it. Indeed, many men in high places in this country and in Africa repeatedly urged us to abandon what they at first regarded as a mistaken policy and later as a blind obsession, and those with business interests frequently pointed out that whatever our editorial policy, it was foolish to decline German advertising, since leading German businesses were ready enough to advertise in the pages of a paper which regularly revealed German machinations. That, we knew, was not as strange as

it might seem at first sight; the hope was that acceptance of a substantial revenue from such sources would cause us to modify our policy, or, if that failed, that the sudden withdrawal of that revenue would cause difficulties which would weaken the influence of the one African newspaper which for the fifteen years before the outbreak of this war persistently exposed the various aspects of the German threat to British Africa and the British Empire.

Having had long fought for the expansion of British commercial influence in the territories between Southern Rhodesia and the Sudan inclusive, it is with exceptional pleasure that we record that British industry is creating its own organization for research into export markets. That industry should do more to solve its own problems is now an accepted principle, and no one who has faith in the vigour and vision of British business men will doubt that under their direction, much more can be done than by official agencies, which by their nature are prone to excessive caution, procrastination, and routine. The letters B.E.T.R.O. may be taken to mean as much in the sphere of British export as B.O.A.C. in that of Empire aviation or B.B.C. in that of world broadcasting. Though the British Export Trade Research Organization does not proclaim such ambitions, it may

entertain them, and in a public-minded world it is simultaneously creating the British Export Trade Advertising Corporation for the service of British export. Some of the greatest manufacturing concerns in the country are among the founder members of B. E. T. O., and it is the hope of a long study by men with the widest experience both of our own markets and of the capacity of British manufactures to meet their needs. A great deal has, of course, been done by the men appointed to the senior posts in the new organization in London and in the various markets, and it is therefore to be hoped that outstanding individuals will be found to take on the more important tasks. British overseas trade must be immensely increased if British standards of living are to be maintained, and B. E. T. O. should contribute admirably to that national cause.

THE FABIAN COLONIAL BUREAU

The Fabian Colonial Bureau claims to be engaged in the study of the various problems which arise in the administration of the Colonies. It has no members, but its views are available in the Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory, which is said by observers to be a sorry large as far as the Africans' interests are concerned. The first cause is, of course, completely untrue, although we have been in the closest con-

tact with affairs in Tanganyika since that Territory first came under British administration a quarter of a century ago, we have never heard anything to claim that African interests were inadequately protected in the Legislature. Often, however, European residents have felt that their legitimate interests were treated somewhat cavalierly. It is amazing to find any allegedly responsible society declaring that Africans have "no representatives at all" in the Legislature. There are, it is true, not yet African members of that body, but every official member is both in theory and in fact a representative of African interests, and so far as we can judge, the missionary nominated to represent Native interests has on no single occasion failed to discharge his duty with credit to himself and satisfaction to his great constituency. The Chief Secretary to the Government of Northern Rhodesia said in the Legislative Council of that Protectorate only the other day that he had never known a European elected member oppose any measure for the benefit of Africans, and the Chief Secretary in Tanganyika could probably endorse that statement. If he would do so at the first convenient opportunity, his words would represent an authoritative, justifiable, and indeed necessary reiteration of this latest Fabian fable. The allegation ought either to be unreservedly withdrawn or supported with whatever "facts" the Fabian Colonial Bureau considers that it can produce.

Lord Rennell on African Administration

Closer Union an Essential Prerequisite of Regionalism

AFRICA south of the Sahara does not fall into clear-cut geographical or ethnological, or into racial groupings, due to historical administrative and economic circumstances, and the only Territory in Africa which is really homogeneous is the Horn of Africa.

For the administration of the continent as a whole, we want progressive self-government for Africans and African territory. There is no substantial political difference between the direct and indirect methods of government, but I want it possible to remove the conception that direct rule means reaction and that indirect rule is progressive. I doubt if it would be fair to say that direct rule entirely reactionary, and I have little doubt that under enlightened direct administration progress would have been much quicker. I should like to see the political label attached to direct and indirect rule dropped as soon as possible.

We want progress towards self-government in convenient units within political boundaries as at present established. We have therefore to see what the administration is within those limits and how a new organization may be introduced within those limits, such as that proposed for regional administration.

Is the creation of such units really sound? If they are to be treated as places in which the African population can never develop by themselves their local

institutions on their own lines, there is always great danger that enthusiastic administrators will try and wrap up the African people in cotton, wool and soap, lest they have any contact with the outside world. I am utterly opposed to that. Development tends to be more progressive when the African has contact with other people than when he is copying what he does by the best of the efforts of agricultural officers. The African, in fact, likes to see how the new type of agriculture is introduced and to be the first to try it, rather than to be told to do it.

Benefit of White Settlement

Therefore, I am not opposed to white settlement because I believe that the Africans in those territories are likely to learn to improve their own agriculture much more quickly from it than by theoretical instruction. The African develops very quickly with encouragement and example. There is the example of Native coffee growing in Tanganyika and the cocoa industry in West Africa. Some European enterprise has likewise been successful and I see no reason why the two sorts should not go on side by side, or why a rigid rule should be made as to who is to do what and where.

A main principle acceptable to both sides is that the news in this country is the idea, which this country has allowed for many years, of being a trustee for the people who live in Africa under our administration. In other words, there is a distinction between a method of administration which the French call "Colonat" exploitation and a colonial method of administration

* In an address last week to a joint meeting in London of the Royal African Society and the Royal Empire Society.

which is primarily for the benefit of the people who live under it. By and large we have administered our African Colonies in the spirit of trusteeship, and out of that has been developed the theory of indirect rule, the stimulus to the development of local institutions and the creation of local institutions of a democratic variety where they did not exist.

It is a curious fact, however, that though we, by and large, have administered our African possessions in the spirit of trusteeship and indirect rule, we have not done so. We are the most criticized of Colonial Administrators not only by foreigners but by ourselves. It is a very remarkable phenomenon, an recent congresses I have seen no criticisms in the American Press about French Colonial Administration, but I have seen a certain amount of it about our own, yet ours is more liberal than anything the French have tried. Criticisms have only been in certain quarters.

American Criticisms

Americans are not so critical of our Colonial administration as many people think. When Americans criticise our Colonial administration they mostly mean India. If the Indian problem were eliminated, I think a great deal of American criticism of our Colonial administration would go with it. Another curious phenomenon is that the French and Belgians think our Colonies better administered than their own.

I believe that our Colonies are on the whole extremely well run, except that I do not think we have spent enough money on them. I am driven to the conclusion that our conception of Colonial administration appears to have been really very much the same as it would have been under any good Liberal or Labour administration. So perhaps we have got to the point at which it is a mistake to look at these questions from different political points of view, and when people may have their personal views about the future without discriminating with regard to general lines.

In connection with the forthcoming San Francisco Conference, there has been a good deal of speculation as to how far the question of Colonies will be discussed. Many people have wondered what will happen in Mandates. I for one am extremely glad that the Prime Minister has made it perfectly clear that neither he nor America has any intention of liquidating the British Empire, and, as he has said in a recent speech, our Colonial administration is not to be shared with other people.

A Nonsensical Proposal

I cannot see the logic of trying to alter the type of administration which has been successful, practically and more enlightened than any other administration in Colonial matters, and sharing that administration with other people whose administration has been less enlightened than ours. It does not seem to me to make sense. It is not that I am opposed to the theory behind Mandates or wish to see Mandated Territories abolished. It is that I believe in governmental control by a Power which is open to criticism by the world in general and to a forum of experts in all places. There is not a single Colony of the Empire in which constitutional progress has not been made on a substantial scale during the last 20 years, and that is a great deal more than can be said about the administration of Colonies conducted by any other Power.

What I do want to see is some machinery for overriding the difficulty of political boundaries in Africa. One interesting development during the war is that practically every Colonial territory has had to develop a relationship with neighbouring territories. It is almost incredible how little relationship there had been before the war between British Colonies and French territories next door. The war made it essential to have contacts with the result that every Colonial

Government has had to develop a sort of embryonic Foreign Office within its own limits in order to contact foreign relations for purely local purposes. Improved land communications have reduced the size of Africa and given rise to local problems, which call for local solutions and cannot be dealt with in London. I well know the difficulties of development, and believe that it will lead to regional arrangements.

The difficulty of arranging personal meetings, probably arising in want of organization, and the difficulty of organizing them is that there are great differences of opinion as to what these meetings ought to be. There are many overlapping districts. For instance, the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo is intimately connected with the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia.

I believe that we shall have to start our inter-territorial meetings by *ad hoc* meetings at which one territory will be represented by more than one inter-territorial meeting. Supposing that inter-territorial regional meetings of the Government and Colonies were held to deal with the south eastern part of Africa, and after a similar meeting were held to deal with purely East African problems, it is quite clear that Northern Rhodesia and the Congo would have to attend. I think there ought to be frequent inter-territorial meetings arranged to discuss agreed agenda, but not necessarily covering the same territories, the territories attending according to their interests in the agenda.

Closer Unions, Essential

Such inter-territorial meetings would provide not only for a valuable interchange of experience but a friendly criticism or comment on methods adapted to one territory within its own political frontiers. That sort of criticism-free comment on territorial problems and the solving of difficulties—is valuable. I believe that those meetings would follow political frontiers, which would, I think, be preferable to setting up governmental commissions.

But I believe it to be a pre-requisite that British administration should be grouped more closely together before that new system can be made to work. The Caribbean problem is administratively easier than the African, which is probably the most difficult one for which to find a solution, but I submit that a closer union between the British Colonies, and local centralization will contribute towards bringing them into the sort of regionalization which I have described, and this will be logically consistent with our own ideas about developing Africa for the sake of the people who are there.

African Conference System

Again Urged by General Smuts

A conference system of consultation in Southern Africa on the principle adopted by the Pan-American Union has again been advocated by General Smuts in the South African House of Assembly.

There were, he said, too many administrations in British Africa, which would be better served by regional groupings and a lesser number of administrations. Not long after he had first publicly expressed this opinion the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Colonel Oliver Stanley, had made a similar suggestion in the Imperial Parliament, which showed that there was some acceptance for the idea.

Native questions would require to be excluded from consideration by the proposed Southern African Conference, since there was a great difference between the Native policy of the Union and that of the territories to the north. All other matters of mutual interest should, however, be discussed. The whole idea was of friendly co-operation in conference, and there was nothing to the status, rights or boundaries of any country.

The Path to African Self-Government

British System May Not Be the Best Model

WE HAVE PROMISED THE AFRICAN an ever larger share in the actual business of governing. The most hopeful line of approach lies through the Local Native Councils. These form a notable advance on Native administration. Surely the best would stem from recently established Councils to advise that some of our friends, who are especially to be friends of the Native, are not at all aware of their existence.

Local Native Councils are extremely live and vigorous. Some have been in operation for nearly 20 years. There is now a council in each administrative district, and there are 28 in all. Matters of local concern are discussed in these councils, which can impose local by-laws and rules having the force of law. They have authority to levy local rates, and spend the money on local services, together with funds derived from land taxes, licence fees, and so forth. The total annual budget of the combined Local Native Councils is now more than £200,000, with accumulated surplus funds of more than £100,000.

A Local Native Council is composed partly of elected members and partly of members nominated by Government, except in the more backward districts where election of members is at present impracticable. The elected members are chosen by vote of the men of the different parts of the district. The election is entirely in Native hands, and is supervised by administrative officers. The council usually meets under the chairmanship of the district commissioner, but an ordinance recently enacted makes special provision for an African member to take the chair instead.

Work of Local Native Councils

The object of all this is that an assembly of Africans, many of whom have been elected by the Natives of the district, can meet in discuss local affairs, can impose by-laws and can dispose of funds, with no European officer taking any part in the proceedings. Even when the district commissioner is in the chair discussion is perfectly free and often lively and outspoken, as I can vouch from personal experience, and voting is by no means swayed by the Chairman's opinion.

But—and this is an essential point in the general argument about self-government—decisions of the Local Native Councils must be approved by the central Government before they can be carried into effect. Local Native Councils afford a good opportunity for the African to learn something of the business of government, but it should be realized that there is a great distance to cover between the work of a Local Native Council and the wide responsibilities of the central Government.

Another step has been taken within the last year by the formation of a Central Advisory Committee. The annual budgets of all the Local Native Councils are submitted to this body for examination, discussion and recommendations, before they go to the Governor-in-Council for final approval. This committee now has six African members and three Europeans: the Chief Native Commissioner, the Financial Secretary, and one of the two non-official members representing Native interests in the Legislative Council. (The other, an African, is also a member of the committee.)

Here is an opportunity for Africans to gather knowledge and experience on a Colony-wide scale, and to accustom themselves to discussion and debate with men of other tribes and with Europeans. Here is the most likely training ground for future African members of Legislative Council. The statutory function of the committee is to advise the Governor not only on the draft estimates of the Local Native Councils but also on such other matters as the Governor may refer to it. As the committee grows in worth and efficiency, financial questions, therefore, it may grow into a general assembly with still wider advisory powers.

