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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE END OF THE WAR WITH JAPAN will present the British East and Central African Dependencies with their greatest opportunities and some serious problems. There is even

Southern Rhodesia indication that the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia has been the most alert of the territories in preparation for the post-war period, and it has already secured the demobilization of a quarter of its fine contribution of manhood to the forces (splendid in quality and high in morale), the total population, with the exception of about a small number of specialists and those who prefer to remain in the Royal Navy, the Army, the Royal Air Force, or in the South African Forces, will be back at work on the farms, in the mines, in industry, commerce, or the public services. This is a prospect which is gratifying to the critics of the Southern Rhodesian Government, the press record which must bear favourable comparison with that of any other part of the Empire. While it has withheld nothing from the common cause, it has dealt generously with its citizens in returning, and made admirable preparations for their settlement in civilian life, but merely to emphasize the point in the eloquently known as the "discreet optimism" but by that we thought which could be maximum. Rhodesia

production forward with progressive improvement of the foundations upon which post-war prosperity can be built. The Rhodesian, in which the ex-service man sees his place in a very different Colony from that he left five years ago. As the High Commissioner testifies in his interview with EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA three weeks ago, the spirit of enterprise, energy and optimism is general and intense, and Rhodesians released from the forces will be re-established in civilian life, wisely, quietly, generously, and with advantage to themselves and the country as a whole.

What of East Africa? Primarily because there is no united leadership, there is no similar determination to reconstruct differently as March last, when the Governor of Kenya broke a 22-year-old tradition and called the official members of the Legislative Council that

Differed from Lack of United Leadership they were to do, as many thought it, one only concerned to maintain with the non-social members, European, Arab and African, in formal condemnation of the arrangements for post-war employment and rehabilitation. The vote was, of course, taken

the Government spokesman had done what they could to meet the approaches of the non-official members, who insisted and repeatedly that Kenya should be included. Tanganyika Territory were not co-operating properly in this matter, said Mr. Attorney General, who claimed that Kenya was far ahead of the other territories in its planning, and will do it in a few months. The field of all the work of the Government, said Mr. Cooke, the minister of information of course, alleged that East Africa was "ribbed, caned, and confined," by Sir George Dill, Governor of Uganda and Governor of Daily of Tanganyika, and moreover on all the brought up on apathy, and will do apathy again. He referred to it should be expected what the Government would do if referred to him Sir John Hill and Sir William

East Africa then, was really unprepared only a few months ago. Much real progress has been made since then will soon become apparent, for example, when

Testing the Government for Governments.

It has been suggested by Japan's sudden collapse that a difficult time is all the more necessary to prepare against this eventuality and the consequent release of many thousands of men from the Forces. It would seem that a good deal more has been done to cater for the post-war training of demobilized Africans than for the Europeans who have commanded them. The Civil War Judge practice extensively, and especially so for the tasks which will show the best promise of becoming leaders in their own community, whether racial or cultural, religious, or trade. It is even possible that there has been no arrangement of international agreement on the modes of translating benevolent intentions into the best possible results. The appointment of an inter-territorial Director of Training, who has arrived in this country for consultation, was, I might add, a wise state, and although the individual selected for this new office may, to a wide measure of general confidence, it can have small prospect of doing his duty justice while the Administration of which he is the joint service deal so

dispassionately and unhurriedly with it. Every pressing issue in the Governors' Conference and the individual territories all over the Information Department was submitted to review; the proposals in regard to the training of the servicemen are still under consideration.

In the debate to which we have referred, in the occasion of statements, these would suffice to remind the following: the training of European and East African

Post-War Training.

The first outfit of the young people of Europe, as well as boys have been trained to the work of the post-war period. There is at all rate no other way than through the educational institutions, in numbers. These young people are to be employed during the years which would otherwise have been given to the continuation of their studies. It is believed that the best way to do this is to provide them with opportunities for the better education, and to make available the homes of England, the opportunity to receive any kind of post-war service. This is also to be done in such training schemes as are available in Britain and South Africa. The prudging assurance that in certain cases East Africa financial assistance will be granted is assuredly not according to the spirit of the time. Another official statement says that the proposals provide better for the financial assistance, where warranted, to suitably qualified men and women who wish to continue interrupted studies or training, and to assist those with further training if necessary, who wish to be absorbed into the civil life of the territories, in which they have already been trained in the forces. That is clearly enough. Demobilized men and women should be enabled to make the best use of their skills and afforded assistance in training to that end. It is not likely that these men deserve as well as their Government as the others in the Empire, either that the issue to me economy is an equally important factor. During the campaigns in East Africa, Madagascars, and Rhodesia, they have had to minister to the needs of Africa at the closest. They have also acquired a knowledge of the African. A district officer might carry even at the earliest service. More so, the African, for these years, is respect and

with the newspaper world, in the African. However, Africa is not the same, and the people are more than any other the main

we need in East Africa a great scheme of education and development. Many of them will have to come to work with the African, and we suggest that any bona fide African with a good record and personal record who wishes to qualify for a position under the Development and Welfare schemes should be entitled to do so without any question of his previous racial discrimination.

So far as agriculture is concerned the European returning to Kenya will have better facilities than have ever been available hitherto, though it may be noted that the Fazlion School, complete with its Service

Opportunities which Have Been Wasted.

leaving school, and new settlers. Nor is it clear if students will be able to take N.D.A., N.D.H., and N.D.D. degrees, but they are at least to be offered attractive financial assistance with which to farm. Every young man, however, who wants to farm and farming is no spare-time occupation, who do not like it. Other opportunities are limited, and, at present, respect for agriculture men and women only. Our people and the prospects of children are likely to have always been among the most pressing for the advocate of white settlement to answer. Before the war those in service did not go into agriculture or business, could not obtain apprenticeships in the railway workshops, or enter the Local Civil Service on terms which were far less attractive. There were, few—too few—but salaries on a competitive basis. This is real except by any territory to build up a cadre of officers, men imbued with a determination to equip themselves to serve the land of their birth. We believe East Africa can reach full status only by the fullest development of both African and European, something better than this must be arranged. In all settlement schemes stress must be laid on the need for men of right type; this similarly necessitates that the Colony's children are of the right type, which proper education, partly outside our territories if necessary, can alone ensure. If the native will fail to work hard to improve his standard of living, so will the rising generations of adults fail if they are to hold their own in place in the community. It will not be enough to go to primary and secondary schools (possibly taking the School Certificate, if possible not), and then look abroad for well-paid jobs, or gross irresponsibility.

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

is matter for expert judgment, but Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, is one authority who considers that the time has come.

**Neglect
No Means.** If the weight of opinion should still be against this development, the authorities must ready use other suitable means, among them correspondence courses. More than five

years ago the suggestion that such courses should be made available to members of the forces was we know made to the military authorities in East Africa, to the then Governor of Kenya Sir Henry Moore, to a prominent elected member of the Legislature, and to the Director of Education, who rejected it on the ground that the Government planned its Institute a scheme of its own. Now five years later national uniformity is fast disappearing. Not until the Directorate of Education and Welfare was created at East Africa Command Headquarters early in 1944 were any effective steps taken to establish correspondence courses, which became available about the middle of that year—but apparently too late for their introduction either to the Kenya or Uganda forces. The delayed introduction is one way in which specialist study may be started, and one to which the British Government has devoted considerable attention in war-time. Such courses were set to prisoners of war, thousands of whom sat their examinations in prison camps. If they could qualify professionally in this way could not East African youths use at least preliminary examinations without leaving their own territories? There ought to be no room for disappointing them on their release from armed service, but if that disappointment is to be avoided there must be an awakening of double concern and vigilance.

Twenty Years Ago

From the issue of August 20, 1925

The first report of the Imperial Economic Conference shows that 50% of the coffee output in Great Britain is of foreign origin.

It was suggested to state that the Colonial Bank will change its name to "Barclays Bank, Dominion and Colonial," to indicate that it will forthwith proceed to carry out arrangements to give a sufficient interest of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ltd., and the National Bank of South Africa, Ltd., (which has branches throughout the Union, Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa, Malaya, Tanganyika, Fiji, and Ceylon).

The Colonial Bank has not yet been composed by the shareholders. It is to be constituted after the death of Sir George Gresham, whose shareholding is £4,000 with a right to 100 shares. The remaining 2,000 shares will be held by the Bank of England, the Royal Bank of Scotland, and the Bank of Ireland.

The Colonial Bank is to be controlled by the Government of the United Kingdom, and thus it comes into the category of the public banks.

Governor's Straight Words to the Kikuyu

Mr. Philip Mitchell's Definition of Civilization

IN PARTS OF THE KIKUYU COUNTRY there are people going about saying that the Government means to take away all of the Kikuyu land and give it to somebody else. Now, first, I want to say that the authorities of the country have five or six thousand men in the Kikuyu country.

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

I said in a speech not long ago that a man in Ukarura who had been the chairman of his tribe, said that there is no King and no Kikuyu; whatever may be his right to lands, who has a right to destroy it. The land is a trust which we who are alive today have the use of, and it is of the greatest importance that the authorities should continue to care for the land on that basis.

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

Poor Cattle as Bad as Locusts

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

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

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

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

It is true that they themselves have offered to the Government, including this colony, large sums of money under the Education and Welfare Act that you have heard about, and what you can expect the enormous sums for your Government that they have paid, and when you consider that

the grants from an educational committee, members of the Native Councils, and the funds of other Africans

which we have and carry on in African countries, and all the efforts of the world, it is an astonishing thing that they should be asked to do. And we, I daresay, are very grateful to help them.

But I hope you, besides being law-abiding, you will determine with that help you will give to it, that you will establish a local Native authority that you will be able to meet your own needs. I know that you will be able to do this, and you may be educated. When you do, you will be entitled to ask the Director of Education to consult with the Local Native Commissioners and the Native Authorities to ensure that this is done, and I shall hope that you will impose the rate to pay for it, and to see that your young people continue their training in technical, technical and agricultural in the normal manner. I think that you will then think we can hope for most of the things that you have asked for will be done within a reasonable number of years.

I must make one reservation. One special mention must be made that a college like Makerere should be established in Uganda, that may come in the future, but it is never

an expensive process to establish a university. There is much better for us now to have one at Nairobi. We great hopes that we might be able to start this as a continuation of our present, a local Native village school, or making any promises, but I think that Kenya is very well situated geographically for developing an industrial training, a technical and agricultural training to a very high level than is done at present.

Present Evils Will Bring More

Now about social centres and the auction of the loan of money to Africans by the Agricultural Credit Bank. A town like Nairobi can be only a social centre, but I am afraid it is also a centre for dealing in vice, drunkenness and prostitution. There are too many places where you find these of that kind and live there stealing, gambling, and committing; and there are far too many girls who go there and live by prostitution. There is the day when that what is called a social centre may in fact become a vice centre.

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

It does not matter whose fault it is. What matters is that these evils are a blot over that, if they are not dealt with by the responsible members of the tribe they will run and destroy the tribe. They will destroy its reputation, and they will destroy the trustworthiness of the people.

Security for Agricultural Lenders

Take for example the loan of money from the Agricultural Land Bank. You can lend money on two conditions—the security of a man's honesty or the security of his land. If your lender man, mother, said he does not have time to recover it by the possession of his land, a European farmer takes an acre of land from the one who mortgages the land, and if he does not pay his rent becomes the property of the bank.

Now I must tell you, as plain as I can, that it is wrong to advance land and bank money freely to people to buy a very large amount of the land would soon become the property of a bank. There has been a recent Royal Commission for advancement. I understand these arrangements are ready to be made to give him that assistance. I am very glad to hear it. I call on you to press the Government to make arrangements for such a scheme. I have heard that form, but they must be trust worthy, and it has to be something to be founded on. This question may be possible, the members of class should for an advantage of the members of the whole tribe.

Please, I must seriously tell you that you must not be afraid to stand up and speak out in the Native Councils, in which a man has to speak out before he can be heard. You who can really make a story, and stand up and speak out, you will be heard.

and other associations. The many difficulties which are all these things in living up to your authority, even in this peaceful time, are the prisons and police who can't stop you if it is you who do it. If you save a storekeeper's self-respect and put him in the loose fit coat of some young people, then you will have done a thing of even greater importance than the protection of the law.

I am as anxious as you are to continue the factories, and indeed to have new ones opened, and I will do all I can to increase the opportunities for people to get their living by work in industry. In Germany there are no longer

any factories left, so when a man has three sons, then

you will have to go to the United States factory or to the United Kingdom factory, or to the Government working on that industrial project, trying to find an answer. In the case of the Kaffraria sugar-mill factory, that means you are in my opinion to go after the Army because they are the ones who are doing something that will help the

country to stand up again.

We have built a new factory to take all the surplus soldiers, and we estimate that the factory will be able to turn as much of his savings as possible into the savings of the country. We do not know if all soon after the government hopes that the savings of the

country will be in such a way to make satisfaction to them, but at the same time, they are going to be.

They Have Done Their Duty—Do No More

They have done their duty, they have done no more than that, and we must not get wrong idea on that subject. It is the duty of every man to fight for freedom, and they have fought for freedom. They have done their duty. I hope that the brave lads will find many useful things in the Army and in the countries to which they have been, and I hope they will come back and be a very useful part of the community from which they came.

You go on now on the road to a better and more civilized life. Do not make any mistake, the way to salvation is to be found inside any house. They are quite simple. They consist first in the protection and preservation of the family, and secondly in honesty and truth, and thirdly in God, for the Christian people are amongst the most honest and truthful people in the world.

They have become so, and there is not any other way up to honesty and truth and worthiness. All these things bring you power, and they will take charge of the better world, and will be yours according to the capacity you have for impressing them on your people.

Higer Education in East Africa

To Meet Every Practical Need of the Territories

IT IS MAYBE TO THE EXPANSION OF MARKETABLE PRODUCTION that we must look for an improvement in the general standards of living in the Colonies. This may be what is likely to gain importance in the post-war years, and like the improvement of subsistence agriculture, you can for the most part call for the most careful guidance by experts in the technical and scientific ability and possessing full knowledge of local conditions.

The Colonial Agricultural Services members of which occupy the great majority of posts of higher responsibility in the agricultural departments of the Colonial Governments, being based in 26 stations. Officers. Out of these 26 heads of station, 16 chemists, 12 entomologists, 18 posts of bacteriologist, plant pathologists, and three that of agricultural economists, the remainder were designated as agriculturists.

Training in Tropical Agriculture

These numbers do not include officers attached to the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, the tea, rubber and coconut industries, or in cotton, or the Rubber Research Institute in Kenya. The Colonial agricultural departments were also served by a very large number of officers mainly locally recruited and trained, who held posts of lower standing, ranging from that of agricultural assistant to the tea advisor or crop director.

We understand that the Colonial Office wishes to widen its Agricultural Service by making proposals for the raising of the output of trained officers, especially in the tropical regions, where there is a demand for a large number of such institutions, or a large number of a certain kind, each institution concerned with research in their own special subjects, in addition to normal post-graduate training. Proposals have also been made for important changes in the organization of agricultural research in the Colonies, the most important of which contemplated the constitution of a separate cadre of research officers.

Apart from the officers employed in the Government agricultural departments, there is a considerable number of trained agriculturists employed by private enterprises, such as the sugar, coffee, tea, tea plantations of the Empire Cotton Group, or in the Sudan, the Sudan Plantations Company, the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, has a staff of officers similar to that of the Colonial Office, and serving on the same standards in its agricultural specialist officers.

We have been interested to learn that Mr. G. H. D. T. M. M. contemplates that all students attending the college, including those in agriculture, shall be admitted to the university examinations in the humanities. We have

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

The Colonial Office has hitherto required its cadets in the colonial service to take a one-year course with an associatehip course in the Imperial College of Trinidad. Whether candidates who have received their training at one of the Colonial universities should not take a post-graduate course in Trinidad, however, we suggest should depend on the character of the degree regime given at these institutions, and the extent to which they can develop practical work of research. In the Government's services, importance attaches to the employment of officers with specialized training, and they can obtain that training only in well equipped centres of research.

The opportunities for investigation in the physical, biological, economic, and social fields of primary production are becoming more numerous and now appear likely to be productive results than in the past. We hope that time will see the growth of centres of research in the Colonial universities themselves, in India, and elsewhere, with which we realize that the standard of work must else be far from attainable, standing comparable with that of the principal centres of research in the United Kingdom or the Dominions. When this stage has been reached, we should hope that the course of training given at a Colonial university would qualify the student for admission to the Royal Agricultural Service.

Makere and Gordon Colleges

THE Commission of Higher Education in East Africa recommended that a school of civil engineering should be created in the college at Makere, designed in the first instance to train students for the examination of the Civil Service, but the commission contemplated that at a later date the college would work up to the full degree standard of the British External degree until such time as it obtained power to grant its own degrees. The Commission considered that the course for the civil training should occupy three years, the first two years in the college, and should be followed by three years' pupillage in a Government department under a special officer appointed for the purpose. The development of Makere has been interrupted by the war.

In Khartoum, the two existing training forms under the system of instruction which they hoped will be used, Gordon Memorial College, and the Queen's School of Art, give a course of one year to the students of the former, and the latter awards its diploma in a course of two years.

Khartoum has developed from a small town and is likely to become a large city. The buildings which have been erected are not yet complete, and those which are completed are not yet complete with the final object. The college provides courses for vocational training for teachers, and in medical, agricultural and veterinary assistance. They are comprised of schools

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

admitted to the college but not under the name of Diplomas are awarded in all subjects. There are 439 registered students resident in the Colony and 110 in associated departmental schools. They were drawn from Uganda, Tanganyika, Kenya and Zanzibar, and a number also from Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and the Southern Sudan.

London Mission College, Khartoum, was founded in 1884 on the initiative of Lord Kitchener of Khartoum. At first an institution of primary education and later of secondary school standard it is now about to become the centre of

activities further east on account of schools which have been established and maintained by the Sudan Government, namely the School of Arts, the School of Science, the School of Engineering, the Veterinary School, the School of Agriculture and the School of Administration and Crafts. All students receive their own diplomas. It is the intention that the college shall be raised to the status of university where as soon as may be practicable. This however is not likely to date until the University of Medicine will be founded in 1945 and the granted diplomas will associate with its own Gordon College.

Report on Disturbances in Uganda

Findings of the Chief Justice, Sir Norman Whitley

THE FINDINGS OF SIR NORMAN WHITLEY
Sir Norman Whitley's report on the disturbances which occurred in the Colony of Uganda have been submitted to the COLONIAL OFFICE IN LONDON after the final trial, from the official court published in the *Government Gazette*, Entebbe, Uganda, which we have selected for publication at length.

During December and early January there was an unusual concentration of strikes in the Colony. Several big employers had indeed given long holidays as was their custom on January 1st. Then suddenly from every sort of class or labour there sprang a widely separated strike, the same strike, according to the reports, occurring simultaneously in large, widely separated districts, so that there was no trace of these strikes being connected in any way with each other.

In the capital, Jinja, and in the towns of Mbale and Mbarara, there were strikes, obviously inspired by the British-American Tobacco Company, which announced their increase in salary 40%. The workers went out on strike. They told me they did not want to strike, but that outsiders from Kampala forced them to do so by threat.

Musaga, an educated and intelligent Mbarara who is alleged by many witnesses to have been a prominent agitator before and during the disturbances, was at school in England at the time of the general strike in 1939. A general strike undoubtedly the objective here.

Obiwa, a local chief stated in evidence that a few days after the strike began there he found Baganda cattle-traders from Kasese going round amongst his people saying "The Baganda are brave people. They are striking against their king (the Kabaka) and attacking their chieftains to get higher wages. All Africans should join in doing this." This chief rebuked them and told his people that anyone who advised rebellion against their king was saying a bad thing.

At an estate some 50 miles from Kisipala the European manager asked his labour why they were striking, and received the reply that they did not know but they had heard word there was some sort of order that people must stop working.

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

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

Systematic Attacks on Hospitals

A curious feature of the disturbances was that hospitals with African patients were so persistently attacked. Namirema and Mulago hospitals in Kampala were the scene of regular invasions by rioters, intimidators seeking to force out the nursing and other staff to strike. They must have realised that if the medical suffering and even death that had been the result of some of the fellow Africans, similarly Mulago, Jinja, Mbale and other hospitals were attacked. Presumably the intent was to paralyse the public services regardless of what happened or suffered by the patients.

I would like to say that there was no evidence of any intelligence or human African who was present in the meetings at the Jinja, Mbale, Kololo's restaurants and announced.

Indeed very few he had attended by recognition all un-

derstandably and people went back to work. I believe that the political agitators failed to seize an issue in the last quarter soon as they had achieved one of their primary objects which was to raise the Kabaka's demands, calling out until complete victory over the King. That shows that the strike was not aiming at any particular wage or demand but it was really to bring down the Kabaka and to bring him down to their aims then they used to say many times in the meetings and another thing was that they must bring down the just regime.

The above is only a few extracts from a long report which, when taken together, indicate conclusively in my opinion, a political and not an economic origin.

Firm Government Necessary

The Baganda Chiefs have for a long time been prone to intrigue. First one clan and then another would be supported by the Europeans. Feuds still exist. This does not however, so far restricted to membership of particular clans. A firm Government is necessary in order to keep civil functions under control.

In the third year of the Kabaka's reign he tended to withdraw from a very active interest in affairs of the State. This may have been to some extent due to the great power which earlier he had wielded by Sir Apolinor Kaggwa, no well-known during his long minority. Martin Luther Nsibirwa, Kabaka during the closing years of the reign, was also a strong character and he was firmly supported by Bulaburu as Omukwanga, whose minority of a ruler inevitably tends to bring up the usual intrigues when men in Uganda on behalf of Daudi Oya's son, also there were other sons living who were thought by some to have a claim to succeed him.

As the result of the evidence I have little doubt that ever since that date there has been in existence, or gradually increasing, a faction which aimed at getting all the power and patronage into its own hands, shaking off British control, making it as convenient and replacing the young Kabaka by some other prince who would be their puppet and be dependent for having put him on the throne. One knowledgeable spoke for this in his evidence, giving during the last year or two that the young Kabaka were wanting to "join his own side", meaning the royal kingdom, in opposing the group of old men.

