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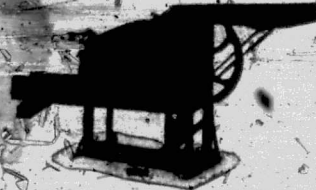
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

for its non-European populations.

International Administration Rejected

There was general agreement that transferring the administration of Colonies to an international body would not benefit them, or make for efficiency; but regional councils of an advisory character and regional co-operation in scientific research were desirable, and it was also felt that there should be some international body, associated with the social and economic department of the world security organisation, whose representatives would study the conditions of Colonial administration and receive reports from the Colonial Powers.

The view was expressed that in the Colonial field, as elsewhere, close co-operation with the United States should be encouraged, not only because the economic resources of the United States were needed, but also because it was recognized that the United States had much to contribute both technically and morally, and has already done in the medical and the mission fields, to the progress of Colonial welfare.

Closely akin to this subject is the problem of inter-racial relations. It was fully recognized that the Commonwealth has before it the task of broadening its scope to include nations of many races and colours. This extension of the Commonwealth community will not only include India, which is on the threshold of independent nationhood, but many other peoples who are on the road to, but have not yet achieved, self-government.

Attention was drawn also to the subject of racial discrimination within the Commonwealth. A member of the Indian delegation expressed the hope that the influence of the United Kingdom—where, he said, there were no racial restrictions—would be used to relieve the disabilities of Indians in South Africa and Kenya. It

Colonial Governments. The exact opposite is the truth. It draws no tribute. It gives subsidies, at the expense of the home taxpayer. Parliament has not increased the provision of annual grants for Colonial welfare and development. British capital has, of course, had a field for investment. But it is capital for development that the Colonies must need if their standards of living is to be raised; and foreign as well as British capital will be welcomed.

The Ottawa preferences led to a mistaken belief that the Colonial Empire is a closed system for the benefit of Great Britain. In the last year before the war only 24% of the imports into Colonial territories came from Great Britain; only 35% of their produce came to Great Britain. Was the preference system initiated at Ottawa a small false step, which should be retraced, or the first step in a closed system?

This view has shown clearly that the security of the Empire cannot be ensured by the strength of Great Britain, or even of the Commonwealth alone. It must be based on a foundation of collective security supported also by others—and countries which contribute to security and order will expect a voice in what that order shall be. British opinion will continue to be firm and welcome constructive criticism.

The Foreign Office, however, who will be welcome and useful will suggest, comply with a not unreasonable conditions. He will inform himself of the main factors of the situation of the region about which he speaks. He will not be satisfied with the dump of reports statements by one national interest. He will not rush into print with books that might be appropriately entitled, 'Faulkner's Travels in Africa'. He will be responsible in the sense that he will first have asked himself the question whether, if he had the power to put it into practice, he is sure that he would do so. He will be constructive and friendly in the sense that his interest will obviously be a real interest in the sense that it will not just a disinterested interest in the general causes. These not unreasonable conditions are not always satisfied.

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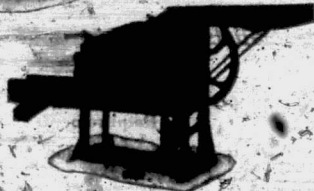
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Commonwealth Conference and the Colonies

Importance of Curbing Fluctuations in Commodity Prices

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS CONFERENCE which has been meeting in London under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs was stated in a leading article in our last issue to have discussed the British Colonial Empire.

The press commentary on the conference was since then a constant theme (in part).

The discussion on the subject of "subsidy or development as the worlds depressed areas" revealed fairly general agreement on basic principles. It was felt that the future of the Colonies was a common concern of the members of the Commonwealth, and that the raising of the standards of living of Colonial peoples offered opportunities for co-operative effort which would eventually strengthen the bonds uniting the members of the Commonwealth. A South African delegate described the Colonial problem in its social and economic aspect as part of a much wider international problem, the problem of poverty and low standards throughout the world. Great Britain had accepted this view that those who assume trusteeship for dependent peoples should render an account of their stewardship to world opinion.

It was urged that the idea of trusteeship which demanded political development must also concern itself with economic and social advancement; and since most of the Colonial Empire was dependent economically upon the sale of primary products international action was necessary to curb fluctuations in price.

South African delegates pointed out that Europeans in the Union were estimated to number about 4 million in a country with a population not of two million Europeans, but of 10 million inhabitants, and that its industrial development was dependent on a higher standard of living for its non-European populations.

International Administration Rejected

There was general agreement that transferring the administration of Colonies to an international body would not benefit them or make for efficiency; but regional councils of an advisory character and regional co-operation in scientific research were desirable, and it was also felt that there should be some international body associated with the social and economic department of the world security organization, whose representatives should survey the conditions of Colonial administration and receive reports from the Colonial Powers.

The view was expressed that in the Colonial field as elsewhere, close co-operation with the United States should be encouraged, not only because the economic resources of the United States were needed, but also because it was recognized that the United States had much to contribute both technically and morally, as it has already done in the medical and the mission fields, to the progress of Colonial welfare.

Closely akin to this subject is the problem of interracial relations. It was fully recognized that the Commonwealth has before it the task of broadening its scope to include nations of many races and colours. This expansion of the Commonwealth community will not only include India, which is on the threshold of independence and non-alignment, but many other peoples who are on the road to it, but have not yet achieved self-government.

Attention was drawn also to the subject of racial discrimination within the Commonwealth. A member of the Indian delegation expressed the hope that the influence of the United Kingdom, where, he said, there were no racial restrictions, would be used to relieve the disabilities of Indians in South Africa and Kenya.

was recognized, however, that these were long standing problems. Kenya was the Colonial Empire, with its administration responsible to the United Kingdom; but if the United Kingdom were to attempt to bring pressure to bear on the Government of that Union they could be repudiating one of the basic principles on which the Commonwealth rests.

The case for both sides on this issue was fully stated and the chairman of the conference concluded by this continuing war to emphasize the nature of general concern.

A Commonwealth

Whatever the form and structure of the new world organization there is nothing unnatural to it in the maintenance of especially close relations between the members of the Commonwealth, an association bound together not merely by geographical or racial or conventional links, but by spiritual and historical ties which predominate as a Commonwealth. In such an association constant consultation is required if constant consultation is carried on. So long as the nations of the Commonwealth share a common conception of political justice and international collaboration and so long as the system of consultation is maintained, there is little likelihood of any member feeling unwilling to support the actions of the other nations of the Commonwealth.

Sir Arthur Salter's Views

SIR ARTHUR SALTER, Director of the Colonial Office, has made an important contribution to the discussion of the Colonial problem in the course of an broadcast he said:

There is a curious delusion in many quarters that the United Kingdom Treasury draws tribute from Colonial Governments. The exact opposite is the truth. It draws no tribute. It gives subsidies, at the expense of the home tax-payer. It has just increased the provision of annual grants for Colonial welfare and development. British Capital has, of course, had a field for investment. But it is capital for development that the Colonies most need if their standard of living is to be raised; and foreign as well as British capital will be welcomed.

The Ottawa preferences led to a mistaken belief that the British Empire was a closed system for the benefit of Great Britain. In the last year before the war only 21% of the imports into Colonial territories came from Great Britain, only 35% of their produce came to Great Britain. Was the preference system initiated at Ottawa a small false step, which should be retraced, or the first step in a closed system?

This war has shown clearly that the security of the Empire cannot be ensured by the strength of Great Britain or even of the Commonwealth alone. It must be based on a foundation of collective security supported also by other nations and countries which contribute to security and order will expect a voice in that order shall be. British opinion will, I think, accept that and welcome constructive criticism.

The foreign critic, however, who will be welcomed and useful will, I suggest, come with a new set of proposals. He will inform himself of the main factors of the problem of any region, but which he speaks. He will not let himself be the slave of a party statement or sectional interest. He will discuss this point with people who might be appropriate entitled "Gullies Trade". His advice will be responsible in the sense that he will not have asked himself the question whether the proposals will be put into practice. He is sure that he will do so. He will be constructive and friendly in the sense that he will not discuss any matter as a real triumph or a real defeat, but as a matter of fact and not just a display of opinion on the other causes. These not unreasonable conditions are not always satisfied.

Great Britain will certainly be receptive to constructive world opinion, and her Colonial policy will certainly be influenced by it. But this is not all. Should she be accountable to the public authority comprising other countries? Should she in some measure share the responsibilities of Colonial governments, and if so through what machinery? We may rule out the idea of Colonial Government being directed by an international authority and through an international civil service. If that ever comes, it will be as a later stage of an international system first developed gradually for other purposes—not as a first instalment of such a system. Under present conditions the single, specific and direct authority of a Government already proved and experienced is, essentially, British Colonies will look to Great Britain, Dutch Colonies to Holland, and so on, whatever be the influence that may be exerted by the Dutch Colonial policy.

The most probable development in the near future will be along regional lines, rather than through a single world authority. In 1943 the British Government proposed five regional councils on a national and international basis. Britain would remain responsible for the administration of British Colonies, but would welcome regional councils, including other countries, interested in the same area, or contributing to its security and also representatives of the inhabitants of the Colonies themselves. In such councils experience would be exchanged, influence exerted, perhaps agreement on similar policy secured. There might be five such regional councils—for Africa, the Middle East, the Far East, and the Pacific. Two regional authorities existed in the past, the Caribbean and the American Caribbean Commission and to a less extent the Middle East Council. These have begun to prepare the way.

Frank Review of Shortcomings in Uganda

Mr. C. H. Bird's Presidential Address to Chamber of Commerce

MR. C. H. BIRD, President of the Chamber of Commerce, in the Presidential address made by Mr. C. H. Bird, President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, when he addressed the annual general meeting in Kampala on February 22.

The Information Office was, he declared, "completely out of touch with the public and always had been." The Department of Supplies had marked the year by its "delays, absence of decision, and confusion" and the Imports Control had caused "more discontent and anger in commercial circles than all other difficulties put together."

Mr. Bird said that a new Director who had arrived in commercial circles "was a shock to all of us" and that the "information" which he had received from the Chamber of Commerce was "filled with anger." He expressed his hope that the year is a pleasant and happy one, "in spite of an occasional lapse from decorum."

Six Year Plan Needs Closer Consideration

The comprehensive post-war development scheme proposed by Government is a general six-year plan. We are entitled to enquire whether this is not a subsidiary plan of development, which will depend on the success of the stabilization of prices and the consequent welfare of the peasant producer. The real basis of development in Uganda is the development of agriculture through the peasant producer. A guaranteed minimum price for 15 or 20 years covering the main crops produced in Uganda is the only real foundation on which subsidiary development can be built. Internal prosperity based on a solid foundation of guaranteed return to the peasant producer would enable a State programme of subsidiary development to be carried out, largely from our own resources. Such development, in my opinion, would be more worthwhile than an immediate headstrong rush into all sorts of schemes which is likely to be followed by a period of hesitation.

In our opinion not sufficient thought has been given to recurrent maintenance charges, and too much of the expenditure proposed will be for the benefit of a small portion of the African population, while most will be out of very indirect benefit to the individual African taxpayer.

There are other matters to be carefully considered before this six-year plan is brought into operation. There are the physical difficulties of labour and material to be considered, so as to avoid the forcing up of prices by hoarding demands of Government and private enterprise. Unless this is carefully watched, a vicious circle will be started, particularly in building materials and building labour, which will necessitate the introduction or maintenance of further prolonged controls.

Of what use will be the creation of water supplies and village centres, or the provision of additional facilities for education, in districts rendered uninhabitable by the ravages of disease? One of the principal aims of post-war development should be Uganda's share in an Africa-wide effort to eliminate the locust and tsetse fly pests. Sporadic efforts made by individual Governments have been of little lasting value. The elimination of these pests demands an international programme, with each territory pulling its full weight in a team.

In the provision of an immense sum of money for Makerere College justified as long as the number of students is limited to under 200? Such a capital expenditure ought to be sufficient to provide accommodation for 1,000 students. Is it neces-

sary that each student should cost nearly £200 per annum? How does the expenditure compare with the expenditure in the United Kingdom on the training of a student, of whom the salaries are below that of our own students, and in which the world would accept a picture of education in the United Kingdom?

It is my opinion that the Government should limit the scale of training of teachers and terms of service. It is essential to have a teaching staff which is of some lasting value to the country, that the education should be a practical one, with a bricks and mortar school, a few hundred students, where, due to the very smallness of their numbers they tend to regard themselves as an exclusive and privileged class divorced from the general populace.

Information Office

It is my opinion that the Information Office should be reformed. It is a waste of money to have an Information Office which has no information to give, and the reporting of its activities is a waste of money. The Information Office should be reformed, and its staff should be reduced. It is a waste of money to have an Information Office which has no information to give, and the reporting of its activities is a waste of money. The Information Office should be reformed, and its staff should be reduced.

The Information Department is, and always has been, completely out of touch with the public, for whose benefit it was originally instituted.

Government has not yet announced its policy with regard to the disposal of surplus cotton funds. Prospective additions to the funds have been subject to a raid for the purpose of balancing the 1945 budget. This is but a step to future raids on the funds. Government has a doubtful past record of the handling of cotton money, and has done nothing to retrieve its reputation in this respect. This criticism could be met by the setting up of a long-term price guarantee scheme.

A satisfactory scheme to assure guaranteed returns to the spinning side of the cotton industry has been in force for some time, but the spinner upon whom the whole of the industry depends has received little or no benefit. In our opinion, the price of cotton is as important as the industrial side, and deserves more attention.

A well-balanced labour ordinance, properly enforced by an adequately staffed department, is a most urgent need. Trade unions are not yet legalised in these territories, but are merely confined and organized by responsible leaders will not be unwelcome.

Co-operative societies also will be welcome when they can be set free from Government interference. It might, however, be advisable to consider restriction of the use of the word "co-operative" and its variants, to give proper protection to co-operative societies.

Inefficient Government Controls

Last year I warned you of the establishment of the Department of Supplies which had no business due to the existing red tape. At that time the Department was under the control of energetic and trusted officials. Unfortunately, during the year, due to changes, the Department fell under the divided control of an acting departmental head in Kampala and of the Financial Secretary in Entebbe. The delays, absence of decision, and confusion have been the result. We can hope that the coming year will see an improvement now that this divided control is ended. This Chamber of Commerce is for the formation of an active committee to advise the Director of Supplies with a view to getting this done, without continual reference back to a dozen and one other officials.

The Imports Control has caused more discontent among commercial circles than all other difficulties put together, as it has been directly responsible for lack of supplies and high prices in many commodities.

During 1944 a system of statistical control was introduced into the Imports Control Department. It was fully operative by the end of the year. The system was a failure, and normal channels of trade—two slogans that had well-nigh become a motto—were false from the start, and it granted import facilities to certain merchants based on pre-war imports without any corresponding check on those merchants to see that goods so imported should be distributed on the same basis.

The basis has been that Uganda's share of Kenya's total imports was 20 per cent. It was not until the end of the year that it was found that the share of Uganda's total imports had been continuously increasing upwards. In July the attention of the Imports Control, the Financial Secretary and others was drawn to the state of affairs in writing, known as the first Customs Control Value Check, a document to support our protests. No serious attempt was made to investigate and remedy the situation, in spite of repeated remonstrances from representatives of this Chamber and of the Uganda Retail Merchants' Chamber. Recently we have been informed that the Value Checks are now compiled to better the position of the Chamber. Our performance still lags far behind that of a merchant and consumer's Chamber and continues to suffer.

The refusal to listen to Uganda's complaint by a department which is supposed to be impartial, cannot be fairly censured. It has not only cost Uganda approximately £100,000 of revenue, but has engendered a spirit of bitterness and lack of confidence in inter-territorial co-operation that will be hard to overcome.

This is not the whole of the sorry picture. A very large proportion of such goods as we have received from Kenya importers, importing under the pre-war performance rule, has been obtainable only by retail prices. The control of price and distribution, particularly in Kenya, has been pitifully inadequate to protect either merchants or consumers in this respect. Within the past few days an inter-territorial agreement on price control, reached in London as the result of a deal repudiated by the Government, has been repudiated in Mombasa by the local merchants.

Inter-Territorial Liaison Needs Improvement

Attention must be drawn to these facts, as the disquiet of the public is being directed against the merchants too severely, and unjustly. No blame has been laid on the trading community. It has always been the settled policy of this Chamber to co-operate with Price and Distribution Control in order to maintain the good will of the public, which is an asset of vital importance to merchants. This is still our policy, and we hope that during the coming year our efforts may achieve a greater amount of success and be better recognized.

The failure of Imports, Control and Price Controls to more to be regretted as inter-territorial co-operation in most other directions has been successful under the East African Production and Supply Council. The Director of Transport, the Director of Produce Disposal, the Director of the Agricultural, and the Settlement Board controlling agricultural machinery have all carried out their inter-territorial duties fairly and smoothly. The Tyre Control has been an outstanding success. The control of electrical material and of machinery has been evenly and fairly managed. Tea, coffee, and oils seeds controls have been well organized, and on the whole have given satisfaction. There is really no reason why successful inter-territorial action should not be extended to the Import and Price Controls.

Now that there are three new Governors in East Africa it is possible that the inter-territorial liaison will not only be better organized but better enforced. We should not conclude, therefore, that the only solution to our difficulties in regard to the Import and Price Controls is a complete break away from inter-territorial co-ordination, but rather should we strive for betterment instead of destruction. One does not destroy a country farm because of the presence of a few bad eggs in the daily collection.

It is probable that the East African Production and Supply Council, as an inter-territorial economic control body will be continued in some form or other for some years to come. With this will be bound up in some way or other the East African Industrial Council. This latter may well become a body of real value to East Africa. We shall need to watch the proposed legislation covering its constitution, and also the personnel appointed for its working, and make sure that it does not become a machine for restriction of initiative and enterprise, or for the creation of monopolies.

We have to welcome a new commerce body, namely the Uganda Chamber of Commerce. It is still young and not very influential, but we extend our best wishes, and hope to see this body develop successfully to the mutual advantage of all communities. There have been many African com-

panies registered over the past two or three years, and there has been a tendency to form co-operative societies amongst African retail traders. This is a development that has come to stay, and will increase. Such companies or bodies will be welcomed as members of this Chamber if and when they feel that membership would be of advantage to them.

The January Disturbances

Finally, I would like to refer to the Riots in Kampala and other districts of Buganda in January. Tributes must be paid to the very prompt, efficient and restrained action of the authorities, and also to the continuing good temper and calm of the Indian and European communities, and not least to the very large amount of loyal backing received from many Buganda and other Africans by Government and official communities.

Where all have done well, it is difficult to pick out any particular group or name for mention, but the country is to be congratulated for the police force who in emergency showed a ready obedience to strict discipline, and the fact that in the greatest provocations maintained a restraint that was beyond praise.

It is a surprise to find that the Government's judicial inquiries have not pointed out the need to strike to describe the troubles as a whole, and that it would be unwise to assign blame to any one community as responsible for the outbreak. It is to be hoped that an exaggerated and gloomy report of the riots will have a warning effect on the Government and the people of East Africa. They need help and understanding, not nagging criticism or examination. Each of us can personally have his share of friendly contact with our African fellow citizens, a contact that is their incentive to progress in the past.

Mr. Bird was re-elected President for the fourth year in succession, and Mr. V. W. Clerk was elected Vice-President. The new Committee consists of the President and Vice-President and Messrs. J. F. Simpson, R. Fraser, A. S. Martin, A. S. Folke, G. P. Moran, H. Georgiads, Vallabdas Kalidas, and P. I. Patel. A special comment on Mr. Bird's presidential address appears under Matters of Moment.

Publicity for Kenya

The report of the Standing Finance Committee of Kenya of the draft estimate for 1945-46 is published.

The Finance Commission has placed the subject of publicity arrangements and the development of tourist traffic in Kenya, and the Committee recommends:

(a) That the East African Publicity Association should be reconstituted early in 1945, and that the Secretary of the Association should be invited to submit to the Government's Conference a memorandum for the securing the agreement of the East African Governments to resuming their subscriptions for the maintenance of the Association.

(b) That a committee should be appointed in the Colony for the purpose of examining the question of the development of tourist traffic in the Colony and making recommendations.

(c) That steps should be taken to review the present position with regard to the various bodies and organizations connected with publicity, with a view to determining what overlapping and what co-operation exists between such organizations.

(d) That steps should be taken to examine the present organization of the Trade and Information Office in London with a view to determining whether it is possible for it to undertake publicity for Kenya, and whether with this end in view it would be possible for a Kenya man to be appointed to work in the office specifically for the purpose of handling propaganda material produced by Kenya.

The Committee is of the opinion that the utmost importance must be attached to the development of tourist traffic and desires to record its opinion that immediate and active steps should be taken in the matter.

The Committee was informed that the military authorities who had authorized the salaries of the officer in charge and one of the assistant photographers of the photographic section of the Information Office were reluctant to continue to do so and that in these circumstances £792 should be included for the officer in charge and an additional £444 for the second of the two assistant photographers.

The Committee was further informed that the salary of £750 for the officer in charge of the European section of the Information Office might be deleted. The Committee accordingly recommends that item be increased by £80 to £10,488.

Praise for the British African Way of Life

Mr. Negley Tarson's broadcast on the Need for Leadership

AFRICA AFTER THIS WAR is coming inexorably to a swiftness of pace that is known as a planned economy. Some of the very best brains in Britain are at work now on plans for Africa. A short time ago in Britain, Africa, completely deserted, were being to get the same of the great continent, a plan which will be the best of the world, now complete about the time to the world.

To those who went to Africa to get away from the way of their life, they may not seem such an attractive prospect. To those who went to make money it will probably be the best news you could hear. It is said that any one who visits a better world welcome an African which gives him some assurance of a serious and frustrating market that is not.

For those who went to Africa to get away from the second class, that they took my own, was a little petty snobbishness. In the meantime, now the officers and men of the 11th East African Division, who were sent to the splendid area from East and Central Africa, now living in Burma.

And in the time of an earthquake I was in the area when the officers of the K.A.R. and their *askari* worked together the tremors in the driving clouds that flayed the coast as more tremors came along, to save the African people, considered homeless by the quake, from being killed by these rains. By the way, said an exhausted, tired K.A.R. commander to me, "I've never seen a partnership between a black man and white in all my life. If only we could have this sort of realising between us in normal times!"

Africa in the Orbit of World Planning

It has been said that when the African, now taken away from his spear and given a Bren gun, is to graze his cattle in the three counties of Africa, again the war will fade away. It is an old dream—the implication being that after a while the African will go back to what he had been before he was made an *askari*; and the white officer will presumably return to precisely the same way of life as he was leading in East Africa.

It left entirely unmentioned by outside post-war friends and critics that it is not possible. But, as I have pointed out, Africa will be well within the orbit of world planning after this war, and a further coupling up of the Nations, since the white tribes with the white tribes in Africa, is inevitable. It is local African planning. As it is being that, it is a time when European, English, and American are beginning to wish we could call a halt—even go backwards a bit—from our too highly mechanized lives, and other words, we would like to retreat a little bit in your direction, just as you, in the natural evolution of things African, are coming in our direction.

The most thoughtful among us are beginning to assert that "the ways of men, our ways, should come up for drastic overhaul after this war. We shall want more root-fundament in our civilian lives. I should prefer to see your way of life perpetuated rather than ours, with all the amenities of our so-called higher civilization."

I went to Africa to do a long tour in 1939-40, and some very strong ideas in my head. For well over 20 years I had been writing of politics and way of life in European, British, American. After 14 years of that I was ready to go anywhere—even to Colonel Hatch, who began in S.W. Africa, where there were 9,000 Germans in that former German colony. I was not more than

below I discovered that not one German soldier had been able to get away from the area, and that in the case of the Hildebrand in the area, it was not a free German, but a country which had been tied on to them.

As a result in Tanganyika know in what state of help the Germans that lived. Your own life, which had been seriously free by comparison, now the lives of certain British settlers in Tanganyika and Kenya, and in the official and semi-commercial life there—I saw much of that freedom, now found lost now in mechanized Europe, and in the United States, which I had gone to Africa to seek. I wanted to know if it existed. It did. It was a fairly good story.

Fulfillment

These things are better from a woman in Kenya. She says how she and her husband started a small farm, and she was driven out to their farm in the dark of night. The next morning her husband led her to the door and said, "Good-bye." She wails, "Then I saw Mount Kenya? And when I turned to look at my husband I saw that he had tears in his eyes." The rest of the letter told how she and he had fought to keep that farm, where their four children had been born. That farm was fulfillment. It ever there was such a thing, it was a good way of life—in Africa.

My belief is that the mode of life in post-war Africa should be defended by the people in Africa. It does not mean that you have to oppose the London planners, but it does mean that you in Africa must also produce good proposals for directing the life of post-war Africa.

