

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, February 4, 1943

Volume 19 (Summer) No. 55

Sunder and Editor

F. S. Tolson

Registered Offices

91, Great Titchfield Street, London.

War-time Address

~~4~~ East Street Chambers, Taunton, Somer.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

Foreign Office differs from the Colonial Office. It has in the fact that whereas both Ministries are there need to terminate the careers of men who have fulfilled the promise of their earlier years, perhaps in consequence of the loss of qualities of initiative, endurance, and energy. The Foreign Secretary is persuaded that justice both to the public cause and to the officials concerned can be done if the Minister takes the course of releasing such subordinate pensioners sufficient to keep them from poverty and to mitigate the fact that no disgrace attaches to their retirement. Whereas the Colonial Office view as (it was until very recently and has not yet been publicly amended) that officials should now be given the option of retiring on pension from about the age of 60 years. We strongly criticised this suggestion when it was first made and we still not heard one good argument in its favour. It has nevertheless been referred on several occasions by spokesmen for the Colonial Office, who ought to know that in this matter they are running contrary to our advice in defiance of the opinion of many Colonial servants of standing and great experience. Our advice remains unvaried idea, promptly and decisively. Correspondence from a considerable number of ex-

and our leading former governors, chief secretaries, senior administrative officers, and heads of various technical departments, every one of whom expressed support of our attitude and disapprovement of that of the Secretary of State who all agreed would be his very present officials with an opinion of potential usefulness to the individual but proportionately disadvantageous to the public interest. No disapprobation was more critical of the Colonial Office than that that from correspondents who had spent many years in the service of the government of Southern Rhodesia and were unanimous in condemning its calculations to deprive the service of men whose authority will be a real loss to the state.

Whitehall has, however, naturally its strong camaraderie. Civil servants have generally a high sense of duty, but still possessing in this imperfect world the normal

White Paper as Ammunition.

Minister set on introducing an entirely new idea of the relationship between the community and its schools. His desire to do so once captured the Colonial Office, and it is to be presumed that it was not until another Departmental Committee for the future which was to be established by the Treasury as the guardian of the public purse, could clearly be

lengthened by similar and probably simultaneous demands from other countries. It seems reasonable to conclude, therefore, that the idea would be repugnant to the Foreign Office who, at particular force at a time when it was commonly known to be revising the terms of service of its staff of all grades and categories. (Indeed, as we have noted elsewhere, not the least of the faults of the White Paper is that it does not officially acknowledge the privileged position proposed for Colonial Service personnel.) This point should also be utilised by those in both Houses of Parliament and elsewhere who believe that a general stand would be committed if the intentions of Lord Moyne in this regard were allowed to operate.

The present Secretary and Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies may, of course, hold opinions at variance with those I have lately expressed from their office; they can, I held the appointments for so short a period that they have had no appropriate opportunity of declaring their views on such a matter. They share the Foreign Office view as now revealed, and much the better for the Colonial Empire. What they would put an end to a misguided movement? The period of their tenure of office, which will be, I trust, long. If they do not accept the Foreign Office view, then this new White Paper provides leaders of Colonial opinion with most valuable additional ammunition for a battle which must, however, be long postponed.

Mr. Alex. Holm: The Man and His Work

A Short Record of Service to East African Causes

MR. ALEXANDER HOLM, C.M.G., C.B.E., Director of Agriculture in the East African Protectorate (now Kenya), from 1919 until compelled by ill-health to retire in 1930 from the Colonial Service, has died at his home in Godalming, Surrey (as briefly announced in our last issue).

Born in 1878, he received his agricultural education at Wye College, Kent, and was later appointed general manager of the Experimental Farm at Cheshunt, in the London suburbs, becoming Principal of the agricultural college established at the same place. He held these important posts from 1903 to 1911, in which year he became Under-Secretary for Agriculture in the Union of South Africa.

At the end of the last war he went to Kenya as Director of Agriculture, and it would be difficult to exaggerate the value of his services to East Africa as a whole in that capacity and in numerous other ways, both during his residence in Nairobi and after his retirement to live in England.

His Fourteen Years in Kenya

He proved himself to be keenly interested in every phase of East African development, an able administrator, a good speaker, shrewd in times of adversity, and possessed of an exceptional knowledge of all branches of agriculture, with particular gifts as a judge of stock. More than once we heard him described as the best livestock judge in the British Empire; whether that was the case or not, he often judged at royal shows in the United Kingdom, succeeded the late Sir James Clark as president of the Agricultural Club, and was a founder of the British Farmers' Home Society. He had long been a gold medallist of the Royal Agricultural Society of England and a Fellow of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, and had presided over the South African Wheat Commission of 1917.

Strongly gifted with a resonant sense of humour, natural caution which refused to be swayed by arguments which did not completely convince his reason, he took a broad view of all public policy, whether agricultural or general, and was ever ready to do what lay in his power to aid a promising experiment, see justice done to a sound, but struggling, industry, advocate desirable research, or bring to notice any able, enthusiastic and unselfish worker.

During 18 of his 14 years in Kenya he was President of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society (of which the then Prince of Wales became Patron in 1921, when the title 'Royal' was conferred). To the build-

ing of that society Holm brought his determination and vision, and when finances were low he made personal appeals to those who could and did provide the necessary funds. When he arrived there was only one tea-ground, at Nakuru; before he left that had been immensely improved, new grounds established in Ngong and Bidoré, negotiations practically completed for others in Kitale and Nanyuki, much of this being years of world slump, which in Kenya exceptionally hard. In maintaining the credit for the enduring work he lost no opportunity of stressing the part played by his colleagues, in particular Mr. Alfred Vincent and Mr. Mervyn Hill, as secretaries during his term of the highly successful tea-war-fair, when calamity came upon him twice to our knowledge. Holm wrote Kenya's song to him as an organiser:

An indefatigable worker with a wide range of interests, Holm served on many commissions and committees. He was secretary to the Executive and Legislative Councils of Kenya, the Kenya and Uganda Inter-Colonial Railway Council, Chairman of the Kenya Board of Agriculture, the Labour Commission of 1927, the Food Control Board of 1929, the Coffee and Tea Industries Committee of 1931, and the Wheat Committee, the Central Advisory Committee on Education, and the Butter Levy Board.

He presided over Kenya's organising committee for the British Empire exhibition at Wembley, and represented the Colony as its Commissioner at the 1934 session of the exhibition, including the C.B.E. in the Exhibition Honours List and the C.M.G. in 1934 after his retirement. There was a likelihood at that time of his appointment as Commissioner of the East African Dependencies' Trade and Information Bureau in London, but the proposal lapsed because the doctors whom he consulted were unanimous in recommending him not to undertake further full-time duties.

Development of Agriculture in Kenya

He did much to facilitate the development of agriculture in Kenya during a very difficult period. The settler community could always take its troubles to him in the knowledge that a good case would enlisted his practical sympathy, and he was especially ready to help prompting new industries. For example, it was under his influence that cattle breeding in Africa began on a large scale, and in the face of considerable opposition he persuaded the Government to acquire an option on a block of 10,000 acres of land at the coast for pineapple cultivation by a world famous firm which after spending

ing some £10,000 on the experiment abandoned it on account of the appearance in the fruit of brown spot, a disease for which research workers in many countries had found no remedy.

Holm was a strong advocate of white settlement in East Africa and of the progress of African agriculture. He saw no conflict of interest in mutual advantage in this aspect of the dual mandate. Mixed-farming was in his view a necessary and natural development in both cases, and he often stressed the advantages of co-operation on the widest possible basis.

Vice-Chairman of Joint East African Board

After his retirement from the Colonial Service he was elected to the Legislative Council of the Joint East African Board. In this he became a most active worker, his later election to the office of Vice-Chairman was both recognition of his labours and a gain to a body for which he undertook considerable research, the preliminary drafting of many memoranda, and personal contact with Government departments.

We learned privately at the time of one such visit to discuss the refusal of the Colonial Office and the Ministry of Supply and Shipping to provide tonnage for the carriage from East Africa of certain urgently required cargo. Holm was told of the facts by an acquaintance in the city. Holm, aroused by the blunder which had been committed, visited each of those departments, and within a fortnight's' promise had been given that 1,000 tons of the commodity should be shipped in each of the next three months. It was an instance of personal interest and personal contact removing misconceptions—and perhaps obstinacy.

He was also a member of the Standing and of the War Executive of the British Empire Producers Organisation, on the Coffee Section of which he represented the Government of Kenya. That Government had also appointed him representative on the Rail Development and Research Committee of the Ministry of Supply, and only a few weeks ago the East African Governor, Conferencing with him as East African member of the International Tea Committee.

To all these duties he continued to devote himself assiduously, despite poor health. Again and again in the past few years he had to travel to his bed for varying periods through heart trouble, but even so he was able to get up again and resume his work in person, having meantime kept in touch by correspondence and telephone. He was not the man to accept nomination to another which he did not intend to discharge to the best of his ability.

A Wise Counsellor

He possessed an excellent memory of many aspects of Central and East African development from the early part of this century. Broad judgment and a keen shrewd mind spoke the truth as he saw it, whether or not. He was thus a most valuable counsellor, and certainly the best source of recent information experimental identifying himself with the interests of Great Britain for a goodly part of Africa as a whole. Nothing would have gratified him more than that other former Colonial servants should step into the gap left by his passing.

In recognition of his all-embracing interest, he was elected Chairman of the East African Group in London in 1939. Its members know that there was no respect of Eastern Africa at all which failed to engage his interest, and that his knowledge was freely at the disposal of any who cared to draw upon it.

There will be the deepest sympathy with Mrs. Holm and their three daughters, one of whom still resides in Kenya as the wife of Mr. Gillett, executive officer of the Coffee Board of the Colony.

Sir Armistead Wade writes:

Alfred, as he was affectionately known among his host of friends, was certainly one of the outstanding

personalities of my time in Kenya, and I am quite sure that Kenya owes much to his knowledge, sound service and constructive enterprise. He was a farmer by nature and by affection, and if he loved one side of it more than another, it was stock-raising. Added to his love of farming and his devotion to its interests, he had a very sure faith in its possibilities in Kenya.

Nobody Loved Kenya Better

As a member of Legislative and Executive Councils he was a grand champion to have on one's side. He spoke well and with confidence, and in a commanding manner that compelled attention. Everyone always listened when Alex. had anything to say. He had, without a certain Scottish caution which stood him in good stead, a frankness which made him in good stead. He liked to be sure of the ground.

I remember with what delight I used to hear him say to the Governor: "Your Excellency, there are certain aspects which have to be brought under review before I can give Your Excellency my considered opinion." When he had formed his considered opinion he expanded it in detail terms, and no amount of opposition would deter or perturb him in the least. He was a colleague with whom it was a pleasure and a privilege to work. Kenya could not have a more thoroughly devoted servant of the people.

He was a delightful friend and companion, full of mutual understanding, humour and genuine hospitality. Nobody I imagine ever loved more deeply the Colony which he served so well.

Strong Criticism Received Unsatisfactory Housing of Africans

In the Northern Rhodesian Legislative recently Colonel S. G. C. Brownrigg said that since the Railways had not taken adequate steps to rectify the state of affairs disclosed in the report of a committee in regard to the housing of both European and African employees, the Government should introduce legislation to compel action.

At Nchanga a few improvements were made on the station. Officer endeavoured to condemn the compound as unfit for human habitation, but many buildings were still there in which no action being should be housed. The building compound denied description. Nchanga was slightly better, but no medical officer would pass the buildings as fit. The German station at Lusaka was worst of all.

The lesson that the war made impossible to generalise and that racial tether could not be used was learned. Three Government houses in Luton had local names, but between were built of nothing else.

Colonel G. C. Brownrigg said that the Secretary of State should receive a photographic print of the details and that copies should be sent to each Director of Rhodesian Railways. The Director of Medical Services said he could not believe that the general manager knew of the terrible conditions in the compounds. He (H. D. M. S.) had prohibited him to go to the Nchanga compound on December 31 and had invited Dr. G. C. G. Mafuna to inspect the compound for the Health Commission.

The Secretary of State's reply was that the Railways had been negligent, but that he was satisfied that they would do better in future, now that a sharp reprimand delivered by the Labour Commission. The general manager had in fact promised immediate action.

The Chief Secretary paid tribute to the magnificent contribution made to the cause of the war effort by the Railway management down to the most junior employee.

To Rectify Your Old Oversight

A year before the outbreak of war the Governor of Kenya approved a proposal that the seven Indian members of the Native Parliamentary Council should be elected, not appointed, and directed that the necessary ordinance should be gazetted. It has only now been discovered that no notice was reprinted, and a Bill has therefore been introduced into the Legislative Council to validate the past elections.

FEBRUARY 4, 1943

Reform of the Public Service

Foreign Office White Paper

REFORM OF THE COLONIAL SERVICE is still a demand by public leaders in and outside British East and Central Africa that it appears appropriate to call attention to the following extract from the White Paper published last week under the title "Proposals for the Reform of the Foreign Office" (Cmnd. 6420).

Though these passages were intended to refer to amalgamation of the staffs of the Foreign Office, Diplomatic Service, Commercial, Diplomatic Service and Consular Service, now all separate and distinct, most might apply with almost equal cogency to the Colonial Office and the Colonial Service.

The efficiency of the Foreign Service has suffered in the past from the lack of mobility which results from the disparity in conditions of service between the various posts abroad. Conditions of service in the Foreign Service have been assimilated to those of the Home Civil Service. Members of the Diplomatic Service who are posted abroad have been treated on a different basis in regard to conditions of service, pension rights, etc. The Secretary of State has not been in a position to move a man from a mission abroad to the Foreign Office without consideration of the effect which such a Minister might have upon the individual concerned. The efficiency of the Service has undoubtedly suffered in consequence. The new combined Foreign Service accordingly will be entirely separated from the Home Civil Service and will be treated as a self-contained and distinct service of the Crown.

New Plans for Recruitment

The system of recruitment which recruits so few candidates for entry from any social stratum of candidates with suitable qualifications, by an arduous process, to obtain the necessary number of recruits to the Service, is no longer practicable. The scheme of reconstruction period introduced after the war will be carried out in the Foreign Service as in the Armies, during the reconstruction period immediately after the war being worked out. It is probable that this scheme will be carried out in the Foreign Service before the end of the war, if not before the war is over. This will be done rather than on a written examination or an interview examination. It will be desirable, too, that the scheme should cover all suitable categories of men whom the war would have been represented in the Service today.

In the Foreign Service a great measure of direct personal responsibility rests on senior officers, especially those in the Foreign Service, but some men, who are entirely suitable in the early years of their service either by virtue of their promise or loss of the qualities of initiative and energy which are necessary to fit them for higher positions of greater responsibility. It is therefore essential that the Foreign Secretary should be able to estimate, by reference to his knowledge of the careers of men who, though they may have been excellent subordinates, are unsuited to fill the highest posts. This practice has, in fact, been usual in the Armed Forces. It will be necessary to grant to such men, who will have given many of the best years of their lives to the public service, pensions sufficiently adequate from power and to mark the fact that no discredit is implied by their retirement.

The new Service, most officers will have to spend the greater part of their careers abroad, and the Foreign Office will in future regard it as one of the posts and as the headquarters of the Foreign Service, rather than as a department of the Home Civil Service. The amalgamation of the services' Services in this country and dependent Foreign Service will, it is believed, shorten the training in the first sense by combining the widest of economic, industry and shipping affairs with practical experience of dealing with the public and the Press and with the wider recognition of international relations which is the field of diplomacy.

The entrance examination will thus be taken in two parts. The first will be taken between the ages of 18 and 25, and the majority of the vacancies will be filled by means of a competitive examination. Method 1 will not be considered that a purely based upon selection alone could ensure that candidates possess the necessary administrative qualities. It is proposed as an experimental measure that candidates in proportion of the vacancies should be chosen by a method based mainly on service record.

In order to make an exception in cases to be considered, who by their record since completing their education have shown themselves specially suitable for the Foreign Service, the Secretary of State shall be given at the discretion of the Civil Service Commissioners, to accept for the Foreign Service not more than two entrants a year above the normal limit, but not above the age of 30. No preference will be

chosen by a selection board and will not be required to pass a written examination.

For those who compete by Method 1 there will be an open competition examination conducted by the Civil Service Commission and so designed that candidates will be able to take it shortly after their university degree examination and without special study. Although designed for those who have studied at a university in this country, the examination will be open as at present to candidates who have not attended a university. This examination will be similar to that for the Indian and Indian Civil Service in order that candidates may compete for all or any of the three and that a large number of candidates may therefore be encouraged to compete.

Candidates are of character and ability who are not good examined and whose qualities do not show themselves to advantage in a written examination. It is important to widen the fair and equitable field of selection and Method 2 has accordingly been designed to secure the services of suitable candidates who might otherwise prefer to accept some post in the Government service which would depend not upon a written examination but upon personality and record. This method also designed to help for which will be given the maximum of character and personality as distinct from mere ability to pass written examinations.

An Experimental Decade

For an experimental period of 10 years candidates for not more than 25% of the annual vacancies will be chosen mainly by selection on the basis of their records, of their showing at an interview board that which they will be required to satisfy in the qualifying standard and of a written examination in the English subjects comprising Method 1. Candidates who compete by this method will be required to have reached a certain educational standard. A candidate will be required to compete by either or both of these methods in the same year. At the end of the experimental period it will be possible to determine whether this has been a success and whether it should be maintained or modified in any way.

Candidates who qualify will become members of the Foreign Service subject to one year's probationary period of work in the country. Half of this period will be spent in the Foreign Office. The other half will be spent in the study of economic, industrial and social questions in one government department, dealing with finance, affairs and visiting centres of industry or in other public works. The period will include study of labour questions. This training is not aimed at producing experts in economic and social questions, but at ensuring that all members of the Service will have a good general understanding of such matters and a foundation on which to build up specialised knowledge if necessary. At the end of this period men will be posted to missions and elsewhere abroad.

In order further to widen the experience of members of the Foreign Service and to enable them they should be kept in close touch with development in this country, arrangements will be made to attach officers to other Government departments such as those concerned with communications and labour questions. On the purpose of which before taking up appointments abroad or whilst on leave, the seconding or appointment of Foreign Service officers to posts in other government departments and vice versa will not be excluded when it can be shown to be useful to the public service, and the appointment to posts in the Foreign Service of men from outside the Government service will be considered in exceptional cases.

Closer Contact with Colonial Service

It is also intended to promote closer contact between the Foreign Service and the Colonial Service, and to develop to facilitate understanding of questions of empire and Imperial defence by making arrangements for members of the Foreign Service to be attached to the Imperial Defence College in larger numbers than before the war.

To advise the Foreign Secretary in cases of retirement on pension before the age of 60, it is proposed to establish a special board under the chairmanship of a former senior member of the Service.

Editorial comment—*Colonial Affairs*—*Matters of Moment*.

From Colonial Office to Africa

A White Paper presented to Parliament last week shows Mr. Harold Macmillan's salary as Ambassador Resident in North-West Africa to be £10,000 a year, with a local allowance of £1,500. Lord Moynihan's salary as the salary of £15,000 relating to the post of Deputy Minister of State in Ceylon, but provision is made by an expatriate allowance of £8,500 a year.

We hold the colonies on trust for us, and we must not be pawn to ourselves. — F. W. Scammon.

Criticisms from Kenya

A Plea for Planned Economy

MR. GEORGE NICOL, M.L.C., was highly critical when addressing the budget session of the Kenya Legislative Council. He said, *inter alia*:

"So long as we remain under the amiable Administration of the Colonial Office we shall never have anything because it is not the Colonial Service tries and regulates to meet any situation with either than 'Shove it in' time will answer itself." Those of us who live here are determined to get away from Colonial Office control.

