

war has sufficed to transform the Conference into quick-acting inter-territorial machinery. So far from performing the highly important duties which it should have undertaken at the outbreak of war—in the hope of which the then Governor of Uganda, Sir Philip Marchant, took the patriotic and unprecedented step of resigning his office in order to become Deputy Chairman of the Conference, with executive control, its duty-day-to-day affairs—it failed to rise to its best opportunity. One unmistakable proof of that the man who (to Uganda's great loss) had vacated Government of the Entebbe, so soon became convinced of the dead weight of inertia and obstruction with which he had to deal that not many months afterwards he accepted General Wavell's offer to take an entirely new station in areas of Africa where he had had no previous responsibility. One who knows Sir Philip's work in East Africa will have no doubts as to the sound justice of the criticism which he has made. Another example of a multiplicity of committees, which have done little or nothing, is the fact that the leading East African officials, who had quite recently met the main African industrialists in Nairobi to discuss the establishment of a Chamber of Commerce, could not find a time to meet a similar body of African leaders in the other half of the continent to consider the vast efforts of the House of Lords in the British House of Commons. The results of the Conference in East Africa is not a channel of communication through which decisions and actions of the various States of the Continent have been set at rest. Africans that they were given the hope of inter-territorial cohesion, and that led to the new East African Association and Supply Councils, a mob of requests which to be shown to some Colonial authorities who still paid no heed to the principle of efficiency.

Nor was the Colonial Conference in regard to recruitment for service in the Colonies any more successful. It is true that the white wants, proof of which will be seen in the brief survey to follow, are not to be met. The Reform of the Kenya Local Government Bill, which is the subject of the papers about Kenya's Local Government, is a fair example of the history as known by the Government of Kenya, which reveals a shocking record of corruption, fraud and broken promises. It is hardly surprising that many of the officers who would have been paid a tax for their services in the

of their birth, have preferred to go into commerce. The emblems of the tribute paid to the Upper Chamber by the many excellent reports of recent years for the Colonial Service. The fact, however, is less that of quality of the staff of entry than that the enthusiasm, energy and sense of vocation of the young officials are so often smothered by unimaginative routine, and still more perhaps by the automatic promotion through seniority, which is quite unusual in a more responsible service. It is far too much to concern oneself with this matter, which ought to be given more careful consideration, now that specific proposals for the reform of the Foreign Office have been placed before Parliament. We repeat a suggestion made more than once in these columns in the past, that the leading public bodies connected with East Africa should seriously study the memorandum of the Colonial Service, and should give such advice in regard to its reform as they see fit. Decisions which they may well regret to have to make are made by Lord Hailey's Committee, which is competent to receive such representations.

Other points of the debate can be mentioned in a few lines. Lord Weyland has been a very effective strength of the usual, and give the impression of being no half-way house between the social structure of African life. About tribalism and what he is pleased to call "the primitive industry" of the African, he says, "From him there is nothing to be gained and black, if there is to be any, is to be gained by exploitation, the most systematic, efficient, commercial and ruthless process of which I have ever heard the word." It is not so, and the exploitation was never so systematic as that. Exploitation is an active and would-be, it could be a pure expression of that faith, which is now generally recognised to be morally right and economically wise and practicable. The fact of Listowel's support of the idea we have frequently made for a separate African branch of the Colonial Administrative Service (he would, in fact, go further, with the West African Service and another for East and Central Africa), and his reference to the unified Administrative Service being staffed by "birds of passage" is an example of the way from one Dependency to another, should an exaggerated impression of the service be held, which is not so serious enough to need no hyperbole. It is not administrative officers in general who are moved with undue frequency from one Dependency to another, but Governors and Chief Secretaries in particular. It is true that the business-like transfers of their subordinates are numerous and a constant source of con-

plaint, but these moves are within a given dependence, not between one and another. It must be noted, also, that Lord Trenchard again contested the truth about the British Colonial Empire with the criticisms to which such widespread publicity is given. Lies about the Empire, not a few of them of German or

pro-German origin, have had so long a start that to avert them and overthrow them must be a protracted task. It is, nevertheless, important that all suitable opportunities of public enlightenment should be seized in the interests of the Colonies, of Mother Country, and of the world.

Lords Again Debate Colonial Problems

Duke of Devonshire's Reply to Lord Trenchard

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS last night Viscount Trenchard asked the Government whether they had any statement to make of the methods of staffing and administering the Colonial Empire.

His speech in the debate nearly nine months ago, he said, raised three points: (1) Recruitment of the Colonial Civil Service; (2) Organisation of the Colonial Civil Service into a single interchangeable and independent body; (3) the establishment of a Colonial Staff College; (4) the creation of a Colonial Advisory Board; and (5) the training of Colonies and their peoples.

He said we had recruited civilisation and civilised government to many of the most backward races in the world, but we had not done so in the rest of the world. We could not do the inevitable things we had made, but that was the result of the Colonial record as a whole which called for a re-examination of the question as to whether we were seeking to make things better for those who went to Africa many years ago. It was not a case, in this case, in those days human nature was the same as it is now. It was indulged in mainly because he thought that if you ate your enemy you would transfer the virtues of his lady to your own. In other words, if they ate a white man, they would be as good as a white man. People do not go away from their villages for any distance, and freedom of inter-tribal fighting was constant and free.

Training to British Colonisation

"I think it is a good thing to say," said Lord Devonshire, "There is a large local population in the colonies and they are not all to be regarded as backward. There are many of them who are well advanced. Civilisation has come, perhaps more slowly than it can be absorbed in some respects, but the best of human life has been learned."

All this has been done by British influence, British money and British spirit, assisted by the women of the colonies who have realised what civilisation meant through their contact with the British officers and British A.C.O.s of those days. Some noble lords have at times suggested that we have concentrated too much on the economic side, on the material development of the colonies and on roads. I would like to assure that we have done the reverse, and that one of the economic side that we have shown shortcomings. Because if we have succeeded in one respect more than in any other, it is in that great work of bringing into the minds of all these peoples the spirit of freedom for the individual and the community on which democracy is founded. Yet now the work of many of our officers in the colonies is that they have absorbed the spirit of democracy which we stand such a long way from it. A democracy, who has not yet got the spirit of democracy at the heart of the nation.

The report of the Committee on the Colonies, which was published in 1931, is a landmark in the history of the treatment of the colonies. It was the first time that the colonies were treated as a separate entity, and not as a mere appendage to the British Empire.

The Committee's recommendations were based on the principle of self-government for the colonies. It was a landmark in the history of the British Empire, and it was the first time that the colonies were treated as a separate entity, and not as a mere appendage to the British Empire. It was a landmark in the history of the British Empire, and it was the first time that the colonies were treated as a separate entity, and not as a mere appendage to the British Empire.

Now that we have seen that we have made mistakes, but of the kind that show us how to govern our people. In some cases we have been successful, if we were to take the work of our own personal lives it would be that England has been successful in the past, and it is the same in the colonies. It is not only that we have made mistakes, but that we have made mistakes in the past, and it is the same in the colonies. It is not only that we have made mistakes, but that we have made mistakes in the past, and it is the same in the colonies.

pro-German origin, have had so long a start that to avert them and overthrow them must be a protracted task. It is, nevertheless, important that all suitable opportunities of public enlightenment should be seized in the interests of the Colonies, of Mother Country, and of the world.

He had suggested three sources: (1) The traditional service boys of 13 or so on deactivation, (2) graduates and graduates of 13 or so on deactivation, and (3) graduates of the first two classes of said deactivation service, but not after the age of 30, when they should have been working in other parts of the world.

Recruits should be drawn from the best of the best groups. The recent proposals for the reform of the Colonial Service, he said, were a step towards the making of a wider training and selection system for all. The Government should be asked to consider whether it should be possible to have a wider training and selection system for all.

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Colonial Council Long Overdue

The Council has long been overdue, and it is the hand of the Colonial Secretary, but it is the hand of the members of the Council, and it is the hand of the Secretary of State. The membership should be mainly official and non-political, and it would be for the Secretary of State to decide whether to publish their reports or not.

In regard to the grouping of the colonies into areas, the Government's General Secretary has said that it would be a mistake to group the colonies into areas, and it would be a mistake to group the colonies into areas. The Government's General Secretary has said that it would be a mistake to group the colonies into areas, and it would be a mistake to group the colonies into areas.

Colonel W. K. Tucker

Selected Vice-Chairman of Joint Board

Selected Colonel W. K. Tucker, C.B.E., T.D., who was last year elected Vice-Chairman of the Joint East African Board, spent nearly 20 years in Kenya as managing director of East African Estates, Ltd., and its associated companies, including the Uplands Bacon Factory. Few Kenyans held so many prominent appointments. He was Director of the Kenya Farmers' Association and of Kenya Farms, Mills and Unga, Ltd., for many years a non-official member of the Kenya and Uganda Inter-Governmental Railway Council, on several occasions an alternate member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, a member of the Legislative Commission and of the Council of the Vice-Chairman for some years of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society, President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, and Chairman of the Nairobi Committee of the Kenya Defence Force. There was no kind of public work in which he did not play an active and important part. He performed his duties with zeal for East African advancement, with a knowledge of men and matters, and sound business sense.



Colonel W. K. Tucker

Organisation in War Time

Visit of East African Economic Adviser

A special meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board was held recently in Nairobi. G. F. Clay, Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Economic Adviser to the East African Governors' Conference, was the guest.

The Chairman of the Board, Colonel G. G. Lewis, M.P., referred to the loss which the Board had suffered by the death of Mr. Alex. Haining, its Vice-Chairman. Members of the Council had enjoyed his friendship and the Board had profited for many years by his advice and assistance, so generally given at all times. The members stood in tribute to his memory.

Mr. Clay, who has been paying a short visit to the country, recounted the surveys taken in East Africa during the war to meet the problems of production and supply, and described in detail the work of the East African Production and Supply Council, of which Mr. Charles Suckhart had been recently appointed Chairman. He explained the work done on the various inter-territorial war time committees, most of which would probably continue to operate in the near future, constituted Production and Supply Councils. In particular, he referred to the work of the Production Committee, the Marketing Committee, the Marketing and Transport Committee, the Overseas Distribution Division and the Import and Control Sections of the Civil Supplies Board, and the Standing Committee on Transport and Storage.

