

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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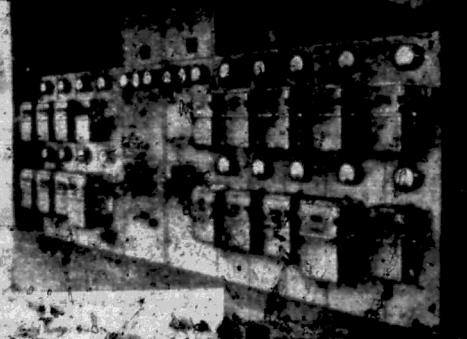
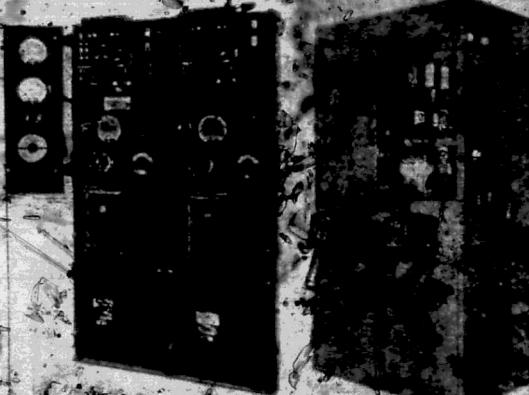
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national failures while Hillier of course and his son, of his initiative enterprise and proficiency, Lest this statement be regarded as too strong, it is ordered that of 251 Conservative M.P.s who claimed the "British" settlement in 1935, have been sworn out of the House of Commons at Westminster, 140 have come from the colonies.

They will furnish a valuable balance of patriotism, commonsense, experience, energy, and since many of them are recent Labor converts, against the hundred nominees of the trade unions.

Fair Play has been returned. Among the Assured, Mr. Labour M.P.s are General

Mason, Macfarlane, lately Governor of Gibraltar, other senior officers of the Royal Navy, the Army, and the Royal Air Force, members of various professions, and a number of experienced business and public men. They will provide the party with a healthy leaven, as they have already given the country confidence. Among the Colonial Ministers are men who have held office in the last five years with commendation, and whose sense of responsibility will cause them to depart with melodramatic sadness. They have acted with courage in the national interests, and I hope continue in that course, there will be no captious criticism. The country means to give the new Government a fair opportunity, and is in a mood to trust it to eschew class advantages and see that a planned economy does not deprive the individual

of his initiative enterprise and proficiency, Lest this statement be regarded as too strong, it is ordered that of 251 Conservative M.P.s who claimed the "British" settlement in 1935, have been sworn out of the House of Commons at Westminster, 140 have come from the colonies.

Effect on Service Colonies. That nothing that principles, past history, or the conduct of various governments past, can with justice and reason compare with the present administration, is evident to all. But the question is, from the point of view of the development of free institutions and the protection of our colonial empire, is many years has brought up the problem and difficulties, and if no less, some risk should now be run by a decision to act, instead of a determination to do nothing. Action, as will be a welcome change. What, of course, does not mean that recklessness could be exercised, or that a Minister without authority to do so would be justified in publicly doing so. Never he may be, he can assure very easily, deriving from all quarters, irrespective of party affiliations, whatever information, advice, or experience he may care to invoke. He also those who have worked for the colonies will be compelled to continue their service, and it is to be hoped and presumed that the new Minister will wish to draw as freely as possible on the co-operation of the best advisers he can find.

On Territories and the General Election

Specially Compiled Record of Successful and Unsuccessful Candidates

THE GENERAL ELECTION has removed from the House of Commons one of the best-informed and most influential friends of East Africa and the Rhodesias—Mr. Anerry—and a number of other able men with personal knowledge of some of those territories.