"I trust that something will be done to relieve Arab grievances. Their status must be raised and they must be encouraged to play their part. They are a great people filled with pride of ancestry, a dignified race whose native courtesy may be mislead us to underestimate them."

"I trust that something will be done to help the Negroes unless it becomes synonymous with the Negroes who are destined to make our homes in East Africa. The apparent determination of the Colonial Office to keep East African territories a permanent backward state, I know you will say, 'Look what we spend on hospitals and schools.' That is evasions, the soft of claptrap that goes down with a certain section of the community at home; the sort of rubbish that keeps fluid that party in power. That is the curse we suffer from party politics and party power at home."

"Government says it has something new, namely, planned economy. I say once more that to bring prosperity to East Africa the Native must have his living conditions improved. You cannot have prosperity without a reliable police service, a reliable revenue system, that does not tax the poor. The jobs of Government must be to see that the Native stands a shivver down the backs of some functionaries who will not be established a substantial police force."

"The Native must have his living conditions improved. The capital assets of this country must be increased. There is also the Native at the other side of the coin. Some of him are possibly three million on this side."

"We have 8,000 men in Kenya. Assume that £100,000 a week wage £100. If their wage rate could be increased by one penny a day, their spending power would be increased by, less than £1,000,000 per annum. That must have an enormous effect on your revenue. The customs—who sit, are still letting great funds be perpetrated on them. I want to see double the number of schools and triple the number of hospitals."

"Various communities are considering post-war settlement and post-war rehabilitation of Africans and Europeans returning from overseas. I do hope that in any planned native development serious consideration will be given to the question of free education, free medical attention and free medical treatment. That is the present trend of thought at home and it has to be established here."

Union of East Africa

I want to know what is to be done to plan post-war development of the East African territories as a whole, to find that the best possible use can be made of the resources of these territories for the general development of Africa. We want development of roads, water, labour, health places, eradication of disease, general education and encouragement of the people to make them a better citizen. All these must take the form of a planned economy. The union of the three East African territories is primary factor in that development of the East African economic basin. With the speeding up of communications, postal, telegraphic and aerial, a large block of territory can be more economically used, particularly in relation to administration from one central authority."

The Financial Secretary said that the problem of the financing of the peoples of East Africa must be tackled by the East African Government. "Work it in conjunction." That is an added argument for the union of these territories. The Associated Chambers of Commerce of East Africa have many times asked that Government should call a round-table conference to discuss this question. Let's get together and try to sort out the many questions which baffle us. Union of East Africa is essential to advancement and I am certain that we can find a satisfactory solution."

"These East African territories are going to play a very great part in the rehabilitation of the social and economic life of the world and the planning cannot be done by economists, historians, economists, etc., from the problem who perhaps have acquired their knowledge only from textbooks and paper articles, Government reports—and perhaps Miss Margery

Perham, who is here, will tell us what she left to the original inhabitants of the land in the past 10 years is not much. We have seen the results of these territories laid open to the world by the colonial administrators and the native population. Native areas have been ravaged, villages wiped out, by cutting down forests with the consequence that the country is becoming bare and barren. If things are allowed to go on as they are in Kenya, and elsewhere in East Africa, we shall soon have a second Sahara Desert instead of a country rich in productive capacity, as it should ever can be. A sound energetic economy is immediately embarked on. Solution of the problem is the only method of implementing the just cause of the Native which we and the Colonial Office have talked about for so long and so dismally failed in."

"We have, tragically, learnt, even fortuitously in having Lord Grange as High Commissioner, Sir George and Mr. H. G. Morris as Under-Secretary, that they had that the Colonial lack what my friend the Foreigner for Local Government describes as 'nothing but fortune.' I wish them luck; above all, I wish them understanding of the views of the men on the spot and with the views of those men whose homes are out beyond the frontier they will not be swayed by the views of a third of pass."

I commend small holdings, particularly those on the other side of Council House. A Chinese proverb that 'He who will not hear cannot judge' and the Persian proverb which is particularly applicable perhaps to Colonial Governors, who should have it before them their whole time, that 'At the bottom of the cup of gallantry is poison.'

Failure—Civil Defence and Supply Council

The Civil Defence and Supply Council, in which we all had great hopes, appears to have failed miserably. Your honours, especially us that if any direction of that Council were not defining the goods you would rip them off."

The result? One astral in Mombasa has a very large number of cases to deal with. To ease these difficulties, East African Government might appoint a few justices of the peace. The Port Captain or Port Manager might also be vested with third class magisterial powers to try petty offences committed in the dock yards.

The Control has failed in this country for three seasons. The first is that we have made no adequate experiment of keeping ships coming in an efficient compartment although in that port is bunkered with supplies. The second is that it has apparently been unable to find a satisfactory solution to the black market. No case has yet been brought against a buyer in the black market. The third reason is the inadequacy of inspectors—despite the £8,000 vote for control.

In Mombasa the Price Controller issues an edict that chickens weighing less than 1 lb. should not be sold for more than 1d. I submit that anybody buying or selling a chicken less than 1lb. should be severely dealt with.

There is a £10,000 vote for £18,000 for the Information Office, about which nobody seems to be bothered, police salaries are highly and not reasonably inflated. You have to think in terms of £25,000 to £35,000 for pre-war year. General Motors spent £10,000 a month on salaries.

Lack of housing in places like Mombasa and Nairobi has a great effect on the Native interest. About the only intelligent recommendation of this 1939 State Commission was that there should be a minimum wage of 28s. a month for unskilled labour in Mombasa. The strike of 1942 started among Government labour first. Paying boys being paid less than 28s. a month, the railway labour not being paid out on a monthly basis. It is suggested that Government did not consider that the commission's recommendation, which was accepted in Committee, was not good enough.

It is the duty of every man to be ashamed of his war effort in the absence of women. The money loaned and money donated, it is only to see that the Services do not unnecessarily waste the money but to come to players. My own experience since the last budget season is that I have the most fortunate in Mombasa including all active senior officers to deal with as opposed to a number of inconsequential dugouts who are only too willing to operate."

Land Speculation in Kenya

Every sign of a great increase in land speculation in Kenya after the war, Land is being bought up in many cases for that purpose, and many people are launching out into tremendous acreages. In other parts of the world steps are being taken to deal with the problem. Here nothing has been done. Major J. W. C. French Bentinck, Chairman of the Kenya Agricultural Production and Settlement Board,

Stalingrad.—The surrender of the Commander-in-Chief of the German Sixth Army, with his chief of staff and 15 other generals, has been dramatical completed. It is the most catastrophic defeat inflicted on German arms since 1918. Our Allies' great feat crowns the devoted city of Stalingrad with double laurels; for a defence against odds that has not been surpassed in military history, and for the superb counter-offensive. The army of the Russians have destroyed or captured originally numbered no less than 330,000 men. At the moment Stalingrad is finally captured, even larger sack is already almost closed in the south. The race between the Germans retreating from the Caucasus and the Russians pressing forward towards Rostov to cut them off is almost won. Russian capture of the railway junction at Tropotkin and Tikhodetsk. Since Giro'sons the oil field of Tukop is encircled, and the enemy for a while looked like the most valuable gain of all was offensive before he had been able to extract a barrel of oil from the demoralised workings. At the time the great retreat began from the head of the Donets the situation was that the enemy was between two and half of the Don, some 34 divisions, four of them Russian, and including three armoured formations. Very great numbers must have been captured by the Russians, but of any real hope of escaping through the narrowing gap at Rostov. The armies of the Caucasus stand in danger of an even greater disaster than that just consummated at Stalingrad. That is:

Air War on Land.—How can we hope to succeed day after day in attacks where the Luftwaffe could, apparently, do a negligible amount of damage to the shipping loss of more than 300 aircraft in three months? This enemy has never matched its air power. His squadrons were flying into the Battle of Britain with all the precision of a Prussian parade of reviewers few, but trained, trained in aerial warfare, brought up to be fit for Germany. Spitfires, Gloster Gladiator, Supermarine Spitfire, Supermarine Mosquito, the Mitchell, and even the Lancaster can go in low between the effective lever of the gun and the location apparatus. The Mustang and the Liberator are designed for high-level attacks; against which interception is really difficult. Mr. Peter Maitland, in the *Sunday Times*,

Stalingrad Explains.—The Luftwaffe failed to support defence of the only Frenchman spoken for two years with the voice of France. I am not only in accord with him. I am one of his greatest admirers. He asked why we do not clear out every man of Vichy France. Government of French North Africa. First, I had trained administrators. There are not so many trained men available in North Africa. Secondly, my half men who have held office under Vichy France, in the sense one uses the phrase, then of Vichy. For instance, Peyrouton knows this country. He is an able man. The man I am pleased (Yves Chatel) was not sufficiently energetic. There are good men, decent men, brave fighters who have worked for Vichy. "It is folly to kill these men of Vichy merely because they have held office. Peyrouton, for example, is a man of Vichy. In this sense, if he had been I would not have sent for him. Boisson is another. I have been down to French West Africa. It is being administered. Boisson, although holding office under Vichy, never allowed a Boche in Dakar. Do you think I am going to throw out men like that, men who are capable patriots? I know that too swift reversion in this country meant trouble. I do not want trouble. The only trouble I want is trouble for the Boche. I want men who will fight and fight well. I want *SA* men that sort." —General Georges

Towards the Climax.—It is still in the key of the war and the key of the world. The danger of the lag in that matter is that it threatens to throw back the whole programme of the Allies for this year. The onslaught on the heart and vitals of Hitlerism is now a necessity. It will be faced before spring is out. The invasion of Europe will be confirmed in the Mediterranean approaches. This is the war of steel and oil. To liberate Norway and the oil-rich areas Germany is almost as important as to possess near bases for the bombing of the Rumanian wells. Germany is marching under painful death. The whole of its civilian resources are at the disposal of the Allies. The war machine must match to example. —*The Sunday Express*.

"Britain produced 5,000 more war materials last year than in 1941." Mr. Oliver Letwin, Minister of Production.

German Air Strength.—Current estimates of the Luftwaffe's present strength suggest the following: heavy bombers, 1,000 to 1,800; fighter-bombers, 300 to 450; day fighters, 850 to 1,100; night fighters, 350 to 450; coastal craft, 400 to 500; transport aircraft, 500 to 1,200; armed co-operation, 650 to 750; total, 5,150 to 6,250. There is reason to believe that forces are approximately 1,100 dispersed heavy bombers in Southern France 200; Sicily 140; day fighters Northern France 1,000; Austria 50; night fighters Southern France 250; coastal aircraft Norway 200; transport aircraft Southern Italy 100; Crete 300; Russia 150. There is a regular German air force, a squadron of heavy bombers. There has been a surfeit than the Axis has a sufficient force to meet the Allies. They have a total aircraft flying capacity which will probably handle three or four divisions. In the spring may yet see a resolute Axis offensive. Little short of 2,000 bombers should by then be available, and this will probably not disperse his strength. Will he see an air-borne invasion of Russia? Will he instead bid his strength to Egypt? Will he decide that the best defence could be won by an all-out assault on this country? I think he is likely to hold the Russians in the Donets Basin and look elsewhere for a decision this spring." —Mr. Commodo-
r. Howard Williams, *Daily Telegraph* air correspondent.

Test of Fast Ships.—The question of the best speed for ships in convoys is one that can be settled only on the analysis of the answers to four questions, each given by an expert. These may be briefly stated as: (1) What speed will give a ship in a convoy 40% to 80% increase in security? This can only be answered by the commanders of our convoys. (2) What will be the displacement required to give the selected speed for a gross carrying capacity of 4,000, 6,000, 8,000 and 16,000 tons? Any constructor could easily answer. (3) How long would it take to build such a ship than is required? When could such ships be delivered? What horsepower and fuel consumption is required? Any manager of a large shipyard could reply. (4) How would harbour facilities be affected if ships of the above dimensions were universally employed? The harbour masters of our large ports could answer. Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon,

To the War News

Opinions Epitomised. — The Fuhrer's silence on January 30 was a plea of "year of disaster." — *Daily Telegraph*.

"God will see a just judge." — From Hitler's anniversary proclamation read by Goebbels.

"If we give the Americans the air lines, we lose them the bulk of the trade and the war." — Mr. Henry B. Tate.

In the last 10 weeks Paulus lost 200,000 men in killed alone before Stalingrad. — *Times*, Moscow, correspondent.

"The cost of the war is now about £14,000,000 a day." — Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"Our final surrender today means unconditional surrender by Germany, Italy and Japan." — President Roosevelt.

"Germans have received a new and strict peace order to carry their gas masks everywhere and at all times." — Mr. Harste, a dozo.

The Stalingrad operations from mid-November have cost the Axis almost a million men in dead and wounded. — *Der Tagesspiegel*, Berlin.

Karl Dönitz now commands the German Navy, was mutilated, a man from the prison camp of Montagut Hill in Italy. — Mr. W. A. O'Conor.

"The exports of our friends and liberators have been greatly exaggerated." — Mr. Allan Michie, correspondent of U.S. magazines *Time* and *Fortune*.

"Since Hitler's January speech last year the number of publicly announced executions in Germany has risen from two a week to two a day." — Mr. Charles Foley.

"The entire German Navy has been put into the service of inextinguishable U-boats," wrote Admiral Doenitz, newly appointed C.-in-C. of the German Navy.

I have never had any difference of advice from my British or American staff, whether civil, political or military, based on nationalism." — General Eisenhower.

The resolute courage of the British people is the secret weapon which defies military scientists and which will forever baffle and dismay the Nazi tyrants." — Mr. Stanley Lewis, Mayor of Ottawa.

More Nazi soldiers have been killed by Russian-made weapons since the beginning of the war than on all other fronts combined." — Mr. E. R. Stettinius, Jr., U.S. Lease-Lend Administrator.

"Japanese have been captured on Guadalcanal for every American soldier lost. Every American has been seven times as brave as those of the Allies." — Major-General A. A. Vandegrift.

"I have told the Russians that scoundrels are not satisfied and have put forward suggestions for their protection for communists, anti-Czarists, general Communists, British National Socialists, etc."

"We have so much right to Rome as the Romans had to bomb Sicily, and we will do it." — Sir Edward Stansfeld Hart, who said the course of the war should be as convenient as possible for himself. — Mr. Eden.

Gossips given two days after a Sydney train resulted in information about damaged ships being broadcast in a distorted form from Berlin shortly afterwards. — Mr. Frank, Australian Minister of External Affairs.

"We fought the Stalingrad battle on Russian equipment alone, except for some British and American lorries. The tank plane and gun was home made." — Two Russian generals addressing British war correspondents.

Nazism was born amidst the rattle of machine-guns, fascism was ushered in by the silent drip of castor oil." — *National News Letter*.

"At the Casablanca conference the Americans and British talked and relaxed together under the same roof. I cannot imagine Hitler and Mussolini exchanging light banter over the Brenner Pass." — Mr. Alan Moorehead.

The 3,000 enemy guns captured or destroyed by the Russians represent the fire-power of more than 300 divisions—half the enemy army on the Eastern Front. This loss of gun-power can only be described as calamitous to the Wehrmacht." — Mr. Morley Richards.

"When the German Disarmament commission was in Morocco I succeeded in buying much of the more modern armament belonging to the French Army in Morocco. Many tanks, guns, and automatic weapons were hidden, often buried in properties belonging to the Natives. Not a single case of betrayal occurred." — General Nogues.

"The President and the Prime Minister realize to the full the enormous weight of the war which Russia is successfully bearing along her whole long front and in their prime object has been to draw as much of the weight as possible off the Russian armies by engaging the enemy as heavily as possible at the best strategic points." — Official announcement after the Casablanca conference.

"Russia's war against Finland was perhaps the cleverest and greatest campaign in world history. In a thousand years hence every German will speak with awe of Stalingrad, and remember that it was there Germany put the seal on victory, because a nation that can fight like this must be victorious. Once a soldier joins the colour, he is bound and most obvious though his life will not come home again. In spite of that he'll come home, he should think him very lucky and be pleased to be going."

IN THE SAUNDERS Diaphragm VALVE the diaphragm does away with the need for a valve seat, thus saving the fluid in the system. Remarkably successful for handling compressed air and gases, water, fuel, lubricants, cutting compounds, chemicals, sewage, etc., etc.

Write for our free forty page technical pamphlet to: GALEY & ROBERTS, Ltd., P.O. Box 667, Nairobi, Kenya, or Belfast branch; WILFRID WATSON, Ltd., P.O. Box 150, Bulawayo, Rhodesia; STEWARTS & TLOYD'S OF SOUTH AFRICA, Ltd., P.O. Box 784, Durban, S. Rhodesia; or P.O. Box 325, Bulawayo, S. Rhodesia.

*Our war
industry
cannot win
the war if
we do not*

SAUNDERS DIAPHRAGM **VALVES**

PERSONALIA

Mr. D. J. Coffey is now Resident Magistrate in Nairobi.

A daughter has been born in Nairobi to the wife of Dr. G. H. Sleath, M.B., B.S., who is the wife of Mr. Desmond J. Haig.

Mr. Arthur J. Brundrett, now Acting Accountant-General in Tanganyika.

Mr. Robert A. Jones and Mrs. R. S. Thomson were recently married in Nairobi.

Mr. R. C. Renwick has been promoted Acting Comptroller of Customs in Zimbabwe.

Mr. W. K. Stone has been appointed an Acting Judge of the Supreme Court of Kenya.

Mr. C. A. Cornish is now Assistant to the Provincial Commissioner of the Coastal Province of Kenya.

Mr. Alfred Vincent M. Lomax has been made a Member of the Central Board of Health of Kenya.

Mr. E. P. Roughton, Accountant-General in Tanganyika, has been promoted by the Secretary.

Sir Theodor Chambers was a guest at the residence of Felix Pole celebrating his 60th birthday.

The birth of a son was announced to the Secretary by Arthur Casson, C.M.G., on February 1.

Mr. W. N. R. Lewis is acting Vice-Principal of the College during the absence in England of Mr. J. C. Turner.

Mr. A. W. Fung, Secretary to Mombasa, has been seconded to Tanganyika as a senior education officer.

Mr. M. G. Williams, who has been a retired Acting Resident Magistrate and Acting District Registrar in Mombasa.

Mr. J. H. Hart has been promoted to the rank of Colonel in the Royal East African Regiment.

Mr. L. G. Glass has been elected a member of the Livingstone Municipal Council, and has been elected to cast for Mr. M. Pitman.

Major-General Sir C. P. Piggott, K.C.B., C.M.G., who served in Uganda, has just left £1,332, with his personality, for 910.

Mr. M. T. Jack, Director of the Division of Foreign Services of the Government of the United States, has visited East Africa again.

The marriage took place recently in Nairobi of Miss Buster Morrice, who has been in Kenya since 1934, and Miss Lily Shum, of Nairobi.

Second Lieutenant L. G. Parker, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. D. Parker, of Nairobi, was married at Nyeri recently to Miss Dorothy Glover.

Prince Aly Khan, son of the Aga Khan, has returned to India after serving with the British Army for several years. He visited Kenya for several years ago.

Mr. H. E. G. Moore has been appointed Consul and Consul of India in Zanzibar, and also in Zanzibar with Mr. J. H. Hartings, M.A.

Mr. D. L. Bowles has been re-elected chairman of the Coffee Board, and Mr. A. G. Harvey, Vice-Chairman.

The following have been elected to the Kenya Trades Disputes Tribunal: Mr. Justice J. M. Simkin (President) and Messrs. H. J. Webster, S. C., Cooke, and K. R. Farooq.