Transport and storage had been recognised as complementary and this Standing Committee's functions were periodically to review policy in regard to road and rail transport and storage, both up-country and in the port area. It was fully representative of civil and military interests, the Ministry of War Transport and port interests being also represented. Under this present body two excellent small executive committees had been set up, the Port and Inland Committee in Mombasa and the Inland Priority Committee in Nairobi, both working in close association with the Uganda Landing Committee.

He referred to the excellent work done in Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration

had performed, and introduced the new programme of the Kenya Railway and Harbours Administration in 1945 as compared with the year year 1944.

The advantages of a central representative body of various committees working with war time economic control and supply, which had been in existence, and hoped that the inclusion in it of a constituted Production and Supply Council of members on commerce would lead to still greater co-operation by organised commerce.

Development of Secondary Industries

The process of shifting up secondary industries, with a view to making use of East Africa's internal need and saving shipping space, was necessarily slow. Chemicals and industries had been established. In the Industries Research and Development Board, an increase in production of this problem. A paint and blanketing manufacturing factory had been established. Sawmilling factories, started at the request of the military authorities, produced 150 tons of dried vegetables. In addition, local manufacture of certain commodities was being undertaken.

The state territorial control of marketing and disposal was a necessary step. The control of such staples as maize and sugar for internal needs, ensuring the minimum of surplus for distribution, and the better regulation of the surplus for export, in this connexion the ability of a central body of business men in Nairobi and Mombasa to look over the distribution of these two commodities was particularly striking.

It was necessary to be aware to some natural increase in output in the unprocessed distribution of products. It was the intention of the Government to suppress the general commercial channels. It was, however, necessary to use a central grade. Bulk disposal to the general food and supply supplied the process of production. It was necessary to have a central body of business men to take care of the production. Mr. Clay spoke with appreciation of the help he had received from the Ministry of Supply and the Ministry of Commerce, the work of the Executive Council of the East African Governors' Conference.

No Serious Complaints of Price Control

In answer to questions, Mr. Clay said he thought that Government control of East African commodities was equitable for some time past the war. He believed that the general commercial community had no serious complaint against control, and that producers were probably satisfied with present price levels.

Discussion followed on various aspects of the cotton trade, the possibility of the development of the textile industry in East Africa, import licensing, labour supply and policy, and the situation of East African goods in the Congo and Sudan markets.

Members expressed the view that the work accomplished by the various organisations set up in the exigencies of war would be of immense value when hostilities ceased; the identical operation of all the East African territories was clearly wished and with complete political and commercial union, a comprehensive programme of development, the light of war experience, could be undertaken with confidence.

Mr. C. E. Wurtzburg

Mr. Charles Edward Wurtzburg, who was recently appointed South East African representative of the Ministry of War Transport, was formerly managing director of Messrs. Ashfield and Co., of Mombasa, and Chairman of the Straits Steamship Co., Ltd. Mr. Wurtzburg, who is managing director of the Glen Line, Ltd. and Messrs. McEgonry and Co., and a member of the Legislative Council of the Federated Malay States, was a member of the Singapore Harbour Board and served in the last war, getting with the rank of Major. He is married and has two sons and two daughters.

Background, to it

Pleasant on Shipping Situation

In the last six months the Anglo-American and the Empire of Canada have been building up a fleet all the loss of the United Nations by our losses. It is that we have our joint needs for 250,000 tons of tonnage. It is, however, a general body that it was a

It is, however, a general body that it was a... blood on the basis of... leads of thousands of... The waste of precious... the loss of heroic crews... to constitute a... and some... cannot possibly rest... with... seas... even though they are outweighed by new building... even if they are not for that... mortal in their character... thing is more clearly proved... that well-escorted convoys beat the U-boats.

Do not say that they are... protection, but they are... a... mitigation of losses. We have... any losses at sea in our heavily escorted troop convoys. Out of about 3,000,000... have been... under... of the British Navy... the world... 340... been... less than 2,200 to one against you being... if you travel in British troop convoys... present...

There are... the last six months... the emphasis rather... the production of... years... thought means some... new building. Very... of escort vessels are being constructed in Great Britain and the United States... very new device of anti-U-boat... There is another... better it... have fast ships... slow... however, is not an... free one. The... engine construction enters a new phase... I should strongly advise the House to have confidence in the extremely capable people... all... working day in... on all... who would be... an additional line of fast ships, provided they could be... that the engines will not clash with other even more urgent needs. It may be... disappointing to... Hoffer to learn that we are... tide of tonnage... an ebb or shrinkage. Let the... his vain hopes of averting... from U-boat warfare. He... not... he may... Justice must be done upon the wicked and the guilty and justice must be stern and implacable. — Mr. Churchill.

Too Many Generals

The... division comprise... brigades together with a... leaves the... and competent... consists of one... brigade... while... divisions... the divisional commander... unless he... into the brigade commander's... An army corps... consists of... divisions... That... commander... that he... commander's... the corps... and... than... all with... those additional... of delay... and... of... that neither the Russian nor the Japanese forces are... The... necessary to... are... And they... able... commander... three... of the same kind... any... The... head... a vast number of men for service. — Captain Liddell Hart, in the Daily Mail.

Strike Now

The Germans in Western Europe are probably only about one-third as strong as they were six months ago... they are likely to be in six months' time... they shall have to meet the... partially recovered... Russian... Western Europe... We are faced by not more than 30 German divisions in the same area, and all their available reserves are engaged in battle in the East. The... of Europe in three months may be two million... shipping... an invasion in six months. — *London Standard* military correspondent.

Hard on the Jew

The man is the only world citizen in the true sense... his... and... of life... they... our... That... the... and... cause... mild.

And Bad Losers

The Russians are good losers, the Germans are not. The Russians have covered vast distances but... has never been broken. The Germans... are not retreating... the Ukraine as the Russians are... to Stalingrad. They have lost their heads. They are abandoning one vital railway centre after another. Here and there the Germans put up stiff fights, but the rapidly with which vital centres like Kiev, Belgorod, Lvovaya, and Pashoarmeisk have fallen would have been unacceptable a year ago. The... many... beginning... by their blackest days the... their teeth and refrained... melodrama. There was a day when the Germans had 400 tanks at Stalingrad and the Russian 40. — Mr. Alexander Werth in the Sunday Times.

North Africa: Possible German Plans

The German... might... to maintain... and... you... that... the... against... they must... combat... converging... Their plan may be something as follows: steadily and... to reinforce the... on the North African... from air reserves accumulated... and... the... army and the American... of dealing with them while holding off the Eighth Army on the Mareth Line. The... perhaps include... landing somewhere on the... of coast which... Eighth Army's lines of communication accompanied by a... the Italian fleet in a bid for... the Eastern... General... confession... the Daily Telegraph.

Hitler's First Love

Hitler's first love... Geli Raubach... sweetheart and daughter of the... died by a bullet... his revolver because she... with her... teacher... Hitler in... wards... in a sudden... Gertie... and... than Nazi Party... not... from... refused... when... (Putzi) Hart... close friend.

to the War News

Opinions Epitomised. — The man of genius, for snatching a feat from the jaws of victory, is a Ceddric Belfrage.

If the Red Army had motors, would not use horses at all. — General Marinovski.

Let us not sell an Englishman's Sabbath behind his back. — Commander Oliver Lacker-Lampson, M.P.

Between Moscow and the Ukraine disaster eclipsing the grand new confronts Hitler. — The Star.

Airplanes can no more kill U-boats than a crew can kill a mole. — Admiral Dönitz, C-in-C, German Navy.

Hitler has lost more men at Stalingrad than Napoleon did during his swifter retreat from Moscow.

Mr. A. T. Chatterjee: I have an appointment in London a year from today, and I have not six months left towards Tokyo. — General H. H. Arnold, U.S. Army Air Force.

R.A.F. members who have not dropped more than 10,000 tons of high explosives on Germany, are that the Luftwaffe has invaded Britain. — Mr. Basil Cordew.

The Japanese are lost 2,100 men in the Solomons. — Major-General Vandenberg, who commanded U.S. Marines in the Solomons.

I have witnessed the northern France, the sad spectacle of the slowly dying from hunger. — H. E. Koster, Director of the American Friends Service Committee.

I suggest that Cyrenaica, Libya and Tripolitania be made a zone as soon as possible as another zone for the displaced and oppressed Jews of Europe. — Sir John Wainman, M.P.

A committee which meets to consider the U-boat problem 8 times in a year is not getting enough. The one attack which means the defeat is worth a daily session. — Lord Winstanley.

In time of war, Turkey not being belligerent, merchant vessels under any flag, and with any kind of cargo, shall enjoy freedom of transit and navigation in the Dardanelles. — Montreux Convention.

The Conference at Casablanca seems to have decided when, where, and how to hit the Axis during 1943. We must not let this be nonsense. — Headquarters the troops who will carry offensive operations in a large scale August 1943 if the plan was not begun in full January of this year. — National News Letter.

The campaigns in the Middle East have cost the enemy about 6,000 aircraft, of which 4,000 were destroyed in combat and 2,000 in the ground. — Times aeronautical correspondent.

The Spitfire V and the Lightning are equal at medium heights to any fighter the Germans have in North Africa and the Spitfire IX at all heights. — Sir Archibald Sinclair, Minister for Air.

In July 1942 Italy had only 1,200 serviceable aircraft, and only 12 formations of fighters and six of bombers had any specialised training. — Document found on an Italian bomber pilot.

The existing high-altitude gas mask is an anachronism and must be recast to meet modern fighting conditions.

Report of the Post War Reconstruction Committee of the South African Chamber of Commerce.

Most of the civilians in Russia are in weight in the world and should not be surprised if this winter from starvation and diseases directly attributable to the recent food. — Mr. Walter Graebner.

The United Nations probably will be the most valuable aid to Russia in the war. — German High Command to dispatch its ablest doctrine of total war to the United States, where it is urgently needed on the Eastern Front. — Mr. W. F. Hart.

A 100% Australian war effort cannot be attained without a national Government. — I am called at the number of brilliant Australians, such as Macarthur, Hughes, and Stender, having the opportunity to use their talents in the service of the war. — Mr. Noel Holroyd.

The Allies are now producing 10,000 to 12,000 aircraft a month. When the war begins a production of 15,000 aircraft a month will be needed. The Ministry of Aircraft Production seems singularly lacking in the number of trained and experienced production engineers. — Major Oliver Stewart.

I am founding forthwith a charitable trust to be known as the Nuffield Foundation. I shall hand over to trustees my shareholding in the Nuffield Organisation to the value of £100,000 as a capital fund. Sir William Crookes will be Chairman of the Foundation. Attention may be given to projects particularly affecting the education and the provision of scholarships, and other assistance for Foreign students is included. — Lord Nuffield.