Among the former M.P.s who have been defeated at the polls are:

SIR GEORGE SCRUSTON, CO. HAMPSHIRE ALLEN
MR. HAROLD MAXWELL SIR JOHN SHUTE
COLL. WALTER ELLIOT SIR ERIC R. STONE
SIR S. H. SHAKESPEARE SIR ALFRED BEET
SIR J. WADELOW MILNE COL. A. M. LYONS
Candidates who had not previously sat in the Commons, who have first-hand experience in Eastern Africa, and who were unsuccessful, include:

SIR HENRY TUNNICLIFFE, B. C. ADDOCK
COL. ARTHUR LEWIS, C. G. S. W. FORD
Many members who have lived in East Africa and Rhodesia, and who were unsuccessful, include:

MR. W. G. FLETCHER, CO. DURHAM WHITFIELD
COL. HENRY MARKER, CO. DURHAM WHITFIELD
COL. THOMAS A. THOMAS, MAJOR S. S. SOSEY

Among the former members who have been re-elected and have personal knowledge of Eastern Africa are:

SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL, CO. OLIVER STANLEY,
COL. CHARLES POOLEBY, EAST YORKSHIRE
SIR WYVEL WAKEFIELD, SIR LUCAS DONNER

SIR WALTER BEAUMONT, SIR RICHARD BONNER

Members of the New House

Major T. V. H. Beaumont, who was a Liberal as a Conservative, is son of the returning member, Rear-Admiral T. P. H. Beaumont, and a nephew of Sir H. H. Beaumont, a former M.P. for Southern Rhodesia, and also well known in East Africa.

Mr. R. de la Bere, Conservative, for Finsham since 1935, held the seat with ease against Liberal and Common Wealth opponents. A director of British Steel, another director, he has long been connected with the coal industry.

The late Hon. Winston S. Churchill, Col. P. 103, who had been Conservative member for Finsham since 1922, and First Lord and Minister of Defense since May 1940, stood in the constituency of Woodford, where he polled 21,612 votes against 10,488 for the Labour candidate. Mr. Churchill, who has held many cabinet posts, was Under-Secretary for the Colonies from 1922 to 1928, and Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1931.

Major Reginald Curwen, who won Paisley for Labour, is the son and heir of Sir Basil. When he was M.P. for Dudley in 1929-31 under Oliver Baldwin, he showed some interest in Eastern Africa.

Mr. R. H. S. Crossman, who now represents the new constituency of Coventry East for Labour, has a large majority. He assisted General Haig as his adjutant. He served on General Eisenhower's staff as Inspector of the Psychiatrist. He was later Director of the War Cabinet.

The Reverend Mr. Dalton, Labour member for Bishop Auckland since 1929, retains his seat. A barrister, former leader in Economics, he is a university, and a past Chairman of the National Education Committee of the Labour Party, he was Minister of Economic Warfare in Mr. Churchill's Government from 1940-42, and also President of the Board of Trade.

Mr. William Darling, who was elected Conservative member for Edinburgh South, was mayor of the City from 1941 to 1945. He is an author and broadcaster with a keen interest in literature.

Mr. Clement Davies, K.C., who has represented Montgomery since 1935, was returned unopposed. As a director of Lever Bros. and Unilever Ltd., he is interested in East African exports.

Former Member of Sudan Civil Service

Colonel A. D. Dugdale Parker, who won Basingstoke for Conservatives in a straight fight with Labour, was for many years in Government service in the Sudan, and has served during this war in the Middle East, North Africa, and Italy. He went to the Kordofan Province in 1931 as an A.D.C., was assistant private secretary to the Governor-General in 1934-35, and then went to the Fung frontier district of the Blue Nile Province. He resigned from the Sudan Service shortly before the outbreak of this war.

Squadron Leader Parker, a Buntingford Conservative member for Basingstoke since 1935, and formerly for West Bridgerton, has been re-elected. He is a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, was for a few months last year Parliamentary private secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and was a member of the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies from 1938 to 1941. He joined the R.A.F. at the outbreak of war, and served at H.Q. Fighter Command, on radio location work.

Mr. J. Dugdale, who was returned unopposed as Labour member for West Bromwich at the by-election in 1941, has held the seat. Formerly a journalist, he was private secretary to Mr. Atlee from 1931 to 1939.