In short, if you want to protect your African way of life, you practical people living in Africa must produce leaders and programmes, capable of standing up for Africa against the planners who might plan you out of existence. The real lead should come from you.

Fads and Fancies of Fleeting Heads

When I criticize the system of Colonial Office administration, I do not blame the enthusiastic and hard-working officials in this country. It is the system. The officials in this country endeavour to carry out the ever changing policies of the higher personnel, who in their turn are constantly changing. They endeavour to conform themselves to the fads and fancies of these fleeting heads, and they also suffer from the major disability of no definite agreed policy laid down by the Ministers to the Secretary of State, who should have full knowledge of the peculiar conditions pertaining to this country, not by reports, but by personal visits and contacts with the experienced officials and non-officials of the country. Mr. G. Duncan, addressing the Legislative Council of Nyasaland.

Bequests for Rhodesian Charities

Mr. J. C. Macneil, whose death at the age of 79 we recently reported, left £9,000 to charities. His bequests included £1,000 each to the National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia, the Boy Scouts' Association, the Memorial Hospital, Bulawayo, and the Presbyterian Church, Bulawayo, and £500 each to St. John's Church, Bulawayo, St. Gabriel's Home, Inyatheni, a special hospital to provide comfort for indigent patients, the National Museum, and the Bulawayo branch of the Child Welfare Society, and the Women's Guild, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the Rhodesian Society for the Care of the Blind and Physically Defective.

Some extracts from a talk last Sunday in the evening programme of the B.B.C.

The War

British Military Administration in Somalia

THE ITALIAN SOMALIA METIARY ADMINISTRATION was dissolved soon after Lieut. General Sir Alan Cunningham's forces crossed the Juba River and occupied Mogadishu, the administrative centre of the Colony, on February 24, 1941. The preparations which had been made prior to this campaign had been limited to providing administration for the Italian areas, including Kismayu, since in the original plan of campaign it was not anticipated that more than this narrow western area of the Colony would be occupied before the summer rains. In the event Addis Ababa was occupied in April, and the months before the second stage of the East African campaign, which was due to culminate in the invasion of Ethiopia from the south, began, in consequence here, as a result where, the Military Administration for the whole of 1941 was necessarily short of staff.

The Italian Administrative Secretary in Tanganyika Territory, the Assistant Deputy Political Officer at the time of the invasion, had set up his headquarters in Mogadishu in March. Within a few weeks he and his officers were engaged in a provisional administration for the whole of Italian Somalia. The Italians had included the Gaden territory, up to Cape Kismayu, as far north as Harar, and to the borders of British Somaliland. The Harar area was handed over to the Ethiopian Military Administration with the advent of Brigadier A. H. Sturges, but the territory which remained for Brigadier Sturges to administer covered some 274,000 square miles with 2,300,000 inhabitants, including approximately 6,000 Italians in Mogadishu, on the Juba River, and along the coasts south of Mogadishu.

Italian Framework Not Preserved

A total Italian Cunningham's military campaign not only destroyed the Italian administrative machinery, but also abandoned their posts of garrisons, and district officers, either abandoned their posts or were transferred, leaving nothing except the Somali tribal organization and the municipal council of Mogadishu and the few Italian settlements in the east. A completely new administration had to be improvised from first principles. No attempt was made to preserve anything of the Italian framework, although some Italian Government employees were used in the Military Administration on technical and clerical duties. The Military Administration installed was direct, but used any Somali tribal machinery which existed. This was gradually developed on a family Colonial line.

A grave problem was the existence of very large quantities of Italian arms and ammunition, which abandoned all over the country had been collected for personal use by the Italian troops, and a collection for arms and inter-tribal hostilities.

The first task was to organize a police force. The Somalia Gendarmerie was created and by the end of 1942 numbered nearly 8,000, of all ranks, including detachments of camel and mule-mounted and motorized police for duty in the countryside, with urban units for Mogadishu and the settlements. During the Japanese menace in the Indian Ocean in 1942-43, the Somalia Gendarmerie provided a field force and coast defence units, the static military garrison having been cut down to a minimum. The earliest task of the Gendarmerie was to collect arms in the countryside and disarm the tribesmen, for which purpose several successful patrols and drives, took place. The Gendarmerie also provided posts on the north-western boundary and co-operated closely with the authorities in dealing with a good deal of brigandage and lawlessness from the Ethiopian provinces on the borders of two administrations. A tolerable measure of public security was thus achieved.

The district administration took a British Colonial form which replaced tribal government and Native administration. The Italian attempts to develop extensive and intensive European farming, not only round Mogadishu but on the Juba River, were generally curtailed, largely because of the difficulty in providing Native labour for the surviving Italian enterprises and an outlet for the exotic crops which the Fascist regime had sought to develop. Nevertheless the sugar plantations and business near Mogadishu were kept in being and made a profitable contribution to supporting the sugar industry. It was made to function on a family line, and Native cultivation was encouraged with some measure of success.

Being further extracts from the White Paper on British Military Administration of Occupied Territories in Africa during the Years 1941-43. (Cmd. 6589) H.M. Stationery Office. (Ed. post free)

During 1942 the territory was a net exporter of a small quantity of grain, and during 1943, which was a very bad year in Kenya, Italian Somaliland was on balance self-sufficient for the Italian population. A considerable volume of coastal dhows trade with Kenya ports, as well as with Arabia and the Persian Gulf, developed under the local initiative of Indian, Arab and Somali traders. It is probably true to say that there has been more and growing Native agriculture and enterprise under the Military Administration than ever before. Development and economic matters in Italian Somaliland were dealt with by a Civil Supply Board in Mogadishu.

Successful Agricultural Experiment

In 1941, owing to the general shortage of food throughout Africa, an attempt was made to develop the cotton and tanning industry on more utilitarian lines. Under the Military Administration the labour difficulties were to some extent, dispensed with and good crops were produced. It is worth of note that the cotton apparently raised under the Military Administration was grown with very complete success on the Juba River.

The administration of British Somaliland under military government centralized also in East Africa Command enabled it to function across the national boundaries and administered as whole units.

The great highways built or repaired by the Italians from Kenya to Mogadishu and from Harar and from Mogadishu northwards to Berbera in Italian Somaliland and to Addis Ababa in Ethiopia, were maintained as necessary communications. Certain main line airfields were constructed and maintained for military purposes, and have led to this vast country becoming substantially more accessible to the outside world than ever before.

A branch of a British bank was opened in Mogadishu. The Italian banks were reopened after a moratorium and examination, but lived on a precarious basis, their services being anything but the life of the country. Postal services were organized and functioned normally, as well as with the outside world. A small postal office administered through Ministry of War transport agents provides some freight and communication between Harar and Mogadishu and the British Somaliland coast.

There are virtually no local industries except the sugar refinery and such local products as cashew nut oil from the primitive agriculture and industrial products of the population. The large Italian salt works on the Cape Guardafui were not economically worth reopening.

Local taxes are collected and with the customs revenues provide a substantial revenue considering the nature of the country. The administration expenses are, however, not covered by revenues, largely on account of the heavy cost of maintaining the Gendarmerie, which, however, takes the place in great measure of a military garrison.

The opportunity was taken of the third voyage of the Italian ships to repatriate women and children from Ethiopia to send back to Italy 2,300 women, children and male invalids or elderly men from Italian Somaliland who could contribute nothing to the country and were a drain upon the services.

Early in 1943 Brigadier Sturges assumed the post of Military Administrator (and from the 1st of April, 1943, as his place was taken by Brigadier D. H. Wickham, formerly of the Kenya Service. The whole British staff in the Military Administration, including British personnel, at the end of 1943 was 219 officers and 21 others.

Reoccupation of British Somaliland

The reoccupation of British Somaliland took place on March 25, 1941, by an expeditionary force concentrated for the purpose at Aden. The commander of this force, which on landing came under Lieut. General Sir Alan Cunningham, was Brigadier A. R. Charter, who was subsequently appointed Military Governor to mark the difference between the régime in this British possession and that in occupied enemy territories. The Military Administration was set up under an Order in Council dated May 9, 1942.

The Military Governor was the Officer Commanding the Troops in British Somaliland, including the re-established and reorganized Somaliland Camel Corps. In his capacity of Military Governor Brigadier Charter was answerable to the Chief Political Officer as the staff officer for these purposes of the Command in Chief. The Controller of Finance and Accounts and Chief Legal Adviser at Political Branch assumed the same duties in respect of British Somaliland as of other territories under military administration. The same financial control and responsibility was also exercised, but in practice from the outset the Colonial Officer was consulted by the War Office on all matters of financial as well as political and economic questions.

In March 1943 Brigadier Charter relinquished his post and Mr G. T. Fisher, formerly of the Indian Political Service, was appointed Military Governor with the rank of

colonel, and later of brigadiers, had the command of the troops, were then divorced from the appointment of the Military Governor.

A certain number of the administrative duties of the British Somaliland Administration were available to the staff of the occupation force to be made duty in the territory. Experience was made from those duties. The administrative staff of the Military Administration in the local area, including the Military Administration. A few of the best British Somaliland officers were later posted to duty in British Somaliland after the war.

The interchange of officers in the Military Administration of British and Italian Somaliland was a matter of some importance to see the problems which they were familiar on one side or the other. The British officers were familiar with the military administration which was in the hands of the Italian military administration of Italian Somaliland and the Italian officers were familiar with the military administration of the Reserved Areas of Ethiopia. The interchange of officers in the Military Administration of British Somaliland and the Reserved Areas of Ethiopia was a matter of some importance to see the problems affecting nomadic tribes crossing former international boundaries have been treated more consistently and with greater benefit to the local population than has ever before been possible in this troubled part of Africa.

The material damage wrought to Berbera by the British evacuation of 1940 and the subsequent occupation counselled the military administration headquarters of the territory inland to Harardig, where the headquarters remained in healthier surroundings than on the coast. Military residents during the period when British Somaliland was the main line of communication for General Cunningham's operations in Ethiopia, and for the subsequent evacuation of the British troops and their material from Ethiopia, enabled, as demanded, the installation of certain rudimentary amenities in the form of electric light and refrigeration, as well as roads and airfields which both Berbera and Harardig had largely lacked up to the outbreak of war.

Military activities during 1941 and 1942 brought considerable prosperity to British Somaliland, to this was added the import trade to Ethiopia which developed in 1942 and had to pass through Berbera and Zeila, owing to the blockade of the French Somali coast till the Vichy authorities there surrendered in December, 1941. The result was that the revenues of British Somaliland from trade made and from its own imports paid for the expenses of military labour brought a state of financial well-being which the Protectorate under military administration which it had rarely, if ever, before experienced.

The reoccupation of Berbera and western British Somaliland

was rapidly followed by resumption of administration in the eastern part of the coast. Access for administrative purposes to the northern part of Italian Somaliland from British Somaliland was desirable for the unified direction of the coast. It was a matter of some importance to see the problems which they were familiar on one side or the other. The British officers were familiar with the military administration which was in the hands of the Italian military administration of the Reserved Areas of Ethiopia. The interchange of officers in the Military Administration of British Somaliland and the Reserved Areas of Ethiopia was a matter of some importance to see the problems affecting nomadic tribes crossing former international boundaries have been treated more consistently and with greater benefit to the local population than has ever before been possible in this troubled part of Africa.

Disarming of the Somali

The disarming of the British Somali tribes was systematically undertaken and completed in 1942. Road communications in the north of the north district of Italian Somaliland were maintained in condition in order to enable the Italian military administration to be able to move from Harardig to Harardig, and the coast was unobstructed. The route was sufficiently secure to enable the Italian military administration of the new Military Government to proceed from Harardig to Harardig with not more than the usual mail escort of Somali Gendarmerie troops.

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Askari Make Fine Sea Divers

Formation of Port Works Companies

EAST AFRICA COMMAND, announcing that Port Artisan Works Companies of the East Africa Engineers are being formed, suggests that much of the repair work on damaged ports in the Far East will be done by East African askari. The statement reads (in part):

The askari in this war has shown himself a man of many parts, and in this new venture he is undertaking responsibilities of which but for the war he would have considered him incapable. He is learning to operate excavators and bulldozers, electric street and mobile cranes; he is emerging as a lighterman, driver of launches, and ramp landing craft; he is making highly technical workshops as blacksmith, carpenter and electrician. Most remarkable and spectacular of all, he is qualifying—and with distinction—as a sea diver.

The African's Adaptability

The story of this new experiment in the employment of the African opened nearly a year ago in Ceylon where an engineer major of Royal Marines saw at work three companies of the African Pioneer Corps (E.A.). Their work, now nearly completed, was the construction of a large water supply scheme. This involved clearing a large area of jungle, the preparation of a huge reservoir, and the laying of a pipe-line across 17 miles of difficult forest country. In the process the East Africans worked side by side with Indians and Ceylonese operating bulldozers, ditchers, graders and other heavy plant.

The Marines major was so impressed with their work—they were "the best of the job," he says—and I hope to take them with me further East—that he came to East Africa to form the Port Artisan Works Companies. He was given immediate support, and the work has fully justified the confidence in the African's capacity for adaptability and hard work.

These men, he says, will take a big part in the future campaigns to liberate the countries of the Far East. They will be doing the same job as is being done now in the recaptured ports of Western Europe.

An important and essential part of this work is diving, and we require divers badly. The East Africans have never dived before so far as I know, but I was sure they could do it. I picked out 60 husky blokes and put them down in diving suits in the Salisbury swimming pool in Nairobi. They had six weeks training there, walking on the shallow end to the deep end, getting confidence. When they had gained that confidence they were transferred to the coast to carry on in the sea and they are doing excellently.

Military Service of Ethiopians

Very belatedly the Nairobi office of the Ministry of Information has issued a statement about the contribution to the reconquest of Ethiopia made by the 2nd Ethiopian Battalion, which formed part of the forces advancing from the Sudan, and the 2nd Ethiopian Irregulars, who entered southern Ethiopia from the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya. During the course of the campaign (October, 1940, to the end of July, 1941) five Ethiopians in the 2nd Irregulars received the immediate award of the Military Medal, three were awarded the East African badge for gallantry, and one was mentioned in dispatches; four British officers serving with the unit were decorated and another four mentioned in dispatches. This record is stated to bear comparison with that of any other unit which took part in the campaign.

The 2nd Ethiopian Irregulars, raised in October, 1940, by Captain B. D. Curle, the Gordon Highlanders, from Ethiopian refugees in Aden and British and French Somaliland, were trained in Kenya. They began with a strength of 300, and reached double that number after absorbing the 3rd Ethiopian Irregulars raised from refugees in Kenya. During the campaign the Irregulars were attached first to the 22nd East African Brigade, then to the First South African Division, and later to the 21st East African Division.

SIXTY SEVEN members of an East African Pioneer Company who were captured at the fall of Tobruk in 1942 recently arrived in Mombasa after being liberated by the White Army in France.

Twenty eight of these who for a time served in the navy, joined the Kenya and Malaya in Malaya in February 1945. They included Dr. Enrico Mizzzi, leader of the pro-Italian Nationalist Party, and Sir Alfred Alexander, former President of the Senate.

Casualties and Awards

Private E. J. Tony, of the 1st Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Light Infantry who has died of wounds received in action in the Middle East, was the younger son of General Sir Richard Burt, of the Middle East, and Emily Paine, and nephew of the present Bishop of Southern Rhodesia.

Flight Lieutenant Maurice Henry Finches, D.F.C., who has been on active service at the age of 25, enlisted in the R.A.F. in 1935 as an aircraft mechanic, after training for air crew duties in Rhodesia, was commissioned in the R.A.F. in 1941, awarded his decoration last June for gallantry in command of a regular fighter, with No. 111 Squadron.

Flying Officer Navigator Ivan Reginald Willis, only son of Captain and Mrs. J. K. Willis, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has been reported missing from an operations over the Frisian Islands.

The King has granted unrestricted permission to General Sir William Platt, lately G.O.C. in C. East Africa, to wear the Star of Ethiopia First Class, conferred upon him by the Emperor.

Acting Wing Commander David Guthrie Hall, R.A.E.O., of No. 230 Squadron, who served as an instructor in Rhodesia for a time, has been awarded the D.F.C. The citation reads:

"In January, 1945, this officer piloted an aircraft in an attack on shipping at Demerdler. Despite anti-aircraft fire, he encountered. Despite this Wing Commander Hall pressed home his attack with great skill and determination. He has taken part in very many sorties and has invariably displayed a high degree of courage and resolution."

Squadron Leader Keith Taute has been awarded a Bar to his D.F.C.

Major K. H. Lazarus, East African Engineers, has been mentioned in dispatches for gallant and distinguished services in the field.

Mrs. Rose, W.A.A.F. (née Bridella Watkins), of Kenya, has been mentioned in dispatches for meritorious conduct in the Middle East.

Promotions and Movements

It is officially announced that Major-General Hugh Charles T. Stockwell, D.S.O., is in command of West African troops in Burma, with whom many Rhodesian officers are serving.

Lady Louis Mountbatten recently visited East African patients in a military hospital in Burma.

Major Eric C. L. Flavell, at present attached to headquarters of the British Military Administration in Cyrenaica, is to retire from the Sudan Government Service, which he joined after the last war. His last post was that of Assistant Comptroller to the Governor-General.

Captain Michael Overman, R.E., is serving in India, and Lieut. Gerald Overman, The Dorset Regiment, in the South East Asia Command. They are the sons of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Overman, formerly of Mombasa, where Lieut. Overman was born.

Captain C. H. Richards, M. Inst. M.M., now on service with the East African Engineers, has been promoted.

Flight Lieut. Merlyna Smith, who has returned to this country from the Sudan, has conducted the Khartoum Cathedral Choral Society during the past two years.

Lieuts. J. H. C. Sim, W. C. Wilkinson, H. R. Buckley (E.), and R. L. Nixon (S), have been appointed acting lieut. commanders in the Kenya Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Petty Officer R. M. H. Hassan, Kenya Naval Volunteer Reserve, who has served with the Mobile Propaganda Unit at the E.A. Command since its creation in 1942, speaks Hindustani, Gujarati, Arabic, Swahili, Urdu, Winkham, and English. He was a stoker in one of the ships which took part in the sinking of the German Bismarck in the last war, and has served for 24 years in the Royal Navy. He returned to Zanzibar just before the war to grow cloves, but was recalled at the outbreak of hostilities and posted to the Tanganyika Naval Volunteer Force, for which he acted to train recruits.

Seven Protestant chaplains, four of them Belgians, accompanied the Congo Expeditionary Corps to the Anglique East, where one, Mr. Hamelin, died.

School for Blind Africans

A school for the training of Africans blinded in the war is being built near Thika, about 30 miles from Nairobi. It will have accommodation for 40 pupils, and will be operated by the Salvation Army on behalf of the Government.

Thereby after an officer in the East Africa Pioneer Corps had all his teeth extracted he was comforted by three askari, who, after saluting, offered five shillings each towards a set of dentures, adding that other askari would contribute as soon as they got some change.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has undertaken to ask the Imperial Government to arrange that Northern Rhodesians serving in Imperial units should pay only Northern Rhodesian rates of income tax.

Subscriptions to the Mother Country fund for the relief of war victims in the Mother Country have passed the £40,000 mark.

More than £5,500 has so far been raised by the Red Cross Shop in Nairobi.

Whereas the average revenue of the Kenya Railway of the Kenya and Uganda Railways is 36s. per ton-mile, it is no more than 10s. for military traffic. The latter represents a very substantial contribution made by users of the Railway to the cost of the war.

Uganda Servicemen's Association

The Uganda Servicemen's Association has elected Sir Philip Whitley, Bishop Stuart, and Gen. Archibald Murray B. Haddon and Mr. G. C. Turner to be Vice Presidents, Messrs. R. Dreschfeld and C. L. Holcomb to be joint honorary secretaries, and Mr. R. R. B. Everett to be honorary treasurer. The office of the President has been left vacant meantime.

War Memorials

Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, said when recently opening extensions to the Sunday Post Officers' Club in Nairobi that it was time to begin thinking about the best form which war memorials could take. Perhaps East Africa could not do better than raise a fund which would support all movements and institutions having the noble object of promoting the spirit of comradeship, which had been so pronounced in war. An Institute of Race Relations might be established for the continuous discharge of this work.

Twenty Years Ago . . .

From our issue of March 19, 1925.

There is want of intelligent co-operation between the local administrations in East Africa. — Sir Sidney Henn, M.P.

I believe that all those mental characteristics which are necessary for life in East Africa are more commonly associated with fair types (excluding the very fair with flaxen hair) than with dark. — Dr. Hugh S. Hannus.

The Kericho and Buret Farmers' Association deprecates the tendency of the Government organ, Habari, published primarily for the education and betterment of the Native, to publish a preposterous and misleading account of the Native, with resolutions, uprisings, and crimes of violence in general.

Mastery of the Air of War.

The great victory on the Rhine has placed the Allies in control of the left bank of the river from Nimwegen almost up to the mouth of the Moselle and the city of Coblenz. The vast operation that has won this commanding position has been conducted with combined precision and flexibility which reflect the highest credit upon the supreme command and the subordinate command and staff at all levels. The troops—American, British and Canadian—have met every demand made on them in a way that shows that their manifold common achievements since the landings of last June have welded them into a harmonious brotherhood. This mastery of the air of war by the land armies is the armies of history. *—Vital Voices.*

Naval Campaign.

The British Mulberry port constructed for the invasion of Normandy weighed 550,000 tons. On the 12th day of the assault, 1,600 tons were discharged at this port, and by the 34th day an average of 3,000 tons a day was discharged at that port. By the 10th day half a million men and 77,000 vehicles had been landed. The millionth man was landed by July 6. By the end of July more than 1,600,000 men, 340,000 vehicles and 1,700,000 tons of stores had been landed. The volume of stores landed on the beaches of Normandy in June and July was more than one-third of the total imports of dry cargo into the whole of the United Kingdom during the same period. *—The First Lord of the Admiralty.*

Belgium's New Prime Minister.

Monsieur Van Acker is probably less clever than many of his colleagues. He is certainly less eloquent. He is comically aware of his bad French and the non-Brugois accent of his Flemish. He gives a humorous shrug of the shoulders if asked to speculate or theorize, but he is always ready to give facts. His speeches are short and full of matter. A rough, practical man of action, he likes to approach his subjects directly. The politicians have not yet quite got the hang of this, and the Catholics were surprised when he told them that if they refused to join a Government with the Communists he would simply form a Ministry without them. They had thought of all sorts of complicated things he might do, but not that Belgians sometimes call him a technician, which they consider high praise. Many think democracy, if it is to survive, must replace the old scheming demagogues by experts and men of action like Achille Van Acker. *—Observer.*

Hitler's "Irrevocable Decision"

The German Reich, shamefully betrayed by most of her allies, has fought for almost six years put up with a resistance and, you might say, a unique proposition. Ever since the "no" has appeared on the lips of the Allies, there can be no doubt that, with a certain fanatical courage and fanaticism, these setbacks will be overcome, as so often before. It is, in my irrevocable decision, and it must be, an irrevocable determination of the Allies that we shall set to posterity no worse example than our previous history has set us. Everybody must strike at the enemy until he is finally weary and breaks. *—Hills.*

Significance of Offensive in Hungary.

The most significant event of the past week—even more significant than the seizure of the Remagen bridgehead—is taking place in Hungary, where the Germans have renewed their offensive. In my belief, the successive German offensives north and south of the Danube are essential preliminaries to one last, desperate counterstroke against the Russians. We should not let a German High Command wait until the Russian army groups of the centre (Zhukov's and Konev's) were hotly engaged frontally on the Stettin-Berlin-Dresden, and then strike inwards from bases on the flanks far to the eastward. For such counter-strokes there are two obvious bases: one in the south in the Morava Gap (near Moravská Ostrava, the other (much less promising) in East Prussia. A counterstroke delivered from the Morava Gap north-eastward toward Warsaw and ultimately Warsaw would have much in its favour. It would be based upon an extremely dense railway network in the Morava corridor. It would recover at an early stage the highly important industries and coalfields around Katowice and Dabrova, which the Germans refrained from scorching. Beyond it would pass through the ideal tank country of the Pólsk plain, cutting across Konev's and Zhukov's communications. It is likely that the High Command still hopes to make use of the historic rally-port of Moravská Ostrava, which may prove a key-point no less important than Dresden, Chemnitz or Leipzig. It may be the centre of a final counterstroke in which the enemy would put everything, perhaps even chemical warfare. *—Lieut. General H. G. Martin, Daily Telegraph military correspondent.*

Background to t

Huns Change in Defeat.