The Oxford accent has no more to do with Oxford than has the Oxford Group. — Lord Simon.

Failure to provide the right type of aircraft for the Fleet Air Arm is the Admiralty's direct responsibility. The Admiralty has no conception of the cost. Very few of the people there have ever flown. Recruit changes should help enormously in this matter. — Marshal of the Air Force Lord Trenchard.

The sinking of the French fleet in the Atlantic was inevitable, because there was insufficient fuel to get the ships away. There was only enough about an hour's cruise. Officers had then abandoned their ships after making all preparations for the sinking on the orders of Pétain, who had not regarded the honour of the Navy as worth the loss of personnel. — *Journal of World Affairs*.

The Ministry of Aircraft Production is planning a 30% production increase of 30% American naval planes are the best in the world for the duties for which they are designed. The British plan for aircraft rearmament is superior to that of the United States. — Mr. J. Carlton Ward, of the U.S. War Production Board mission, which recently visited Great Britain.

The campaign in the Solomons cost the Japanese at least 80,000 men in the sea battle in mid-November, about 30,000 killed or captured in the land fighting in Guadalcanar, and 12,000 or more lost in the sinking of various ships. — 106st 797 aircraft in combat, besides those destroyed in bombing attacks on their bases; 57 ships sunk, seven probably sunk, and 102 damaged. — U.S. Navy Department.

The professional head of the Navy and the chief of the Naval Air Service are in their middle sixties and neither has experience of command at sea under the newly changed conditions of naval warfare. The time has come for bringing home to the direction of naval policy some of the brilliant young flag officers who have so distinguished themselves at sea. — Commander R. T. Bower, M.P.

A plan to make post-war Britain a tourist centre to which to come from all parts of the world will be by cheap sea and air trips behind the Catering Works Bill. — People who see this plan as a means of making the catering trades employ 1,000,000 after the war, and give even £500,000 to the industry, are the new Bill is to be cashed in the industry of insurance, and the number and well-known names of the industry are well known. — Mr. Charles Arthur Duffell, industrial correspondent.

Bishop Birley to Retire

Thirty-five Years' Service in East Africa

The Rt. Rev. Thomas Howard Birley, D.D., M.A., who became Bishop of Zanzibar on June 11, 1925, in succession to the late Bishop Weston, has (as we briefly reported last week) decided to retire on the 31st of June. Next, the 18th anniversary of his consecration. Being now in his 79th year, he feels that he ought to make way for a younger man. While, understanding the reason for his decision, all who know him will regret Bishop Birley's withdrawal from Zanzibar.

He had spent 17 years in East Africa in the service of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa before his consecration, having been made prisoner by the Germans during the last war in what is now Tanganyika Territory, and suffering the maltreatment meted out by them to all and sundry, regardless of sex, age or calling. In the prison camps he always faced hardships with quiet courage and indignities with dignity. A good Swahili linguist, he was ever ready to act as tutor to his fellow-prisoners, some of whom owe him a great debt as a teacher.

He once said of his predecessor that "the Africans knew that if his cause was just the Bishop was on his side." That might equally be said of Bishop Birley, who, recognising that the heavy work of an already diocese had contributed to the death of Dr. Weston, warmly supported proposals for its division by the creation of the new diocese of Masasi. As priest, archdeacon and bishop, he has worked unceasingly, being ever on the move. He has been blessed with an amazing memory for people, and is said to know thousands of his Africans and all about them and their families. His concern for Europeans in his diocese has been equally marked.

In 1941 he was appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to be chief consecrator of the bishops of Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, and the Bishop of Masasi, Nyasaland, Uganda and Zanzibar. This was the first occasion on which a bishop of the Anglican Communion had been consecrated in East Africa.

The son of the late Mr. Hutcheon Birley, of Wood Green, Lancashire, the future Bishop was educated at Seaford School, Latham, Radley College, Christ Church College, Oxford, and Cuddesdon Theological College. After eight years in Cardiff as a curate, he was appointed to the living of St. Thomas's, Oxford, where he remained until he volunteered for work in East Africa in 1908. When nominated to the bishopric he was Archbishop of Zululand and Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, Zanzibar.

Kenya Civil Servants' War Bonus

A War Bonus has been approved for employees of the Kenya Government. The scheme provides for a flat rate bonus of £15 for Europeans and £24 for Asians. The officer will be the lowest paid officers will receive a bonus approximately equal to the estimated percentage increase in the cost of living, but the rates will not be altered if the price level rises or falls more than 5%. The bonus will be paid in the case of Europeans to single women with salary under £200, single men under £300, married men with a wife and no children under £400, with one child under £470, with two children under £520, with more than two children under £550. The corresponding "ceilings" for Asians will be £110, £160, £190, £220 and £240. In the case of Africans, a bonus of 10% of salary will be paid wholly or partly in kind to all African employees who do not exceed £90 a year, irrespective of whether they are married or not.

Colonial Products Research

Comments of Sir Edmund Teale

In the Editor of 'East Africa and Rhodesia'

SIR.—I read with great interest in the *Matters of Moment in East Africa and Rhodesia* (January) your leading article dealing with the Colonial Products Research Council. It is a welcome step forward in the recognition of the importance of scientific research as a basis of Colonial development.

I agree heartily with your remarks on the wisdom of the decision to make fuller use of existing scientific institutions and departments. Many capable officers of long Colonial experience have already broken the ground on many important problems, but the value of their work has often suffered for want of capable co-ordination with associated problems in the same or adjoining Colonies. Further, the continuity of investigation in long-range research has too often been seriously interrupted by a variety of factors, some due to rapidly changing administrative control and local financial stringencies. The final basis to some of these activities has been dealt by the exceptional demands of war-time conditions. It is encouraging to find the inclusion of some important areas of scientific research in plans for post-war organisation and reconstruction in the Colonies.

Half a loaf is better than no bread, and Colonial products research is of course only a part of the whole requirements. It is therefore to be expected that under the able guidance of Lord Hailey the full scope of Colonial research will obtain that comprehensive support on which so much of the post-war structure depends.

In the same issue of your paper you quote from a recent address by Professor A. V. Hill, F.R.S., specifically stressing the scope of scientific research generally in relation to problems of development and welfare. It is a most welcome and welcome from such an authority, and I doubt if he has any subjects to be treated as not yet complete.

It would be a good idea to emphasise one aspect of the research that must be regarded as basic: that concerns natural resources, the most important of which are water, pasture, forests and minerals. Unless a preliminary survey of these resources is made and adequate measures applied for their conservation, the whole foundation of reconstruction will be insecure.

I trust therefore that an authoritative and representative section will be included in the Conservation of Natural Resources, concerning the wise use and protection from waste.

In this undertaking, as has already been applied in locust and insect campaigns, international co-operation and a unified plan are most desirable.

Pirbright,
Surrey.

Yours faithfully,
E. O. TEALE

Every Government is indebted to its critics for savings from some blunders. *The New Rhodesia*.

Tanganyika has had to start in post-war planning as a result of the work of the Central Development Committee. — Mr. S. R. Harlow, Financial Secretary.

People should beware of restless food merchants and half-baked schemes, quite beyond the country's capacity. — Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

A portion of the £100,000,000 expended in helping the Natives to procure guns and bring their troops to the railway. — Captain Campbell, addressing the Northern Rhodesian Legislature.

If the British Empire had nothing else to do, the development of its East and West African territories would give its sons adventures enough for generations to come. — Mr. Arthur Moore in 'The Book of the Flag'.

THE WAR

Khartoum, Not Casablanca

Proposed for Allied War Council

Khartoum, not Casablanca, would be the main centre for the President of the United States, General Eisenhower, and the British Minister of State, Mr. Ernest Bevin, if the British and American Governments could not agree on the location of the main Allied War Council. The British Government has been insisting on Khartoum, and the American Government has been insisting on Casablanca.

The British Government has been insisting on Khartoum, and the American Government has been insisting on Casablanca. The British Government has been insisting on Khartoum, and the American Government has been insisting on Casablanca. The British Government has been insisting on Khartoum, and the American Government has been insisting on Casablanca.

Colonel N. C. ... M. C. who has been ... in Uganda ... received ... in 1923 after ... He became an ... was promoted ... served as ...

Acting Squadron Leader ... Mrs. ... Southern Rhodesia ... California ...

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Squadron Leader ... has an impressive record of ... in many operational ... other flights ...

Avant Officer ... has served in the Army for 25 years.

Vice Admiral ... Commander-in-Chief ... a few days ago that ...

Commander ... D.S.O., who commanded a ... Africa in 1941 and later took it to ... promoted major-general ...

which will consist of men who have volunteered to serve anywhere. General ... who last year was appointed G.O.C. Cape Command, is only 40, and is the youngest major-general in the South African Army. He is an Ins. D.S.O. of the Boer War.

Further news is now available of the chiefs from Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda who are visiting East Africa troops in the Middle East. The party includes the Prime Minister of Bechara and a chief from Tanganyika, two chiefs each from Kenya and Tanganyika, and two European administrative officers. After seeing camps in Kenya of the African Auxiliary Pioneer Corps and the East African Military Labour Service, the chiefs visited Government House, Nairobi, where they were given a message from the Chairman of the East African Governors' Conference to all units of the African Auxiliary Pioneer Corps in the Middle East.

Loans made during January to the Colonies to His Majesty's Government totalled £99,000.

Latest donations to the Lord Mayor of London's Empire Air Raid Distress Fund include £285 from the National War Fund, Southern Rhodesia, and £158 8s from the Empire War Fund, Egypt.

Recent donations to Mrs. Churchill's fund include £100 from the Tanganyika War Relief and Welfare Fund and £100 from the people of Luanshya, Northern Rhodesia.

Kenya's War Welfare Fund has sent a further £100 to the Prisoners of War Department of the Red Cross, and John ...



Smith express in the early days of the business adopting after the mail-coach to which the London newspapers were transferred en route thus saving a day or more to country readers. Proper delivery has been part of the Smith's service since the business was founded in 1792.

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18th WEEK OF WAR

Progress in Nyasaland

SIR EDWARD RICHARDS, Governor of Nyasaland, said when opening the 23rd session of the Legislative Council.

Returning to Nyasaland after so many years elsewhere, I have been struck by the progress and development which have taken place. There is evident everywhere of the orderly civilisation. I find that a sound system of Native administration has begun and that good relations exist between the European and Native populations.