Sir Thomas L. Dugdale, D.L., Conservative member for the Richmond Division of the North Riding since 1929, held the seat against Liberal and Common Wealth opponents. He was Parliamentary private secretary to Mr. Philip Cunliffe-Owen, Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1931 to 1935, and a Member of the Conservative and Unionist Party from 1942 to 1944. He has been interested in Colonial affairs for many years.

The Rev. Hon. Anthony Eden, M.P., who has been Conservative member for Warwick and Leamington since 1924, held the seat against Labour and Liberal attackers by a majority of 17,634. Though he had prevented his taking most part in the campaign, while serving with the King's Royal Rifle Corps on the Western Front in 1916, he once made himself a plateau officer in command of the Secretary of State for the Dominions from September until the following October. In Parliamentary service for the last five years he has been Minister of Economic Affairs on the Economic Board.

Business Experience in Langang

Mr. J. G. Evans, who was Conservative member for Beverley and Holderness by a majority of 11,000, is a Labour and Liberal opponent who was successful in Langang for some time. Since the war Mr. Evans has been a director of the Langang Engineering Company, a West Country engineering firm, and has been a farmer in Africa.

Squadron Leader G. de Linges, who won Central Nottinghamshire, is a barrister who was President of the Society of Criminal Lawyers. He was his Blue for athletics.

Mr. G. Gammie, Conservative member for Moray and Inverness, was returned with an increased majority of 13,400, having been a captain in the Colonial Service in Malaya from 1919 to 1922, and thereafter the author of war director of the Ministry of Supply and the Fleet Air Arm Association. He is much interested in the Royal Yacht Squadron.

Mr. G. Graham, who was an Independent returned for Hartlepool in 1945 with a narrow majority of 149, and again more than doubled his majority in this election, is a distiller and merchant, previously a brewer, who served in the Royal Artillery in 1914-18. He was first elected by the East Riding in 1922, and in 1929 and 1931 three times returned him, and in 1935 he was a candidate again. He is the author of "The Story of the Royal Artillery."

Dr. L. H. Hinde, M.C., who won Ilington North for Labour in 1945 with the majority of 4,200, increased it to 11,944 in a straight fight. A doctor by profession and a medical man, he has visited East and West Africa and shown great interest in African affairs generally. He founded the Fabian Society Commonwealth Group.

The Rev. Hon. G. H. Hall, Labour member for Aberdare since 1935, was re-elected with a majority by 27,000 votes. He was Undersecretary for the Colonies from 1940 to 1945, and is now the殖民地大臣。He remained there until 1942.

Captain W. Grenville Hall, who lost his Labour member for the Colne Valley Division of Yorkshire since 1935, was re-elected. He is a barrister, who visited East Africa and Rhodesia a few months ago as a member of a Parliamentary delegation.

Mr. E. R. Hardman, who won Darlington for Labour, was the first socialist President of the Cambridge Union.

Mr. H. Wilson Hards, now elected as the second member for Cambridge University, stood as an independent. He is the editor of the "Speaker," in which he has written the discussion on empire affairs.

Major G. G. Huntington, one of the two Oxford University members for Arundel, has been on active service in the Middle East, and for most of the year until his return to the British Embassy Mission to the Inter-Allied Government.

Viscount Huntingdon, who was returned unopposed as Conservative candidate for Seaford, Dorset, in 1941, has held the seat against Labour opponents. Founder and first Chairman of the Town Reform Committee in the House of Commons, he is much interested in Empire affairs.

Lieut. H. D. Hughes, who was Wolverhampton West for Labour, is organizing secretary of the Fabian Society and a journalist. He has been serving in the Royal Artillery.

Mr. A. French Jones

Mr. A. French Jones, Labour member for Shropshire since 1935, and of the socialist, Conservative, and Liberal components. Mr. Labour M.P., he in recent years spoken more frequently in the House on Colonial affairs, especially those of African Africa. He is Chairman of the Fabian Colonial Bureau, a member of the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies, and was recently in West Africa as Vice-Chairman of the Commission on Higher Education. He was at one time national secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, and is now organizing secretary of the Workers' Travel Association.

Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, Conservative member for Mid-Bedford since 1935, held the seat against Liberal and Labour opponents. He paid a brief visit to East Africa some years ago, joined the R.N.V.R. as a lieutenant in 1940, and has been Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Aircraft Production since 1943. He was President of the Oxford Union in 1936.

Sir Leonard Lyle, I.P., who has held Bournemouth by a large majority, is much interested in Imperial Affairs. He is Chairman of Tate and Lyle Ltd. and a director of Lloyds Bank and Sir P. B. Bright and Co. Ltd., South Africa.

The Rev. Hon. Oliver Lyttelton, D.S.O., M.C., who was returned unopposed as Conservative member for Aldershot in 1940, has held the seat. He was Minister of State in the Middle East in 1941-42, and has been President of the Board of Trade, Minister of Production, and a member of the War Cabinet. Before entering the Government he was managing director of the British Metal Corporation.

Mr. Murdoch Macdonald, K.C.M.G., C.B., who has been M.P. for Inverness and Ross and Cromarty since 1932, stood successfully as a Liberal National. When he was Adviser and Under-Secretary for Public Works in Egypt he was in close touch with Indian affairs.

Mr. Peter Macmillan, Conservative M.P. for the Isle of Wight since 1941, was re-elected with a majority uninterested in Imperial Affairs.

Mr. V. L. McEntee, Labour member for Walthamstow West since 1929, was returned with a greatly increased majority. He has been much interested in East African affairs, on which he has been a frequent questioner in the House.

Major N. Macpherson, who was Dumfries as a Liberal National, was lately on service in Madagascar with the Cameron Highlanders, with whom he travelled throughout the war. In 1942 he became private Ford Strathearn.

Mr. T. Macpherson, the new Caledonian Member of Romilly, is a foreign and colonial merchant, and a past President of London's Foreign and Colonial Club.

Labour Member of Bleasdale

Mr. W. H. Maslingring, Labour member for East Kilbride since 1935, who retained his seat with a majority of 9,000, was Conservative and Anglo-Americanist opponent. As a member of the Royal Commission on Threshing and a yeoman in 1908, Lieut.-Col. P. W. Maslingring, who won Hodderside by a three-to-one majority, was first elected in 1935, and left Oxford where he gained his Blue on Rugby football. He is now serving in the Royal Navy, and is a journalist and author.

Major R. C. Manningham-Buller, who was a member for

Baventry since 1938, retained his seat against Labour and Liberal opponents. He is a barrister. He has shown interest in Imperial affairs.

Lieut.-General Sir Frank Noel Mason-Macfarlane, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., who won Paddington North for Labour from Mr. Brudenell-Bracken, First Lord of the Admiralty, with a majority of 6,000, was Governor of Gibraltar from 1932 to 1934. He has also served on the Central Commission in India and has served many parts of the world, including Rhodesia, and in Empire Posts.

Mr. J. Mikardo, who gained Reading for Labour, is an industrial consultant and member of World Airways Joint Committee.

Mr. A. H. E. Molson, Conservative member for the High Peak Division of Derbyshire since 1939, retains the seat, barrister and Chairman of the City Reform Committee, he much interested in Empire affairs.

Major Basil Nield, K.C., Conservative member for the City of Coventry since 1938, held the seat against Labour and Liberal opponents, retaining this victory he has served in East Africa, Palestine, Syria, and Iraq.

Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, who has represented Derby since 1938, was re-elected as one of the two Labour members. He served as a member in the Secretariat of the League of Nations, as Minister of State, Professor of International Relations in the University of London, and was Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport until Labour withdrew from the Coalition Government. Mr. Noel-Baker has long been interested in Imperial and foreign affairs.

Mr. J. L. Orr-Ewing, Conservative member for Westmorland and Furness since 1934, held the seat against Labour and Liberal opponents. He was a member of the Rhodesia-Nyassaland Royal Commission in 1938.

The Rt. Hon. Wilfrid Paling, who has been Labour member for the Waltham Division of the West Riding since 1938, increased his majority from 2,610 to 25,110. Formerly a coal-miner, and former Member of Parliament, he went to East Africa some years ago and became a Parliamentary Delegation.