The report of storming by Germans has disgusted the Americans. They are disgusted all day by cringing, crawling creatures telling tales on their neighbours. The Americans keep saying: "Where did these people get the idea that we were a super-race? Why more so than the Japanese?" In 10 years of war I have never seen anything like the Huns of the past 123 days or a more humiliated defeated people. In Muenchen, Gladbach (110,000 people remain), Krefeld (80,000), Nettis (70,000), and Homberg (60,000) nothing works. The Huns do not run a store in any town in Prussia. There are no cafes, restaurants, hotels or bars. Why did these people choose to stay and accept defeat? Not half of them have homes any more. Until a week ago they were in close contact with their countrymen across the Rhine. They say that the people over there are just as fed up and beaten as they are. For once I am inclined to believe a German. *—Mr. Noel Monk, war correspondent of the Daily Mail.*

Work of Bomber Command.

During the fifth year of the war Bomber Command dropped a greater weight of bombs on Germany than in the four previous years put together. In 1943 our bomber squadrons lost 4.1% of the aircraft dispatched; in 1944, 3.7% in 1944, 1.7%; and for the first two months of 1945 it has been as low as 1.1%, despite an increasing number of daylight operations. Between April and September 30 last year Bomber Command alone suffered more than 10,000 casualties. Frequently pilots landed in occupied territory to bring out landing materials of the underground movement. Several young W.A.A.F. officers were dropped by parachute at night. One, after parachuting into France to act as a courier, took charge of a large Maquis group after the capture of her commanding officer, reorganized it, and displaying remarkable qualities of tact, leadership and courage, contributed greatly to the success of many supply-dropping operations and the destruction of enemy forces. Destruction of the synthetic oil plants at Weitz, Pöltz, Bruhl and Tenna by Bomber Command will rank among the great feats of British arms in this war. Already the Allied air forces have reduced German oil production and the Army's available reserves are almost certainly exhausted. *—Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Minister.*

o the War News

Opinions are organized, operation must be real; it must not be appeasement. Earl de la Warr.

"On the whole, I prefer the doctrine of the young Tory to the more ancient dogma." Sir Percy Haines, M.P.

"I do not believe that control by a highly centralized bureaucracy can succeed in this country." Sir George Schuster, M.P.

"When peace comes the Ministry of Information and the censorship must go lock, stock and barrel." *Journalists.*

"United Kingdom troops form two-thirds of the Canadian First Army at present." Sir James Grigg, Minister of War.

"Throughout his life the Prime Minister has sought out the bricks and kicked them hard." Mr. Harold Nicholson, M.P.

"There is no chance of an increase in the sugar or any other ration this year, and possibly next." The Minister of Food.

"The invigorating air of the North is very necessary to civil servants." Sir William Basset, Minister of National Insurance.

"Mr. Harcourt Johnstone proved by his taste and erudition that politicians need not always be Philistines." Mr. Alastair Forbes.

"The Poles are a vibrant and highly cultured people, but they have shown little aptitude for statesmanship." Viscount Samuel.

"The United States received about £82,000,000 from American films shown in Great Britain in 1944." The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"The Royal Air Force has a jet fighter in operation, the Meteor, which is faster than V1 and has been in operation against it." Mr. Montague, M.P.

"Tanks, guns and other ordnance lost in Europe since D-Day were worth £125,000,000." Brigadier-General Reimel, head of the New York ordnance district.

"One bridge across the Rhine is not enough. Twenty bridges are wanted before Eisenhower can go in for the kill." Mr. Alan Moorehead, war correspondent of the *Daily Express*.

"During February a moderate number of Allied merchant vessels fell victim to U-boat activity. However, the anti-submarine forces were successful in destroying more enemy submarines in the past month than in January." Joint statement by the Prime Minister and the President of the United States.

"The trouble in Greece is nothing to the trouble logging up in Syria and the Lebanon unless we make known exactly what our intentions are there." Sir A. Lambton Ward, M.P.

"The number of bombers required to put a given target out of action appears to have been one-third of the number that would have been used two years ago." Mr. E. Colston Shepherd.

"A more serious insurance to another way I ask." Leonard Shaw on what principle of social economy he thinks we should be executed by "enthusiasm." Mr. Quentin Hogg, M.P.

"I can state from my own knowledge that no request made by the Syrian and Lebanese Governments for help in the war effort has ever been refused." Major-General Sir Edward Spears, M.P.

"We could have had a treaty in 1936 for the purpose of setting up a world organization on the lines of the Crimea Conference if our Government had been willing to approach the Soviet Government." Dr. Haden Guest, M.P.

"A young German boy near Cleves asked a Canadian soldier for chocolate. The soldier put both hands into his pockets to search for some, and the boy drew a gun and shot him in the stomach." *Maple Leaf* (Canadian Army newspaper).

"An American reporter who asked Guy Sir Norman Angell if he did not feel small among all the tall people he was addressing, was told: 'Yes, like a penny among pennies.'" Mr. Don Iddon, New York correspondent of the *Daily Mail*.

"We have been in the war two years longer than any of the other Allies, and future historians will be puzzled when they reflect that during the whole of that time not one major Allied conference has been held in this country." Lord Vansittart.

"Either you must leave Poland or an outlet to the Baltic. East Prussia must cease to be German and the Corridor must go. Of these two alternatives I unhesitatingly commend the second." Mr. Eden, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

"The increase in railway rates and fares after the war may well have to be substantial if the companies are to earn the net return on their capital which they are reasonably entitled to expect." Lord Royden, Chairman of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway.

"In a mature democracy all citizens must be not just critics, but well-informed and constructive critics of government." *National Times Letter.*

"An officer of the American First Army has erected notice boards in German and English reading: 'Give me five years, and you will not recognize Germany. Signed, Adolf Hitler.' This was Hitler's declaration, signed before he came into power." Peterborough, in the *Daily Telegraph*.

"I have lived and trained during the past five years with the Polish Army. I have had Polish officers attached to my regiment, and I have often fought alongside the Polish Armoured Division. A more friendly change of operational methods, tactics, and anything for a more determined and courageous body among whom to fight." Lord Winghamby de Ersevby, M.P.

"American business men, the most superficial people in the world, do not understand basic economic facts. They know a good deal too much about financial facts, a short-term policy which gives them a great advantage, but they do not stop to realize that in 1929, through their short-sightedness, they not only brought themselves down but the whole world crashing with them." Mr. A. Edwards, M.P.

"Of the good feeling towards Great Britain of the thousands of young Russian students there can be no possible doubt. Of the ignorance of the leaders of the Russia of tomorrow about the British way of life there is equally no doubt. In this country there are also current the most absurd misconceptions, favourable and otherwise, about the Russian way of life." Commander Stephen King-Hall, M.P.

"A 15 h.p. British car, a little more roomy than our pre-war, medium-sized cars, would meet overseas requirements and command an even better market than the large American car. By standardization it can be produced and sold on the home market at prices even less than the present 'eights' and 'tens'." Mr. G. W. Lucas, President of the Motor Agents' Association.

"Since D-Day the Germans have lost two field-marshal (Rommel, who was killed, and Kluge, who committed suicide), 16 full generals, and 87 other generals captured on the Western Front. Excluding the Rhineland operation, 58 German divisions have been destroyed. The number of prisoners taken is 1,000,000, and the proportion of non-combatant troops is only 5%." S.H.A.E.P. announcement.

PERSONALIA

The Aga Khan is due to arrive in Kenya tomorrow by air from Egypt.

The wife of Major R. R. Walker, E.A.C.S., gave birth to a son in Nairobi last week.

Mr. A. T. Williams is now acting as an Assistant Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia.

A daughter has been born to the wife of Mr. Allan Mowat, F.R.S., of Bulago, Kampala.

Mr. W. J. J. chief accountant in Zanzibar, was recently appointed Acting Financial Secretary.

Major S. E. du Toit, M.C., has been appointed an honorary game ranger in Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. H. H. D. Simmonds, Chief Native Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia, is recuperating at the Cape.

The Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia has presented a gold bracelet to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Mr. J. P. G. former Game Warden in Tanganyika Territory has been appointed an honorary game ranger.

Mr. E. W. S. Franter, M.L.A., and Mrs. J. W. Hatchell have been appointed to the Labour Board of Tanganyika.

Mrs. C. M. Stuart, wife of the Bishop of Uganda, has addressed the annual C.M.S. Youth rally, held in the Central Hall, Westminster.

Mr. T. W. Kirkpatrick, entomologist at the East African Agricultural Research Institute, Armani, was recently appointed Acting Director.

Sir Bernard Bourdillon, a former Governor of Uganda, has cancelled all engagements for the next five or six weeks on medical advice.

Flight Lieut. Richard Voss, Bang in Barnsley, Yorkshire, and Miss Marjorie Mattinson, of Northern Rhodesia, were recently married in Luanshya.

The High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia and Mrs. Langham O'Keefe will leave London in the near future to pay a short visit to the Colony.

The Bishop of Uganda expects to leave England in a few days to return to Kampala. His elder son, Stephen, has recently entered the Royal Navy.

Mr. F. M. Stokes attended some of the meetings of the recent London Conference of Commonwealth Broadcasters as an observer for Southern Rhodesia.

Sir George Johnston and Mr. J. H. Bookless have been elected Honorary Life Presidents of the Bulawayo Agricultural Society, of which Mr. W. B. Dawson is the new President.

The Earl of Gowrie, V.C., who has accepted office as President of the British Empire Games in succession to the late Earl of Lonsdale, is a director of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Ltd.

Mr. Edgar Granville, M.P., who has shown much interest in East African affairs, has been adopted as prospective Liberal candidate for Eye, Suffolk. He now sits as an Independent.

The Right Rev. Dr. Herbert Gresford Jones, who, at the age of 79 is to retire at the end of the year from the office of Bishop Suffragan of Washington, was Assistant Bishop of Uganda for a short time after the last war.

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will shortly take place, between Mr. Basil Shackleton, son of the late George Augustus Shackleton and Mrs. Donovan, of Bulawayo, and Section Officer Evelyn Hope Crowdy, W.A.A.F., only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crowdy, of Ladbroke, Chislehurst, Kent.

Recent callers at H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London have included Major G. D. L. Brown of Nairobi, serving with the East African Pioneers in the Middle East, and now on short leave in England; Lieut. W. H. May, also on short leave from the Middle East; Flight Lieuts. W. D. E. Proctor, of Thomsons Falls, a night fighter pilot, and A. G. Leachman, of Nairobi; Lieut. Col. A. R. S. Proctor (a brother of W. D. F. Proctor) on leave from Holland; and Sergt. I. Tebbitt, A.F.S., of Kitale.

M. Gaston de Witte, Conservator of Belgian National Parks, inspecting parks in various parts of the Belgian Congo.

Mr. E. W. Whinnitt, General manager of the Kenya Traders' Association, has been appointed a member of the Traders' Licensing Committee for the Rift Valley Province of Kenya in the place of Mr. Dobbin.

Major John C. Cornforth, M.C., of Makuyu, and Miss Violet Band, youngest daughter of the late Herbert F. Howes and of Mrs. Howes, Gilston, Harlow, Essex, were married last week in Mombasa.

Mr. F. W. Raymond, Government Chemist in Zanzibar, was recently appointed chief of the Government Geology, Prospecting Officer, and Clerk to the Executive and Legislative Councils, in the place of Mr. R. H. W. Pakenham.

The engagement is announced between Major the Rev. W. P. Billing, C.C.S., eldest son of Mrs. and Mrs. Richard Gilling, Watford, Ontario, and Mrs. Annie Fernie Douglas, widow of Hector J. B. Douglas, of Mazoe, Southern Rhodesia.

The Land Settlement Board of Southern Rhodesia, composed of Lieut. Colonel E. F. Birt (Chairman), Major R. B. Sharp, Major G. G. Munn, Major Esmond Palmer, Captain R. S. James, and Messrs. N. R. Bertram and A. N. Phillips.

Lieut. Christopher David Graham, R.N., youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Lilian Graham of Harrogate, and Miss Joyce Lankester, W.R.N.S., elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. V. Lankester, of Lichfield, have announced their engagement.

Major John Leighton-Fouracre, The Manchester Regiment, and Miss Elizabeth Helen Sydney Ford, eldest daughter of the late P. C. Ford, at one time of the Colonial Service in Kenya, and of Mrs. Ford, of Port Reeve House, Tonbridge, were married in Kent on Friday.

A gold tie-pin in the form of an axe, the emblem of the 1900 Rhodesian Pioneer Column, was recently presented by Mr. T. Rudland, President of the Federated Pioneers of Rhodesia, to Mr. Matabele Wilson, an 11-year-old member of the Column, who was held as a hostage by Lobengula.

Sir William M. Goodenough, Chairman of Barclays Bank, D.C. & O.T., was 46 years of age last Saturday, which was the 56th birthday of Sir W. M. Logan, Governor of the Seychelles, and the 47th of Sir W. Wakefield, M.P., who recently returned from a visit to East, Central and South Africa.

Major G. St. J. Orde Browne, Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was due to leave Kenya early this week after a visit of nearly two months, in the course of which he toured almost every district. He had previously visited Tanganyika Territory, Ruanda, parts of the Belgian Congo, and Uganda.

Lieut. Barry A. J. O'Meara, The 5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards (attached Commandes), elder son of Judge Arthur J. O'Meara of the Sudan, and Mrs. O'Meara, Quay Cottage, Rolford, Cornwall, and Cadet Ensign Margaret Mary de Bonblanque, R.A.N.V., C.M.E., younger daughter of the late Major-General P. de Bonblanque, D.S.O., and Mrs. de Bonblanque, of the Red House, Little Waltham, Essex, have announced their engagement.

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WANTS WANTED
For the sale of suitings, overcoatings, pieces, lengths, silks, cottons, etc. Write: styling, references, and terms to Finexport Ltd., 4 Portsdown Avenue, London, N.W. 14.

Captain Collie Knox, who was on the staff of Sir Geoffrey Archer when he was Governor of Uganda, and afterwards Governor-General of the Sudan, has resumed his weekly radio column in the *Daily Mail*.

Major E. N. T. Dutton, Civil Secretary to the Government of Zanzibar, and Mrs. Dutton are shortly due to arrive in this country on leave with their three children.

Mr. Robert Mackenzie ("Bob") Brown, who has retired from the service of Rhodesia Railways, had spent three years each as Chairman and Secretary of the United Branch of the Railway Workers' Union.

Messrs. C. G. Davis, E. H. Macintosh, and C. H. E. Stewart, Governors of the Upper Nile, Khartoum and Eastern Provinces respectively, are to retire from the Sudan Service during this year, and will be succeeded by Messrs. F. D. Kingston, E. J. N. Wallis and B. W. Marwood, the present Deputy Governors. Messrs. J. A. Haselden, F. D. Corfield, K. W. D. Henderson and J. H. Halesworth, District Commissioners in the four United Deputy Governors. Mr. H. Haselden is to be appointed Deputy Agent in the place of Mr. G. H. Sanders, who will become Deputy Governor, Khartoum Province. Mr. G. A. Hancock will become Deputy Governor, Equatoria, and the new post of Assistant Civil Secretary (Local Government) will be filled by Mr. C. A. O. Wallis, a present Assistant Civil Secretary (Departmental).

Bishop Thomas

The Very Rev. Harry Thomas, Canon Residentiary of Wells Cathedral, has been consecrated Bishop of Taunton by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The sermon was preached by Canon H. W. Bromfield, general secretary of the Universities Mission to Central Africa, with whom the new Bishop at one time served in Zanzibar.

Southern African Aviation Conference

The United Kingdom delegation to the Southern African Civil Aviation Conference which is due to open in Cape Town next Tuesday will consist of Viscount Simon, Minister for Civil Aviation (Chairman); Sir Evelyn Baring, lately Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and now High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in South Africa, representing Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland; Mr. W. D. G. Cribben, Assistant Under-Secretary for Civil Aviation; and Mr. W. J. Bigg, of the Colonial Office. The advisers accompanying the delegation include Viscount Knollys, Chairman of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, and Mr. P. C. H. Cross, Air Adviser at the Colonial Office, and formerly B.O.A.C. representative in East Africa. Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, is to represent the East African Governors' Conference.

Major-General Hone

A decree was granted against Major-General Herbert Ralph Hone on the ground of his adultery was granted last week in the Divorce Court to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Daisy Hone, of Worthing. The suit was not defended. Mr. Hone, who went to Uganda as assistant treasurer in 1920, was called to the Bar two years later, and then joined the South-Eastern Circuit in this country. Returning to East Africa as registrar of the High Court of Zanzibar, he was transferred to Tanganyika in 1930 as Crown counsel, and for some months in 1931 acted as assistant legal adviser to the Colonial and Dominion Offices. After a spell in Gibraltar, he became attorney-general of Uganda in 1937. In 1941 he was appointed chief legal adviser in the Political Branch at G.H.O. Middle East, with the rank of colonel, and in the following year was made major-general, an appointment as chief political officer. As we reported last week, he is now in charge of the Malayan Planning Unit.

Obituary

Mr. P. Hancock, whose death in Bulawayo at the age of 70 is reported, was a former boxing champion of Rhodesia, which he had also represented as cricketer.

Mrs. B. L. King, wife of a former Chief Veterinary Surgeon in Southern Rhodesia, whose death in Johannesburg is reported, was well known in Rhodesia as a gifted pianist.

Mrs. Frank B. Crawford of Mandala, passed away recently in Blantyre Hospital. She had lived in Nyasaland since 1919, and had been prominent in social and in church work.

Mrs. W. E. ("Grammy") Harvey, whose death is announced from Southern Rhodesia, at the age of 67, had lived in the Colony since 1899, when she joined her husband, then manager of Messrs. Sims and Co. in a mine.

Admiral Sir Donald Tupper, G.B.E., K.C.B., F.V.O., whose death at the age of 83 is announced, was born in England in the Victorian era, and received the Africa General Medal and the Victoria Cross in 1900, was a notable seaman, and


Mr. T. V. Mumba, President General of the Nyasaland African Congress, a member of the Rhodesian Advisory Committee on Native Education, and senior African civil servant in the Protectorate, has died in Mzimba. He was one of the best known Africans in Nyasaland.

Mgr. Léon Deprez, Vicar Apostolic of Kwanda, who has died in the Belgian Congo at the age of 70, reached Kwanda in 1900 with the first party of White Fathers, became Vicar-General there in 1917, and Vicar Apostolic five years later. A strong French patriot, Mgr. Deprez in 1940 urged the French residents of the district to support General de Gaulle, who later awarded him the Resistance Medal. Mgr. Deprez is the new Vicar Apostolic.

Mrs. Hemsted

We deeply regret to learn of the death in hospital in Mombasa on February 13 of Mrs. Olive Maia Muriel ("Molly") Hemsted, wife of Mr. Rupert Hemsted, whom she had married in 1938. An operation four years later left her with diabetes, which gradually reduced her strength, but with strong resolution she continued to entertain Servicemen almost to the end. She was the widow of the late H. Duncan Robson, of the London Stock Exchange, and sister of Lieut. Colonel Symonds, formerly of The King's African Rifles and the Magadi Soda Company, and now of the Ministry of Home Security, who invented the stirrup pump. There will be widespread sympathy with Mr. Hemsted, who had spent 31 years in the Administrative Service of Kenya when he retired in 1930 to become a settler.

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Parliament

Nyasaland Railways Finance

Statement by Secretary

COLONIAL AFFAIRS were again briefly discussed in the House of Commons last week, when a motion for a supplementary sum of £300,000 for Landry Colonial and Middle Eastern Services was considered in Committee.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES said that he sought to reply to explain the token sum granted for Nyasaland.

It is a complicated matter connected with the Nyasaland Railway, a railway which is to be the link between Nyasaland and Beira on the coast of Portuguese East Africa. It is a railway which is a matter of importance, but it is in connexion with the Central African Nyasaland Railway. It was started as a development project in the hope that the making of a railway would create the conditions of development so that it has not been and there is not a sufficiently large amount of the amount of public offering has never been intended to make a loan of £300,000 to meet the prior charges. The arrangement which I ask this House to sanction is intended to effect a redemption of the railway in the year of interest on the debentures.

These consist of two issues, the 6% first mortgage debentures, of which three-quarters are held by the public and one-quarter by the Nyasaland Government. It is guaranteed by the Nyasaland Government, and under that guarantee, with the help of His Majesty's Government, the Nyasaland Government has year by year had to fulfil this guarantee. That guarantee comes to an end this year, and thereafter, unless the service of the mortgage debentures can be met, the prior debenture holders would be entitled to foreclose on the railway and so to do so the initial damage to the Colony of Nyasaland.

The other prior charge, which is a debenture of £200,000, 3½% guaranteed by the Nyasaland Government, held entirely by the British public on behalf of certain Colonies, and falling due for redemption this year. In the circumstances we have come to an arrangement whereby the Nyasaland Government will provide the money to redeem that portion of the 6% debentures, £578,000, which are held by the public, will convert the debentures which they themselves hold, and will take up the £200,000 of guaranteed notes which fall due for redemption. They will in return of this £778,000 acquire an amount of 3½% debentures from the company.

£50,000 a Year Saved

AS the Nyasaland Government themselves have not the necessary funds, it will be necessary for H.M. Government to lend them this sum in order that this transaction may go through. It is not intended that the loan which H.M. Government make to the Nyasaland Government should be a burden on their already difficult finances, and the arrangement is that the repayment to the British Government by the Nyasaland Government will be confined to those sums which they themselves receive from the company in the form either of interest or of redemption payment.

Under this new arrangement, which so largely reduces the rate of interest on the prior charges, a sum of £50,000 a year will be saved in fixed charges, and that should in future enable the company to pay the service of this new debenture without assistance.

The present is an unsatisfactory position. This is not only due in no way to any inefficiency on the part of the railway management. It is clear that if not only the affairs of this railway, but of the other two railways in Nyasaland are to be put on a proper basis, some means will have to be found to provide more traffic for the railways. We are looking at that under two heads.

One is the development of the economy of Nyasaland and there a Development Adviser, who will serve both Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, is now at work. The other is an examination into the railway rates structure and the possibility of using motor transport as a feeder of the railway services. There we have had the advantage of Mr. Rogke who has lately retired from the direction of railways in Nigeria and has been conducting an examination into these possibilities. Although, of course, the future of the railways must to a large extent depend upon the economic future of Nyasaland, we hope by these two means to establish a more satisfactory position in the future.

CREECH-JONES: I am very glad that the Secretary of State is able to put to us an arrangement which is likely to give general satisfaction, and propounds what is really a step toward remedying one of the difficulties in connexion with this particular railway. One can only hope that the work which is now going on in Nyasaland to improve the economic position of that Colony will mean that greater prosperity will come to the railway and that its liabilities will be much more easily met.

It would be like to ask whether the Colonial authorities could have some method of meeting the losses which from time to time overtake our Colonies as the result of what might be called the "wages of God." Recently representations have been made in the House for special grants when this or that disaster strikes, and it is not possible to provide a general fund of insurance fund out of which to meet the expenditure due to catastrophes which are inevitable rather disturbing to all Colonies from time to time. It is rather disturbing to the House because the need in which some Colonies are the result of such happenings. At some time or other money may be more difficult to obtain than at present. Therefore, in order that when we are less able to be generous, the difficulty of Colonies may be met, I would like to know whether some provision about these lines could be made.

Port of Beira

MR. COLEGATE: I should like to ask the Secretary of State the position of the Nyasaland Railway and other interests there in relation to the Port of Beira. Many of us who have considered that matter feel that the time has come when my right hon. friend should try to arrange, of course through the Foreign Office, to meet the Portuguese Government to see whether more satisfactory arrangements for co-operation could be made between the Rhodesian, Nyasa and other interests which use the Port of Beira and the Portuguese authorities.

The commercial policy followed by the two systems is different in character and the administrative arrangements are different. It is felt that more satisfactory arrangements could be made with the Portuguese Government in its commercial and industrial arrangements which prevail in the Port of Beira. This matter is of very great concern to those who have any interests which use the port.

MR. CREECH-JONES: The hon. Member for Shipley (Mr. Creech Jones) called attention to the fact that Parliament is from time to time asked to vote sums to assist Colonies which have been struck by some act of God. He will appreciate that the cases in which we have to do it are those cases where the finances of the Colony are so difficult that it has been impossible for them to build up a reserve fund. It would, of course, be the proper prudent financial thing to do, and many Colonies where the economy is more easy have done it. But if, for instance, one asked Jamaica to put aside a certain sum in order to have a reserve fund to meet a contingency of this kind, it would only mean that year by year, in some other way, we had to make to the people of Jamaica, under the present financial difficulties from which they are suffering, the money they were so putting aside. I will certainly say whether it is possible or necessary to recommend to Colonies that, where it is practicable, they should take steps to form a reserve or other, but it is not possible in the case of all Colonies.

MR. CREECH-JONES: I was thinking more in terms of an inter-Colonial fund with the poverty of the separate Colonies, obviously there are difficulties of a general pool on some insurance basis.

COLONEL STANLEY: That raises very great difficulties, because the incidence of disaster is quite different in some Colonies from others. It could be very difficult to have a general pool to which a Colony had to make a contribution which bore no relation to what is extremely difficult anyhow, finding out the actual risk of disaster happening in the Colony.