Mr. L. G. Davis, a director of Messrs. Mitchell Cotts and Co. Ltd., is a member of the committee formed by the London members of the International Lamp Section of the Chamber of Commerce.

DAMSON—John Edward, M.B., on whose service, Squadron Leader P. G. L. Edward, Warrant Officer ADAMSON, M.A., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Adamson of Chukwani Road, Nairobi, late of Nairobi and Zanzibar,

St. Goran Nelson, the new President of the Federation of Industries, has contributed greatly to the development of the Metropole-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., which has done much to equip Rhodesian and East African mining and industrial undertakings.

While Mr. John Martin, managing director in Nyasaland of the African Lakes Corporation was on a recent visit to South Africa, Mr. G. M. Phillips assumed the management in his stead.

Mr. Neffry Parrot, author of "Behind God's Back," one of the few best African "best sellers," has returned from Japan to Russia in last Thursday's B.R.T. Overseas programme.

The engagement has been announced of Lieut. R. F. Brunner, R.A., son of Major G. H. Brunner, of Pontefract-le-Wade, Lancashire, and Elisabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Brooks, of Entebbe.

Major Frank Alan, 5th Royal Gurkha Rifles, the son of the late Regimental Surgeon of Uganda, and Miss Helen, and Miss Anna Read, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Read of Darjeeling, have been married in India.

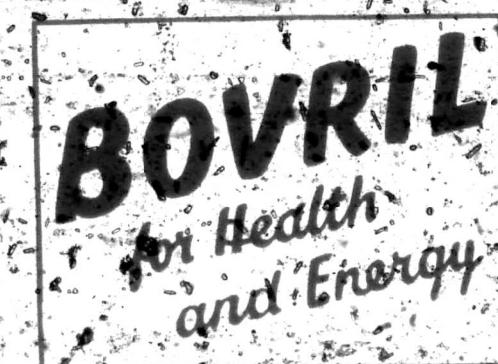
Second Lieutenant Basile Day, Rhodesia Regiment, younger son of Mr. B. Day and the late Mr. Harry Day, of Bulawayo, was married in Bulawayo recently to the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Laurie F. Griffiths, of Bulawayo.

Under the Zimbabwe Excess Profits Tax Decree the following Board of Reference has been appointed: the Attorney-General (Chairman), the Provincial Commissioners, Mr. N. C. Barnett, Mr. A. W. Henry, and Mr. Khami K. Sudly.

Mr. Nicolas G. S. Bossmann has been elected Chairman and Mr. F. W. Boyce Deputy Chairman of the East African and Rhodesia Association. Last week exclusive news of the resignation of Sir Ernest P. B. M. Hitchcock.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Leonard Stancliffe, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Luke Stancliffe, of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, and Rebecca B. Walker, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Walker, of Chitakali Estate, Mlanje, Nyasaland. The engagement is announced between Captain Vivian Hoyle, Rand Light Infantry, only son of Lieutenant and Mrs. H. A. Hoyle of Bulawayo, Rhodesia, and formerly of Tanganyika Territory, and Prudence Wilson, eldest daughter of Mr. G. S. Wilson, C.S.I., and Wilson, of Tuckness, Hawkhurst, Kent.

Sir Murdoch Macdonald, M.P., formerly Adviser and Under-Secretary of State for Public Works in Egypt, who carried out much irrigation work in the Sudan, has left by air for Egypt to undertake further work on the Nile for the Egyptian Government. Sir Murdoch, who is 76, had never previously travelled in an aeroplane.



Famous Preservationist

Lord Onslow, President of the Society for the Preservation of the fauna of the Empire has been constrained by ill-health to ask the Society to elect a successor to the editor of the current issue of the Society's journal.

To my beloved President Lord Onslow is irreplaceable is not to deny that were "hyperbole" or an empty formula to assert sober truth. No one man has been so well equipped with wisdom, energy, capacity, experience and circumstances as the Major—the leading man in our organisation, and no man is up to his achievements in the field of fauna preservation in any credit.

More than to any other the world owes the African Convention of 1931—no time, but for the outbreak of war, we might have now enjoyed a wider conference embracing South Africa and Australia. For the conference which was to have been held in Durban in November 1939 had been prepared through the energetic interest and would surely have been controlled by him as Chairman. His ambition for the cause of fauna preservation aimed higher and wider than this, for nothing less than a World Convention would satisfy him.

He never spared himself in the work, and used to the limit all the interest he had first as a member of Parliament and later as a chairman of Committees, positions which gave him great opportunities to press the cause of equatoriation on Ministers of the Crown, sometimes responsive and too often indifferent. It is thus to him we owe the fact that Britain owes her share of place leadership of the movement for practical international co-operation in the rational conservation of fauna, and this Society its honourable position as a body to be consulted with wherever the gifts of nature are threatened.

Mr. H. O. Smith of the African

Addressing the Shropshire Rotary Club recently, Mr. H. O. Smith, who started what he had watched the growth of a chain of stores from 1900 to 1938 (for seven years at a time) in Uganda, for 15 years a planter and director of a mission plantation in Kenya, and for 10 years a director of a departmental store, said that an equal opportunity to earn, and to build up a stock asset are—with just as much value—the individual capacities.

Mr. Smith's stores in the early days were small, but as business developed, so did the premises to which the larger departments were transferred, thus saving a city or provincial concern a difficult delivery has been part of the W. H. Smith & Son service since the business was founded in 1812.

W. H. SMITH & SON
for newspapers and magazines, newsagents' advertisements, booksellers' catalogues and general stationery, oil-clothes and bookbinding, workshops and station bookstalls in England and Wales. Head Office, 10, Newgate Street, London, E.C.1.

Obituary

Brigadier-General J. W. Dowell, who served in the Indian Army 1884 to 1920, died in Lympstone at the age of 82.

Miss Eliza Scotchmer, wife of Miss J. S. Scotchmer, of Nairobi, died suddenly on her return from a three months' holiday in Durban.

Mrs. Grace Thorne-Thorné, wife of Lieut.-Colonel R. F. Thorne-Thorné, E.A. Command Headquarters, who spent many years in Uganda, has died in Nairobi.

Dr. Stein Thomson, M.B., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., the distinguished gynaecologist, who died last week at the age of 82, served in his early days as a surgeon of the East African Constabulary.

Mr. W. G. Campbell, who has died in Northern Rhodesia, where he was in Barotseland since 1908. To many Europeans he was known as "Pop," and to the Malozzi as "Mungwengulu."

Mr. H. E. Osborn, son of 10 years a missionary in Nyasaland, has died in the Town while en route home. He leaves a widow in Great Britain and two sons, the eldest of whom is in the R.A.F.

Mr. G. L. Childs, Director of the Teheran Bureau of Public Relations, who was killed last week in an air accident in the Middle East, was from 1922 to 1939 on the staff of the International Labour Office at Geneva for the last 12 years as personal assistant to Mr. Harold Butler, the Director. In that capacity he had often to deal with African labour problems. He was an untiring worker of shrewd judgment and a strong sense of humour.

Captain L. E. L. Tristram, who died recently at the age of 69, joined the Nyasaland Government Service in 1907 after serving in the Suffolk Regiment and the Buffs. During the last year he held a commission in the R.A., and his prompt and energetic action was mainly responsible for the breaking up of the Native rising under Chief Chitima in January, 1945. In 1919 he was promoted and classed sideways in which capacity he served until his retirement in 1923.

Last week we briefly announced the death of Mr. John Mott of the Nyasaland Public Works Department. He first went to Nyasaland with the 9th South African Infantry during the last war and after it started to go growing in the Protectorate. For some years he had been in the staff of the Public Works Department. An enthusiastic member of the Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve, he had really the best interest in the country. He took a special delight in his duties as Warden of the Chinchim Range, at which the Blantyre and Limbe platoons do their rifle and machine-gunning. Mr. Mott, who was 84, leaves a widow, a daughter, and a son, who is now a commander in the Royal Navy Reserve.

Mr. R. S. W. Barnes

Mr. R. S. W. Barnes, of Carlton House, New Milton, Hampshire, whose death in his 87th year we learned with regret, died on Jan. 26, 1948 in Kenya, to which he had gone two or his sons went in 1921 to begin farming in the Homa Bay district. There they have done much work on the scheme of terracing of the land, and the elder, Mr. Robert G. Barnes, has given demonstrations before various gatherings of farmers. Mr. R. S. W. Barnes, who from 1870 onwards had travelled widely in Africa, especially in Natal and the Transvaal, always wrote us that he regarded Kenya and Uganda as the two most attractive countries in the whole continent. He had, however, several children, and he continued to live there when interested in public affairs.

Questions in Parliament

Shoulder Badges for Colonials in R.A.F.

Colonel Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in reply to Dr. Morgan that the powers conferred upon Colonial Governors by the Emergency Powers (Defence) Acts, under the orders made thereunder to restrain the movements of classes of persons, had been judiciously modelled upon those possessed by the Home Secretary, and Governor should be informed of his practice in administering General and from Detention Regulations. Colonel Stanley was confident that Governors used their powers only for the purposes expressed in the regulations, and that their powers were not used to suppress constitutional criticism, trade union activity or unconstitutional political efforts.

In reply to another question, Dr. Morgan asked whether it would be in the interests of the Empire that a Government should be compelled to grant a public deduction from the income tax in respect of this taxation, which should otherwise be the secretaries of state, and if it impeded them, this well-established principle of taxation by deduction could easily be applied to help the Commonwealth in its war effort.

Mr. Perkins asked whether the colonial agents of the Commonwealth colonies with regard to Colonial administration, associations, furthered with a will serving

Colonel Stanley replied that in view of such views

he would not nominate the candidate who possessed the best knowledge of the subject.

Mr. Perkins again asked whether an occasion had arisen when the service would permit personnel of the R.A.F. who were engaged from January 1, 1942, to wear distinguishing shoulder badges.

Mr. Archibald Sinclair reported that he had informed certain Commonwealth members of the Assembly and the Commonwealth future year as to shoulder-badging the services of the Commonwealth in which they were born or bred.

Mr. Perkins asked the Under-Secretary of State what arrangements had been made for the Commonwealth forces to be distinguished by shoulder badges.

Mr. Dugdale assured Colonel Stanley that world-wide all Colonial Governments had the highest regard for the appointment of qualified American officers to their Commonwealth forces.

Mr. Gwynne asked Mr. Morgan how many had been appointed.

Colonel Stanley said that no member will put that question down.

Americans and the British Colonies

Captain H. C. Harmer, asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, in view of the interest expressed in the U.S.A., he would make it clear that he would accept a delegation of the principal British Colonies by a representative American delegation wishing to study and report on conditions "constitutional arrangements and future plans."

Colonel Stanley replied that he was fully aware of the fact that our Colonies had not been missed in America. They were glad to have the presence in many of the Colonies of American and military attaches of the United States, which unique opportunity has been given to themselves local conditions of life and development. Under wartime conditions and despite the law of the tremendous amount of work in all departments, such delegations are the only, but more likely to be value than any formal talk.

Major Petherick asked that the Duke of Devonshire had most recently in the United Kingdom did not the British Colonial Office draw attention to our Colonies, among which the safety but did object to unfounded criticism of the undue courses of aggressive imperialism from America, had never visited our Colonies and did not know the conditions.

Colonel Stanley said, "It is a great difficulty in finding time for propaganda."

He replied to a further question from Captain Harmer that Colonel Stanley stated that formal meetings arrangements had been made with the Foreign Office by the Under-Secretary for the Commonwealth and Secretary of State for India.

Mr. Harvey asked if the Secretary of State had made arrangements to receive delegations made from the Commonwealth countries. And in November 1942, Sir Edward Ryburn, chairman of the Commonwealth Advisory Committee, was invited to Europe and Asia to study the conditions of our Colonies, and that the Foreign Office had made a detailed statement of the matter, but under those circumstances by

the East and West African governments. The answer to his second question, the Foreign Office was in the affirmative. He asked whether any steps had been taken to encourage townspeople in East Africa any encroaching on the territories for use by non-Europeans? He now would like the Minister to consider a grant for this purpose from the Colonial Development Fund.

Colonel Stanley replied that as the information at his disposal was insufficient to afford an answer to the question, he was seeking assistance from his ministers concerned. He agreed that the publication of this would be a valuable publication. In reply to the other two questions, Major Petherick asked if the Foreign Office, through its attention, had paid much to the various countries in assisting labourers returning from Britain, the Gold Coast territory; whether the re-establishment of the Uganda Labour Committee of 1937 for the provision of rest, as well as the labourers had been called up, and whether the Foreign Office considered the extension of the Uganda Railways to the neighbourhood of the Uganda frontier, the inclusion of Uganda.

Mr. Petherick replied that the question was among the various problems facing the Uganda Advisory Committee and the Uganda Commission whose appointment he had referred to in his answer on January 20. A comprehensive investigation was being made into the conditions under which the labourers had been brought to Uganda and two semi-officers had recently visited Uganda both to inquire into the economic and other causes of the exodus of the Uganda border. Nothing had yet been done along the north-western labour route, but the Foreign Office was taking a keen interest in the matter and would take into account the difficulties with the indigenous people. The problem was one of some difficulty as the indigenous people tended to avoid the regular routes and were unwilling to make use of even such facilities as had been encouraged.

Mr. Petherick said the railway would have to be considered in connection with the general problem of ocean communications in connection with the migration of labour over this route, and mentioned the factors to be taken into account.

Ethiopia and Enemy Methods

Mr. Ward Atkins asked the Foreign Secretary whether Ethiopia was invited to sign a declaration regarding all claims to enemy property to have acquired properties in its territories, even though such claims were never supported? He further asked whether the Emperor had been advised to abandon such properties under control of the "Austrian" of Ethiopia, and in the Name of the war party, whether he was now directing the Ethiopian to release to the Ethiopian Government of properties acquired by enemy subjects during the occupation, together with all payment made to him in respect of them.

Mr. Maxwell replied that the British Minister was instructed to communicate the Declaration of January 5 in advance to the Ethiopian Government, and on behalf of all the parties to that Declaration to invite them to sign a pronouncement associating Ethiopia with it. The Emperor had by the end of December 1942, accepted the Declaration of January 5, 1942, set up machinery for the handing over lands acquired by Italian or German, and other enemies means. The custodian of Eritrean Province, Governor was the Ethiopian Australian, an official of the Ethiopian Government, to whom Sir Eden made a visit in connection with giving instructions.

Sack Is Famine

On January 5 we reported that the Duke of Devonshire had been appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. On January 28 the Times Parliamentary report was still describing him as "Parliamentary Secretary to the Colonies."

BUILDING MATERIALS

You require anything in the way
of Building Materials or Hardware
you will find The African Merchantile
Company at your service with stock at
Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam,
Mombasa, Nairobi,
Kampala, Maseru,
Bulawayo.

THE
AFRICAN MERCANTILE
COMPANY LIMITED
110, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2

News Items in Brief

Naples' population is now estimated at 600,000.

A serious shortage of office machinery is reported from East Africa.

Locusts are again reported to be causing damage in several districts of Southern Rhodesia.

Nakuru's Hospital benefited by £1,500 as the result of a dance attended by more than 1,000 people.

An Indian Merchants' Chamber has been established in Bulawayo, Uganda. The first President is Mr.

The East African Governors' Conference has considered arrangements for improving contacts with East African troops serving outside their local command.

A unified Shona language understandable by all

tribes of Southern Rhodesia speaking Shona dialects has for the first time been used in a translation of the New Testament, made mainly by the Rev. A. C. Louw.

A resolution moved by Mr. A. J. Shanahan that at the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce favourably compels acquisition of land by Government at a fair price if it can be shown that beneficially employed was passed at a meeting of the Chamber.

Mr. G. A. Simmonds, M.P., is Chairman of a joint committee formed to consider the post-war development of British civil aviation by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries, and the London Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. R. E. Ross, General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, has been asked

he explained that it had been impossible to make his company's railways available for the supply of troops and munitions, and admitted that passenger coaches since the outbreak of war. A. P. Jones, the last manager of the Catterick Railways Company, Mr. Reginald Stanley, Secretary of the British Colonies, said that he had 1,500 men at his disposal. Signaling, I think, and be considered as soft and the money spent in the same claim stretching from a distance of 100 miles. London, where the most secret and important decisions were taken to the front line.

Johns & Teal Tobacco Companies (South), Ltd., announced a profit for the year to September 30 last, after providing for tax, of £51,398 against £1,032,998. Final ordinary and deferred ordinary dividends of 1s. per 10s.

shareholders. 10d. against, and a special bonus of 10d. in lieu of Union normal income tax. £17,420 is carried forward, against £4,215 brought in. The net rights above stated do not include undivided profits of subsidiary companies. For the current year a dividend of 10d. was paid on December 31 (against 6d. for the previous year).

Black Marketeer Jailed

An Indian merchant in Nairobi has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, and a fine of £20, plus further three months' hard labour, for selling 36 lbs. of maize meal to an African for 4s., the price exceeding the legal maximum by 1s. 48 cents. The magistrate described the transaction as "a clear case of an unscrupulous trader making an illegal profit on the sale to a Native of an essential foodstuff."

Strikes in 1937

Apart from the strikes by Railways labour at Mombasa and Nairobi (reports in respect of which have already been reported in these pages), cessation of work for long periods by African employees has been experienced at a considerable number of European businesses, including the East African Portland Cement Co., Ltd.; the Express Transport Co., Ltd.; Hounds & Co., Ltd.; C. Blowers & Co., Ltd. (50 or more employees in each case); Lewis & Hodgkiss, Ltd.; Motor Mart & Exchange, Ltd.; Lochhead, Moore & Co., Ltd.; Follie & Co., and less well-known concerns. The East African Industrial Research and Development Board also suffered a strike by a few junior members of the office.

U.S. Geog. Exp. to the Upper Nyasaland.

The Executive Committee of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce has recommended the establishment of a Nyasaland Development Committee to consider ~~inter-~~ the cessation of the alienation of land by the Protectorate, the curtailment of the importation of national training for returned Service men, especially in careers on the land, extended educational facilities for Europeans and Africans, the development of secondary industries, including examination of the prospects of the Lake Malawi fish industry and the creation of a canning industry, progress with existing plans for the export of bauxite from Atlantic Mountain under a barrage across the Shire River, and the improvement of road communications.

HOWARD'S BRITISH QUININE S. THE BEST

OVER 300 YEARS OF REPUTATION

Howards & Sons, Ltd. (Est. 1797) Ilford, London

CLAN LINE
CARGO REVENUE
Sail as direct
Between the
UNITED KINGDOM
AND
SOUTH & EAST AFRICA
CEYLON AND INDIA

For all information apply to the **Minister of the Colonies**.

CAYZER IRVING LTD.
2, ST. MARY AVE., LONDON.

2.-ST. MARY AXE, LONDON, Eng.

LIVERPOOL : Royal Liver Building. GLASGOW : 109, George Street.
ORIGIN CLAN LINE AGENCIES. 140, Manchester. BIRMINGHAM.

ESSENTIALITY
goes in the
QUALITY
is assured by the
NAME

FETTERS • BRUSH ELECTRIC
EDGAR ALLEN • ALAZDA
HIBBERD & TANNER & ALLEN
WORTHINGTON SIMPSON
CHURSTY & NORRIS • ALICE
ALFA-LAVAL • GEORGE WILSON
TASASBESTOS • JOHN PERKS

They are just a few of the
firms whose goods we supply.

LEHMANN'S (AFRICA) LTD

P.O. Box 163

DAR ES SALAAM

and CHUNVA

BRECO ROPEWAYS



THE BRECO ROPEWAY BRIDGING COMPANY LTD

This photograph shows one of the many cable cars used in the construction of the new bridge across the River Chobe.