Being further extracts from C. J. Wilson's Signpost booklet entitled "One African Colony."

In recent months the question of direct representation of Native interests in Legislative Council by African members has raised some controversies more profound than it is worth. With all due respect to the Council, it is more of a debating society than a legislative assembly for it always contains a majority of Government officials who must vote as directed. It is not clear how far with the Government, and perhaps on matters of importance from the Secretary of State, the Council can be expected to vote of its own volition. It is not clear how far individual members may see of individual African members in the Council.

Representative of Native Interests

The composition of members has been changed with the general representation of African interests, which are, of course, also watched over closely by the Chief Native Commissioner, who sits on the Council. It is advised the Government that some proposed reform is not in the Native interest and if the Governor accepts his advice, then the official members can be used under the Governor's direction to represent the interests of the Natives. In a sense, therefore, all the official members are charged with the protection of Native interests, and it is not surprising to suppose that because only two members speak for the African community, the African representatives are swamped by the settler members and African interests neglected. This is most certainly not the case.

The two non-official members representing Native interests, who have hitherto been Europeans, have, of course, been able to express themselves freely on all relevant questions, for the purpose of debate they have probably been able to do this better than an African, however good and colloquial his knowledge of English. One of them has now been replaced by an African member, Mr. Eliud Mathu, a Kikuyu schoolmaster with a diploma from an English university college, who sits in the Council for Native interests together with his European colleague. Whatever the practical value of this innovation may prove to be—and everyone will wish Mr. Mathu success—it will at least remove a grievance, and Africans will no longer be able to say that they have no representation on Legislative Council.

A more immediately important advance than the appointment of a single African to Legislative Council is the proposal to set up Provincial Native Councils. Delegates from all the Local Native Councils in each province will meet in an assembly representing the people of the whole province. An experimental start has already been made in two provinces. The Central Province assembly includes Kikuyu members from Nairobi as well as from the rural districts, together with members from other distinct though closely related tribes, the Meru and the Kamba. Here we shall see representatives of diverse interests and different tribes meeting to learn each other's point of view, and if possible arrive at decisions in the common interest. There will be need for wise supervision and guidance as these provincial councils are to work well, and if they achieve practical results, their success will have a great influence on the political future.

Towards a Colonial Native Council

The next step logically would be a Colonial Native Council which would combine delegates from the various Provincial Native Councils, and become in effect a Native Parliament. The decision whether or no to set up such a central council will no doubt be influenced by experience of the workings of the Provincial Councils, and perhaps, even more, of the Central Advisory Committee. Some people think that this Colonial Native Council ought to be started at once, and they argue that it would provide the only really effective link between the Africans' representatives on Legislative Council and the people they represent. This is a cogent argument; and if the Legislative Council obtains fuller powers, it will be some imperative for the Africans' representatives either, whatever their colour, to have direct continuous and close contact with Native opinion throughout the Colony.

But there is still a lot of hard thinking to be done, and some experiment, before we can design the best machinery. The composition of this Council, the extent of its authority, the methods of election, the nature of its proceedings, all need careful thought. We shall be experimenting here with a new political contrivance, and you cannot draw up fool-proof plans overnight. The British way, and we cannot doubt that it is the most practical way, is to try, by trial and error, in finding those tests, to produce a plan, well and developing ideas that do, to produce a complete paper scheme and attempt to translate it immediately into practice, might be to invite disaster. Mistakes made at the beginning would be difficult to correct, a start along the wrong lines would prejudice the whole future. Above all, the success of the Council must depend upon the ability and character of the men who compose it.

If the functions of the council were limited to discussion and debate, it might be possible to find a common ground in the future, but if it is to be vested with any real authority, then we cannot yet find the right men to return to our starting point—that to speak of self-government for Kenya at the earliest possible date has no practical meaning at present, and that economic and social development should be the immediate objective.

There are only two points to make before leaving the subject. I call attention to the fact that, as far as some of the members of the Council are concerned, the Government of Kenya is not a government of Kenya, but a government of Kenya, and that the pattern which the members of the Council are working out for themselves.

Our special form of Parliamentary Government has not proved so satisfactory as it has to the people, much more nearly related to us in character and temperament than the African. In fact, the last 25 years have seen the progressive

collapse of parliamentary democracy in one European country after another. In Italy, Portugal, Germany, Spain, Austria, and many other countries, parliamentary government has failed, and in others, such as Russia, it has not even been tried. Nowhere in the whole of Asia has it taken root. Only in Britain and the Dominions, the United States, Scandinavia and the Low Countries can it be said to have achieved stability and real success.

To those who know Africa it seems highly dangerous to assume that a system which appears to have worked fairly well in the hands of the sturdy, independent and liberty-loving Briton will be best, or even good, or indeed anything but a curse, if imposed on the African, with his different outlook and traditions. It is foolish enough to talk of self-government at all at this stage of African evolution; it would at least be wise, before the matter goes any further, to give much careful thought to the form which such government might eventually take.

Plain Words to Africans and Europeans

Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, has issued an outspoken memorandum which, though specifically concerned with the state of the Nandi Reserve, is in effect a declaration of firmness in respect of Native areas generally.

The statement reads (in part):

"The Government of Kenya has been anxious for a long time about the situation in the Nandi Reserve due to excessive accumulation of stock, not only in this reserve but on farms in the surrounding districts. The reserve is about 700 square miles in extent. In 1908 it held 12,000 head of cattle. According to the most accurate figures available, the stock rose in 1945 to 150,000. In addition there are believed to be close on 140,000 head owned by squatters on farms in the Kitale and Uasin Gishu districts. If the reserve is to continue to support the cattle in it and absorb again the Nandi cattle on the farms, it will clearly have to be managed on a very carefully worked-out plan.

Accordingly, a survey of the available grazing, combined with an accurate stock census, was planned some time ago, and the necessary staff has now assembled in the district. Difficulties, however, arisen with the Nandi, who, while professing their willingness to have their stock counted, flatly refuse to consent to their being branded with a Nandi brand, of course, if the count proceeds.

Avoiding Injury to Authority

In the opinion of the professional officers concerned, such a census is, in principle, as simple as it is important, no reliable figures can be obtained. The Nandi Reserve is an island surrounded on three sides by farms, and on the fourth by forest and other Native areas, and it is at present unfenced, so that movement to and fro across boundaries and the concealment of stock would be an extremely simple matter.

In these circumstances, the Governor formed the conclusion that unless the reserve is fenced it would not be practicable to obtain any more reliable figures than those already available, unless the Nandi gave their willing co-operation; and that, therefore, if they in fact refused to do so, it would be a waste of time, and damaging to authority, to insist upon taking a census and branding the cattle; for it is always unwise to give orders to primitive people which it is not practicable to enforce, however much they may be in their own interests.

The Governor therefore decided that unless the Nandi offered their willing co-operation, he would inform them that he proposed to assume that the figures at present on record represented in fact the number of their cattle, and that he would not carry out a more accurate census until it was possible to fence the reserve, when this had been done, however competent a census would be taken and arrangements made to enable the Nandi to make the best use of their reserve and protect it from destruction.

At the baraza which followed the Nandi put up an old retired chief, representative no doubt of the most reactionary portion of the tribe, to say that while they agreed to the counting of their cattle, they refused to have them branded, and they were to be branded the Government could do it by force.

Accordingly, the Governor—who speaks in Swahili, which is understood by most of the chiefs and a number of others,

and which was interpreted into Nandi for the benefit of the Nandi, said to the tribe that he much preferred to find that they were their children in matters of such great importance to themselves and to the future generations of Nandi. They had increased their cattle many times over in the course of the last 30 years and could see for themselves that their country was already very heavily stocked, if not overstocked, and would have difficulty in absorbing all the Nandi cattle.

The Government had only one wish—to teach them that the proper management of stock and grazing was essential to their continued existence. He was not prepared to discuss their boundaries. They must learn not to destroy what they had. Firstly, some of them had seen the famine and many must have heard how a large part of the Nandi stock perished and how famine had afflicted the people. That had come about because the Kamba had gone rather further than the Nandi had gone at the present time, but if the Nandi went on as they were going, in a very few years they would produce the same conditions in their own country.

Foolishness Must Run Its Course

Not was the Governor disposed to have foolish talk of force. There was plenty of force available, and it would be employed if anyone was so foolish as to resist lawful authority. This was not a matter of force, but of foolishness. If the Nandi insisted on being so foolish as to refuse to collaborate with Government in a proper count of their cattle, he did not propose to have the time of his officers wasted in that way while the Nandi ran here and there across their boundaries, hid their cattle, and, thinking that they were clever, deceived the officers who were doing their best to help them.

The Governor would therefore assume that the figures already on record of the number of Nandi cattle in the reserve were correct, and would direct that the survey of grazing lands, water and cultivation should continue so as to complete the information that was required. He would also arrange for the boundaries of the reserve to be fenced as soon as possible. Owing to the war he could not say when that would be, but it would be as soon as he could obtain the material. Fences were absolutely necessary to the proper management of grazing, and the first step towards the proper management of Nandi would be to fence it.

When this was done and evasion prevented, he would have an accurate stock census taken in order that plans for the proper use of the Nandi country could be worked out. He hoped that by that time the Nandi would have learnt some sense and would co-operate willingly; but the stock census would have to be taken, including the marking of cattle as they were counted.

The Governor added that he was happy to be able to tell the people that he had heard very good reports of the Nandi soldiers now fighting in Burma. They found themselves among troops of the British Empire who were brave men, and in that setting they too were counted as men. He hoped that when the day came that they were able to return to their country, they would see again their old people, their wives and children, prosperous and contented. He hoped also that when that day came they would see not only their people, but also some grass for their cattle.

Thus ended the baraza. In spite of their present recalcitrant attitude, it is important that every effort should be made to persuade the Nandi to see the light and collaborate willingly in measures which are absolutely vital to their welfare. Fortunately a large part of the reserve is all right, and something like

covered by thorn scrub, *solanum* and other thistles which exclude cattle. This represents a considerable reserve of grazing and care will be needed to discriminate between areas which are not embarked upon in advance arrangements for its proper management when it is available.

Statement of Government Policy

The position that Government propose to adopt in this—as in other analogous cases—is that the reserve is an estate, the collective property of the tribe who must unfortunately be regarded in matters of the use and conservation of natural resources as a class of minors whose guardians are the Government. The Nandi and Nandi-Nandi families constitute the unit in the particular tribe who occupies land and grazing must be regarded as the estate of the tribe as a whole and Government, as the guardians, must establish a competent and effective land agency during the minority of the owners to see that the estate is properly managed. Inadequacy and ignorance do not nullify the estate.

This agency must for the present consist mainly of British officers, but a very important part of their work will be the training of a responsible and well-educated Nandi, so that, as the years pass, more and more of the work may be done by the Nandi tribe. In this connection it is very interesting to observe that Mr. Maher, head of the Bull Concession Service in Nandi, told the Governor the other day that he found it useless to recruit for his work (and it is skilled and specialized work in the field) Africans who were better than secondary, and that he much preferred young men from Makerere College, of whom he had a few who were most promising.

With commendable foresight the Veterinary Department was enabled to establish a year ago a stock-breeding station at Baroton in the Nandi Reserve, where Mr. Guy has carried out work of the greatest importance in selective breeding from Nandi stock and crossing with a higher type of Zebu cattle. As a result it can be said now that by this means cows giving 400 gallons of milk to 2 lactations, with 2000 lb. butterfat can be raised in large numbers. At the same time the Nandi begins to compare with their average Jersey cattle.

A supply of carefully bred bulls of this type, as well as breeding cows will soon be available, and any progressive-minded Nandi will be able in a short time, and as soon as fencing and dipping can be provided, to establish himself with a first-class Nandi herd of indigenous cattle well suited to the conditions of the reserve and to the treatment which, unfortunately for many years to come, their cattle are likely to have from the Nandi.

Reminder to Civil Servants

That War Reduces Standards of Living

ADDRESSING THE EUROPEAN CIVIL SERVANTS ASSOCIATION OF KENYA, Sir Philip Mitchell, used words which deserve to be noted by a much wider public.

He said, *inter alia*—

"While I desire to see the Civil Service treated with the same consideration as in the past, I feel obliged to utter a solemn warning, more particularly as, owing to the great difficulty of transport during the war, and you may not therefore realize the extent to which the whole population has in fact become poorer and its standard of living reduced in many material things.

"If I may judge from such golf courses and social clubs as I have visited since I came to the Colony, there has been a very little corresponding reduction in standards of living, but here and there I am a little anxious lest the idea should get about that the State has a duty to make good to its servants the consequences of six years of terrible trial war. This is a completely and entirely mistaken. It should not, about, it would be due simply to lack of opportunity to see to what extent the war has impoverished the people of Great Britain, for it is one thing to read about these things and another to see them.