These good relations extend to this Council. Looking at the proceedings of past sessions, I have been struck by the helpful and constructive attitude invariably adopted by the non-official members.

Customs receipts, Native tax and income tax produced between them £278,600 in 1939. By 1941 these items had risen to £510,500, and they are expected to yield £423,000 in 1942. The estimate for 1943 is £493,000. Licences, which produced £3,918 in 1938, is expected to yield £200,000 in 1942 and £200,000 in 1943. Income tax has moved from third to first place; Native tax remains second.

By December 1941 £117,000 had been given to the British Government for war purposes and £100,000 lent for the same purpose. A further loan of £60,000 free of interest was made last May out of the surplus accruing in 1941. Thus in three years £277,000 has been given or lent to the British Government, and seeing that the total ordinary revenue of Nyasaland in 1938 was but £522,000, this is a proud achievement. In addition, £10,000 has been subscribed by the people of Nyasaland to a locally organised appeal in aid of war funds.

No changes are proposed in the rate of income tax, customs duties or Native tax for 1944. It is proposed to establish a Local Council Service for certain appointments and to recruit persons recruited for those appointments to join the local authority as contributing to a provident fund.

The revised estimate of revenue and expenditure for 1942 amounts to £624,000 and £846,400. This estimated surplus of £222,400 will enable us to make another substantial interest-free loan to the Imperial Exchequer. Receipts for 1943 are estimated at £905,500 and expenditure at £830,000. Expenditure includes £5,600 for extraordinary public works.

Three of our main products, tea, cotton and rubber, are of direct value to our war effort. Tea, the other tobacco, has a high position in our economy, and its own value to the

country is especially so to our soldiers. The production of 1943 was 1,000,000 lb., an excess of 200,000 lb. over the 1932 record. The 1932 crop are particularly high, the 1933 exports of 1,200,000 lb. being well above the 1932 estimate of 1,000,000 lb. of tea.

The 1941-42 maize harvest was the largest ever recorded in Nyasaland, after meeting our own military and civilian needs it was possible to export 50,000 tons to the Rhodesias. Rice production has advanced. Groundnuts and beans have shown improvement, but in view of these products are required to meet internal and external demands. The output of a agricultural products far that the harvest will be at least 50% greater than last year. Potatoes are now established as a food and cash crop, a substantial quantity was exported.

The European produced tobacco industry suffered from a decline in weather, especially in the Southern Province, and production was only 1,000,000 lb. than last year. The native grown fireweed cured tobacco crop was the largest ever handled and sales on the auction have reached a record value at £409,000.

The acreage planted to tung trees increased from 1,877 to 5,830 acres in 1941. The export of plantation rubber decreased entirely from the Victoria Estate, has increased to over 300,000 lbs. in 1942. The increase in production of sheep, bullocks, hides, and skins has been most encouraging.

The Supply Board has performed its difficult task satisfactorily. Proposals to increase its efficiency, including the appointment of a Price Controller, have been made by the Board and approved.

Land values have risen, and a considerable interest has been shown by purchasers in the hold estates suitable for tobacco in the Shire Highlands.

The geologist has carried out a detailed survey of the Numbedi coal area, and the results of this examination are considered favourable. It is hoped that it will be possible in due course to work this coalfield in conjunction with the Mlajje bauxite deposits. Chromite deposits at Tambani are being prospected, and production is expected to reach the export stage early in 1943.

A great improvement in the housing and living conditions of Native estate labour is reported by the Director of Native Supplies.

Twenty-nine per cent of the European male population and 22% of the male European non-officials are on active service. Nearly 50% of the remaining male staff were released, and those who remain carry a very heavy burden. Government officials have, however, been working and are working and are working with great regard for official hours of duty.



Who cares waste in their hands
Through dusky lanes and wrangling bars,
O'ying their daily task with huster feet,
Because their sweat souls a holy strain repeat.
— John Keble.

His task is stern, the struggle long, there are no finer by-ways wherein to linger in the shade. But the lark still sings on ahead to gladden the hearts of men as they labour on towards their goal—freedom!

Come are the days when there was relaxation in plenty; the hot sun of toil pours relentlessly down; there is no respite. But many a man treads more lightly, because he carries in his heart, wherever he goes, the haunting memory of a favourite tune.

Favourite tunes, played or sung by the world's greatest artistes, and recorded in the bounteous days of peace, are still available on His Master's Voice records, to refresh the memory while plying the daily task with huster feet.

HIS MASTER'S VOICE

RECORDS

Questions in Parliament

White Settlement in East Africa

Mr. Sorensen asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that the white settlers in Kenya had assured the Legislative Council of the Government's intention to do everything possible to strengthen white settlement, that the Government had indicated its willingness to provide additional money for the settlement programme, and whether he was satisfied that these plans included adequate provision for Native rights and development.

Colonel Stanley replied that he had not received a report of the Legislative Council's views. He stated that the Government had recently given assurance that there had been no change of policy since the recommendations of the Sorensen Committee of 1938 were accepted by the then Secretary of State. This policy involved the provision of finance by the State. The policy was concerned only with the closer settlement of the highlands.

Mr. Sorensen asked if Colonel Stanley realised that all offerings had been in regard to white settlement and not to a general settlement, and while one was quite important, was not the other just as important?

Colonel Stanley: Yes, Sir. I do not gather from the reports I have seen that this was an announcement of a new war policy, but merely a reaffirmation of a policy declared before the war.

Mr. Sorensen asked if Colonel Stanley would find out from the authorities exactly what were their plans regarding Native settlement.

Colonel Stanley: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Hannah: In Kenya, will you improve any Jewish refugees?

Mr. Sorensen asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether it was his policy to take any steps regarding the situation, settlement and land rights of the Jewish Colonists, he would find answers from the relevant authorities. He mentioned the inclusion of Tanganyika, East Africa settlement, particularly the safeguarding of Native rights and the treatment of the African land problem.

Colonel Stanley replied that he was not aware of the official statements which Mr. Sorensen had made. The question of general development and the possibilities of settlement in East Africa were continuously receiving attention, but he did not think the announcement of a comprehensive plan could usefully be made at this juncture. African interests both regard for the present and future needs and opportunities would however be fully considered in any plan.

Army Booklet on the Empire

Mr. Sorensen asked the Secretary of State for War whether the booklet on the Empire, which is a prominent part of the study scheme for the Army during the present winter, had now been issued to all units of the Army.

Sir James Grigg: It is the intention to issue the booklet to the Army at home under the Winter Education Scheme, was made at the end of December.

Major Lyons asked whether, in view of the very excellent material in these and other booklets, Sir James Grigg would consider taking of the very highly secret marking of them, so that they could be distributed or distributed in suitable form.

Sir James Grigg: I have considered that, and I have decided to make no change. I think it is very probable that this should be discussed in the Army with regard to freedom and without regard to its possible repercussions outside.

Major Lyons asked if copies of this nature would in future have no such confidential marking of this nature.

Sir James Grigg: They will have the same marking of them as before.

Mr. John Dugdale asked if a copy might be placed in the House.

Sir James Grigg said he would consider this.

Mr. John Dugdale asked the Finance Secretary to the Treasury how many university posts there were which were concerned directly with the study of Colonial problems.

Mr. Ascheton replied that in the last year before the war (1939) there were, in the universities, 120 posts. He was dealing with specialised subjects such as Imperial and Colonial History, Colonial Administration and Constitution of the British Empire. Mr. Dugdale would appreciate that the study of Colonial problems was not a separate field, but was also covered to a large extent by many other departments, especially history, geography, economics, political science, sociology, anthropology, languages, tropical diseases and agriculture. Mention should also be made of the London School of Oriental and African Studies, where the scope of teaching covered the culture and history of Oriental and African countries and of the Far East.

Mr. Dugdale asked Mr. Ascheton how many of these posts were sufficient of these posts in view of the large numbers of questions to be studied.

Mr. Ascheton: That is a different question.

Seychelles (Compulsory Service)

Mr. Sorensen asked if the Secretary of State for the Colonies was aware that, in spite of the fact that the Government in the Seychelles, the Government had recommended the Compulsory Service Ordinance to apply to males between the ages of 17 and 25 for compulsory military service, and that the Government had appointed a committee to inquire into the matter, and why no representative of labour was appointed to the Seychelles War Council.

Colonel Stanley replied that he was not aware of the details of compulsory employment in the Seychelles and that the Compulsory Service Ordinance was made applicable to persons between the ages of 18 and 21 in order to enable the Government to be able to carry out its plans for the Seychelles. It was not intended that the Ordinance should be applied to compulsory employment in private industry. Details regarding wages, hours and conditions of work were available, but the law provided that persons required to work should receive the current rate of wages.

Exports after the War

Mr. Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary, said on 16th January 1948:

The State has the absolute right to take decisions and to act in the solution of the export problem because it affects the vital welfare of the nation and its standard of life. The State at the very least must set the targets and ensure that nothing is left undone to reach them.

There should be a right on the part of the State to control the situation and circumstances of any export industry which is in difficulties or not showing satisfactory results and a readiness to give assistance in the form of what may be called capital or re-employment in a better industry, provided that the State should have the means to sell them their way in the national interest.

The relations thus envisaged between the State and industry would be a partnership, a two-way affair, in which each party has obligations to each other. To that end, Government representatives in the industry should not only be in the administration but in the industry and outside it. Government representatives should be able to work harmoniously with the business world and be regarded as not just inspectors but as hands and helpers.

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News Items in Brief

Fifty hundred acres of irrigated land near Kisumu by the Local Native Communities. The new registered Game rangers are the African Hunters Association.

To increase Kenya rubber production abandoned Ceara plantations are being brought back into tapping.

Eight new basketball courts in the Galla steppe of the Church Missionary Society was started. The Life of a Negro.

The annual championships meetings of the Uganda and Tanganyika Athletic Association took place at Kampala in 10 seconds and 220 yards in 24.5 secs.

A paper on Rubber: Natural Versus Synthetic was read at the Royal Society of Arts, Discussions and Colonisation, on Tuesday, February 16, 1948. Mr. S. S. PITT, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Whitely's latest Annual report of the Forest and University Imperial Forestry Institute was compiled. Mr. J. P. M. Brennan has completed two-thirds of his annotated checklist for Tanganyika.