It is a fact that the Nsibira King so young and inexperienced would be too amenable to British advice and influence to suit their plans and ambitions for their own independence. He was brought to place a great trust in Martin Luther Nsibirwa, a Kuluuya, who was one of the three regents chosen by reason of the King's minority, constituting the principal authority in the case of need. Nsibirwa of whom may conveniently be mentioned in this section. The Baganda was extremely good at keeping secrets, so that his faction is stated to be a large extent hereditary.

The faction, I suspect, took advantage of the Yemasole affair to force the resignation of Martin Luther Nsibirwa, who, it must seem, was placed in a difficult position through being, instead of somewhat ambiguous, and the Proconsul was not the person if in any case that was very strongly feeling amongst the Baganda over this affair, perhaps even more so, probably I mention Daudi Oya, who succeeded Martin Luther Nsibirwa, and the case again again gradually intensified.

The more highly placed plotters were said to be the members of the royal family and the Uganda African Motor Association, the recruiting agency. This association is a non-party organisation required in Uganda. It was in 1939 that its known objectives are exemplary but it seems to have been mostly in the political field.

I have heard a strong expression of appreciation of the firm and considerate and patient manner in which the Provincial Administration Officers and the police grappled with a sudden emergency.

To quote Mr. Handley Bird, the President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce: "It was obvious that the authorities had taken a firm hold on the situation and were determined to put an end to an intolerable state of affairs by the most rigorous action. At the same time they were equally determined not to allow indiscriminate reprisals. Leaders of the Indian community and responsible Africans were equally appreciative."

In regard to financial matters I have heard the following statement from a number of officers:

"(a) The public were never sufficiently informed as to what was actually happening. Rumours were accordingly liable to spread unchecked. It has been suggested that a daily communiqué should be issued, giving the widest available publicity to the events of the strike."

(b) The out-stations, such as Mbarara (in Ankole), Kigezi, Busoga and Acholi, were necessarily involved in the disturbances. During the period of the strike there was one source of information seems to be based on reliable sources through which some of which was inevitable. In the case of the Acholi, the majority of the mukas (local chief) received information from reports which they themselves took otherwise from travelling the Kampala road and dealing with local contractors and supervisors of Barracks during the strike.

The U.W.D. and government offices in Entebbe were closed on January 10. Information in Entebbe was announced to them by Government officials on January 10, 1945, practically all of whom were away on leave. It was doubtful whether this swift action was wise.

(d) Substantial general increases in war bonus were announced by Government on January 10. These operated retrospectively and workers received lump sum representing what was due to them for the retrospective period. These lump sum payments came in the form of a windfall and these windfalls and the increases are regarded by most Africans as being direct results of the strike. This is said that from numerous sources.

Unfortunate Impression Created by Wage Increases

It is difficult with close contacts with the Native says —

"Unfortunately, Government should have raised low standard wages long ago, and although they did raise them, when they did not rise them sufficiently, and they should have to raise them after these strikes, and although unfortunately Government had been considering these rises as far back as October of last year and had decided by January 10, 1945, what the rises were to be no Native is going to believe that now, because they have never been told anything about before the strikes, and when the Governor announced it at the end of January that these increases were being applied retrospectively and had already been decided on before the strike and had nothing to do with the strike, well, I am afraid you won't get any Native to believe that. It would not believe that myself in the circumstances."

He voices the views of others of every race. It is most unfortunate that when a sub-committee was appointed in October last year there was no public announcement to let the workers know that the question of increases in war bonus was under review.

The policy was properly on the move, and I have heard nothing to the cause for the courage, restraint and steadfastness with which they Europeans, Asians and Africans alike, discharged what was always arduous and difficult and often a very dangerous task. They were always heavily outnumbered, often unarmed, and had to deal with a very elusive population in an area full of back lanes and alleys ways. The military also did extremely well. Those in Kampala were only recruits in training and not trained soldiers, but their officer reports that they were good veterans.

There is a force of 94 Native Administration Police who have been cast adrift on the fringe of Kampala township. They are the result of an African sub-inpector seconded from the Protection Service. They do not seem to have been much used and there is evidence from typical householders that some of them in uniform visited European houses and the houseboys to go on strike. The Native Administration Police, or at least some of them, had a small strike of their own. There can be little doubt that they had been recruited by the organizers.

Many Africans, in spite of threats, refused to leave their work and assisted in keeping going such essential services as the power station, air posts and telegraphs.

On Monday, January 15, all labour to the Transportation Department, Kampala, with a few exceptions, went out on strike, chiefly though having been instigated by strikers and agitators from the town. For the most part these men were quite prepared to continue to work but were afraid of the reprisals with which they were threatened. They accepted the ultimatum and took no active part in the strike.

no grievance against the Railways or administration regarding conditions generally.

An African engine driver and his fireman were killed on an engine and chased away. Fifty Indians and 23 multi staff of the Transportation Department at Jinja, Mbale, Mityana and Namirembe came out. The tram services had to be curtailed, a motor engine had to precede all mail trains, armed guards were provided, and a number of small stations had to be closed owing to threats to station staff.

The Kampala water supply comes from Lake Victoria as a pumping station at Gaba on the lake 12 miles from the town which pumps the water up into Tank Hill. Close to the pumping station is the station of the East African Power and Lighting Co., which supplies the power to Kampala. The water supply is according to the usual demand and the Power Station. If that ceases to function there will be trouble. The leaders of the mob who invaded the station realized this. They succeeded in capturing two African workers, who were working in the house, and looted the house, but left the mob as punishment for this attack. Fortunately, the station is built on a stone 20 ft. high wall the mob were unable to climb over. A guard was of course shot. The mob then fled, the man who had to go backwards and forward to Kampala in his car and was mortally and assaulted.

1. Bus Services

The original bus service is the Uganda Transport Company. The second immediately on its heels is that of the Baganda Transport Council. State of the Powers of either company would be that all were apparently content, but they were so in control that local services had to stop too. With the arrival of 20 Italian co-operators, who promptly arrested a lone street agent of an unauthorised cars, a skeleton service was maintained. The Italians did extremely well. The country bus services were running again. Mr. Lane, the General Manager of the Uganda Transport Company gave me some interesting pieces of evidence. He was told by several men that they had instructions not to damage the buses because the company was going to be taken over when the war was over. He educated Africans had the impression that the company would be taken over because they got into difficulties. He said he investigated it was rather unfortunate that these instructions were laid out by Government within a day or so after return to normal."

It is only fair to Government to point out the difficult position in which they found themselves. The sub-committee sitting on January 10 made its findings that increases were properly justified and necessary; it may have been felt that whatever increases were approved should be announced as promptly as possible. The roots of the trouble would seem to be the meetings of the sub-committee and their terms of reference were not given the widest possible publicity in October last. Speaking for myself, I had never heard of the existence of the sub-committee until I read the Government's broadcast of January 23.

The Prison Department has good reason to be satisfied with the way it chose to the occasion. Warders, cooks, and cleaners went to Mago Hospital, the railway, the East African Power and Lighting Co., and the Kampala and Entebbe Town Council, and helped most substantially towards keeping these essential services going. Similarly they helped in Jinja. About 50 warders and over 150 prisoners were so engaged in Kampala and Entebbe. Their discipline was throughout excellent. The prisoners who helped so cheerfully in this emergency are to be rewarded by remissions of part of their sentence.

Condemnation of Many Buganda Chiefs

Many of the chiefs, saza, gombolola and muhimbizi did not come out of the matter well. One keen observer remarked to me that it was curious how many of them were on leave or away from their headquarters for some reason or another. The evidence which I have heard suggests that some of these must have known perfectly well what was coming and why. Many made little or no attempt to assert their authority or to restore order in their areas.

I must emphasize that what I have said applies only to Buganda and in no way to the adjoining districts of Busoga and Ankole to which the disturbances spread. In Buganda too there were many chiefs who performed their duties most loyally and faithfully. In particular, I would single out the saza chief of Bugesera whose behaviour might well from all accounts be held up as a pattern of how a chief should tackle disturbances of this kind and look after the interests of his people.

Administrative and Police officers from Jinja, Entebbe and occasion to the Nsoro from Busoga, were present during the disturbances and they have commented on the contrast between the manner in which the Buganda chiefs dealt with the trouble and the way in which the Busoga chiefs dealt with it. From what I have seen, the way in which the chiefs of the Buganda behaved was not entirely sympathetic to the rioters, quite the contrary.

The War**Governments' Advice to East African Askari****Comprehensive Statement on Post-War Employment Problem**

It is the desire of the Government of the East African colonies that the following advice may stand to time when the war is over.

Every soldier will be thinking about what he will do when he gets home. He will share the wealth of East Africa, and the majority of us will return to agriculture. We have seen other lands and various sorts of agriculture practised. Some have been good and some bad—but you have seen it proved that good agriculture can be learnt very quickly. On the man who comes with his brain as well as his hands.

With the men, women, children, animals, beasts, cattle and farm equipment, a better life can be had in the country than in a large town. Save the money you spend on yourself, on your family. Conserve your strength for the future.

Those especially those who have been in the Army, will seek paid employment. You will find vacancies in civil life for such tradesmen, but you must be prepared to compete with others. Those men will be greatest experts and they will do the greatest amount of employment, and even so will do well to seek further training in their civil trade. You have ability, skill and experience you will be well advised to turn to your trade.

Employment after the War.

For some of you there will be no difficulty in finding work. There are teachers, mechanics, engineers, clerks, accountants, police, and so on, but these men are likely to be back at present, not to mention those who have to be laid off.

Take the case of a lorry. There are many thousand of them in East Africa, but by the time the war is over, lorries, now drivers will be worn out and new ones will not be ready in such great numbers for civilian needs. So the need of drivers if they want to be employed must end. A new trade will be prepared to return to or the must be prepared to do other things instead of driving a car. For example, on a farm to drive the tractor and men, cattle, implements or to be a personal servant to your master, or even to cook for him on safari. Many employers who now cannot employ a driver might be willing to do so under these circumstances.

Consider also the Army camp. It has been taught how to pack up, chairs, beds, boxes, documents and stools, and to eat and sleep much more easily because many of these articles? Has the Army teacher been getting grown men or children to pack up in peace-time? So you will be able to learn when you return; but you can't learn to pack up in peacetime.

So it is nearly every trade. There are a lot of new trades to be learnt. The Army taught you your trade to fit you for war, so you will have to learn how to use your knowledge for peaceful life. This means learning new things. Your Government wishes to help those who are fitted for further training and ask you to obtain that training, but first it must know what number of you are prepared to be trained and for what type of work this training should be arranged.

Openings for Enterprise.

In every village the people will be farmers, traders, smiths, blacksmiths, tailors, cobblers and general traders. Each of you think of your own home. Are the people who are carrying on these trades? If not, there is an opportunity for you to set up on your own as a trader. Your Government is looking to arrange training in the above trades.

Many soldiers are asking if they can obtain discharge but there is no demand for them. Your Government is also discussing this with the Army, and arrangements will be made to do so as far as possible.

Two Sudanese from the Darfur Province have recently returned after service with the French forces in Tobruk, Italy, Libya and elsewhere. They went to Ethiopia in 1935 as drivers of drivers, and later worked in the French Army in command. Both received the Croix de Guerre for their services in the South.

Officers serving with Somali troops in Burma have reported that their sense of direction, so notable in open country, is equally reliable in thick jungle. It is felt that no Somali ever became lost in the ever-bewitched in the bush.

Lieutenant General Ian Robson, R.A., who served on the staff of East Africa Command during the Ethiopian campaign, has been appointed Chief of Staff to the British zone in Germany, and Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery in his capacity as United Kingdom representative on the Allied Control Council.

Colonel F. L. Brooke Anderson, who has just been appointed Civil Imperial Officer to the Government Conference, was responsible for the Directorate of Pioneers and Labour at East African Command throughout the war.

Awards and Casualties

The largest colonial military force ever sent overseas, the West African Expeditionary Force, has played an important part in the victories in Burma and of the British officers and N.C.O.s, who served with it, none have given more service or served than the Rhodesians, according to the West African Forces' Service.

Major E. Brooks, of Salisbury, a company commander, in a desperate struggle against the rebels in the Sheldan Valley, has been awarded a bar to his M.C. for his gallantry on that occasion, and C.S.M. H. P. A. Stannett has been awarded the Military Medal. His citation states that "Sgt. Stannett was in command of a fighting patrol which was sent to the enemy from destroying an anti-aircraft gun. Although his patrol was in an open, he disregarded the enemy's fire and disposed his men in front of the gun. They were able to preserve the bridge from destruction. He also rescued two wounded men under fire." D. C. N. Wetmore, another Rhodesian, was mentioned in despatches for service in the Sheldan campaign.

The Distinguished Service Order has been awarded to Lieutenant Alan G. Martin, R.A., for gallantry, skill and devotion to duty in a strenuous war. Lieutenant Martin has previously been twice mentioned in despatches for gallantry—an attack on the Sheldan and against the German airfields. He was born in Zimbabwe and is the only surviving son of Mr. G. R. F. Martin, formerly Major P.M.G. in Kenya and Uganda, and now of Rhodesia, in which service he is serving.

Lieutenant James Shaw, a Rhodesian in the South African Armoured Corps, seconded to the 1st Royal Dragoons, Royal Armoured Corps, has been awarded the Military Cross for gallantry.

Captain of the Royal Artillery Regiment Maranellas, Southern Rhodesia, who has been serving in Italy in the 1st South African Army Field Division, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Order.

Lieutenant E. H. Leyfield, of Salisbury, Rhodesia, has received a personal letter of thanks from Lord Louis Mountbatten, whom he has piloted over Burma on several occasions.

Major Alan Friend, Army Pioneer Corps, Rhodesia, previously a portuguese major, has been officially presented despatches.

Trooper Leonard Joyce Fuller of Mashaya, Rhodesia, has been awarded a wound in the head.

In the "Cling Southern" class of training last Saturday, Flight-Lieut. H. H. Layton, D.F.M., of Bulawayo, spoke of his friendless days shown to Rhodesians through the war by Captain, managing director of the Conrook Group Ltd., and Mrs. Semple who, he said, has built their home in the village of Kil-Malcolm outside this town into an unofficial Rhodesia House in Sialladi.

Squadron Leader H. R. French-Green, who is now in command of the Royal Flying Corps at Diego Suarez, Madagascar, is due to be released shortly. He will then return to Kenya to resume his secret activities.

Major C. M. Roberts, East African Engineers, has been promoted to Field rank.

Captain F. C. D. Lawrence, R.A., has left again for Somalia, where he had been attached to the Military Administration.

Flying Officer Robert Wilson Harris, D.F.C., who became a prisoner employed as an electrician in the Nanking camp in Northern China, is now stranded in Calcutta. He did his flying training in Southern Rhodesia and served in the Rhodesia Squadron of the R.A.F. as a bomber pilot, taking part in many of the great raids upon Germany.

Flying Officer Donovan Hedderley, Radar Pilot; Officer Douglas Shepherd, previously missing, are now reclassified as safe.

Flight-Lieut. A. J. Wilby, a Rhodesian, previously reported missing, is now reported safe.

Mr. R. J. Jack, Honest, together with his wife and son, have been released from the Japanese internment camp at Manila. Mr. Jack was employed by the 2nd Company in Kenya for some years, and was Kenya golf champion.

A.R. Officer Murdered

Two ashari of the King's African Rifles were sentenced at Durban, South Africa, last week for the murder of 15-year-old Lieut. T. J. Lewis, a Regular Army officer who was attached to the K.A.R. A third African, who is less than 18 years of age, was sentenced to be detained during the Government's pleasure. Lieut. Lewis died from fractures of the skull, caused when he intervened in a quarrel between an African non-commissioned officer and a number of ashari.

Greek and Polish refugees who have been accommodated in Southern Rhodesia during the war are on their way back to their countries of origin.

Following a vicious outbreak between Fascist and non-Fascist Italians in the camp at Gatoomo, Southern Rhodesia, asked the Council of South Africa to take 200 of them into the country.

The delegation for Ethiopia and the Council of U.N.R.R.A. sat at a meeting in London a few days ago that U.N.R.R.A. will find it difficult to operate effectively in that country.

The Custodian of Enemy Property, who is an officer of the Civil Affairs Branch of the East Africa Command, is in charge of the property of about 40,000 evacuees from former Italian Empire in East Africa. They received over more than £1,000,000 in cash and the majority paid into them by a sum of seven million sterling.

Legate Needs of Leaf

According to the *L'Uomo Belga*, more than 1,500 Belgians in the Congo are waiting in Leopoldville and Matadi for urgent sick leave to Europe. Their state of health is said to be so poor that deaths average one a month. Many of them have already waited for four months owing to lack of shipping which, by various Belgian newspapers, is being withheld from Belgium by her Allies. It has been suggested that two or three dozen Dakota aircraft might be lent for the immediate evacuation of these invalids.

New Belgian Colonial Minister

M. Robert Godding, the new Belgian Minister for the Colonies, has spent the whole of the war-time in the Belgian Congo, and returned to Belgium only recently to resume his Parliamentary duties as senator for Antwerp. In the *Agence Belge pour l'Afrique* M. J. Lisseaut is editor of *l'Afrique*.

For the first time a man of the newly-appointed Colonial Ministry, M. Godding, is a nephew of the great Colonial Minister Louis Franchet d'Espèrey, President of the Council of the Colonial University in Antwerp, and a graduate of the Commission of the Colonies, a member of the International Colonial Institute, and a founder member of the International Institute of African Studies, and the Governor-General of the Belgian Congo. His stand on one of the spurious and specious accusations against him is that M. Godding has a good standing and wide knowledge of large-scale decolonization, and is strongly of the opinion that the moment for the Colonies' State must not be automated, but in accordance with the capabilities of the individuals.

Even Ministerial present in the Congo, according to the *Vlaamsch Parlementair*, mentioned.

Kenya Aliens

the Government of Kenya has been asked whether ex-enemy aliens intended to return after the break of war would be allowed to re-enter the Province to take up employment, the official spokesman replied:

"It proves impossible within a reasonable period to arrange for the compulsory repatriation of these persons and the interment camps in the Union and Southern Rhodesia are closed down, it cannot be expected that these ex-aliens will allow others to remain in their territories who were not there for instance from November 1940. It may be that the ex-aliens will be held in custody until the British release these persons to Northern Rhodesia, at which point it is also possible to detain them, and they may be held for a period of 18 months or two years if they are found to be harboring over other classes of travellers in circumstances but position will be that if they do not return on their return to Northern Rhodesia, it will be necessary to maintain them at the public expense."

U.K.-South Africa Air Service

This air route, passing through service between South Africa and England, to be known as the Silver Link service, would start later this year, was stated. Colonel Leverton, the acting manager of South African Airways, on his return to the United States went to England, where he has worked on behalf of the service with the officials of the British Overseas Airways Corporation. Avro York airplanes will be used at first, and later Tudors. The round trip journey will take 70 hours, but by the Tudor less than 50 hours are likely to be between £150 and £200.

Buried Alive for Two Days

Four persons have been condemned for trial in the Kordofan Province of Sudan on an unusual charge of attempted murder. Aman, whose baby was semi-starved and mentally deficient, took his child while the mother was dead, half-dead, by relatives, buried it alive, and was suspicious when told that the child was still alive and started the matter. The grave was sealed to keep the child alive, and the baby was said to be alive and two days in the burial shroud.

Agricultural Training for Indians

The Government of Tanganyika does not expect the proposed school for agricultural training to be started until next year. At the outset the Council of India is to be limited to 30 a year, but it is hoped that in time the acreage available for the government of Tanganyika will increase, so that the application for enrollment will be increased within the Territory. Of the 60, eight will come from Kenya and two from Zanzibar.

Postscriptum, to the

War Game of Japan.

Court and industry have much to gain by the immediate surrenders of the armed forces. They have much to gain by any protraction of the struggle. The services have nothing to lose by going on with the fight, except lives already counted lost in previous wars. This can not be said of the lower classes, or the middle classes, or of the Japanese people since Japan is essentially a class society ruled with authority from above more completely than almost any other over another class arises from the fact that the Japanese are a highly educated people. As such they are eager to conquer the world, classes centralized and closely influencing home opinion, and their methods are those of popular societies—secret clubs, pamphlets, newspaper articles, wireless talk, exhibitions, processions, and mass demonstrations. These were used to circulate a set of orthodox views—the uniqueness of the Japanese race, the divine mission of Japan to lead the nations, the childlike naughtiness,

Chinaman's wife, the ways of the West, the invincibility of Japan, the divinely favoured arms, and above all, the grace and power that flow from the divine Emperor and his unconditional loyalty, which even Japanese owe to him above all native gods is the family. The problem is how to break down frontiers that has been raised so high. How can any leaders who have sacrificed their beliefs so solemnly and sought so selflessly to get the people's assent give in to a naked foreign power?—and the violation of their code, having gained so much and finally achieved so little! No greater task is laid upon those to be responsible for the temporary occupation of Japan than to enable the Japanese to realize that the degradation of their country followed from acceptance of the ancient falsehood, Heaven within the shadow of the sword.

A special correspondent of *The Times*.

Himmler and Hitler.—The facts clearly indicate that Himmler arranged Hitler's execution. First, he toyed over it until with the idea of poisoning Hitler with the aid of medicine so prepared as the "Crisolite." Second, during our last meeting, he said before all that Hitler was going to die the day or next day. He did this killing, I do not know, but it had been arranged. He further said, I am not sure, that he had given Hitler a special Berlin letter to the effect that

the execution would be kept secret.

Japan's Position Made Clear.

From the moment of surrender the authority of the Emperor and the Japanese Government to rule the State shall be subject to the Supreme Authority of the United States of America, which may, as he deems proper, make the conditions of rule. The Emperor shall be required to renounce and ensure the signature to the Government of Japan.

At the Imperial General Headquarters of the surrender terms necessary to carry out the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration, and will issue instructions to all the Japanese military, naval and air forces, and all other forces under their control wherever located to cease all operations and lay down their arms, and to usage such other orders as the Supreme Commander may require to give effect to the surrender terms, and whenupon they surrender the Japanese Government shall transfer prisoners of war and civilian internees to places of safety as far as possible in accordance with the principles of the Geneva Convention on the Treatment of Prisoners of War, and shall be placed aboard allied transport. The Japanese form of government of Japan shall, in accordance with the Potsdam Declaration, be established by the freely expressed will of the Japanese people. The armed forces of the Allied Powers will remain in Japan until the purposes of the Potsdam Declaration are achieved."