"I remind you that domestic servants, private motor cars, the playing of golf and even tennis, and a many other things which we have begun to look upon as a necessary part of our lives, have become impossible for all but the very few in Great Britain, and are likely to remain impossible for a very long time to come.

"You, Mr. President, quote in your speech that a certain standard of material prosperity is necessary for most men if they are to be able to exercise the activities of which their future is made up. And you say that the average man will struggle to achieve this, and you say that he has achieved and to see his standard of living raised, and that he will continue to struggle to raise it. I am convinced that it is necessary, for some of our best men, such as the good of his country, or the establishment of some special cases, that his standard should be reduced. You say that if he is not so convinced and he is very unlikely to be convinced if he sees the sacrifice asked

from him is not a universal one—then he will labour under a false impression. I can only say, gentlemen, that when you refer to the United Kingdom I trust you will be convinced, for it is a fact that the people of the United Kingdom are paying for the war with their standard of living, and so shall we have to do.

"It is of vital importance that every member of the Civil Service should spontaneously have before his mind the duty to be faithful, loyal, and zealous service to the public who are servants to art. We carry very great responsibilities and in the most valuable tradition of anonymity, whereby the responsibility of the individual is merged in the general responsibility of the department and the service as a whole.

Remarks to the Civil Service

"I often think that we might do a little more of this service the traditional words of the oath which a Governor takes on assuming office, 'To do right by all manner of men, to be true to the laws and usages of the Colony without fear or favour, and without partiality.' That is not an easy task or ideal, but if we carry it with remarkable precision our function and duty.

"There is another side to the Civil Service which is composed of human beings, most of whom have wives and families. The more we help one here in our new land, the more we help the community and indistinguishable as a result of our efforts from other members in it, the better.

"I suppose the peculiar habit of speech which leads people in this country to divide the human race into officials and non-officials will continue for some time, but I am happy to believe that it is really no more than a habit of speech, and is at least better than the division I once heard an African sergeant-major make (when pointing on the one side to the convicts from Langar gaol assembled for inspection and on the other to a large crowd of members of the general public) indicating the convicts, he said, 'Wafunga, bwana', pointing them to the general public he said, 'Bado kufunga bwana', 'Wafungwa', those who have been locked up, 'shado kufungwa', those who have not yet been locked up.

"If I might add, proper and in accordance with modern ways that civil servants in their private capacity should have their own associations, through which they can draw attention to complaints and grievances, and show that when I rely for advice will be very happy at any time to receive representations in this manner, and I hope that your association will continue to fulfil its very valuable purpose in this respect as an intermediary between Government and its subjects.

Merchants with Past Performance

According to the Information Office in Kenya, the distribution of various articles is now being purchased in bulk by the Government. It is checked on arrival to merchants who have past performance during the basic period 1938/41. Such is the Information Office's idea of the King's English.

Tanganyika Land Settlement Board

The new Land Settlement Board of Tanganyika Territory is composed of four non-officials (Mr. F. H. Anderson, M.L.C., Mr. J. S. Davis, Brigadier G. E. S. Scobie, and Mr. D. R. Singh) and three officials (the Director of Agriculture as Chairman, the Administrative Secretary, and the Land Officer). The functions of the committee are to co-ordinate, continue and carry out the investigations of the Settlement Sub-Committee of the Post War Planning Committee of the Territory.

London-Johannesburg with only Four Stops

Last week we announced that the fast new civil air service to be started in July between London and Johannesburg would halt for refuelling in Malta, Cairo, Khartoum, Nairobi and Kasama. It now seems probable that the final stage will be from Durban direct to the Rand and the aircrome at Salisbury, capital of Southern Rhodesia can be enlarged. The journey will be by day and night, covering the whole route in 24 hours, but beds will not be used at night. The Avro York, which will be used at the start, will accommodate 14 to 18 passengers, according to the weight of mail and freight.

The War

East Africans in Action in Burma

Japanese Beaten in Hand-to-Hand Fighting

EAST AFRICAN TROOPS IN CENTRAL BURMA have had more hand-to-hand fighting with the Japanese, upon whom they inflicted a local defeat.

The news came from *The Times* in London.

The Japanese who broke into the East Africans' box at Letho were defeated after a hard-fought battle. The Japanese pushed into our supply area, among the depths of food, petrol, and ammunition. The impetuous assault was with difficulty restrained from making a premature counter-attack. When the moment arrived they said to their officers: "Leave this to us," stripped off their equipment, left their rifles behind, and went out en masse with grenades. As the Japanese advanced, they were caught by heavy mortar and machine-gun fire, and every one who had anything to shoot with was standing up picking them off. One Japanese officer committed a spectacular suicide when he saw the front of our battle line, when he saw his troops.

The Japanese, having suffered heavy casualties, the counter-attack numbered 251, have not repeated the attempt, but are holding on to a small sandy ridge which gives partial observation into our "box." Attempts to dislodge them by air and infantry assaults have not succeeded and will continue.

It may be said, therefore, that the Japanese diversionary attack against the rear of our main force east of the Irrawaddy and south of Mandalay, if it were ever serious, has received a setback and may eventually prove to be only a token reply to our paper, to our swift and weighty advance.

About 60 Native tribes in Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Masailand, Northern Rhodesia, Zanzibar and the Belgian Congo are represented in No. 504 General Transport Company, which recently returned to East Africa after two years' service in North Africa. The company is one of six formed in 1942 and the first to return home as a complete unit.

Casualties

General Smuts has announced that South African casualties during the war have been 1,986 killed in action, 6,193 deaths from other causes, 8,365 wounded, 522 missing, and 10,776 prisoners of war.

Air Marshal Sir Peter Drummond, who is missing in a Liberator aircraft which fell in this country last week for the Azores on the way to Canada, was senior air staff officer in the Middle East at the outbreak of war, and remained in the Command until the enemy was defeated in North Africa. He was 51 years of age.

Group Captain Eric Cecil Eaton, D.F.C., who was previously reported missing and is now presumed killed in action in April of last year, had served with bomber squadrons stationed in the Sudan and Kenya. He was 83 years of age.

Lieut. Ian Gray, The Royal Scots, attached The West Yorkshire Regiment, whose death in action in Burma at the age of 22 years has been announced, was the eldest son of Mr. J. A. Gray, editor of *South Africa*, and Mrs. Gray.

Lieut. Aubrey Ronald Earl Coker, of Southern Rhodesia, was recently killed in action in Burma.

The Rev. George Charles May, who from 1929 to 1939 was a member of the staff of the U.M.C.A. in Northern Rhodesia, is now known to have died last December while a prisoner of the Japanese in Hong-Kong.

Flight Lieut. John Anthony Mulcahy Morgan, R.A.F., son of Major and Mrs. T. W. Mulcahy Morgan, of Kenya, is reported missing, believed killed.

The following list of casualties has been received from Southern Rhodesia:

Died in flying accidents: Flying Officers A. L. Atkinson and Reginald James Worby, and Cadets R. W. French and Edward Alfred Hines.

Died on active service: Pte. Jack The Rhodesian African Rifles.

Wounded: Lieut. C. B. Botha, of Umfali, and G. Nicolas Traicos.

Lieut. L. R. Reid, M.C., of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, who was recently reported missing, is now believed to be a prisoner of war in Italy.

Awards

Lieut. Desmond John Otho Fitzgerald, The Royal Engineers, of Nairobi, has been awarded the D.S.O. for gallant and distinguished services in North-West Europe. The award was gazetted last week.

Acting Temporary Lieut. Commander (R.S.) George Richard Henry von, D.F.C., R.N.V.R., of Rengat, Kenya, has been awarded a bar to his D.F.C. for distinguished service and gallantry during the invasion of the South of France.

Major Edgar Henry William Peacock, Rhodesia, has been awarded the M.C. for "gallant and distinguished services in Burma."

Majors Alfred Henry Borwick and C. R. P. Howard, Captain, Edward Moon, and Lieut. Cecil James Van der Veldt, all attached to The King's African Rifles, and the Rev. William Wellesley Hewitt, African Army Chaplain's Department, have been awarded the M.C.

Lieut. John Kallis, R.N.V.R. (R.), Rhodesia, has been mentioned in despatches.

Sergt. E. O. J. Bull, The Royal Ulster Rifles, attached K.A.R., has been awarded the M.M.

Africans serving in The King's African Rifles who have been mentioned in awards of the Military Medal include Cpl. Yokama O. Odur, L. Cpls. Mafuduhu Kilele and Marko, and Ptes. Kifiro Busieni, Ngereza Mtak, Maken Awipdo, and Natmbalika Zere. The M.M. has also been awarded to L. Cpl. Chasi, The Northern Rhodesia Regiment, and Ovr. Gosi Banda, The East Africa Army Service Corps.

The D.C.M. has been awarded to the following Africans serving in The King's African Rifles: Warrant Officers Selika Walani and Yoweri Bin Odong, Sergts. Ghinyama Berrison and Selemani Feruti, and Ptes. Waki Panteni and Office Selemani.

Sergt. Ibrahim Currach and L. Cpl. Ibrahim Abdi, of the Somalia Gendarmes, have been awarded the M.M.

Lieut. F. W. Webster, of Southern Rhodesia, has been mentioned in despatches for gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East.

More Rhodesian Airmen Win D.F.C.

Acting Squadron Leader John Edward Brown, R.A.F.V.R., No. 267 Squadron, who has been awarded the D.F.C. hails from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and received his training in the Colony. The citation reads:

"Squadron Leader Brown has a long record of operational flying. He took part in operations during the advance from Alamein to Tunis and the invasion of Sicily and Italy, flying in close support of the Desert Forces. He has throughout displayed great courage and determination."

Flight Lieut. Peter Leonard Bateman-Jones, who received his training in Southern Rhodesia, has been awarded the D.F.C.

Acting Flight Lieut. John Downes Lane, R.A.F.V.R., No. 78 Squadron, who received his air training in Southern Rhodesia and was commissioned in May of last year, has been awarded the D.F.C.

Acting Flight Lieut. Reginald Watson Merrick Heath, whose home is in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has been awarded the D.F.C.

Flying Officer Leonard Trigg, R.A.F.V.R., who was trained in Southern Rhodesia, and is now serving with No. 38 Squadron, has been awarded the D.F.C. The citation states:

"Throughout many operational sorties, Flying Officer Trigg has played great skill and determination in the attack on the targets against well-defended targets. His tenacity of purpose was well demonstrated in September, 1943, during a sortie to Portofino Bay. While making the bombing run his aircraft was hit by anti-aircraft fire and badly damaged. Undeterred, Flying Officer Trigg made a second bombing run

when his aircraft was illuminated by searchlights. Evading these, he made a hard run and despite the heavy fire from the ground defences which further damaged his aircraft, he bombed the target successfully. At all times this officer has proved to be an excellent captain of aircraft who has always shown praiseworthy courage and devotion to duty.

Warrant Officer S. C. Robertson, who has been awarded the D.F.C., served with the South African Air Force during his campaign in East Africa, and afterwards in the Western Desert.

The following Rhodesians in the R.A.F. have been mentioned in the Gazette: Squadron Leader J. M. Woodham, Flight Lieutenant C. E. Theodosiou, Flight Officer J. M. Woodham, and Leading Aircraftman Khan, I. Kaplan, and F. H. Williams.

The following members of the Southern Rhodesian Territorial Force have been awarded the Efficiency Medal: R.O.M.S. J. H. Goodall, G.S.M. H. F. O'Connell, G.S.M. W. E. A. Visagie, C. Sorey, M. Flynn, and A. McEveder; Sergeants H. A. Oberholster, and A. Sergt. D. G. Davison.

Appointments and Movements

Wing Commander Hans Deal, of O.D.A. who has been commanding the Rhodesian Typhoon Squadron, now has command of a Typhoon wing based on the Continent. The new C.O. of the Rhodesian Squadron is Squadron Leader Sheward, an Englishman.

Major W. A. Sanderson, of Bulawayo, who is now in command of a Bechuana company in Palestine, has served with Basuto and Bechuana troops since August 1941. After being twice wounded during the last war, he spent the Southern Rhodesia in 1930 to join the R.A.F. and 16 years later returned to this country. A member of the Special Reserve, he was in the Rhodesian Corps of Instructors, and later worked in the East, where he was attached to the 1st Airborne Division.

Flight Lieutenant Derek Goshing, of Mazabuka, Northern Rhodesia, is with a Mosquito fighter-bomber squadron engaged on the nightly 'milk run' to Berlin.

Lady Louis Mountbatten started her tour of Africa last week-end by visiting two hospitals in the East African areas.

Mr. R. B. Moir, M.C., an administrative officer in Nyasaland, has been released from military service.

Colonel R. C. Swain has been appointed Deputy Controller in Kenya. The new Rhodesia Controller is Captain L. W. Tolmie.