The composition of Rhodesian postage and half-pennies is to be altered in order to effect a saving of nickel. The new coins will contain an alloy of copper, tin and zinc. The design and size will be unaltered.

A sub-committee of the Kenya Agricultural Production and Settlement Board, consisting of Messrs. Trench, Cleary and G. S. Huntley has been set up to consider the extension concerning machinery imports, and to keep in touch with the machinery importing houses.

The Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce has contributed £100 for a memorial to the late Sir William Lead. The fund, which comes from the chamber's surplus balance, is being controlled by the Growers' Association, and during the war will be kept in East African War Funds.

A photograph of the Emperor Haile Selassie, taken at Parliament House, Addis Ababa, after opening Parliament on the eve of the anniversary of his coronation, has appeared in the *Illustrated London News*. The *Manchester Guardian* has published a portrait of Lieut. General Sir John Dill, former Sudan General, until his fame at the airport on his way to take up his post of High Commissioner of Madagascar.

Locusts in Rhodesia

Reports of devastation by locusts come from several areas in southern Rhodesia. In the Harare district it is estimated that approximately 10,000 bags of maize were destroyed in four days. Farmers have been urged to regard the notification of egg-laying as a national duty. Meal made from locusts is being recommended as a substitute for imported wheat meal and other protein concentrates for stock food.

Belgian Congo Industries

M. P. P. Mathy, Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, accompanied by Lieut. General François, the new military commander of the Congo, and the Minister Albert de Beaufort, State Inspector, has visited the new installations of the Enterprises Industrielles in Leopoldville. Within a few months the enterprise has started a series of factories and has opened many new departments including forges for manufacturing various types of implements, foundries for producing boiler cast-iron and steel, with electric cranes, a mechanical engineering shop and a factory making cans for animal food.

News of Our Advertisers

Mr. A. J. Reading has been appointed chairman and joint managing director of the Colonial Electric Company.

C. Cameron has been appointed chairman and joint managing director, and Mr. T. D. Dick and Mr. N. A. ...

British Colonial Policy

In a candid talk last Sunday Mr. R. H. Casey, Minister of State in the Middle East, rebutted criticisms of the British Empire. He said:

"My personal view, and I have been to many British Colonies and to the Australian colonies in New Guinea, is that on the whole our exceedingly good policy has been done, not for ourselves but for the Nations of the Colonies. Not only the British Empire, but the whole constellation of the group of the British Empire, is very much misjudged in the United States. The many American critics of the British Empire are wholly out of touch with the facts. It is sometimes forgotten that Britain invented the idea of educating peoples towards self-government, and of giving them control of their own affairs as soon as they showed they were ready for it. The continued existence of the collection of British colonies for self-governing and Colonies known as the British Empire for British Commonwealth is undoubtedly a good thing for the constituent British peoples themselves and even more definitely for the world."

Sir R. W. Cohen wrote last week:

"The inhabitants of the islands of the South Sea and of the wood or blue paint for their only clothing. The death tradition has dominated the Colonial Office since the death of Lord Chamberlain. With the arrival of the national policy, we may hope to produce a new generation of great statesmen like those of old, who not only served the British Empire but laid the foundations of a new world order. It has been able to render its humane service to the world."

Sir William McLean commented:

Sir Robert Waley Cohen makes an eloquent plea for a new generation of statesmen in the Colonial Office. The new generation of statesmen had many virtues, but many defects. Like wood, they had their day, but they are out of use in an age in which men trust their own gifts to the world, rather than to the British Empire."

Mr. G. L. Cox, a former administrative officer in Africa, and leader of the British Museum East Africa Expedition to excavate the remains of pre-historic animals, has written:

"Prosperity of the Colonies after the war will depend on trade, as it has in the past. In order that this may be secured, there should be a committee of every Colonial Government, with a seat on the Imperial Council. His brightness would be to make himself acquainted with the products of the Colony and the imported goods most required. It is not that would lead to examine the position in other Colonies on the same strength routes, to draw up his plans, and to keep them under constant revision as the war continues and changes in local conditions take place."

Mr. G. L. Cox, a former Director of Public Works in Nigeria, wrote:

Not all questions of the Colonies after the war will depend on trade, as it has in the past. In order that this may be secured, there should be a committee of every Colonial Government, with a seat on the Imperial Council. His brightness would be to make himself acquainted with the products of the Colony and the imported goods most required. It is not that would lead to examine the position in other Colonies on the same strength routes, to draw up his plans, and to keep them under constant revision as the war continues and changes in local conditions take place."

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IMPORTERS

The Airgraph Service

How well East and Central Africa are served by the airgraph service, which has now been in operation for about 18 months, is evident from the fact that out of 22 countries to which it is possible to send Gyalim airgraphs, only nine are in other parts of the Empire. The destinations in or adjacent to East & Central Africa are: Egypt, the Sudan, British Somaliland, Aden, Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, Tanganyika Territory, Nyasaland, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, the Seychelles and Mauritius. The nine other places are: Palestine, Transjordan, Bahrain, Cyprus, Ceylon, India, Iraq, Canada and Newfoundland. For the Army, Navy, and R.A.F. there are also airgraph services to Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, and Madagascar. About 2,000,000 airgraphs reach and leave the British Isles each week. A "film" containing 1,600 airgraph weighs only 5½ oz., including the metal container which compares with a weight of 17½ lb. for the original airgraph forms and about 35 lb. for the same number of ordinary letters. Airgraphs are numbered so that at no time can they lose their identity. Thus when a flying-boat CLARE was lost on her way from Africa in September, the airgraphs which she was carrying were duplicated. Approximately 40,000 airgraphs a month are repeated in account of technical imperfections or other causes.

Africa's Switzerland

Captain Angus Buchanan, one of the small group of British officers who operated in the Patriot rising in Ethiopia, recently told the Glasgow Centre of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society that he considered Ethiopia to possess the finest natural assets and geographical features in Africa. It was the Switzerland of Africa. The business world had the opportunity to enter in the trade of a newly awakened and richly endowed primitive, was already seeking modern development.

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E. A. Currency Board

The East African Currency Board report for the year ended June 30, 1942, states that for the first time in its history there has been an expansion of the currency, the total amount of issues being the 12 months ending June 30, 1942, £22,225,716. This large amount, more than twice as much as for the two preceding years, was due entirely to continued military expenditure in East Africa, but chiefly to the demand for East African currency notes for occupied territories.

Slight changes were made in the composition of the alloy used for the bronze coinage, and substantial economy in the use of metal was effected by reducing the weight and thickness of the note die diameter to 2½, 19 cent and a one penny. The new coins of these denominations will be the same as the Imperial penny and halfpenny.

Materially the same as the year covered in respect of sterling payments for interest issued in East Africa and for use in the occupied territories, the Board was able to invest a further £4,125,607 in securities of early maturity and to increase its cash resources to £12,230,000.

There were no changes in the membership of the Board during the year, but after its close Mr. H. D. Kett resigned his office as a result of staff changes at the Colonial Office, and on October 1 last the Secretary of State appointed Mr. G. C. S. as Colonial Office member to succeed Mr. Beckwith. Mr. S. as Colonial Office member to succeed Mr. Beckwith. Mr. S. as Colonial Office member to succeed Mr. Beckwith. Mr. S. as Colonial Office member to succeed Mr. Beckwith.

LATEST MINING NEWS

Gold Mining in Work Time

Gold producers in East Africa and Rhodesia have been awaiting some new official statement regarding the industry may find food for thought in the views pronounced by the Colonial Office that in order to ensure essential materials, including oil and iron powder, it has been found necessary to introduce a scheme of concentration of the gold mining industry in the Gold Coast Colonies similar to the schemes operating in Great Britain for the concentration of industry. Production is to be continued by Ariston Gold Mines, Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, Bibiani, Kromang Gold Dredging Company, Gold Coast Main Reef, Kenanga Gold Mines, and the Tarkwa and Bosso mines, while other mines will be put on a care and maintenance basis, the necessary steps of the producing mines.

Company Progress Reports

Latia.—January production of 510 tons of ore, net profit of £1,090.
Wanderer.—Minings in January totalled 49,800 tons, yielding 3,889 oz. of gold and a working profit of £1,004.
Simons.—During January, 3,000 tons of ore, net profit of £23,775.
Capet.—December output was 1,204 tons fine gold, valued at £2,002 and 24 tons of tin concentrates, including 64 tons of iron concentrates.

Liability to Income Tax

Lord Chancellor's list week dismissed with costs an appeal to the House of Lords against an income tax assessment made by Mrs. Latitia, two daughters and another woman, joint owners of a gold mine in Rhodesia. They sold their shares to a limited company for the purpose, and the profits were used to redeem debentures held by them. Mrs. Latitia claimed that as no dividends were declared taxation was not payable. Lord Simon said that the attempt to avoid tax by the artificial arrangements was frustrated by the Finance Act of 1936.

Miscellaneous Separation Dividend

General Separation, Ltd., announce a final dividend of 15% (against 20%) making 25% (40%) for the year ending December 31. Profit before taxation, etc. amounted to £68,892 (194-829).

Tin Mining in P.E.A.

Sociedade Mineira de Berra Limited, licensed to mine tin in Berra, about 100 miles from Beira on the main road to Rhodesia, has been registered in Berra.

Royalty on Berra

The royalty on Berra in Tanganyika Territory is now 5% of the gross sum produced.

The fact that goods made of raw material in short supply being in use conditions are advertised in this newspaper should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

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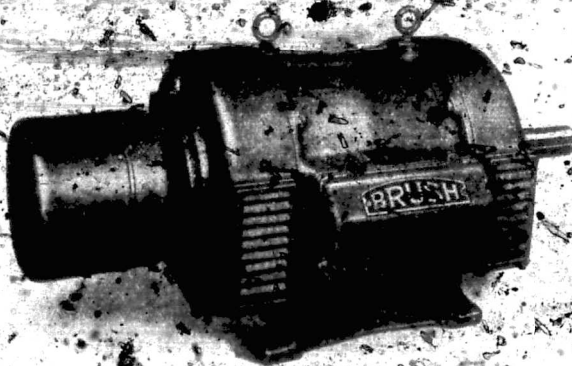
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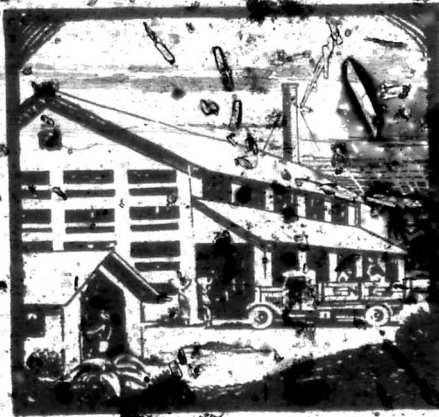
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY suggests that the post-war Conservative Policy should be an application as near as possible to international Free Trade. Those few words are, unfortunately, his sole reference to the immensely important question of Empire policy throughout the Empire—a question, on which political opinion runs high, not least in the United States of America. There are great areas of the Empire, such as tropical Africa, in which trade has been established for half a century and more. In the Congo Treaties, the principle was confirmed at the last war by the Convention of St. Germain en Laye. As is well known to our readers, international agreements have forbidden the grant of Imperial Preference in the British territories, which include Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Nyasaland and most of the East Rhodesia; but not Southern Rhodesia. With the consequence, among others, that practically the whole of East Africa's trade in cotton textiles had within recent years been seized by Japan, whereas Southern Rhodesia was able so to adjust her tariffs that her merchants could continue to buy their cotton goods almost entirely from Lancashire.