RAWLPLUGS AND RAWLBOLTS

[WALL PLUGS] [EXPANSION BOLTS]

This is a Rawlplug Fixing Device for every fixing job. For fixing with screws there are Rawlplugs, ranging in size from No. 3 to No. 30, covering every type of job from light wiring to machinery. For fixing with bolts there are Rawlbolts and Expansion bolt anchors - both ensuring permanent vibration-proof fixtures, with no chance of breaking struts of heavy ropes. Rawlbolts are available in sizes from 1/4 in. to 3 in. diameter. Millions of Rawlplugs and other Rawlplugs fixing devices are used annually by Government Departments, Municipal Authorities, and by Engineers and Electricians throughout the world. Write for fully descriptive literature and 224-page Technical Handbook FREE.

DISTRIBUTORS

MESSRS. H. J. STEPHENSON & CO.
5, BENDON HOUSE, 42, PRITCHARD STREET,
JOHANNESBURG, S. AFRICA

E. GREENWOOD, ESQ.
P.O. BOX 192, CAPE TOWN, S. AFRICA

MESSRS. J. S. DAVIS & CO.
P.D. BOX 119, DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA
THE RAIL PILING CO., LTD., KINSHASA, ZAIRE

the speediest method of Bolt fixing yet devised

Every Engineer has to face fixing problems with a view to efficiency and cost. Sometimes he has to decide whether a law a structure is to be considered permanent or temporary. In requiring Rawlbolts, any hole can either permanent or temporary, whichever is required. It is an easy matter to fix the article being fixed in position in a Rawl bolt. Every fixing job can be done quickly since it is low cost—not to mention neatness, security, and vibration reduced to a minimum. There is no cement to dry—no sooner is the Expansion Bolt fixed in the hole and the article fixed in position than the bolt can be tightened. All types of Machinery, Transmissions, Signs, etc., are conveniently fixed by Rawlbolts. "Simplicity" is the word, for as soon as the Bolt is tightened the machinery it is to hold commences work. When heavy machinery is to be lifted such machines are prised and bolted, and for this reason we have produced two types of Rawlbolts:

1. BOLT TYPE IN WHICH THE EXPANSION PLATE IS ATTACHED TO THE BOLT WITH THE EXPANSION PLATE BEING BENT OUT AND THEREFORE PROTRUDING FROM THE BOLT. THE PLATE IS BENT OUT THEREAFTER, THE PLATE IS PUSHED INTO POSITION, AND THE BOLT IS TIGHTENED. THE BOLT IS THEREAFTER DROPPED AND THE PLATE IS BENT BACK AGAIN AND TIGHTENED.

OTHERS ARE TWO TYPES OF RAWLBOLTS

(a) BOLT ANCHOR, WHERE THE EXPANSION PLATE IS ATTACHED TO THE BOLT BY MEANS OF A SCREW, SO THAT THE PLATE CAN BE INSERTED AFTER THE BOLT HAS BEEN TIGHTENED. THE PLATE IS THEN TIGHTENED WITH AN EXPANSION PLATE, WHICH IS ATTACHED TO THE PLATE ON THE BOLT. THIS PLATE IS ATTACHED TO THE PLATE ON THE BOLT.



Diagram at top left on the left a Long Bolt is shown being pushed into a hole before being turned upwards to tighten the Bolt. To the right, Expansion bolts are shown on the top and bottom of the figure.

Serious Food Shortages

Failure of the Maize-Crops

The East African territories are facing a scarcity of food, and particularly of maize. The situation varies in the different authorities; the Government of Kenya has been trying to do its best to arrange for the importation of maize. A statement just issued announces that it is impossible to say yet when maize will be imported or to give the volume of supply.

The reasons for the food-famine cities in East Africa are manifold. The disease of 1941 blindly appeared due to bad and unpaved nearly three years ago has spread over the eastern topographic areas. The heat-crop was poorly mature, and as a consequence there has been a general deficiency of rice. Africa is mainly dependent on rice, even in Tanganyika.

European maize-growers have been dissatisfied with the guaranteed price of £1s. a bag, and have not yet been able to extend their acreage. The flourishing sugar industry, the products of which are in demand by the food and medical East African military authorities, has been consuming increasing quantities of maize, while consumption generally of wheat and rice has been steadily increasing.

The leading greatest difficulty was the failure of the rains in November, which caused a big reduction in the estimated supply of maize and a heavy withdrawal by the natives of maize from stocks from the market to meet their own needs. A further measure of relief the Native authority agreed to import maize for its own requirements.

As an incentive to the European farmer to grow more maize, which has suffered in competition with the more remunerative crops, the Kenya Government announced that the growers' demand that the guaranteed price should be increased from £1s. to 1s. 2d. a bag had been agreed to, with consequential increases for the Native growers. The initial price of maize meal, which has been kept above that, is to be increased accordingly.

In Tanganyika the sale of the maize-importation has been restricted, and such items as groundnuts have been banned. The Kenya Government is considering the question of rationing for Native resources. In particular, the last remaining possible alternative foodstuffs.

Kenya's main task in solving the food problem is the removal of European influence and Government policy in promoting the production of maize for food and export. Kenya's maize and other foodstuffs which the Allies require will be available on the market have largely gone out of the

cultivation, and the whole balance of agriculture has tended to change. Another is of little use.

With the erratic African climate and the vagueness of the war suddenly changes the position there is no need to work in the same direction, and that of each month's weather. The new year's news may be less encouraging than some reported in the insects. This is the case in Rhodesia.

Old-Age Pensions

Mr. Roy Welensky moved in the Legislative Assembly of the Government of Northern Rhodesia that Mr. J. H. G. Northcott introduce an old-age pension scheme.

The upkeep of the British refugees was costing between £16,000 and £17,000 a month, a British subject was entitled to equal consideration in old age. He suggested a period of domestic service not more than 10 years as qualification, and that a scheme should be non-contributory. The majority opposed the scheme, as contributory grants. An expert from South Africa should be invited to give advice at the end of the war, and he should also be mentioned at the African, the Asiatic and Southern African colonies.

Colonel Gore-Brown said that he supported the proposal, as all the household members. The gravity would soon have to consider whether some grant was also necessary to African countries.

Mr. Beresford-Stokes said that personally he supported the motion, but the right hon. Gentleman introduced his scheme ready made. It was impossible to produce a scheme for introduction forthwith, as this would be a difficult subject and the implications might not all be realised. A difficulty was to decide exactly where the African came into the scheme, and where lay the dividing line. There was also the question of the Asiatic communities. He proposed amendment of the motion to ask Government to examine an old age pension scheme with a view to finding whether it was suitable for adoption in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Aveling, though saying that the Government had ample time to investigate, since the date raised the matter, the ministerial earlier accepted the motion as amended because he believed the Government was seriously going to introduce a scheme of some kind.

Darley & Co. Ltd.

Messrs. Darley and Company announce a net profit for the year ended June last of £118,895. After adding the balance brought forward and previous year £11,131,207 and draft £1,000, a preference dividend of £25,000, and the interest £1,000 at 3½% (less British income tax) on the £200 shares paid last May £15,000, there resulted to the credit of profit and loss a balance of £203,654, which the directors recommend should be appropriated as follows: £15,000 in payment of a final ordinary dividend of 8s., less tax, and £15,000 to the staff provident fund, leaving £118,654 to be carried forward. The annual report states that in Kenya the season was one of the best on record, and, following on good rains in the previous year, stimulated all mining operations. Tanganyika also enjoyed a good season.

EST MINING NEWS

Company Progress Reports

Near Sasa Mines.—On January 1, 1943, after 19 months of work, the total of 11,938 tons of ore were treated in the mill and the shippers of Bullion totalled 4,050 ozs. of gold and 1,000 ozs. silver. The average amounted to 1,000 ozs. per ton. The No. 1 shaft reached a depth of 21 feet and the No. 2 shaft 100 feet. The No. 3 shaft was started off on the 11th floor, reaching the limits of the old diamond mine, and was discontinued. At the end of the quarter the Crosscut engine was being fully developed. The German-owned company had given up their three partners and reflected in the small-scale vein mining and low-tonnage work was the reason for the company's low output, which would be before the end of April, and that the main deposit would be mailed from Africa in February.

Gold Diamond.—The Gold Diamond Mine, Ltd., has sold its East African and Rhodesian assets, comprising the Gold Diamond and Gold Hill, the former.

The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are given in this newspaper can not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available.

**POWER FOR
EAST AFRICA!**

KENYA
UGANDA
TANGANYIKA

Cheap power is available to you if you will
select your site of installation and
send your proposals to one of the Company's Offices.
Special deals are available to foreign customers, very
favourable terms can be offered to local manufacturers.

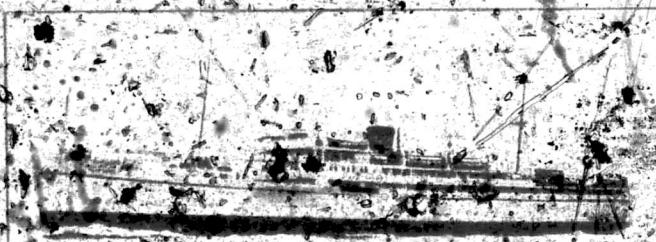
TERMS: In Kenya and Uganda—100 amperes, 240 volts, 415 amperes, 440 volts,
In Tanganyika—Single wire 50 amperes, 240 and 260 volts, or 440 and 220 volts. Current

FIGURES IN EAST AFRICA

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.
Kenya—Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Fort Portal
Uganda—Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja
Tanganyika—Dar es Salaam & District Electric Supply
Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Kigoma, Bagamoyo
London Office 10 Queen Street, E.C.4

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE



For full particulars apply to
AGENTS AT PORTS OF CALL

ANDREW WEIR & CO.

Baltic Exchange Buildings

21, Buff Street,

LONDON E.C. 4.

THOMAS COOK & SONS LTD.

Passenger Agents

MOMBASSA, MACHANGA & SINGOMATI

REGULAR SERVICE

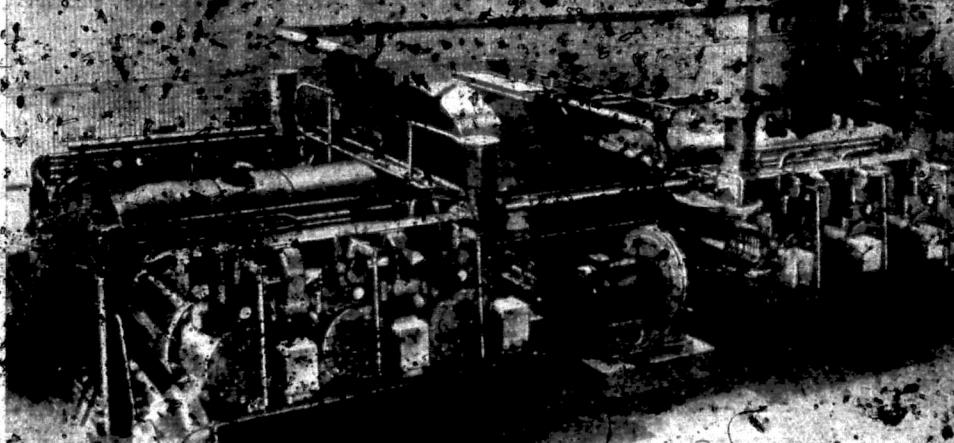
BY THE NEW TWIN SCREW LUXURIOUS MOTOR LINERS
BETWEEN
RANGOON, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO AND
SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS

Sailing as circumstances will permit

Excellent Passenger Accommodation

Doctors and Stewardesses carried

ENGINE TYPE GENERATORS



METROPOLITAN
VICKERS



High horse-power engines. Afterburning
petrol engines. Electrical plant. Diesel engines.
and other electrical apparatus. Manufactured
in the U.S.A., Canada, Australia, South Africa,
New Zealand, India, Ceylon, Malaya, Hong Kong,
China, Japan, Korea, and elsewhere.

ELSTREE PARK, MIDDLESEX, ENGLAND
STRETFORD PARK, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

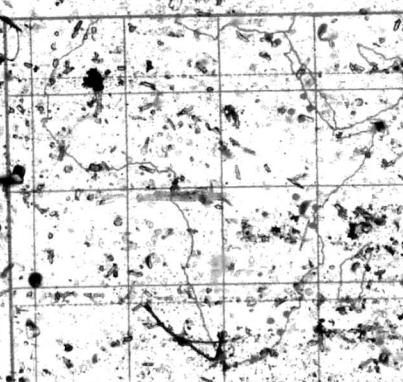
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA · PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA
 MAURITIUS · NORTHERN & SOUTHERN RHODESIA · NYASALAND
 TANGANYIKA · KENYA · UGANDA · ETHIOPIA · Eritrea
 SUDAN · EGYPT · PALESTINE · CYPRUS · MALTA · GIBRALTAR
 BRITISH WEST AFRICA · BRITISH GUIANA
 BRITISH WEST INDIES · NEW YORK (Agency)
 LONDON · MANCHESTER · LIVERPOOL

London Office
 CIRCUS PLACE, LONDON, W.C.2
 29, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.3
 OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKERELL STREET, W.1

HEAD OFFICE: 34, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

MITCHELL, COTTS & CO. LTD.
 WINCHESTER HOUSE, OLD BROAD ST, LONDON, E.C.2

M
I
P
O
R
T
E
R
S



E
X
P
O
R
T
E
R
S

ASSOCIATED OFFICES

- MITCHELL, COTTS & CO. (South Africa) Ltd., Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban and Port Natal.
- W.M. COTTS & CO. Ltd., Mombasa, Nairobi, Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar.
- MITCHELL, COTTS & CO. (East Africa) Ltd., Massawa, Adulis, Adis Ababa, Port Sudan, Khartoum, Cairo, Alexandria.
- JOHN ROSS, COTTS & CO. Ltd., Alexandria.
- THESEN'S STEAMSHIP CO. Ltd., Cape Town, South Africa, East and West Africa Coasting Service.
- DINGWALL, COTTS & CO. Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, February 11, 1943

Volume 19 (New Series) No. 960

6d Weekly 30s. yearly postfree

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

TRAVEL
is One long round of
Pleasure

We ask you to support the
MERCHANT NAVY COMFORTS SERVICE
Banking, Postage & Telegraph Services
to money to the National Appeal
Headquarters, 100 Newgate Street, London, N.W.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

PASSAGE: 114, Cockspur Street, S.W.1. LONDON AGENTS: G. W. Davis & Co., 122, Finsbury Square, E.C.2.
FREIGHT: Gellatly, Hankey & Co., Ltd., 1, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3. MOMBASA AGENTS: Smith, Mackenzie & Co., Ltd.
BEIRA AGENTS: Allen, Wick & Shepherd, Ltd.

**AFRICAN MARINE AND GENERAL
ENGINEERING COMPANY
MOMBASA**

We specialise in the repair and manufacture of all kinds of
machinery and spares for sisal, sugar and wining plants.
Estimates given free of charge.

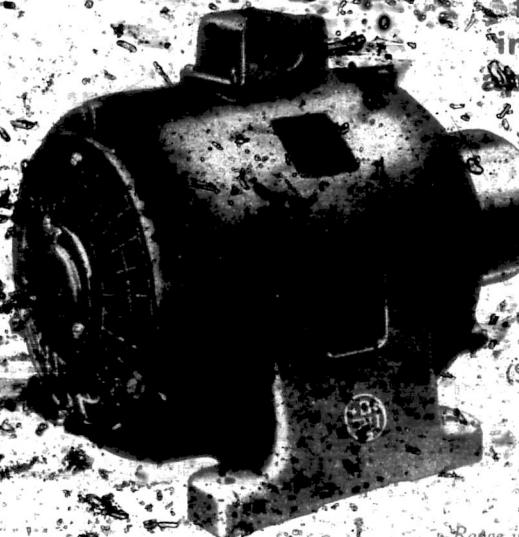
SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., LTD. GENERAL MANAGERS

(London Office: 122 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. Phone: Avenue 4680.)



ELECTRIC MOTORS WITH APPROPRIATE CONTROL GEAR

for any
industrial
application



General Industrial
A.C. Motor
(Squirrel-cage type)

Range includes:

General Industrial, Textile, Machine tool,
Steel Works, Rolling Mill,
Crane, and Mining Motors

Synchronous, Synchronous induction,
A.C. Variable-speed Commutator and
"No-Lag" Motors

Gearred Motor, and Built-in Motor Units

Fractional Horsepower Motors

Water Pumps, Air Compressors

Suds Pumps and Thrusters

The British Thomson-Houston Company,
whose name has long been a reputation
in all parts of the world for reliability,
has been prominent in the development
and manufacture of all kinds of electric
plant and equipment, and Mazoleamps
of all types.

BTH

THE BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON LTD.
CROWN HOUSE, ALDWICH, LONDON



KENYA: G. Denton & Co., Nairobi P.O. Box 124.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION: 1549-1550 Nairobi
P.O. Box 124.

RHODESIA: Johnson, Telfer Ltd., Bulawayo P.O. Box 124
Salisbury P.O. Box 124. Gaborone P.O. Box 118
S. Rhodesia P.O. Box 124.

GHANA: G. Denton & Co., Accra P.O. Box 124.

SAUDI ARABIA: P.O. Box 124.

EGYPT: G. Denton & Co., Cairo P.O. Box 124.

LEBANON: G. Denton & Co., Beirut P.O. Box 124.

SYRIA: G. Denton & Co., Damascus P.O. Box 124.

IRAN: G. Denton & Co., Tehran P.O. Box 124.

AFGHANISTAN: G. Denton & Co., Kabul P.O. Box 124.

PAKISTAN: G. Denton & Co., Karachi P.O. Box 124.

INDIA: G. Denton & Co., Calcutta P.O. Box 124.

CEYLON: G. Denton & Co., Colombo P.O. Box 124.

SINGAPORE: G. Denton & Co., Singapore P.O. Box 124.

THAILAND: G. Denton & Co., Bangkok P.O. Box 124.

LAOS: G. Denton & Co., Vientiane P.O. Box 124.

VIETNAM: G. Denton & Co., Hanoi P.O. Box 124.

PHILIPPINES: G. Denton & Co., Manila P.O. Box 124.

INDONESIA: G. Denton & Co., Batavia P.O. Box 124.

THAILAND: G. Denton & Co., Bangkok P.O. Box 124.

LAOS: G. Denton & Co., Vientiane P.O. Box 124.

VIETNAM: G. Denton & Co., Hanoi P.O. Box 124.

PHILIPPINES: G. Denton & Co., Manila P.O. Box 124.

FEBRUARY 11, 1955

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA



In scattered or remote rural districts Braithwaite Pressed Steel Tank installations will provide a simple and efficient water storage at various points. The tanks can be designed to work with special aeration, settlement or filtration equipment. For further details you are invited to apply for a copy of the latest Braithwaite Pressed Steel Tank brochure.

**BRAITHWAITE
PRESSED STEEL TANKS**

BRAITHWAITE & CO. LTD., 27 KINGS HOUSE, NO. 1 HAYMARKET, LONDON, S.W.1.
Telephone: LA 3112

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

FEBRUARY 11, 1948

SOUTH
AFRICA

WEST & EAST
AFRICA

UNION CASTLE LINE

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

With calls at Lobito, Walvis Bay, Cape Town, Mombasa, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Lourenço Marques, Beira, and East African Ports to Mombasa.
Direct Cargo Service between New York and South and East Africa.

For further particulars apply to:

GENERAL OFFICE, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3. Telephone: ANsion House 8811
End Agents: 15, CAVILL MALL, LONDON, S.W.1. Telephone: WHitehall 4111

Branch Offices: Glasgow, Liverpool, Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, and at Cattawau, Poole, Southampton, Brixton, London, Dartford, Johannesburg, Lourenço Marques, Beira, Mombasa, and Durban. Agents: T. & W. Bulmer, Chelmsford.

STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA

With which is incorporated the AFRICAN LAWERS' CORPORATION LIMITED.

Bankers to the Imperial Government in South Africa, and to the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Uganda.

Head Office: 10 CLEMENT'S GARDEN, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

LONDON WALL BRANCH: 53, London Wall, WEST END BRANCH: 9, 10, Cumberland Ave., W.C.2.
NEW YORK: 67, Wall Street.

The Bank has Branches in:

KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR,
SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND

and throughout the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, SOUTH WEST AFRICA and
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc.

The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited
FINANCES TRADE with EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc.
The Bank is in close touch through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the
IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES.

RALPH GIBSON

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Tuesday, November 11, 1943

Volume 19 (New Series) No. 40

Founder and Editor
F. G. Johnson

Red Cross Member

91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1
War-time Address:
East Street Chambers, Taunton, Somerset.

6d. weekly Yearly post free

Registered as a New Paper

Principal Contents

Matters of Moment	281	Parliament in Paris	400
Sir Hubert Young	286	Trade with the Colonies	401
Colonial Policy	290	News Items in Brief	402
Colonial Education	294	Colonial Meetings	403
the War	295	Colonial Ministers	404
Background	306	Colonial News	405
War News	306	Editorial	406
Personalia	308		

MATTERS OF MOMENT

SIR HUBERT YOUNG, former Governor of Nyasaland and of the Rhodesias, makes some important points in regard to Colonial policy in an article in *The Nineteenth Century* from which we quote extensively elsewhere.

Continuity in Colonial Policy, in this case. He advances the argument that super-national agreement in Colonial affairs would make for greater continuity in general policy. It obviously would, if profession and practice were one; but, curiously enough, that has seems to have been overlooked in discussions of this subject. East Africans, who have so often been the victims of indecision and thicklessness, regard the establishment of a sound policy and of a plan for its application and development as of the greatest importance, and Colonial opinion generally would readily pay a high price for such a boon. Sir Hubert Young does not, however, suggest that Colonial affairs should become subject to direction by a distant and often irresponsible authority that has no international organisation to be called upon to maintain representation of the inhabitants of the territories concerned, or insight in to insure that sufficient attention is paid to their legitimate needs, and that the whole purpose of this new body should be, for the authorised and

authoritative expression of interest and criticism. Emphasis should rest upon the word "authoritative" for a uninformed, unrepresentative and unbalanced criticism have done and will do far more harm than good. One of the continuing disabilities from which the Colonial Empires suffer is that in fact the representations of so many, self-seeking and active commentaries whose knowledge is inverse to their self-aggrandizement.

The further point is made that authoritative interest and criticism would go far to reduce the risk of ignorant and malicious misrepresentation of the Colonial policy of one Responsible Power to the Government

New Plan For Liaison Between Territories. That again is a most desirable aim, and one more clearly realisable by East Africans and Rhodesians than by most other sections of Colonial opinion, since no part of the British Empire is more directly interested in the future of Britain and the United States. The regular exchange of news and views between Sir Hubert, who officially proposes a system of periodical conferences or the establishment of an international body shared

with the duty of co-ordinating Colonial territories in Eastern Africa to the extent necessary to the fulfilment of the terms of the Colonial Charter, for which it stands. His emphasis that every Dependency should have in its Secretariat an officer with the sole duty of preserving liaison with neighbouring territories and reporting to the Responsible Power and to international organisations which it creates. Those who know the surprising degree of parochialism which still prevails in Government circles in the Colonies will welcome this very practical idea.

The retort of oldaldom might well be that the existence of an East African Governor-in-Chief, with his own Secretariat, makes such a step unnecessary in the case of the territories with which this

Non-Co-operation Still a handicap

join him concerned. We, at any rate, should not be prepared to accept that defence. For there is abundant evidence even now of the reluctance (to use no stronger term) of some officials in highly responsible posts to co-operate with neighbouring Dependencies. If such an individual should happen, for instance, to be a Chief Secretary under a complacent Governor or one who is so ignorant that he cannot reasonably be expected to override the advice tendered to him, plans for co-ordinated action can be seriously and even dangerously delayed, if not destroyed. That this suggestion is not hypothetical, but, on the contrary, a statement in general terms of what has actually happened in East Africa in the quite recent past can be confirmed by those most intimately concerned with interterritorial organisation for purposes of defence. Hardly been in each Secretariat a senior official responsible for day-to-day liaison with neighbouring territories, that a man of affairs could not have arisen, for he would have been driven in early stages to remonstrate with the expansionists in his own department, and thus shun non-co-operation at its source. To the objection that it might let things slide in order to preserve harmony with his superiors, we should reply that he would thereby endanger his own career, for he would be the first person to be blamed by his Governor, when, in due course, representations were made by the King's representatives in other territories, by the Governors' Conference Secretariat, or by the Colonial Office.

To take Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika as examples, each had a liaison officer who by inclination, habit and duty regarded every question of public policy in the wide East African

Qualities Needed in Colonial Officers

aspects and not merely from that of the particular territory in which he happened at the moment to be resident. Most encouraging step would have been taken towards that larger loyalty which is so necessary and for which non-official leaders have so many years worked and pleaded. It would be essential, of course, that the holders of these new posts, with great discretion, are above all not to appoint men merely on the ground of seniority, or favouritism, or because some departing official wished to be rid of them. We should like to see the territories entrusted to able young men who have given proof of ability broad-mindedness, initiative, energy and vision, combined with the courage to face and overcome timidity or other discouragements which they would be certain to encounter during the initial stage of their work. More even it would be highly important that the men selected should be able to work happily together, since mutual confidence and friendship would go far to smooth their way. While incompatibility of temperament would raise difficulties, widen their interests the better. They ought certainly to possess more than the normal civil servant's understanding of economic factors, and a good deal less than the normal civil servant's respect for routine and precedent. This catalogue of desirable qualities is somewhat formidable, though it may appear at first sight to be, in fact, an unduly severe test of the human material at the service of our territories today. There are any number of able and courageous men who ask nothing better than heavier responsibilities and corresponding opportunity, to which men would rescue their own credit and the public advantage. The tragedy is that the present system leaves so many of them, of their ambitions and promise, by treating them as mere cogs in the machine instead of as responsible colleagues in a co-operative effort of high adventure and noble character. Any measures which will restore and reinforce this sense of vocation are to be commended, particularly when they promote the idea of wider interterritorial contacts and loyalties. We trust, therefore, that these proposals of Sir Hubert Young will be seriously considered by heads of Colonial Government in this country and in Africa.

Sir Hubert Young on Colonial Policy

Benefits of Establishing Good International Machinery

SIR HUBERT YOUNG, successively Governor of Nasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Rhodesia, has contributed to the *Nineteenth Century* an important article on international co-operation in Colonial affairs. From it we quote the following passage which merits the close consideration of all readers of Colonial thought:

"It is clear, in the light of the immense variety among the Responsible Powers (which term I prefer to 'Colonial' or 'Colonising Powers'), and the territories and peoples concerned, that international co-operation in Colonial policy is practicable only if certain definite common aims are accepted by all concerned.

It would obviously be impossible to take 'an extreme example' for us British, with our ideas of freedom, non-discrimination and equality of opportunity, to co-operate with National Socialists with their policy of ruthless suppression of what they call the 'subject races' and their exploitation of those whom they regard merely as animals; or with the Japanese with their systematic and deliberate debauching of the races over which they wish to establish a dominion by the introduction of drugs and the encouragement of vice; or with their allies as such."

The aim of the Responsible Power is to be its own administrator, or aggressor, or suppressor, of the aspirations of the peoples, tendencies or sympathies, or discrimination on the grounds of race, religion or social origin; we shall have to give up the idea of co-operation altogether. The only kind of policy is the development of which we should be prepared to co-operate is something like that which we now propose to follow ourselves.

An Outline of Colonial Policy

In the attempt to outline it very briefly. In the political sphere it means fostering the growth of a responsible indigenous government, attached, if it so desires, to the Responsible Power of the Responsible Power, but free to enjoy complete independence if it prefers it; provided that it assumes other international obligations. A successful example of this is the admission of Iraq to membership of the League of Nations in 1932 and the declaration made by the Prime Minister of Iraq on May 30 of that year, which might serve as a model of the obligations to be undertaken. Definiteness in attaining independence.

In the administrative and social sphere it means setting up a sound administration, an incorrupt judiciary, a stable system of finance, and a sense of responsibility for the improvement of social conditions, including public health, education, housing and labour conditions, with equal opportunities for all, regardless of race, religion and social origins.

In the economic sphere it means the development of the natural resources of the territory. In the first place, for the good of the inhabitants; and, secondly, of the inhabitants agreed for that of the Responsible Power and the rest of the world, but not selfishly or so as to give rise to international difficulties.

It also means acceptance by the Responsible Power of financial liability for existing unproductive and impoverished territories to the extent necessary to ensure the fulfilment of their administrative and social obligations and the development of their natural resources. In the future of defence, maintenance of order it means ensuring the external safety and internal security of the territory and its adherence to the principle of non-aggression. The Responsible Power would have the right to maintain such naval, military and air bases as might be necessary for these purposes and its own defence, subject to overriding international agreements as to disarmament.

Powers Unfit for Colonial Responsibilities

This incomplete and tentative outline of a common aim for Colonial policy would have to be carefully discussed and developed, but it may fairly be said that the only Responsible Powers about whose behaviour in some such policy there can be any real doubt are Germany, Italy and Japan. It should be very clearly understood in the peace settlement that these three Powers are not to be permitted to have Colonies and until they have experienced a complete change of heart, and satisfied the world that they have learnt from him why the civilised opinion on the subject. In the case of Germany and Japan at least, some considerable time will have passed before they can do this and in the meantime they should be left out. Let me see on reason why international co-operation should not be practicable for Hitler and his gang of Fascist rascals.

We find ourselves very much embarrassed in trying to

solve our own Colonial problems if our immediate neighbours are solving them in a different way. We find that the people's colour bar policy makes things very difficult for us. We find, too, that the best way is to try to control locusts or diseases of men, animals and plants until our neighbours cooperate and take the same steps. But most of all do we find that, in spite of misrepresenting our own Colonial policy, or misunderstanding it, there can be no more fruitful source of international friction.

In the interest of the inhabitants of the Dependencies themselves we need international co-operation to check not only the other Responsible Powers, but also ourselves. God forbid that I should belittle for one moment the remarkable work that has been and is being done by the Colonial Services, and by all the forces of good throughout the Colonies and Dependencies. At the same time, however, we are idle to deny that there have been errors of omission as well as of commission, and this is certainly far less so in territories for which foreign Powers are and have been responsible. I know of territories to which powers concerned in interests have been allowed to evade their obligations to the people whomsoever they affect. I know of a country in which the slave-owning mentality and corresponding practices exist to an extent which has led in the past, and may lead again in the future, to serious trouble, and in which repeated attempts of enlightened and decent persons to bring about a better state of affairs have been nullified by apathy and inertia. Finally, I know of cases where there has been considerable and embarrassing immigration from territories under the control of one Responsible Power into those under the control of another, with consequences of maladministration and even personal ill-treatment.

International Obligations a Strong Incentive

If the question is asked whether, in the case of colonies, that international co-operation would do more than the supervision of the Government of the Responsible Power, or could to check these and similar abuses, the answer is that international obligation is a stronger incentive than the mere pledge. It remains unchanged when the Government changes. The result of international agreement would be greater stability in Colonial Policy, which is difficult to secure under a dictatorial government. Then the very fact that international law has to be rendered before the eyes of international opinion leads to greater care being taken to avoid having to commit indignities. Again, the pooling of experience among all over the world would be very valuable, and much is always to be expected from the whole game stimulus of international rivalry.

The most important of all is the setting up of some international organisation, the authorised and authoritative expression of international opinion, which would do away with the risk of international misrepresentation of the colonial policy of one Responsible Power to the Government and people of another.

To fulfil these requirements further steps will have to be taken. In the first place, a charter of covenant must be concluded in which the agreed code of Colonial policy will be set out in at least as much detail as the existing 'mandatory' policy in Article 23 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. Very much hope that this may be early Anglo-American negotiations with a view to it not being prepared. There are precedents for such a thing, not only in the Anglo-American negotiation of the Atlantic Charter, but in the original framing of the covenant of the League. Both documents were, in the first place, the joint or Anglo-American documents, and the rest of the world was invited to follow suit.

Then some form of international machinery must be set up not merely to deal with extremely colonies and territories, but with the whole Colonial question. It might be possible to institute regional machinery, certain parts of the world as a first step. As far as the range of territories are the Pacific, the Indian Ocean, East Africa, South Central Africa, South Africa, the Mediterranean, the Middle East, African and Caribbean. In each of these seven areas there might be established a permanent committee for the establishment of an international body charged with the task of co-ordinating Colonial activities to the extent necessary to secure the fulfilment of the terms of the Colonial Charter. This, in the end, had already been given, but it had not been put into operation.

Colonial People Should be Represented

One peculiarity of the situation is that the inhabitants of the territories themselves should be brought in to ensure that their attention is paid to their legitimate aspirations. How does one know what a colony needs? I say there are bound to be educated individuals in the population whom certainly constitute it who do not pay more than lip-service to our principles. Another logical step that could be easily taken is the

appointment to the secretariat of every dependency, of an officer whose sole duty would be to preserve liaison with neighbouring territories and to be responsible for framing such reports as may be called for by the Responsible Power concerned or by an international organisation.

Whether there would be a good thing to create a central international advisory body on the lines of the Permanent Mandate Commission, and whether in that case it should advise an International Council of Colonial Ministers on some other council, must depend upon the general picture of international co-operation as it comes out of the mists of war. My own experience of the Permanent Mandate Commission has shown that they did very valuable work, but it has been admitted in some respects the membership might be improved.

[Editorial comment appears under the heading of "Momentum".]

Colonial Education • Duties of British Universities

Professor Donald Forde, of the Department of Geography and Anthropology of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, has written in *The Times*:

"Education in the Colonies has been too largely divorced from the centres of learning at home. Students from colonial territories often seem like sporadic visitors in our universities, anonymous and but passing strangers. This has not provided an incentive among their own people to make the most of the intense and varied experience of Britain's overseas dominions and colonies."

"The creation of contacts between the universities and the Colonies should involve a comprehensive study of the educational standards needs of the Colonies; direct collaboration with the universities and other authorities in developing schemes of post-graduate training and general education. Above all, it would require that a university should be established providing the intellectual and social facilities necessary for the students of the territory, who have had education at home, to widen their horizon. Continuous concern for the academic and professional welfare of a number of student scholars in the histories of their countries, the development of their knowledge in general over a broader range of public-spirited personal interests is reached by existing administrative and governmental committees."

"Nor should the traffic be all one way. Colonial youths will have great need for the services of university teachers and advisers of all grades. By sending members of staff for short periods for such work, university colleges not only directly contribute to educational advances, but we provide in this country, in position, their experience and judgment could be freely called upon, a body of men of wide interest and arose the interest of others in the most varied Colonial issues. They are not lacking among their governing bodies, brilliant men and women ready to give time and energy to this work. What is needed is a little more effort."

"To this end, I would like to see the framework of a general plan, undertaken by a special educational charge, the fostering of advanced work for Colonial students and the diffusion of mutual knowledge among the Colonial peoples and ourselves."

Social Surgeons

Miss Margaret Perham, Reader in Colonial Administration in the University of Oxford, writes:

"What is required is a few more lecturers which would at first be mainly concerned with research. The holders of these posts should help to attain the following results:

"(1) They would help to fill the gap in anthropological literature about the modern Colonial Empire and its problems. It is upon this work that those who wish to spread such knowledge widely through lectures, lectures, etc., must depend. They would spread among their colleagues in other universities the knowledge and interest without which no desired co-operation with the Colonial centres of higher education can be developed. They would make it possible for Colonial subjects to find a larger place, if only as substitute or as an undergraduate course, and so most effectively bring these subjects into the schools. (2) They will pass to and from the Colonial in pursuit of their studies, foreign clerks and training students who will take service in colleges, schools, and other Colonial posts until the Colonies are able to staff them from their services."

"(3) They will be able to help the Colonial students who, as may happen, will come in increasing numbers to our universities for higher studies. They will not monopolise the teaching of these students, many of whom will come to study the principles of their subjects and British institutions and methods, but they will be able to help these students to make the connection between their Colonial knowledge and those wider studies. (4) They will be able to co-operate in the

Colonial Office and colonial governments in carrying out the necessary research sufficiently needed upon each problem. As colonial law and land tenure, the relationship between local government based on local traditions and the European forms of central and municipal government, also speak on the complex of interwoven social and economic problems arising in the world, or outlined economic developments. These will be able to play their part in giving training and guidance to members of the Colonial Service who are being in due course in increased numbers and at different stages to their major universities."

Richard Winsted commented on the work of research students who devote six months to the study of the frontier of a particular Colony are so apt to do so that their life is generally ephemeral and financed more by what they have absorbed at home than by their two-year national survey. Students adapt to find what they expect to find out and to depart with insufficient appreciation of the human equation. "A sojourn of three or even six years in a Colony will be of social as well as scientific advantage to the nearly 10,000 listed students."

System Necessary

Professor E. A. Innes, of the Royal Holloway College, suggested that a system similar to that of research for the universities of the United Kingdom should be established in the Colonies. The system should be situated in physical proximity to the local college or university, and provision made for the research workers to undertake a certain amount of teaching and supervision in the educational institutions and to allow teachers to have such research facilities as they do not enjoy in their own laboratories, made available to them in the research institution. A grant sum from the Colonial Welfare and Development Fund, offered at the forthcoming Commonwealth System of Higher Education, would be likely to produce more far-reaching results and be a more striking symbol of our new Colonial policy than if it were devoted to other objective."

Miss Angel St. John drew an interesting analogy with India, saying:

"The East India Company owed its long survival to the extent to which it established at Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay, its future seminaries, providing a course of training exactly suited to its needs and staffed by men of undoubted capability. Maltese I imagine them. Some such college would now seem eminently desirable for the Colonial Service to provide a short course of training that would complete that offered by the university. Such a college, through which all desiring to enter the Colonial Service might pass, would serve not only to give a necessary knowledge of general Colonial matters, but also to form some sense of kinship both as between Colony and Colony, and in the Army when the Colonial Service as a whole pursued its functions. Its formation should not prove difficult, its value would surely prove immense."

Compulsory Education of Native Children

"Every African child over the age of 12 and under living within three miles of certain scheduled schools in the Ndebele, Kitebe, Chingere, and Broken Hill districts must now attend regularly at one of these schools. Parents or guardians obstructing the enforcement of the order are liable to penalties."

New Colonial Centres

The new centres for Colonial students, for people from the Colonies employed on war work, and for others shortly to be opened in London and the provinces, are the direction of the Advisory Committee on the Care of Colonial People in the United Kingdom. They are planned to provide both hostel accommodation for social functions, discussion groups, and recreational and sporting activities. The centre in London, to be known as the Colonial Centre, is at 14 Gower Street. There already exist Colonial Hostels in Liverpool, Edinburgh, North Shields, Birmingham, London, and Manchester, and special centres and camps have been established in other parts of the country for the welfare of the seafarers, porters, and technicians who have come to the U.K. for war work."

~~THE VETS~~*E.A. Veterans for Europe**Spring looks to serve outside Africa*

Colonel Smith's motion, to permit South African troops to volunteer for service outside Africa, was passed last week by the Union Parliament. Eighty to 90% of the unit's men expected to volunteer for wider operations in General Smuts's phrase. Many of them are now serving with British contingents in Italian Somaliland, and Ethiopia.