Mr. W. Locher is Metals and Cement Controller in Kenya, and Mr. D. P. Cousin, of A. H. Franchy now Hides, Skins and Leather, Controller in the Colony, with Mr. A. F. M. Crisp as Deputy Hides Controller. Mr. Crisp has been Controller of Hides for Kenya and Uganda almost throughout the war, but heavy pressure of affairs has led him to relinquish that position.

The Northern Rhodesia Central War Charities Fund had received a total of £125,579 by mid-February, £9,624 direct from Africans. The largest single disbursement is of £19,950 for comforts for prisoners of war, followed by £12,555 to the Northern Rhodesia After-Care Fund, £12,232 to the British Red Cross and St. John Fund, £11,870 to the Russian Red Cross, £11,000 to the Chinese Red Cross, £7,464 for comforts for Africans serving in the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, £8,000 to the Lord Mayor of London's Air-Raid Distress Fund, £5,822 to the Merchant Navy Comforts Service, £5,480 to King George's Fund for Sailors, £8,390 for comforts for Europeans serving with the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, £2,576 to the Greek Relief Fund, £2,454 to the Imperial Government for the prosecution of the war, £1,698 to the Naval War Annuities and Newsletters Fund, £1,159 to St.

Dunston's, and £1,150 to the Great Ormond Street Hospital for children.

The Scottish Women's Committee of Eldoret, Kenya, which has sent 188 packs of playing cards and seven crates of books to the men of the South East Asia Command, has received a letter of thanks from Lieutenant General Sir Oliver Fraser, Commander of the Allied Land Forces in that area, stating: "I personally see to the distribution of these comforts and will be glad that anything you send goes to the men who need it." The committee also receives sketches and cartoons by various British troops and other artists of Intelligence Branch, East Africa Command, to be sold in aid of funds for prisoners of war in Japanese hands.

Northern Rhodesian Squadrons

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has published the text of a letter received from the commander of the Northern Rhodesia Squadron of the Royal Air Force, who is the first Air units to leave the Colony. The commander has since won his D.F.C. and is now in Germany. The writer said:

"I was flying with Flight Lieutenant G. F. D.F.C. who is a very good pilot. He has an exceptional display of ability. His aircraft was hit and he was wounded by anti-aircraft fire during an attack. In no man's land he made a forced landing with a damaged aircraft, and the aircraft turned upside down. He was continually machine-gunned and shelled by the enemy being wounded again, this time sustaining a fractured leg. Showing amazing strength of will and fortitude, he survived for five days until the Army advanced in that sector and found him."

News of Rhodesians on service was given by Mr. Alastair Loch in the latest Evening Standard programme of the B.B.C.

Flight Lieutenant Captain Stanley ("Mike") Souter, of the Rhodesian Special Air Service and has just been awarded the D.F.C. for having received the M.M. while serving in the tanks of the 1st Airborne Division in North Africa with a Rhodesian Battalion, and afterwards in North Africa with the Long Range Desert Group. Captain Souter, who is now in the 1st Airborne Division, is also a former member of the L.L.D.G., has become a pilot. Major Souter, who is now in the 1st Airborne Division, is also a former member of the L.L.D.G., has become a pilot. Major Souter, who is now in the 1st Airborne Division, is also a former member of the L.L.D.G., has become a pilot.

Members of Rhodesian air crews who have just finished their operational tours are Flying Officers Hart and Barlow, Pilot Officer Hayler, Pilot Officer Tink and Fox, and Flying Officer Givens. Rhodesians who joined the Lancaster force in their place are Flight Lieutenants Mackay, Allan and Gosnell, Flying Officers Graham, Maltas and Platt, and Flight Sergeants Hall, Williams, Brown and Howell. Many Rhodesians serving as ground crew have been posted home. Subaltern and Lieutenant, a Rhodesian A.T.S. officer from Gatooma, is now in the R.A.F. Technical Administrative Cadre serving with the R.A.F. in the Middle East, Italy and North West Europe. Flight Lieutenant Leslie Hayler, from Bulawayo, is piloting a Lancaster bomber, which is now in the 1st Airborne Division.

Governor's Promise to the King

Vice-Admiral Sir Campbell Tait, the new Governor of Southern Rhodesia, said on his arrival in the Colony:

"This is no time for relaxation of effort. A country or individual which shies off now is guilty of throwing away all sacrifices, human and material, which have been made. I know that Southern Rhodesia will not be found wanting."

"Before leaving England I was received by His Majesty the King, and I had a long talk with him. He is encouraging the Overseas Empire and particularly the Colonies of this Colony. His Majesty is particularly well informed on what goes on here. On leaving His Majesty I promised him that I would do my utmost to forward the just and reasonable proper aspirations of all peoples of Southern Rhodesia, no matter their class, creed, colour or race. That promise I can rely on me to fulfil."

Commission of Inquiry

Sir Norman Whitley, Chief Justice of Uganda, has been appointed the Commissioner to inquire into the recent disturbances in the Colony, and is now engaged in taking evidence.

Statements Worth Noting

"A double-minded man is unstable in all his ways." — James 1.

"It takes nearly as much patience to cope with the Government of Kenya as with the African." — *Weekly News*.

"The strength of Kenya is the strength of the British settlement." — Mr. H. ... addressing the settlers' Union of Kenya.

"The spirit of co-operation and constructive criticism prevails in this Legislative Council." — The Governor of Northern Rhodesia.

"I do not think the House has anything that it owes to the Press, quite the reverse." — Mr. Donald Maclean, P.M. of the Cape of Good Hope.

"Our African people must be made to understand that each person must be doing something for at least eight hours a day." — *Daily Mirror*.

"The motto of the greatest importance is to inculcate the African with a sense of civic responsibility." — Mr. J. F. G. Troughton, Financial Secretary in Kenya.

"Rhodesia is that patriotic country where they had 100% volunteers for service." — Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, addressing Rhodesian troops in Burma.

"An Independent is like a dog on a tennis court when a game is in play; he is a nuisance to both parties. Therefore I have made up my mind to remain in that position no longer, but to join the United Party." — Mr. T. A. Kimble, M.P., Southern Rhodesia.

"The standard of Southern Rhodesia's best farmers would be considered high in any country, but the standard of the worst farmers would be considered low in any country." — Mr. A. W. Redfern, M.P., Chairman of the Southern Rhodesian Natural Resources Board.

"During the last year supplies of essential consumer goods have almost been available at reasonable prices. In this respect Africa was probably better off than any other continent in Asia." — Mr. S. H. Sayer, President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa.

"After the war we shall have to depend as never before upon our export trade — that comfortable cushion on which we have sat so long. We are sitting now on the bare boards. We have to export in future not to be comfortable but to live." — Colonel Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

"The best way of enabling the Colonial peoples to take an active part in their own development is by furthering their education in all its aspects. If the new fund concentrated on this it would almost certainly reap a larger dividend than if it scatters its resources on a large number of small projects." — *Economist*.

"Kenya has had a prosperous year, with trade goods in greater supply. We have been getting considerably more than bare necessities, and the 1944 customs revenue shows an increase over that of 1943 of no less than 22%." — Mr. P. I. Sutton, retiring President of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture.

"I have hardly ever met an American who has heard or understands either the Statute of Westminster or the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, or who knows that our relations towards India are at least specific and far-reaching in their own containing the full promise. Above all people need we expatriates about liberty. We have pioneered almost every liberalistic advance in the world for the past 100 years." — Captain L. D. Carstairs, M.P.

Central African Council

It was announced by the Colonial Office yesterday that Vice Admiral Sir Campbell Tait, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, will be Chairman of the Standing Central African Council, of which the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland will be *ex officio* members.

The Governors of those two territories and the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia will each appoint three members to the Council for a period of two years, at the end of which period they will be eligible for re-appointment.

As we close for press we learn by telegram from Lusaka that Sir John Waddington has decided to appoint the Chief Secretary and two non-official members of the Legislative Council, Sir Stewart Gore-Bibaine and Mr. Roy Welensky.

The Council will hold its first meeting on Tuesday, April 24, at Salisbury.

Northern Rhodesia's New Financial Secretary

Mr. E. E. Thornton, Commissioner of Income Tax, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Keith Tucker as Financial Secretary in Northern Rhodesia from May 1. Mr. Tucker, who was recently appointed Economic Secretary while continuing to perform the duties of Financial Secretary, will meantime continue in the former post.

Tanganyika Appoints Land Settlement Officer

Mr. R. M. Davies, Senior Agricultural Officer in Zanzibar, has been appointed Land Settlement Officer in Tanganyika Territory. Mr. Davies, who is a B.Sc. Agric. of Aberdeen University, was engaged in tea and rubber planting in Ceylon from 1925 to 1928, when he joined the Colonial Agricultural Service in Nigeria. Two years later he was transferred to Tanganyika Territory.

Game and Forest Reserves

A Commission of Inquiry has been appointed in Nyasaland to report on the game and forest reserves of the Protectorate. The members are Mr. M. P. Barry, M.P. (Chairman), the Deputy Director of Agriculture, the Conservator of Forests, the Provincial Commissioner of the Southern Province, and Major F. D. Warren. Mr. Colin Sme and Mr. S. G. Wilson are the joint secretaries.

New Chief Secretary for Nyasaland

Mr. Frank Leslie Brown, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C., Deputy Colonial Secretary in Jamaica, has been appointed Chief Secretary in Nyasaland. Born in 1898 in London, he was educated at Wilson Grammar School and served as a lieutenant in France from 1918 to 1919, being awarded the M.C. and the Distinguished Conduct Medal in dispatches. On demobilization in 1919 he went to Northern Rhodesia as a probationer in the Administrative Service and remained there until 10 years ago, when he was transferred to Jamaica.

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Background to the

Is This the Nazi Plan?

believe in the likelihood of the last stand in the Eavarian and Tyrol mountains. It fits the German mood and mind. But it does not seem to be a final siege on the Greeks, with Hitler being killed or captured among his last 100,000. It might happen like that, but it is not Hitler's idea. It is the political last stand. He and his staff would be underground to conduct from hiding until the army arrives, would need years (the night to beat those incessant coverts) the political war of the future. The aim of the mountains— a shadow and a legend, world from this well-prepared concealment die the facts and details by which he hopes to bank Europe of its victory. He would try to profit by any disagreement between the occupying Powers, keep control of his chosen army of faithful followers throughout Germany, who would be disguised as Communists, order collaboration here or passive resistance there, and keep alive in German minds the belief that they will yet come another day. — Mr. Douglas Reed, in the *Sunday Graphic*.

Hin's Last Stand.— My own guess is that the last curtain may fall on the *Goetterdaemmerung* of the Nazi regime in the uplands of Norway. I should not be surprised if the Germans still have about eight divisions in Norway, covering the only possible landing places on the west coast. Certainly a great many U-boats operate from bomb-proof bases in the fjords. It is significant that the Nazis have created a desert zone of about 150 miles between themselves and the Russians in the extreme north. It would seem just possible that the Nazis might hope to carry on a last stand in Norway up to next autumn, in the hope that we should then be obliged to wait till the spring of 1946 to dislodge them. They are not unmindful that after the last war the Turks managed to prolong the struggle and with the passage of time obtained easier terms. — A staff officer, writing in the *National Review*.

Werewolves.— An underground freedom movement has been organized in occupied western Germany. It calls itself the Werewolves. The executive of the Mayor of Aix was its first victim. Men, women, boys and girls are rallying to it. All are determined to fight until the head enemy is thrown out, until he understands that our people cannot be forced to their knees. We proudly hail them with eager hearts. — German Radio.

Russia Has Won Her Prisoners

If the Russians had their way ten million Germans would be sent to build the roads they have to build. The Russians are less scrupulous than we are in the less scrupulous treatment and treatment that we give them. They want results, and they will get them. The Russians will work well. The Russians will hurry to rebuild their sacked cities and villages, will work out a system of incentives—of extra rations of sugar, an extra portion of meat, a little higher pay, the privilege of writing an extra letter to their own folks in Germany, or to go off on an excursion or some other entertainment. — Mr. George Hindus, in the *Sunday Express*.

Well-gerants.— The Governments of the following countries are at war with Germany and Japan: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Salvador, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia. The U.S.S.R. is at war with Germany. The following countries are at war with Germany and Japan: Bolivia, Cambodia, Greece, Iceland, and the following enemy countries: Finland, Italy, Roumania and Bulgaria. The following countries are at war with Japan and have severed relations with Germany: China and Ecuador. Hungary is at war with Germany. — Government statement.

New Bombing Record.— The R.A.F. set up a new record in March by dropping 76,000 tons of bombs in all war theatres, bringing the total weight dropped by the R.A.F. during the war to almost 1,500,000 tons. Bomber Command, which was in action on 30 nights and 23 days, dropped 67,700 tons on Germany, and the Royal Air Force added 6,500 tons. The tonnage dropped on the Reich by the United States 8th Air Force was 6,625. The R.A.F. total for March was 187,000 tons, compared with 16,150 in February and 37,800 in January. — R.A.F. statement.