If the trade problems of these territories were considerable before the war, they will certainly be much more complicated after it, for secondary industries have been created and developed both locally and in such countries as the Union of South Africa and India, which may easily be at a great advantage in competing in these markets with the products of the United Kingdom industry. The fact must be squarely faced that production for war purposes, the over-riding urgency of today, may be diametrically opposed to the post war re-establishment of anything approaching what three years ago was universally regarded as the natural state of things. Thoughtless or ignorant writers and speakers comfort their public with the assurance that Great Britain can be safely left to take care of herself, since industry in the Dominions, Colonies and India will be concentrated upon such processing of local materials as will compete but slightly with the exports of Great Britain; there could be no more dangerous illusion. South Africa and India, to take the two most obvious cases of large extra Colonial markets, are expected to push the sales of their iron and steel manufactures, machinery, cement and wide ranges of goods, tools, apparel and other articles. Southern Rhodesia is already having producer-gas plants, spare parts for mining and other

the War News

Opinions Epitomized — When we try the Axis war criminals, the defence of superior orders will not be recognized where the perpetrator knew his deed to be unjust. — *The Lord Chancellor*.

We are by temperament an empirical people. — *New Statesman and Nation*.

Fred Astaire is at least as good-looking as Donald Duck. — *Mr. Seton Margrave*.

During the fighting in Norway, the Germans lost more than 500,000 men. — *King Haakon*.

Tunisia will be completely cleared of their enemy within two months. — *General Auchinleck*.

It is not impossible to exonerate the German nation for responsibility for the Nazi regime. — *Lord Selborne*.

As a nation we have an incurable habit of underplaying our good and underestimating our misdeeds. — *The British Council*.

The majority of British scientists have lost a sacred conviction of support to Russia. — *Sir Archibald Noyes, M.P.*

The United States is still in advertising and not the fighting part of the war. — *New York Tribune*.

Over a thousand news papers are being produced by patriots in Occupied Belgium. — *Belgian News Agency*.

We should not ask the British to give up anything we ourselves are not prepared to give up. — *Mr. C. R. Butler*.

I do not think the British Commonwealth is the best, but all colonial Empires are doomed. — *Mr. W. Churchill (U.S.S.)*.

Japan is on better terms with Russia and worse terms with Germany than most people know. — *Review of World Affairs*.

The main Russian objective remains Smolensk, key point to the entire German position in Russia. — *Mrs. Dorothy Kishner*.

Let the pessimists and the optimists have their usual, sparring match — for our part can keep an even keel. — *Sir Ramsey Wood*.

No man has done a greater disservice to agriculture than he who produced the figures in support to the Post Report. — *Lord Selborne*.

We need not only a pillar of fire by night, but a pillar of cloud by day — a band of airborne troops and air transports. — *Captain Liddell Hart*.

By sentencing their men and status, German women armed Hitler to wage a war which will only end in dreams. — *Mr. W. A. R. T. Luchin*.

We now produce in this country something like 70% of our primary food. — *Earl Winterton, M.P.*

It is not Hitler who has created the Nazi German. It is the German who has created Hitler and the Nazis. — *Mr. Dennis Smith*.

By an incredible misanthropical blunder of Government, it has chosen to direct rather than accept world credit. — *Mr. D. G. Harman*.

State control in many respects has been introduced in the Canadian economy. Many good things ruined by giving a shift. — *Mr. J. W. L. Baxter, M.P.*

The censor is just like a snail. The snail is the most backward animal in the world, and it has no hope of posterity. — *The Minister of Information*.

The fall of Kharkov brings home to every German that the sacrifice of 830,000 Germans at Stalingrad has been utterly in vain. — *Mr. W. R. Radio*.

Avoidable absenteeism in British coal mines is 6%. This represents an output of 13,000,000 tons a week. — *Major Lloyd George, Minister of Fuel*.

Britain and America between October, 1941, and the end of 1942, had a surplus of 200 tanks, 5,000 aircraft, 70,000 trucks. — *Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty*.

In the 1,000 years of history Egypt has probably never been so prosperous. The Allied front is now on something like 13,000 miles. — *Mr. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty*.

The economy has already paid the price of the war. No China, no Russia or the U.S.A. but Britain has paid with her life. — *George Sokolsky*.

Stalingrad is the greatest triumph of the German nation. It is a masterpiece of the strength to bear a misfortune and to conquer a victory. — *Goebbels*.

Italy's merchant shipping losses have total more than half the American mercantile marine. Nearly 1,000,000 tons of troop transports and supply landings for Tripoli, Libya and Tunisia have been destroyed since last July. — *Mr. W. A. R. T. Luchin*.

More than 200,000 men were killed in China under the Peking Republic during the six years from 1923 to 1929, and nearly all those soldiers took place not only with the conscience but at the instigation of the German Army. — *Eda Van Sittart*.

You cannot move 2,000,000 white people forward in South Africa and leave 8,000,000 Africans to wallow in troubles. They will pull the 2,000,000 down if they are left to drag behind. — *General Smuts*.

We can all picture what might have been had we been able to send airborne troops in numbers, to seize the airfields at Tunis and Bizerta in the early days of the North African landings. — *Brig. General G. G. Hart*.

The Conservative Party is approaching a crisis. A new conservative philosophy is emerging, or perhaps it is the old spirit gradually brought up to date. — *London correspondent of the Observer*.

As an old gunner, I should pick out as the highlight of the piece the performances of the Russian artillery — their skill and accuracy, the quality of their guns, but above all, their speed of manoeuvre. — *Mr. Oliver Stanley*.

The help sent to Russia by the United States and ourselves would provide the initial equipment for 30,000 armoured divisions in tanks and no fewer than 40,000 squadrons of aircraft. — *Mr. Oliver Lytton, Minister of Production*.

The Government believe that subject to certain conditions it should be possible to fix the general price level to settle down after the war at a figure not different from that which is prevailing. — *The Chancellor of the Exchequer*.

Three this month have passed since the Russians began their offensive on November 19. It is the longest uninterrupted offensive of the war. The German Army has been beaten and out-generalled. It has lost many of its finest units. It has no clear path to a summer battle, but it may again beat all comers. — *Daily Express*.

According to returns compiled by Ley's German Labour Front and the Reich insurance companies, the total losses of the German armed forces to December 31, 1942, included 1,000,000 permanently disabled prisoners, amounting to approximately 1,000,000 British. It is added the losses suffered including those at Stalingrad, about 600,000 or more. — *The Daily Express correspondent*.

The production of aircraft in the Japanese war and in the period during 1942 was 3,000 military aircraft, plus 3,000 civil planes. The monthly production of combat planes was only 100. According to the army has about 200,000 military aircraft and 3,000 reserves. The navy has 2,000 aircraft and 1,000 reserves. — *Mr. W. A. R. T. Luchin*.

PERSONALIA

Gladys Lady Delamere

Mr. Geoffrey Laws has arrived in London from Kenya. A daughter has been born to the wife of Mr. H. Dennis Cignell, of Tororo, Uganda.

Miss W. Chisholm has been married at a London mansion to the Hon. Sir John Chisholm, 1st Bt., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., The Duchess of Rutland, succeeded by Lady Chisholm, and as Honorary President of the Royal Geographical Society.

Mr. G. Peleler, M.L.C., and Mr. R. H. ... have been appointed Justices of the Peace in Northern Rhodesia. Major-General ... and Mrs. Beryl Grace, W.R.N.S., were married recently in Mombasa.

The appointment of ... as the holder of the Nyasaland Native Jobs Board has been ... at its own request.

Lieut. Colonel ... has joined the staff of De Beers, Ltd., as its managing director of Glen Mills, and is a member of the Legal and General Assurance Society, Ltd.

Lieut. Colonel J. A. F. Mitchell, who was in charge of G.H.Q. Signals during the campaign in Ethiopia, has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs in the Union of South Africa.

Mr. H. Thompson, Deputy Postmaster-General in Northern Rhodesia, is resigning as M.C. for Mr. W. M. ... as Deputy Postmaster, as Deputy during the absence of ... P. F. Bowdler, Postmaster-General.

Mr. Sydney Parry has resigned from the Legislative Council of the Province of ... and is to be succeeded by ... in which ... reforms ...

Mr. C. ... of the British ... in ... married in ... to ... daughter of the ... in ...

The ... a ... Finance Committee of the ... Kenya recently ... meetings and broadcast ... He was at one time a ...

Mr. G. ... Returns

Mr. G. ... and Economic Adviser ... left London ... Nairobi after spending two ... discussion with the ... of ... and Supply and other ... disposal of East African ... that ... a ... deep ... of ... the emphasis is that the ... usually carry about ... a ... stock and ... labour ... they look back with a ... of ... offers ... Irish ... these new ...

The death of ... is reported of Gladys Lady Delamere, the widow of Kenya's great leader, who died in the Colony in 1931, and whom she had married in 1927 as his second wife. She became the first woman member of the Nairobi Municipal Council in 1934 by defeating Mr. Newmark; in the following year was unanimously elected Deputy Mayor; acted as Mayor for a number of months, proving herself a capable chairman and hard worker; and would almost certainly have been elected Mayor in 1937 had she not told Press representatives on her arrival in England that she was to be the first Mayor of Kenya's capital to be her return to East Africa. She was defeated by 10 votes in 1936 but became Mayor in 1938 and was re-elected in 1940. She was also President of the East African Women's League. Lady Delamere, who was the second daughter of Hon. Rupert Beckett, was twice married.