Allied reply to Japan.—
Science in War.—
Science, an unwilling instrument, is becoming the direct cause of indiscriminating devastation at long range, needing only aluminium of military apparatus or personnel to make the German weapons now the atomic bombs. If we regard military secrecy, this will be concerned more and more with scientific discovery and less with fighting men and their equipment. It is bound if we let it, to steadily widen its armament and strengthen its hold on the freedom of science. Under such conditions many of the scientists of some countries will soon find themselves in secret collaboration with one of another as to which could betteraborate the means of humiliating the others, and their countrymen and country with them. In the threat of mutual annihilation, in place of any measure of preservation of life which the world could offer to them.

Henry Dale.—
Henry Dale, the great British scientist, has written a book, "Assize of Death," in which he gives a detailed account of the work of the International Commission for the Disarmament of Germany, in his book "Assize of

One Million Dead,"—
war.

has cost the British Commonwealth

more than 400,000 lives.

1,100,000 wounded.

and 30,000 missing or taken prisoner.

The United States has

lost 50,000 killed.

55,000 wounded.

and 100,000 missing.

One million dead in the nation has

had 300,000 killed.

very conservative estimate,

750,000 wounded.

which has not published official totals, is

believed to have lost at least

4,000,000 soldiers, and with the

losses of the other

we reach 10,000,000.

The victory of the Allies in Europe and the Pacific has claimed 1,000,000 military losses.

not have been much.

million soldiers killed or

all told, certainly and un-

questionably.

Appeasing Germany.—
Just what Germany was willing to do after the war turned out to be a surprise. The King's was allowed to go on.

If of its 20,000,000 men those

great potential remains the chemical factories which were now on

our arrival ostentatiously turning

over to the production of drugs and

even in place of high explosive and

acid gas, were left by us almost

intact. This momentous news of ours was never made public. The world was left to imagine that this vital article of the Disarmament

section of the Treaty of Versailles had been enforced, and that Germany had been totally disarmed.

Ministers told the House of Com

mmons as much. She never was

The price exacted by Germany for

her signature to the ill-fated Pact of

Ljubljana was not only the withdrawal of the Allied Control Com

mission and the evacuation of the

Rhineland, but also the delivery of the keys to the Fortress.

The moment we had made the surren-

der Germany raised her price. She re-

manded silence. She got it.

It became bad form for a one

question her state of grace. During

the years that followed not a single

Allied statesman, except on one

occasion, M. Briand, the French

Foreign Secretary, ever so much as

mentioned at the meetings which the Con-

trol Commission had been compelled

to leave unexecuted. The several

French delegations were sent to the

International Conference on Disarmament

Commission for the Disarmament of

Germany, in his book "Assize of

Death."

to the War News

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

has had a refugee in his house— Georges' Dehamel, the French novelist.

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

The largest and richest source of plutonium, from uranium and plutonites are expected to be found at Joachimsthal in Bohemia. — Anderson.

The most important piece of salvage done in Germany has been, of the silver cable which managed to survive with its intact intact. — Mr. Melville Muggeridge.

Insomuch as it is possible for a single atom to transform the entire class Power into a mass of heat, it is clear that the German

The total production of heavy fractiles for the first six months of 1945 was 410,094. Half-tracks, armoured cars and other vehicles are excluded. — Dr. Weintraub.

The great and powerful Encyclopaedia of 10 or 15 years ago is no more. We have paid a broken remnant, and have paid the highest toll in lives of any people in the war. — Dr. Weintraub.

Once we can split the atom's will, we can change almost any element into other elements. The very idea of a rare element, whether gold or wolfram, becomes out of date. — Mr. John Langdon-Davies.

The Americans in their search for uranium found one tiny plant which, a broken and still capable of producing plutonium, all the plants in America had to do. — Mr. J. L. Garvin, in the *Daily Telegraph*.

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

If the decision of the people proves to be the inauguration of a period of active, resolute and practical social reform, such as the much vaunted original intent of the Conservative Party in 1906, the country will indeed be better off. — Lord Samuel.

Since the outbreak of the war the forces of the United States have lost 533 men dead. Of these 311 were killed while serving in the Army, 126 in the Navy, 101 in the Marine Corps, and 95 in the Coast Guard. — U.S.

One of our best nation-soldiers, George Geering, came to us

one day, having taken 40 pills of opium substitute daily; he had

offered his services to the Army, but the doctor had been released

as now he was only 10. Soon he

will be able to do without them entirely. — Col. T. J. Greenwood, on

Time Out.

The majority in favour of nationalization was less than 400,000 out of the whole voting electorate

of Conservatives and Liberals, and

for nationalization, obtained

189,929 votes, while Labour,

Communists, the I.L.P., and Co-

mon Wealth, who altogether

polled 12,219. — Dr. F. Lightfoot

Holland.

I believe in the representative system because it exerts a brake and a check upon the passions and excesses of the moment. During a kind of interregnum never before seen, the will of the people and the act of decision by the Government

in politics. I think that an genius

of the British people technically lies. — Professor Lind.

If any reform of the law could be possible which secured freedom of comment without flinging the way of unjustified clamour, world-wide, undoubtedly, additional weapons against the type of company promoter who, through disclosure of all material factors — Report of the Committee on Company Law Amendment.

The purpose of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is not to do charity, or to equalize the standards and sacrifices of those who took part in the war. It is to reconstruct the international economy of the world so that those who cannot do it themselves will be helped to do it. — Mr. P. Noel-Baker, of the State.

For the first time in history, the most powerful nations have agreed upon the principle of collective responsibility for the crime of attacking the international peace. If we can cultivate in the world the idea that aggressive bombing is the way to the pragmatist's dock, rather than the way to honour, we shall have accomplished something towards making the peace more secure. — Mr. Leslie Robert H. Eckman, of the U.S.A.

One cannot help feel, in seeing the spoils effect, with which the United States and the United Kingdom have conducted general elections within the past year, that in these two countries democracy is a very vital force and self-government is something the people take very seriously, and on the whole do very well. — Paul Johnson.

It is not difficult to imagine a League of Nations with a

good and sound administration, an international conference almost invariably agreeing with the principles and ends in common agreement

upon an ambiguous formula. This is not nearly so bad as might at first sight appear.

Worth having, in the first place, is a nation and a government often less in practice worthier of promise. — Lord Radnor.

Mr. Churchill has been treated as the great Lord Churchill was treated, he, too, after the implant

administration in times of war, was turned out of office, but it was by an ungrateful king and ungrateful colleagues. Historians are never

of blaming George III for his faults. But the spirit of George and Lord Bute has now filled

the hearts of millions of young men and women. What will history say? — Quigley, in the *Sunday*

Times. The result has proved

clearly that the 'red hag' holds any terrors for the people, who have seen the cruelties of the Soviet régime

by the imagination of their resistance. Equally

clear is the belief that the prestige and popularity of Churchill was an inadequate

base for a policy. — Vote

Poster, with its implications

for the who did not support him. Minister

caused widespread resentment and undoubtedly influenced

people to vote against the

Government. — Mr. Arthur Mann

finds as fair a basis as possible the discharge of men from American services there is

a system of scoring as follows: one

point for each month in the Army

since September 16, 1940, one point

for each month overseas since that

date, five points for each decoration

and battle participation star, and

12 points for any dependent child

under 18, with a credit maximum

for three children. — It has been

faulted that the system in the

European theatre has scored

35 per cent. or more. — Colonel C. R.

Brookshaw, Deputy Chief of Staff

Communication Zone, United

States Army.

AUGUST 16, 1941

PERSONAL

A daughter was born in Nairobi on August 10 to the wife of Mr. Cyril Hooper.

A son has been born to the wife of Col. G. J. C. Chisholm, M.A., M.R.C.P., of Uganda.

Mrs. E. H. D. Jackson, wife shortly ago of Mr. Jackson, of the Northern Rhodesia Territory, died during his visit to the U.S.A.

A son has been born in Southern Rhodesia to the wife of Miss E. D. Jackson, of Durban.

Mr. J. A. Sheddie and Miss J. B. Fortune shortly before married at Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. P. McLaughlin, Solicitor-General in Tanganyika, has been appointed Attorney-General in Fiji.

Miss M. F. Evans, an administrative officer in Langanya, is to go to South Africa to assist Mr. the Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. D. L. Miller, Education Officer in Nairobi, School of African Studies, Director of Education in East Africa.

Captain J. M. Stubbs, a District Commissioner in the Kavirondo Province, has left the Sudan on leave pending retirement.

Captain Peter R. Stephens, R.A.M.C., and Miss Jean Rose, of Broken Hill, have been married in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. H. Whiddett has been appointed principal of Makurdi Government School, to which he has been master for several years.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip J. Johnson, of Northern Rhodesia, and now Hartfield, Sussex, celebrated their silver wedding on August 8.

Mr. J. A. Smith, managing director of Messrs. Gal-Hankey & Co., Ltd., has returned to the Sudan from leave in South Africa.

Mr. G. E. Evelyn, manager of the Nairobi branch of Messrs. Galley and Roberts, Ltd., and Miss Peggy Swan have been married in Kenya.

Major Frank Soskice, M.R., the new Solicitor-General, who served in East Africa during the war, has been appointed a King's Counsel.

It was his good fortune that Mr. George Walton, who founded the Government nursery in Lusaka, died last week. Walton, as far as well.

H. J. M. Flaxman, lately Chief Justice of the Sudan, is taking up an appointment as Legal Adviser to the British Military Administration in Libya.

Dr. G. Maclean, who has been Director General of Medical Services in Tanganyika since 1935, has been appointed Director of Medical Services in Trinidad.

General Baden-Powell spoke in Durban on "Our Country at War" programme of the BBC of her country of France, Switzerland, Luxembourg, and Belgium.

Flying Officer Michael Edward Fawcett, son of the late Lt.-Colonel A. J. Fawcett and Mrs. Fawcett, and Miss Pauline Fawcett, were recently married in England this week.

Captain J. W. Snow, Labour M.P. for Portsmouth Central, has been appointed Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, represented the Durham, Belper, Coal, Ltd., in Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory in 1939.

Miss E. V. Fawcett, Hostess, S.R.N.Y., who has been appointed nursing sister in Tanganyika, formerly has held appointments in the South Middlesex Peter Hospital, the Sheffield City Royal Hospital, and the North Middlesex County Hospital.

Max Daniels, M.P., Minister of Finance in Southern Rhodesia, has been received by The King. He will leave London to air the colony in a few days, after a short stay in Paris to attend the first post-war communications conference.

Mr. J. M. Cox has succeeded Mr. W. G. Morris as international chairman of the British Empire Service League in Southern Rhodesia. He served with the Argillite Battalion in Mesopotamia in the Middle East, and also with the 1st R.K. in Ethiopia, being invalided out of the Army last year.

The Christian Council of Northern Rhodesia's successor, the General Missionary Conference, has held its inaugural meeting at Mindola Mission, near Nakatanga. The President is the Rev. F. W. V. Vining, of Lazarus, and the Vice-President, Mr. J. M. Cox, of Citokoroki Mission, Angu.

It is officially announced that Dr. J. C. M. Miller, Resident in the Middle East and Minister Resident in West Africa, is expected to meet war-time conditions by means of a flight. His last named has lately been held by Lord Altringham, who, as Sir Edward, was appointed to Cairo after Lord Moyne had been assassinated.

The King's visit is anticipated, and the audience will shortly take place between His Majesty and Dr. Miller, M.A., D.Sc., D.Litt., The King's Advisor in Biology, my son, of the late Mr. Phillips, will be joined by Mrs. M. Ward, Herschel, South Africa, and his one, younger daughter, of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ward, Odell, Leinster Grove, Naas, Eire.

Captain F. R. L. Preston, of Kenya, and Miss Sophie Marguerite Wallby have announced their engagement. Captain Preston was farming for 10 years before the war in the Tenghai and Njoroge districts, and during the war took up land in Sotik. He has been serving with the K.A.R. in Somaliland Camel Corps, and on the staff of the Directorate of Education and Welfare in Somaliland Command.

Mr. J. C. M. Miller, who has been asked to advise H.M. Government in the United Kingdom whether the equity in the Uganda Railways, Ltd., should be jointly acquired by Government of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, is due in Northern Rhodesia next week. He is expected to return to Nairobi on Saturday, and most of the time in the afternoon will be spent there. He may have a flying visit to Aden.

Lord Addison, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, has appointed Mr. G. W. L. Lupton to be his private secretary, and Miss E. J. Emery to be his assistant private secretary. Mr. John Parker, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, has appointed Miss H. R. M. Staple to be his private secretary. Sir Eric Mackenzie, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, has appointed Mr. J. M. Luxton to be his private secretary.

Mr. Norman Warwick

The King has appointed Mr. Norman Warwick, C.V.O., O.B.E., to be Clerk to the Council of the Duchy of Lancaster, on the retirement of Sir Louis Ferguson. Mr. Warwick, who is 32 years of age, was educated at Marischal College and Trinity College, Oxford, and in Kenya for some time before the last war, served throughout it in the Royal Air Force, and was appointed to the Duchy of Lancaster in 1919. Since then he has been chief clerk.

A record for Nyasaland

Mr. H. C. Bouget, who is in charge of production department from the administrative service of Nyasaland, has no less than 14 and a half years of service to his credit. This being the record for a recent entrant, and in the way with which our old recruits have ruled other wise, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Stanley spending seven months in Southern Rhodesia, and here to be back in this country by the end of November.

Resignation Honours

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

Sir Llewelyn Lyle, B.A., P.P. for Stratford 1918-22, for Birkenhead 1923-24, and Sir Beaumaris South since 1941. He becomes a baronet "for political and public services." He is keenly interested in Canadian affairs.

Bernard G. S. Harvey, Warden of the Royal Mint, military private secretary to the Prime Minister from 1931 until the recent general election, becomes a baronet "for political and public services." He is a director of mining companies operating in Southern Rhodesia.

Colonel Harold Mitchell, M.P. for Ilfracombe from 1931 until he was defeated last month, former Member and Vice-Chairman of the Conservative Party, is made a baronet. Earlier in the war he paid a brief visit to Rhodesia and East Africa.

Mr. Amery

The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P. for the Birmingham Division, of Birmingham from 1911 until the general election, and Secretary of State for War and for Air from 1939-45, is made a Companion of Honour. He has travelled widely in the Rhodesias and has often frequently written and spoken of their problems, and has been one of the ablest and most consistent friends of the territories in British public life. His term of office as Secretary of State for the Colonies was memorable for the modernization of the Colonial Office which he began, and for his endeavour to bring about a Union of the British East African Dependencies.

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

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

Trade Commissioner in East Africa

Mr. A. G. C. Deuber, the new Trade Commissioner in Nairobi for the Department of Overseas Trade, was born in 1891, and served in the Customs and Excise Department of the United Kingdom from 1911-14. He joined the Army on August 5, 1940. During the war he was for some time second-in-command of a battalion in the field, and was mentioned in dispatches during the Somme offensive. He joined the Department of Overseas Trade in 1920, and after serving at Vauxhall and Wellington returned to London on the headquarters staff. In 1931 he was seconded to the Dominions Office, and the next year was transferred to the Colonial Office, and at the beginning of this year he returned to the D.O.

Kenya's New D.S.O.

Dr. Norman M. Maclellan, M.D., D.Sc., D.T.M., & H., is on the staff of the D.S.O. Station in Nairobi to take up his new duties as Director of Medical Services in Kenya. For the past ten years he has been D.M.S. in British Guiana, a latterly of Trinidad and Tobago. Between 1927 and 1931 he served in Kenya and Northern Rhodesia, and also in India in 1932-33. From 1933 to 1936 he was on the staff of the R.A.M.C.

Sweden for Ethiopia

Colonel Vilhelm Hagelin of Sweden, former military attaché to the Empire of Ethiopia, has been invited to return to the nation as a Swedish military staff for the Commonwealth. A Swedish doctor, nurses, agriculturists, and engineers are being recruited by the Government of Ethiopia.

Obituary

Bishop Lucas

Canon Broomefield, writing in the current issue of the monthly journal of the U.N.C.O., of the death of Bishop Lucas of Masasi, says:

When the Sultanate of Zanzibar was divided in 1926, Lucas consecrated first Bishop of Masasi, began the exacting task of organizing the newly-created see. But the business which this entailed, though never allowed to obscure the Bishop's spiritual functions, was always a heavy load. Before all else he aimed to be a father of his people, and in this aim, unflinching, accessible to all and any of the Africans whom he loved and served to the end.

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

Mr. Paterson

George Robb Paterson, whose death in South Africa at the age of 70 is announced, had spent his working life in banking, and had lived in South Africa since 1895. Eight years later he joined the National Bank of South Africa, of which he became a general manager in 1924. Two years afterwards he was appointed as general manager of South Africa of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas), which had absorbed the National Bank. From 1927 to 1931 he was resident general manager of the Cape, and he was chairman of the Natal Provincial Council 1934-5. On retirement last year in consequence of ill-health Mr. Paterson was well known to many Rhodesians, and had visited Rhodesia and Uganda.

Commodore Gayford

Air Commodore O. R. Gayford, C.B.E., D.F.C., who died last week at the age of 57, took part in the Scottish Island operations of 1919-20 against the Bolsheviks, and commanded the Gannet Gun Flight of the Royal Flying Corps in 1928. He had served for more than 20 years in the R.V.R., R.M.A.S., and R.A.F.; when recently last he was appointed by the Ministry of Fuel and Power to be Regional Controller of the Eastern Region.

Mr. J. C. Coghlan

Mr. John Cornelius Coghlan, brother of the late Sir Charles Coghlan, first Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, is reported to have died suddenly in his office in Bulawayo. He first reached the Colony in 1893, began practising law in Bulawayo in the next year. He was the first attorney to establish business in the Colony. A keen cricketer, he played against the famous English teams to visit South Africa. He served during the Anglo-Boer Rebellion and the South African War.

Mr. James Augustus Howard, of Messrs. Landau and Co., has died in Purley at the age of 73.

Walter Hastings ("Bertie") Fruitt has died in his villa in Aswan, Sudan, while returning from Kenya.

Mr. William King, of Chippingham, died at the age of 70. Born in Natal, he reached Rhodesia in 1893, became a master of well-bred cattle in the Colony. Captain Francis Willis, who has died in Harare at the age of 71, was at one time a political secretary to Lord Austerlitz, Chamberlain. He served in the East African campaign of the last war, and died

Colonel Charles Hall, whose sudden death at the age of 71, had been in Rhodesia for 15 years, for many years as the Harry Holtzendorff with whom he was sent to East Africa during the last war.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Conditions in Ethiopia

Testimony of Mr. J. C. Campbell

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—With reference to the question you have made from the sources I have in regard to conditions in Ethiopia, I would state that the country is not isolated and that the public opinion to them in the Press of this country gives a totally wrong impression of the general security of Ethiopia.

I spent nearly three years in Addis Ababa with my wife and two daughters in pursuit of safety. I know that from 1942 onwards the representatives of my company travelled throughout the length and breadth of the country in safety. At the same time as the most British Natives were ambushed by turbulent tribesmen the wife and infant of one of our staff travelled over the same road, in Addis Ababa Asmara highway, in safety, driven by an Italian chauffeur, and without anything of the affair until they reached Asmara.

On another occasion my daughter was travelling by road with a party of eight Britons, of both sexes, their armouy consisting of one shot gun (for supplying the pot) and a revolver which one officer had packed somewhere in his kit. They took 18 days from Nairobi to Addis Ababa without incident.

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

country. Public security has nevertheless improved a remarkable degree in the past three years during which a new dispensation has come into being built up under the leadership of Christian officers.

The alleged unpopularity of the British is probably due to the natural reserve and independence of the Ethiopian misconstrued by those who do not trouble to understand them. To those who do, they prove cordial and generous hosts. I made many personal friends among the official class and was always in close contact and from whom I received ample hos-

piability. One of the most striking characteristics of the Ethiopian is his amazing tolerance, evidenced by his treatment of Italian residents who continued to stay in the country, chiefly engaged in government works, transport, etc. In this respect many so-called Christian countries can take a useful example from Ethiopia where Christianity has been practised uninterrupted from the earliest days of the Church. In probably no other country in Africa do Christians show such down-right friendliness.

Yours faithfully,

London, 4/1/46

JAMES CAMPBELL

Kenya Pensioners' Association

Making Representations to Government

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—My Association is representing the case for the making of temporary increases of pension to Kenya Government retirees.

Increases have been made in respect of married pensioners whose total income is not more than £300 per annum, and unmarried pensioners with no dependents, whose total income does not exceed £150 p.a., but nothing has been conceded to regard of other categories of pensioners. A few of us have benefited from the fictitious prosperity which prevails round us, but doubtless we are exercising the greatest economy, as many are still hampered by long-term commitments such as mortgages, education of children, and maintenance of dependents, all of which are not at least partially met.

Whilst we have waited the attention of the Kenya Government to the step increase in cost of living since September 1945, and have asked for sympathetic consideration such as that given to civil and municipal servants. As to the former, we observe that a bonus is being paid to officials drawing up to £1,500 p.a. whilst retired civil servants receive from the Home Treasury a cost of living increase of as much as 100 p.c., and this without the imposition of any tax on us.

Yours faithfully,

PERCY LEWIS,

Hon. Secretary

Kenya Government Pensioners' Association
11 Marine Road / Southbourne**POINTS FROM LETTERS****Bugnet**

What we read you in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA the outspoken criticism and sense of proportion of the leading articles.

Back Home in Kenya

I have just returned to Kenya after spending throughout the year in an astenodermos infestation which I have now, secondly, as the number of deaths on the Trans-Sudan and the military roads, and at the unperfected medical stations in the roadsides, and the number of Europeans who now walk about the country has pleased me greatly. Everyone who returns has returned to us in safety. The country truly bears out the attributes of the white man's paradise as the 80% Africans in Kenya were kept in a state of abject poverty while the white element lived like kings.

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Secondary Industries in Rhodesia Industrial Development Committee Proposed

THE ORDINARY MAN is so much bogged down by propagandists and politicians that he hardly believes in accepting the idea of the imminent arrival of a golden age that it is often forgotten that many men still long claim to the secondary industries make significant contributions to the development of the objectives of productivity and the standard of living.