War Criminals Disappearing

Many prominent Germans are disappearing under cover of sham neutrals. S.S. Colonel Olat Eickert, who had voluntarily notified published authorities of his presence in Sweden, was seen four weeks later, still in the same place. His name is Wilhelm Kleipert. Staff officer Naimat block of the Hitler Youth Movement had a fatal accident. Now he is staying with his friend, Alvarez Serrano, leader of the Spanish Union. Robert Lacey, assistant commandant boss, had a poisonous state funeral on January 26 attended by members of the Party and the *Hitler Youth*. Today Lacey has grown a beard, assumed a new name (Gross Hanane), and travels extensively inside Germany with a new set of identification papers. S.S. Leaders Karl Heinz Dufais, Hans Gendemann, and Ernst Frick have similarly "died" in Germany, and are now living in Buenos Aires. — Mr. Frederick Cleever, Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Express*.

Amateur Participants.— The Admiralty is to send to New York 53 naval officers and Wrens to join the British Information Services in order to publicize to the American Press the activities of the British Navy in Far Eastern waters. Of those 53 only two have had newspaper experience, and even those two only on a limited scale. Amongst the high-ranking officers guiding the Admiralty in winning publicity for the Navy there is not one former newspaperman. This is not a task for amateurs with pull, or decorative Wrens, but for hard-headed experts. We prophesy that these 53 amateurs will not achieve anywhere near the results that could have been achieved by an earlier abandonment of the Admiralty's policy of secrecy and the selection of a limited number of practical journalists. — *World's Press News*.

Expire Air Training.— The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan has been formally closed and a flood of well-deserved congratulations for all concerned. But there will be no praise for those who have decreed the end of the plan. An Air Training Plan should become a permanent part of Empire defence, and should not be used for the purposes of civil aviation. Our unit is not Great Britain, but the British Empire. — *World's Press News*.

o the War News

Opinions Epitomized. — Conscience and humanity and the so-called chains on a faith snake. — *Major Lewis Hastings.*

The noblest white Paper issued by any Government since No. 1. — *Wood.*

We must increase our exports by 50%. — *Sir Stafford Cripps, Minister of Aircraft Production.*

The Commonwealth is the only international going concern. — *Mr. Graydon, leader of the Canadian Conservative Party.*

Those who have committed unnumbered crimes to be done number millions, perhaps some third of the German race. — *Viscount Halifax.*

The food on British railways and railway stations is a disgrace to civilization. It is typical of the British attitude to food. — *Mrs. Mavis Tate, M.P.*

In 1942, the U.S. Forces received more beef from Australia and New Zealand than was shipped from the U.S.A. for Great Britain. — *National News Bureau.*

The Press are friendly and helpful, students of human nature and open men of vast experience. — *Canon J. M. Swift, Press secretary to the Winchester diocese.*

Nowhere in the world is there a system of food administration so efficient, successful, and complete as in this country. — *Mr. William Mabbutt, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food.*

I doubt whether it makes more difference to the climate of Leeds whether we live on earth or in the unseen world than whether we live in Leeds or Manchester. — *The Rev. Leslie D. Weatherhead.*

During the financial year ended March 31, 1944, nearly £207,500,000 was paid over post office counters in war pensions, Service, and billings allowances. — *General Post Office announcement.*

Among junior civil servants a number are entirely overcome with the sense of their importance. There are a number of small flitters running about who make the ordinary citizen very much annoyed. — *Earl Stanhope.*

At the best hotel in Paris my breakfast was a cup of black synthetic coffee, one minute pat of margarine, two pieces of dark bread, and a little synthetic jam. Price of this is. There was no hot water available at all. There are no taxis in Paris, but a few horse cabs; the fare is about 21 a mile. — *Commander Stephen King Hall, M.P.*

By her declaration of war on Germany Argentina has become a belligerent, but is not yet a member of the United Nations and the alignment of her policy must be determined in accordance with the interests which her inclusion in that partnership. — *The Times.*

The German has always thought of his stomach and uses starvation as an instrument of policy in handling his subjects. He will not think he has lost the war till he is out on bread and water. The Germans should not be entering on a prolonged period of enforced famine as their contribution to the world's food supplies. — *Mr. M. K. Prescott, in "The Daily Telegraph."*

Of 739 loaded cargo ships in supply convoys to Russia by the Arctic route, 67 arrived, losses being 8%. The Royal Navy lost 96 officers, 1,564 men, 10 destroyers, 10 destroyers, 10 escort ships, and 10 oilers. Many hundreds of British and Allied merchant seamen and 100 British destroyers and an escort carrier were damaged. — *The Admiralty.*

While our Allies in France and Belgium struggle against starvation, Germans in occupied territory are allowed to feed on the stocks of food looted from those lands. A German autogmaster has had the impudence to say he does not think the people of his town will have to call upon the Allies to feed them for three weeks. That no doubt we shall feed them and more Frenchmen will starve. Here in Belgium it is heartbreaking to see families who stood up against the invader struggling to survive and to read that the Germans flourish on the stocks of food which they looted from these same people. — *Mr. P. F. Smith-Payne.*

The Germans are now hobby-trapping dummies. I am lying in the garden of a house in a Dutch village near the German frontier. The dummy was dressed in a grey-green uniform of the *Heer*, and so cunningly placed in the shadow of two hedges as to look like a dead German soldier from a few yards away. Concealed wires and grenades surrounding the dummy were not visible from the roadway, but those venturing near the "dead soldier" walked into a death trap. A military policeman told me of two Dutch civilians who were killed as they went over to the dummy. Three others were wounded. — *British military observer, quoted in the Ministry of Information.*

When world markets reopen I am confident that we shall increase our export trade for British knitwear from its pre-war value of about £2,500,000 a year to at least £10,000,000 a year. — *Mr. Lloyd, A.I.C. Chairman of the Hosiery and Knitwear Export Group.*

Unless there is some European policy of the calibre of Napoleon after the war, the problem of Allied administration is now so complicated and the demands on it so great that relief for the Government will continue to arrive too little and too late. — *Lord Templewood.*

For the average of the years 1937 and 1938 our export trade was roughly £500,000,000. In 1944 it was £322,000,000. Compared with 1937 and 1938, only 60% by volume. Economists are generally agreed that in our present situation we shall have to increase our pre-war export trade by something like 50% — which means increasing it to five times what it is today. — *Sir Oliver Simmonds, M.P.*

Lord George had a habit of smothering his men out of civility. He it was who won the war of 1914-18. — *Lord Hankey.*

It is not too much to say that Lord George was the creator of almost all our modern social reforms. — *Lord Nathan.*

Lord George attained an authority greater than that held by any previous Prime Minister. Lord Balfour, Lord Priddy Seal, Lord Curzon, Lord Blyth, I suppose that the man has done more than Lloyd George to unify the Empire. — *Viscount Greenwood.*

The bold, magnificent, and progressive measures which Mr. Lloyd George initiated in the years from 1906 onwards have deeply influenced the lives of the British people. — *Sir Archibald Sinclair, Leader of the Liberal Party.*

Lloyd George was an original, one of those great men for whom the mould is made once and then broken. Difficult and dangerous situations seemed to draw out from his depths all that genius which was an inspiration to men of lesser calibre. — *Mr. Ernest Brown, Leader of the Liberal National Party.*

Lloyd George was the first Prime Minister in British history to rise from the ranks of the working people. As man and statesman he displayed that combination of idealism and pragmatism which is the foundation of all great success. Beyond compare he was the most effective political orator of our time. — *Viscount Samuel.*

PERSONAL

Mr. J. S. A. Grant has been reappointed Chairman of Rhodesia Railway.

Wing Commander E. Sturman and Miss Kay Besta were recently married in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. A. Keady has been appointed to the South African Bank (D.C. & O.).

Mr. A. H. French has been appointed as Commercial Attaché to the Government of Ethiopia.

Mr. R. S. Dainton, general manager in East Africa of the Uganda Company, Ltd., has arrived in England.

Lord Hatters has been appointed by the King to be a member of the League of Nations School in Rome.

Pilot Officer David Green and Miss Jeanne de Bude, of Bulawayo, have announced their engagement.

M. Wenner, Chairman of the Belgian Congo Commission on Post War Problems, is to become Governor of the Coquil, or Ill, Province.

Mr. B. J. Gardner has been appointed to the Electricity Control Board of Southern Rhodesia in the place of the late Mr. Oscar Kaufman.

Lieut. Neville Treweek Taylor, of the British South Africa Police, and Miss Moya Roche, of Bulawayo, have been married in Johannesburg.

Pilot Officer Ronald Ferguson and Miss Unce Georgina de Vere Plummer, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, are engaged to be married.

The Rev. D. F. Stowell, Vicar of Stellenbosch, has been appointed Director of Mission and Registrar of African Teachers in Southern Rhodesia.

Dr. F. D. van Biljon, the well-known South African economic expert, is visiting Kenya for the special purpose of studying the local rationing system.

Lieut. Colonel Prince Aly Khan recently paid another brief visit to Kenya, to which his father, the Aga Khan, has now returned from Switzerland.

Miss Edith Thompson, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Society for the Overseas Settlement of British Women, has been visiting East Africa.

Lieut. John Hay Gaster, Royal Artillery, son of the late Canon L. J. and Mrs. Gaster, of Uganda, and Miss Mary O'Connor, O.A.I.M.N.S. (R.), have just been married in Italy.

Lieut. David Graham, R.N., youngest son of Captain and Mrs. Nigel Graham, of Nairobi, and Miss Joyce Hilda Lankester, W.B.S., were married in Chichester last week.

Mr. J. G. W. Baggott is acting as official secretary in the office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London until a successor to Mr. C. Robertson is appointed.

Mr. B. F. Macdonald has become a member of the Settlement Section of the Agricultural Production and Settlement Board of Kenya, following the resignation of Colonel C. V. Merritt.

Mr. T. F. G. Carless, M.C., who is shortly to take up duty in London as Trade Representative of the Sudan Government, has been serving in the War Supply Department in Khartoum.

While Mr. Marston Logan, Governor of the Seychelles, is in his country on leave and for consultations with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Chief Justice Woodman is Acting Administrator.

The Belgian Minister of Colonies has asked M. Pierre Ryckmans, Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, to pay a brief visit to Belgium. A Belgian Parliamentary delegation is to visit the Congo.

Lord Swinton, Minister for Civil Aviation, has accepted an invitation from the Governor of Kenya to visit that Colony on his way back to London from the Southern Air Transport Conference in Cape Town.

Lieut. Jeffrey Campbell Hooper, D.F.C. R.A.F.V.R., younger son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooper, of Fort Victoria, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss Winifred Mary Lytton, have been married in Macclesfield.

Sir Charles Lockhart, Chief Secretary to the East African Governors' Conference, and Chairman of the East African Production and Supply Council, whose arrival in London we reported last week, will remain in this country until May.

Lord Darbhing, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, and former Secretary of State for the Colonies, is to preside over the forthcoming meetings in London of representatives of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and India, which British Empire problems will be discussed preparatory to the San Francisco Conference.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Lieut. William Normand, R.N., only son of Lord Normand, 27 Moray Place, Edinburgh and of the late Mrs. Normand, and stepson of Lady Normand and Miss Ann Elizabeth Cumming, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cumming, Coulter Mayne, Coulter, Lancashire, and 24 Cavendish Close, London.

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Twenty Years Ago . . .

From our issue of April 9, 1925

The Anglo-East African Cotton Co., Ltd., has been registered with a nominal capital of £100,000.

The Portuguese Ministers for the Colonies has sanctioned the building of the Zambezi Bridge, which will give Nyasaland physical transport connexion with the port of Beira.

Imports into the Sudan increased in 1924 by more than 10% exports by 20% and re-exports by 16% the total trade being £29,382,104 against £27,296,933 in 1923.

Gordon H. J. E. and Mrs. Butler and the Rev. G. O. and Mrs. Bostock, of the M.S.B., have arrived from Kenya.

Chief Officer Desmond Lionel Richards and Cpl. Elizabeth Jane King, W.A.A.S., were recently married in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. G. B. S. Clarke, who is at present on active service, has been appointed chief clerk to the Southern Rhodesian Legislature, in the place of Mr. H. von P. Langenhove, who has been transferred on promotion.

The Inter-Priority Committee appointed by the Government of Kenya consists of Colonel J. S. Modera (Chairman), the Regional Representative of the Ministry of War Transport, Mr. M. A. Mitchell, Mr. H. E. Stacey, and Mr. J. B. Gould, who will act as secretary.

A select committee of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, appointed to consider the Bill amending the Civil Employment Bill consists of the Attorney-General (Chairman), the Secretary for Native Affairs, and three non-official members (Messrs. Page, Welensky and H. W. Priest).