The hon. Member for The Wrekin (Mr. Colegate) referred to the position of the Port of Beira and, of course, raised a very important question. I think he will not expect me to go into it now as it involves discussion and agreement with the Portuguese Government, but quite early in any general review of the situation of the Nyasaland Railway that would have to be taken into account.

Colonial Development and Welfare

It was then moved that a supplementary sum, not exceeding £1,750,000, be granted to His Majesty to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending March 31, 1946, for the development of the resources of Colonies, Protectorates, Protected States and Mandated Territories, and the welfare of their peoples, and for certain other purposes.

MR. CREECH-JONES: I asked for what schemes this money was required, and the hon. Member said that it was for the purpose of the development of the resources of the Colonies, Protectorates, Protected States and Mandated Territories, and the welfare of their peoples, and for certain other purposes.

by the year we get a final statement from the Colonial Office, which will be available to the public. Available, as it is, will be for the use of the public, the work which is going forward and the general principles which are endorsed, unless more adequate information is made available to us. I receive very few reports in this regard. I have to pick up our information from the best available materials and papers which come from the Colonies. The source of information is somewhat erratic, and it leaves the House in a position of considerable difficulty in appraising the schemes to which we are asked to give financial assistance.

If some method could be devised whereby greater information could be made available to the House as to what the money is wanted for, I am certain it would be a far greater boon to the House than is the present report, and certainly it would be a boon to the Colonies themselves. I am anxious to know how it can be done, which is being made. The House asked the Secretary of State whether means could be found of keeping the House informed of the development work and the progress which is being made in respect of the Colonies.

Colonel Stanley: I am very grateful to the Secretary for his suggestion, and I would certainly be only too anxious to give Members of the House more information than is possible. It would be very difficult to discuss with the public the financial and economic affairs, but information that would be available would reach some of the Members who would have their own sources of information, although it would be a good idea to have already reported information.

With regard to this particular estimate, the largest items accounting for an increase, which I think the hon. gentleman will welcome because it shows that we are using more of our resources, are the following:—wheat, and less of it is returning to the Treasury, as happened under the old scheme; rice production in British Guiana £100,000; agricultural centres in Jamaica £150,000; and African houses in Kenya £370,000.

Mr. Creech Jones: I am anxious to know what the Government's position was in regard to the deportation of Samwiri Wamala.

Colonel Stanley: I am anxious to express an *ex parte* opinion of that kind before the decision of the Commission of Inquiry.

Mr. Creech Jones: Will the right hon. and gallant gentleman say whether it is suspected that this man was one of the instigators in the recent disturbances? Colonel Stanley: I am anxious not to express an *ex parte* opinion of that kind before the decision of the Commission of Inquiry.

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consideration, I am not in a position to make a detailed statement.

Mr. Gordon Duns was asked the Minister of Education whether he attributed the present rise in prices of books, and whether he had any plans for improving the position.

Colonel Llewellyn: The answer to the first part of the question is that more is being done. The answer to the last part is that when the Government report more we shall.

Colonel Lyons asked the Secretary of State whether, to the Westland estate, which is a large estate, he would set up the latter Colonial Office, as well as territorial and the Commonwealths, and whether, consistently, the Government would be prepared to consider the possibility of having a representative on the board, and whether the Government would be prepared to consider the possibility of having a representative on the board, and whether the Government would be prepared to consider the possibility of having a representative on the board.

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Colonial Service Appointment

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U.S. Conference on Africa

THE COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS, Incorporated, of which Mr. Paul Robeson is Chairman, has issued a report on the "Conference on Africa" which it convened in New York some months ago. It was resolved:

That the Governing Board of the United States should set the pace and objectives, promotional policies for general and mutual self-interest in taking the initiative in securing international agreements for establishing effective international machinery for securing the social, economic and political advancement of the African continent, and should demand that the United States should take the initiative in securing the requirements of the African continent.

It is essential to the success of such international co-operation that the best interests of the people, first, that the peoples of every nation be free to determine and execution of their national programs of every nature, and second, that such programs be in both principle and practice in accordance with the highest moral and ethical standards, in a consistent manner toward the achievement of self-government and the free self-determination by the peoples.

These fundamental policies must be guaranteed that the interests of the peoples of the world are in practice, as well as in theory, paramount in settling the future of the African Continent, regardless of whether jurisdictional problems and claims are the province of any relevant organization.

This Conference of Africa, and invite Americans, who have sent their own representatives to Africa and the Middle East, and also in attendance, calls upon the Government of the United States to take the leadership in promoting these policies and programs, and to guarantee that the fruits of such shall be shared equally by the peoples.

The Conference also urged that all necessary measures be taken to ensure equal employment opportunities and equal pay for equal work to all persons, regardless of race or colour, in all African and other dependent territories and in the United States of Africa.

The last resolution reads: That the Conference and to the peoples of African people and their organizations on the part of whole-hearted co-operation in working with them toward the achievement of the goals of freedom and progress for which they struggle.

in his opening statement Mr. Paul Robeson said:

Although Americans in the past have shown little about the caricatures occasionally revealed in the press, most of them today are beginning to realize that the welfare of 150,000,000 Africans and other dependent peoples, who make up almost half of the world's population, is something that directly concerns their own welfare. The war, a large part of which has been and is being fought in Colonial areas, has brought this truth home to us.

Mr. Yergan, the executive director of the Council on African Affairs, said that the contribution of Africans to Allied victory had been made "very largely by means of blood and wasteful human sacrifices and the suffering, hardships, and losses of the African which characterize European domination of Africa."

Robeson said that "under the excuse of the war, once again forced labour has been reintroduced for mining and agricultural purposes in Kenya, Tanganyika, Rhodesia and elsewhere. It is a sad and a very wrong way for the treatment of conscripted labourers and it is a sad thing to know that the players take no account of the treatment of the conscripted labour in view of the usual rates." Ignoring these facts, he alleged that "European planters and mine operators" had "exploited the vast potential of Africa's markets and its resources, and have made a steady supply of labour at a minimum cost."

The head of the Washington office of the Associated Negroes said:

It is a fact that the Ethiopian Government had opened a mission in Washington and that the State Department had even formerly announced this, generally brought about a paragraph in the daily Press. Only a segment of the Negro Press today, it is worth much more.

My own experience in covering the nation's capital has been that the few papers of the Negro Press give attention to things that are happening today in the relationship between our own Government and the Governments of Ethiopia and Liberia. We have a consistent record of State Department for many decades, just suppose that it is something that is money toward Africa—and be named Ethiopia and Liberia. A few of the papers have been disposed to follow the government of this policy. Y. Y.

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Joint East African Board

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the Joint East African Board is not satisfied that adequate machinery has so far been provided to control the spending of the moneys provided by Parliament for Colonial development and welfare.

When the new Colonial Development and Welfare Bill was considered by the Executive Council at its recent meeting, Lieut. Colonel W. K. Tucker, who presided in the absence abroad of the Chairman, Colonel C. H. Ponsoby, M.P., recalled that the memorandum submitted by the Board to Lord Hailey's committee had stressed the need for business-like handling of development funds by properly constituted bodies composed of persons with special experience. It appeared that the official plans still fell short of the kind of development machinery required.

Sir Theodore Chambers regretted that the debates in the House of Commons had provided no clear-cut picture of the Government's intentions. Whereas the Secretary of State had stressed the possibility of Colonial development companies, perhaps run by the Colonial Government, which will be able to assist local investors and to enter into a partnership with foreign investors, Sir Theodore had pointed out that such joint State and private ventures would be manifold. Sir Theodore suggested that the Board should make recommendations as to the nature and scope of the developments required in East Africa and the best methods of implementing such plans, and it was agreed to act on such lines.

Lord Chamberlain, referring to the disposal of enemy property in the Colonies, the Secretary said that the official position was that no such thing would be done until the year 1946. He said that the demand for land by the Government

might be short-lived, that it was both necessary and feasible to compile detailed schedules of the properties in anticipation of demand, and that the publication of full particulars would not infringe upon political considerations.

The desirability of extending the work of the Board to cover Mauritius and the Seychelles was suggested by Colonel G. J. Scovell.

It was resolved to invite Sir Edmund Leake and Mr. D. C. Cook to become elected members of the Executive Council, and Lieut. Colonel Alistair Gibb was elected a member of the Board.

Capital in the Colonies

When the Secretary of State recently told the House of Commons that "the ordinary capitalist in many Colonies is a man of a deal less than a man of the capital," we pointed out that Lord Hailey had calculated, and had been quoted by the Secretary of State himself as saying, that British investors in the Colonies in the past half century had received no greater return from their investments than they would have done if they had put the money into gilt-edged securities.

As we pointed out from another part of this issue, Sir Theodore Chambers, Chairman of the Uganda Company, Ltd., has reminded the shareholders (in a statement prepared before the Colonial debate to which we refer) that the company lost half its capital in the first 10 years and paid only one small dividend; that distributions to shareholders during the first 20 years averaged only 1.8% of the capital subscribed; that at the end of that period the nominal capital had to be written down from £200,000 to £152,500; and that though there have been dividends on the reduced capital during the past seven years, the average return over the 43 years of the company's existence has still been no more than 2.6% of the cash subscribed by the shareholders.

This case of poor rewards for pioneer enterprise is by no means exceptional in the annals of our commercial history, which scarcely justifies Colonel Oliver Stanley's generalization.

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£30,000 for Colonial Service Scholarships

THE TRUSTEES of the NUFFIELD FOUNDATION have agreed to provide £30,000 for scholarships to enable promising officers of Dominion or Colonial origin in subordinate ranks of the Colonial Service to qualify for promotion, particularly in branches in which qualifications in medicine or biological subjects are required.

The sum provided will enable scholarships to be granted during the three years from the beginning of the academic year 1945-46. The scholarships will be open to candidates of either sex and of any race, of Dominion or Colonial origin and hold a position in the subordinate ranks of the Colonial Service. Awards will be made by the Foundation on the recommendation of the Colonial Office and the Colonial Government concerned.

In each case there must be made a specific understanding that the subject receiving the necessary qualifications during the term of the scholarship and to satisfactory standard, the candidate will be appointed to a higher grade post in the Service. Scholarships will be tenable at any university or similar institution in the British Commonwealth and Colonial Empire, subject to the approval of the Trustees in individual cases. The tenure of scholarships will vary in accordance with the needs of candidates.

In making this gift the Nuffield Trustees have intimated that they regard the scheme as an experiment, and that they hope to form the basis of a permanent and expanding arrangement for the provision of colonial scholarships from public funds.

Colonel Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a speech in the House of Commons on 12th March, said: "I have no doubt that the scheme is of high importance, and that the aim of securing a definite and lasting benefit to the means will be found in its continuation and development if the experiment is successful."



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News Items in Brief

The Post Office Savings Bank in Kenya has now 10,823 African depositors.

The population of Omdurman at the time of the census in December was 104,512.

A census of the whole population of Nyasaland is being taken during this month and next.

A new edition of the handbook entitled "Kenya, Britain's Most Attractive Colony" is in course of preparation.

Free grants to the Colonies under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act have totalled almost £500,000 in the past two months.

Eighty cases of relapsing fever were recently diagnosed among crews and passengers arriving by dhow in Mombasa from Southern Arabia.

The number of Africans employed in the Belgian Congo has fallen from 366,000 in 1940 to 572,167 in the following year: 693,891 in 1942 and 690,787 in 1943.

During February 140 tons of sisal and tow were produced from the estates of the East African Sisal Plantations Ltd. making 1.1% loss for the eight months of the current financial year.

The British Military Courts, the Civil and Criminal Courts of Appeal, the Court d'Assize, the Tribunal, and the Rent Commission of Eritrea are now all housed in the same building in Asmara.

The Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference, which ended in London last Friday, considered the means of providing listeners throughout the world with a much better service of information about the Commonwealth and Empire.

Cigars which recently arrived in northern Rhodesia from Southern Rhodesia had to be returned by the merchants concerned owing to the refusal of import licences, which are not issued for non-essential luxuries of non-sterling origin.

Yellow fever vaccine is now being produced in a laboratory at Rietfontein, near Johannesburg, the apparatus having been supplied by the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation. Production will supply the needs of all African territories.

By a misprint, Mr. E. J. Hosking, lately Chief Native Commissioner in Kenya, was reported in our last issue as having stated that, following drought in the Machakos district, the authorities had to provide 10 tons of food daily. Relief measures in fact involve the provision of 300 tons daily.

Uganda's output of sawn timber and sleepers in 1944 was nearly five times as high as in the last pre-war year. It has been officially stated that 82% of the proceeds went to the military authorities, 10% to contractors and the public, and 4% each to the Uganda Government and the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.

The capital cost of Kenya's dried vegetable factories at Kericho and Karatina was about £236,000. The whole of this sum is expected to be recovered before the end of the year from an amortization surcharge added for that purpose to the actual cost of production. During the last month for which statistics are available there was an output of about 224 tons of dehydrated vegetables.

National Bank of India Ltd.

A preliminary statement shows that the bank will remain fully paid forward to the shareholders after payment of a final dividend of 7% making 10% for the year 1944, adding £60,000 to the final pension fund and transferring £100,000 to contingent account. The ordinary general meeting of shareholders will be held at the headquarters of the bank at 11, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, on Tuesday, March 20.

Remarkable New Insecticide

Dr. Roland Shade, of the research staff of the Imperial Chemical Industries, said last week in an address to the Liverpool branch of the Society of Chemical Industry that a new British discovery named gammexane had proved more toxic to many insect pests than any other insecticide. There was one biological laboratory in the country at which locusts were kept, and before the toxicity of gammexane to locusts had been realized a small quantity of dust containing the crude material had been sieved on to a bench on one side of a room containing cages of locusts. All promptly died. After the cages had been thoroughly scrubbed, the floors washed, and the walls vacuum-cleaned, fresh locusts placed in the cages likewise died. The room had been completely redecorated, could breeding of the locusts be resumed. Gammexane was also fatal to mosquitoes and other vermin, and more toxic to weevils than any substance previously known. The insecticide was found as a result of experiments lasting five years.

India Monopolizes E. A. Textile Markets

It has been estimated in India that that country supplied 90% of the cotton textiles imported in Kenya and Uganda in 1942-43, no less than 98% of the textile imports into Tanganyika Territory, and 72% of those into the Zanzibar Protectorate. Cotton textiles exported from India to those four destinations in the year mentioned are stated to have been worth approximately £5,000,000.

Proposal to Eliminate Game

The Masai Reserve is losing grazing at the rate of about 500 acres this year, and is crowded by the spread of tsetse fly, and since that insect is primarily a game feeder, Mr. R. Daubney, Director of Veterinary Services in Kenya, has recommended the systematic elimination of game.

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COMPANY MEETING

The Uganda Company Limited

Sir F. J. Chambers on Colonial Development

Motives and Rewards

THE NORTH-EASTERN SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE UGANDA COMPANY, LIMITED, was held at the registered offices, 21, Rood Lane, London, E.C.4, on Thursday last, March 14, 1945.

SIR THEODORE CHAMBERS, K.B.E., Chairman of the company, presided.

The following statement by the Chairman had been circulated to the shareholders with the annual report and accounts for the year ended August 31, 1944:

"It is with pleasure that I am able to report a profit of £14,832 before paying taxation. After making full provision for all estimated taxation, the net profit amounts to £11,481."

The balance sheet is in its usual form and calls for no special explanation.

After adding the year's net profit of £14,832 to the sum brought forward, the total disposable profit is £68,852. Of this amount it is proposed to transfer to our general reserve £38,000, together with £1,000 to be taken from our reserve for taxation and contingencies not now required, which, with a small addition arising from the sale of minor assets, makes our total reserve £80,787. The balance on profit and loss account to be carried forward to next year is thus reduced to £24,602.

Origin of the Company

"In these annual reports we normally review only one year's working and limit comparisons to the immediate past. Occasionally it is both interesting and profitable to make comparisons over a longer period, as a means of assessing progress.

The company was formed nearly 42 years ago to develop on commercial lines industrial undertakings in the Protectorate, to promote the growth of the Protectorate, and to open up the Protectorate.

At that time, in those days Uganda was a remote and undeveloped territory; the railway from the coast ended at Kisumu, and roads were very limited. We took over from the Uganda Industrial Mission their handicrafts and continued the Mission's work of teaching local craftsmen these trades. Our first important step was to obtain in 1904 from the British Cotton Growing Association two and a half tons of cottonseed and distribute it to 29 chiefs. This was immediately popular, and so rapidly did the cotton crop extend that by 1906 the company had to ship a steam-ginning plant to augment the original hand-ginning machinery in Kampala, and to contemplate erecting a ginnyery. Bulked, 46 which district plantings had extended.

Ten years later (1914) the total cotton crop had increased to 32,535 bales valued at £351,146, and the board could justly claim that it had made a substantial contribution to the economic development of the country, which was one of the company's primary objects. The company, nevertheless, suffered from the usual anxieties and disappointments of pioneers. It lost half its capital, and paid only one dividend of £1,404.

Small Dividend

It was another four years before the first dividend was paid, and during the first 38 years of the company's existence dividends averaged 1.8% of the capital subscribed, a very modest return for the risks taken and the benefits conferred on the Protectorate. That is only a part of the story. In 1930, after some years of unprofitable trading, a drastic reorganization was neces-

sary, and the nominal capital was written down from £300,000 to £112,500.

Since 1937 the proprietors have had a dividend each year, but these dividends raise the average return to only 2.63% on the cash subscribed by shareholders from the company's foundation, which has amounted to £1,201,396.

When it is practicable the board will take steps to bring the nominal capital into line with the company's assets and earning power.

COTTON.—Drought adversely affected the crop, which although 40% more than the last year, was considerably below what we regard as a normal crop. Our share of the crop was 7,857 bales, but the cotton department profit was £11,481 more than the previous year. I explained last year how the crop is bought at a fixed price for Government account, and the same scheme operated this year. A very large surplus has accrued to the Government from these transactions, and the best method of utilizing this fund in the interests of the cotton industry is now under consideration.

Need for Economic Stability

"In the past a price stabilization fund for cotton has been advocated because violent fluctuations in the money received from this crop, on which Uganda is primarily dependent, upset the economics of the whole Protectorate. These fluctuations led to discontent and dissatisfaction on the part of the Native grower, who could not understand their causes. What the advocates of the stabilization fund were, in fact, attempting to achieve, perhaps unconsciously, was 'economic stability' in the Protectorate. This in itself is a justification for trying by all possible means to find a practical method of operating such a fund.

"In the White Paper on Employment Policy it has been suggested that on the approach of a depression steps should be taken to reduce taxation, with a view to increasing the spending power in the hands of individuals. If the problem of violent price fluctuations were approached along these lines and a practical solution found, substantial progress might be made toward ensuring economic stability. Success in this direction would have a beneficial influence far beyond the confines of Uganda, because it is now widely recognized that full employment cannot be achieved in the home country unless producers of raw materials overseas are enjoying a reasonable stable level of prosperity.

"TEA. As I mentioned in my last statement, drought continued to affect yields, and it was only during the last few months that recovery occurred. The total production and yield per acre were both less than last year, and the profit was reduced by £2,758. The estate has now recovered from the drought, and is in good condition. Arrangements at Mityana have been favourably commented on by a recent labour inquiry, but much remains to be done before we shall consider conditions completely satisfactory.

Excellent Progress

TRADE AND AGENCIES.—This department has made excellent progress, almost doubling its turnover, and was responsible for 54% of our trading profit. We hope it will continue to progress and expand the range of its imports when conditions permit. In this connexion we have developed from small beginnings an engineering department under the control of one of our European engineers. Its contribution to our revenue is modest, but its high standard of workmanship and technical skill are greatly appreciated in Uganda.

Prospects.—The future development of the company has been the subject of careful consideration by the managers of the various departments. They have an encouraging picture of the prospects of the company, and the British Cotton Growing Association.

Our directors are keeping in close touch with proposals for the development of secondary industries in

the Protectorate, and welcome any assistance and encouragement the Government is prepared to give so long as such assistance and encouragement does not involve dual control in the actual administration of any such undertakings.

STAFF.—The results reported are testimony to the efficiency and devotion of our staff, and I wish to record the board's warm appreciation of their services. A scheme of priority leave passages has been started by the East African Governments, and we hope that all our staff will in their turn be able to return to this country for leave.

The report will accompany the accounts.

Book on East and Central Africa

The Ministry of Information is planning a book on the British East and Central African Dependencies, which are now being visited for this purpose by Mr. Stephen, Deputy Principal Information Officer in Nairobi. He is at present in Northern Rhodesia.

One Dose of Penicillin

Very considerable success is being achieved in the treatment of trypanosomiasis by the injection of the drug penicillium. Successes of the drug were obtained from East Africa and Reports indicate that a cure is effective in nearly every case a few days following a single injection of the drug. Sir John Waddington, Governor of Northern Rhodesia.

Rhodesia Wants Skilled Immigrants

"We do not anticipate any difficulty in finding work for returning Rhodesian Servicemen, and we expect to acquire many immigrants, but they must be skilled in some way. As long as they are capable and of good character, lack of capital should not be a bar to their entry into the Colony. In fact, we must provide financial assistance to enable them to come here," said Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, last week.

LATEST MINING NEWS

Company Progress Reports

Bushicks.—17,200 tons milled during February, yielding 2,115 oz. gold and working profit of £15,000.

Wankie Colliery.—Coal sales during February amounted to 127,882 tons, and sales of coke totalled 6,000 tons.

Roanantsia Consolidated.—During February, 23,500 tons were milled for a gold yield of 3,091 oz. and a mine profit of £3,005.

Thistle Mine.—Working profit of £2,200 was obtained during February, when 5,100 tons of concentrates, gold output, 200,000 lbs.

Tan Goldfields.—For the quarter ending December 31, 1944, 2,000 oz. gold were obtained from 11,000 tons milled. The working profit was £2,871. The 11,000 tons, of which 316 tons were of test.

Ramapo.—The directors announce that No. 1 borehole, 600 ft. deep, was drilled to a depth of 500 ft., and that a major vein of 200 ft. length has been met in the interval 120 ft. at the 300 ft. level in Old West mine. The crystalline state of the vein is described as unique and arrangements are being made for the best specimens to be sent overseas on account of their great value, which considerably enhances their value.

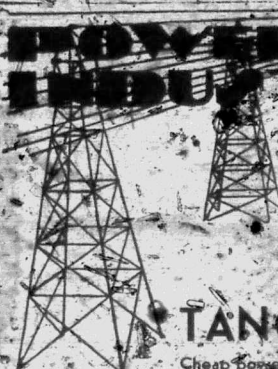
Anglo-American Corporation

Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., announces a profit for 1944 of £1,773,000 against £1,143,000 in the previous year, of which the directors have placed £250,000 (nil) to the reserve fund. An ordinary dividend of 10% (the same), plus a bonus of 10% (the same), has been declared.

News of our Advertisers

Sir Thomas Blount, Deputy Managing Director of Messrs. Thurston Industries, writes that the war has been a boon to the Ministry of Aircraft Production, as output production advised for the past two years, has been released at his own request. Sir Stafford Cripps, the Minister, has expressed appreciation of his very valuable services in connection with the great expansion of aircraft production.