It is unfortunate that in Rhodesia, many persons have been "sold" an idea that the immediate future production of the territory could be greatly increased, and that ordinary industry capable of providing high wages to steady employment could come into existence. The Government would seriously and sincerely consider the policy of encouraging the growth of the industries, and the fulfilment of these aims requires much more than the wave of a wand. Many men who are propagandists may have been deceived by such people as Job Lash, too ignorant to understand.

A.C.I.D.

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

The abbreviation has sour flavours, but it fits in with a modern fashion, and is perhaps not wholly inappropriate, since successful proposals will pass the "acid" tests of the Committee. While others no doubt will be consumed in the process, the abbreviation I.D.B. for Industrial Development Board would, of course, also be open to objection.

It is important that A.C.I.D. should be representative of local industry, and that its members should be persons who can speak with authority and on the basis of experience of local conditions. There appears to be in some quarters in Northern Rhodesia a rather naive belief in the foresight and vision of the "expert." The present writer hesitates to claim the imposing title of "expert" but wishes respectfully to record his opinion that expert advice must always be taken as only professional advice.

It is desirable that some of the Government's technical experts, like the Director of Agriculture, should be represented on A.C.I.D., while other experts, like the Director of Medical Services, should be called upon for advice on special problems. Broadly, however, A.C.I.D. should be an aggregation of men with practical experience of the economic life of the country rather than a body composed of experts.

In allocating sums for expenditure on technical advice and research A.C.I.D. and the Government should be allowed to transfer to the State a charge which would normally be a charge to the individual producer. As very poor borderline can be drawn between what should be borne by the individual producer and what should be borne by the Government, but research concerned with current problems of production should, on the whole, be borne by producers. Research into "mining" methods, while research into new products and processes of substantial interest to the economy as a whole may be borne by the Government, research into the utilization of Native labour.

The most convincing proof of the general poor prospects of secondary industrial development is that local residents on the whole appear to lack the commercial necessity to induce them to invest in such enterprises. It would have been interesting to know what capital a waggon who suggested the "domestication of the buffalo" as a secondary industry would have been prepared to invest in view of the hazards involved.)

The existing of a large number of unemployed persons and is likely to remain a serious obstacle to investing in secondary industries in Northern Rhodesia. Should come about any international agreement which would

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

arrest and/or reduce unemployment, the prospects for their Rhodesian countrymen are not only by the greater stimulus to programming economies but also by the fact that such stability, by diminishing uncertainty, would encourage investments in other directions.

The Legislative Council voted on 25th June 1944 in favour of this motion, which passed the majority of loans to industries by the Government. This proposal came under discussion from a number of Labour Party and Nationalist issues.

Industry and the State

The short-term tasks of industry are surely, in the following from Lash, to "keep the wheels of industry turning, to keep the character of the debtor, the character of the creditor, highly specialized and, and one of the main causes of many and all the difficulties of commerce or semi-public bodies to enter this field of endeavour is to young disappointment." The First of South Africa with its Industrial Development Corporation and southern Rhodesia with its Industrial Development Corporation are employing these methods. It is difficult to tell what success may come to us in Northern Rhodesia, but it is likely to be similar to that of the Union and Southern Rhodesia as a comparison.

In the opinion of the writer, the State is gradually becoming the chief creditor of the country. Northern Rhodesia, to assume that, is very likely to do so. Its southern neighbour was a good customer of the State in both the pre-war days of the Northern Rhodesians Government and in the early days of the Northern Rhodesian Government on the grounds of the fact that is the right bank in the interests of the territory. In the case of the mines of the Central African Republic, the Government has, so far as anything goes, an existing where caution should be exercised, and the inappropriateness of locking up only and care through.

The same is true of State banking, in the business of money may be given freely to the State, (a) in long-term investment through subscription in shares, (b) by long-term loans, the State usually as at a disadvantage in meeting the financial risks as compared with the private sector.

It is inferred that the Northern Rhodesian Government has agreed to make a loan to the Northern-Western Rhodesian Finance Society for the purpose of taking up a share in a gold mining company. This is an example where the State will be in a better position to assess the risk involved than the ordinary commercial banks or other lending institutions. It is unique only in the provision of funds to a Northern Rhodesian African organization that the Government of Northern Rhodesia may justifiably act as a banker, since in these fields the assessment of risks may be lessened by greater knowledge and more accurate than that of the private bankers.

A.C.I.D. should recommend that the Government grant loans to increase industry or subsidize capital in minute industry. It should inquire into the various sites such as the site of the colliery in private ownership where the Government should be sure to obtain the services of such capital as to cover the costs of establishing that its assessment of the amount of investment required to be submitted flat of potential financial requirements.

Divergent Views of Labour Party

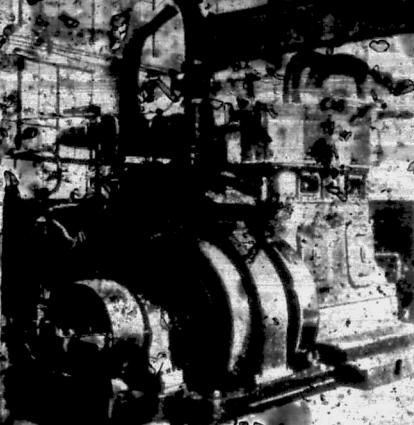
Labour Party, though not in complete agreement, have views on the subject of State finance on secondary industry. In their interviews with the members of the Lusaka and Livingstone delegations concerning the State should own and manage secondary industries, at Mafube, the delegates said that the subjects should include the firm of shares held by the Government, while at Nkanga and Broke Hill, it was to take full responsibility were suggested. Memorandum from the Broke Hill branch states: "We are also of the opinion that the Government should make money available to assist private enterprise, but should private enterprise be required to undertake these ventures, Government should under their own auspices do so. We are confident that once there are clearly established, there would be no difficulty in the Government handing them over to public ownership. The former cannot accept this view without making a number of qualifications."

The same is true of the party in Northern Rhodesia. The party in Rhodesia, in particular, in its efforts to further the cause of secondary industry, in Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, has made considerable achievements, particularly for other areas. The party in Rhodesia, in particular, that the import of a lot of foodstuffs to the consumer off the artificial means of transport has caused on them a heavy

!! ENGINEERED BY COMPUTER

The illustration on this page shows illustrations of Metr. V. C. Engine Type Gen.

1,000kW M
dyn. alternator based
on induction principle
in West Indies and
driven by a Crossley-Premier
vis-a-vis 212 r.p.m. en-
gine.

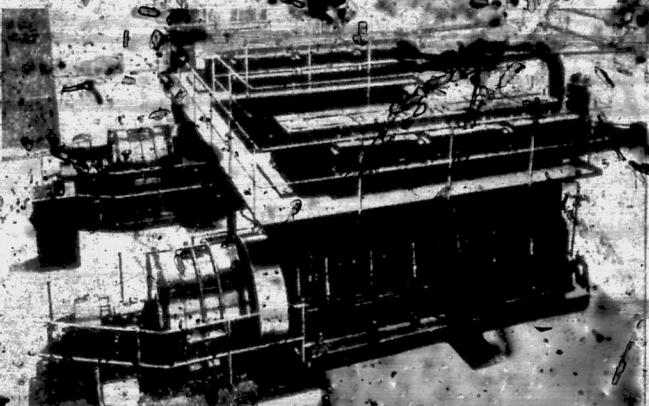


373 B.H. 3759.p.m. Brewster
Dodge team Engine driving
a 10 ton truck 250 kW 4000
Volts. Generator as a Chinese
Caterpillar.

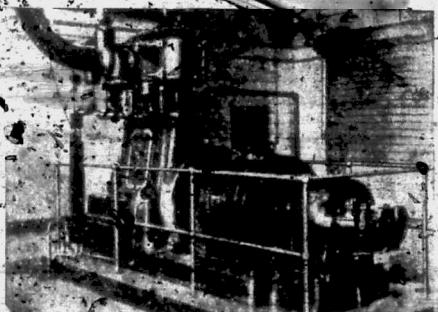
For all types of
Dortuen
Engines and
Generators and
our enquir-



The logo for Metropolitan Vickers is prominently displayed. It features a large, bold, serif font where the letters 'M' and 'V' are joined at the top. Below this, the word 'VICKERS' is written in a slightly smaller, bold, serif font. To the right of 'VICKERS', the letters 'CO. LTD.' are visible. At the bottom of the logo, the words 'ELECTRICAL' and 'TRAFFORD PARK · MANCHESTER 17' are printed in a smaller, sans-serif font.



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



1 of 2 Marmon 145 H.P.
Eng. Alternators driven by a
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at Latrobe.

AUGUST 16, 1945

Nyasaland**Concern of Chamber of Commerce**

The Island Chamber of Commerce has sent a memorandum to the fact that in the seven months from April to October last Indian males arrived in the Protectorate for the first time, while the same month there were 500 in that period. It is agreed with the Chamber that the opinion of the Chamber is already overruled.

Most of the Indians with their families number 1,000, and are scattered throughout the country, coming from Tanganyika territory or through Kenya.

The Chamber of Commerce has suggested a new wall, to be along the coast line, but the Asiatic immigrants who came from India are almost 1,000, largely in the trading trades.

The Protectorate is over-traded. The time is over when African raw trade should be carried on. It is now African raw material as the African countries are saturated with many industries. It is recommended that a Government equipped with a comprehensive and expensive educational policy (including secondary schools and polytechnics) should enter into those fields that will increase the African in the trading activities of his country.

Man and the Animal

I fully understand that you may say that it must be the product of chauvinistic racialism to compete the world's animal to separate him and compete the world's man. I want to know that was typical townsmen in Denmark. I want to know how the hon. member is going to do it. The first thing that would happen is, if he had to go into a marginal business, and I assure the hon. member that it is extremely marginal—how are you going to make him buy these expensive confectionary foods? They would have the possibility. There would not be anything to separate, because the farmer would stop sending to rapidly and so on would his industry really, and then where would you get your men from? You can't compel people to do these things when no one intervenes between you and the man.

Income Tax in Tanganyika

In the last year for which details are available (1943-44) 1,743 European individuals in the Territory, including Government employees, paid £18,000 in income tax, and 70 European-owned companies paid another £20,000, making a total of £38,000. In the same period Asian payment amounted to £2,000, of which £1,000 was from 29 companies, the balance being by 174 individuals.

Railways

The Railways Ltd. announced that the dividend for the year to September 30 last is to be 25% for the fourth consecutive year. The preliminary statement shows that in profit amounted to £4,480,025, up of £55,404 on the previous year.

Method of Malaria Control

Two means of malaria control are used in Kenya, a special unit of the Kenya African Road with the spraying. D.T. will spray bimonthly every 15 days, bringing the incidence down. Treatment has proved effective in West Africa and Italy.

Mails for East Africa

Since the outbreak of war mails from Portugal for Portuguese East Africa have been delayed by British aeroplanes first in Gibraltar and again in South Africa, with the result that correspondence has arrived from four to six months after despatch. The mail service to India has now been restored, and the mail from India to Portugal in Portuguese East Africa.

B.S.A. Police

In 1938-39 the British South Africa Police had a strength of 1,693 Europeans and 6,297 Africans and in Southern Rhodesia £25,000. For this year the estimated cost is £102,200. The establishment is 7,714 Europeans (including 1,000 women) and 1,732 Africans. The Minister of Justice recently announced that they was endeavouring to recruit 1,000 Africans who had served in the war.

London Zoo

An export license with an "A" priority has been granted to Kenya to Mr. G. S. Webb, representing the London Zoo, for the purchase of what are known as "spectacular animals" to be shipped to London. Webb went to Kenya to make similar purchases in 1943. He has already a baby elephant, a giraffe from Sharpe, or Thomson's Falls, a buffalo, two leopards, one lion, two impala, a warthog, an oryx, five galagos, two baboons, a variety of monkeys.

Accommodation for Legislators

A member of Council in the Southern Rhodesia Parliament, Mr. R. P. Rhodes, recently asked the Government whether some arrangements could be made for the comfort of foreign members [the Commonwealth] during their visit to the Legislative Assembly, and called a Board meeting. The Chairman replied: "The hon. member will recognize the difficulty of arranging for the kind of accommodation in the present session, but the matter will be examined with a view to determining whether the same can be done in the future."

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News Items in

Second girls were admitted as nurses at Rhodes Schools, and were reinstated from new year.

Students at Fort Portal, Uganda, which opened during the war, have graduated.

Miss W. A. Marrow, 22, of 102, St. James's Street, London W.1, has been granted a scholarship by the Royal Society for the encouragement of Manufactures.

Night classes in Bahá'í Bush are being given to Native girls. They have now attracted 67 pupils.

Radiotelephone tests have been successful between Cairo and Alexandria, and they are now being made.

The Tanganyika Government is advertising for qualified teachers of English. P.W.D. Secretary of £450 per annum.

Grants by the Government of Northern Rhodesia for educational work have increased from £61,000 in 1945 to £75,000 in 1946.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., announced that the production of sisal and tow from the estates in East Africa in July totalled 18,000 tons.

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

The total male African population of Nairobi, including Government, railway, municipal police and private staff, is now 40,000, as against 30,000 in 1939.

Representations have been made to the Government of Kenya by the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce that the amount of the projected tax should be reduced from £1,000,000 to £500,000.

High prices have been realized lately for pedigree cattle in the Kenya Highlands. At a sale of Mr. E. N. Milligan's Ayshires, bulls averaged £150, and cows £160. The top price paid was £220.

The numbers of Post Office Savings Bank accounts opened in Southern Rhodesia by Natives in the past six years have been:—1939, 1,749; 1940, 7,489; 1941, 8,930; 1942, 9,540; 1943, 11,404 and 1944, 11,500.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia is inviting applications for the post of chief assistant in the Government Archives. Candidates should be about 30 years of age. The initial salary is £650, rising by £2 annually to £750.

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

Kenya growers sent 6,902 tons of coffee to the 1944-45 coffee pool, or a total of 6,981 tons for the three territories. This compares with 4,994 tons from Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika in the previous year. The average price for coffee supplied to the Ministry of Food was £192 15s. per ton.

Messrs. Brooke Bond & Co., Ltd., who have large tea growing interests in East Africa, have declared final ordinary dividends of 5% (the same), plus a bonus of 5% (the same) again making a total dividend of 10%. The preliminary statement says that the net profit after payment of dividends amounted to £93,600.

Messrs. Vickers, Day & Son, Ltd., are continuing their dividend of 5% (the same) plus a bonus of 5% (the same) again making a total dividend of 10%. The preliminary statement says that the net profit after payment of dividends amounted to £1,500.

Unanimous vote in the Executive Council in favour of a non-interest-bearing stock in East Africa.

Airways Corporation by the Kenyan Government has been approved. In addition, an interest subsidy will be paid.

A party of about 10 Somalis had been following bands of recently opened maize in the northern offices in Burao. British Somalis were killing a prisoner in the quarter and two wounded another man who died.

The Somalian Armoured Car Squadron had

seemingly pursued the party, and the two men were shot and killed by a passer-by.

National Conference Field Welfare in Northern Rhodesia was foreshadowed at a meeting of representatives of existing child welfare societies held under the chairmanship of Mr. J. C. D. Greenhill Hill. It was decided that Mr. W. Spalding, M.P., should preside over an executive committee to approach Government to make their co-operation and assistance. It is intended that the new scheme will be formed by October.

Development and Welfare Grants

During the four months to the end of June 50 new schemes involving an expenditure of £750,300, and supplementary grants amounting to £2,000, were approved under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. Among them were grants of £1,520 for a training centre for Indian male teachers in Kenya, and £500 for a central engineering school for African students of the joint Posts and Telegraph Department of the three territories. Grants for research include £2,500 for experiments with P.D.T. in East Africa, and £1,000 for a Fishery Research Institute in Uganda, the establishment of which was foreseen by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, many months ago.

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The Outlook Sisal

East African Industry Well Organized

A review of the fibre industry during the war which has been issued by Messrs. Wiggoesworth and Co., Ltd., says high tribute to the efficient organization of production east Africa's sisal says:

"The East African supply of sisal has proved to be a steady one since 1940. The East African crop has been subject to the Mombasa Supply through the agency of the Tanganyika Government. After Port Harbour the U.S.A. Government entered into long-term contracts with the total production of sisal from the Portuguese Colonies and Haiti, and of henequen from Mexico and Cuba. It will be seen that the loss of Manila hemp and Java sisal production created an acute shortage of hard fibres, which shortage

To ensure the strict control of supplies, which was therefore necessary, the total available product was bought by the American and British Governments and allocated to the United Nations by the Combined Raw Materials Board in Washington, according to the needs of each member. In the case of Britain, all sisal was received exclusively for the manufacture of ropes, whilst cotton was manufactured, and jute, juteen with which was mixed just as cotton with supplies of hard fibres were unavailable in sufficient quantity."

At-Time Production.

The U.S.A. has deservedly won the praise for its initiative in which it has brought the cellulose increased production. The new dimension which it was given. Growers were faced with an acute shortage of labour due in part to the many Americans called to the colours, a shortage of food, depleted European staffs and the totally inadequate supply of spare parts and new equipment. Nevertheless, production has risen from 100,000 tons in 1942 to 147,000 in 1944. There is further increase can be expected for 1945. This is a remarkable achievement, especially if it is remembered that 1941 production was compulsorily restricted to 100,000 tons.

The increase in production of E.R.A. has been accounted by a noticeable improvement in the general standard of grading. This has been facilitated by the institution in Tanganyika a grading inspectorate, mainly tests being made to all estates to examine quality before government purchase. This inspectorate will undoubtedly continue and will be ensuring reliable delivery to spinners and manufacturers of sisal. Since the formation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Cooperatives, organized by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation of Government, since 1941, imports of sisal have been in Tanganyika and taken up by local importers and producers. It is the sisal itself, under the auspices of the Sisal Growers' Association in Tanganyika and Kenya, which has achieved considerable progress in technique and has inaugurated a wide programme and research.

Agronomic research is being tackled at Nairobi in Tanganyika and at Thika in Kenya, where efforts are being made to improve the strain of plant with a view to obtaining better fibre, which will permit the spinning of finer yarns.

As far as possible, Research into sisal is being undertaken at Leeds University, in which laboratory incidentally, was discovered alginic acid, a strong and viscous acid derived from common seaweeds. A valuable independent research is also being carried out on the waste vegetable matter of sisal. This, it is hoped, may have important bearing on the industry, if it can be shown it is economically possible to extract the products of other derivatives from the raw which now go to waste.

As to the future position of hard fibre supplies, this is governed by what is to be taken to resuscitate the tobacco industry in the Philippines and the sisal industry in the Netherlands East Indies, and the fibres available in those areas.

After the war the Netherlands East Indies produce millions annually of henequen, sisal, Nettle and sisal has been obtained since the Japanese invasion. It disappears in the area two or three years after maturity, the assumed large areas have disappeared. No one has any knowledge of any new areas anywhere than the present ones and although there are some harvestable sugar palms, it is to seven years more yet will change before Japan's sisal again becomes available, bulk.

Manufactured Paper as Binding.

Drought is feared for this year's crop of henequen at 150,000 tons. Nevertheless, production outside the war youth has grown. It is estimated that with the reduction of imports for some considerable time supplies will be plentiful, as added to the war needs of the United Nations comes the demand from liberated Europe which has been deprived of a supply for six years. It may be calculated that a whole year's output would suffice to fill all these empty warehouses. A large proportion of sisal production is used for binding twine; countries deprived of fibre have had to resort to sisal paper, but it is a poor substitute which will certainly do but when sisal twine again becomes available.

It is difficult to say what control will continue during the period of the present Government contract with E.R.A. growers.

It is likely that the control will be maintained for a year and will be extended for all the years after the Japanese war, and will be broken up as soon as the allocation of supplies will be determined by the Combined Raw Materials Board.

A recent development has been the introduction of the hay and straw baler. Already machine has proved a success in the U.S.A. Large quantities of baled twine may be consumed when this machine becomes generally used.

To sum up, under peace conditions we would expect a small annual increase in consumption of hard fibres of about 4%. The total production before the war was approximately 500,000 tons. This during six years might have expanded to over 1,000,000 tons. On this figure likely to be reached, the mills are ready to take it? Upon a true answer to this question depends the rise and fall of price, once the market is decontrolled.

Manufacture of Sulphuric Acid.

For the manufacture of sulphuric acid required in its surgical processes the Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co. Ltd., is busy mining about 2,500 tons of iron pyrites monthly from Northern Rhodesia. By the end of the year, however, a new plant which should be in operation will be able to produce its acid by means to be produced from vanadinite sulphide ore.

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Company Progress at home

Tan Grounds.—10,000 tons milled and reduced some profit of £833.

Bushveld.—17,200 oz. of ore treated yielded 1,600 oz. gold and a working profit of £1,000.

Gold Fields.—A working profit of £1,000.

General.—195 tons of ore were milled and a working profit of £1,000.

Sherwood Station.—Brought in 1,450 in the April quarter, in which 1,000 tons were milled for a working profit of 1,000 oz. gold.

Shoreham.—Mined 1,000 tons April quarter, 1,000 milled produced 12 oz. of gold and a working profit of £1,000 equivalent to 188 oz. gold.

Charterhouse.—1,000 tons of ore milled for a working profit of £1,000.

Lionton and Cheshire.—3,000 tons milled in July.

Ridgefield.—In the 3rd level of the shaft No. 1, No. 2 showed 1,500 ft. of vein.

Woolley.—In the 1st from No. 1, the vein was 18.5 ft. over 400 ft. and 12.5 ft. over 80 ft. all that angle to slope 12.5 ft. over 40 ft. or 10 ft. A rise averaged 10 ft. over 100 ft.

Ridgefield.—In the 2nd level to the end of June 58,700 tons of ore were treated on a yield of 7,500 oz. gold and a working profit of £1,000.

Charterhouse.—Assayed 1 dwt. over 5 dwt. throughout.

In the upper section there were average values of 7.2 dwt. over 5 in for 143 ft., 29 dwt. over 10 in for 1 ft. and 14 dwt. over 10 in for 782 ft. No. 1 borehole was sunk 428 ft. to 1,030 ft. and 1,030 ft. distance from the 2nd level hanging wall, averaging 14 dwt. over 10 in.