Recent callers at H.M.S. Eastern Africa Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London have included the following: Brigadier E. Turner, Captain H. Norman, R.N. (who owns a farm near Subukia), Major F. Grundy (P.W.D., Kenya), Major G. C. Grundy, R.E., of Musoma; Major J. C. Robinson, Squadron Leader T. Scobie, and Mrs. Scobie, an officer in the W.R.N.S.; Captain A. Scott, of the East Africa Command H.Q.; Flying Officer A. E. Howard, R.A.F., of Nakuru; Sergeant J. C. de Long, R.N., of Embueta; Sergeant J. E. Woodhouse, R.A.F., of Kampala; and Captain Cross, V.C.S. (R.A.F.), F.A.N.Y., on two months' leave from Kenya. Mr. J. D. C. Harvey, of Moiben; Mr. J. I. Hodgkinson, a wireless officer in the Posts and Telegraphs Department of Kenya; Mr. C. J. Holloway, of Mombasa; Mr. L. O. H. Johns, of the Agricultural Department of Kenya; Miss Barbara Kingsford, of Nairobi; Miss M. Sheila Pearson, of Limuru; Mrs. G. Pringle, of Kisumu; Miss W. Shode, a nursing sister in the Kenya Medical Department; Mrs. D. W. Taylor, of Nairobi; and the Hon. Mrs. R. J. Ward.

East African Engineers

We recently reported the formation of an Association of East African Engineers. The first President is Mr. G. P. Willoughby, M.Sc. (Tech.), M.T.E.E., Acting Postmaster-General; the Vice-Presidents are Mr. R. I. Kirkland, A.M.I.Mech.E., and Dr. E. Parsons, D.Sc., M.Inst.M.M., F.G.S., and the honorary secretary and treasurer are Mr. W. E. Smith, A.M.I.E.E., and Mr. O. B. Soskice, A.R.S.M., M.Inst.M.M.

The Council consists of the following members: Electrical Engineers, Messrs. A. O. Cosgrove, B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E., A. W. Dixon, A.M.I.E.E., and Charles Udall, A.M.I.E.E.; Mechanical Engineers, Messrs. M. H. Culham, A.M.I.Mech.E., F. J. Pursell, A.M.I.Mech.E., and A. J. Don Smith, B.Sc., A.I.E.E., A.M.I.Mech.E.; Civil Engineers, Messrs. C. R. Davidson, A.M.I.C.E., W. Fairley, B.A., A.M.I.C.E., R. C. Gowthorpe, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., and C. H. Walmsley, M.I.C.E.; Mining Engineers, Messrs. W. D. Harverson, A.R.S.M., A.M.Inst.M.M., and Hugh Sandys, M.Inst.M.M.; Allied Scientists and Chemical Engineers, Messrs. H. W. Gill, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., W. F. Godden, A.M.T.E.E., and H. H. Storey, M.A., Ph.D.

Mr. John Ashford, of Limuru, who became a member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers in 1888, and thus qualifies as the "father" of engineers in East Africa, was elected as the first honorary member.

The aims of the Association are to promote the healthy development of engineering in the territories, provide facilities for the interchange of technical knowledge, encourage the youth of East Africa to become engineers, and promote the status of the different branches of the profession.

Any engineers interested in the Association are invited to communicate with the honorary secretary at P.O. Box 581, Nairobi.

E.A. Service Appointments

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

Colonial Administrative Service: Mr. C. W. Beresford, to be Chief Secretary, Northern Rhodesia; to be Chief Secretary, Nigeria; and Mr. E. M. A. Gayer, District Officer, Uganda, to be Assistant Chief Secretary, Colonial Agricultural Service: Mr. A. J. Cairns, Assistant Director of Agriculture, Cyprus, to be Senior Agricultural Officer, Tanganyika; Colonial Information Service: Mr. R. J. Mason, Assistant Director of Education, Tanganyika, to be Director of Education, Northern Rhodesia; and Mr. J. G. Taylor, Assistant Master, Queen's Royal College, Trinidad, to be Liaison Officer, Kenya; Colonial Forest Service: Mr. R. C. M. Williams, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Guyana, to be Assistant Conservator of Forests, Nyasaland.

Colonial Medical Service: Mr. A. Phillips, General Practitioner, to be Medical Officer; Mr. S. Forrest, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., Specialist, Tanganyika, to be Assistant Director of Medical Services.

Colonial Nursing Service: Miss M. A. Tomlinson, to be Nursing Sister, Kenya; Miss M. G. Brown, to be Nursing Sister, Zanzibar.

Colonial Audit Service: Mr. R. B. Rowley, Assistant Auditor-General, to be Auditor-General, Tanganyika; Colonial Customs Service: Mr. E. A. Grant, Senior Collector of Customs, Tanganyika, to be Collector-General of Customs, Jamaica.

Mr. E. Reed, Assistant Accountant, Nyasaland, to be Accountant, P.W.D., Tanganyika; and Mr. E. E. Roden, Accountant, P.W.D., Tanganyika, to be Senior Accountant, General Department.

Recent first appointments have included:

Colonial Nursing Service: to be Miss M. Barlow Davis, I. P. Welsh, and O. M. Williams, to be Nursing Sister, Kenya; Miss E. G. Moran and A. Wainwright, to be Nursing Sisters, Tanganyika; Miss M. M. Melver, to be Nursing Sister, Tanganyika; and Miss R. Brown, to be Nursing Sister, Uganda.

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Obituary

Sir Douglas Newbold

Governor-General's Tribute

MAJOR GENERAL SIR ALBERT HEDDERSTON, Governor-General of the Sudan, has telegraphed to The Times the following tribute to Sir Douglas Newbold, whose death in Khartoum we announced last week.

The Sudan has suffered a grievous loss by the death of Sir Douglas Newbold. He gave his life in the fullest sense of the word; he was kind and guided us wisely during the past six years of change and anxiety.

He brought to his work as an administrator the combination of qualities—selfless devotion to duty, high and cheerful spirits, breadth of vision, courage and faith, and, above all, wide humanity and a deep understanding of the hopes and the frailties of others. He was that rare person who is unswerving in his conviction of the right and who advocates it with a mixture of lucid persuasion and orderly arrangement.

His deep faith in the progress and the possibilities of human improvement was best shown by his enthusiasm for the development of local government and his untiring interest in education. In the former field his success resulted from ordering the lawless and disrupted Beja tribes to a major role in the creation of the Northern Sudanese Regional Councils and provincial councils. His faithful support of education, a line of great expansion culminated in the leadership that he showed during the last year of his life in raising the Gordon Memorial College to the status of a University.

Sir Douglas Newbold was more than a great administrator; he was a man of letters, a sportsman, an adventurer, both physical and intellectual. He was equally at home in the unknown deserts of the Sudan on the paths of scholarship, in the pursuit of a game, in the pursuit of a hobby, or in the pursuit of a duty. He was a man of letters, a sportsman, an adventurer, both physical and intellectual. He was equally at home in the unknown deserts of the Sudan on the paths of scholarship, in the pursuit of a game, in the pursuit of a hobby, or in the pursuit of a duty.

Genius for Friendship

His genius for friendship by which he will be long be remembered. To great and humble, to young and old, to men of varied nationalities and creeds, he offered friendship and cheer, the gifts of his affection, his humour, and his understanding and wisdom, and in return he gained the love, respect, and loyalty of countless friends. Had he lived, he would have had much to give to the wider aspects of African administration. His experience and maturity combined with his still young and vigorous mind mean ill he can be replaced.

MR. R. C. MAWALL, Sudan Government Representative in London, writes to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA:

While to many in the Sudan the fame of Newbold will remain as that of a wise and vigorous leader and administrator, his name and memory will always be treasured by the innumerable friends, both British and Sudanese, whom he made during his 25 years' service. He was indeed a friend to all—his elder brother to every new British official on first arrival, his father and counsellor to senior British and Sudanese officials in their work and duties. To the children of the country, like those of the Sudanese and the British, he was a fatherly figure to the parents, wives and families of all who served in the Political Service, of which as Civil Secretary he was the head, he was at all times sympathetic, generous, and humane.

The Sudan, in its connection with Britain, can point on its roll of heroes who laid down their lives in the path of duty such names as those of General Gordon, Lord Kitchener, and Sir Lee Stack, but of none can it be said more truthfully than of Newbold that he lived and died for the service of the country and people he loved so well.

Mr. J. D. Robertson

Mr. J. D. Robertson, who recently died in Bulawayo at the age of 60, was well-known in Southern Rhodesia as an architect, having designed with Major Peel Nelson the Bulawayo City Hall, and later, with Mr. Frank Scott, the Victoria Falls Hotel. Mr. Robertson first reached the Colony in 1911 when, with Mr. W. H. Gibson, he won a competition for a design for Bulawayo Post Office and Municipal Buildings. He was President for many years of the Rhodesian Society of Fine Arts and several times President of the Institute of Southern Rhodesian Architects.

Captain Eric Davis

Captain Eric Davis, proprietor of the Highlands Hotel, Molo, and Chairman of the Mau-Mau Turf Production Committee, died suddenly in Kenya recently. He was at Shimoni at about the time of the outbreak of the last war, was commissioned in the Royal Air Force, and crashed in 1917 while proceeding to the Royal Flying Corps. He went to Kenya about 1925 and later established his hotel, which he provided with a first-class bar. He was the champion of the Nairobi Hunt for a number of occasions, including the hat-trick of three successive years. Great success as a member of the Production Committee of his district during this war, he had been awarded the O.B.E. for his services.

Flying Officer L.V. Hayes

A brother officer writes: "You have reported that Flying Officer L. V. Hayes is missing from air operations. We were fellow pupils during his flying training in Southern Rhodesia, and my very best wishes for his safe return. He was a fine type of young Christian, one of them who can be ill spared by Rhodesia."

Mrs. Sarah Catherine Howard has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 84. She arrived in the Colony at the age of 66.

Mr. John Patrick O'Leary, who recently died in South Africa at the age of 33, was the manager of Messrs. Cymot, Ltd., of Bulawayo.

Mr. P. A. C. Lemmy Crook, a former President of the Rhodesia Railway Workers' Union, died recently in Cape Town after a long illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Malcolma MacLachlan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. MacLachlan of Windhoek, are now working in Madagascar with the London Missionary Society.

Mr. George H. Hepburn, who died in Bulawayo recently in his 76th year, served in the East African campaign of the last war as a scout, and had since lived in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. C. T. Hopkirk, whose death in Nairobi is reported, had been in Kenya for about 10 years, and had previously lived in Southern Rhodesia. He is a brother of Dr. W. G. S. Hopkirk, of Nairobi.

Mr. David Owen Thomas, who died recently in Mombasa, had been in the Jameson Raid and had lived in Rhodesia since 1911. He had been engaged chiefly in contracting, transport and saw-milling.

Mr. Eric Bay, died while recently climbing Mount Kenya. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Evelyn Bay, and had just been released from the R.A.F. to return to the family farm. He was 25 years of age.

Mr. Ronald Hugh Salmon, whose death in Pietermaritzburg is announced, was in the Colonial Service in Nyasaland from 1898 to 1919. At the time of his retirement he was Deputy Treasurer of the Protectorate.

Mr. Frederick George Smith, whose death in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 82 is reported, had been on the commercial staff of the British South Africa Company in the Colony for 38 years when he retired in 1938.

Mrs. Spanton, mother of the late Canon E. F. Spanton, died recently at the age of 93 years. Canon Spanton spent many years as a U.M.C.A. missionary in East Africa and afterwards became its secretary in London.

Lieut. Colonel William Augustus Stanley, of the Grenadier Guards, who has died in Africa at the age of 57, served in the Zulu war of 1879, the Sudan Expedition of 1885, and the Nile Expedition of 1898. His mother was the elder daughter of the second Lord Stanley of Alderley.

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Impressions of Ethiopia

Mr. E. R. Hussey's Broadcast

Mr. E. R. J. HUSSEY, who was appointed Educational Adviser to the Emperor of Ethiopia in 1942, and had previously been Director of Education in Uganda and Nigeria, speaks in the course of a full last week on the Home Service of the B.B.C.

The Emperor has a few Christian subjects, and I understand that the number of these is increasing. A single church has many priests and laymen, who are robed in magnificent vestments. The deacons are often quite small boys. The processions, which in solemn array enter a town unbidden, the music of the drums, cymbals and bells, and the Eastern chant, the fragrant incense and the slow rhythmic action of the priests—sometimes called the dance—by the priests—are more impressive.

The ceremony in the churches and in their dealings with the Emperor, their pride in their long history, and the beauty and form of their country have a lot to do with the character of the people. They feel, as we do, that they have a great heritage, and they are ready if necessary to die for it. That may be why they are so suspicious of foreigners. They will not use a friend with a foreigner, until he has shown himself worthy of their friendship. Whoever you are, you must make it clear. Out in the country I always found the people most friendly and polite, and very eager to enter into conversation.

Entering a New Era

I very soon got the impression that the people felt their country is entering on a new era—things are never going to be quite the same as before the Italian conquest. They want to justify their position as a sovereign State—one of the Allied Nations. They want schools, hospitals, and a share of the good things which come from knowledge and experience.