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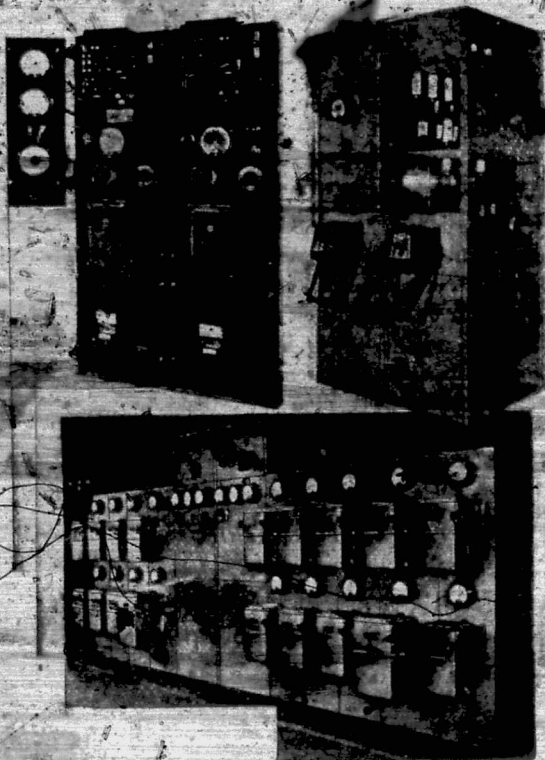
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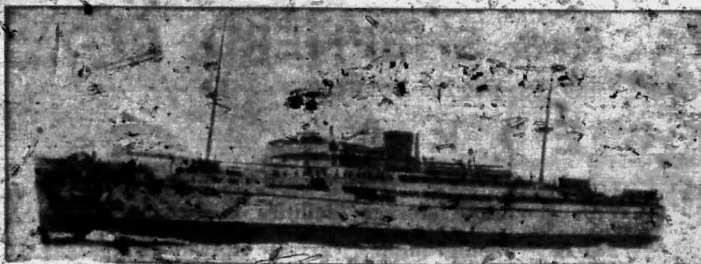
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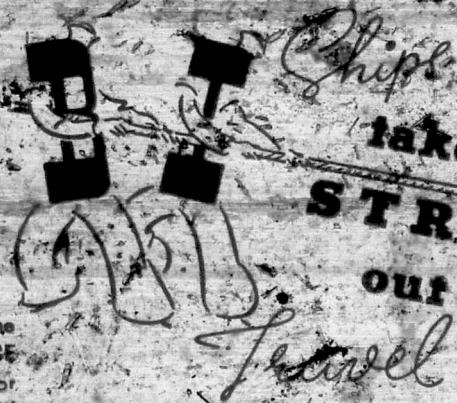
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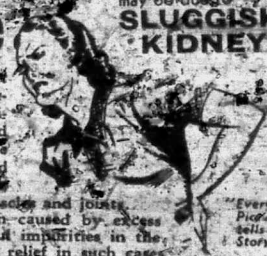
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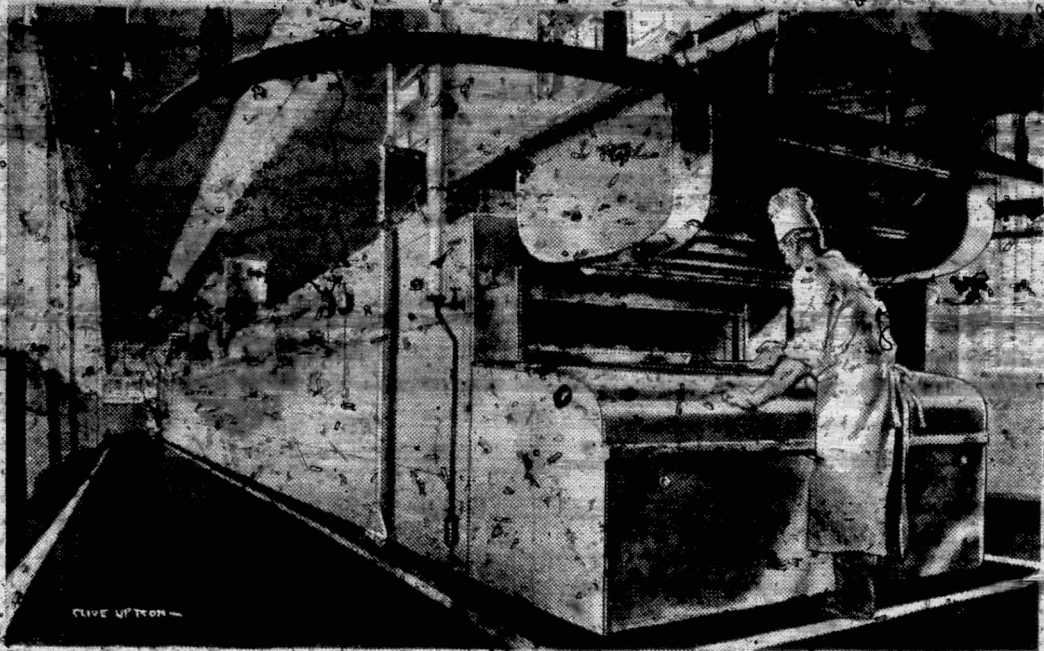
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

BY A COINCIDENCE we received on the same day the text of an address given by the Governor of Uganda to the Lukiko, or Native Council, of the Kingdom of Buganda, and a new pamphlet about

The Uganda Kraysa written by Dr. C. J. Wilson for eight years, one of the two members nominated to the Legislature of that Colony to represent Native interests. As will be seen from the passages quoted on other pages of this issue, warnings which Dr. Wilson wrote some months ago have been justified while they were being printed by happenings in the neighbouring Protectorate of Uganda. Dr. Wilson emphasizes, for instance, that the African in East Africa has not yet shown those qualities of character which would justify Great Britain in permitting him to assume uncontrolled authority over his fellow Africans. Sir John Hall has now said bluntly that the disturbances in Uganda were organized by a group of Africans, some of them highly placed, as part of a conspiracy to obtain office for themselves or their nominees, and that by false promises they duped more ignorant people into committing acts of disorder, intimidation, and lawlessness. Nowhere in Eastern Africa has local government under African authorities so long a history, and extensive a practice as in Buganda, and it is both sad and significant that it should be that most advanced of all local Native government areas between the Nile and

the Limpopo which should furnish this unhappy justification of the argument of Dr. Wilson, himself a sincere friend of the African and his ordered progress.

As another example of the inefficiency of the Information Office, it is worth noting that we have received the text of the Governor's speech by air mail from another source, not from that Office, which ought as a matter of routine to

Failure of the Information Office. make any important statements by His Excellency available to the British Press at the earliest possible moment. If Uganda had an Information Office of any name, this conspiracy could not have flourished as a result of general ignorance of the intentions of the Government. The territories have been told times without number that the dual purpose of these departments is to inform all sections of the public of the plans of Authority and keep Authority informed of the opinions of the community. The Information Office in Uganda has obviously failed in both duties. Indeed, the new Governor has declared more than once that the disturbances were partly caused by public ignorance of the Government's intentions. And, as we reported last week, the President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce has recently said: "The Information Office is, and always has been, completely out of touch with the public. Had the public been

kept informed regarding the investigation into the cost of living programme much heavier burning would have been avoided. That is a generous understatement. Mr. Bird might also use the words "rioting and deaths" in place of "the burning".

The Governor has made the astonishing revelation that no fewer than eleven hundred deserters from the forces are being punished by their families and friends in Buganda.

Clearly with the connivance of Wholesale Desertion. That is to use Sir John Halls' words, a "disgraceful situation." This is not a case of unwilling conscripts having seized their opportunity to escape from the press-gang. At least one of them was a volunteer, for not one African in the British Dependencies in East and Central Africa has been conscripted for the Army. Not only were they volunteers, but, according to a public statement of the late Governor, the camps at which they were first housed were managed by officers of the civil administration who expressly told them that they might still change their mind and return home. Only after receiving that invitation were they enrolled in the forces. The reputation won by Natives of Eastern Africa as warriors in the campaigns in Somaliland, Ethiopia,

Eritrea, Madagascar and Burma has been magnificent—as was, of course, expected by all who knew the fine record of the *askari* in the last war. That there should now be wholesale desertions in one area alone suggests that conspiracy did not begin and end with political treachery in the instigation of the January disturbances. Is a word of reprimand responsible for organized desertion?

In any event, it is indisputable that the Government of Uganda has been hopelessly out of touch with those whom it was supposed to be governing. If that were not the case there could not have been

Government Out of Touch either multitudinous desertion or roaring riots. From every standpoint it is regrettable that the troubles came to a head almost immediately after the arrival of the new Governor, who could not have had time to acquaint himself with the condition of affairs even if his subordinates had been normally alert. One thing can be safely said without awaiting the results of the inquiry which the Chief Justice is making: that no blame for the administration can rest upon Sir John Halls. The Governor for the past five years has been Sir Charles Dundas.

The Colour Bar and Racial Discrimination

Statement by British Missionary Societies and Council of Churches

THE Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland is deeply thankful for the repeated affirmation of responsible statesmen of the United Nations that there must be full freedom of opportunity for all the peoples of the world, without discrimination of racial grounds. It affirms that the prevention of the spread of such discrimination and the speedy elimination of it where it exists are obligations, not only of common justice, but also of the Christian Faith, which holds that mankind is made in the image of God and that all men, whether coloured or white, are of equal worth in the sight of God.

The Conference therefore urges that the British people, who through Parliament are ultimately responsible for the administration of British Colonies and Overseas, should not tolerate in those Colonies any racial barriers to the progress and prosperity of the Native inhabitants, and should support all Government efforts to remove them. According to clear evidence briefly summarized in the book *Colour Conflict* (Edinburgh House Press), such barriers at present exist:

In Northern Rhodesia a colour bar, maintained by the white trade unions, prevents the employment of Africans on the railways or in the mines on other than low-paid unskilled work. A similar colour bar more

extensive in scope, particularly in the municipal areas, is firmly established in Southern Rhodesia which, though otherwise in effect an independent Dominion, still requires the formal sanction of the Crown for legislation affecting Native interests. The exclusion of Africans in Southern Rhodesia and Kenya from large areas of their own country, and the hardship occasioned by the pass laws, are further examples of discrimination which are bound to be attributed to racial prejudice.

Benefits of British Rule and Settlement

The Conference is well aware that great benefits have been brought to the Native peoples through British rule, settlement and commerce, and that much further progress is being planned. It is confident that the people of this country, when alive to the facts, will demand fair play for every man whatever his colour, by which policy alone the spirit of true partnership in Colonial affairs can develop. It would view with grave misgiving any changes in the existing political status of African territories at present under British control which would impair or limit in any way the power of the British Government to give the fullest effect to this policy or subject the Native population to be governed on different principles. Any such change would be a breach of trust. It would delay indefinitely the fulfilment of the just hopes of the Native people, and as a result would accelerate the growth of racial bitterness.

The Conference strongly endorses the following words from a statement of the Episcopal Synod of the

The above statement of views and policy on the subject of the colour bar and racial discrimination in Dependent Territories is issued by the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland. The Executive Committee of the British Council of Churches associates itself with the statement.

Church of the Province of South Africa, which though referring in the first place to the Union, have wider application. We affirm that the effect of colour prejudice is cruel, wasteful, and dangerous; cruel, for it deprives those who are its victims of the opportunity of making full use of their capacities and talents, and so adds to their and to our despair, wasteful, for it deprives the community of the skill of many which would otherwise be used for the benefit of all, dangerous, for unjust treatment meted out by one section of the community to another creates fierce and ever-increasing resentment, with results that no one can foresee.

- The signatories are:
- G. W. Brookfield, Chairman, Standing Committee of the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland
 - Stanley H. Dixon, W. Dudley Dixon, H. M. Grace, secretaries, Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland
 - J. M. Campbell, general secretary, Missionary Council of the National Assembly of the Church of England
 - Clement C. Chesterton, Baptist Missionary Society
 - Max A. C. Warren, general secretary, Wesleyan Society
 - George S. Gann, convenor, Foreign Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland
 - M. Chirgwin, general secretary, London Missionary Society

- W. J. Noble, general secretary, Methodist Missionary Society
- Basil C. Roberts (Bishop), secretary, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel
- H. J. N. Pentman, secretary and treasurer, Overseas Mission Board of the Church in Scotland
- W. B. O'Brien, S.S.F.B., superior general of The Society of Jesus, St. Augustin, Oxford
- Edmond Rayne, C.R., superior of the Community of the Resurrection, Harfield
- Magaret A. Barhouse, Chairman, Friends Service Council
- H. Shawe (Bishop), secretary, Anglican Missions
- James Rae, governor, Foreign Missions Committee of the Presbyterian Church of England
- Hugh G. Pinner, secretary, South Africa General Mission
- Edith G. Dawson, general secretary, Sudan General Mission
- H. Philpott, secretary, Churches of Christ Missionary Committee
- Norman P. Grubb, non-secretary, Worldwide Evangelization Crusade
- H. Wilkinson, secretary, United Methodist Church of Great Britain
- William Loudon, Chairman, National Bible Society of Scotland
- F. Cullen Young, general secretary, United Society of Christian Literature
- Frederick G. Fish, Chief Editor, World Dominion Press
- John G. Smith, brigade secretary, of both of the Extra Five of the Boy's Brigade
- A. May Curwen, general secretary, Young Women's Christian and Temperance Society

Governor's Address to Lukiko of Buganda

Opportunity to Lead the Whole Protectorate

THE GOVERNOR OF UGANDA, Sir John Hathorn, H.M., addressed the Lukiko (Council) of Buganda on March 2, saying *inter alia*:

"I am very ready to help His Highness the Kabaka's Government, for I have a close sympathy with any young Government such as yours which is starting on the difficult and uphill path which leads towards self-government. I know well the pitfalls that beset that path, and the many dangers and obstacles to be overcome. For directly or indirectly I have already helped several other Governments along that same road—Hassaniya in Jordan, and the Sultanates of Southern Arabia—and I can justly claim that I have left them all nearer to their ultimate goal."

Lukiko to be More Representative

"I hope I shall be no less successful in helping Buganda in her onward progress, and that hope will I am confident be realized if the Government and people of Buganda, placing their trust in me, will draw upon my knowledge and experience that I have gained in dealing with just such problems elsewhere."

"I was glad to learn from His Highness of his wise decision to make this Lukiko more truly representative of his people, so that all sections may have a hand in shaping the policy of his Government, and so that his people may know more about the why and wherefore of Government measures. In this introducing the elective principle Buganda will be making a great step forward."

"I was also glad to learn that His Highness will invite the Lukiko to examine the question of the present basis of taxation. In this matter Buganda has an opportunity to give a lead to the whole of the Protectorate by departing from the present system, whereby the poor often pay more taxes than the rich, and substituting some other system more equitable and more humane. I hope you will seize this opportunity with both hands, and demonstrate that the Ugandans are a true enlightened and progressive race, and thus set an example which can be followed by the other peoples of the Protectorate."

"His Highness has mentioned the disturbances which marred the month of January. On this matter I shall speak quite frankly, because I can give it in your true interest. But whatever must be regarded as subject to the findings of the Commission of Inquiry. The evidence that has accumulated during the last few weeks goes to show

that these disturbances were prearranged and organized by a group of men, some of them highly placed, to suit their selfish ends, and as part of a conspiracy to obtain office for themselves or their nominees. The Government had an even more sinister and far-reaching design."

"In pursuance of their plot they succeeded, by promulgating false charges or other means, in eliciting the support of a large number of simple and ignorant persons, labourers and such like, and encouraged them to commit acts of disturbance, lawlessness and intimidation, acts which have blackened their reputation of Buganda. Their plot has failed, and their followers surely know now—too late, they have been duped and deceived. Many of them are now under police punishment, that the law prescribe for the crimes that they were instigated to commit."

No Place for Treason

"I have already taken into custody and sent away some of those primarily responsible for the disturbances, and I shall not hesitate to act against others who may be shown to be seriously implicated, for there is no place for treachery in Buganda, and there can be no progress without peace and good order."

"Now those who instigated these disturbances would have had little success had there not been widespread and justified discontent among the poorer classes at the very high cost of certain essential commodities. I can well understand and sympathize with that discontent. Prices, particularly of these goods, are indeed very high, far beyond the pocket of the poor. To some extent these high prices are inevitable, and are the direct result of war. This is part of the sacrifice that war imposes on this country, as on many others."

"But I am satisfied that not the whole of that price increase is necessary and that to some extent prices can be reduced. In this belief my advisers and I are working hard to devise new arrangements which will, we hope, appreciably ease the present burden of high prices from which the poor of this country are suffering."

"In regard to cotton there has been much misrepresentation and misunderstanding. Firstly, there is the complaint that the present fixed price for seed cotton is too low. I have never known any farmer in any country who would think that he was getting too low a price for his cotton. If farmers grumble, they would not be true farmers. They do not. But in Buganda farmers are apt to forget that they now have the great benefit of a fixed and guaranteed price, instead of a price varying throughout the season and dependent on the fluctuations of the market in India. Government took a lot of advice—including that of Africans—before fixing the price for this season, and that price will not be altered this season. I cannot say what the price will be next season, but I can say that Africans will be represented as full members, and not merely as advisers, on the

committee which will advise Government what that price should be.

There is also the complaint that Government is making large profits out of the sale of cotton at the expense of the cotton growers. Large profits have been made, but they are not at the expense of the cotton growers but of the last year's harvest. All such profits have been invested in a special fund which is being held in trust for the benefit of the growing cotton. The Protectorate Commission (p. 10) says: "A penny a lb. will be expended for the betterment and development of those areas. A committee has been set up to advise Government on what of the many schemes of development and improvement that have been submitted by individuals and public bodies that money can best be expended, and on that committee there will be African representatives."

Hundred Deserters

Some in Buganda seem to think that the war is over and they have gone in the Fall East for a long time. One man in Buganda who is fighting for you is a Jew in Buganda and many others in Buganda to support them in their struggle. The more men you send the quicker will they finish the Japanese and come home.

I am shocked to learn how serious has been the decline in recruiting in Buganda, and I appeal to chiefs and all in authority to do their utmost to restore recruiting to a level which will be a credit, and not, as at present, a disgrace to Buganda.

There is another matter in which I consider that the Government has shown sufficient energy or a proper spirit of cooperation. I am informed that there are today no fewer than 100 deserters in Buganda. It is a very serious situation, and one that must be remedied. The Government and the chiefs are to be congratulated for their initiative in raising and handing over these deserters so that they can resume duty with the armed forces. I have had some hard things to say, and these I am sure you will understand in good sense not to resent. I am sure we may hope that I shall be able to contribute all in the success of your labours and on much good solid progress achieved. Remember that I wish you well and that I have your true interests closely at heart.

[Editorial Comments appears under the title of Moments.]

Trenchant Reply to Critics of Kenya

By E. C. Wilson, Former Member of Legislative Council*

A WARM-HEARTED CONCERN for the primitive and backward far off lands has long been a characteristic of the British people. It has always been easy to be enthusiastic for the good of the natives, but sometimes it has been a case of "the greater the distance, the greater the zeal." Distance has lost its enchantment in a sense which on closer inspection has appeared rather sorrowful. Our proposals for the future of Kenya, which are based on a shamefully incomplete or distorted knowledge of the facts.

Recently the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party proposed that self-government at the earliest possible date should be the principal object of Colonial administration. What are the merits and demerits of this proposal with reference to the Natives of Kenya?

The first question to ask is: "Who are the Native inhabitants of Kenya?" The Native population consists of many quite distinct races differing widely in their physical features, language, and customs. It is not merely a question of different tribes, the differences are those of race.

Tribal Differences

The Natives differ not only in race but in language from one another. They are descended from Spaniards. If you go to the coast you will discover any affinity between coast tribes and the Natives of Africa. At Diego and such people as the Natives and the wild nomadic stock-raiders and hunter-gatherers of the desert and plain. There still survive many Dorobos, the Swahili, the original forest dwellers, then they have been the most numerous, including the Ham and Negroid races. At the other extreme are the "Hebrew" Arabs, the Somali, who would have been included, and who insist on their distinction from Africans.

Tribal differences are by no means negligible. Age-old active hostilities have been suppressed, though, as always when the oppression is lifted, the old animosities, the seeds of strife, lie dormant beneath the surface, they have not been eliminated. It will be a simple task, and so swift that to amalgamate the different people elements which make up the Native population into some sort of democratic unity.

Let us suppose that at some time in the future the Kikuyu, Masai, Kavirua, Turkana, and all the other tribes of Kenya forget their ancient hates and fears, learn a common language, and unite in some form of federation. There is no doubt that in the opinion of the most formidable obstacle in the way of African self-government, and among the Natives of Kenya, there are not to be found men who could be trusted with the responsibility and management of public affairs on an inter-tribal basis. It may be said that these are early days for worthy leaders to emerge, that a education is all that is needed to produce the right men. British administration may be blamed for the lack of such men at present. But the case is not so

simple as that. The fact is that the East African has failed to develop the mental and moral character which would justify his being placed in authority over his fellow Africans to the extent implied by democratic self-government for the Colony as a unit. I can find no evidence, either from past history or present experience, to demonstrate that the African will develop the necessary qualities within any predictable period. If this is so, as I am compelled by the evidence to believe, then the phrase "self-government at the earliest possible date" loses all practical meaning.

This is a hard saying, but it is better to work from hard facts than to live in pleasant dreams. Whatever may be our hopes for the future development of African character, our immediate policy must be based on present facts and past history. History has clearly demonstrated, and it is confirmed by present experience in those parts of the world where Africans are in power, that the African has not yet shown those qualities which would justify us in allowing him to assume a controlled authority over his fellow Africans, or assuming that the mass of the Natives shall be ruled according to minimum principles of liberty and justice.

Facing Hard Facts

This plain statement may displease and distress many sincere and well-meaning friends of the Africans, but it will be difficult for its truth to be denied by those who have had first-hand experience of Native administration. In Kenya, where considerable and increasing authority is given to African subordinates to carry out the work of Native administration, there are constantly recurring complaints by Africans of administrative and character defects on the part of these subordinate African officials, and it is the constant anxiety of British administrative officers to check and prevent such acts and practices. In territories where the policy of indirect rule is carried further, the greater responsibility placed upon the African official increases the danger and the degree of the abuse of authority. In those few countries where African rule is supreme, the results of these defects in African character at their ultimate worst.

Some will deny this blunt statement. It rests upon them to produce evidence in support of their belief that the African is capable of conducting the business of government, unassisted and unsupervised, in the complicated and fast-moving modern world in a just, honest, and uncorrupted manner. Some may add that a personal opinion based on experience in Kenya is not worth serious consideration. To them I would say: "Ask those who have had practical experience of the workings of indirect rule in Tanganyika Territory and the Uganda Protectorate. Ask them whether, after long and close contact with Africans holding responsible official posts, they are prepared to say that the Natives of those territories are within any practical period of being ruled by a system of complete self-government."

It is dangerous to the welfare and progress of the mass of the Natives if African character is to change, the time alone will show. The danger is that it is useless to hope for a change in African character, and that some significant change to be within the scope of practical politics. To postulate the immediate evolution of the Natives of Kenya into a public-spirited and democratically-minded citizenry, and to introduce them into a prematurely designed system of self-government, would be of all possible ways of going wrong, the most gratuitous and disastrous.

* In a booklet entitled "One African Colony" (Signpost Press, 88 Parliament St, London, S.W.1, 6d).

It would be an experiment in the mass of the African people themselves would be the guides... We are invited to regard the African as a more beneficent form of government than any other he has ever known.

We are invited to regard the African as a more beneficent form of government than any other he has ever known. We are asked to believe that tribalism is hypocrisy and that we must get rid of exploitation always using the word in its worst sense...

Economic Improvement the Great Need

The immediate need of the peoples of Kenya in many of the parts of Africa is material economic improvement... The Kikuyu are now probably the most mentally alert and politically minded of all Kenya tribes.

The Kikuyu are now probably the most mentally alert and politically minded of all Kenya tribes. Many Europeans living in Kenya today first knew the Kikuyu as primitive, shy and elusive...

Many Europeans living in Kenya today first knew the Kikuyu as primitive, shy and elusive, ready to run from any stranger too formidably to be faced with a spear. Those were the parents of the young Kikuyu who are now voicing their claims to political rights and responsibilities.

Money was a thing unknown. Their clothing was skins. Property consisted only in livestock and wives. They had not even such simple mechanical aids to living as the wheel or the plough...

Money was a thing unknown. Their clothing was skins. Property consisted only in livestock and wives. They had not even such simple mechanical aids to living as the wheel or the plough...

The Lesson of History

Another lesson of this conquest is that many people in Britain find it hard to understand the political and cultural development of a primitive society...

Another lesson of this conquest is that many people in Britain find it hard to understand the political and cultural development of a primitive society. After the withdrawal of the legions came not prosperous self-government but dissolution...

Australian's Views of East African Federation

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. E. H. STANNER, an Australian anthropologist who has studied colonial administration in various Dependencies including Kenya, spoke on "Problems of Federation" in Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C.

He said (inter alia): Four things have impressed me deeply about the history of federation in my own country. The first was the slowness with which it came, the patience which had to be shown. The first suggestion of federation was made not by Australians but by the Imperial Government in London in 1847...

remember the time of the unions in the early morning, the border between Victoria and New South Wales for a customs inspection... The fourth thing was that federation was not a matter of sacrifice... Federation arose from below, regardless of cost. It was not imposed from above as a reward of labour...

influential than they would be under a federal system of any kind which is reputedly likely in East Africa. That is the main point.

Australia was a racially unified people of common stock, common outlook, common aspirations. East Africa is a very complicated association of at least three racial blocs. The path to federation there is strewn with obstacles which Australia has not yet seen, and my further points are worth remembering, not even in Australia, federation has never been to be desired, that arose by accident from below, that it was actively promoted by the Federal Government, that it was an irresistible movement based on widespread insight into common needs, that it had some engineering with great political skill and maturity, and that there were heavy costs in group sacrifice, with much opposition all along the line.

I am not suggesting that federation can come only under these conditions. In the Twentieth Century things move faster, we have better techniques of doing things, problems can be solved more quickly and more surely, but it is doubtful if the lines of the Australian-type federation are still a generation or more, perhaps several generations, away from East Africa. And the Australian type of structure is a doubtful model to build on. There are others.