Re-equipped with modern fighter aircraft, a squadron of the South African Air Force which fought in the East African Campaign originally as an army co-operation squadron has been re-formed as fighters, and reported to have returned to Kenya.

Colonel Kinnaird, Secretary of the U.S. Navy, stayed with Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Zanzibar and formerly Governor of Uganda during his recent tour of Pacific war fronts. He has said that Sir Philip was most hospitable, and that the "state of our defences and projects in Fiji are fine."

Casualties and Awards

Lieut. the Hon. Alan Balfour, the new only son of Lord Balfour and the late Lady Balfour, has been killed while on active service in the Middle East with the Pioneer Corps (R.A.F. Lewis). Lieut. Balfour, who is 21, was educated at Eton and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He was a solicitor by profession.

Lieut. G. Christian Davies, The Welsh Guards, who has been killed in action, was the elder surviving son of Mr. N. Jones Davies, M.P., who is deeply mourned by his wife, Miss Davies, and Mrs. Davies.

The death is reported in a flying accident in the Middle East of Major-General H. Williams, C.B., C.B.E., F.D.S.O., M.C., Director-General of Army Welfare and Education, late of the Bedfordshire Regiment, and The Artists Rifles. Last year he made an extensive tour of the African war zones, visiting Ethiopia and the Sudan.

Squadron Leader A. C. ("Toby") Johnston, only son of Mrs. F. J. Ware, of Salisbury, and the late Major D. J. Johnston, is reported missing.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Arfhead Tedder, A.O.C. of the East African Campaign, was invested with the insignia of Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath when he was received by The King at Buckingham Palace last week.

Acting Flight-Lieut. J. H. Evans, R.A.F., No. 41 (Rhodesia) Squadron, has been awarded the D.F.C. Flight-Sergeant S. R. Wilson, R.A.F.V.R., No. 41 (Rhodesia) Squadron, has been awarded the D.F.C.

Squadron Leader R. J. Reynolds, of Kenya, who last November shot down an enemy bomber over Egypt at an altitude of nine miles, this year again has again distinguished himself as the leader of the first daylight raid on Berlin.

It is officially announced in London that the following Rhodesians took part in recent raids on Berlin and Genoa: Pilot Officer Leslie Edwards, Sergt. Air Gunner M. G. Hall, Sergt. Bob Rademeyer, Flight-Sergt. John Walsh, and Sergt. Corr. Houbert.

Pilot Officer Q. T. Heriot, R.A.F., of Lion Kop Ranch, Katomo, Northern Rhodesia, has been promoted Flying Officer.

Lady Thomas, widow of Sir Shelton Thomas, Governor of the Straits Settlements, and former Governor of Nyasaland, has broadcast from Singapore a message to her daughter that she is still in Malaya and in need of health.

Morocco Radio has reported that the French Consul and Vice-Governor in Mozambique, M. Philippe La Porte, and M. L. Desnoyer, have placed themselves at General Franco's disposal.

Mr. S. H. Fazan, a Provincial Commissioner of Kenya, has been seconded to the East African Governors' Conference and is to visit European camps in Ceylon. His appointment as Liaison Officer has been made for the purpose of maintaining contact between the Governments of the Conference territories and their troops serving abroad. Mr. Fazan has recently served with East African units in the Middle East.

Arrangements have been made by the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda for six African clerks to visit East African troops serving in the Middle East. These clerks will be accompanied by two senior administrative officers.

The African clerks have been visiting as far as many parts of Africa, taking news to the men of their homes and relatives. They are Odeon Masik of the Kikuyu tribe, and Nswo of Kilimani, of the Kamba.

Rhodesia Railways have released 500 employees for full-time service with the Forces, out of whom 10 have been killed or have died and 10 have been demobilised and returned to their railway duties. These figures were given yesterday by Mr. W. J. W. Skillington, General Manager of the Railways. The number released represents 10% of the total Force War staff, over 40% of the male clerical staff, one-fifth of the female staff, and 10% who before the war represented 17% of the total clerical staff, now representing 42%. Although traffic has increased considerably the total European staff is now 10% lower than at the outbreak of war (1939).

Mr. R. G. Davies has succeeded Mr. H. O. Walker as Assistant Financial Inspector for Kenya.

Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Fish has been appointed Officer-in-Charge of Zanzibar, with Mr. J. O'Brien as his Deputy.

Funds for War Purposes

£450,000 has now been raised by the sale of War Bonds in Tanganyika. The sum is £500,000.

The Duke of Cambridge's Amalgamated Musical Society has sent £111, the proceeds of a Christmas variety entertainment to the Royal Merchant Seamen's Orphanage.

Other recent gifts from Tanganyika include £75 for the British Red Cross and St. John Fund, from Mr. Schmidt, a Dane, and £10 for the Mally War Relief Fund from the women of Arusha.

Arusha women have sent £80 to the United Aid-to-China Fund.

Women in Tanzania's Territory have sent £10 to the Save-the-Children Fund and £83 to the Lord Mayor's Empire Air Raid Distress Fund.

The Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund has acknowledged the receipt of £100 from the Congo British War Fund.

The Fort Johnston Branch of the British Empire Service League has lent £150, less of interest, to His Majesty's Government for war purposes.

African employees of the Gold and Platinum Gold Mining Co. sent £10 to the Christmas Chest Fund for African soldiers of the North-Western India Regiment.

The African Woman's Union at Mombasa, Kenya, has sent over £20 to a divided between Bombed Babies Fund and women of Malta.

A concert given in Eldor City by R.A.F. Male Voice Choir raised £20 for the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund and the Mineweepers' Benevolent Fund.

A £100 gift in Nairobi in aid of Christmas comforts for the troops raised well over £100.

A Polish forces Association Fund has been established by the Director of Refugees in Uganda to provide toys, school equipment etc. for the refugees in East and Central Africa.

During May in the Colonial Comptroller's Fund received donations totalling £95, most being received from West or Central Africa.

Russia's war losses.—In the two months since November, 1947, some 51,000 of the enemy have been killed and 170,000 captured, plus over 3,000 tanks, 3,500 aircraft and 12,000 guns captured or disabled. One hundred and two enemy divisions were routed in an advance which averaged 250 miles in depth.

Aircraft losses during the last two weeks of January were 300 German and 103 Russian. Since we reported the sinking of the British seafarers transports in the first 15 days of January of a destroyer on January 11, and of two transports on subsequent dates, also the sinking in the Black Sea of four transports by U-boats, and on January 21 of a large transport in an Axis port, the end of January saw the completion of the destruction of the German army in Leningrad. On July 1, 1947, German troops remained in the region, and the booty—of which included 520 aircraft, 1,121 tanks, 2,400 guns, 900 mortars, 49,000 lorries, 3,600 motor-cycles, 12,291 tractors, 1,550 loaded wagons, 170 vehicles sets, 160 stores, and much other equipment—was distributed among the Red Army. Some 1,000 horses had been destroyed. Chairman of Moscow Soviets.

The Russian Advance.—The power of the Russian Artillery has been a decisive factor. The Russian gunners have been marvellously helped by the late winter. By mid-January the real Russian winter had not begun. What the Russians call the "Russian frost," due any effects of the gas, had not yet set in. At Kursk the Red Army's famous favourite, Secret weapon, played a big part in the attack. She is very much in the same way as the Germans' six-barrel mortar. But she is far more powerful. At many captured munition dumps at least 50% of abandoned war material

amongst another 10% was Romanian. The Germans like their strength fantastical, foolish little things with a wide range in the barrels, manned by two men; there are plenty of them around here. The Germans had built their little Queen and Chevrolet cars and lorries. I saw one Romanian anti-tank gun, the barrel was marked Margolin, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. A good deal of ammunition is Romanian. They make good shells and bullets. The bodies of Germans are left untouched. They have been mined.

Mr. Raul Holt, in the *Daily Express*:

Turn the tables on the Germans.—We must not expose us in turn. We have better positions all along the line, and our efforts to kick them out have been costly and futile. Before we can go for Bizerta and Tunis or Sardinia in the south, we shall have to puncture a number of fine natural positions which are well placed and strongly manned by excellent fighting men. That job will have to be undertaken by ground infantry, and the price will be high. In the far north-west of Norway the Germans are still dug in.

Our efforts have been made largely in vain, and now have to go to the south where confronts us a really OPENING. The German fleet is still strong. We have made two big attacks against Vlissingen, Hill 62, and Antwerp, covered by naval bombardment, but we must. One of these attacks runs directly eastward into Antwerp, while the other goes round the city to fall upon it from the rear. The next is Parc aux Chèvres, a place which is more than 100 miles away between Fourmies and Cambrai. It will be a job to take it, but a massive bombardment. Our equipment is better than they claim, is subject to greater variations in the air. We have actually been outclassed on occasions. The German engine is better than the fighters we have, and, and only the skill of our pilots has enabled them to keep the Germans on the jump. Our best medium tanks have been equal to the German Mark IV tank. The British have been using the Churchill and Valentine, which are thinner shelled and more lightly armed than the American mediums. They have been no match for the German mediums. Our half-tracks and anti-aircraft vehicles go to Cambrai, but they have been missed. This is due to foolishness and ignorance on the part of higher commanders. We must know by now that we cannot fight tanks with troop carriers. In artillery we have probably been fairly evenly matched on paper, but the Germans have employed their guns more dexterously than we have. Their 75mm gun has been a revelation and their 88mm and heavy mortars are very good indeed.

Mr. Alan Stoneman, *Daily Telegraph*, special correspondent:

In Short.—We have a new Reichstag and a revised Constitution for food distribution. All requests must pass through the *Bundesrat* (Senate), the German agricultural broadcast

Answer to the U-Boat.—What is the obvious antidote to the U-boat? Not to be ever seen—to be invisible. Smoke-belching, high-funnelled cargo-boats, standing high out of the water are ideal targets, so are battleships and aircraft carriers. How can we make cargo-boats difficult to locate? First, by eliminating superstructure and giving them low visibility with no smoke, of course. Secondly, by dispersing them—i.e., the opposite of the convoy system. Thirdly, by giving them more speed, so that the time available in the vision-target area is reduced. Fourth, by making them relatively undetectable in the water invasions which submarine takes to the full. Not only the above qualities are required, but the positive qualities of greater vision than the submarine, a higher telescope, and even greater qualities under waterplane. A cargo vessel can be given an overall whelming advantage over the submarine, unless it is adapted to carry smaller craft for conversion, ice and offensive anti-submarine guns. It is a wonderful eye and offensive power while the ship itself is getting out of the danger zone. Even sufficient numbers of these same vessels, if they are detected, is the next requirement, therefore, is that cargo-vessels should develop a capacity to withstand torpedo attack and not sink. The engines and machinery must be duplicated, to ensure a speed through water always greater than the submarine's submerged speed. Hulls must be subdivided on sides bearing an anti-torpedo bulkhead. Freight and fuel cargoes must be combined, so that buoyancy can be maintained when the vessel is hit or can be pumped or blown out quickly, cargo intact. We are now approaching the answer to the U-boat menace—the cargo ship.

This is a new conception of cargo-carrying vessel specifically designed not to need armament, valves, ports and to carry cargo under full national requirements of high speed and most берегове safety. There is not a moment to lose. What is responsible for present lack of vision and analytical and logical thinking in high places is the policy of putting such business elements in control of highly technical industries. Mr. W. G. Burn, Member of the Council of the Institute of Marine Engineers, in the *Daily Mail*:

Surfacing early as 1942, sitting on a kitchen chair set in the front of an old machine, with my arms round the pilot's waist, looking to submines," Admiral Lord Keppel

the War News

Opinions.—Epitomised. Every Hitler speech begins historically and ends hysterically.—Mr. Lindley Fraser.

"Laziness under the name of leisure contributed most to the ruin of France," General Giraud.

Russian aircraft production probably 1,500,000 aircraft a month.—Mr. Peter Hirschfeld.

Most Germans would have been killed in 1940 if their Masters had come.—Sir Ronald Stirling.

Many hundreds of British and American troops in Russia have already been killed.—Mr. A. J. Cunningham.

Holy hell five times as many men at Stalingrad as the British did trouble Dunkirk.—Mr. A. T. Cholerton.

In all probability the war will be fought out in the European theatres not in Africa.—General Smuts.

The damage caused by bombs in Germany is estimated to twice as great as that in Britain and in Britain.

More than 50% of the spending and shipping of the Royal Navy devoted to helping the war effort bases.—John Major.

The man with the pound and a half weight is not richer than the man with two pounds and no cent.—Sir Keith Weller.

Hitler has spent two winters trying to dominate us, his most bitter German rivals tell me he is not another.—Hon. Mr. R. H. Munro Smith.

In the case of personal threats or intimidations that I came across, there were two or personal touches and threats.—Mr. G. M. Morris.

General Gouge's top command about 100,000.—He can't teach French Navy's ways to us without getting into some difficulty.—French Ambassador.

the whole Egyptian and Libyan coast 1,000 miles long—has become a gigantic desert corridor facing the Axis countries from the south.—Mr. Paul Vautrin.

Is not the Levington scheme largely a case of rationalising a financial system which already exists?—Mr. John Barclay, chairman of the Merchant Bank.

A million ton of bombs has been dropped by Germany by planes of Bomber Command than the Luftwaffe has dropped on Great Britain.—RAF commentator.

Never has anything been so cold-blooded, "brutal" and so utterly Criminal as the things done by the German Government in Poland.—Lord Cecil of Chelwood.

Re-examination of the Government's shipping policy in the light of the latest developments in submarine warfare would seem to be called for.—Chamber of Shipping.

Italy's fate has testified the worth of the Free French. The gesture of treachery and aggression is pitilessly and indigestible.—Mr. J. D. Salmon, team of the London League.

I think there are dark and prosaic prospects of an air attack on Tokyo, and the switch 30 days ago organized a band of Canadians will disappear.—Colonel Frank Knox, U.S. Navy Secretary.

The US, the 469th minute, to aman for General Paulus has already been misreported.—His new rank must have been, not Field Marshal, but "Shelter Marshals."—Peterborough, in the *Daily Telegraph*.

Two hundred thousand of the American-trained spies and saboteurs enrolled in the S.S. Guard will never reach the front ranks of 10 and more. 10 may go, but never the prussian guard who are scattered through street and cemetery in the Reich.—Gen. Charles Fiterman, former Minister of Australia.

Germany's Foreign seems to be determined to do its best to help the Nazis. German diplomats are likely that they will do their best to disperse all German sailors after invasion of Britain.—Mr. George Thomson.

At Stalingrad the losses of material are greater than ever been heavier than those of the British in the evacuation from Crete, Greece, and Norway taken together.—Moscow correspondent of *The Times*.

It can hardly be said that the output of the Pressed Service from the Government public relations bureaux has been proportionate to the expansion of public relations staffs.—Report of the Council of the Empire Press Union.

From the moment we got trapped before Stalingrad many of our generals thought it senseless and criminal to go on fighting, but the Fielder did not take our opinion into account.—General von Bock, captured at Stalingrad.

These days of mourning and grief in Germany, supposedly because of the Stalingrad defeat, and the fact that Hitler had to make his tenth anniversary speech suggest the possibility that he is dead.—Mr. Joseph E. Davies, former U.S. Ambassador to Russia.

Cyprus is no longer a defensive outpost of the Levantine fleet, but a forward base from which to launch an offensive westwards. It is extremely doubtful if the Axis would be able to concentrate sufficient air power in Greece and Crete to put up an effective defence.—Major Philip Gribble.

The whole history of the war is a record of inability to strike at a time when the enemy would have suffered most. The south-west Pacific area too crucial to be left to force caretakers. Greater, in strength, greater naval strength, to supplement the glorious land forces providing it would have an immediate and significant impact on Japanese Bans.—Mr. Gorton, former Minister of Australia.

THE MANICA TRADING COMPANY LIMITED

Cable and Telegraphic Address: MANICAPAR

THE LEADING TEAMSHIP
AIRWAYS SHIPPING, FORWARDING
AND INSURANCE AGENTS

BENJA
P.O. BOX 148

SALISBURY
P.O. BOX 376

LONDON OFFICE

St. James' Chambers

Fenchurch Street, E.C.3

PERSONALIA

Sir Ronald Spens is re-visiting Africa. A son was born in Salisbury on January 22nd to Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Spens, K.A.C.

A daughter was born recently in Nairobi, wife of Mr. C. G. Wilson, of Newcastle.

The marriage of Mr. John J. Difesa, Globe tobacco Whistler, to Miss Elizabeth Cloete took place at Nairobi on January 25th.

Mr. J. S. Laird, daughter to the wife of Major Alan Cadbury, of East African Forces, is anointed.

The engagement is announced of Captain P. A. S. Evans, R.A.C., of Mombasa, to Miss Helen Sanderson.

Mr. W. H. Player, famous Fighting French National Commissioner for the Colonies in the slightly changed Naval Committee.

Mrs. W. H. Sharp has been appointed to direct Messrs. Lyons and Co., Ltd., who interest in Malawand tea growing.

A daughter was born last week in Finsbury to the wife of Group Captain the Earl of Sandringham, Lady Betty Bowes of Nairobi.

Mr. Ralph Millett has been appointed to act as Consul for the United States in Mombasa, with jurisdiction in Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. H. W. B. Blackall, at one time Crown Counsel in the East African Protectorate, has been appointed chief Justice of Trinidad and Barbados.

Mr. Herbert L. Smith, member of the Royal Engineers, who was married in London in 1914, has been promoted to the rank of captain and has damages.

The Rev. T. E. and Mrs. Johnson and Miss M. H. Pearce of the C.M.S., Uganda, and Miss K. M. Webb, of the C.M.S., Southern Sudan, have left their respective territories on furlough.

Mr. P. R. Akehurst, of the Agricultural Department of Kenya, was married recently in Nairobi to Dorothy Madeline, daughter of Mrs. and Mrs. W. H. Hainsworth, of Worthing, Sussex.

The engagement is announced between Mr. T. H. Bill, Royal Artillery, youngest son of Mr. W. P. Bill, K.C., of Dorset, Cambridgeshire, and of the late Mrs. Bill, and the Hon. Judith Gordon, elder daughter of Lord and Lady Cranborne.

The engagement is announced of Major A. H. MacCormie, The Royal Scots, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. R. MacCormie, of Edinburgh, and Kenya, and Moyra Gray, younger daughter of Mrs. Emily Farman, of Northgate, Yorkshire.

The Rev. T. H. Birley, Bishop of Bihar, who is now in his 70th year, has expressed his wish to resign his office on June 11 next, the 18th anniversary of his consecration. An appreciation of his services will appear in our press.

At the consecration in St. Paul's Cathedral last week of the Rev. W. Wynn Jones as Assistant Bishop in the Diocese of Central Tanganyika, he was present by Bishop R. S. Heywood, later to become the Archbishop of Canterbury conducted the ceremony.

The Emperor Haile Selassie has presented Cambridge University Library with an original manuscript text of the Ethiopian Constitution. The Emperor had previously given the University a copy of elephant tusks formerly to be seen in the Regent House.

The engagement is announced between Mr. P. H. Bowman, Coldstream Guards; son of Mr. H. Bowman of Glebe House, Chiddington, Shirley, and Aramatta, elder daughter of Sir Harold and Lady MacMichael, of Government House, Jerusalem, and Nouds, Farnham, Kent. Sir Harold, who served for many years in the Sudan, was Governor of Tanganyika Territory until he became High Commissioner in Palestine.