Even before the Italian invasion the Emperor was looking ahead. He had started a Parliament, closed schools, and sent some of the best pupils abroad to finish their education. Now he has to start all over again, and many of the educated young men have been killed. The Italians did not like educated Ethiopians, especially those who knew English. They had to do the fact, and learnt Italian as quickly as they could.

The Emperor has had to make do with the educated young men who remain, and some of them have had very little training. But he set up a central Government and appointed Governors of all the provinces, with their provincial staffs. He has a difficult job getting a proper administration going, and balancing his budget. He must see to public security and bring the people of the outlying districts under Government control. As the people in the provinces are of many different races and speak many different languages, his job is far from easy. But he means in the end to give all the people the same opportunities as those on the central plateau.

Importance of Education

The Emperor, the Government and the people realize that the future depends very much on education. It cannot be expected, with very little money, to be enormous, and about eight million inhabitants will be present in the last few years. But in this way other things they have to brave start.

They have opened schools and a training college for teachers. They have a first-rate technical school for artisans, in charge of an Ethiopian who was brought up in England. He is a very remarkable young man. He was born in this country, and had a good training, but because of the outbreak of war, and went to France as electrical engineer. A division leader, he met a girl who found the experience very interesting. A Crafts School teaches the different parts of the country in all sorts of crafts which they can practice as cottage industries when they go back home.

Another experiment which shows how the Government is looking ahead is called a Community Centre. It is run by a man and his wife from this country, an Ethiopian school teacher, and an Ethiopian woman, who has had hospital training. It began with a clinic which won the hearts of the people straight away. The people themselves then built a village hall. Here they have classes for the grown-ups and the children. They talk about health and how to avoid disease about the water, and so on. The first time first, then they generally decide to put some of the suggestions into practice in their homes and fields.

The European wife and the Ethiopian woman, who visit the houses and do a great deal of welfare work. As a result, there has been a tremendous decrease in disease and sickness and mortality. They have made a clean water supply for the village. And they are now going to a craft hall and a model dairy. A co-operative shop is full swing. Some classes are for women only—for example, a knitting class. Now they want to train Ethiopian men and their wives to start small centres like this in the villages round about.

The Ethiopians intend to rope the Church schools into their educational system. At present the schools are meant chiefly for training boys who will become doctors and priests. They also want to make use of the mission, which did so much for them in the past.

Miss Pankhurst's Allegations

On her return from a visit to Eritrea and Ethiopia, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst has issued a written statement that the British Ministry of Information in Eritrea has published articles proper continuation of Italian rule for 50 years and annexation by Britain of the Tigre Province of Ethiopia. There was no evidence of propaganda and pressure in the Ogaden, states that the Government of Ethiopia aims to inspect water and electric light in towns this year, and to carry the pipes into every house in the towns in 1946.

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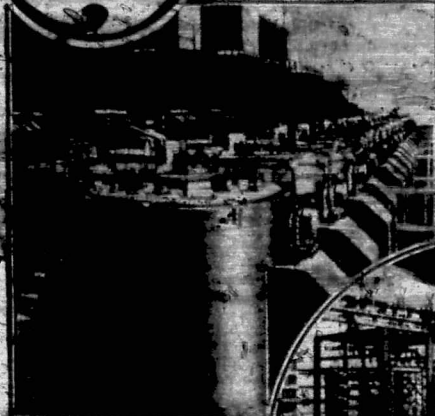
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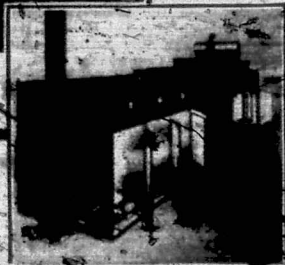
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Parliament

Future of Mandated Territories

Statement by the Prime Minister

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, last week Mr. C. C. Clegg, M.P., asked the Prime Minister if he could make any statement regarding the future of the mandated territories of Great Britain, Russia, the United States and China in Washington in connection with the problem of settlement and responsibility for colonial accountability under the United Nations, and who would represent Great Britain in these discussions.

The Prime Minister: "I am not yet in a position to make any statement on this subject. I take this opportunity, however, to make it clear that matters affecting British Colonial territory will not be discussed in San Francisco or at any meeting in connexion with that Conference.

Questions affecting Mandated Territories evidently require consideration by the League of Nations, which the Mandates were held. This does not imply that His Majesty's Government have in any way committed themselves upon such a question. Questions also arise as to the terms which should regulate the disposition of captured enemy or enemy-occupied territory, particularly islands in the Pacific which have a strategic value for the peace of the world."

Reform of Colonial Government Being Considered

Colonel Lyons asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, with a view to accelerating day-to-day decisions and giving more responsibility to leading officials, he would now consider in the case of a few selected Colonies the replacement of the secretaries by a Cabinet system of officials of nominated members, each personally responsible for his Department to the Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State: "I have this matter under consideration, but I have no definite answer to make at present."

Mr. Fraser asked what general proposals had been made regarding the introduction of social security provisions in the Colonies, and in which Colonies there were provisions for old-age pensions or the beginnings of a health and unemployment insurance system.

Colonel Stanley: "Colonial Governments have been informed of my views on the several possibilities of governmental action in different typical Colonial conditions, and in some local committees are now actively examining the feasibility of such action. No Colony has yet provided for health or unemployment insurance, the possibility of which will no doubt be considered by the local committees."

Mr. Fraser asked whether the Minister was aware of the widespread dissatisfaction with the existing workmen's compensation laws in the Colonies.

Colonel Stanley: "I am not aware of any widespread dissatisfaction with the workmen's compensation laws of the Colonies, which vary in design and scope. If the hon. Member has any particular case in mind and will furnish me with details, I shall be glad to consider the matter with the Colonial Government concerned."

White Settlement in Tanganyika

Mr. Harvey asked whether, in view of the plans for increased white settlement in Tanganyika, it was proposed that crops other than coffee should be grown by the settlers, and if it was expected that crops other than coffee could be profitably grown without the aid of a Government subsidy.

Colonel Stanley: "One of the main objects of the investigation at present being carried out by the Land Settlement Board is to determine what crops can provide an economic

basis for settlement in particular areas. I am not in a position to make any statement on this matter pending the results of the Board's investigations."

Mr. Harvey asked whether any steps were being taken to relieve the pressure of population in overcrowded districts of Tanganyika by encouraging the settlement of Africans in unpopulated but fertile land and by provision of transport and improved water supplies for the under-populated districts.

Colonel Stanley: "The Tanganyika Government's post-war development proposals include a scheme for a redistribution of population in certain areas of the Lake Tanganyika. The programme also provides for the improvement of communications generally and the development of water supplies."

Equal Treatment Irrespective of Colour

Mr. Driberg asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he had considered the statement on the colour bar and racial discrimination issued by the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland and circulated to all hon. Members, and if he would endeavour to promote throughout the Colonial Empire the observance of the principles outlined in this document.

Colonel Stanley: "Yes, sir. I have read this document. The general principles outlined in it form the basis of the policy of His Majesty's Government, which, as I have often stated, is to do all in their power to secure equal treatment irrespective of colour for all the inhabitants of the Colonial Empire."

Mr. Driberg asked the Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs if he had considered the statement on the colour bar and racial discrimination issued by the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland and circulated to all hon. Members, and if he would endeavour to secure the observance of the principles therein outlined in Southern Rhodesia and in any other parts of His Majesty's Dominions in which current practice falls short of these principles.

Mr. Emrys Evans: "So far the self-governing territories are concerned, this is essentially a question of domestic jurisdiction. My noble friend is accordingly not in a position to take action in the sense suggested."

Mr. Driberg: "Cannot the hon. gentleman's noble friend as any rate communicate with, and make representations to, the authorities concerned?"

Mr. Emrys Evans: "No, sir. It would be very undesirable from every point of view to interfere with the internal affairs of the Dominions."

Mr. Driberg: "I asked whether the Minister at least endorsed the sentiments contained in this noble document?"

Mr. Alfred Beit: "Is it not the case that few, if any, of the signatories of this document have had recent experience in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa, and consequently are entirely ignorant of the more prevalent attitude which is growing up there?"

Mr. Driberg: "Is not the hon. Member aware that that is quite misleading? Is it not the case that Dr. Broomfield, for one, has a close acquaintance with conditions in Africa?"

Cheaper Postage to Forces in East Africa

The Postmaster-General having stated that the postal concessions to troops in the Far East had now been extended to those in the Central Mediterranean, Malta, Middle East, East Africa, Aden and Paiforce.

Mr. Alfred Knox asked if that meant that the postage was now 1½d.

Captain Crookshank: "Yes, for the one-ounce letter, which was sent by air, the same way as for S.E.A.C. The other letters, which used to go for 6d., will go for 2d."

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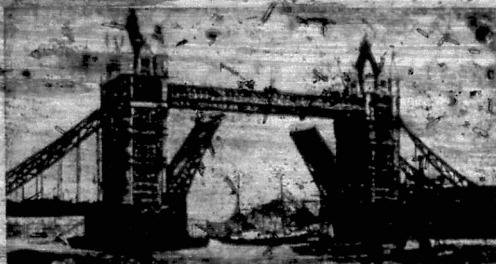
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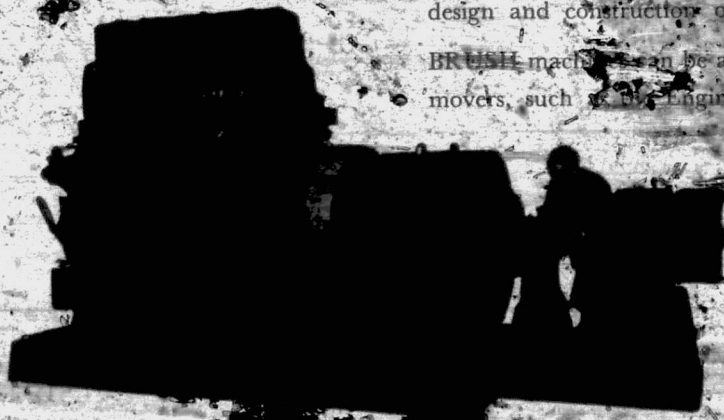
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DAR ES SALAAM

News Items in Brief

A non-political Anglo-Russian Cultural Relations Circle has been formed in Nairobi.

The East African Keanet Club hopes to hold a show in Kenya in June or July.

The Elected Union of Kenya has budgeted for an expenditure of about £250 during the next 12 months. A special labour census has been held and 200,000 Africans were working in Kenya on November 30 last.

The Government of Kenya has been urged to appoint a committee to inquire into the squatter problem and its consequences.

When Southern Rhodesia was recently unable to supply Northern Rhodesia with cement, the Belgian Congo made good the deficiency.

On the charge of murder brought against an African, Mr. Justice McRoberts said that the handling of the case by the Tanganyika Police was "a masterpiece of inefficiency."

The Sahara air service between Benghazi and Tripoli to fly via Tripoli and Benghazi, saving about 1,000 miles, when the last section of the route over French territory is ready.

Children in the Southern Sudan with sons of school age are being induced to send them as boarders to the Church Missionary Society school at Yambio, which has now 18 such pupils.

At the end of 1944 the European population of Leopoldville, capital of the Belgian Congo, totalled 6,210, of whom 2,422 were men, 1,482 women, and 1,302 children. The Native population numbered 78,841.

A Conference on Ethiopian Affairs is to be held in the Alliance Hall, Caxton Street, Westminster, London, on Friday, April 20, from 3 to 8.30 p.m. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst will report on conditions in Ethiopia.

The National Bank of Egypt, Ltd, which has interests in the Sudan, announces a final ordinary dividend of 13% (11% in the previous year), making a final distribution for the year of 17% (against 15%).

Salisbury, capital of Southern Rhodesia, recently experienced its heaviest rainfall for more than 50 years, when six inches of rain fell in 33 hours. In various parts of the city the fall was registered at 8.4, 6.54 and 7.16 inches.

When urging the need for a good museum in the Sudan to the Khartoum Rotary Club, Mr. A. J. Arkell, Commissioner for Archaeology and Anthropology to the Sudan Government, quoted as an example the Coryndon Museum in Nairobi.

The British South Africa Company announces that profits in the year ended September 30 last totalled £974,338, against £979,479 in the previous year. The dividend on the registered stock and shares remains unchanged at 6½%, with a bonus of 1½%.

The 86th anniversary meetings to the Universities Mission to Central Africa will be held on May 16 in the Central Hall, Westminster.

The Select Committee appointed by the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia to consider what steps should be taken to deal with any unemployment in the Copperbelt towns of Mufulira, Chingola, Kitwe and Inshasha last week.

It has been announced stated in South Africa that during the first nine months of last year the Union imported commodities from the Belgian Congo valued at about £2,500,000, including coffee, cocoa, cotton and cereals, which included tanned meat, yarn and other goods which were imported from the Rhodesias.