Real difficulties are much more than federal machinery, and that is difficult enough. If every party were willing, nothing would seem easier than for a European constitutional convention sitting in Nairobi or London to draft a satisfactory legal instrument, drawing up a federal constitution for East Africa, dividing legal, financial, economic, and social powers between the constituent Colonies on the one hand and a central, federal authority on the other, and providing social and other safeguards for local and racial groups within the federation. It would be as practical and feasible as any, but it could be done, and just possibly drawn up in terms agreeable to all racial elements in East Africa. It would seem to reverse what has so far been done in constitutional history. Suppose it could be done.

Well, there you would be with your constitutional and federal system. Let us assume that the financial and social costs (and they would be several) could be undertaken from local resources, possibly with Imperial help in some degree, although federation usually involves bearing your own burdens. Let us assume that you can provide the staffs and all the complex paraphernalia of federation over a few years. Wave the magic wand, and imagine them done. Then, there are you.

The great difficulties are twofold, the effective division of powers, and the limitation of powers, under real, not imaginary, conditions. To make a worthwhile federation the local authorities, even if they keep their own powers, have to surrender other, extensive, over-riding powers, legal, finance, communications, and so on, to the federal authority. Judicial bodies have to be set up to enforce these, and in America and Australia it has been found that they do not work on your coast, with one hand on the police-station, and the other on the book of statutes. Here is where federation fails, and you find that you are in the hard, crucial state of political reality.

Federal Powers

If federation is to be effective, the federal powers have to be very extensive and unequivocal—real powers, powers of control. The terms of federation cannot be made so flexible as to operate in favour of special groups or castles, they have to be as crystal clear as legal draughtsmanship can make them, for otherwise nothing but obscurity and conflict follows. And you cannot play ducks and drakes with legal forms.

What, then, what powers? Tax powers, certainly, that means a much higher general level of taxation, and probably new and additional types of taxation. Effective federation is very expensive—new courts, new laws, new officials, new machinery, with an unlimited appetite for new things.

Powers over communications and transport. Almost certainly. Economic policy, trade and custom, industrial conditions, employment, wage fixation, and so on. A white, almost certainly. Native policy? There is not much doubt it would have to be a federal power. The federal objective could only be to equalize and standardize policy, and its application over the entire area, despite the strongly divergent local traditions of Native policy in East Africa. Education, housing, development, and migration? Quite certainly.

As a rough test of the practicability of federation, I am sure that the immediate situation of East Africa, you have to ask three questions in each of the above fields.

(1) What measure of East African agreement could be written into a constitution to hand over extensive powers in each field? What agreement would be possible now or soon between settlers, Indians, and Natives on the one hand, and the Kenya and British Governments on the other? Or what is more likely between European settlers on the one hand and the Governments acting for the two non-European racial groups on the other?

(2) Is there a wide and deep pressure of organized opinion arising from below, and shared equally by all racial elements

for transfer of powers, and willingness to accept the consequent local restrictions, in order to secure a common policy throughout East Africa?

What advantages would result, which cannot be given, by other means? Can a gross, only a humble personal opinion. I think only negative answers to each question could be given at this stage. In short, this sort of question seems for a time to have a drawn-out, and fruitless, answer.

But there are other possibilities, and these are the ones that are creating the conditions, and the machinery, which ultimately lead in the direction of federation, whether it be in the form of a Union, or one of the variations of regionalism which are now being talked about for Colonial areas generally.

East Africa's Destiny

One of the most interesting experiments in regionalism of a limited character is now going on in the West Indies—the Caribbean Commission. It is much the same sort of body as the new Central African Council. It is worth a few words, not as yet purely an advisory body, but a real one, in that the Commission of experts with the job is to advise the respective Governments of the American and British Colonies in that Caribbean area on a wide range of economic and social cooperation between Colonies, whose military destinies have become intermingled that their politics and economics are accordingly intermingled as well. It is advisory, not executive. The Caribbean Commission is not a higher form of regionalism. But it is treating the economic, transport, communication, educational, and industrial problems of the area on a regional basis, not a Colony by Colony inside the bipartite of narrow boundaries, but substitutes the broad-scale approach for the narrow-scale approach (I suppose you could say this is what federation also does). In time it may make tentative suggestions possible. The Colonies can, if they wish, discuss these matters with the Commission.

Comparing East Africa and the West Indies, one wonders whether East Africa (like Central Africa) is not approaching the time when permanent wider machinery is possible there, not necessarily of this type, but moving on the same general principles. One result of war experience has been that this sort of higher machinery can be run much better than five years ago. It has been a big factor in making a truly united war effort possible.

There are many roads to federalism, and the greater powers and wider horizons it represents. If one road is blocked there are always others. If the movement is deep enough and strong enough, the way will open. Nothing can stop East Africa from growing; history goes only one way—forward; talk of federation is evidence of growth; and I, for one, feel that the impulse towards a form of federation or regionalism has come steadily and should be welcomed.

African Colonial Administration

Spokesmen for the Liberal, Socialist and Conservative parties are to address joint meetings of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies in London on the last Wednesdays of March, April and May. Lord Kennell of Rodd, a Liberal, will speak next Wednesday; Mr. A. Creech Jones, M.P., will put the Socialist view on April 25; and Colonel C. E. Pownsonby, M.P., Chairman of the Joint East African Board, will state the Conservative case on May 30. The meetings will be held at the headquarters of the Royal Empire Society, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2, at 8.30 p.m.

To Study Linguistics

Mr. Safeli Chileshe, and Mr. Brian Nkonde, two teachers in the Jeanes School at Chaimbana, and both from the Kasama district, who will be leaving Northern Rhodesia shortly to take a special course in linguistics at the School of Oriental and African Studies in London, are believed to be the first students from that Province to attend a university overseas. All expenses in connexion with this two-year course, the object of which is to train students in their own languages on their own language and literature, are met under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. Mr. Chileshe, who is 31 years old, has been head teacher in the Jeanes School for some time, and speaks fluent English, Nyanja, and Bemba. Mr. Nkonde, who is 28 years of age, has been a teacher in the Jeanes School for three years, and speaks Nyanja, Henga, and Bemba.

The War

Grants to Southern Rhodesians on Discharge

Detailed Decisions of Government Under Nine Heads

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT last week announced the "discharge entitlements" available to all personnel who, before or after the outbreak of the war, served in the Southern Rhodesian forces, whether they enlisted in the Southern Rhodesian forces or went into other of His Majesty's Forces.

Where benefits are paid by the United Kingdom Government to personnel who joined the British forces direct and have been granted Southern Rhodesian entitlements of service, but have not contracted out of United Kingdom entitlement for non-effective benefits, the Southern Rhodesian rate if these are greater.

The discharge entitlements are described as (1) war gratuity (2) overseas service grant, (3) civilian clothing grant, (4) Service clothing retention, (5) overseas discharge leave, (6) discharge grant, (7) rail warrant or overseas discharge leave, (8) rail warrant on discharge, and (9) transportation of wife and children to Southern Rhodesia from beyond the borders of the Colony.

Flat Rate War Gratuity Disregards Rank

War gratuity will be at a flat rate per month calculated irrespective of rank, as follows: European men, 40s.; women, 30s.; coloured troops, 20s.; African troops, 6s. 8d. A minimum of six months' reckonable service is necessary to qualify for the gratuity. In calculating reckonable service any continuous period of unpaid leave of 29 days or more is deducted, and reckonable service terminates upon transfer to a discharge or dispersal camp.

In the case of personnel discharged within Southern Rhodesia, the gratuity will be paid in the form of a special issue of war gratuity certificates carrying simple interest at 3%. These are not transferable or attachable, but payable on demand. If not previously cashed they will be payable at death or 10 years from the date of issue, whichever is earlier.

Overseas Service Grant.—A cash payment of one day's pay and full living out allowances (but not family or dependants' allowances) at the last paid rank will be made for each completed month of reckonable service outside the borders of the Colony, subject to six months' minimum reckonable service abroad. Personnel already discharged must apply for these benefits.

Civilian clothing grant is as follows: European men and women, £15; coloured troops, £9; African troops, £2. These represent an increase on the previous grants, and are payable with effect from September 1, 1944.

Service clothing retention.—A substantial sum of Service clothing may be retained on discharge. No cash is payable in lieu of this clothing.

Overseas Discharge Leave.—Personnel with a minimum of six months' reckonable service abroad who have not already had repatriation leave will receive before discharge 30 days' leave on full pay, living out, family and dependants' allowances.

Discharge Grant of 30 Days' Pay

Discharge Grant (formerly called Rehabilitation Grant).—Subject to a minimum of six months' reckonable service at home or abroad, a cash payment of 30 days' full pay, living out, family and dependants' allowances will be made. Those taking their discharge in other countries will not be entitled to the discharge grant unless within 12 months from the date of discharge they return to the Colony with the intention of taking up permanent residence.

Rail Warrant on Overseas Discharge Leave.—Repatriates qualifying for 30 days' overseas discharge leave may be granted free single rail warrants from any Union port or town of disembarkation to their leave addresses, and free single rail warrants from their leave addresses to Rhodesian discharge centres. Where, however, repatriates elect to proceed direct to discharge centres from the place of disembarkation prior to taking overseas discharge leave, they may after reporting at discharge centres be granted free return rail warrants from Salisbury or Bulawayo to any town in the Colony, the Union of South Africa, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, or Portuguese East Africa.

Rail Warrant on Discharge.—Upon final discharge free single rail warrants with meal and bedding vouchers will be issued to a man's home or place of employment within the Colony, or to the border if his home or place of employment is outside the Colony.

Transportation of Wives and Children from outside the Colony.—Free second-class passages and Southern Rho-

desia will be granted for wives and children of personnel who married while on active service outside the Colony, provided the journey is made within 12 months of the date of discharge.

All benefits, with exception of overseas discharge leave pay, will be exempt from income tax. These discharge entitlements are additional to demobilisation benefits and must not be confused with them. The estimated cost of discharge entitlements is £1,700,000.

Awards

Acting Wing Commander Maurice Edward Pickford, D.F.C., R.A.F., of No. 149 Squadron, who has been awarded the D.S.O., was commissioned in the R.A.F. in 1929 and in June, 1940, went to Rhodesia as a flying instructor. He was awarded the D.S.O. in October, 1943, in recognition of his latest award.

In November, 1944, this officer was pilot and captain in the aircraft detailed to attack the enemy. When the aircraft was badly hit, the port engine stopped and the aircraft started to climb steeply, and the aircraft started to climb steeply. Nevertheless, Wing Commander Pickford regained control. Despite extreme difficulty in maintaining level flight, his resourceful pilot effected a good bombing run and afterwards flew the damaged aircraft to base, where he effected a safe landing. His superb skill was undoubtedly largely responsible for the safe return of the aircraft.

Temporary Captain Ernest John Mundy Hutchinson, The King's African Rifles, who enlisted in the Kenya Regiment in September, 1938, and was commissioned six months later, has been awarded the M.C. for gallant and distinguished service during the operations in Burma and on the eastern frontier of India. Captain Hutchinson, who was formerly an agricultural engineer in Nairobi, has, in the words of the citation, "at all times shown most outstanding personal courage and pertinacity."

Three Attacks on "Tirpitz"

Squadron Leader Thomas Clifford Iveson, R.A.F.V.R., of No. 107 Squadron, who was commissioned in May, 1942, after training in Rhodesia, has been awarded the D.F.C. The citation reads:

"This officer has completed numerous sorties on his second tour of operational duty, including three attacks against the battleship Tirpitz. In January, 1945, he was detailed to attack the U-boat pens at Bergen. Whilst over the target his aircraft was attacked by two fighters. The first burst of machine-gun fire from the enemy aircraft struck the tail-plane, rudder and elevator. The port inner engine was set on fire and the rear turret put out of action. After the fighters broke off their attack Squadron Leader Iveson's aircraft came under heavy fire from the anti-aircraft batteries. It was almost impossible to maintain level flight. Squadron Leader Iveson instructed another member of the crew to push the control column in such a way as to ease the strain. Under these most trying conditions he flew clear of the fire zone and afterwards reached a home base airfield where he landed his seriously damaged aircraft safely. By his great skill, courage and determination this officer was undoubtedly responsible for the safe return of the aircraft."

Captain Walter William Bettany, a Southern Rhodesian serving with the 6th South African Armoured Division in Italy, and Captain Peter Temple Ellis, M.M., also serving with the same Division, have been awarded the Military Cross.

Pilot Officer Patrick John Fry, of a Rhodesian Squadron of the R.A.F., has been awarded the D.F.C. The citation reads:

"Pilot Officer Fry is a keen and competent pilot. He has completed very many operational missions, including numerous attacks on enemy shipping. On a recent mission he took part in an attack against a submarine in the Bay of Biscay. Opposition was intense, but nevertheless, Pilot Officer Fry pressed home his attack with great courage and determination, setting a very fine example."

An immediate award of the Gallantry Certificate has been granted to Sergeant Sialele Mavashela, a stretcher-bearer serving with a Tanganyika battalion of The King's African Rifles. The citation states that—

In spite of intense shell-fire, and with complete disregard for his own safety, Sergeant Mavashela, while on duty, went out into the open to attend to the wounded. He remained in the open until the trenching party had been ordered to retreat. Later, when shells were still falling, Sergeant Mavashela returned to the assistance of his severely wounded comrade. His courage and gallantry were of the highest order and set a magnificent example to all ranks.

Major-General Hugh Charles T. Stockwell, D.S.O., who has been appointed to command the 15th Indian Corps in Burma, served under the East Africa Command during the invasion of Madagascar.

Mr. Arthur Godfrey Rhodes, lately Director of Transportation in Persia, and formerly general manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, has been invited by the Government of India to take up the post of Director of the Port of Calcutta, and since the great change in the war situation has made it possible for him to leave Persia, he has accepted and is already in India.

Subscriptions to East African War Bonds have passed £8,550,000.

The Greek Colony at Usumbura, in the Belgian Congo, which numbers only 47 persons, has subscribed nearly £1,200 for the relief of war victims in Belgium.

Some time ago the Masai in Kenya agreed to contribute to war funds in lieu of the price received for their best bought by the Livestock Control, and a further £5,000 to a fund for Masai betterment. As a consequence the Central War Fund of Kenya benefited last year by £700.

Kenya Missionary Shot by Germans

We hear from Kenya that Father G. Dogliani, for some years a Consolata missionary in the Meru district, was shot by the Germans for assisting Allied prisoners of war who had escaped from camps in Italy, to which he had gone on leave from East Africa a month before Mussolini declared war; and that Father D. G. G. of the same mission, was sentenced to death for similar activity but escaped to Switzerland.

When Sir John Waddington, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, visited Senanga towards the end of last year, the Mulema Mukwae presented him with £910 for his fund. Sir John might select the money has now been sent to the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund for the purchase of a light utility van carrying a plaque inscribed "Presented through the generosity of Mulema Mukwae, of Northern Rhodesia, and her people."

The four destroyers which have rescued 525 Norwegianians from the island of Soloy in Galton Fjord, 60 miles behind the German lines at Nordfjordeby, were under the command of Captain J. H. Allison, D.S.O., R.N., in H.M.S. ZAMBELLE.

R.A.F. and Southern Rhodesia

Many Airmen Plan to Live in the Colony

FLYING OFFICER DAVID ROY, an English fighter pilot who has just returned to the United Kingdom after two years in an air training camp in Southern Rhodesia, thanked that Colony in his report to the Staffing Southern Rhodesia "for training and for the great hospitality to men of the Royal Air Force, many of whom hoped to return and live in the Southern Rhodesia." He said—

"I wish I knew how lovely Salisbury is. It is an ideal place to live with that wonderful blending between the white houses. One might find in Salisbury, looking rather as if someone had knocked a pot of honey all over the ground. Best of all, I used to love the wide, rolling plains, the white farmhouses tucked away among the gum trees, and the fantastic shadows of the kopjes. I think that the South was the real Africa. Now I can only see it all by its England, except for the Rhodesia moments."

Freedom of the Spirit

"One felt a freedom of the spirit in Rhodesia that we miss over here. There is more room for individuality, and if you have something in you there is more chance of it being recognized. I know a lot of us in the R.A.F. felt that, because in the camps we used to discuss whether we would or would not like to return to Rhodesia after the war. Many of us felt attracted by the prospects of a new life in different surroundings, and the would-be immigrants generally got the best of the argument."

"If you really decided to develop your resources, there would be tremendous opportunities for chaps like us who are young and willing to work hard and learn a new way of life. Rhodesia is still a very new country. It has gigantic mineral wealth still untouched, vast areas where farming has not yet been attempted, and very few industries. If you develop all these there will be heaps of jobs going, not only in mining and tobacco, but in other things like transport and building."

"None of us wants to take any job which should be left for your own ex-servicemen. They must be settled first. But after that won't there still be lots of room for other people of the right kind? Well, you do want ex-servicemen, you'll have little difficulty in finding them if you are not too hazy in telling them what you have to offer. We in the R.A.F. think you have a wonderful country; and we think you should sell the world."

Visit to "Petrol Tin Island"

In the same programme Flight Officer Maureen Pilling, daughter of Sir Ernest Lucas Guest, Minister for Air in Southern Rhodesia, gave an interesting talk (recorded in Cairo) on her visit to "Petrol Tin Island," an R.A.F. station in the Indian Ocean, so called because its building consists of thousands of empty four-gallon petrol cans filled with sand, and laid like bricks on a three-inch foundation of cement, with the tin roofs covered by a plastering of sand and grass for protection against the sun's rays. There are two churches built of petrol tins.

Some 70 per centage of the R.A.F. have married in the Colony and become the parents of Rhodesian-born children. —Sunday News, Southern Rhodesia.

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Conservative Party Conference

Prime Minister and the Empire

THE PRIME MINISTER made a heartening reference to the Empire when addressing the Conservative Party conference in London last week. Mr. Churchill said:

"We held on to the flaming torch of freedom when all around the world the Communist and other forces were ready to snuff it out. And we held on to the torch of the matching of its as yet unmeasured forces of power, science, and valour."

"In those terrible days the values of our Empire and Commonwealth of Nations—apart from one million by exception—stood round the cooler, stood together with us of their own will, from the professions down to the simple labourer. In spontaneous resolve to die for freedom with us in a righteous cause. This astounding union of communities and peoples spread round the globe, springing not from legal or moral obligations but from the mysterious, unmatchably uplifting spirit of the hour, was also a worldwide association to be maintained and not to be surrendered to by any Empire of the East."

"Certain it is that unparalleled record we have no need to seek advice even of our most honoured allies as to how we should conduct ourselves with regard to our own affairs. The maxim of Lord Beaconsfield, 'Imperium et Libertas' is still our guide. This truth has already been proved abundantly since those words were spoken. Without freedom there is no foundation for our Empire; without Empire there is no safeguard for our freedom."

"By this we mean freedom for all States and nations within the circle of the Crown, and freedom for individuals within the broad and ever-advancing conception of the British Constitution and the British way of life. We have no use here for totalitarian schemes of government. The right of free speech and political opposition has been preserved in hours of mortal peril to an extent incredible outside the English-speaking world."

Development of the Colonial Empire

SIR ALFRED BEIT, M.P., moved: "That this Conference records its admiration for the part played throughout the war by the Dominions, India, and the Colonial Empire and convinced that continued unity and co-operation of the peoples owing allegiance to His Majesty is an essential condition of the restoration of peace and prosperity to the civilized world, calls upon the Government to do all within its power to foster a common policy in regard to defense, commerce, currency, communications, and Imperial development."

COUNCILLOR A. H. DOWNES SHAW, on behalf of the Bristol Unionist Association, moved: "That this Conference looks forward with confidence to the development of self-government by the Colonies within the British Commonwealth, until the time is ripe regards it as the bounden duty of the Imperial Government to do all in its power to promote and assist educational, social and economic progress in the Colonies, and welcomes the financial provision by His Majesty's Government for Colonial development and welfare."

CAPTAIN PETER J. MACDONALD, M.P., on behalf of the Isle of Wight Conservative and Unionist Association, moved: "That steps be taken to ensure the fullest possible development of the Colonies and Dependencies so as to improve the social and economic welfare of their inhabitants with a view to their progress along the road to self-government within the Empire, and to create new opportunities overseas in trade and industry, and that in this task the association of other members of the British Commonwealth should be cordially welcomed."

COLONEL OLIVER STANLEY, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in a brief speech that it was right that the Conference should reaffirm its historic interest in the Colonial Empire and also proclaim its new faith and new vigour. The country has freed what the 80,000,000 people of the Colonial Empire had done for us in the war. Now these people were asking what we were going to do to help them in peace. They would get their answer and their reward.

MR. C. F. RIFTON, on behalf of the Federation of University Conservative and Unionist Associations, moved: "That this Conference, realizing that the future greatness of this country rests largely upon a vigorous Empire policy, urges His Majesty's Government to encourage the studies of Dominion and Colonial affairs in the universities and schools in order that the Government may be continually sustained in its efforts by an informed public opinion."

SIR OLIVER STANLEY, M.P., moved: "That this Conference urges that in the immediate future the re-establishment and expansion of British export trade is a matter of vital urgency, and calls upon His Majesty's Government for a clear and vigorous export policy based on the encouragement and stimulation of private enterprise."

SIR WAREL WAREFIELD, M.P., moved: "That in view of the vital necessity of a large increase in our export trade

after the war to ensure adequate employment and maintain the standard of living of the people, this Conference urges His Majesty's Government to take immediate and comprehensive action, without detriment to the war effort, to encourage the business community to develop British Empire trade and world trade."

MR. HERBERT WILLIAMS, M.P., moved: "That, in the opinion of this Conference, it is vital that at the next general election the Conservative Party should seek a mandate for a full development of the policy represented by the British Unionist Association and the Orange Association."

African Air Conference

General Staffs opened the Cape Town Conference of the Southern African Air Transport Conference, of which Mr. Ernest Minister of Transport in the Union was elected President. Sir Ernest Guest, Minister for Air in Southern Rhodesia, represents that Colony, and Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya (the East African Dependencies).

Lord Swinton, the chief U.K. delegate, said that the conference must be free for all the four for all.

Sir Philip Mitchell told the Press on his arrival that the conference had in its service conference in the East Africa, and Lord Swinton said that the Union, Cape and certain other shipping lines might participate in the air service between South Africa and Great Britain but not run their own separate service.

Mr. Sturrock said a few days ago that "South Africa would like to see its large airways flying planes with South African crews and carrying the South African flag right through to the United Kingdom."

The Conference has established three committees to deal (1) with air postal questions, (2) with meteorological and radio services, and (3) with other items on the agenda. It is expected that an Air Transport Council for Southern Africa will be created, and there are hopes that a regular commercial air service between the Cape and England will be opened not later than the beginning of July, with stops at Johannesburg, Nairobi, Khartoum, Cairo and Rome.

Empire Air Transport

White Paper on "British Air Transport" (Cmd. 6066, 2d.), published last week, states:

"The Commonwealth routes will be operated in full co-operation with other countries of the British Commonwealth. These routes have already been discussed with other Commonwealth Governments and with the Colonial Office, representing the Colonial Empire. The Commonwealth Government have expressed their desire that reciprocal visits from their countries to the United Kingdom shall be operated in parallel with the United Kingdom services to their countries."

"In order to make this parallel system effective and economical arrangements are being made as regards facilities at the terminals and along the routes. Provision will also be made for an equitable division of revenue and expenditure where it is agreed that a pooling arrangement is advantageous. Arrangements for parallel operation will not, of course, exclude—they should on the contrary facilitate—the ultimate conversion of parallel operation into joint operation whenever and wherever the Governments concerned agree that this has become desirable."

"The Government are planning to bring into operation as rapidly as the exigencies of war permit a complete network of Commonwealth services in full co-operation with Commonwealth Governments. They are bringing into partnership on practical business lines those elements which, by reason of their experience and training, can contribute to the full and rapid development of British air transport. In this way the Government believe that they can best meet the needs of the peoples of the world for safe, regular, efficient, and economical air transport, and enable British civil aviation, which has had to be concentrated to the supreme war effort, to take its rightful place on the airways of the world."

No Splinterization of Colonial Empire

"I do not believe that any splinterization of the British Colonial Empire would be in the interests of the world; we cannot share with others our responsibility for the administration of our Colonies," said Colonel Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in an address on Monday to the American Outpost in Great Britain. It was a candid statement in reply to American criticisms and misconceptions regarding the British Colonial Empire. A full report will appear in our next issue.

Duties of Statesmanship.