The marriage took place in Nairobi on January 26th of Mr. D. A. F. Anderson, ex-soldier, and Captain Abby Fellowes, American. Miss Elizabeth and Mrs. Phyllis Fellowes of London, to Captain W. M. C. McLean, 1st Lt. R.A.S.A.F., drummer of the 1st Battalion, 2nd Battalion, Machine Gun Corps.

Mr. A. J. Forrest, former Finance Secretary of Uganda, and Mrs. Ernesta, daughter of the late Professor W. Rylands of Cape Town University, and Mrs. Archibald celebrated their silver wedding last week. They were married in Mombasa Cathedral. Mr. Forrest is now working at the Colonial Office, and Mrs. Forrest is Deputy Secretary of the A.C.S. in Brighton. Their daughter is the wife of Captain J. Q. Laird, of the Uganda staff department, who after serving with the R.A.R. from the days of the Boer War, has been employed in Uganda, where Mr. Laird is in charge of his husband's office.

Sheriffy Shire

Sir Percy Shaftes, who has vacated the office of Sheriff of Lanarkshire, Glasgow to administer the Civil Council of Ross, served in the British South African Police and the Southern Rhodesia Police before taking part in the German East African campaign of the last war, after which he was for several years in an administrative office in Tanganyika. Sir Percy, who is also take charge of the post of Marshal, with headquarters at Dumfries, will control him through police forces merged with the County Constabulary in the new Home Office scheme. They will also include those of Carrick, Kyle and Peebles, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Kilmarnock, Cambuslang, Barrhead, Paisley, Renfrew, Rutherglen, Cumbernauld, Coatbridge, Bellshill, and Cowlairs. The total force of the amalgamated constabularies will number 11,150 against 2,000 in Glasgow alone. Sir Percy was appointed to Glasgow in 1931, and within a few months he had completely reorganised the force and broken up gangs of brigands with two-way wireless in patrol-cars. He was knighted for outstanding services during air raids to Clydeside.

The Maharaja of Bikāner

His Highness the Maharaja of Bikāner, G.C.S.I., G.D.E., G.V.C., G.B.E., K.C.B., who took part in the Somaliland campaign of 1908 and visited East Africa again a few years ago, died in Bombay at the age of 67. The Secretary of State for India has paid high tribute to him, saying—

"By the death of His Highness India has lost her most distinguished public figure and the Empire another statesman of the first rank. He played the leading part in the development of the tough military tradition of the Indian States, on his own soil, over which he ruled for 55 years. He was a most ruler, admired and loved by his subjects. He represented India at the League of Nations during the last war, at the Paris Peace Conference, and at meetings of the session of the League of Nations. At all the conferences he gave to the world a remarkable knowledge of the field of practical politics. He was a great ruler, a distinguished soldier, and statesman. Above all, he was a right gentleman, the soul of courtesy and a true friend."

Sir Louis Desavary, Chief Judge of Mauritius, who died in that island at the age of 92, went to the islands as assistant legal adviser in 1919. became a full judge in 1920, was Acting Chief Justice during the next four years, and received the substantive appointment of Chief Justice in 1924. On many occasions he accompanied the Governor and when he was transferred to Ceylon in 1928.

The fact that documents or other materials in short supply owing to war conditions are added to this newspaper should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily reliable for use.

Rhodesian Demobilisation

Colonel W. Agiusson, Director of Demobilisation to the Government of Southern Rhodesia, recently recounted his impressions after a tour of East and West Africa and the Middle East.

The main purpose of his tour, he said, was to explain to Rhodesians on active service their Government's post-war demobilisation plans. They all agreed, said Colonel Addison, that young lads who had gone straight into the armed forces without previous occupational training should be regarded as priority men and be the first to participate in any financial assistance available.

Rhodesians had established a high reputation for soundness and reliability under fire and, in addition, and responsibility in administration, were unequalled. Rhodesian settlers, who sought to become the best in the Middle East because of their high standard of general intelligence, and real sense of responsibility. Again Rhodesians' experience in the handling of natives, and knowledge of life and conditions in malarial areas, had won them the confidence of the West African

such results as Colonel Addison believed were due to the excellent educational system of the Colony, and stress upon the development of character, responsibility and the qualities which promote leadership. Employes should realise, as was experience had proved, that African youth could find its own in the ranks of administration, industry and commerce by the side of people from any part of the Empire.

Part for Rhodesia Again Mooted

Mr. D. S. Beaufort, M.P., of Bulawayo, has reviewed the project of port of Rhodesia at the mouth of the Kunene River, 400 miles north of Walvis Bay. Addressing the local Rotary Club, he expressed the view that the whole future subject of British Central Africa (Rhodesia), which he visualised as incorporating Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, a part of northern Bechuanaland and of the mandated territory of South-West Africa, depended on control of a suitable port. Such a corridor and outlet would provide a much more direct route to Europe and could serve three States without political or economic discrimination. A railway to the port—which might be named Rhodestown or Port Rhodes—would not pay dividends for a considerable time, but it was essential to the progress of British Central Africa. The territories concerned had practically every mineral and unlimited cheap power in the Victoria Falls and Kariba Gorges, and he believed that within a few years they could maintain an European population of nearly 4,000,000. The war would be a most opportune time to establish the port; in fact, it might be the last opportunity.

Rheumatoid Medical Services

Sir Godfrey Huggins has quoted interesting figures regarding the growth of medical facilities in Southern Rhodesia. During the past 10 years the number of beds at European hospitals increased from 440 to 1111 while the European population increased from 111,100 to 643,830.¹ The Prime Minister referred to the pressing need for new Native hospitals in Salisbury and Bulawayo and said that whereas in 1932 there was only one Native clinic in the Colony, there were 53 in 1941 and 85 in 1947. The numbers of Native patients admitted to hospital had risen from 754 in 1932 to 11,181 in 1947. Government medical officers had increased from 34 in 1932 to 59 in 1947 and the number of trained nurses from 142 to 1,155.

Is this the Airgraph Record?

An airmail message, containing no fewer than five words, has gone to Great Britain from the Sudan by Mr. William E. Clegg.

Mails Lost and Salved

The Postmaster General announces that the following surface mails have been lost by enemy action:

Letters for the Belgian Congo, Ethiopia, French Somaliland, and Portuguese East Africa, posted in London, November 10-14; and in the provinces, November 11-15. Printed papers for British Malaya and Seychelles, posted in London, November 12-16; elsewhere, November 14-15; Nyasaland, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, posted London, November 12-16, elsewhere, November 13-17. Printed papers for the Belgian Congo and Portuguese East Africa, posted November 14-16; Northern and Southern Rhodesia, via Capetown, posted London and Smith, November 14-16; elsewhere, November 12-16.

November 12, 1928.
A trial correspondence prepared at the rate of 1s. 1d. per
half-ounce for British Somaliland and Sudan, posted November
12-20, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar,
November 12-16, Belgian Congo, Eritrea, and Ethiopia,
November 10-18; and Somaliland, November 16-14.
It is now known that most of this surface mails for British
Somaliland, Eritrea, Ethiopia, French Somaliland, and the
Sudan, posted on various dates between October 12 and
November 2, and unopened early in January as having been
lost or never having sailed. They are being forwarded to their
destination.

The Post Office later announced that the following surface mails have been lost by enemy action: letters and printed papers from Kenya posted between August 7 and 11; from Uganda August 8, and from the Egyptian Sudan July 17-24.

Future of Africa

An important series of luncheon speeches in London dealing with the future of Africa is being arranged by the Royal African Society. The speakers will include influential persons speaking for Great Britain, South Africa, Belgium, France, Portugal, Spain, Holland, and the United States. The first of the series will be held at the Connaught Rooms on Friday, February 1, when Lord Hailey is to speak on the future of the British African Dependencies.

Controller of Industry Proposed

The Salisbury Chamber of Industries has recommended the Government to appoint a qualified Controller of Industry to undertake the supervision and direction of the industrial development of Southern Rhodesia. It is pointed out that after the war existing industries would absorb only a small proportion of returned soldiers, and that therefore the development of new industries is essential. It is recognised that the Government intends to foster such industries.

Colonial "Blasies" in R.A.F.

As was reported in the last issue of *East Africa and Rhodesia*, approval has been given for Colonial serving in the Royal Air Force to wear shoulder badges with "flashes" — denoting the territory with which they are or have been connected. Eligibility to wear "flashes" is extended to these services.

(1) Who have resided in the territory concerned, irrespective of the length of such residence, in the case of personnel who have been in the R.A.F., whilst on this territory, or left there from, or in the R.A.F.C. or W.A.F.C. or R.A.F. who have been in the territory concerned; (ii) Who have resided in the territory concerned for three years, irrespective of the date of entry into the territory.

Rhodesian Air Training Scheme

of Evelyn Baring, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, said recently in Bulawayo: "The distinguished Air Marshal in charge of the Training Command in the United Kingdom impressed upon me that the Rhodesian Air Staff School was a great success; that the opportunity to train airmen in the centre of Africa for fighting in the North was invaluable; and that the whole organisation had gone ahead faster and more smoothly than any other Air Ministry had at the time of its formation intended." In fact, Southern Rhodesia has made a valuable contribution to the growing supremacy of Britain in Africa, both in strength and in some way or another.

Questions in Parliament

United Nations and Ethiopia

Mr. Attwells said the Foreign Secretary asked whether it was the intention that the recent declaration of the United Nations that property taken by force, intimidation, or by compulsion to sell a house and under circumstances that amounted to robbery would be treated as the former owner had applied equally to properties obtained in Ethiopia by the rebels.

The Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Eden, replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Attlee was asked whether it was the intention of the United Nations to insist that the territories in Ethiopia giving access to the sea not taken by aggressive action by the Italians were to be restored to Ethiopia.

Mr. Eden - I am not certain exactly to what territories my hon. Friend refers, but in any case I cannot speak for the United Nations on this matter.

Mr. Thompson - Will that come within the purview of the
University? Is it within and not within our purview absolutely?

Mr. E. thought that he thought Mr. Ammon must be referring to the time when he was in the countries and that when

Mr. Shand said that if either of the last had been coasted by the steamer, why he was a little puzzled as to what this could mean, but he thought it was about 1900, Captain C. J. Taylor used to have a steamship which he said was being managed by the government to bring provisions and supplies to the islands in Abyssinia.

Mr. Ward, in his report, has mentioned the question of the terror of the Chinese population by the military and police force, who resented the introduction of the new medical service, which was appointed from Districts to the Chinese Medical Services, as the strongest of the two medical government functions. The Chinese medical practitioners have been prevented from making medical appointments. Every effort has been made to confine the medical within the towns, so as to prevent the practice of medicine within the country, to meet the financial difficulties of the Chinese Government. In addition, the Chinese Government has prohibited the importation of medical supplies and drugs. The Chinese Government has also prohibited the importation of doctors and medical assistants to undertake medical services in the provinces. They have also prohibited the importation of quantities of urgent medical drugs.

As Smith expresses in the early part of the "Business," galloping after the small peach, to which the London newspapers were transferred enroute, than with a day or more to country readers. Prompt delivery has been part of the Wm. Smith & Son service since the business was founded in 1792.

W. H. SMITH & SON
for newspapers, &
advertisements, &c.
stationery, &c.
bookbinders,
bookshops, &c.
England and Wales.

doing very much more in Abyssinia in this respect than the Italians did.

Mr. Eden thought that the fundamental distinction was that the Abyssinians could now live the life they wanted to lead.

Prince Alexander of Yugoslavia

Captain Cunningham-Reed asked the Secretary of State for Air why Prince Alexander of Yugoslavia (who has been resident in Kenya for the past couple of years) had been accepted for training as a pilot in the Royal Air Force, while his father, Prince Paul of Yugoslavia, was in political purgatory, of whom were careful inquiries made before the son of Prince Paul of Yugoslavia was accepted for training as an R.A.F. pilot; and whether the Yugoslav Government was in agreement with the British Government's action in this matter.

Sir A. Smair replied that he had volunteered for aircrew duties in the Royal Air Force, and after normal appearance before selection Committees, was accepted for pilot training with the Royal Air Force of the Yugoslav Government. The inquiry was to decide whether or not this young man's actions did not pose a risk in the usual manner. "It would not, however, be in the public interest to state to whom inquiries were made."

Captain Cunningham-Reid: "Surely as this man's father has been during the war collaborated with the Nazis in a blatant manner, that is well known to the House, the father must be an enemy of this country, and, that being so, is it not a fact that according to your regulations, if they mean anything at all, the son is not eligible to be a member of the Royal Air Force?"

Sir A. Sinclair stated he one thought that this young man of 18 should be treated on his merits. He should have his choice to prove his loyalty to his country and the cause of the United Nations.

Mr. Astor: "Should not the action of this young man in volunteering for the Air Force be received with approbation instead of with carping criticism?"

Mr. Dalton, President of the Board of Trade, replying to a question from Mr. Granville Gibson, said, that nine subsidiaries of the United London Commercial Corporation in the Middle East and in East Africa were registered in the United Kingdom, but, however, Subsidiaries had previously been registered in Argentina, Spain, and Portugal. The reason in all cases was commercial convenience. The U.L.C.C. had no monopoly of trade in any of the areas, and did not determine what goods would be shipped, though it allocated shipping space to certain Middle Eastern destinations. It was doing most valuable work in many parts of the world, and was regarded by His Government as essential to our war effort. Mr. Dalton was naturally not prepared to give any assurance about the activities of the Corporation, but they would be terminated at the end of the war.

Mr Herbert Williams asked if the Corporation occasionally sent straight-away orders which merchants had obtained and used the service of the present system to prevent merchants from carrying on their proper business.

ful to many trades in many parts of the world when there is a war; we have to depart to some from peace-time practices.

Labour Unrest in Kenya

Mr. Haining asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether his attention had been called to recent labour unrest in Kenya, whether this affected both conscripted and non-conscripted workers, how far it was connected with low wages, rising prices and food shortages, what action was being taken to deal with the situation, and whether the Kenyan legislative Council had considered or was about to consider a measure of labour legislation.

Colonel Stanley replied: "The disputes primarily concerned railway and Public Works Department employees in Mombasa and to a lesser extent Nairobi, and in no case did the dispute last more than three days. A tribunal appointed to settle the disputes found that the greatest was due to increase in cost of living, and increased allowances in lieu of rations, but that by giving the employees on the lower scales of pay, and in Mombasa in particular, a cost-of-living bonus, wherever possible rations, fuel and clothing are to be issued in kind. I have no information as to whether or not any of the workers concerned were conscientious. So far as is known, the Kenya Government is not at present contemplating the introduction of any addition to their present labour legislation."

Viscount Trumbull asked the Government whether they had any statement to make off the methods of staffing and administering the Colonial Empire.

The Duke of Buccleuch, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that great efforts were being made to recruit men of the highest quality into the Colonial Service. One of the functions of the Under-Secretary was to see all those in the junior ranks who were considered fit for the Colonial Service, and it was their business to see that the men admitted into the service had a good training. They appealed to the members of the high quality not merely as officers but because these fell they had a

Trade With The Colonies Points from the Commons Debate

During the debate on economic policy, Earl Winterbourne said, inter alia, "I have it as a general belief that appreciation of the importance of the export trade if we are to consider post-war plans and schemes, the country should be got into an export state of mind."

It is a hopeful thing that many in this country in the House are combining to press upon the Government the need for doing certain things in the Colonies, both for developing trade and for improving the status and especially the well-being of the inhabitants. We must recognise that one of the ways of improving the well-being of the inhabitants of the Colonies is to increase the trade of the Colonies with other countries. If you abandon the whole idea of any inter-Colonial economic system, you make it extremely difficult for any future colonial development for the benefit of the inhabitants."

Sir Granville Gibson recalled a conversation in Berlin on the subject of Papenburg, or living space. The Germans had said that they could not purchase in the British Colonies or Dominion.

"I put to one young man a point about currency," said Sir Granville. "I asked: 'Supposing we bought Tanganyika to yourself a farmer said he wanted to buy a motor-car in Canada, what would you do?' He replied: 'We should not allow it. We should insist on his buying the motor-car in Germany. We shall cheap motor-cars in Germany. We should impose the mark currency on every Colony we had in order that they must buy all their goods from the Metropolis.' I immediately held that this House would never sanction a method of colonialism of that description."

"A word about subsidised exports. I hope that the Government will do all in their power to stop subsidised exports from any country with which we have dealings after the war. The subsidising of exports is a nefarious system which pollutes fair trading."

Sir Kingsley Wood said: "After the war we might rely in the main on a considerable expansion of exports. They are durable—like them as long as depend on standard of life, and future hopes and plans for the development of this country greatly rest upon them. No nation's interest in the maximum growth and freedom of commerce will be served by a system of protectionism. In the end, it will inevitably have to compete with others as regards price and quality, and we must make a profit. There must be a high priority for the export trade in our post-war efforts. It is obvious that when peace comes taxation must be mitigated as soon as possible, and for no other reason."

than to enable this country to have a fair chance of restoring trade and business and greatly increasing exports."

"We need an expansion in international trade, and the orderly reduction of unnecessary barriers and other systems which interfere with the free exchange between one country and another and give nations benefit to neither. We need a strong effort to prevent those disastrous swings in the prices of raw materials and primary products of the world. We are apt to forget that a large majority of the people of the world are engaged in agriculture, but in producing foodstuffs and other primary products. Thirdly, we need a minimum monetary mechanism which will serve to require liberty of international trade and avoid any need for unilateral action in competition, exchange depreciation."

"There is another phase of international economic cooperation which has proved itself and which we hope will be of increasing importance—the work of the International Labour Office, with its interest in the standard of working conditions in all countries; a matter which is not only of great interest in itself but has a great bearing on the orderly development of international trade. Finally, as the world begins to settle down after the war and each country has a clearer picture of its own resources, we may well need some international organisation for assisting the direction of international investments for development."

Mr. Cadogan suggested that there had been no finer example of the importance of co-operation than the elements that within the framework of the British Empire.

"Let there be formed a Council of the British Empire," he said, "composed of representatives of this country, the Dominions, India and of the Colonial Empire, which shall have, as a first step, under its own direction the economic and commercial policy of the British Empire as a whole, so as to ensure that employment, industry and commerce may be increased and developed. When that is done, let it be laid down when the interests of every item in the Empire have been considered, and, particularly when this has been done, judge in what manner and with what generosity the British Empire shall co-operate with the United Nations, we can throw ourselves wholeheartedly into the task of working with those nations in the reconstruction of the world."

"On the other hand, we know ourselves as in the past to interpret co-operation to mean that we shall give up for the benefit of the world at large those vast benefits which the British Empire has conferred upon the world, and if we permit the Empire to be taken piecemeal and subjected to financial and economic policies which will either swallow up or bring part of the Empire under the domination of other countries, we shall have betrayed our trust, and we shall deserve the calamity which will be the inevitable result."

SHIP VIA BEIRA

THE BEIRA ROUTE

offers

the quickest and most reliable service to and from

NORTHERN RHODESIA

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

BELGIAN CONGO

AND NYASALAND

FAST GOODS TRAINS FROM BEIRAO ENCLAVE

RAPID TRANSIT TO ALL PARTS OF THE INTERIOR

THE BEIRA & RHODESIA RAILWAYS

Chelmsford Hill, Ascot, Berks.

News Items in Brief

The Nairobi branch of Barclays Bank Ltd. & Co. has closed.

Kenya Estates and Disposals Ltd. is in voluntary liquidation.

Vine Barber is being taxed in the highest class in Mombasa, Zanzibar's sister island.

A lottery, facing with an arrow, in a group of 1,000 places, is being established in Nairobi. A sum of passengers travelling by the East Africa Railways increased from £80,000 in 1937 to £142,001 in 1938.