Southern Rhodesia's Iron Ore

The Minister of Mines of Southern Rhodesia recently stated that, though the quantities of iron ore at one time had not been accurately determined, there were at least 1,000,000 tons of high grade ore with a larger tonnage of good economic ore. It is said that there were 8,000,000 tons of excellent average quality with every prospect of more. A blast furnace capable of treating 40,000 tons annually is on order.

Miners' Union Returns

Mr. H. S. Marbank arrived back in Northern Rhodesia a few days ago. Following labour trouble for the Copperbelt three years ago, when he was then Secretary of the Northern Rhodesian Miners' Union, he was deported to the United Kingdom some months ago by Colonial Office instructions that he might return after the end of the war in Europe, and the general council of the miners therupon appointed him to his former post. The Miners' Union Congress was one of a number of bodies which made representations to the Colonial Office in favour of the return of the deported leader.

Ruanda-Urundi Minerals

The Societe des Mines d'Etain du Congo Ruanda-Urundi "L'Amiante" has announced its figures for the year since the war years. They were as follows: 2,034 kg. of cassiterite, 1,000 kg. of wolfram, and 781 kg. of gold; 1913, 1,006 tons cassiterite, 1,000 kg. of wolfram, and 830 kg. gold; 1912, 1,000 tons cassiterite, 45 tons of wolfram, and 1,000 kg. gold; 1913, 1,000 tons of cassiterite, 41 tons of wolfram, and 532 kg. gold.

The company has at present 10 mines in Ruanda-Urundi.

Chartered and General

Chartered and General—The shareholders' proposals for the acquisition of the net assets of the Rhodesian Copper and General Exploration and Mining Co. Ltd. on the basis of an exchange of shares. At the year to May 31, last, Chartered and General had a balance of £263,12 from interest and dividends and £22,040 in reserves of shares. After meeting expenses the balance was £14,390 (£150,003). Taxation required £20,331. The proposed dividend was 10% and the carry-forward £16,665.

Rhodesian Copper and General

Rhodesian Copper and General Exploration and Mining Co. Ltd. received £16,665 from a profit and dividends in the year ended May 31, 1913, from mineral realizations. Tax required £20,331, mineral reserves increased by £2,000, the foregoing dividend is against £16,665 in the carry-forward (£16,665).

Mining Periodical

Mr. Laurence Bodie, of Rumsey, and Mr. J. G. Nicoll, of Gwadha, Southern Rhodesia, have applied for association with the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. J. C. Ferguson, Assoc. Inst. M. & M. S., in the East African Engineers, with the rank of captain, has been released from the army in order to resume his duties with the Geological Survey of Southern Rhodesia.

News of our Advertisers

Crossley Brothers, Ltd., manufacturers of diesel and gas engines, report a trading profit for the year to April 30 last of £126,762, against £91,956 in the previous year, and a net profit of £685,872 (£286,000), less ESP.T. required at £600 (£24,500) and income tax £10,997 (£43,286). There is a declared ordinary dividend of 5% (5%), and £42,610 is carried forward (against £42,815).

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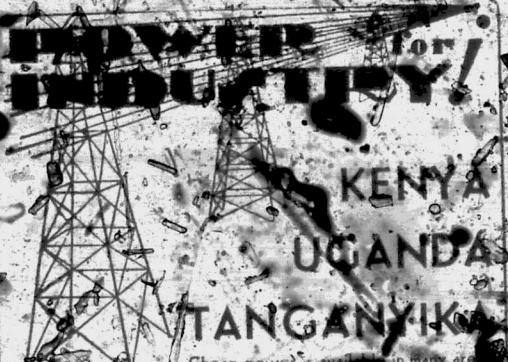
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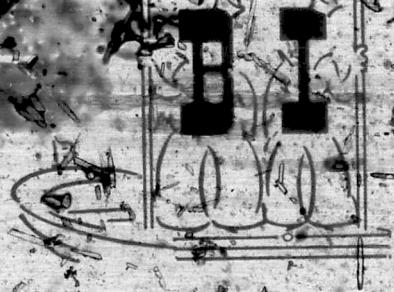
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

IRRESONABLE AND ILL-INFORMED ATTACKS on white settlement in Kenya are often so querulous as not to need reply, but protest must be made when a journal of the responsible newspaper prints an article

Irresponsible Criticism. The *British Weekly* prints an article which would be sheer flattery to dismiss in such terms. The editorial lapse in this case is as regrettable as it is surprising. Even worse is it than at a time when relations between African and European in East Africa were never better, and when missionaries and settler are more united than ever before in regard to African welfare. A well-known man of high repute should be content to totally inaccurate and clumsy statements which must irritate the settlers, embarrass the missionary, and mislead my readers in this country. The article opened: "After Victory—What?" By D. S. Taylor Dean, it is too long to quote in full. However, one part may well be true, and unknown to the author, but he has done his duty at the epoch of proving that, though we now firsthand know all of the subjects of African development, he has taken no trouble whatever to acquire accurate information. Dr. Dean will say nothing about the present situation in the Protectorate, and knowledge

A glaring example of his imprudence is the inclusion of an extract from "a recent book on Kenya," the name of which, perhaps out of misplaced consideration for the author, is not disclosed. Amongst other

"Debarred from Aspirations." things it says: "The Native is debarred from political advantages, or even aspirations." It would be interesting to know how Dr. Dean could debar anyone from having aspirations. Hitler, Himmler, Goering, Goebbels, Mussolini, Franco and other ornaments of Fascism applied their considerable, concentrated, and simultaneous attentions to the problem without notice of success. Apparently Kenya has not merely succeeded where these fascist exemplars failed, but, with a shrewdness surpassing all the earlier achievements of the Colony, has resolved to keep its victory secret. This, in short, must be Kenya's secret weapon. Who knows whether it may not now turn against European settlers and be undisciplined enough to harbour aspirations? Perhaps that prospect may appease Dr. Dean, but, to turn from him to the party to whom does he not know that there is not the slightest trace of Indian member in the Legislative Assembly in Kenya, and that there is an African majority in the Legislative Council with branches all over the

country? That is the British Weekly's view that there is no Indian member in the Legislative Assembly in Kenya, and that there is an African majority in the Legislative Council with branches all over the country?

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

In his opening paragraph Dr. Dean states: "We have been piling up debts, and we should now take stock of what we owe. We have made promises and formed resolutions and declared

intentions towards those who have helped us through; and we must now honour the obligations we have incurred.

It is not right to those who still in our Colonies and Dependencies live, that they have left their familiar surroundings and gone out. They knew not further that the nation which they counted as themselves, might come through victorious. And we of the sacrifices put us to their debt."

This passage will be words recently spoken by Sir Philip D. Bell, Governor of Kenya, and a most ablest and most experienced of African administrators. The members of the Legislative Council who submitted this document, which can hardly have been only a trifle less irresponsible than the article under review, replied: "A reader of some of the things in the memorandum might think that this is a private war for us English by ourselves, who are at war with the Germans in which we defeated them, and who we fought with the Japanese. Some of you, like you thought this, and as you, out of our goodness and courage, had come to help us. That sort of thing is foolishness. This is a war of very men who will not consent to be a slave and a slave's freedom. In the fullest sense you will find it is you who have received field."

During the winter in this religious newspaper, when we are honest with ourselves, shall we confess that this idea has been cherished by us? But the purpose of the inferior classes in the world was to be slaves of world, and draw us into the nobler races, of which our noble selves are the supreme example? Whomever Dr. Dean may include with himself in the first person singular, it can scarcely be the case that the Africans spend much time in tracing Native to English work. On European farms in Africa the hewers of wood, and probably working

at cotton plantations, in the mines, after supervising a centrifugal pump, and oil engine, and in the recent negotiations on demobilization in the Kenya Legislative Council, the non-official members voted with one accord in spurring Government on to do more for the returning African soldier. Very soon, I set themselves forth as "our noble selves," dominant and domineering, but as the spokesmen for Kenya as a whole, knowing that Europe and Africa must progress in harmony.

Dr. Dean seems to have had a hand, far his material, as for statements which were not true even when they were first made. How can we expect contentment when the Natives find themselves disposed

Hope Based on Understanding

which is the strait for them as commodity, in which the soil will be a pest, and the climate growing poorer. It will take a trained mind to undo the evil and wing of destruction, and disbelieve at work in East Africa will surely depict such statements by a writer of Dr. Dean's tainted with the narrow, egotistic, one-sided everyday life of the territories. Again official statement may be brought to bear on the point: in the Executive Council lately the Commissioner of Lands and Settlement argued that successful white settlement was an absolute necessity for the success of all bases in the Colony. He should be a better judge than this Dr. Dean—whose name we have never previously heard in connexion with East African affairs—as he quite truly points out, we shall have a greater appreciation and knowledge of the African as a result of the war, he has got the imagination to realize a appreciation is not a one-sided affair, and that the African will likewise have a higher admiration for the European by reason of the leadership under which he has served. Can Dr. Dean not see hope for the future in mutual understanding? Apparently, not, or at least scarcely, as he undermines the good work that is already seeming apparent. After victory what? asks Dr. Dean. One good answer would be a large co-operative effort by all races for the happiness and good of East Africa, unhampered by discussions given by the writers of ignorant if well-meaning articles. Has this fair critic heard of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, under which the British taxpayer is pledged to spend £15,000,000 in the next decade for the advancement of the colonial Empire? If so, he knows nothing of a plan that has been expected to realize that that country could receive its share of this fund for the development of the African race.

East Africa's Plans for Releasing Soldiers

Training to be Given at Special Centres

THREE EAST AFRICAN TERRITORIES are facing the task of absorbing their soldiers—European, Asian, and African—into post-war life. Training schemes have been devised which make provision for the assumption of interrupted studies on the advent of new vocations, and through them the East African soldier will receive his first big chance of attaining a full measure of success in the ordinary course of events. There was no existing machinery on hand to base such a scheme on, but the needs of the three races far exceeded them. This is the point. The needs of the comparatively few Europeans and Asians, for instance, for highly specialized instruction in a wide range of careers, was the problem for Africans to solve itself into the training of individual craftsmen and technicians, artisans, and in business and commerce.

The African officer's task of having experience is about to undergo vocational tasks which he has not before attempted, and his feet must be set on the proper paths.

Europeans Returning to Civilian Life

The approach to the two issues has naturally had to be very different. Facilities for the adult education of any race in East Africa are practically non-existent, and while the territories have had more or less difficulty to create them within the limits of their African soil, it is entirely beyond their resources to do so for European and Asian. The ground to be covered is too vast, and must be done by separate instruction in a great variety of subjects and technicalities, often outside the territories—except in the case of artisans, from whom it is intended to provide training at Centre A, the functions of which are described later in the article.

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

They provide for the financial assistance, where warranted, of suitably qualified men and women who wish to continue interrupted studies or training; and assistance with further training where necessary, when they are absorbed into the civilian life of the territories in vocations in which they have already been trained in the forces.

It is considered that the people most likely to be affected in this are those who went into the forces straight from school, and in order to discover their needs, Dr. L. C. M. Director of Training wrote to each of them individually from lists supplied by schools in East Africa. On the results of this inquiry, the training plan has been based.

The courses for instruction ranged from accountancy to commercial and dramatic art, from dress designing and beauty culture to the law, medicine and holiness. It was clearly beyond the capacity of East Africa to cope with them, and arrangements will be made in suitable cases for students to receive their training in the United Kingdom, South Africa or India.

There are adequate classes, however, for training in the subject most in demand—agriculture. Schemes for two weeks' and for three months of East African agricultural School, Negro and Indian, exist at a school which the Kenya and Tanzanian governments have established at Morogoro.

In the other two countries, in addition to some time spent in the farm, was most popular, while a general

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

For those who do not need further training but who need employment the Civil Rehabilitation Board in Kenya (which is equivalent to the services) is undertaking the function of an employment bureau. At the end of last year the Board circulated employment returns made indicate existing openings for Europeans, Asians, 1,500 skilled and semi-skilled

Re-absorption of Discharged Askaris

The reabsorption of the African *askari* has necessitated much more detailed planning. The European and Asian soldier in most cases finds it difficult to find work, and the majority of him who is fit for productive work in existing openings.

The *askari*, on the other hand, is now to be found in a new mould: he is about to compete, for the first time on any large scale, in the labour market of skilled trades, and the openings themselves have to be created. He needs guidance and advice; in some instances he will also need persistent persuasion to accept further training which will fully prepare him for his new civilian work, or perhaps even persuasion to return to the land.

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

Re-Training for Civilian Purposes

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

Thus most artisans found themselves on repetition work. A man probably spent his whole time avoiding apparatus or working in whatever an engine dismantled by somebody else. In peace-time in East Africa there is little scope for repetition work. Employees must be capable of all-round work in their trade.

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

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

obligation which is owed to the African himself, and that it be legalized.

That is why the training plan aims to design it specifically to adapt his knowledge gained in the Army to civilian needs.

Instruction will be given at three types of training centre.

Centre A, in Cleverton Academy, will serve all East African territories, and will produce a man capable of highly skilled machine work. He will be trained in this part of the Army's 401st Base Workshop at Nairobi. The centre will be staffed by European and African instructors and a passing-out test at the end of the course will give him a vocational diploma.

Centre Drawing for 450 Men

The estimated cost of adapting the workshop Dops is £75,000 and the total expenditure is estimated at £16,000. These figures are based on providing facilities, including living-quarters, for 450 trainees who would be paid an allowance of 15s a day as an incentive to undertake this further training and a source of saving for the purchase of tools before leaving the centre.

The other three types of centres will be established on a territorial basis, initially in Kenya, but later in Uganda and Central Africa. All three types of centres will be run on a probationary period before seeking employment or further training, men or setting up their own businesses; young men will receive general education and instruction to obtain a wide variety of military skills, and will include courses on agriculture.

The D Centres are designed as offshoots of types B, C, some territories where they will be provided for training, while in others they will combine training with re-introduction; they will serve as a link between those available for local employment and centres where would-be employers and employees can contact each other. These centres are likely to be established in areas in which building and other development plans are scheduled and in which they can take part.

African men released from the Service will be interested in territorial Civil Dispersal Centres, and, where practicable, the advantages of these centres will be brought to their notice.

Disabled askari will be diverted into the training plan after preliminary rehabilitation at the convalescenting at General Hospital. Another venture on a similar scale is a school for the blind which is being built by the Government of Rhodesia; this has grown out of the Salvatorian Army school which has been operating in Soweto for the past three years. It will have residential, and training accommodation for 100 Africans from all territories and will be available for all-war-blinded askari who wish to make use of it.

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

Release Dates for Askari

Two Months' Service Groups

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

"Priority for release will be given to men of long service. This does not apply to regular soldiers enlisted before September 1, 1939, whose colour-service or service in re-engagement is required, nor to men who are deferred operationally vital (DOV), for a specific period on the grounds that their retention is of military necessity. The numbers in the latter category will at all times be kept to the minimum."

"Africans who wish to remain in the Army additional to regular soldiers with service to complete and those retained compulsorily as deferred operationally vital will be permitted to do so for one year or two years beyond their normal date of release or until general demobilization of their services being required. Those who are deferred operationally vital may defer their release for one year or until general demobilization whichever comes first. In the latter case, however, we limit the time of deferral to one year."

Priority will also be accorded to Africans wishing to make up only their quota of enlist-on regular engagement or to serve with their colours and six years on the reserve. Details of the terms to be offered will be announced shortly.

It is agreed that between East African Command and overseas commands, Africans serving overseas will be treated on the same conditions as Africans serving in East Africa Command.

All Africans have been entitled, in respect of each group representing those serving during a certain period of two months, to a gratuity of £10 for pre-war soldiers and those who enlisted on or before December 31, 1939, £10 for those who enlisted during the period January 1 to December 31, 1940, and £10 for those who enlisted on or after January 1, 1941.

This grouping has been made to facilitate the service of Africans of a certain age group at the same time, since considerable numbers of them will dictate otherwise.

It is the intention to release African askari, 1 to 3, as qualified and deferred volunteers. All will be entitled to another gratuity than that entitling them to a gratuity of £10.

African Troop in Britain

Mr. H. F. G. Smith, Information Officer, Northern Rhodesia, who has been visiting the British Isles recently, writes to say:

"The members of the African Troop have served throughout the war and with less leave than any other command. They have been abroad for nearly six years with only one home leave. Yet they remain cheerful and gregarious, although undoubtedly their one desire is for an early end of the war so that they can get home again for good. The desire of all soldiers in all wars, apart from the Africans' naturally patient and happy-go-lucky temperament, is one of the main reasons for their continuing high morale. Training and recreation they receive well, if not in the field. Both are of a high standard, and many forms of training are the African almost a form of recreation." In the Bemba village the soldiers talk about "making a parade" not as a joke, it is his normal equivalent in his native tongue to English, "going on parade". When he gets time off such as basketball he tries to like a duck to water, just literally, during the morning. Most askari have an intense desire to learn and take lectures, English lessons and other educational classes, course in map-reading and signalling with real interest."

Night Flying Discontinued

In consequence of several air crashes of South African Air Force aircraft in East Africa when party of troops from Egypt to the Colony, General Smuts has issued instructions that all rank shall be warned of the risk of choosing whether to return home by air or by night flying between Cairo and the Colony, and has discontinued.

The members of the Southern Rhodesian bomber and fighter squadrons of the Royal Air Force, No. 44 and No. 206 respectively are assembled in Blackpool awaiting repatriation to the Colony. About 65 Rhodesian ex-prisoners of war, nearly all of them from the R.A.F. are also in the Blackpool district. Probably they will all sail together for Rhodesia.

Approximately 1,000 Germans and 3,000 Italians interned in Southern Rhodesia.

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

The amount contributed to war funds by the public of Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, when exceeded £82,500.

Victory Cavalcade fund in Broken Hill is £33,000.

Southern Rhodesian Minister for Defence has asked the Rhodesia Tobacco Association. Cigarette and tobacco fund, has supplied 67,000,000 cigarettes and tobacco to Rhodesian Servicemen.

To Government funds, £1,000,000 has been borne partly by the Rhodesia tobacco industry.

Tobacco production in Rhodesia is £1,000,000.

Recommendations Regarding Secondary Industries

Dr. W. J. Hirschau's Report on Northern Rhodesia

THE MOST IMPORTANT POINT TO CONSIDER in relation to proposals concerning the protection of secondary industry in Northern Rhodesia is the question of such protection on local primary industry (mining and smelting).

Any form of protection which forces up local prices against primary industry, or which forces primary industry to pay more than it can bear, will be counter-productive. The writer has in mind the principles of the tariff, the restrictive effect of export levies, and such a policy together with the existence of the Customs Agreement leads the writer to recommend that in general protection through tariffs should be regarded as an auxiliary agreement with which to encourage the development of secondary industry in Northern Rhodesia.

Since in general the use of the tariff as a means of protecting industry is to be deprecated, the writer wishes to make two exceptions in general terms; the first relating to the subject of dumping; the second to the regulation of the use of materials used by manufacturing industries.

Vague Suggestions, Not Careful Projects

The material placed before the writer on the subject of secondary industry during his visit to the territory may in the main be described as interesting but vague suggestions, rather than as carefully considered projects. Broadly, they may be taken in three groups as:

(a) industries aiming at an increase in the value of local primary products, e.g., the manufacture of copper-wire brass furniture.

(b) industries aimed at the satisfaction of local African requirements, e.g., clothing factories, soap, wear, etc.

(c) industries utilizing local products for local consumption and export, e.g., paper pulp and wood.

The prospectus 'advanced' industries using raw materials of copper, brass, zinc, etc. does not appear to hold much immediate promise. In connection with the economic development of the sub-continent, development along these lines will continue, the rate of expansion is unlikely to be fast. Attention to "advanced" producing copper and zinc, much depends on the composition of new products, aluminium base, etc., particularly those developed in wartime. Mr. Chester Beatty's opinions are that, if home markets permit the war there will be a great demand for the products in which copper plays a considerable part, and, taking the longer view, I venture the opinion that copper will become increasingly valuable, especially in view of the dwindling nature of world resources so recognized.

Copper wire is being manufactured in small quantities in Elisabethville in the Belgian Congo. The manufacturer, who is a local resident, constructed a wire-drawing machine, using in the main the remains of two old motor cars. The output is low, and only one person is employed, while there is little prospect of post-war expansion. This Elisabethville activity may be regarded as an example of ingenuity in overcoming a wartime shortage rather than that of the establishment of a secondary industry of any substantial importance.

One of the essentials for any considerable expansion of secondary industry in Northern Rhodesia will be the existence locally of a body of engineering workers. This need was stressed by the Government as a first condition of funding and general contract on who were to fit them out with plant. There was often a delay in obtaining such equipment from abroad, the reason being that existing manufacturers had difficulty because of their existing commitments to take in raw materials. Firms exist in Mafeking, Mafura and Luanthwa, who have workshops and are engaged in machine tool manufacture.

The suggestion was made by several firms that importers of their own goods would be entitled to protection, and that such protection could be granted.

Further Aids from Sir W. J. Hirschau's Report on the Development of Secondary Industries in Northern Rhodesia

In a single workshop. This suggestion was also put forward in Broken Hill, where one workshop indulges in some manufacturing, engineering, and fitting-up work on operations of the copper and Broken Hill mines. It is enough to support a central foundry and engineering works, and it is recommended that the Government should assist the Northern Rhodesian authorities in investigating the possibility of establishing a central engineering works and foundry.

The establishment of an industrial unit under consideration is intended to be 'Bantu' in character, in which the

Natives will be employed. The company would be a private company and the purpose of making a subscription to the Co-operative Society wished to obtain a minimum loan from the Government who, it was understood, were in agreement with the scheme. On principle, with current wheat production at £100 million bushels per annum, and the cost of a mill estimated at £100,000, the proposition to establish a wheat mill appears to be very feasible, while the assistance asked for from the Government appears quite reasonable.

Industries in Broken Hill

In Broken Hill, the main industry is the manufacture of wheat flour. A wheat mill is required to enable the process such Native crops as beans, maize, corn, millet, etc., to be converted into flour. It is desired to sell some flour, also whether sufficient wheat supplies would be forthcoming, but required Government assistance. In the opinion of the writer, there should be considerable scope for industry.

The Government should be informed of developments in dehydration, and with the advice of the Advisory Committee of Industrial Development, should consider the establishment of a factory to deal with the dehydration of fish. Other suggestions of food-processing, tanning, bacon factories, etc., appear at the light of the low production of the territory, to be premature.