Mr. J. Parker, Labour member for the new constituency of Dagenham, is general secretary of the Fabian Society. He had represented Romford since 1935.

Mr. Arthur Peacock, the Amur Whin, who had represented Pontefract since 1938, was re-elected against Conservative and Liberal opponents with a majority of 1,000. He visited East Africa and the Rhodesias last year with a Parliamentary Delegation.

Mr. Kenneth Pickthorn, who has been a friend of the soldier Cambridge University as a Conservative, a University lecturer in History, and has often spoken and written on Imperial affairs. He has held his seat since 1938.

Chairman of John East African Board

Colonel Charles de Passonby, T.D., Conservative member for Sevenside since 1938, held the seat against Labour, Liberal, and Communist opponents. He is Chairman of the John East African Board, the British Empire Production Organization, the oldest member of the British Empire, and the Royal Geographical Society. He since 1936 has been Parliamentary private secretary to Mr. Eden. Colonel Passonby is a director of a number of East African firms.

Sir Stanley Reed, K.B.E., elected Conservative member for Aylesbury in 1938, held the seat against two opponents. A former editor of the "Times of India," he is much interested in Empire affairs.

Lieut.-Colonel Lord Alfred Scott, M.C., who has been Conservative member for Gloucester and S. Glos. since 1935, was re-elected against Liberal and Labour opponents. He is a brother of the Earl of Gloucester and the present Duke of Hazzard, and a nephew of Lord Francis Scott, the well-known Roman Catholic.

Southern Leader Sir S. Scott, one of the two successful Labour candidates in the two-member constituency of Preston, headed the poll with 35,053 votes. He is a doctor, who has served in the Western Deserts.

Commander C. G. Glazebrook, R.N.V.R., who was Wimborne Labour member, was beaten by a large majority. He has been legal adviser to British Overseas Airways Corporation.

Mr. Emanuel Shipwell, Labour M.P. for the Stanhope Division of Durham since 1935, polled more than four times as many votes as his Conservative opponent. He has shown considerable interest in Imperial affairs.

Lieut.-Col. F. C. Wellington-Lodge, R.N.V.R., who stood for Labour, is a member of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Walter Underhill, O.B.E., D.S.O., who has been Conservative member for Blackburn since 1938, stood on this occasion as one of two Ulster Unionists in the Town Division and was successful. He was a member of last year's Parliamentary delegation to the British Central Africa Conference.

Mr. W. M. Snadden, who has represented King's Lynn since 1938, was re-elected as a Conservative. He is Chairman of the British Livestock Export Group.

Captain J. W. Snow, who was a Conservative candidate

Labour, has served during this war in the Royal Artillery and had previously worked in East Africa, Egypt, and India.

The Rev. R. W. Sorensen, who held West Burton for Labour, had represented the division from 1938 to 1941 and since 1941. He is minister of the Free Christian Church of Willesden, and has often spoken on his wife's subjects. Major A. Soskice, who won Birkenhead East for Labour in a three-cornered contest, is a barrister, and a grandson of General Madan Brown, the artist. During this war he has served in East Africa, the Middle East, and India.

Colonel Oliver Stanley

Colonel the Rt. Hon. Oliver Stanley, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies since November, 1942, who had been Conservative member for Westmorland since 1924, on this occasion contested Bristol West, where he polled 18,700 votes against 25,153 cast for Labour and 119 for the Liberals. Although the Conservative majority fell from 21,102 to 5,987, this was the only one of the five Bristol seats not to return a Labour member. Colonel Stanley, a son of the Earl of Derby, has held either Ministerial office or the Chair of the Privy Council at the last place of all to the Colonial Service, and merely . . . I have every reason to suppose that both what we ask for the Colonies and what the Colonies can do for us, demand a policy of vigorous and systematic Colonial development, political, social, and economic.

Mr. R. R. Stokes, M.C., Labour M.P. for Ipswich since 1938, was re-elected with an increased majority (6,119) against 3,461. As chairman of Pensions and War, he is directly concerned with the export trade.