Messrs. W. J. Bush and Co. announced an interim dividend of 10/- the same as for the corresponding period last year.

A minimum wage of 2/- has been fixed for breakfast-macéhons and dinners served on the restaurant cars of the Kenya and Uganda Railways.

Children from Tanganyika, Uganda, Abyssinia, the Sudan, the Middle East and the Far East are now entering European schools in Kenya.

Power Securities Corporation Ltd., announces a dividend of 4½% for 1941 the same. Net profits after account to £50,000 (Ags) £52,037.

It is reported from Zanzibar that a determined effort is being made under official sponsorship to increase the production of rice in Zanzibar and Pemba.

Lands under European cultivation in Kenya now measure 151,200 acres of which 85,000 acres of maize, 15,418 acres of flax, and 4,700 acres of rice.

Photographs of Nairobi's public buildings are being sold including a permitted home and leisure centre for African railwaymen published by the Government.

Kenya's new minister with less than half the terms of office is expected to be the first to apply the Malayan method of tapping oil palm trees.

A proposal that the Government of Northern Rhodesia should appoint a committee to investigate the payment of certain lower paid grades of the Civil Service has been accepted.

The stock of booklets at Rhodesia House has been exhausted by the eagerness of people in the United Kingdom to learn about Southern Rhodesia with a view to settling there after the war.

About 70 tons of dried vegetables for the Malayan Forces are being produced each month by the factory at Kerugoya, Kenya. A second factory now under construction will produce 100 tons a month.

An amending Bill to the Native Courts Ordinance of Northern Rhodesia provides that a person who, having the means to pay, refuses or wilfully fails to pay any compensation awarded by a Native court shall be guilty of contempt and liable to a fine of £100 or imprisonment for six weeks.

The Financial Secretary in Kenya has informed his Indian merchants that black market transactions were tantamount to purchasing goods from the raiding tribes.

Algerians in the permanent compound subscribed £4,600 to buy an enlarged photograph of the late Rev. H. C. Nuter, who died in Nairobi last November. The picture is to be hung in the welfare centre.

The directors of the Nyasaland Turf Club, Messrs. H. G. Morgan, H. G. Duncan and M. P. Barrow, have placed the club in abeyance for the duration of the war. The club's horses have been auctioned and the Matavale premises leased to the military authorities.

Control regulations for hotels and boarding-houses under consideration in Kenya provide that rates must be specified by the Price Controller and prominently displayed in each establishment, and that no proprietor may refuse accommodation because the inquirer will be accompanied by children.

A Buksoba Coffee Control Board has been appointed with the following personnel: the Director of Agriculture (Chairman), the District Commissioner, Buksoba (Deputy Chairman), the Agricultural Officer, Buksoba, Captain T. S. Jerry, and such other persons as the Governor may, from time to time, appoint.

The School of Oriental and African Studies has accepted the Government's proposal that it should remain in the larger part of its Bloomsbury building instead of being moved to Euston Square. The Government will complete an unfinished part of the building for use of the Ministry of Information during the war.

At a recent meeting of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce it was proposed that the Price Controller should visit South Africa since price control there had resulted in general satisfaction and absence of acrimonious discussion in striking contrast with the state of affairs in Kenya. In other quarters it is suggested that nothing short of price control on an East African basis can meet the needs of the east.

War Risks Insurance Board

An East African War Risks Insurance Board has been established with the following personnel: the Financial Secretary of Kenya (Chairman), the Financial Secretaries of Uganda and Tanganyika, the Chief Secretary to the Conference of East African Governors, Mr. H. Trevor Cole, member with special knowledge and experience of insurance, nominated jointly by the three Governors; Mr. C. S. Hunter, member representing commercial interests, nominated by the Governor of Kenya; Mr. H. K. Jaffer, member representing commercial and producing interests, nominated by the Governor of Uganda; and Mr. J. R. Leslie, member representing commercial and producing interests, nominated by the Governor of Tanganyika.

Kidneys to Blame

WHEN you have all-days' back aching, head aches, limbs swollen, neck stiff and sore, and when the urine is disordered, you feel nervous and tired, and your rest is disturbed, you should strengthen the kidneys with Doan's Backache Pill. You don't waste time on useless remedies. You must take Doan's Backache Pill, due to kidney weakness on which troubles may follow, and Doan's Backache Pill will do this for you. They are exceedingly successful in overcoming backache, rheumatism, gouty and bladder disorders. No medicine is like as good.

DOANS
Backache Kidney Pills

SISAL & SUGAR TRUCKS
DRIVING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES
GILSON RAILWAY MATERIAL
STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES
BALL BEARING WHEELS & AXLES
ROBERT HUDSON LIMITED
RAILTRUX HOUSE, LEEDS
MEADOW LANE
BRANCHES AND AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
WORKS AT LEEDS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN
London Office: 21, Finsbury St., Westminster, S.W.1



GENERAL MEETING

Dalgety & Company, Ltd.**General Sir John Davison Statement,**

THE ADJOURNED FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF DALGETY AND COMPANY LIMITED WAS HELD IN LONDON ON THURSDAY 11TH MARCH.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN DAVISON, K.C.M.G., CHAIRMAN OF THE COMPANY, PRESENTED

The following extracts are taken from the Chairman's statement circulated with the report and accounts:

"It is with deep regret and pain to refer to the death of General the Hon. Stanley G. Lawrence on January 1st, 1942. He has been a director since 1921. His advice and guidance were of the greatest help at all times, and he will be truly missed both as counsellor and friend."

"When I made my review last year we had only recently seen the extension of the war in the Pacific, and then we have anxiously followed the course of events which so closely affect the Commonwealth and the Dominion. Although the resources suffered by the Allied Nations at the outset in their fight were severe, the more encouraging have now been the signs of recovery in the future with confidence. We have watched with admiration the growing war effort and its immense overseas in man power, finance and supplies.

"Events in Australia and New Zealand have, however, delayed the development of our trade and our relationship with the U.S.A. and Canada more than expected, but as far as possible the home market has been maintained."

Proposed Increase in Dividends and Taxation

"The financial position of the company has been much improved during the past year due to the favourable conditions prevailing in the wool markets, and the removal of the various superfluous restrictions of the war-time economy. The heavy taxation of individual country and overseas constitutes a serious burden which every nation is unwillingly borne as a means of furthering the prosecution of the war. To give you some idea of what has been done I would mention that the combined United Kingdoms and Overseas taxation for 1939 was £12,000,000, for 1940 £21,000, or 1941 £26,000, and for the year under review £366,000.

"Wool is the main industry in which our company is interested in wool, not as great deal can be said as after war-time conditions not only from a statistical informatic demand to us but our information, in other respects, is somewhat meagre. It is satisfactory, however, to report appreciable increases in both the Australian and New Zealand clips, thus of the Dominion again established a record."

"Appropriately under the Government's purchase scheme proceeded reasonably smoothly throughout the season, though the course of the war increased our staff problems, and in certain States in Australia there were labour difficulties in the earlier part of the season. Production in the Commonwealth was estimated at 8,056,000 bales, an increase of 14,000 bales over that of the previous season. The gross realisations totalled £8,63,127,615. Prospects are favourable for another good clip. New Zealand's clip amounted to 855,942 bales, an increase of 83,942 bales compared with 1940-41. The proceeds were £1,141,777. It is to be hoped that this will go up to meet the next season."

"One of the most important proceedings was the decision of the British Government to increase by 1% the price to be paid for Australian and New Zealand wool, the increase taking effect in this season, now in progress. This will put our company to the advantage of its company. Four of immense benefit to its great wool-growing clippings."

The company handled its normal proportion of the disposal of wool during the past season amounting in Australia, New Zealand and East Africa, 300,000 bales.

The 1941-42 Australian wheat crop was 164,920,000 bushels, and the estimate for the 1942-43 crop is 1 million bushels. The Government guaranteed price for the coming year is £s. (Australian currency), net per bushel at country stations on the first 3,000 bushels. On the balance £s. a bushel will be paid, and all the wheat has been realised and marketing costs deducted, and further balance if available, will be paid growers out of the wheat pool.

South African Business in East Africa

In East Africa our business continues to expand and the company's earnings from that source for the year were satisfactory, but this may be a phase consequent upon war conditions and may not present a permanent tendency, although everything will be done to conserve the business we know have. Prices for most commodities continue satisfactory, particularly sisal and coffee, for which the British Government are paying higher prices than last year. The increases have been rendered necessary by higher costs of production, which otherwise would have had to be borne by the producer.

The two main features in the balance sheet are the increase in cash amounting to some £700,000, and the increase in advances of £800,000. The increase in cash should have been substantially reduced had we been able to remit from Australia the amount required to meet off certain maturing debentures. Our maturing debentures have only been reduced by approximately £250,000. We intend to reduce them still further as the Commonwealth authorities would not permit us to transfer the necessary funds. Knowing the Commonwealth authorities' policy to restrict the transfer of funds, no effort was made to renew these debentures, but a substantial amount had to be repaid on this side, and the company was refused to bring home even enough for this purpose. This decision was unfair to the company, as it certainly was to the members. The loan was arranged here just prior to the war to help pastoralists engaged in agriculture, and the company, I contend, should now be financially prejudiced as a consequence of the slip then made.

As regards profits, I have already dealt with the large increase in taxation. In view of all the circumstances and having regard to the future, we have considered it prudent to limit our dividends somewhat, and while recommending the payment of a final dividend of 3% (making 6% for the year) for increase our carry forward by approximately £1,000,000. I feel sure you will consider the results for the year are satisfactory.

No fewer than 1,000 members of the staff have joined the Colours. With deep regret I have to record that since last review the numbers of those who have given their lives has risen to 29, while 44 are reported to be still alive prisoners of war.

The withdrawal of such a large proportion of our men has thrown an enormous burden upon the remaining and in condition will once again be paid special tribute to our staff the right the Company's service. Apart from the many difficulties facing the government, departing armoured and the staff generally, all demands have so far been met with a prompt and ready response and the board and the shareholders have been willing to be generous for the duration to satisfy one and all of us. In this connexion I wish to pay a special tribute to Mr. Black and Mr. Moodie, the specialists respectively in Australia and New Zealand who have, in addition to their normal duties of work, had to bear the brunt of the cost of raising

The report was adopted unanimously.



Petter
ENGINES.

1½ to 450 B.H.P.

Duct of Petter's, Ltd., Loughborough, England.

*On a pedestal
of their own*

THERE are thousands of PETTER Engines installed in all parts of the world, all playing a leading part in supplying independent power for industrial and marine service.

Write to:

LEHMANN'S (Africa) LTD.
P.Q. BOX 163
Dar-es-Salaam

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA

LIMITED

Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862 on the 23rd March, 1906.

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863;

Bankers to the Government in KENYA and UGANDA

Subscribed Capital

£4,000,000

Paid-up Capital

£2,000,000

Reserve Fund

£2,200,000

Board of Directors

R. ANSTAFFORD JAMES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. COOPER, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

W. SHARPSHARD,

A. N. STUART,

M. G. LEVY, Esq.

London Manager: J. T. K. ALLAN

General Manager: R. ENTHIRE, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE: 26 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E.C.2

MADRAS
MOMBAY
KARACHI
CHITTAGONG
AMRITSAR

CAWNPUR
DELI
LABORE
TUTICORIN
GOA
RAJENDRAPUR

MANDALAY
COLOMBO
KANDY
NUWARA ELIYA
APURUWA

STEAMER POINT
ADEN
ZANZIBAR
MOMBASA
NAIROBI
NAKURU
KISUMU

SEEBE
KAMPALA
TANGA
DAR ES SALAAM
TANGA
Vikar
KISUMU
SWAZILAND

The Bank issues Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all places where its Agents and Correspondents and Agents have Bills of Exchange collected and forwarded, and generally transact every description of Banking business. Current Accounts open and closed, and also received for fixed periods not exceeding one year, and available on application. Circular Letters of Credit, Travellers' Cheques available throughout the World. Loans to Constituents by the Head Office and through its Branches and Sub-Branches, under terms, Income Tax Returns prepared and Claims submitted.

Buy Advertising Goods. They Have Been Proved By Use.

BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
 SOUTH-WEST AFRICA PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA
 MAURITIUS NORTHERN & SOUTHERN RHODESIA NYASALAND
 TANGANYIKA KENYA UGANDA ETHIOPIA ERITREA
 SUDAN EGYPT PALESTINE CYPRUS MALTA GIBRALTAR
 BRITISH WEST AFRICA BRITISH GUIANA
 BRITISH WEST INDIES NEW YORK (Agency)
 LONDON MANCHESTER LIVERPOOL

London Offices
 CIRCUS PLACE, LONDON WALL, E.C.2
 29, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.3
 OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.1

HEAD OFFICE: 5, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

EXPORTERS

10, BISHOPSGATE
 LONDON, E.C.2

Exporters of
 Wattlebark, Native-Grown
 Groundnuts, Chillies, Cloves,
 Hides, Goatskins, etc.

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD.

Branches at
 Dar es Salaam,
 Kampala,
 Mombasa, Bulawayo

Importers of Hardware and Building
 Materials, Gunny-Sacks and Sacks.
 Specialists in Cotton piece-goods for
 Native Trade.

IMPORTERS

ESTABLISHED 1877

JOHNSON & FLETCHER

ENGINEERS
 TIMBER MERCHANTS
 CONTRACTORS

BULAWAYO SALISBURY
 ZAROOGMA NDOLA BEIRA

BRANCHES IN KENYA

NAIROBI & KILINDINI

THE EAST AFRICAN COFFEE CURING CO. LTD.

MILLERS OF
 EAST AFRICAN
 and
 CONGO COFFEES

TRANS-ZAMBESIA CENTRAL AFRICA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

THE LINK BETWEEN BEIRA AND NYASALAND

Passenger Trains leave Beira Mondays
 and Thursdays. Coast Round Trains
 leave Blantyre Sundays and Wednesdays.

RETURN FIRST CLASS TOURIST TICKETS
 AVAILABLE THREE MONTHS
 FOR SINGLE FARE

London Office: 2, Temple House, Queen St., Fleet Street, London, E.C.4

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Mondy February 18, 1943
Volume 22
(New Series) No. 961

6d. Weekly. Yearly £1.
Registered G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

A
*Comprehensive
Service*



MERCHANTISE · SHIPPING · ENGINEERING
TRAVEL · TRADE

If you are concerned with anything connected with EAST AFRICA our organisation is ready to receive your enquiries and help you in any way.

SMITH MACKENZIE & COMPANY Ltd.

MOMBASA · NAIROBI · DAR ES SALAAM
ZANZIBAR · TANGA · KAMPALA
MUI · LINDI
MIKINDANI

London Office

122, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.3

PHONE AVENUE 4650

General Managers of AFRICAN MARINE & GENERAL ENGINEERING CO. LTD. MOMBASA

Agents for BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

FEBRUARY 18, 1948

ROBIN LINE

FAST REGULAR CARGO SERVICE BETWEEN

EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA

MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, BEIRA,
LOURENCO MARQUES, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH,
CAPE TOWN.

LINDI, MIKINDANI, KIWA, VAPENZI, and Mombasa.

NORTH AMERICA

THROUGH BOOKINGS FOR

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS,
BOSTON and TRINIDAD, B.W.I.

For the particulars apply to principal Agents
LONDON—MITCHELL COFFEE CO. LTD., Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2
Telephone: Londen Wall 4411

NAIROBI AND MOMBASA—MITCHELL & OTTO & CO. LTD.
CAPE TOWN—MITCHELL & OTTO & CO. LTD. DURBAN—M. & O. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: ROBERTSON, 39, FORTDALE STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y.

BRANCHES IN KENYA:

NAIROBI, KIINDINI

THE EAST AFRICAN COFFEE CURING CO. LTD.

SELLERS OF
EAST AFRICAN
AND
CONGO COFFEE

SUGAR
TRUCKS

MINING WAGONS
OF ALL TYPES



BALI-BEARING
WHEELS

STEAM & DIESEL
LOCOMOTIVES

ROBERT HUDSON

KALETRUX
HOUSE

LEEDS

MEADOW
LANE

Branches and Agents throughout the World
WORKS AT LEEDS, DURBAN, AND CALCUTTA
London Office: 21, Temple Bar, Westminster, S.W.1

Tell Our Advertisers you saw it in

East Africa and Rhodesia



II-ENGINE FEN SCHEME COMPLETED

The illustration shows the largest of four Pumping Stations (4 engines, totaling 1,440 B.H.P.), now in service for the North-East Commissioners.

The scheme has a total power output of 2,510 B.H.P., and is another instance of the adoption of Crossley-Premier horizontals for pumping duty.

CROSSLEY
PREMIER
DIESEL ENGINES

Powers up to 1,500 B.H.P.

CROSSLEY-PREMIER ENGINES LTD.
Sandiacre
Nr. Nottingham



Suggestions for ROPE USERS.

The export of Steel Wire, Ropes, Steel Wire, and Hemp Ropes is now prohibited, except for Essential War Purposes, and therefore all other sources of supply are not available. Proper care in the use of Hemp Ropes will make them last longer, and help to conserve vital raw materials. We offer some suggestions to rope users:

HEMP ROSES

UNCOILING

Lay the coil on its side, with the inner end of the Rope below; reach down through the coil and draw the inner end upwards so that it comes from the coil in an anticlockwise direction.

ABRASION

Avoid unnecessary friction. Do not allow 'kinks' to form, nor pass the Ropes over sharp edges. Avoid dragging a rope along the ground or over rough surfaces.

STORAGE

Hemp Ropes should be stored in a dry, cool and well ventilated place. Make sure that they are thoroughly dried before being stored. They should not be kept on the floor but placed in loose coils on wooden grating or hung onto a wooden peg. If a rope is dirty, wash thoroughly and dry before storage. Salt acts as a grinding powder when the rope is in use, and causes severe internal wear.

DAMAGE FROM CHEMICALS

Avoid contact with acids and alkalies, both of which are extremely injurious to Hemp Ropes, and cause rapid deterioration.

It is better to use the correct size and type of Ropes for the particular work. It is realised that under to-day's conditions, this may not be possible. If you have a problem, do not hesitate to call on us, we will do our best to help you to solve it.



BRITISH ROPES LIMITED

DONCASTER ENGLAND

SOUTH
AFRICA

WEST & EAST
AFRICA

UNION-CASTLE LINE

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

With Mills at Lebuto, Walvis Bay, Capetown, Mossel Bay, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Lourenco Marques, and all East African Ports, to Mombasa
Direct Cargo Service between New York and South and East Africa

For further particulars apply to:

HEAD OFFICE, 3 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3. Telephone: MARtins House 2550
West End Agency, 125 PALE MALL, LONDON, S.W.1. Telephone: WHitehall 1911

Branch Offices at Glasgow, Liverpool, Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, and at Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Johannesburg, Lourenco Marques, Kenya, Mombasa. Agents at Middletown, U.S.A., Bulmer & Co.

ON BUSINESS OR ON PLEASURE

YOUR TRAVEL IN EAST AFRICA CAN BE MADE SWIFT
AND SMOOTH BY THE RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

THE BUSINESS CENTRES are linked by regular, speedy, and comfortable train services.

FOR TOURISTS routes run to the game reserves, to the excellent fishing areas, to the islands, and for tourists going even further afield there are through connexions with the Sudan, the South and the Belgian Congo.

WHILE you are contemplating SETTLEMENT in East Africa the Railways can take you in comfort to the fertile and healthy farming areas.

A Railway's Dining Saloon

BEFORE travelling in East Africa let the Railways tell you how they can ease your journeys.

THE RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

Write for details to
The East African Railways, Nairobi —
to any Travel Agency.