One of the proposals which was made by many people, but for little definite information was presented, was that of the manufacture of pulp and/or paper from local grasses. This scheme was investigated by the Director of Agriculture in 1940. The pulp can be used in pulping employed caustic soda, the report of the Director advised that the cost of the caustic soda used per unit of output alone exceeded the selling price per unit of output. The world contains no abundance of material suitable for paper-making, and unless a very cheap process could be found it would appear that the manufacture of pulp and/or paper from local grasses is an unpayable proposition.

Another class of proposals deals with the use of pastoral products in the tanning of leather, and the manufacture of leather products, footwear, suitcases, etc. This development appears to hold promise for the future, and work on an experimental scale is being undertaken in Livingstone and Ndola.

A factory is operating in Elizabethville, but one of its difficulties lies in the tanning of suitable leather for quality products. The Congo factory manufactures large quantities of cloths with leather uppers used by African mine workers. This line for which the Northern Rhodesian copper mines may consist of introducing.

Clothing Factories

Three definite projects for the establishment of clothing factories were brought to notice, two in Nkana and one in Broken Hill. The project as envisaged produces garments required by Africans, such as shirts, shorts, trousers, chaps, jackets, and dresses. The potential promoters on the whole required little Government assistance, except the duty-free entry of materials and protection against dumping and substantial quantitative imports.

The establishment of clothing factories is probably the most promising of the industries which can be formed, to start specially for the needs of Africans. It is likely that production gradually, and at present is concentrated mainly in elementary consumption goods. The establishment of clothing factories will not, however, provide such scope for employment of Europeans. The three schemes suggested after the writer also envisage the employment of under five hundred as compared with hundreds of Africans.

One most notable feature of industrial development in the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo is the small ratio European to African employees, a ratio very considerably smaller than the similar ratios in Southern Rhodesia and in Malaya.

There is a great demand for timber in Northern Rhodesia, the wood there is largely in the form of long fibres, and requires little to do with the smelting of local timbers to the

number of districts, it is recommended that the Government should through existing or new organizations, encourage investigation in the use of local fibres in the manufacture of fibre board and chipboard.

The territory possesses in relation to the land in some Africa and Southern Rhodesia, wide areas of a large belt of timbered country from which the timber is suitable for the manufacture of cellulose and plastics claim a dragon. The land is flat and well watered, and there are many sources of hydro-electric power. The local woodlands could give about 50 tons of raw material per acre. The different molecular structure of various types of cellulose is influenced by the initial processes used in separating it from the hemicellulose. An estimate of their possibilities could be made with reasonable accuracy at this stage and it is therefore recommended that the Government should immediately commence investigation into the feasibility of a number of its uses in different processes in the manufacture of cellulose, plastic and associated materials such as could be arranged in the first instance through existing research agencies.

Brigadier Colonel Sir Stewart Gough-Woodhouse, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O., M.A.R.C., is available to the territory on the success of his individual enterprise and initiation in his establishment of a secondary industry in the manufacture of essential oils. He makes no important claims for the product of high value in proportion to the cost of production, but claims that can be given profitably in most parts of this territory. His investigations show the need for adjustment of this condition in relation to exportable products so that his products have a net supply price in the market.

The director of Mr. Sir Stewart has experiments in the distilling of oil from eucalyptus leaves. No results produced by him have been made the subject of tests. The copper mines with the following results in relation to their uses as medicinal agents in oil notation, were in copper regions and the locally produced oil has been tested on the copper mines and found to be suitable in every way and as good as any oil. Although the report from one group stated that oil was not strong, it was not more so efficient and therefore oil that will have to be slightly lower in order to compete with pine oil.

Oil from the two mills and three chlorine factories mentioned, the only other definite project in the secondary industry placed before the writer was that of Mr. Karl Heslop of Broken Hill to found a factory for the assembly of bicycles.

A few witnesses suggested, sometimes humorously, the establishment of a brewery in the Copperbelt area. The consumption of beer in the territory is considerable. The import of ale, stout, beer, cider and perry in 1938 was 240,582 imperial gallons, with a value of £135,719 of which 278,382 imperial gallons, valued at £135,177, was imported from Southern Rhodesia under a Customs Agreement.

These figures in relation to the European population would give a per capita consumption of about nine pints. If all beer drinkers were taken as one-fourth of the total population, a generous figure of 36 pints per consumer per month would be obtained.

In Elisabethville a local brewery is doing good business and the Copperbelt's demand is increasing a size when the establishment of a brewery could be justified.

Mr. Gordon James' Proposals

Mr. C. Gordon James has submitted a very interesting Memorandum on an electric power project to the Kaunda valley. While Captain F. P. Gedson presented similar ideas, Mr. James' scheme is imaginative in conception, but it could not be regarded as fantastic and may require only the initial stimulus of one large consumer (say plastics manufacturing) for its justification, and many of the secondary benefits he foresees would then follow. At present, however, the writer's opinion is that such an initial stimulus is not likely to be forthcoming in the near future, and Mr. James' scheme must be regarded as a bold print for the future rather than a plan for immediate action.

A gentleman in Northern Rhodesia has notified the Government that he intends forming a company for the purpose of cement manufacture, but at the date of writing no proposal has been received to query relating to capital expenditure addressed to him. In the absence of such information, which is of the opinion that cement manufacture would entail a considerable measure of financial risk, the writer recommends that the Government's assistance, other than technical advice, should be given to the enterprise.

A secondary industry is yet largely undeveloped, though tourist traffic. If, for example seven visitors came to Livingstone, whose one comes at present, the tourist to the territory's income would be increased by many of the suggestions for tourist industries.

It is recommended that the Minister of Health should consider the possibility of co-operation with tourist organizations to assist in the promotion of facilities for tourists to take a last night first, the provision of squash courts,

golf courses, tennis courts, etc. The most colonial approach to the territory at the moment is from the south and towns could easily be developed in conjunction with agencies in the Union and South Africa.

It is recommended that the Government should invite municipalities, other local authorities and other public bodies to submit for consideration by A.C.D. proposals for the development of tourist facilities, particularly in relation to publicity amenities for tourists and accommodation.

Summary of Policy Recommended

The main elements of the policy recommended may be summarized as follows:

(1) In general the Government should regard as commercially sound only those industries which are likely to be profitable without any substantial Government encouragement.

(2) The Government should assist industry with information, technical advice and research facilities, and finance the importation of raw materials into the economic territories.

(3) Cases in special circumstances should enable the Government to participate in the financing of industry.

(4) International tariff protection should not be given and the principle of free trade in British South Africa embodied in the customs agreements, should be maintained.

(5) Special tariff protection should, however, be given against dumping or the competition of subsidized imports.

(6) The principle of free entry of raw materials for manufacturing industries should be extended on certain conditions only.

(7) The Government should appoint an advisory committee to advise it on the industrial development of the territory.

(8) The Government should take steps to interest potential investors outside the territory and to disseminate information regarding its industrial development.

Development of the Colonies

The only reference to the British Colonial Empire in the King's Speech of last week was in one brief paragraph, reading: "The [the] Government will also press on with the development of My Colonial Empire and the welfare of its peoples."

Ministers' Secretaries

The Rt. Hon. G. H. Hall, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, has appointed Mr. C. H. Thornley to be his private secretary and Miss E. K. Baker to be his assistant private secretary. Mr. A. Creech Jones, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has appointed Mr. I. D. Robertson to be his private secretary.

Lieut.-Colonel Marshall Clark

Lieut.-Colonel Marshall Clark, O.B.E., B.Sc., who at the age of 35 has been appointed general manager of the Railways and Harbours of the Union of South Africa, serving in East Africa during the campaign against the Italians, as second command of the Railways and Harbours of the Second Battalion of the South African Forces.

Food Gifts from S. Rhodesia

The Minister of Food has cabled to the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia: "The recent gift of 1,000 tons of meat was in itself a magnificent gesture, but your Government's action in making it possible for us to buy an additional 2,000 tons, and now the gifts of the natives of S. Rhodesia, who send us meat, show the readiness of the people of Southern Rhodesia to help Britain in her hour of need. We shall never forget the thanks of everyone who has helped, and in particular the contributions of S. Rhodesia."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Citizen Service for Kenya**A Call to European Residents**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

Sir, During the last year I have taken up Native reserves in the interior of Kenya, in each of which I have spent a considerable time, walked over a good deal of ground, and held conversations and discussions with members of the administration, the local tribesmen, and the settlers.

This experience has been of immense value to me as a type of European farmer, and has brought home to me as never before how ill-informed are the majority of us as to what is going on outside the small area in which we live and work.

The remark applies, I believe, with equal force to settlers and officials. The reason for this state of affairs is simple—the business of doing our job and earning our living allows us little time to study the other fellow's side.

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

Is it agreed that the well-being and advancement of Kenya is the first concern of every true citizen? (I take no count of the few who come to this country to make quick up and clear out.) Most of them have been cleaned up and cleared out, and the remainder will follow. Yet if the rest of us are to remain interested and alive that there can be no permanent prosperity for the individual unless the country is prosperous.

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

Now, supposing that all White farmers ALL put our backs into really sound farming and development of our White Highlands to the limit of our ability and our available cash. Will this alone ensure Kenya's prosperity, and consequently our own? I am convinced that it will not. We must indeed set about our own improvement in order that we may get the same time that the rest of the country is sound, from the founders upward, from without. It may be argued that we have our part of the building allotted to us and must trust those in charge of the rest of it to do their job as well as we do ours. Then all concerned in the building must surely have some knowledge of the working party and its aims of construction, as well as possessing a similar public-spirited boldness in its final stage. It is perhaps bringing this point forward that a number of first-class farms, playing a leading rôle, do not insure first-class farms, or a point but the star performances of modern science and infinite knowledge. Every farm, by every branch of each science at the function, and where possible, in other branches.

Now, supposing that all concerned in operation

of Kenya Colonial policy, including the Government, the settlers, and the natives, are fully informed and of conscientious mind, and generally, I do not believe this, but object to be activated by demands for self-government or any sort of government, constitutional, however constitutive or well-intended, of any kind—any more than the war could be, and can be, talked even by Winston Churchill's famous speeches. Action, inevitably involving sacrifice, is the only answer.

This brings me to what I believe to be a practical scheme of National Service. My idea is that every one of us who has the country at heart should put down his or her name—volunteer, to being prepared to give so much time every year to public service in the capacity for which they are best suited. This will not be possible for all; a man whose single-minded on his farm or in his business, for instance, will probably be unable to leave it. But you, the members of people world-wide, will need, at any re-emergence of need, spare a very considerable time yearly from their own work for such service.

I visualize a big reserve force of volunteers to the Administration, not at full time for any particular work, with the usual tasks as soil conservation works in the reserves, dam building, grass planting, animal management, locust control, forestry, etc., etc.

Such volunteers would have to be paid a reasonable salary for the time they are employed. Even so, it would entail a great deal of inconvenience and hard work. But more and more convinced that not only is it absolutely necessary that we should give more than lip-service to the land we are making our home, but that in the point of view of enlightened self-interest, such a scheme would be of great value to the country.

I have watched the general idea to various people in Government service, and have invariably found them "enthusiastic" about its possibilities. I know from my own experience that they want all the help they can get, and many of them are tackling tremendous tasks with little or no assistance. The sight of what they have accomplished cannot fail to arouse the desire to help, just as in certain other places the apparent absence of any effort to arrest the conversion of fertile lands to desert makes one realize that it's up to those of us who really care to DO something.

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

I am expecting too much. I realize that I am in the fortunate position of having had considerable evidence of what is going on, and what is needed, world-wide, than any number of speeches—but I am at least as selfish as the next person in my desire to get back home to my farm, and, once there, to stay and farm my bit of land. In spite of which I am prepared to do up to six months a year, or such a mississippi, on work in the reserves.

I am not so sure that we cannot raise a "post-war" army for such a cause, especially now that the USA will be, or will have, many millions to spend on their own private concerns when the need is great.

This is of no smaller use in convincing the masses of the need, and here words are of little avail. I would say to any man in Kenya, "Get into the reserves, serve, serve, only for a few days, for the love of God, farm with your hands, with your head, with your heart, with your spirit, and you will be a better man, a better citizen, a better husband, and a better father. Whatever your ambitions, and whatever field you have chosen for the future, I am sure you will come back, realizing that the

more you have given, the more you will receive."

Yours truly,
DAVID HENRY.

Spread of Fly in Kenya

Reply to Proposal for Game Destruction

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

SIR.—You have reported Mr. R. G. Haynes, Director of Veterinary Service, in Kenya, as stating that 500 square miles of grazing are lost annually in this country on account of the spread of the tsetse fly, and as recommending the systematic extermination of game as a counter measure. It may not be generally known that Mr. Haynes is responsible for all the tsetse measures in connexion with stock in Kenya, inasmuch as, in his call, his indirect confession of failure to deal effectively with this ever-growing plague to the stocklands of the Colony should be the subject of an open enquiry as to the efforts made under his direction to stop the encroachment of fly.

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

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

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

Yours faithfully,

Kenya Colony.

ANTI-FLY PRO-GAME.

The writer of this letter has had much personal experience of anti-flies work. On another page we report the details of game destruction in Southern Rhodesia last year.—ED.
E.A. & R.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

The decision which you made a few years ago to extend the scope of your journal to cover the British territories from the Sudan to Southern Rhodesia has fully justified your vision, and the quality which you have brought to the news of all those territories has been productive of nothing but good.

Matters of Moment

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

Twenty Years Ago...

From our issue of August 1891.

The percentage of English motor cars imported into East Africa today is only 1 per cent, the fault is chiefly with English methods of doing business.

If the employment of African children were discontinued, the Christian missions would not grant their young scholars money even in the case of the cotton and kapok harvests, as they are.

There are settlers in Kenya who are really aristocrats, but who, among other things, can make an ordinary living with £1,000 a month today. They have many servants, large windows, fine furniture, and a library.

A Little Learning

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

Sir.—I have the honour beg to inform you that, having heard no advertisement of a situation vacant for Hospital Assistant in your medical department, I beg, however, to apply for the position.

Hospital Assistant: to a degree, awarded by British Government to highly qualified Africans in Nyasaland in the great science of Medicine and Surgery as well as all subjects embraced in it. viz.:—
HYGIENE, SANITATION, MATERIAL MEDICAL, MINOR SURGERY, LOGICAL LABORATORY WORK, ANAESTHETICS, AND MIDWIFERY.

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

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

I am 26 years old, married having three sons, and sports awarded by Government special certificates.

I am at present finishing with a certain company where I am taking charge of a hospital, plan of building, and Surgical Departments. Pathological Laboratory inclusive. Simply because, I am underpaid. As my present standard hardly permits me to earn less than £12 per month with good promises.

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

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

Dear Sir.—Thank you for your application, but regret that there is no suitable appointment for you, as the post of Director of Medical Services is already filled and the hospital which you mention is not yet opened.

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

White Man's Country

The current number of the journal of the British Colonial Bureau adds with regard to Kenya: "Why, with our White Empire's capacity for absorbing immigrants, and with our own low-birthrate, must we encourage still more Europeans to settle in the midst of an unwilling African population in a land which is not, after all, a white man's country?" British Government have for 20 years held in the spinous at Kenya a white man's country, and tens of thousands of Britons who know the Colony have elected to make it their home. But the Fabian Colonial Bureau seeks to bury Kenya, and to praise it.

The London Office

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

Letter from Somaliland Taken Five Years

A letter addressed to this journal from the Government Headquarters at Hararisa, British Somaliland, has just been received. The envelope was marked "deemed in British Army General Post Office."

— EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA —



And now, the rising sun... Near and nearer comes inevitable defeat for those who will not learn. — The Anglo-African Company Limited are glad to inform their agents and public that so many of their vehicles are failing to meet our requirements for long distance travel.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY LTD.

Background

The King's Victory Message.

The British people here at home have added lustre to the fame of our Islands, and we may with our whole Empire in the forefront, win the victorious United Nations. Great therefore is our responsibility to make sure by action every man and every woman here and throughout the Empire and Commonwealth the peace gained and measures trials and endings shall not be far away. In many hours since our last history the uncomprehended spirit of our people has been so well bringing us to strength of character, and I doubt if any thing in all history gone before has matched the enduring courage and the quiet determination which you have shown during these last six

... of the uncomparable spirit that I would speak to you to-night, for great as are the deeds that you have done, there must be no falling off from this high endeavour. We have spent freely of all that we had: now we shall have to work hard to restore what has been lost, and establish peace on the most stable foundations, not those of material strength, but those of moral authority. Then, indeed, the curse of war may be lifted from the world, and States and peoples, great and small, may dwell together through long periods of prosperity in brighter and better days than we ourselves have known. The world will come to look for certain qualities

The people of the Commonwealth are deeply concerned about the future of our country. We must have one. It is up to us to decide what kind of one it will be. And if we do our duty, we can come as you have done so splendidly in the war, to see that your children can look forward to a life of peace, not with fear, but with rich hopes of a sure happiness for all. It is my hope that you will accept that I call you, Sir.

Thanksgiving Sunday. "With the fuller knowledge we have lately, even we are able more easily than before to discern the workings of Providence in the affairs of our greatest peril. It has been revealed by how singular a judgment of God, or by His providential interposition almost incomparable, we were saved from what might have been final disaster. The events bear us this evidence more abundantly in the words of the Psalmist's words: 'Unto the Lord belong the sons of men; the gathering together of them, they had gathered up; The Lord had done great things for us, for which we are glad.'"

power with human effort, a power worthy of the enemies gained & can be used to the same advantage. The
museums of Europe will be
soon filled with the
self-sacrifice which has been given
every part of the community as a
war gift. And the last
years, familiar as the public
though not the people, may be forgotten. Thanksgiving
Sunday provides an opportunity for
adequate results. Certainly there
cannot be no better way to continue
the saving of war than to com-
memorate it by pledges of personal ser-
vice to God and man the morning of
The Times.

In the days of old Japanese Hirohito is literally divine. Our Stuart kings claimed rule by divine right. The Emperor, or Heavenly King, is the direct descendant in the direct line from Sun Goddess Amaterasu. The Japanese is not just a man, he is a神. It is a simple, and estimable historical fact. There are no doubt sceptics who do not believe a word of it. But they wisely keep their thoughts to themselves, for to question the divine descent of the Emperor is high treason. Amano-no-Asa on February 11, 660 B.C., sent her grandson Jimmu down to earth. He is the first King of Japan, where he and his descendants were to reign for ever and ultimately to rule over the whole world. Hirohito is by far the oldest dynasty in the world. When his father ascended the throne, he took as his reign-title the name of Showa, which means "enlightened peace." He probably have had dreams of enlightened peace. But he had neither the character nor the intelligence to make even a beginning.

him. He was the master of Japan. His word was law. The Emperor and his subjects owed him the severest duty due to a God and the ruler of the world to an Emperor. Subjects were to obey his orders fervently. The military had strict rules. Not to benefit in any way from divine favor, they would offer their lives in suicide planes, and he gave them to commit harakiri if they had done anything wrong. He was very harshly treated, but in the end he became a good Emperor and under the terrible circumstances he did his best. He was the last Emperor of Japan.

Emperor. We have
lived for our America and Britain
and France, desiring to ensure
Japan's self-preservation and the
civilization of East Asia, it being
our aim to do this either in
order that the Japanese may other-
wise remain isolated upon the land
and islands for nearly four years. In
order to assist that cause I have done
by the advice of the gallant fighting
of the military and naval forces, the
courage and wisdom of our ser-
vants of the land and of the French
army, to bring about the present
the Japanese have assumed not
merely Japan's advantage

the general trend of the
events have all turned against our
interests. The enemy, moreover,
has begun to employ a new and most
cruel bomb, the power of which to
annihilate is indeed incalculable.
The loss of many innocent lives
should we withdraw the fleet
would not only result in the ultimate
collapse of our military power in
the Japanese nation but would lead
also to the total extinction of
humanity. Such being the
case, how can we save millions of
our subjects, or ourselves, alone
before the hallowed spirits of our
imperial ancestors? This is the
reason we have ordered the accept-
ance of the provisions of the joint
declaration of the Powers. How-
ever, it is according to the course of
time and fate that we have resolved
to leave the way for a peace for all
governments. Considering the
unavoidable calamities suffering what
influence they will have upon the
saving of the world, we have
the greatest desire to do so.

will be for good and joy, and
rest upon your sincerity
and integrity. The world will
see one hundred million
people added to it. Yet more
faith in the prosperity of the
divine law, and the birthright of His
children to universal felicity and
eternal life. Devote
yourself to the service of God, for the
salvation of the world. Your
prayer for the Intercessions of the
saints, and the intercession of
the Virgin Mary, will be
most efficacious.

To the News

Opinion in America is divided. Many believe it is better to continue to fight and peace with Germany. They are right.

But the alternative is not so attractive. "Time and War" is a good title.

Any Japanese aircraft coming near the fleet should be shot down. It is friendly fire. Order from Admiral Halsey.

It will be hard, but we must do this to preserve our nation's future. Founded on the social house of cards.

We regard our present state of pensions as an arbitrary act without the other successful workers socially and economically permitted. — *National News Letter*.

Japan must sign whatever in Germany they do. German have a feeling of guilt. They do not even acknowledge that they were wrong.

Senator Mitchell of the U.S.A. — "Japan did not join the war voluntarily. We still fight for the independence of East Asia. Our forces are not won." Isso — chief of the Japanese cabinet was saving system.

It has been said that the abolition of the imperial office would change the risk of chaos in Japan is greatly reduced. A resurgence of militarism. — *Sunday Herald*.

"Radar more than any other scientific factor contributed to the final victory over Germany; radar processes far more immediate potentialities such as some of the human race than the power of the nation." — Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade.

"Under the present state of facts, the President of the United States has to sign hundreds of State papers every day, many of them long and time-wasting, such as the release fees of fortunates from the Panama zone." — Mr. D. G. Smith in the *Daily Mail*.

The outbreak of American war production of ships and armaments caused that industry will increase according to \$4,000,000,000. With all means that in the months there will be over 5,000,000 employed in shipyards, aircraft and tank farms, machine tools, and electrical equipment. — Mr. Arthur Webb in *Daily Herald*.

The greatest pains should be taken to maintain, but the help intended by the United States is to be used for constructive industrial purposes, activities should be continued through profit and price incentives or measured to build bank reserves." — Dr. Bruno Tissi.