Should it fall to me to form a Government before the election I shall seek the aid of men of good will of any party or no party who are willing to serve and invest our administration with a national character. If the verdict of the nation should still leave us responsible, the Government after the election will be further re-formed with the sole desire of rallying the strongest forces available to carry the cause to final victory and peace. We must retain the capacity to surmount all difficulties. We shall certainly not bid for votes or popularity by promising what we cannot perform or compete with others in electioneering baits and lures. It would be very easy for us all to promise or even give each other presents, bonuses and gratuities in the most enthusiastic manner, but if we woke up in the morning and found that the pound sterling bought only four or five shillings worth of goods or services, we should have committed the great crime of cheating the soldiers and the workers in this country of the nest egg, very often amounting to £400 or £300, which millions of people have acquired by their faithful discharge of duty and their thrift and self-denial during the war. The Conservative Party had far better go down telling the truth than go up upon shabby bought office by easy and fickle fraud and chatter. If we are to recover from the measureless exertions of the war it can only be by a large release from the necessary bonds and controls which war conditions have imposed upon us. No restriction upon well-established British liberties that is not proved indispensable to the prosecution of the war and the transition from war to peace can be tolerated. Controls under the pretext of war or its aftermath which are in fact designed to favour the accomplishment of wayward totalitarian systems, whatever lives they wear, are a fraud which should be mercilessly exposed. At the head of our mainmast we, like the United States, fly the flag of free enterprise. We are determined that the native genius and spirit of adventure, of risk-taking in peace as in war, shall bear our fortunes forward, and that good and thrifty housekeeping, national and private, shall sustain our shores. After the war the revival of our export trade will be a prime and indispensable factor in our prosperity. —The Prime Minister, addressing the Conservative Party Conference.

Hindland Is Heartbreak House.

A few miles only stood between Hitler and England, between Lenin and Leningrad, between Munich and Moscow, the Volga, and between Kleist and the Caucasus. With strange irony Goebbels now seeks to encourage the Germans with their past failures, they may yet succeed, he tells them, in their capacity for last minute recovery. But the Germans lack this indestructible self-confidence deposited in the people, that was the root of Allied recovery. Iron discipline and the fanaticism of despair are no substitute. When the heart breaks, all breaks. And Germany has no Heartbreak House. —Observer, 27.2.45.

Hue Losses Analysed. — During the last three weeks the number of German prisoners taken in the west is equivalent to about 16 divisions at their present strength, and the total number of British equivalents to 16 divisions. Normally for every prisoner captured we can reckon one killed and three wounded. So that if we had 16 divisions taken prisoner we should expect about 80 of total casualties. The disparity in the recent battles certainly means that the German armies suffered a temporary knock-out. It means that the compulsion and tendency to surrender were completely abnormal. This same phenomenon was seen in the final blow in Tunisia and in the battle of Normandy. It is an indication of the decisiveness of defeat. Elite units, like the Parachute divisions, are the buttresses which shore up the facade that Hitler presents to the world; but once the prop is removed the facade collapses. —Mr. H. C. O'Neill, in the *Sunday Graphic*.

Dangers of Breton Woods Plan.

If we ratify the Bretton Woods plan we shall go through the horrors of deflation repeating the dreadful years between 1918 and 1937. Most of our raw materials can be purchased within the Empire, and all can be purchased within the sterling area. If, however, we ratify the Bretton Woods plan we shall soon find that these manufactured export goods are being supplied to America; and that therefore we are not able to absorb the raw material. The raw material producers will suffer depression and loss of spending power, and we in this country will suffer deflation, unemployment, and a steadily lowering standard of living. —Callcott Bell, managing director, Joseph Carr, Ltd.

Background to t

Thousands Electrocuted at a Time.

In Lublin Himmler created a Jewish communal cemetery. Under German Gestapo officials were present when the climax of technical sadism was reached. Death by electrocution, with subsequent cremation without a German hand having as much as touched the victims. Naked Jews were taken into a huge underground hall, large enough to hold several thousand at once. It had no windows. When they were all on the floor was lowered into the trench beneath it, but only so far that the ocean sounds huddled on the metal plate were not wholly covered by water. When all the Jews on the metal plate were standing submerged to the hips, a powerful electric current was passed through the water. In a few seconds all the Jews—thousands at a time—were dead from electrocution. Then the metal floor was raised out of the water. Upon it lay the corpses of the executed. Another switch was turned, and the metal plate was transformed into a white hot crematorium coffin, until all the corpses were reduced to ashes. Powerful cranes raised this giant coffin and emptied out the ashes. Tall factory chimneys belched black smoke. The process was complete. —Mr. A. Fischer, in *World Dominion*.

Victory Airport.

"If Britain wants to establish the first-class terminal airport for trans-oceanic, trans-continental, and continental trunk services, it must be one which land aircraft of all sizes and flying boat alike can use. To cater for Atlantic liners at Heath Row, flying boats at Bournemouth, and Continental services at Gatwick—a serious proposal a few days ago—would soon see the main terminal established in Europe, and Britain on a feeder line. Suitability for all types of aircraft and easy accessibility by short, direct rail links with London are essential. What, then, of the proposed Victory Airport 25 miles east of London? In the first place, a fast, direct rail feeder could be built to link the airport with a 20-minute non-stop run direct every five minutes by way of Barking to Charing Cross, with one stop in the City; Customs inspection to take place en route. The probable cost of the Victory Airport, which would become the largest and best airport in the world, would be of the order of £20,000,000 by the time it was finished, with a further £10,000,000 for the railway. —Air Commodore E. L. Howard Williams, *Daily Telegraph* air correspondent.

the War News

Opinions Epitomized. No holds are barred as long as the opinions continue to be put forward. G.O.C.

Socialism and Freedom. Mr. Spencer Sumner, M.P.

The Prime Minister has been the most able architect of Allied Unity.—Sir Arthur Salter, M.P.

The Socialist Party pokes its eye into the Palace.—Wendell Land, M.P.

Conservative policies are not written in cloud-capped thesists.

R. A. Butler, M.P., Minister of Education.

Something like 1,000 aircraft are needed to take an airborne division into action.—Aeronautical correspondent of *The Times*.

In the United States criminals are very careful to kill only in those States which have the original punishment.—Miss F. Tompkin, M.P.

The whole organization of the B.R.A. wants stripping down and reassembling on simple and much more efficient lines.—Lord Winstone.

It would not be fitting for the victorious Army of Occupation to be dressed in dull khaki battle dress.—Sir Harry Shackleton, Wool Controller.

Facing the Germans in northern Italy the Americans have a division composed exclusively of American-born aviators.—Commander Stephen King-Hall, M.P.

The British aircraft industry will produce the finest aircraft in the world for civil purposes.—Viscount Knollys, Chairman of the British Overseas Airways Corporation.

We have fought tyranny in the past and are not now prepared to surrender our hard-won liberties to bureaucracy.—Mrs. Lorne Sayers, speaking at the Conservative Conference in London.

Group-Captain Scott, D.S.O., D.F.C., a New Zealander, has jumped in three years and 14 days from sergeant-pilot to group-captain. He is now 25 years of age.—*Daily Express*.

If there should be any serious threat to economic nationalism in the United States, it could be of only very brief duration because the reaction on American export trade would be immediate.—Mr. B. K. Sandwell, a Canadian delegate to the Commonwealth Relations Conference.

Industry can't look ahead without knowing whether Imperial preferences are to be maintained, increased, or removed. If they are to be removed, what do we get in exchange? We ought to be told.—Sir Weyell Wakefield, M.P.

I have profound doubts whether we can attain the desired degree of flexibility and effectiveness in a system which predicated any large measure of control from some centralized administrative department.—Sir Miles Thomas.

A Canadian aircraft flew from Canada to England March 25th of high speed inside its flying pit for fear that low temperatures might delatinate it if it were left in the hangar.—Mr. Cyril James, Principal of McGill University.

His Majesty's Government regards Goebbels and Ribbentrop as major war criminals, outside the scope of the Declaration of German Atrocities Conference on November 1, 1943.—Mr. Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

What Mr. Churchill has offered India is a good deal more than our President offers Puerto Rico in the Bill he recently introduced to the House Committee on Singular Affairs. We Americans must not be self-righteous about Empires.—Miss Pearl Buck, the American novelist.

Every port in southern England before D-Day was packed with shipping for the invasion. A bomb-buster's paradise ships, comparably bigger and more numerous than the targets which Hitler's invasion preparations offered to our little bomber force in 1940. Yet not a bomb fell.—The Secretary of State for Air.

I have had more ingenious ideas about cheap air travel from the railway companies than anybody else. They have suggested turning a Bristol freighter into an air charabanc, in which families could take air tours of a fortnight or so and get much more time for sight-seeing.—Viscount Swinton, Minister for Civil Aviation.

Hitler's ambition in his youth was to be an architect. He has surpassed all former architects of ruin. His career has been a case of pathological egotism from the beginning. This phase is its climax. He has trampled with measureless cruelty upon the liberty and humanity of others, both at home and abroad. He now claims to be a pure apostle of freedom.—Mr. J. L. Garvin, in the *Daily Telegraph*.

How can Europe believe that the center of Europe can remain standing if the Prussian and German pillar is shattered?—Hilmar, Chief of the German General Staff.

The number of prisoners alone from the Axis forces captured by the forces of the British Commonwealth and Empire now exceed 1,000,000.—November 30, 1944, the casualties suffered by our forces, including killed, wounded, missing, and prisoners, totalled 123,000. —Lord Gort, Under-Secretary for War.

Of the 20 synthetic oil plants in Germany only one is now in production. A captured document seized by Russia included an order from Hitler himself stating that petrol must be used only for combat purposes, and that anyone caught using it for any other purpose would be court-martialed.—Air Ministry announcement.

regard the economic case of Communism as not yet proven, and as regards the political aspect, I hate totalitarianism whether of the Left or the Right. When I consider every vile report of wrong and outrage when with the earth is filled, my general conclusion is that civilization ends at the cliffs of Dover.—Mr. W. J. Brown, M.P.

Civilian casualties caused by enemy air action in the United Kingdom during February were 483 killed, or missing, believed killed, and 1,152 injured and detained in hospital. These killed, or missing, believed killed, were 191 men, 243 women, and 89 children under 16. The injured and detained in hospital were 326 men, 439 women, and 187 children under 16.—Ministry of Home Security.

The Duke of Windsor has tendered his resignation of the appointment of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahamas, in which he would have completed in August next the term of five years for which Colonial governors generally are now normally appointed. His Royal Highness's resignation will take effect at the end of April.—Colonial Office announcement.

Some Ministers seem incapable of understanding that British industry can neither build up an export trade nor help in the development of the Empire, to say nothing of establishing full employment at home, if industrial staffs are to be kept depleted of some of our most necessary products. Owing to an apparent complete lack of understanding in some official quarters we are still compelled to mark time and see the vital hours slip away.—Mr. Samuel Courtauld, Chairman of Courtaulds Ltd.

PERSONAL

Mr. C. D. Gee has left England for East Africa. The Rev. and Mrs. A. R. Pittway and Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Bowers have arrived from Kenya.

The wife of Squadron Leader the Rev. Eric G. Alsop has given birth to a daughter in Bulawayo.

Mr. Ronald, Chief Secretary of Kenya, will be to arrive in England on leave at an early date.

Sir Robert de Vere Shaw, B.E., and Mr. R. H. Howitt have been appointed magistrates in Kenya.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Cope Christie, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, recently celebrated their golden wedding.

A son was born in Abercorn, Northern Rhodesia, in the middle of the month to Mr. and Mrs. Philip Michelson.

Dr. C. J. S. Seeger, who was recently released from the Army, is temporarily in charge of the Congo Hospital, Uganda.

Sir Edward Gigg, British Resident in the Middle East, and formerly Governor of Kenya, has paid a four-day visit to Baghdad.

Living Officer Thomas Dalzell, of Pekaia Flats, Southern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Marjorie Dalzell were recently married in Livingstonia.

Mr. R. W. R. Miller has been appointed an official member of the Executive Council of Tanganyika, in place of Mr. A. A. M. Isherwood.

The wife of Major A. P. North, of the Royal Berkshire Regiment, late the King's African Rifles, gave birth to a daughter in Morecambe last week.

Messrs. P. B. Gibbs and C. M. Harris have been re-elected President and Vice-President respectively of the Bulawayo Civil and Ratepayers' Association.

Commander F. T. Hare, Chairman of the Overseas Motor Transport Co., Ltd., has returned to London by air from a two months' visit to Kenya and Uganda.

Mr. R. A. Bartholomew, formerly a journalist in East Africa, has been elected Chairman of the Transvaal Branch of the South African Society of Journalists.

Mr. Russell England, who had been in the Agricultural Department of Bechuanaland since 1926, and Mrs. England have retired to live on their farm in the district.

Mr. Herbert Stacey, formerly chief assistant to the General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, in addition to his substantive duties as legal adviser.

Mr. Peter Brown, former secretary of the Liverpool Cotton Association, who had long been interested in the development of cotton growing in British East and Central Africa, left last week.

Sir Philip Manson-Baird has been appointed honorary consultant physician in tropical disease to the Ministry of Pensions. He has been consulting physician to the Colonial Office and the Crown Agents for the Colonies since 1929.

Captain Bernard John Gilbert, The Middlesex Regiment, of Plymouth, Cornwall, and Miss Dorcas Laverna Welch, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Welch, of Southern Rhodesia, and Warminghurst, Sussex, were married on March 10 in Nairobi.

The Rev. R. B. Rea, who is now serving as a chaplain with the 5th South African Armoured Division in Italy, is to become minister of Bulawayo Methodist Church next year, when the present minister, the Rev. F. Musselk, will take charge of the Methodist Church in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. E. H. Harris, who for many years has been chief assistant on the estates in Nyasaland of Cholo and Micheni Tea and Tobacco Estates, Ltd., has been appointed manager.

Mr. E. C. Phillips, M.L.C., is the first non-official to be appointed Chairman of the Economic Control Board of Tanganyika, of which Mr. W. Johnston has become a member in place of Mr. A. E. Harp.

Captain W. H. Kelly, The Army Dental Corps, and Mrs. Dorothea Pope, I.A.N.S., youngest daughter of the late Rev. and Mrs. R. M. Pope, of Exningham, were married last month in Nairobi Cathedral.

Mr. S. M. Lanigan O'Keefe, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, and Mrs. O'Keefe are about to leave by sea for a visit to Rhodesia. Mr. E. C. F. Walters had been appointed Acting High Commissioner.

Lord Reith has returned to London from a 44,000-mile air tour of the Empire, completed in 52 days, to discuss Commonwealth telecommunication. He visited South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, India, Ceylon, New Zealand and Canada.

Flight Lieut. Albert, Laurin Caldwell, R.A.F.V.R., of Bulawayo, and Miss Inez Annandale Johnston, daughter of Lieut. Colonel G. R. Johnston, R.A., and Mrs. Johnston, 51, 265 Goddard Road, London, W.12, have announced their engagement.

Captain Anthony F. Souths, M.C., The Sudan Defence Force, and Mrs. Lilian Edith Major, widow of Captain A. F. T. Major, and only daughter of the Rev. W. S. and Mrs. Elizabeth Walsh, of Sulgrave Vicarage, 25, Park Lane, London, W.1, gave birth to a daughter.

Mr. G. G. Beresford, Southern Rhodesia's Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia since 1942 and Mrs. Stooke are due to leave London on Monday for the Colony of South Africa, where they will spend two or three weeks before leaving for Nigeria. Mr. Stooke expects to enter upon his new duties as Chief Secretary in that Colony at the beginning of May.

Obituary

A. R. ("Wankie") Thomson

WE DEEPLY REGRET to report the recent death in Cape Town of Mr. Alexander Robert Thomson, O.B.E., J.P., M.I.M.E., M.Inst.M.M.—Wankie Thomson, an all Rhodesian.

Born in Peckham in 1868, he was trained in colliery work in Scotland, left for the Rand in 1885, but soon afterwards went to Southern Rhodesia, where he served in Selous' Troop during the 1896 Rebellion. Then he started prospecting and mining on his own account, became a mining contractor and mine official, and managed four gold properties before becoming general manager of the Wankie Colliery in 1908. After holding that appointment for 25 years, he was elected a member of the London Board and appointed resident director in Rhodesia. As Sir Edmund Davies, the then Chairman said in 1936 when addressing the shareholders, Thomson was almost entirely responsible for the wonderful development of the property, which he had transformed by his energy, enterprise and faith, raising the output from 12,000 tons to more than 100,000 tons a month.

He became a Member of the Legislative Assembly of Southern Rhodesia in the 1923 election, following the grant of Responsible Government, and was thereafter re-elected by the Wankie constituency until failing eyesight compelled him to retire a few years ago. He was made O.B.E. in the Birthday Honours of 1939 (Mrs. Thomson having been awarded the M.B.E. in the previous year). He was a J.P. for the Colony, a past President of the Rhodesia Chamber of Mines, a director of Bushick Mines, Ltd., and a ready worker in any good cause.

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Blind in the right eye from birth, though of the left eye suddenly failed him in 1900. Regarding the first aeroplane for Europe, he was trained by a specialist who began by operating on the sightless eye. Operations on the left eye followed, and within a few months the patient could see well with both eyes for the first time in his life. Gradually, however, eye trouble returned, and for some years he had not been able to read. Yet his letters continued to give proof that the old genius prevailed and that he kept abreast of public affairs. His competence, whether private or public, were instinct with robust common sense and business acumen.

He will be long remembered in Rhodesia for himself no less than his work. He had a justifiable pride in the amazing success which had followed his devotion to one of the most remarkable copper mines in the world—down which he was fond of promising to drive his friends at 60 miles an hour, provided they would wear white tropical suits. That was not a practical joke. The visitors, in fact, driven by him down the broad incline at high speed into an entrance, tumbled like a cathedral, and he emerges from his tour of the mine quite unspotted by dust or dirt. His untimeliness was something in which "Wankie" Thomson never lost his pleasure.

Colonel Brady's Tribute

COLONEL J. B. BRADY, M.P. for Bulawayo, writes: "May I say a word in tribute to my old friend, Wankie Thomson, whose passing news of the Rhodesian friends will be everywhere. In every sense other than financial, he was a success and made the good Wankie name and no man should lose his title to the name 'Wankie', which he was familiar and affectionately known."

From small beginnings, by amazing energy, courage and outstanding natural ability, he had climbed the uphill road to success in life, but it had never been a easy road for him. He looked to no man for help, though no man down on his luck looked to him for help. He had graduated with honours in the hard school of life's actions when the prizes were few, the struggle cruel, and the weaker brethren went to the wall, but it left him unembittered, a man of broad sympathies, and great and generous impulses. A delight in companionship, with a rare sense of humour, he possessed an inexhaustible fund of stories, which lost nothing when told in his Scottish dialect and with his pawky humour.

He held forth and expressed vigorously his opposition to State control and State aid in industrial politics a staunch supporter of Rhodesia's first Prime Minister, Sir Charles Coghlan, and of self-government for Southern Rhodesia, he spoke infrequently in the House, except on mining and allied questions, on which he was an accepted authority. In style terse, forcible and convincing, he had a gift for apt illustration by means of some story, so forthrightly that even the ranks of Tuscany (angels, the Labour members in the House) could scarce forbear to cheer.

Young Rhodesians may well learn from the story of Thomson's life how a man's character may be tested, his manhood proved, and his moral fibre strengthened by self-reliance, hard work, and the triumph of courage over grave physical disabilities. That is the lesson 'Wankie' Thomson would have them learn.

Mr. George Wynter Gray

MR. GEORGE WYNTER (WYNTER) GRAY, who died recently after a long illness, had been prominently concerned with the development of copper mining in Northern Rhodesia.

A member of the board of the Rio Tinto Company, Ltd., when it first became interested in Northern Rhodesia, he was in 1929 appointed to the Technical Committee of the Rhodesian Goro Border Concession, Ltd. (the predecessor of Rhokana Corporation, Ltd.) and alternate director to the board (then Sir Alfred Geddes). In 1935 he was elected to the board of Rhokana Corporation and continued to serve until the end of 1941, when he resigned on account of ill-health. He was also a director of Nchanga Copper Mines, Ltd., from 1929 until the voluntary liquidation of the company in 1935.

A friend writes

If anyone in the mining world had been asked a few years ago to name the leading half-dozen mining engineers in the world the name of George Wynter Gray would undoubtedly have been among them. His knowledge of the whole of our continent, from the earth, geology, mining and metallurgy, was unequalled.

A graduate of the Royal School of Mines and a member of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, of which he was Past President, he had worked at different times in Russia, Malaya, Central and North America, and elsewhere. His chief interest in later life was in Rhodesia, where he did some of his most outstanding work. He was also on the board of the Rhokana Corporation and took an important part in the development of that company's mines in Northern Rhodesia.

Instructed as was his technical work, Wyr Gray will be chiefly remembered by his many friends for his human qualities. He had to an exceptional degree that rare capacity for inspiring trust and devotion in his subordinates, whom he was always ready to help with advice and encouragement, and to whom he gave full and generous credit for any good or original work. Not a few men now doing good work in the mining world owe their rise to him. He was a man who did not make excuses, his faults were only dishonesty and trickery, and his steadfast integrity could never be shaken. Deeply earnest, dignified and highly temperamental, he was that withstood unshaken the pressure of his last years, and, above all, deep and sincere religious convictions were characteristics by which he will be ever remembered by those who were privileged to know him in his life.

Gray was twice married and survived by his widow, a daughter, an orphaned son, a prisoner of war in the hands of the Japanese, and a son who was killed in action last year.

Mr. E. C. Hayter

WE DEEPLY REGRET to report the sudden death on February 27 of Mr. Frederick Cyril Hayter, for forty years manager in Nyasaland of Cholo and Michiru Tea and Tobacco Estates, Ltd. Following a breakdown in health in 1943 he spent about six months in Cape Town recuperating, but he had not really recovered when he returned to Nyasaland, and some months later he was medically advised to live at sea-level. He therefore finally left Nyasaland in September, and had since been living at Sea Point, Cape Province.

Hayter first arrived in Nyasaland in 1902, and two years later became manager of the company to which he gave such devoted service. He resided on the Michiru estate for 15 years, supplying it with power from a hydro-electric station which he installed at the Nzwadzi Falls, and then took over the Nehime estate in the Cholo district. He was one of the senior members of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce, for several years President of the Cholo Sports Club and the Cholo District Tea Association, and for a number of years a director of the Nyasaland Tea Association. In his younger days he was one of the keenest sportsmen in the Protectorate, he had played cricket and football for Blantyre and was a leading shot. His brother, Mr. E. C. Hayter, died some years ago.

Mr. Herbert Mulling, of Port Sudan, died suddenly in Cairo, on March 8 at the age of 47.

Chief Chitimatukulu, who only a few months ago became Paramount Chief of the Bena, died in Lusumpa village, near Kasama, on March 7.

At the moment of closing for press we learn of the sudden death in Purley of Mr. Oscar Semssen, who had long been interested in Rhodesian and Nyasaland tobacco. He was 73 years of age.

Miss Herminie Beatrice Eckstein, only daughter of the late Sir Frederick and Lady Catherine Phillips, and sister of Sir Bernard Eckstein, left for London nursing home following an operation.

Mr. William A. Phillips, who has died at the age of 78, was for about 25 years a missionary of the Nyasa Industrial Mission in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. He afterwards worked in Persia for the Russian Missionary Society.

Quick-Fire Education

An East African Experiment

ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING PLACES I visited during my latest trip to East Africa was the training centre for African education on the side Nairani. Here African soldiers, mostly N. G. O. are trained for posts as teachers and officers to the East and life of the African army.

They have in some ways a harder time of it than Army education officers in this country. They come from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Somaliland. Each speaks one of the several hundred East African languages. Some of these languages are as unlike as Southern English and Standard French, but some differ only as Dutch and German. In the early days recruiting centres must have been towers of Babel.

A common language supply has to be found. Swahili used in the East in Kenya and Tanganyika, is one of the easiest of the Bantu group to learn, and is the official Army language. At the Nairani centre there were classes in Swahili for Africans who could not speak it, and for the European officers who would have to command them. Teaching Swahili in double-quick time has become a fine art.

Large-Scale Experiments in Teaching English

Many African soldiers are learning English too, and the East African army is proud of its record of teaching it. These men know that English will give them the key to jobs of all sorts after the war. Besides, to some of them it is no harder to learn than Swahili, which is just as much a foreign language to them. It is easier to teach recruits from the coastal-lying peoples of Somaliland in English. I walked to an intelligent Somali soldier who reads in Swahili and speaks careful, correct English, pronouncing each word as distinctly as a teacher of phonetics. But he followed everything I said.

The education officers are learning to teach with the new famous Basic English text-books. Basic English has swept

the law hospitals too, and is used as a form of occupational therapy. Instead of sitting about in the sun with nothing to do, some of them were put to work printing or writing. One had a gabnet found a blackboard under a tree in the "classroom" in swamp or English.