Mr. Ivor Thomas, returned unopposed, was the Labour member for Carmarthen, who retained the seat against Conservative and Liberal attackers. He is a journalist specially interested in Foreign and Imperial affairs.

Mr. J. P. L. Thomas, who has been re-elected Conservative member for Carmarthen, which he had represented from 1937, was Parliamentary private secretary to Mr. J. H. Gaunt, Secretary of State for the Dominions and for the Colonies between 1932 and 1936, and of Mr. Eden when Colonial Secretary in 1938-40. He became First Vice-Chairman of the Admirals in 1941.

Lieut.-Colonel R. E. T. Trotter, who stood unsuccessfully as Conservative candidate for St. Albans in 1938, and Sir William Evelyn, the former Liberal, who was one of two opponents to Lieut.-Colonel Trotter, served in the Royal Artillery, was serving with the 1st East African Division during the campaigns in Italian Somaliland and Ethiopia.

Mr. Ward Walkfield, Conservative M.P. for Swindon, a last-term Labour, succeeded in St. Albans in 1941 against Labour and Independent Conservative candidates. His district, East Africa and Rhodesia Institute, was Parliamentary private secretary to Sir Alanbrooke, the Marquess of Hartington when he was Under-Secretary for the Colonies in 1938 to 1939, a member of the Church of England's Advisory Council on Missions, a Member of the former English Church Council, and a former English Augsburg councillor.

Brigadier Sir Harry Watt, K.C., T.D., who had been nominated as Conservative against Labour, Liberal, and Constitution Party opponents, commanded the 4th Battalion Royal Fusiliers in 1939 in the war, and then the 5th Anti-Aircraft Brigade. In July 1941, he was appointed Parliamentary private secretary to the Home Minister, and remained until the dissolution of Parliament last month. He is a barrister and a director of gold mining companies operating in Rhodesia. His election address stated: "The international situation is serious, and the parts of the Commonwealth and Empire is of paramount importance. The war has shown us how necessary this is. We owe a great debt of gratitude to our own sailors and seafarers who have stood by us unfailingly in our darkest hours. This great family must remain united, a bulwark of liberty, freedom, and tolerance. The Commonwealth must be vigorously developed for the benefit of all its peoples."

Service in the Sudan

Lieut.-Colonel H. J. Atcheson, C.B.E., J.P., the new Conservative member for Dorset Dorset, was in the Sudan Finance Corps and the Sudan Political Service from 1918 to 1925. He spent four years private secretary to the Sirdar, the late Sir Law Stadelman. In the last war he was twice mentioned in despatches for services during operations in the Sudan. He was Governor of the Bah-el-Ghazal Province from 1931 to 1938, and since his retirement has been a member of the Adelphi for the County of Dorset, and the Royal Yacht Club, B. of the Home Guard.

Colonel B. White, the new Conservative member for Canterbury, was in the Territorial Army from 1924 to 1940, and has served various Headquarters appointments. He is director of the Economic League.

Mr. F. J. Willett, one of the two successful Labour candidates in Shropshire, is a barrister. He is a member of the Royal Automobile Club, the Royal Automobile Club, and the Royal Yacht Club. He has been Conservative candidate for Horsham since 1938, and was re-elected against Labour and Liberal opponents. He is now Father

of the House of Commons. As a young man he visited Northern Rhodesia and has since owned property in that country. He has held many Ministerial appointments and is keenly interested in Imperial affairs.

Defeated Candidates

Major A. M. Adams, Conservative M.P. for West Leicestershire, 1931, lost by a substantial margin to his Labour opponent in a three-cornered fight.

Captain John Sandeman, M.C., D.S.O., Conservative Member for Huddersfield since 1931, stood as Conservative candidate in Southern Norfolk. This change in agricultural constituency had operated against his candidature, and he faced an independent Conservative opponent as well as a Labour representative, who polled 2,007 more than the two Conservatives. Captain Sandeman Allen, a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, was at one of the late Sir John Sandeman Allen's former Chairman. He recently paid a brief visit to East Africa, and is a member of a Parliamentary Delegation which went to East Africa in 1943.