Japan would willingly acknowledge the great debt which your peoples owe to you. We hope that your previous concern for the courage with which you have sustained them, and the sympathy which you have shown them, reflecting greatly upon us and their own during the war. In this we hope you share their ambitions. — In the Victory Address of the Emperor.

Although the United States wage no territory or profit of selfish advantage out of the war, we are going to maintain the military bases necessary for the complete protection of our interests and of world peace. Bases which are military as well as essential for our protection and which are now in our possession we will acquire by arrangements consistent with the United Nations Charter." — President Truman.

To allow Hirohito to remain on the throne while he ordered the Japanese surrender was wise. To allow him to remain on the throne to permit the continuance of a ruling mythology manipulated by the financial houses of Mitsubishi, it should be a crime against the world. When the Web Report on Japanese war crimes publishing it will be the blackest damnation of rape, murder, torture in human history. Every Japanese war criminal must be hunted down and punished, even if it takes years. Leading the war Hirohito, who by imperial rescript sent Japan to war. — *Sunday Sun*, Sydney.

It would be a mistake to suggest that the Russian declaration of war on Japan was hastened by the dropping atomic bombs. My understanding with Marshal Stalin was that Russia would declare war upon Japan within three months of the surrender of the German armies. The fact that the German armies surrendered on May 8 and that the Russians declared war on Japan on August 8 was no mere coincidence, another example of the clarity and punctuality with which Stalin and his agents always keep their

Historians will judge the place of this country during the war to have been the proudest place of all the countries of the world.

The grim days when almost daily they rose, returning to their duties, flying on air mail to the British island, the battles of Okinawa, the last great battle of the Pacific, said that we held the fort and preserved the flag unbroken.

policy now must be worthy of our people." — Mr. Ernest Bevin, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Words of great moment in history and news. We have had more than one. Mr. Churchill. He radiated energy throughout his life.

He was a towering figure throughout his military career, commanding the life of the nation. He set the pace. He was an inspiring leader, a man of very different political views and won from them loyal service. At critical times, by his personal relationship with the heads of Allied States, he promoted the harmony and cooperation of all and in the sphere of politics his wide experience, grasp of essentials and willingness to take necessary risks were of the utmost value.

Mr. Attlee, Prime Minister.

The end came just as we in South-East Asia were preparing to launch a mighty invasion which would have been the biggest blow against vital Japanese nations. Our D-Day was just around the corner, but happily, this nation is no longer necessary. You fought a great campaign under hardships and difficulties which have probably never been equalled. You gave battle on the ground, in the air, and sea a most terrible enemy, a fanatical enemy. From whose vocabulary the word surrender was officially deleted. — Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten.

Emperor Hirohito's broadcast is the first shot in the war of nerves which may precede another war of arms. It was not the speech of a defeated leader but a defeated nation. It is a clear message of denunciation. Not a word suggested regret or anything in the last 14 years. Australia hopes that General MacArthur will continue the retribution to repudiate his speech and insist Japan's war guilt. This is a brazen notice from the Japanese ruling classes that they have no intention to forgive and forget.

However, facts of moderate government, the Japanese army

PERSONALIA

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

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

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

Mr. J. B. Aspinall of the Sudanese Aviation Department, has returned from leave to England.

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

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

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

A daughter has been born in Northampton to the Captain, F. G. J. Hall, now serving in East Africa.

M. Robert Godfrain, the new Belgian Colonial Minister, arrived in London by air last week from the Belgian Congo.

Lieutenant Colonel A. C. Bagshaw, Director of War Evacuee Camps, has returned to Northern Rhodesia from leave.

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

Major Anthony Bone, R.A.M.C. and Miss Gladys Adams, both of Salisbury, having arrived from Southern Rhodesia.

Flying Officer Michael E. Fawcett, R.A.F., and Miss Pauline Hilda Hall were married in West Yorkshire last week.

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

Mr. Arthur W. Shawell, of Blackwell Bros. and Miss Olive H. Cranswick, of Nairobi, Kenya, were married at Ely, Cambs., last week.

Major V. T. Smith, D.S.O., K.A.R., of Nyasaland, and Miss Joan Marion Martin-Robinson, of Northern Rhodesia, have announced their engagement.

Major B. W. Lee, who had been serving as Senior Civil Affairs Officer in Massawa, Eritrea, has rejoined the Education Department of the Sudan.

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

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

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

Mr. Kain F. M. M. Forsterberry, of the Sudan Defence Force, and Miss Diane Scovronik, former Lieutenant in the W.A.A.S., have been married in Cairo.

Captain G. W. J. Miles, commanding the police in the Blue Nile Province, has been appointed Acting Commissioner of Police and Prisons designate in the Sudan.

Ronald Ian Cox, a pupil of the Royal of Wales College, Cardiff, has been honorably mentioned in the Royal Empire Society for his entry in the Empire competition.

Colonel R. M. Gibbons has been re-appointed an official member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory for a further period which will end on December 31, 1948.

The King last week approved the honour of knighthood be conferred upon Major Alan Soskice, on his appointment to be Governor General. He served in East Africa during the war.

Messrs. A. E. Hart and W. P. Page have been invited to submit proposed offers to members on the Executive Council of the Selvicka territory during the absence of Messrs. R. W. R. Collier and E. C. Lamb respectively.

Mr. H. J. Bentham of the Economic section of the Colonial Office is shortly to be sent to the Colony of Ceylon, East Africa, and Northern Rhodesia, principally to consult with the Government on supply problems.

Lord Swinton, head of Messrs. Samuel and Co., the bankers, and Mrs. Jean Knowles, former Chief Controller of the A.T.S., have been married. Mrs. Knowles paid a brief visit to East Africa on military duty during the war.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Birmingham, has returned from his tour of duty in the Middle East. Sir Edward Grigg, the Foreign Secretary, has been failing lately.

Mr. R. J. G. Gough, has been appointed in Northern Rhodesia to his appointment as Director of African Education. This promotion was exclusively foreshadowed by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA some months ago.

Colonel William Steevyright, R.N.V.R., and Miss Dorothy May Russell-Ferguson, youngest daughter of the Rev. William Russell Ferguson, agent of Mrs. Russell Ferguson, of Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, were married in London last Saturday.

Sir William Paterson, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, was late back to Dar es Salaam at the end of last week from four days of travel in the Southern part of the colony, including Utete, Kilwa, Mikindani, Mtwara, Masasi and Liwale.

Colonel Murray C. Shaw, R.A.M.C., and Second Lieutenant Noel Clark Alexander, W.R.N.S., younger daughter of Mr. Gilchrist Alexander, former Judge of the High Court of Tanganyika Territory, and Mrs. Alexander, were married last week.

Captain Alexander H. M. Thayenot, The Royal Guards, only son of Mr. A. F. N. Thayenot, of Lagos, Nigeria, Miss Diana Nicholl, only daughter of Colonel Hugh Nicholl, and Miss Nicholl, of Knebworth, Hertfordshire, were married in London last week.

Dr. and Mrs. J. Q. Wilkin, of Dar es Salaam, Mr. E. A. Kirkison, of Thomson's Falls, Mr. D. Parker, of Walsh, of E. K.; Mr. G. A. A. Manning, of Zanzibar; G. D. Green, of Ruiru, Mr. Fred Hartman, of Mombasa, and Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Leesdale, of Kisumu, have arrived in this country.

The engagements announced between Flight Lieutenant Royson H. H. R.A.F., son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. W. Royson Pigott, of Ruwongole, Umuakwe, Southern Rhodesia, and Pamela, daughter of the late Claude Conquest and of Mrs. Mitchell of Little Dingleton, Shurdene Row, near Reading, Berkshire.

In order to avoid the cost of the sets, a party of Rhodesian and South African scientists have been visiting Portuguese East Africa. The Rhodesian team consists of Mr. G. R. Choate, Chief Entomologist; Mr. A. Lawrence, Director of Veterinary Research; Mr. C. J. Gelly-Edwards, Conservator of Forests; and Mr. F. B. Staples, Government Entomologist.

Mr. Alfred Vincent, leader of the Rhodesian Delegation to the Legislative Council of Kenya, left last week for the United States, from whence he expects to return by an about three weeks hence. Owing to the present state of affairs, he is unlikely to spend more than a week or so in London on his way home.

A daughter was born in Nairobi last week to the wife of First Colonel G. P. B. Mowbray, M.C., The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, attached to the 1st African Rifles in South-East Asia Command. Captain F. R. Leslie, M.L.C., of Dar es Salaam, arrived from the Tanganjika Territory by air a few weeks ago and has since been on an angling holiday in Scotland. He will arrive in London at the end of the month and fly back to East Africa before the middle of September. Recent visitors to H.M. Eastern Africa have included the Secretary for Aviation Office in London. He includes Majors R. C. Brown, Q. I. Coleman, G. G. Cole, S. J. Triplett, and D. E. B. Salterin; Captains H. A. Stacy, Marks, J. W. M. Kennedy, H. A. Johnson-Jones, K. A. W. Goodall, and K. Mortlock; Flight-Sergeants M. Brown, L. G. A. Bastard, J. C. Donnelly, and B. S. Rooster; Sergeants H. H. Nazer, B. Stevenson, and Paul Jesim; Pilot Officers W. P. Rothschild, and Flying Officers Cadet P. J. S. Trafford, Staff-Sergeant H. W. G. Fowler, F.A.N.Y., and Major (Retired) F.A.N.Y. Staff-Sergeant J. Kirk, Sergeant V. P. Williams, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lodge, F.A.N.Y.

Obituary

Commander-in-Chief Rev. George Williamson Bruce, R.N.R., formerly of the Colonial Service in East Africa, and some time Rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Inverness, died in that town last week.

Mr. Robert Bruce had died in Nairobi at the age of 74. A well-known figure in the service belt for 20 years, he was a sketch artist of great skill and an enthusiastic worker in the temperance field.

Mrs. Peter Nielsen, who had died in Salisbury, arrived in Rhodesia as a young girl in 1904. She and her family went through the Matobo steppes, which were in the tatter in Bulawayo. In 1902 she married Mr. Peter Nielsen, a Native Commissioner, and had travelled to various parts of the Colony.

B. Service Appointments

A list of Colonial appointments made in June and July issued by the Colonial Office includes the following:

Colonial Administrative Service—Colonel E. J. Brooke-Anderson, to be Principal Civil Dispersal Officer, East African Governors' Conference; Mr. G. Gardiner, Financial Secretary, Nigeria, to be Chief Secretary, Uganda; Mr. J. B. Molton, D.C.O., Tanganjika, to be Deputy Labour Commissioner, Tanganyika.

Colonial Agricultural Service—Messrs. A. E. A. Hobbs and P. Watson, Agricultural Officers, Kenya, to be Senior Agricultural Officers, Kenya; Mr. A. G. Maher, Agricultural Officer, Kenya, to be Senior Soil Conservation Officer, Kenya; Mr. O. Swanson, Principal Agricultural Officer, Nigeria, to be Senior Agricultural Officer, Tanzania.

Colonial Audit Service—Mr. H. W. Skinner, Principal Assistant Auditor, Nigeria, to be Auditor, Tanganyika.

Colonial Customs Service—Mr. A. W. S. Cooper, Senior Collector of Customs, Tanganyika, to be Assistant Controller of Customs, Tanzania; Mr. H. L. Rawwick, Assistant Controller of Customs, Tanzania, to be Controller of Customs, Zanzibar.

Colonial Education Service—Miss P. D. W. Williams, Director of Education, Zanzibar, to be Inspector of Training; E. A. Cowley, Conference.

Many of these positions have already been reported in our columns.

New appointments include:

The Rev. B. F. Jones, to be Minister of the Anglican Church of the Reservoirs to be inaugurated in Tanganyika; Mr. G. Gravell, to be Resident Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia; the Messrs. E. M. Watt and G. E. Wood, to be Ministers in Uganda; and the Misses E. Allen and P. Howard, to be nursing sisters.

Other branches—Mr. A. E. Dingle, to be Assistant Master, James' Training Centre, Nyasaland; Miss C. H. Forster, Miss A. Hill, Miss H. V. Evans, and Miss E. G. Lawford, to be Administrative Assistants, Tanganyika; Miss K. M. Maciver, Administrative Assistant, Zanzibar; and Mr. H. Rawnsley, Dental Surgeon, Tanganyika.

Victory Messages to Colonies

from the Secretaries of State

The Rt. Hon. George Hall, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has telegraphed to all Dependencies, except Malaya, Borneo, Sarawak, and Hong Kong:

"King's victory over the forces of aggression has been achieved. It is a source of great pride to me that one of my first tasks in office should be to send you such a message. A little more than three months ago Col. Stanley sent all Colonial territories a message telling of the surrender of Germany. We all knew then that the capitulation of Japan was only a matter of time, and that the tributaries of those territories which had been overrun or ravaged by a barbarous aggressor would be an end, but little did any of us think that it would be so near. Let us thank God in all humility that the task has been so quickly completed, that this horrific chapter of destruction is now ended, and that the world mankind may once more be devoted to the cause of mankind."

Please all you send congratulations on the occasion of victory, and the warmest thanks of the Ministry of Government and of the people of Great Britain for the gallantry, heroism, and skill of the valiant communities of the British Colonial Empire, plangent achievements.

Noble Contribution

Your contribution has been noble and valuable, and has shown itself in many and varied forms in service in the armed forces and the merchant navy, and in civilian life; in helping to produce a national spirit of war; in the maintenance of essential services in your own lands; in the gifts and loans of money you have made for the furtherance of the war, and in voluntary welfare work and hospitality for His Majesty's forces. The Chiefs of Staff of the three Fighting Services have asked me specially to associate them with our thanks.

Let us hope, pray, and work together to build from the desolation of war a new land of serenity, peace, and good will among nations.

The Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs has telegraphed to the Governor of Southern Rhodesia:

"On this day of final defeat of our enemies I send the Government and people of Southern Rhodesia my heartfelt thanks of the Government and people of the United Kingdom for all that they have done during about this glorious achievement."

"Whether in the fighting forces or in civilian service, Southern Rhodesia has played a notable part. We know that in the now less arduous tasks which remain before us of restoring the nation to a life of peace and prosperity, Southern Rhodesia will still be ready to give of its best."

New Bishopric in the Sudan

By a warrant dated the Royal Signet and Seal of the Royal Mint, the Right Reverend Llewellyn Henry Gwynne, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Egypt and the Sudan, has relinquished spiritual jurisdiction over the area of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The Archbishop of Canterbury, acting Under the Royal Warrant, has invested the Rt. Rev. Alfred Morris, C.S.P., D.S.O., M.D., Assistant Bishop to the Bishop of Egypt and the Sudan, to be Bishop of the Church of England in the Sudan.

Bishop Gelsthorpe enlisted in the Royal Engineers in September, 1915, was commissioned in the Royal Light Infantry, and served in France throughout the war, receiving the D.S.O. and two mentions in dispatches. He was promoted in 1920, spent two years as a curate in Sunderland, and was then a missionary in Nigeria for 16 years. In 1938 he was appointed Assistant Bishop to the Bishop of

Development and Welfare Act

Colonel Penn's Broadcast to East Africa

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

"The Government has now in the expenditure programme undertaken by the Government and its civil service, £10 million a year. Of this £10 million, £1 million is to be spent on the development of agriculture and £1 million on the improvement of roads.

Tanganyika asks for £12,000,000 or £2 per head at the same rates as Nigeria, and the cost of £2 per head is £12,000,000. Kenya has repeated schemes for £18,000,000, which is at the rate of £6 10s. per head.

Although this may not be the best way in which to compare the schemes if the £18,000,000 in 10 years is to provide the priming machinery whereby the Colonies move forward, then the two backward Colonies should require more per head than those which are a few runs up the ladder of development. I do not blame Kenya for wanting to spend five and a half pounds per head. Looking forward 10 years, and with a vision taking in the costs of £12,000,000, I do not think it is enough. Certainly the £12,000,000 will not cover it."

When regarding these separate schemes as one Colony as a whole, one points springs to the eye—that no division or reservation has been made for central planning of interterritorial development, e.g., waterways, or ports, navigation, and the like.

Business Good or Bad

It would seem sound that when the Colonial Office put forward its case for the £10,000,000 by which it had have carried out certain propositions to help the Colonies, bulk items for which included food, fuel, and raw materials, were not enough. Money has been spent on the principal means, namely, agriculture, whereby Africans can have a higher standard of living, and when it comes in which in turn they may wish to spend on the manufacture exports from East Africa, Britain.

We must not allow sentiment to intrude so deeply into what we are trying to do. Colonial development and welfare must be either good business or bad business. It will be business if and only if the money granted is for any other purpose than appeasement; in fact, as a disguised date. But it is good business if it is spent in such a way that it provides an earning capacity for the African and so allows him to be in a position to provide his own work for welfare.

The first measure in all Colonial development and welfare plans must be to defeat famine. The second measure is to ameliorate the measures so that the people are well fed. The third measure is to provide a well-fed people with a variety of jobs whereby a two-way trade may be maintained between the Colonies concerned and other British countries.

"I have defeated famine. I do not think so. Famine is almost seasonal. So in East Africa we have no efficient means for storing grain, and it is being defeated by the weevil. So the efficient storage of food against famine is the first real task towards progress."

Storage of Grain in Tropical Countries

Only the other day a high Colonial official said that there was a lot of loose talk about the storage of grain, and he said that famine would loom up and we must keep them that maize stored was quite impossible. Now what is simply not true. I have had it from the highest authority in the world that she storage of maize for one, two, or three years is not such a major task. It feeds itself to good commercial practice, that it is not bad business, especially when effectively to store grain. This means proper plant, and so that the railway lines must be favourable to the annual shifting of maize to storage, as it now is to the thousand miles to carry when the maize is being exported. The chief force is on to feed the people in East Africa during the lean years remains unfulfilled.

The Development and Welfare Act as a business proposition requires to be lifted far away from being a management exercise. The first viewpoint was common in Lord Halifax in the House of Commons, and the others moved to common in his decision that government must be given with the power to have it not advised by saying later in his speech that Colonial governments as advised by the Colonial Office must have a direct part in stimulating primary production and secondary industry, and doing everything possible must be done to remove every enterprise in the Colonies.

In other words, the Colonial Office cannot be maintained as is itself capable of being a business concern but by its very constitution and personnel this must be avoided. The

Colonial Office is not organized to administer justice, to Government in the African territories to matters of health and education, and in that way, since during it performs excellently. It was never intended to do action as did the East India Company. The India was not in the hands of the Crown, and it has no organization to do this. Therefore a separate department must be devoted to economic development as essential.

What an opportunity now presents itself for the new Government to reform the Colonial Office, including sound financial methods, and to make its personnel a match to the collection it is hoped to make in the Colonies, and to make the Colonial Office a great institution.

Near and Distant Neighbors

What should be done? No organization of the means in carrying out the development. For instance, is the Indian Civil Service the right type of organization? What measures should be taken to improve the standards of activity? What matters on the Institute of Africa is enough? Is the touch with the Dominion and Commonwealth strong enough? Do they punish severely, indicating malice? There is a new Government, and it is time to bring the various agencies, institute into this function, and to make the service an great task.

For some time there has been a gap in the approach of the Colonial Office to the Colonies. In Britain, both the members of Congress, Labour and Conservative, and Labour Party have led the way, and it is likely that they may take action rather than be contented with established discussions on past Colonial achievements.

The new Under-Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Cross-Jones, said recently when addressing the Royal Empire and Royal African Societies: "Labour knows that there should be planned economic development and the planning back onto the life of the country of the wealth that it is able to produce, and to Colossal society through its Government should be able to then operate the economic activities, and to see that the African must be given the opportunities to be educated and good life made possible." Well, that writing is plain enough on the wall.

The Newspaper

It well may be that the African stands at the threshold of a new era. It well may be that the new men at the Colonial Office will show us some of the Wavell touch and that, using his words, they may say: "We have got to rise, above the level of old prejudices and enmities, and of party and sectional advantages, and think of the good of 45,000,000 people, and how we can best combine to implement these new proposals made by the British Government for the advancement of Africa now and in the future."

Protest of Kenya Indians

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

"East African Indian National Congress considered proposals reorganization Kenya administration. Found them simply unacceptable. Unopposed organization directly giving authority to Chief Secretary into hands specially members of Executive Council responsible particular Departments provided staff members selected from Colonial Civil Service only. Congress willing utilization knowledge experience of members from public including them on representative standing committee. Committee should be formed to advise members in charge Department, but strongly opposes making them Executive Council members with responsibility for Departments because all such taken from European minority only forming less than 1% of total population and not responsible to the rest. Government proposals if implemented will result devolving executive powers on the non-Europeans European minority and retard country's progress to responsible government and make terribly difficult for Britain carry out obligations oft-declared trusteeship doctrine."

Congress regrets finding ready with no immediate settlement plans without any plans for long-neglected Indian land-settlement plans. It also deplores allegations Indian population towns and villages may be held in farms stock."

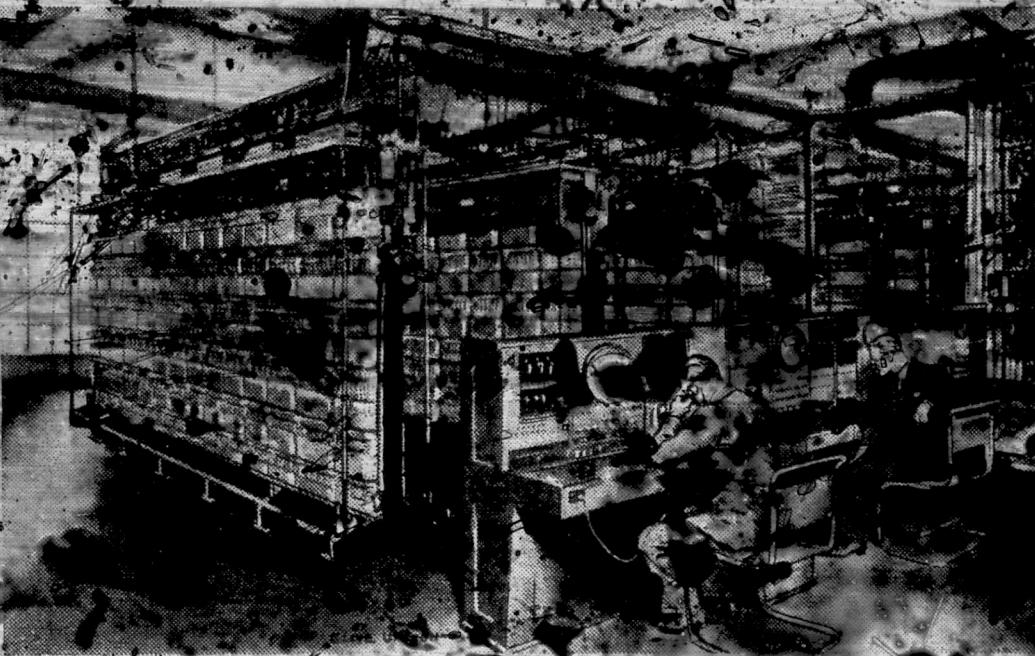
"Congress urges consideration of the following: adjusted settlements, representation in legislature, appointment Royal Commission to investigate political factors, economic and social services, and making recommendations to discharge responsibilities for common economic, cultural, political advancement."