Large-scale experiments in teaching English to adults are likely to be useful, and the officers in charge are taking careful notes of the results. We have set up schools for African children all over the East. Coming during the past year or two years, they are having a very good time. I had a chance to see the quickest and most satisfactory of them. It was a school for young brown men and women. This is an important part of the plan is to be anything like a mass education campaign, the school will have to be tentative. The East African Army is doing pioneer work in the education field.

Most of the African troops are illiterate. They are now being taught to read and write.

I saw the system at work at a big Army Exhibition. There were Natives painting caricatures, working searchlights, manning guns, in charge of motor transport, and cooking food. In an Army Education shed two African N. G. O. were at work on a batch of recruits. They had made a list of words to be learned, and read it with me. Not to read very deeply, but they had a list of words to be learned, and a list of words to be learned.

They kept the recruits busy from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Some gave the students a strike and said they were busy. They were marched to the cooking exhibition, and given one of the demonstration meals which were being cooked all day under the public gaze. When they were marched back to school.

They could already make out sentences of the board and write down simple things. No children work at this rate at school, but it can be shown that African men and women can be made at any rate to read in a few weeks, the results for the whole continent will be dynamic.

They also teach African soldiers to act as information officers. At the training camp are specially fitted up in informal rooms with newspapers in different languages and maps and photographs of different campaigns on the walls. In one room budding instructors are answering questions in a general knowledge exam. Some questions called for most detailed knowledge of the campaigns of this war. One was: "On what date did General Montgomery reach the light bridge in the El Alamein campaign?"

Another hut was used as a reference room. There the men were taught to look up answers to questions, to find their way in encyclopaedias and files of newspaper cuttings. On the opposite side of the road were huts labelled "Health," "Food," and "Housing." The Army Education Department is very much interested in seeing that African soldiers return to a better village life, and each education officer is taught what foods are good for health and how to make better types of houses.

Keeness and Spirit of Inquiry

I found this one of the most striking features of the whole experiment. The keeness and spirit of inquiry spread through these courses is reflected in African village life, the primitive peoples in the bush will certainly be jolted into life.

I talked to a captain who was in charge of a motor propaganda unit and who travelled from village to village in East Africa. He has been showing army films and displaying the skill of the African soldier as a mechanic, an engineer, or a gunner. He told me of the huge crowds that gathered round the exhibition. Men and women from small villages, out of touch with modern life and progress, streamed in to see the show and ask questions. All the East African experiments seem to show that such experiments should be carried on after the war. In fact, it is hoped that village halls and community centres will be set up. They that could will be staffed with some of the demobilized African education officers who have had all this experience in running information rooms and inquiry centres in the army.

East Africa's demobilization plans may have more far-reaching results than those in this country. African recruits have left their homes, sometimes for the first time. Some have gone from a tiny village of 20 to 30 huts tucked away in the bush of Ethiopia, Ceylon, Burma, or even Italy. They have had three or four times the wages they ever earned in peace-time. They have become skilled mechanics.

In fact, they have seen more, worked more, learned more, and what is perhaps even more important, they have been living for years in a tiny village. Some have been what they ever had in their own village. These are the men who will have the desire of their country for good government.

By Dr. Audrey Richards in a Home Service broadcast for the B.B.C. Owing to pressure on space, abbreviation has been unavoidable.

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Parliament

The Lukiko of Buganda

Constitution and Functions

Mr. Crech Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what steps the Government was taking to ensure that the Lukiko of Buganda was not a mere rubber stamp...

The Secretary of State for the Colonies replied: "I am circulating in the Official Report a statement furnishing the information asked for. With regard to the last part of the question, as I said on January 31, the Lukiko is not a mere rubber stamp..."

Mr. Crech Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what steps the Government was taking to ensure that the Lukiko of Buganda was not a mere rubber stamp...

Under the Buganda Agreement (Native Laws), 1900, it is the function of the Lukiko to discuss all matters concerning the Native Administration of Buganda, and to forward to the Kabaka any proposals which may be voted by a majority of the members...

Under the Buganda Agreement (Native Laws), 1910, the Kabaka and Lukiko have power to make laws governing the Buganda in Buganda. The Lukiko may forward to the Kabaka proposed laws...

Under the Uganda Agreement, 1900, the Kabaka may appoint three Ministers with the approval of the Governor. These are the Prime Minister, the Minister of Justice, and the Minister of Finance. The composition of the Lukiko is also defined...

Uganda Motor Drivers' Trade Union

Mr. Crech Jones asked the Secretary of State why the president, secretary and others of the Uganda Motor Drivers' Union had been arrested, and whether intimidation was being practised and military forces still employed in the District.

Colonel Stanley: "The Government has reported that it has ordered the detention under Uganda Defence Regulation No. 23 of five persons, including the president and secretary of the Uganda Motor Drivers' Union. The Government has reasonable cause to believe that these persons have been concerned in facts prejudicial to the public safety and that the reason thereof is the necessity of maintaining law and order in the District. No sanction whatever for the suggestion that intimidation is being practised, and the additional military forces are being proposed, will be withdrawn."

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Mr. Crech Jones: "Will the Minister say what precisely are the grounds for those arrests, what are they, and have committed any crime, and what opportunity was given for investigation? Are they detained or imprisoned, and will they have an opportunity of answer in any court made against them?"

Colonel Stanley: "As I said, they are under detention under the regulations, and it is not the practice, any more than it is the practice in regard to cases coming under regulations in this country, to give specific details of the charges which were made."

Mr. Crech Jones: "Will these detained persons have the right to appeal against their detention?"

Colonel Stanley: "The normal procedure under these regulations."

Congo Basin Treaties

Colonel Lyons asked the Secretary of State (1) if he would consider in consultation with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs the setting up of a joint Anglo-French committee to study the questions resulting from the Congo Basin and other relevant treaties and Conventions to consider their abrogation and to convene an appropriate international conference thereupon at an early practicable date after the cessation of hostilities, and (2) whether in view of the changed circumstances brought about by the war and the far-reaching social and economic developments contemplated for the African Colonies, he would now consider the advisability of the abrogation of the Congo Basin and other relevant treaties and Conventions, and the adoption of the African Mandates and their application to a comprehensive African Charter to which all appropriate treaties would adhere, to ensure general social and economic African betterment for all races and classes.

Colonel Stanley: "I am not in a position to make any statement."

Colonel Lyons: "Can the Secretary and a giant gentleman say in view of the importance of the topic, when he will be able to give a definite answer?"

Colonel Stanley: "No, sir, I could not. The hon. and gallant gentleman, of course, must realize that this is not a matter of individual opinion, but of international agreement."

Mr. John Dugdale: "Will the right hon. and gallant gentleman assure the House that two steps will be taken without adequate consultation with the House, first, that this Treaty will not be abrogated, and secondly, that it can be replaced by a more satisfactory one?"

Mr. Wavelle: "I am the Secretary of State with regard to the issue of the rights of labour in the Congo Basin, which the hon. gentleman has challenged. I have labour from the Belgian Congo, and any action necessary in view of the fact that the Uganda Reserve is in a poor condition and employment would have to be found for a high proportion of the Kamba tribes."

Colonel Stanley: "There is an acute shortage of labour in Kenya brought about by the demands of the tea companies. I have admitted 300 workers from the Belgian Congo on an experimental basis, and I understand that there is a large number of engaged Chinese working in the area, and an available African labour force in this area are required for the maintenance of the social and economic life of the area."

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Friends' Ambulance Unit

The Friends' Ambulance Unit has issued its fifth annual report, which explains that the Unit is a voluntary, pacifist body of about 800 men and women, more than half of whom are serving overseas. All are unpaid, but their maintenance is provided, and allowances are given in cases of need.

Started by a group of Friends, the Unit is responsible to a Council, which, though independent of the Society of Friends, works in close consultation with its official committee. About one-third of the members of the Unit are Quakers.

In 16 Ethiopia the report states— "A country ravaged by military campaigns in the last eight years, the Government of Ethiopia is faced with immense difficulties in the task of developing education and medicine. The Government has no adequate central and provincial administrative machinery to carry out this work. The F.A.U. sent a team to Ethiopia in 1941.

Seven Unit doctors and 33 other members, who represent about half the European medical personnel in the country, are now engaged for the treatment of some 12,000 out-patients and 500 in-patients every month.

They are responsible for the running of 10 hospitals, ranging in size from 10 to 200 beds, and six little clinics; and they provide personnel at four other hospitals. The Unit is also responsible for the running of a leprosy camp and a leper-control children's camp, both outside Addis Ababa, and an ulcer clinic in Jimma. The members of the Unit in the neighbourhood of Addis serve an area twice the size of Wales at a cost of less than £5,000 a year. Native dressers are being trained at hospitals and clinics in which the Unit works.

The main criterion of the satisfaction of which all else depends, is for education, and to this end assistance has been given in the running of a school for 170 boys in Addis Ababa and another of a similar kind in Jimma. A Unit architect is supervising the building and maintenance of school buildings.

In so far as education and the development of social services throughout the country require a long-term policy, the F.A.U., as an emergency war-time organization, is faced with many problems, which can only be solved by the Government of Ethiopia itself.

New Broadcasting Station

Northern Rhodesia's new broadcasting station in Lusaka is to be officially opened next Sunday. The station will thereafter be on the air from 5.30 to 8 p.m. every evening, one and a-half hours of the time being devoted to programmes for Africans and one hour for Europeans. A third transmitter has been installed.

Prize for Ethiopia

Earl de la Warr, head of the British delegation recently in Ethiopia, spoke in the High House of Lords when interviewed by the *Ethiopian Herald* before his departure. He is recorded as saying that, though he had travelled widely in Australia, Canada and East Africa, and that at land, he had seen in Ethiopia the best agriculture he had ever visited anywhere. He had also never been received with warmer hospitality and friendliness by rich and poor alike.

Tea Market Expansion Board

The International Tea Market Expansion Board has received token payments in support of its work from the Tea Cess Board of Kenya, the Highlands Tea Association, and the Tea and Coffee Estates, Ltd. and the report for 1944 records that the Nyasaland Tea Association contributed £1,000 to the appeal of the Lord Mayor of London for the Y.M.C.A. The money has been spent in the purchase of a mobile tea car for use overseas, and we learn that the car, which was quickly in action with troops in the most forward lines on the Continent, is still so employed. The report of the Market Expansion Board states that tea has won a unique position for itself during the war, amongst the armed forces of the United Nations and the civilian population of the United Kingdom, and that the Board is planning to maintain the reputation of tea in the post-war world.

Sir Alfred Pickford is Chairman of the Board, and Sir Theodore Chambers the Deputy Chairman.

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COMPANY MEETING

The National Bank of India

Statement by Mr. R. Langford James

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED, will be held on Tuesday next, March 27, at 12 noon, at the Bank's principal office, 1, Leadenhall Street, E.C.2.

Mr. R. LANGFORD JAMES, Chairman of the Bank, has circulated the following statement to the shareholders with the annual report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1944.

In my address to the shareholders last year, I commented on the admirable manner in which the many difficulties which in the war had been tackled successfully, and overcome by business concerns, and I mentioned that assistance in this respect had consisted in a speeding up of the overseas mail service. The regularity and speed of the Eastern mail service has been still further improved, and this is exemplified by the fact that, whereas in 1943 we found it impossible to place our report and the annual accounts in the hands of the shareholders before the middle of May, and last year not before the middle of April, this year we are able to hold our annual meeting at its accustomed time, the end of March.

Another Record for the Bank

The total of the balance sheet at the end of 1944 is, of course, another record for the Bank. It is an increase of about £4,750,000 over the previous year. It is accounted for entirely by an increase under current, fixed deposit and other accounts and reflects the continued increase in the volume of money passing into the hands of the Bank's constituents, largely as the result of war expenditure. It is of interest to note that the total of the current, fixed deposit and other accounts at about £22,000,000 is more than double the total of these same accounts in the balance sheet of December 31, 1939.

Cash on hand and with our bankers and money at call at £22,000,000 show an increase of nearly £2,000,000. This, with our large holding of Treasury Bills which has increased by over £2,000,000, constitutes a very liquid position, which in these times is highly desirable. Government securities are up by almost £1,000,000.

Since we met last what a remarkable and a heartening change has been effected in the war situation! But though this affects all of us, of course—and the temptation to dwell on the broad subject must be obvious—I will confine myself to affairs in the territories that principally concern the Bank—India, Burma and Ceylon.

Industrialization of India

Of these Burma presents most interest, for in the past few months the Allies have embarked on large scale operations which are surely, though necessarily comparatively slowly, evicting the Japanese from that country. We have in Burma two branches, in Rangoon and Mandalay, awaiting re-opening, and our arrangements for doing so are complete so far as it lies in our power to make them. There still appears to be some doubt as to whether the Government's plans are in a corresponding state of advancement, but this is, presumably a matter that is receiving unflinching attention.

The Japanese are being pressed back with much success, and, in the case of India and Ceylon, it is not being over-optimistic to suppose that, so far as actual fighting is concerned, they have seen the last of the war. But of course they are still intimately concerned in India as an arsenal and a producer of supplies of every description, and Ceylon as the headquarters of

the South-East Asia Command. To both—and particularly to India—the war has brought great prosperity. It is not an overstatement to say that, without the war, the degree of industrialization attained in India in the past five years might not have been reached within perhaps 25—possibly more. Achievements to date have quite naturally fired enthusiasm, and so, in addition to the Bombay Plan, to which I referred last year, other plans for the economic development of India have been produced. Indian capitalists are shrewd, and my individual opinion is that they could be relied upon to develop industry at a pace at which the resulting products would find markets without any attempt at hot-house forcing.

Importance of Agriculture

Be that as it may, however, and whether any cut and dried programme is adopted or not, I venture once again to stress the vital importance of agriculture in the foremost position. The distressing famine conditions of 1943 are sufficiently vivid in the minds of all interested in India for them to be regarded as a solemn warning. In a lecture at Delhi in January, Sir Jogendra Singh estimated that by 1971 the population of India may be about 580 millions. Industrialization would come naturally, and normally (that seems obvious), but to me it appears that the primary need of the country is such an improvement in agricultural methods that the increase in food production shall keep pace with the expected increase in the numbers to be fed.

I have mentioned on more than one occasion our concern at the obvious effect of war strain on our Eastern staff, and last year I told you there was some prospect of short periods of furlough being arranged. I am glad to report that in the past few months we have been able to get several of the staff home for a short rest, and we are grateful to the authorities for their consideration in this matter. Unavoidably this has meant, of course, additional strain on those whose turn for furlough has not yet come.

Tribute to the Staff

To them and to all the staff, whether abroad or at head office, it gives us pleasure to extend again our cordial thanks for their work on behalf of the Bank. Overseas we are working with a depleted European staff, and at head office the war-time staff is of necessity somewhat lacking in experience, and yet the results leave little to be desired, the enthusiasm behind them nothing. We are indeed grateful for their work on our behalf.

As you know, many of our staff are serving with the forces of the Crown both at home and abroad. Casualties amongst them have not been light, no less than eight having made the supreme sacrifice; three are missing, and we are without news of them, and three are prisoners of war. One of our Eastern staff died at sea owing to enemy action, and two of our London staff lost their lives in air raids. An expression of the deep sympathy of the Bank has been sent to the relatives of all of them.

Twenty Years Ago

From our issue of March 26, 1925

Archdeacon F. H. Ditley has been nominated to the vacant Bishopric of Zanzibar.

The policy of the Colonial Office in regard to development in East Africa has hitherto been one of vacillation. —Sir Sydney Horsfield, M.P.

Uganda, a land of quite exceptional beauty, provides probably the most remarkable example of missionary endeavour in Africa. —Mr. W. G. A. Ombey, Governor, Zomba Harlech.

Education means leading man from the darkness and apathy of ignorance to the consciousness of the moral and material improvement of the individual. —Mr. (now Sir) W. F. Gowen.

COMPANY MEETING

Midland Counties Electric Supply Company, Limited

Mr. William Shearer on Nationalization

THE THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF MIDLAND COUNTIES ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED, was held at the Grosvenor Hotel, Grosvenor House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 4.

MR. WILLIAM SHEARER, Chairman, presided, and in the course of his remarks said:

"Taking the five-year period as a whole, the rate of progress which we achieved in the immediate pre-war years has been maintained, not of course in the number of new consumers, but in the annual increase of load connected to the system and the number of units sold."

"We have therefore had the normal five-year power time increase in load made up by abnormal demands for war purposes, and consequently at the equivalent of five years in arrears with what legitimately might be expected normal development. We are satisfied that we go very far from saturation in our areas and that even in reasonably normal conditions, a very substantial increase in the number of consumers may be expected. We are of the opinion that notwithstanding the loss of the war-time load, a substantial replacement, within a reasonably short time, should be effected from increased domestic supplies requirements for new housing developments, shops, business premises, establishments, peace-time factories and works, replacement of worn-out substantial extensions to street lighting systems, and new and additional supplies to the farming community."

The Coal Position

"In considering electricity charges it must be borne in mind that our raw material is coal, and that its present cost delivered at power stations is more than double the immediate pre-war price."

"The generation of electricity has conferred great benefits on the coal industry, but the continuous rise in prices with the normal and extraordinary variations in quality and type of the coal supplied, largely attributable to the existing Government control of that industry, constitute a very real handicap in the efficient operation of electricity undertakings and militate against further reduction and uniformity of charges to consumers."

"Our tariffs today are most attractive, the average price for domestic supplies taken under the two-part tariff being as low as 1.4d. There are scarcely any commodities coming into the household today that are cheaper than in the pre-war period, but electricity, so far as domestic supplies in our areas are concerned, holds that almost unique position."

"In reviewing the results of all our operating companies, I cannot refrain from calling attention to the contribution we have made to the National Exchequer and local government in the form of rates and taxes. Out of our total trading profits for the last five years we have paid or provided for this purpose no less than £3,500,000, whereas during the same period the distribution by way of dividends to holders of ordinary stock amounted to £618,000."

"These figures, read in conjunction with our low scale of charges to consumers, surely indicate how utterly misleading is a statement contained in the Socialist Party Manifesto of May, 1944, setting out its post-war policy for coal and power, reading as follows: 'The solution of the power companies is the monopoly of control for the benefit of the shareholders; ours is the solution of public ownership and control for the benefit of the community.'"

"As the future of our industry has become the subject of controversy, I make no excuse for referring again to certain proposals for nationalization."

The proposals outlined in certain quarters affect many branches of British industrial life, but it would appear that a few key industries, including our own, have been chosen as special targets by those who desire to create large State monopolies involving a large extension of the bureaucracy with a consequent increase of political patronage.

Nationalization Proposals

The argument is sometimes advanced that if the revolutionary changes proposed were adopted, existing efficient managements would be retained under any scheme of nationalization, and that therefore the benefits of both State ownership and private enterprise would be enjoyed.

This is a specious argument, as I imagine that few men of enterprise, trained in business management, would consent to work permanently under the harassing conditions of Government control. No doubt a few would agree to carry on in these circumstances, but what of the next generation brought up in the enervating atmosphere of rules, regulations, endless forms and returns?

The industry within 20 years would be run by men with a typical civil service departmental outlook, an excellent and very proper outlook in its own sphere, but not in industry. Everyone from the small shopkeeper to the big industrialist knows that whenever the Government enters into the realm of ordinary trading there is a hampering influence; decisions are not quickly obtainable and when given are often reversed. This is by no means a criticism of our permanent Civil Service, the reputation of which, as we well know, is unequalled anywhere in the world.

The Government can, of course, by reason of the powers which it properly and necessarily obtains in time of war, achieve stupendous results in the field of industry, but in time of peace similar methods would ultimately ruin the richest nation and render competition in the world's markets impossible. Nobody in the business world would suggest that the Government, except by arbitrary price fixing arrangements, obtains the best value for money, judged by ordinary commercial standards.

"The contention that the proposals I have referred to would improve and cheapen the supply of electricity to the people is, in my opinion, illusory. They are designed to place one of the most vital industries in the country under the power of a swollen and ever-swelling bureaucracy."

Proposals of the Industry

"It has long been the avowed policy of the National Socialists of Germany to place all human activities under the direct control of the State. Certain vociferous elements in this country are clamouring for what would appear to be a similar objective. Unenviable indeed would be the fate of the British people if these Nazi and Fascist philosophies, or any colourless imitation of them, ever became a factor in our national economy."

"Certain important changes affecting the distribution of electricity are both desirable and necessary, and the power companies incorporated all their proposals, in this connexion in a well-considered memorandum which was submitted to the Minister of Fuel and Power in November, 1943."

"In the considerable interval that has elapsed we have become more than ever convinced that these proposals, if adopted, would effect such a change as is required in the interests of the public by no means other than those involving the serious and unnecessary dissipation of electricity supply which, in the opinion of the McGowan Committee (confirmed in 1942 by the Cooper Committee) would ensue if the present undertakings were vested in public hands."

The report and accounts were adopted.

News Items in Brief

Mombasa has a New Arts Club.
 Large swarms of locusts are reported in the low-lying area of Northern Rhodesia.
 The first woman student has been admitted to the Gordon Memorial College, Kimberley.
 Mrs. H. Aiken has sold the Ororo Hotel, Uganda to Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Hunt, of Kampala.
 Changes in tariff have been announced by Nyassaland Railways and the Trans-Zambesi Railways.
 A Barristers' and Bar Students' Union of Kenya has been formed, with Sir Joseph Sheridan, the Chief Justice, as President.
 The loan indebtedness of the City Council of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, amounts to £2,300,000. The rate of interest varies from 8½% to 5½%.
 The new Native hospital in Mombasa will provide accommodation for about 600 patients, and will therefore be one of the largest hospitals of the kind in Eastern Africa.
 The customs revenue of Northern Rhodesia last year was a record at about £750,000, of which £85,000 represented revenue from extra war duties. In 1939 the import duties yielded only £405,000.
 A memorandum asking for the abolition of the colour bar by all members of the United Nations and the complete elimination of racial discrimination will be sent to the San Francisco Conference by the League of Coloured Peoples.
 The Chairman of the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya and the Director of Produce Disposal have been asked by the Board to visit the United States at an early date to discuss many matters connected with the marketing of pyrethrum in America.

The Native Department of Southern Rhodesia is forming an engineering sub-department to handle the large building programme necessary for the development and re-creation of the Native reserves.
 Not fewer than 84,700 visitors from other African territories entered the Union of South Africa last year. This total was 77 in excess of the total number of visitors entering the Union from all sources in 1939.
 The Government of Uganda has announced new rates of war bonuses for European, Asian and African staff, payable retrospectively as from July 1, 1944. These increases will cost about £200,000 a year.

Coffee at 50s a Pound

One of the main reasons for the shortage of coffee in London is stated to be the fact that leave from France, Belgium and Holland are taking it back with them, usually as a gift for those who have flown them home. A pound of coffee, which in some parts of America and Belgium

£500,000 for Kisumu Improvements

The Kisumu Municipal Board has asked the Government of Kenya to spend more than £500,000 on the improvement of the town after the war. The largest single item is £150,000 for the removal of the Native hospital in order that the site might be used for the expansion of the commercial section of the town. £100,000 is the estimated cost for installing water-borne sanitation, another £100,000 is calculated to be the cost of reclaiming the mouth of the Kibos River (work described as imperative for the health of Kisumu). £90,000 is scheduled for the removal of the prison, the area of which would be used for residential purposes. The cost of providing the town with electric power and lighting is put at £70,000, and £24,000 is needed for the improvement of water supplies.

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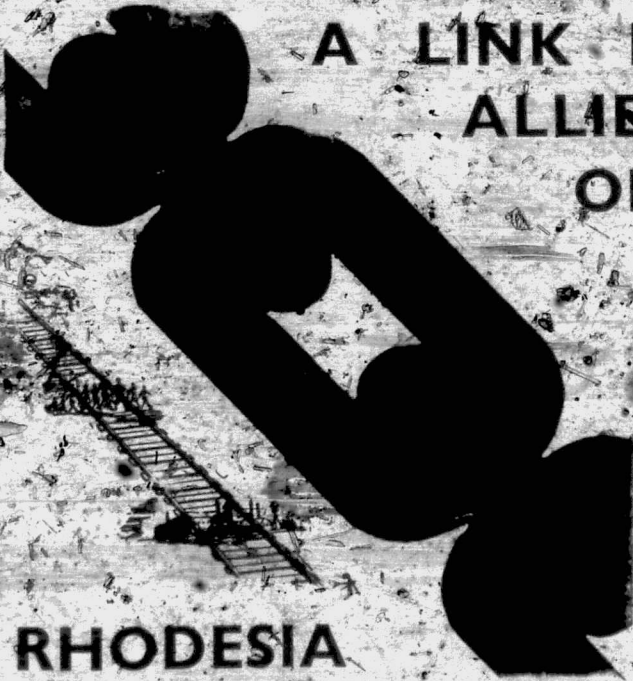


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