Sir Kenneth Pinney

We deeply regret the death in his 80th year of Major-General Sir Kenneth Pinney, K.C.B., D.L., late Colonel in the Buffs and High Sheriff of Dorsetshire in 1937. His only son, Major B. Pinney, M.C., R.A.F., formerly of the Sudan, was killed in the battle of Midt Remagh, his only grand son is a cadet in the Administrative Service of Kenya. Another son, serving with the New Zealand Forces in the Middle East, is Major Pinney, who was killed in a "race-down" near Bridport.

The death is announced in Southern Rhodesia of Nancy R. ... of the ... Hamerton, ... D.D., who ... the ... in Toronto, Canada, at ...

The ... of ... in ... Rhod ... while ... of the ...

Dr. ... of the ... died last week, was distinguished anthropologist who had returned to study ... the ... of the few remaining Rhodesian pioneers. Mr. ... in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, ... in the Jameson Range and served with Kitchener's Scouts in the Boer War.

Mr. ... of the ... and Uganda railways and harbours who died in Nairobi from heart failure at the age of 46, joined the railways (Maize) as a second engineer in ... with the South African Railways and transferred a few months later to the Uganda Railway workshops.

E.A. Service Appointments

The latest promotions and transfers include ... Rhodesia ...

... of ...

... of ...

the War News

Opinions. Epitome. When we try the Axis war criminals, the defence of superior orders will not be recognized where the perpetrator knew his deed to be infamous. — The Lord Chancellor.

Words are by themselves an empirical lie. — *New Statesman and Nation*.

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Tunisia is completely cleared of their enemy within two months. — General Canoux.

It is impossible to exonerate the German nation for responsibility for the Nazi regime. — Lord Selborne.

There is a nation we have an incurable habit of underplaying our hand and understating our resources. — *The Round Table*.

The masses of British seamen are being used as a kind of convoy supply to Russia. — Sir Archibald Murray, M.C.

The United States is still in advertising and not the fighting part of warfare. — *New York Tribune*.

Over 150 clandestine newspapers are being produced by patriots in Occupied Belgium. — Belgian News Agency.

We should not ask the British to give up anything we ourselves are not prepared to give up. — Mr. Thatcher (U.S.A.).

I do not think the British Commonwealth is being deceived.

Mr. W. Pirner (U.S.S.R.): Japan is on a par with Russia, and worse terms with Germany than most people know. — *Review of World Affairs*.

The major Russian objective remains Smolensk, key point to the entire German position in Russia. — Mr. Harley Richards.

Let the pessimists and the optimists have their usual sparring match, for our part can keep an even keel. — Sir Anthony Wood.

No man has done a greater disservice to agriculture than he who produced the minority report to the Scott Report. — Lord Craxford.

We need not only a pillar of Britannia but a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire at night and an airplane. — Captain Liddell Hart.

By stripping their manhood status, German women armed Hitler to wage a war which will be a disaster to all. — General Tugby.

We now produce in this country something like 80% of our primary food. — Earl Whiteford, M.P.

It is not Hitler who has created the Nazi German. It is the German tribes who have created Hitler and the Nazis. — Mrs. Rennie Smith.

By an incredible, almost logical blunder the Government has chosen to direct rather than accept responsibility. — Mr. D. D. Baxter.

State control of many of the important industries of the Canadian economy is a good idea, but ruined by giving a shirt. — Mr. Baxter.

The censor is just like a snail. The rule is the most backward in animal in the world, and it has no hope of posterity. — The Minister of Information.

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Avoidable absenteeism in British coal mines is 6%. This represents an output of 13,000,000 tons a year. — Major Lloyd George, Minister of Coal.

Britain and America between October, 1941, and the end of 1942 sent Russia 1,200 tanks, 3,000 anti-aircraft guns, 85,000 trucks. — Mr. A. W. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty.

In the 1,000 years of history Egypt has probably never been so prosperous. The Allied forces are doing in something like 18 months what Mr. Alex- ander took 18 years to do.

Germany has already paid more than 100 million in the war. Not China, not the U.S.A., but Britain has paid more. — George Sotolinsky.

Stalingrad and the greatest triumph of the German army — a major loss of the strength to bear the misfortune and the conquest of all victory is achieved. — Goebbels.

Italy's merchant shipping losses show total more than half the whole British mercantile marine. Nearly 1,000,000 tons of troop transports and supply ships bound for Tripoli, Libya or Tunisia have been destroyed since last July. — Mr. W. A. Riggall.

More than 25,000 Luftwaffe killed in Russia under the czar Republic during the six years from 1918 to 1933, and nearly all those murders took place not only with the connivance but at the instigation of the German Army. — Lord Vansittart.

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The help sent to Russia by the United States and ourselves would provide the initial equipment for 300 armoured divisions in tanks and no fewer than 400,000 tons of aircraft. — Mr. Oliver Lytton, Minister of Production.

The Government believes that subject to certain conditions it should be possible to set the general price level to settle down after the war at a figure not different from that of 1938 prices. — The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Three and a half months have passed since the Russians began their new drive on December 19. It is no longer an interrupted offensive of this war. The German Army has been beaten and out-galled. It has lost many of its finest units. But it has not yet fallen on a single battle. It will again beat all comers. — *Daily Express*.

According to returns compiled by Ley's German Labour Front and the profit insurance companies, the total losses of the German armed forces on December 31, 1942, included a permanently disabled 400,000 prisoners, and approximately 1,200,000 dead. It has added the losses since December, including those at Stalingrad, and 600,000 or 700,000. — *The Times* correspondent.

The first German aircraft in the Japanese army was shot down during 1942 was a four engine aircraft plus a number of planes. The monthly production of combat units was only 1000. Across the army has about 2000 in the aircraft and 1500 reserves. The naval air force is estimated at 2,000 first line aircraft and 1700 reserve. — *The Times* correspondent.

20,000 Polish Refugees

Highly skilled and experienced Polish refugees for the past few years have been recruited to clear the country of its undeveloped areas in Africa.

They have been recruited by the Government and the Rhodesia Development Corporation from the Middle East, the Balkans, and various parts of Europe. About 20,000 of these refugees are now in Rhodesia. The majority of them are employed in agriculture. Many of them have already been overcome in the process of acclimatization. They have built up wealth and health. The main considerations are that they will be able to support themselves and their families in good stead on their own resources.

Most of the refugees are young people. The women being re-estimated as workers on the land. They are in most respects well adapted to the life in Rhodesia. Their culture, customs and codes are now being adopted by some other men from the same area. At the end of this year, it is expected that the refugees will be producing enough vegetables for their own consumption.

Code of Industries, especially agriculture and weaving, are being introduced. The women are working with sheep and in the fields. The products are being sold mainly in the South African and other countries. The British Government is giving them a grant for dress-making and other work in the camps, which the women run on a business basis. The matter of cooking and kindling is being arranged for the women. The women are also being trained in about 500 of the camps. They will be trained for work on the land, in the electrical work, painting, and other trades.

The main reasons for the refugees are due to the lack of work in Poland. The refugees are being recruited from the Polish cities of Lodz, Wlaski and Katowice.

On the subject of the refugees, the following is said: "The refugees are regarded as the first step in the development of the country. They are able to work in the open air. Polish textbooks are being supplied, but it is necessary to have a local supply from the country."

The Government is already helping the refugees in the matter of education, medical supplies, and other things.

The Government is also helping the refugees in the matter of education. The Government is also helping the refugees in the matter of medical supplies and other things.

Colonial Secretary, P. W. Botha, has said that the British Government is helping the refugees in the matter of education, medical supplies, and other things. He has said that the British Government is also helping the refugees in the matter of education, medical supplies, and other things.

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Industry in S. Rhodesia

The need for the industrialisation of Southern Rhodesia was emphasised by the Minister of Mines and Works, Colonel Lucas, last week when opening the Iron and Steel Commission's laboratory in Bulawayo, which is now probably expanded into a National Iron and Steel Laboratory.

The Government was convinced, he said, that industrialisation was the only means whereby rapid development was possible. The Minister considered that industrial interests in the United Kingdom were probably anxious to see industrial development in the outposts of the Empire after the war and might even cooperate.

Cheap electric power was essential, and it was believed that the establishment of a hydro-electric station at Kariba, Orange, would contribute greatly to the successful establishment of industries, particularly of processing base minerals.

Expressing the Government's policy, the Minister said: "While one does not wish to minimise the value of smaller industries, often based on imported raw materials, these are not the industries we have in mind. We have in mind industries, such as the Iron and Steel Commission, which aim at production from the natural wealth of the Colonies, producing a surplus which we can use for other industries can be established."

We must determine whether we are willing to develop slowly and laboriously, as in the past, or to become a good relation to our powerful neighbour (the Union of South Africa), or develop our natural resources to the process of industrialisation, that can produce a large employment for the people, not only for the settlers, many of whom have come through our air training schools and are expected to return to Rhodesia after the war."

Vox Populi

The Bishop of Southern Rhodesia, the Rt. Rev. F. F. Thorne, in his capacity as Chaplain General of the Rhodesian Forces, is now touring military camps in the Colonies to ascertain the ideas of soldiers regarding the new war world. The Bishop's aim is to hear points of view which will help him to formulate a common mind on the subject. Socialistic, Communist, traditional and Christian views will be expressed at these discussions, and the Bishop hopes that out of them he will be able to evolve the nucleus of a policy in which he feels that the men in the Services have a right to their say.

Local Attitude to Africans

A notable European attitude towards Natives in Southern Rhodesia was noted by the secretary of the Federation of Native Welfare Societies, the Rev. Percy Johnson, at the recent annual meeting when he declared: "I am convinced that the attitude of Europeans towards Africans is becoming more sympathetic and liberal. Mention was made by the Chairman of the meeting in which African leaders are emerging. These men," he said, "imbued with the spirit of service, are taking an ever-growing interest in the promotion and welfare of their own race."

Manufactures Controlled in Kenya

Manufacture of the following articles in Kenya is now controlled by the Director of War Industries and Research: Drugs, machine tools, hand shoes, soap, paper, soda, paint, and sodium bicarbonate; textiles, plaster, ceramic, fish oil products, acids of all kinds, vegetable oils, all kinds of burans, producing units, building boards, brick, cement or other kinds of industrial alcohol, and other essential products, matches, carbide, and other things. The Government has the right to require the production of these articles at any time. The Government has the right to require the production of these articles at any time.