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

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Uganda's Labour Resources

By J. H. D. of Bankers

THE EXTENT TO WHICH IMMIGRATION IN UGANDA is dependent on migration is not, easily from available statistics. Figures from the census of population in 1948, however, appear to suggest that about 15 per cent of the total population of Uganda at that time was born outside the country, this figure showing that less than 12·2% Native labourers entered Uganda from the south, and that 1·5% born in the same countries. These were considerable decreases when the figures were taken in 1931 respectively.

The report states:

"...in order to satisfy all industrial demands Uganda very largely obtained labour from the Protectorate and the influx of women workers and immigrants to the colony continued to increase. It has been suggested that the demand for its labour supply in the cultivation of cotton is to a great deal of the country's output of cotton is due to this labour in the employ of the local cotton resellers, and the sugar factories are also dependent to a great extent on the supply of foreign labour in the immediate vicinity. In view of war-time the production is intensified."

"...crossing the border were those who came in the hope of finding work in the market, and very soon representations were received from the larger employing concerns, particularly the sugar factories, that there was a critical situation. Uganda had cases it was difficult to explain the border, it being thought that the people had been to Ruanda-Urundi, the position there, which was serious, children immigrating into Uganda, was no longer so serious proved not to be the case, as the famine had been more serious than was appreciated, with the consequence that the Ugandan authorities could not see their way to allow emigration to emigrate in search of work until the food position was

stated in the country and the future safeguarded against the recurrence of famine conditions. It was not until towards the end of August that the flow of labour into Uganda became more or less normal, though even so a large number of families were observed to be accompanying the workers.

The attitude of the African towards labour towards work as the cause of a good deal of dissatisfaction and disillusionment amongst employers. It has been more evident than ever that a greater proportion of the African community seeking work is devoid of any sense of responsibility or sense of duty towards its obligations to the employer. The average native is continually faced with a conflict with his employer.

The war situation and its temporary solution have increased the intensification of this attitude of mind, since as far as the Uganda resident population is concerned, few regard themselves as fit in order to live, and without any particular skill or training, earn money it is not easy to do so, unless perhaps at considerable expense to the employer in offering increased attractions by raising the standard of employment to a much higher level than at present in others.

Housing and Rations

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

"It is satisfactory to be able to state that one of the larger sugar factories has played great interest in the feeding and housing of labour and effected considerable improvements in providing more or less lines of a more satisfactory and suitable type, together with kitchen arrangements, communal cooking and feeding, thus setting an example which others might well follow. This was, however, a clear indication that general improvements towards acceptable minimum standards can only be secured by the enforcement of regulations designed to cover all requirements."

"The present regulations in one form or another to contract labour and, also to care for labour became more widespread, but they seldom consisted of more than an issue of mazise meal, beans and groundnuts in varying quantities, and therefore neither adequate nor balanced. The food shortage which occurred in the early part of the year and the latter part of 1948 took to compel employers to provide their labour with food both to attract men to work and because food could not be purchased locally."

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

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

"The main difficulty has been to provide tick-proof buildings, the infestation of spirillum along the immigrant routes having now passed the Nyanza and reached the Busoga District of the Eastern Province. In consequence it has been quite necessary to blow up constructions of old camps while experience is being gained towards evolving some efficient means of dealing with the menace. While the Ruanda-Urundi immigrant is becoming more accustomed to contact with the non-African he is still apprehensive of any kind of restriction or regulation and only to continue and continue will it be possible to get him to use the new camps and submit to having his clothes disinfected before sailing home."

Trade Union's Political Activities

"The Uganda African Motor Transport Association continued to be the only registered body of African drivers, and towards the interests of its members, to negotiate a fair and scale of wages for drivers and porters, which as one African shareholder said, was very important, and remained would pass this committee on to the next. The main activities of the Association concerned itself mainly towards internal political affairs, as far as those concerned with the Kingdom of Uganda were concerned."

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AUGUST 23, 1945

Tobacco in N. Rhodesia**Conditions in Fort Jameson District**

THERE ARE NOW 111 TOBACCO GROWERS, 71 of them Europeans, in the Fort Jameson area of North Eastern Rhodesia, and last year's crop of tobacco was estimated at 2,000,000 lb. The cured Virginia leaf tobacco is sold at 12s per lb., and the average price of 1s 9d. covers the cost of production and overheads. In fact the grower can just make a living at 1s 9d. per lb. in certain qualities, it is said, but there has been a good margin on some.

There is said to be room for about another 80 European growers, but the increase in their number would be gradual, preferably at the rate of five to 10 annually, and it is hoped by such means to increase production to 3,000,000 lb. a year. Five men from the Foreign Ministry of Rhodesia have been so impressed by tobacco growing that they have been sent to South Africa and Australia to study the possibilities of tobacco cultivation.

The area under cultivation on the estates is 1,000 acres, and includes 100 European and some 40 African landholders. A good yield is about 5,000 lb. of leaf per acre.

A communiqué issued by the Information Office of Northern Rhodesia states:

Fort Jameson has had a re-building career. It was once a capital town of North Eastern Rhodesia in the days of the British South Africa Company's rule. Cattle breeding for the Southern Rhodesian market was then a chief industry.

After the last war it became the centre of a tobacco growing and trading boom of 1930-31. It had a district population of nearly 10,000 Europeans. Tobacco then reached a good price at 1s 9d. per lb. In 1938 Fort Jameson reached its peak production of nearly 10,000,000 lb., with many planters not in full production. But the price had dropped, and a good deal of the leaf was unsold and had to be destroyed while uncut. It was sold fetchingly less than the cost to export. In those days tobacco smoking was popular among both black and white, and one by one the traders gave up the struggle. The Copperbelt authorities were always very kind to the miners in the country, and it was never far off for the miners to get a job on to their Fort Jameson land while they worked for a living on the Copperbelt.

The population is now down to about 2,000, and nearly all duty was levied by the system of a tobacco quota system that was first instituted in 1937. Until 1938 the world markets were becoming organized. In 1938 the Government passed an ordinance making the tobacco commissioners of the Fort Jameson tobacco board.

The new customs agreement with the Union and Southern Rhodesia whereby the Union can import 100,000 lb. of tobacco of any sort from Northern Rhodesia, and the amount 350,000 lb. is allotted to Fort Jameson, the new arrangement allows Southern Rhodesia to import an amount of leaf duty free that is equivalent to most of the current quota to be sold back to this district. This latter amount is now in the region of 150,000 lb. The Union quota to Fort Jameson is 100,000 lb. and it is to be sold at a higher price than the balance of the quota to the Union, and in 1945 some quota tobacco will be available.

Price of 1s 9d. per lb. The growers do not expect to be "put up to that again," and in particular, towards the end of the year, to be of greater benefit to the industry than violent fluctuations in price, judging by sales already held, the price being in the region of 9d. The average price of 1s 9d. covers the cost of production and overheads roughly in 1944. This year, however, the price may have to leave that mark, but it will still be a good margin.

The tobacco planters are organized into several societies. The North Eastern Rhodesian Agricultural and a Commercial Association was founded in 1940, and is the largest of its kind in the country. It is the body which represents the tobacco and cotton farmers through the Rhodesian Produce Board, the body dealing with advertising.

For many years ago on the advice of the late Sir John Maynard, the Governor of this country, the tobacco farmers came into a co-operative society called the Financial Association.

Another levy of 1d. per lb. of tobacco leaf is paid by the tobacco farmers, and the 1d. is used for contributions to the F.A.S. and the Rhodesian Produce Board, and also for the maintenance of the Rhodesian Produce Board, the body dealing with advertising.

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Game v. Tsetse Fly

A return supplied to the Southern Rhodesian Parliament shows the number of animals killed slaughtered in that Colony last year in connection with operations against the tsetse fly. The total game shot numbered 2,270. Among the victims were 6,500 duiker, 3,450 steenbok, 3,281 kudu, 2,347 warthog, 1,810 bushpig, 1,734 baboons, 1,612 impala, 1,938 klipspringer, 1,160 sable antelope, 668 reedbuck, 572 wildebeest, 435 bushpig, 428 zebra, 418 buffalo, 415 elephants, 300 oribi, 151 roan antelope, 101 hartebeest, 100 eland, 47 sable, 47 sub-adults, 100 rhinoceros, 12 lions, 11 leopards, 11 black-tailed kites, three dogs, three lions, three elephants, one ostrich, and one kudu.

Aircraft for Empire Trunk Routes

The Avro Tudor II, powered with four Merlin engines, which is to be used for the Empire trunk routes, is expected to become available from the early part of next year onwards. The aircraft will cruise up to 270 miles per hour, have a range of 2,000 miles, and will carry 12 passengers in day and 10,000 lb. of freight at night. Another type, the Pomeroy Page Hermes, a four-engine aircraft, will be used on the same route, and a range of 2,500 miles, but is planned to carry 10 passengers and a greater weight of mails and freight. The first flight is expected to be made in September.

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Statements Worth Reading

I hope shall provide out of all the available means such to fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness—Exodus XVIII, 21.

Albert G. H. Smith, M.P., of the African National Congress, said: "Mafeking is the best manager of the country."

"When we travelled in Africa before the war I heard the bitter complaint that Great Britain had only officers, no soldiers. Mr. Neave, our Foreign Minister, has got enough for six million Sudanese. Yet he has less than one-third of the population more than 1,000." —Sir Ronald Scott.

"I think the Government will go down to popularity if the British Committee, and Committee on Government—Colonel C. D. Walker, M.P., Southern Rhodesia.

"I want to know if members of this House that it they uphold the capitalist system they are bad Christians. Mr. J. B. Lilo, speaking in the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia.

"Enough of our men should be back in the Colonies by April, 1949, to enable us to have a general election." —Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

"In five hours spent in trying to manage other people's affairs I have learned thoroughly that up the whole they prefer to manage themselves." —Sir Bernard Bourdill, in "The Future of the Colonial Empire."

"After being ill with disease or of a group of men called to voluntary service in one district recently 95% were sent to medically unfit." —Dr. Stirling of the U.M.C.A. in the Masasi district of Tanganyika.

The Native Production and Trade Commission in Nairobi, India for £1,000, the nearest approach to that money is an Indian blanket of inferior quality costing £1. —Mr. H. H. Davies, M.P., Southern Rhodesia.

"In old expressions 'official' and 'non-official' are used interchangeably in referring to 'Colony,' for we are like servants of the country from which we derive our income." —Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya.

In the United Kingdom Department of Land Settlement at present there are 1,000 and a half acres of seven and a half 20 inspects of land and 100 foremen. —The Director of the Woods of the Forestry.

The Union of South Africa has 10,000 doctors, which have been employed by nearly 150,000 Europeans and Americans. —Dr. H. J. van Eek, Chairman of the Industrial Development Corporation.

"In the above sentence in 1943 the British Government did not consider a small army among its plan to create independence. Hence the early liberation of Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania." —Moscow.

"Thanks to modern methods of breeding, maturing and other treatment of cattle in East Africa, why the tropics should not be as healthy to live in as Great Britain." —Dr. G. R. Donald, Director of the Ross Institute of Tropical Diseases.

"Fifty-five thousand men and a large number of nurses have been recruited and trained in war. The doctors have won a high reputation in surgery. Generally speaking their ability is very equal to that of European doctors." —Sir P. J. French.

"The output of Dr. Wankie Colliery has nearly doubled during the war, whilst a corresponding increase in staff. Without Wankie's coal campaign in North Africa could not have gone on as it did." —Admiral Sir Campbell Tait, Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

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

"A large number of Africans will return from the Army, no will have grown accustomed to drinking European beer and going into bars and being served in the European way. I cannot believe that they will be content to walk 20 or 20 miles to obtain their beer legally." —Mr. E. D. Emley, Director of Mines, Rhodesia.

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

"The Native Production and Trade Commission has done nothing. It has failed to admit any contribution from the natives or a contribution by themselves to their own development so that their aspirations are heavy and even those with education have shown hostility to European proposals for advancement based on suspicion of the motives behind them." —Rhodesia Herald.

"Of four drivers who gave me lifts on English roads in one week recently, it was remarkable to find that two had relations in the U.S.A. But the fourth had been in the U.S. for three years and had himself bought a house in Dallas, and the fifth was a young man who wanted to settle among of the Colonies after the war. He was more interested to have first hand news about Rhodesia." —McDonald Green, broadcasting in the South Rhodesia program.

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COMPANY MEETING

The Rhodesia Railways Ltd.

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

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE RHODESIA AIRWAYS LIMITED AND THE RAILWAYS LTD. HELD AT THE BUILDINGS, 10, WIMBLEDON ROAD, LONDON, S.W.12, ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1945.

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

"The balance-sheets have been prepared this year in a different form, grouping various items of the same character together under separate heads, adjusting the figures of the first 8, and incorporating the comparative figures of the previous year."

The gross revenue for the year 1944-1945 was £310,675, or 5.1% higher than that of the previous year, but, as working expenditure was £411,067, net earnings were lower 'by £40,392, or £2,000. The percentage of working expenditure of 411,067, or 14.4%, was partly due to the increase in traffic, the tonnage handled being 9.1% higher than that of the previous year. It is record for the systems up to that time and partly to the general rise in cost of labour and materials."

The Accounts

After adding to this operating profit of £2,000 the various amounts deducted in the net revenue account, including a dividend income of £20,016 and a sum of £84,650 provided for taxation in the previous year, and no longer required, there was a total amount of £3,097,549 to meet debenture stock interest £37,433, debenture stock redemption £226,347, excess profits tax £61,518 and income tax paid in United Kingdom and the Dominions £1,413,304, leaving a profit of £459,025, as compared with £536,004 in 1942-43.

Of this profit £364,025 is transferred to the rates stabilization account, making it up to £2,307,451 at September 30, 1945, while £125,000 is placed to a dividend account, and enables the directors to recommend to members the payment of a dividend of the amount less income tax at 5s. 4,542d. in the £.

The estimated gross revenue for the first eight months of the current financial year, that is to May 31, 1945, is £279,739 less than in the previous year, largely due to fall in general goods traffic, while working expenditure on account of heavy maintenance work and the rise in the cost of labour and materials, is higher by £158,987.

The company again places on record its appreciation of the services rendered by the general manager and his staff of employees.

1945 Signs in Brief

Pan-African Conference is to be held this month in Nairobi.

Southern Rhodesia is having cattle census week a month. The first began on July 20.

High Southern Rhodesia has a new country hospital. The Chairman is in charge of the new civil hospital in that area which will provide for 10 to 150 beds, and many outpatient cases and patients.

The cattle census which is being conducted in Nandi Province of Kenya is proceeding at a rate of about 100 head a day.

At the joint age of 786, a Sudanese, who lived in England for 10 years, and he was three times wife, refused to come back to his native land.

A man aged 79 in 1940, and now 80, and a woman aged 75 in 1940, and now 79, were married for 50 years.

Seven Sudanese, four officials and four police officers, are leaving for England shortly for courses in local government and police work.

Bata Works, Ltd., has declared a dividend of 1s. per share of 1s. 6d. for the year to March 31 last. Last year's distribution was 1d. per share.

An offer of Kenya timber for the paneling and furnishing of a room in the House of Commons has been made by the unanimous wish of the Kenyan Council.

The cotton crop has passed through its final marketing in the Sudan, and amounted to 360,947 bales.

The Native products were in the proceeds retained after £154,400.

In 11 hours 100,000 travelling Rugby Union of

Cape Town Union beat the Copperbelt in Rhodesia.

The Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Sir John Wagstaffe, was present.

Mr. M. M. Matyi, the African member of the Kenya Legislative Council, has asked Government to make it legal for Africans to buy English houses, he argued, would be the best way to fight the black market traffic among Africans.

The fifth Big Lottery in Southern Rhodesia, drawn last year, was the largest of the series, 263,110 tickets having been sold at 10s. each. The prize money amounted to £19,720, expenses totalled £16,000 and £2,000 was devoted to charitable purposes.

Consolidated Signs & Estates, Ltd., East Africa, Ltd., which have declared a dividend of 10s. in the year to March 31 last, against 4% in the previous year, report that the profit amounted to £40,441 (£3,527). Taxation absorbed £416,00 (£24,000), and the carry-forward is £10,119, against £1,221 brought down. The annual meeting will be held in London on September 5.

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Rhodesia Railway Report

RHODESIA RAILWAYS LTD. reported for the year to September 30, 1941, gross revenue of £2,561,413 was £519,64 above that for the previous year. Working expenditure at £4,028,953 was, however, by £11,057, so that the surplus of gross revenue over working expenditure at £2,522,000 was a reduction of £11,057.

The amount of debenture stock which was then outstanding, including that of the debenture stock which was a prior debt, amounted to £1,400,000. This sum, together with the rates of valuation account, which was £2,307,453 at the end of the financial year. On the same date the reserve amount stood at £1,011,000, having increased by £101,000 during the year.

The accumulated working results for the first eight months of the current financial year, up to October 15, show gross revenue at £3,966,192 and working expenditure (including previous year's depreciation and renewals) at £2,570,401 as compared with £3,868,438 and £2,570,401 respectively for the corresponding eight months of 1940.

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The directors are Mr. Arthur E. Holly (Chairman), Brigadier-General Sir D. Hammond Sir Ninian Bent, Mr. Arthur G. Fawcett, Mr. Henry Chapman, Sir Douglas Malcolm, Viscount Tring, Mr. R. H. P. Moore, Mr. C. W. Hutchinson, and Mr. Brian T. Murray.

The statement made by the chairman appears elsewhere in this issue.

Alex. Lawrie and Company

Messrs. Alex. Lawrie Co. Ltd. report that the profit for the year ended June 30, 1941, after providing £10,000 for taxation, amounted to £37,500. The dividend on the preference shares amounted to £5 per cent., transferred to reserves, a sum equal to the previous year's dividend, and interest and dividends on the ordinary shares ranking 2½ per cent. absorption of the amount then carried forward to £15,140, amount of the profit of £12,360. The directors also recommend a cash dividend of 10% on the ordinary shares, which would leave £1,100 of the capital outlay of £6,265 realising the amount of the investment in subsidiary companies, which is estimated to have had another successful year.

The issued capital was £140,000 in ordinary shares and £120,000 in preference shares, each of £100 nominal. Unsubsidised subsidiary companies also in the balance sheet at June 30, 1941, holdings of British Government securities at £100,000, and other investments at £48,900, in amounts to £109,450, and holding of a tax reserve certificate stand at £42,750.

The directors are Messrs. A. N. Scott (Chairman), J. M. Chisholm, J. A. Gemmill and W. E. Stewart.

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MINING

Rhodesian Finance Companies

of Proposed Fusion

In a week or two's time the proposal of the directors of the Quaterland and General Exploration and Finance Company and those of the Rhodesia Copper and General Exploration and Finance Company to amalgamate, and to form a new company on the basis of a valuation, the assets and liabilities of both companies, has been submitted to the issuing agent of the Rhodesia Company, who will value the Quaterland units for £625,000 and the Rhodesia units for £625,000. The capital of the Quaterland Company is to be increased from £100,000 to £625,000.

Company Progress Reports

Globe and Phoenix. In July 6,400 tons of ore were recovered, of 2,846 oz. gold and a working surplus of £22,300. The main ore were milled for a yield of 2,846 oz. gold and a working surplus of £22,300. The main ore were milled for a yield of 2,846 oz. gold and a working surplus of £22,300. Between the main shaft and the 16th, 17th and 18th levels, in view of the driving of the 16th, 17th and 18th levels, in view of the

Mining Persia Ltd.

Mr. R. M. Peterson, general manager of Minifira Copper Mines Ltd., has returned from England. Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. G. Smith, who has worked in Geological Survey of Rhodesia, has turned to mining to resume work after five years absence. He has been engaged mainly in geological surveys in Ethiopia and Somaliland. At the same time he has been investigating mineral occurrences in Somaliland, but in no field of economic importance.

News of Our Advertisers

Mr. G. G. Bain-Dudley has been appointed manager of the London office of the Brush Electrical Engineering Co. Ltd. and its subsidiaries.

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112,000, 113,000, 114,000, 115,000, 116,000, 117,000, 118,000, 119,000, 120,000, 121,000, 122,000, 123,000, 124,000, 125,000, 126,000, 127,000, 128,000, 129,000, 130,000, 131,000, 132,000, 133,000, 134,000, 135,000, 136,000, 137,000, 138,000, 139,000, 140,000, 141,000, 142,000, 143,000, 144,000, 145,000, 146,000, 147,000, 148,000, 149,000, 150,000, 151,000, 152,000, 153,000, 154,000, 155,000, 156,000, 157,000, 158,000, 159,000, 160,000, 161,000, 162,000, 163,000, 164,000, 165,000, 166,000, 167,000, 168,000, 169,000, 170,000, 171,000, 172,000, 173,000, 174,000, 175,000, 176,000, 177,000, 178,000, 179,000, 180,000, 181,000, 182,000, 183,000, 184,000, 185,000, 186,000, 187,000, 188,000, 189,000, 190,000, 191,000, 192,000, 193,000, 194,000, 195,000, 196,000, 197,000, 198,000, 199,000, 200,000, 201,000, 202,000, 203,000, 204,000, 205,000, 206,000, 207,000, 208,000, 209,000, 210,000, 211,000, 212,000, 213,000, 214,000, 215,000, 216,000, 217,000, 218,000, 219,000, 220,000, 221,000, 222,000, 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