The Governor of Kenya said in a Press interview in Cape Town last week that his Colony had almost completed a scheme for the settlement of ex-Servicemen who had served in East Africa. Sir Philip Mitchell added that he believed there would be great developments in the Colony after the war.

The hundreds of wooden fencing erected along the boundary between Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo to prevent the spread of rinderpest is being replaced by permanent trenching and the planting of thorn bushes. The Northern Rhodesian Game Control Department reports that "it is certain that the disease has not crossed the border in gain."

Research chemists on the staff of Imperial Chemical Industries have discovered a revolutionary type of weed-killer, named methoxone, which kills weeds but leaves the crop unharmed. In practical experiments various weeds have been eradicated from fields of wheat, barley and oats, and buttercups from grassland without injuring the grass. This discovery may prove of great benefit to tropical agriculture.

Bonus for Good Maize Farmers

Mr. W. M. Leggate, M.P., Chairman of the Food Production Committee of Southern Rhodesia, has said that the maize bonus scheme introduced by the Minister of Agriculture in 1943 has already proved most successful. The bonus is payable only to farmers who maintain the best agricultural practice of green manuring, contour ridging, and composting, and Mr. Leggate says that nearly every farm in the Colony which produces any substantial quantity of grain already operates on those principles. Farmers who are certified to fulfil these conditions receive a guarantee of 18s. 6d. per bag, plus a 2s. bonus; farmers who fail to fulfil the conditions do not qualify for the guaranteed price of the bonus. Last season the average yield was 6.85 bags per acre, against 5.60 bags in the previous year, and although the climatic conditions were far from ideal, the total yield was 1,673,450 bags, against an estimate by the Department of Agriculture of 1,641,000 bags.

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COMPANY MEETING

Scottish Power Company

Mr. William Shearer's Review

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE SCOTTISH POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, was held in Edinburgh on Thursday last.

Mr. W. SHEARER, Mr. William Shearer, presided and in the course of his remarks said:

All our hydro, electric and steam generation is functioning satisfactorily during the year, enabling us not only to meet all demands within our areas of supply from Service departments, factories and works directly engaged in the prosecution of the war, but also to satisfy the requirements of our general consumers.

Since the beginning of the war new connexions by Government direction have been restricted to supplies essential to the war effort and to those given in cases of extreme hardship. These restrictions have apparently been misconstrued in certain quarters. In this connexion I was interested to read the report of a recent speech by the Chairman of the new Hydro Electric Board, in which he was explaining the immediate plans and proposals of the Board, which have excited much comment and not a little criticism in the Highlands and elsewhere.

Lord Airlie is reported to have stated that in the areas of the Grampian Company new consumers are being turned away daily owing to shortage of power. In order to remove any misapprehension I must state emphatically that I know of no case of an application for a supply of electricity being refused where it was possible for us to obtain the necessary priority for material from the Government department concerned.

Problem of Additional Supplies

The promoters of the Hydro Board's schemes frequently refer to the duty which lies upon them to afford bulk supply to authorized undertakers, among whom the Grampian Company takes a foremost place. As we are now prohibited from establishing any new generating works ourselves, it is clear that in course of time the Grampian Company will be entirely dependent on the resources of the Hydro Board for such additional supplies as we shall require to meet the demands of our consumers. When these additional supplies will be required is at the present time problematical, in view of the uncertainty of the extent to which war-time load may be shed and the difficulty of making any reasonably accurate estimate of requirements during the inevitable period of transition to peace-time conditions.

Our conception of the proper method of dealing with immediate requirements and of ensuring the efficient development of supplies in the Grampian Company's areas was confirmed by the Cooper Committee in their report. The Tummel-Garry project of the Hydro Board is *in the abstract*, but by reason of its location does not appear to meet the considerations which I have emphasized. It is possible, however, that the Hydro Board have other plans in view to deal with the situation. Meaning we have not been consulted as to when or where the demands we may have to make to enable us to serve the community may be met, and in any event it would appear that the Hydro Board cannot for a number of years meet any such demands if made.

The future outlook, therefore, in regard to additional supplies as and when required, and the cost thereof, is by no means free of anxiety, as we are no longer able to exercise that healthy and vigorous initiative in regard to the generation of hydro power which we have consistently applied in the development of our business.

Since our last meeting the Hydro Board have published two constructional schemes. No. 1 lies entirely outside our areas of supply, and our interest is therefore indirect and remote.

Constructional scheme No. 2 comprises a major project based on the use of the waters of the rivers Tummel and Garry and a minor project at Gourloch. Distribution schemes have also been published affecting the same areas in the vicinity of the minor developments. The minor projects and developments are stated to be completely uneconomical.

The Tummel-Garry project lies within the 1922 area of supply of the Grampian Company and is designed to take advantage of the water power which has been established at great cost in our extensive catchment areas. By all the laws of equity the very substantial benefit which will accrue to the Hydro Board through our works and operations should be recognized if the Government proceed with this scheme. It is therefore our consideration in various other matters which would affect it.

Reply to Uninformed Critics

Referring to the supplies to authorized undertakers and the Central Electricity Board, the average price obtained during the year 1944 from our general supplies, which include power, domestic, shops and agricultural supplies, was as low as 1.3d. per unit. Including special supplies, the average price was slightly under 1d. per unit.

These figures completely refute the accusations frequently levelled against us that we are exploiting the Highlands and using their natural water resources in order to supply electricity in the southern areas. Our uninformed critics, however, may have changed their view in the knowledge that the development of the water-power resources of the Highlands and the supply of electricity in these sparsely populated districts by the Hydro Board will depend almost entirely on profits. It is hardly daring to whisper such a word in referring to a non-profit earning organization—profits anticipated from export to the south, unless of course in the meantime the taxpayer is called upon to foot the bill. In other words, those critics may, somewhat reluctantly perhaps, have come to the conclusion that the devil they knew is probably not much more objectionable than the devil they are only beginning to know.

Further reductions in the rates of supply to power users in industrial areas served by our selected stations were carried into effect during 1944 and our tariff for public lighting supplies were also reduced.

All our agreements with industrial users, except within the area of the Grampian Company, contain a coal clause which provides for an increase in the unit charge in ratio to the rise in the cost of fuel above a basic figure. The reduction in the rates of supply to these consumers includes a concession of between 8% and 9% on the special fuel charges which, I believe, is much appreciated by those engaged in industry.

Nationalization

I will not detain you by elaborating my views on the question of nationalization and public ownership of this and other industries as I have given expression to these views at length on numerous occasions both here and elsewhere.

I content myself by suggesting that if any of you are inclined to be influenced by the opinions of those political theorists and bureaucratic monopolists who are so eager to create for their own specification a new world for other people to live in and who are always so vociferous in times of national emergency, you should think well before supporting their proposals.

If these gentlemen should ever get their hands upon the spade that would be placed upon it would have such a deadening effect that in the course of a generation or two this great country of ours would descend into the category of a second or third rate Power.

The report and accounts were adopted.

Arrivals from East Africa

Recent arrivals from East Africa included the following:

Kenya—Mr. J. Halliwell, chief assistant to the general manager; Mr. H. E. Mr. W. R. Blainville, Mr. W. M. Knapp, Misses M. E. Nodley, Mrs. H. Newton-Creese, and Mr. G. J. Arnold, education officers; Mr. J. L. Hækforth, assistant auditor; Mr. W. Harbison, sub-engineer Posts and Telegraphs; Mr. G. B. Lettich, Jones, soil chemist; Mr. J. C. Macpherson, superintendent of police; Mr. P. L. Murray, senior collector of customs; Mr. J. H. Marshall, (postmaster-in-charge); Mr. J. Sheenan, inspector Posts and Telegraphs; Dr. P. H. Stone, medical officer; Mr. A. Corrie Thomas, assistant superintendent of police; and Mr. R. H. Finnis, assistant superintendent of prisons.

TANGANYIKA—Mr. R. H. Gower, Mr. O'Callaghan, and Mr. E. H. Risley, assistant district officers; Mr. De Kingdom, Lockings, and Mr. H. A. Lauseman, education officers; Mr. R. Baldwin, senior forester; Mr. J. W. Broughton, nightman, Department of Lands and Mines; Mr. J. B. Eide, assistant office; Mr. H. W. T. Butler, assistant superintendent of mines; Mr. J. E. Byrne, permanent way inspector; Mr. A. J. E. Fuller, fireman, Railways; Mr. J. F. Hutchison, (postmaster-in-charge); Mr. G. Mackay, senior medical officer; Mr. G. McBride, senior matron, Mbeya School; Mr. C. E. Thomas, assistant pharmacist; Mr. H. P. Rowe, chief surveyor, Department of Lands and Mines; Mr. N. M. Wright, agricultural officer; and Mr. W. A. Wilcox, health inspector.

UGANDA—Mr. C. W. Clarke, sleeping sickness inspector; Miss M. Chubb, stenographer; Captain B. R. Purkayastha, superintendent of police; Mr. G. M. Gibson, staff surgeon; Mr. G. H. E. Hopkins, senior entomologist; Mr. H. R. Leavis, Lord, assistant livestock officer; Mr. B. G. King, petriologist; Mr. J. F. Marriott, tutor, Makerere College; Mr. B. W. Slaughter, district officer; Mr. C. W. Switzer, assistant district officer; and Mr. B. W. Williams, accountant, Accountant-General's Department.

ZANZIBAR—Mr. E. D. W. Crawshaw, administrator general.

No Support for Pony Club

Owing to inadequate support, the Uganda Pony Club has had to close. The racecourse, gymkhana ground, and stables have been abandoned; and the club trophies lodged in the Veterinary Laboratory at Kaboga.

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MINING

New Saza Mines Report

NEW SAZA MINES, LTD., reports that for the year ended September 30, 1944, there was a net loss of £10,232, which reduces the amount carried forward to £38,971. The issued capital is £250,000. Fixed assets appear in the balance sheet at £1,015, stores at £26,038, cash at £28,394, and £1 million (since realized) at £177,600.

During the year 73,586 tons of ore of an average value of 1.07 dwt. were treated, for a yield of 15,265 fine oz. gold and 10,333 oz. silver, compared with 74,771 tons, containing 5,472 dwt. and a yield of 10,997 oz. gold in the previous year. The all-in cost of ton mined fell from 11s. 2d. to 10s. 4d., though, on account of the reduction in grade, the cost per fine oz. gold produced rose from 16s. 11d. to 16s. 10d. A recalculation of the ore reserves at the end of the financial year gave a total of 391,000 tons averaging 6.3 dwt., without taking into account the low-grade possibilities in the properties, a note by the directors dated February 1 last records that they can form no opinion on this matter until they receive a favourable reply to a memorandum on royalty which they presented to the Government of Tanganyika no less than 10 months previously.

During the year £24 1/2 of underground development was completed, a considerable increase on the 5,103 ft. of the previous year; the major work was the extension of No. 2 shaft from the second to the third level. The tonnage drawn from No. 2 shaft, reduced from 24,197 tons against 27,192 tons, but the average value dropped from 6s. 11d. to 6s. 1d. The report contains the usual very detailed analysis of costs, and a table showing production records from the time of the formation of the company.

The directors are Mr. J. Fisher Brown, (Chairman), Mr. J. H. Simpson, (Gen. Lieut.-Col. P. C. G. Stratton as alternate), and Squadron Leader A. D. Goodlife (with Mr. A. D. Friedman as alternate). The general managers are the Janani Syndicate, Ltd., and the London agent is Mr. E. C. Greenock. The seventh annual general meeting of shareholders is to be held in Nairobi on April 11.

Bulawayo and General Exploration

Bulawayo and General Exploration Co. (1906) Ltd., has notified its shareholders that Messrs. Poland and Gardner, Ltd., of Liverpool, have offered to purchase at 1s. per share the whole of the 324,700 issued shares of 5s. each, the offer being conditional on acceptance by holders of at least 90% of the shares by the beginning of next week. The company, which was formed in 1907, has paid only the dividend (5% in 1913). Since that date, as it has been interested in tin mines in Kent. The balance sheet for the year ended March 31, 1944, shows cash at £3,040, and the investments appearing in the books at £31,613 had a market value of only £21,859. The directors are Mr. Norman R. Bayle, (Chairman), and Mr. Arthur J. Aldis.

News of Our Advertisers

British Ropes, Ltd., announce that the net profit for 1944 after allowing for E.P.T. depreciation, etc., amounted to £100,800, an increase of £87,240 on the 1943 total. Allocations include £340,000 for income tax (against £200,000) and an addition of £75,000 (£50,000) to the general reserve. The carry forward is £242,119 (£215,873). A final ordinary dividend of 7 1/2% has been declared, making a total for the year of 12 1/2% (the same). Investments, including those in subsidiaries, amount to £510,805 (against £505,060). Current assets amount to £2,851,812, and current liabilities, including provisions for taxation, £255,764 (£254,858).

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Port Elizabeth: Consolidated Stevedoring & Forwarding Agency (S.A.) Ltd., P.O. Box 508.

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