Questions in Parliament

Business asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what the Royal Air Force did since a report on progress under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940, had not yet been published on the table of the House.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. Churchill) replied: "The Secretary of State for the Colonies has been asked to publish a report on the progress under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940, and I have the pleasure to announce that the report will be published on Tuesday, February 20. A copy of the report will also be made available to the public on the same day."

Mr. Morrison asked in view of the interest in these matters, whether any measures by the Colonial Office to be published in any wider public.

Mr. Morrison asked whether in connection with war economic policy in Africa attention was being given to the problem of soil erosion.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies replied: "The conservation of the soil and its fertility is one of the constant attention of Colonial Governments and very considerable progress has been made in carrying out measures to prevent the immediate and serious problem of soil erosion. In the measures for soil conservation, a prominent place in all plans for post-war agricultural development in the Colonial Empire. It is agreed that this is one of the gravest problems in most Colonies. Measures for soil conservation are being continued and have been extended in some of the war."

Prince Alexander of Yugoslavia

Captain Cunningham-Reid asked the Secretary of State for Air whether the rule that the Royal Air Force would accept as recruits only British subjects whose fathers were British subjects was still in force, and whether the sons of alien political prisoners could now join the Royal Air Force, as instanced by the precedent of Prince Alexander of Yugoslavia (now a political prisoner in Kenya) who applied to join the R.A.F. and whether in future German and Austrian refugees, after suitable inquiries had been made, join the R.A.F. instead of being restricted to the Pioneer Corps.

Mr. Dalton, Under-Secretary for Air, replied that the present rule governing the exclusion of aliens from the R.A.F. was amended by an Order in Council of September 28, 1940, which applied to all forces generally. It was accordingly open to alien subjects to join the R.A.F. in the Colonies and the Islands. Surely the man who betrayed Yugoslavia and this country is an enemy of this country and it is not the Government's business to use the Under-Secretary for Air's words yesterday, nothing more nor less than "political finality."

Captain Cunningham-Reid: "No, sir. The question refers not to the boy's father but to the boy himself, who has gallantly offered to enter the R.A.F. if necessary for the cause in which he believes. If even he was to be judged according to the actions of his father, things would be very different."

Captain Cunningham-Reid: "But surely the Government when considering the son must take into consideration such a fact and most sincerely thank you for this, may I say?"

Mr. Dalton, President of the Board of Trade, asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether Mr. Harcourt Johnson, Secretary for Overseas Trade, has been investigating the problems of restricting air export trade and has collected a great deal of very useful information. The Committee had had discussions with representatives of 22 industries of half of these engaged in export. On condition that we make our export trade fully efficient, said Mr. Dalton, I believe there is no reason why we should not find a way out for all these articles which we can spare from our national production. I hope that before the end of the war we shall have reached agreement with our allies on the subject of international trade.

Sir Robert Rankin asked if the Secretary of State was satisfied that there was adequate representation of Colonials in the personnel of the offices of the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Mr. Dalton replied: "The work of the Crown Agents is and is anxious to that the Government's department in this country, and the staff apart from certain technical staffs is recruited in the normal way through the Civil Service Commissioners by examination. The question of representation does not in my view arise, as there is no reason why suitably qualified Colonials should not be employed in the office. One such candidate was recently appointed as a temporary assistant."

Mr. Morrison asked if the Minister saw what prospect there was for the Colonies in the future. Mr. Dalton replied: "I could not say without more than to say that the war is an African war and that our approach has been made for this war at all."

Lords Debate Civil Aviation

The Marquess of Londonderry called attention in the House of Lords to the vital need to secure for Great Britain a dominant position in the development of air transport, and asked for an assurance that this subject was receiving immediate attention.

Our whole existence as an Empire depended, he said, on the position we should occupy in relation to the air in the post-war world. There was a tremendous opportunity for the British Empire, America, Russia, the Dutch, and other countries to combine in peace the co-operation and understanding which was had forced upon them. The aggressor nations should certainly be kept outside the category of air transport for some time. He hoped for once commonwealth policy in this matter, under some diverse personality like Lord Beaconsfield.

Lord Bennett said that it was necessary to settle whether the air above a country should remain the property of the State, with power to forbid its use to other nations. He hoped British Overseas Airways Corporation would be promptly reorganised, and without any directors interested in shipping and railway companies.

Lord Sherwood, Joint Under-Secretary for Air, said that the committee set up under the chairmanship of Lord Bradburn to inquire into civil aviation had worked at high pressure, and its report had been handed to the Secretary of State for Air and the Minister of Aircraft Production the day before. It was in the interest of the world that when peace returned collaboration in their routes of the world should be as close as in war. No decision could be taken by any one nation.

Pan-African Policy Proposed

A five-point plan for Africa under the leadership of the Union has been suggested by the South African news magazine *Forum* in the following terms:

- (1) The Union accepts the position that African policy is fluid and not fixed, based in the "imperial" tradition of Africa, and undertakes to sponsor regular annual conferences to achieve the greatest measure of co-ordination with African interests over a period of years.
- (2) The Union favours the removal of trade barriers wherever possible, especially with the aim of freedom of economic intercourse between British States.
- (3) The Union favours growth of local autonomy, though federal grouping and other devices, and will render every assistance in this connection.
- (4) The Union stands for common defence method between African States and will assist to promote an agreement involving joint action and the pooling of war resources.
- (5) The Union will seek to promote pan-African collaboration in transport and communications, in scientific research, in the fight against soil erosion, and in tackling common plagues and diseases. There should be regular consultations on education, problems of health, and in any other matter where co-ordination might prove helpful.

Future of Our African Dependencies

The luncheon arranged for tomorrow by the Royal African Society has been postponed because Lord Falley, who was to have been the principal guest and speaker, has not been able to get back from America in time. His address, "The Future of British Dependencies in Africa," was awaited with great interest, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Oliver Stanley, has promised to preside. The adjourned luncheon will probably be held next month.



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182ND WEEK OF WAR

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News Items in Brief

The Kenya Co-operative Creamery is now more than 600 members.

The Government of Kenya has ordered 450 tractors from the United States.

Five medical officers from Palestine, two of them German Jewish refugees, are now at work in Ethiopia.

In Nyasaland 84,000 Africans are now registered as peasant producers of tobacco, an increase of 20% on last season.

Land under European cultivation in Kenya now includes 181,200 acres of maize, 85,930 acres of maize, 3,362 acres of rice and 10,100 acres of flax.

General Gordon's statue in Trafalgar Square has been temporarily removed to make room for a Lancaster bomber in London's "Wings for Victory" campaign.

Extensive and encouraging trials are being made in Kenya with a new veterinary drug, 8,807, which it is hoped will lessen the high incidence of insect-borne animal diseases.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., announce that the January output of sisal and copra from their plantations in Tanganyika was 17,000 tons, making a total of 116,000 tons for seven months of the current financial year.

South African newspapers, which circulate widely in the Rhodesias and East Africa, are to be reduced in size from Monday being. The leading dailies will be reduced to 70% of their pre-war size, with a minimum of six pages per issue.

Flying-boats and land planes of British Overseas Airways flew about 10,000,000 miles last year. The aggregate flying time was about 17,250 hours, and approximately 43,000 passengers and tons of mail and 2,000 tons of freight were carried.

The Zoological Society of London has presented the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia with a lion in commemoration of his recent visit to that continent. Mr. Chubb accepted the gift on condition that the animal should be expected to keep the animal in its native habitat.

At the opening of a school congress in Uganda yesterday, Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, emphasised the necessity of including Africans in any social security scheme for the Colony. It is an elementary part of such a scheme, he said, to ensure that education and health services should be available.

A special sub-committee of the Colonial Advisory Council for Agriculture and Animal Health has under consideration the possibility of extending cinchona cultivation in the Colony, in order to reduce its dependence on outside sources for quinine. Planting of cinchona is now being undertaken on a limited scale in Nyasaland and Tanganyika Territory.

Statements Worth Noting

Men ought always to pray, and not to faint. — Luke XVIII 13.

Tonks are held of little account in Abyssinia, but a big man would deign to ride on them, but a sleek, well-stepping mulé. — Major H. G. ...

Let us be sure that our employment is to be a help, in the way of effort, should be spared to train our youth. — Sir R. Noton ...

Don't apologise for our Colonial history or administration, then, which there is nothing finer in the records of mankind. — Viscount Bennett.

It is a pity that the B.B.C. should waste in its African service the rhythmic boom of drums combined with the kophonic screech that we can almost almost any night from our Native compounds. — Mrs. H. B. Fox, of Marandellas, Southern Rhodesia, in a letter to the Daily Telegraph.

When Gordon left London for the Sudan as Cabinet Minister, took his dog, a Labrador, carried his bag, and a Royal Duke opened the carriage door. — Mrs. Arthur Meakin, "The Book of the Dog".

If capital is prepared to function, we want to preserve the freedom and initiative of private enterprise, but if that enterprise fails, and if the industry is not established, then the State must step in to ensure its progress. — Sir Godfrey Huggins.

The Government of Kenya has not shown any desire to co-operate with imperial organisations. Government has deliberately excluded representative of commerce from its committee. — Messrs. J. S. ...

H. F. Barnum, in a foreword to the "The ... We have a European population of 600,000, and anyone thinks that 120,000 or 100,000 is an undue strain on the capacity of our resources. — Secondary industries will supply the additional population. — Mr. ... Danziger, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Finance.

LATEST MINING NEWS


Belgian Congo Mining

Speaking in Kinshasa recently, M. F. Van Bree, President of the Chamber of Mines of the Belgian Congo, said that the output of various industries in that colony had risen by 30% to 50%. Last year had seen a diverted flow of gold and diamond mining to the tin mines, resulting in a largely increased output, one of which was going to Great Britain and the United States. Great Britain was also recovering about 1,000,000 cases of industrial diamonds monthly. The value of output was going to 20% since in return for a ...

Company Progress Report

Rhodesian Corporation, Limited, announces that The East African (1951) Ltd. has been working out of 21,000 tons of ... Reef—Gold recovered during January totalled 663 oz., showing a mine profit of 24,000. ... Cobalt and Fluorine—Durand, 10,000 tons, gross ... yield ... and a working profit of 20%.

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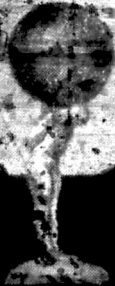
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