Captain Julian Almey, who unsuccessfully contested Filton in the General Election, was one of the 101 Home Guards who gave up their seats for the Colonies.

Mr. Avery

The Rt. Hon. J. C. S. Avery, M.P. for the Smethwick Division of Birmingham since 1931, and for South Birmingham from 1921 to 1931, was defeated as a Labour candidate. As Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1922 to 1934, Mr. Avery began the modernization of the Colonial Service, and was instrumental in the last Colonial Minister of Colonies. He has travelled widely in East and Central Africa, been one of the staunchest friends of the territories in public life since before the last war, and did all in his power to bring about the union of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. He was also for a time, which is as much as to say, in the Ministry for Transvaal Territories, busily anticipating such a union. No M.P. fought more strenuously for the appeasement of Germany during certain discussions in Mr. Churchill's Government; he was Secretary of State for India and for Burma. His books include "The Empire in the New Era," "Empire and Responsibility," "The German Colonial Claim," and "The Framework of the Empire."

The Hon. W. W. Astor, Conservative member for Fulham East since 1931, was defeated in a three-cornered fight, the successful Labour candidate being a major in the Army Educational Corps. Mr. Astor had shown an interest in Imperial affairs.

Sir Alfred Beit, who was bravely beaten by the Labour candidate in South-East St. Pancras, which he had represented since 1931, had three Parliamentary private secretaries to Colonel Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, since last November, when he returned from a visit to East and Central Africa with a Parliamentary Delegation. He joined the R.A.M.C. before the war, and was a France from September, 1939, until June of the following year, being one of the last to get away. Early in 1942 he resumed his Parliamentary duties. He is 87 years of age.

Mr. Leslie Boyce, R.B.E., J.P., who had represented Huddersfield as a Conservative since 1929, lost the seat to a fellow-Baptist standing for Labour was an Australian Rhodes scholar at Oxford after the last war, a Conservative member of the Empire Parliamentary Delegation to Northern Rhodesia in 1930, and for a short period a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board.

Tutor at Gordon College

Colonel J. E. Cartland, who stood unsuccessfully as a Conservative in Willesden West, polled 16,236 votes against 15,000 for the sitting Labour member serving in the Sudan from 1938 to 1941. He was a tutor at the Royal Military Education Officer in Wad Medani, and a representative member of the Gezira Emergency Police and the Indians during the frontier.

Captain Somers de Chair, who had been Conservative member for South-Western Norfolk since 1931, lost his Labour 18,334 votes. In a manner which he intended for closer association of the Commons with the United Kingdom in the administration of its colonies, he had continued to show interest in the affairs of the Colonies.

Major Archibald G. Church, J.P., M.C., who stood in 1931 as a National in Torquay, and who had been beaten by Labour with 18,395 votes, was a member of the Oxfordshire Commission to East Africa in 1924, a member of the Commission Committee for Education in the Colonies in 1925 and 1941, and at one time a member of the Colonial Apprenticeship Committee. He was Labour M.P. for East Lancashire in 1928, for Central Wiltshire from 1939 to 1941, and wrote "East Africa, a New Dominion."

Major Randolph Churchill, M.B.E., who lost his seat Conservative in Epsom, is the son of Mr. Winston Churchill. During part of the war he served in the Western Desert.

Mrs. D. H. Collyer, Ladybury, was one of four candidates for

Oxford University, which returning two members. He polled 8,616 votes, against 8,711 cast for Sir Arthur Salter and 5,105 for A. V. Herbert, both standing as Independents. Mr. Cole, a prolific writer, has done much work on colonial affairs.

Mr. G. B. Graddick, a former general manager in Uganda for the Uganda Company Ltd., and a past President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, was unsuccessful in his bid, where he polled 26,236 votes as a National against 18,000 for Labour and 8,339 for the Liberal. At the last election Mr. Graddick fought the constituency for National Labour. His main address said: "The British Empire is a great political institution for us all. We must bind it closer together, and let the Colonies stand on their own feet and become full members of this great family of nations as quickly as possible."

Wing Commander Lord Malcolm Douglas-Hamilton, O.B.E., D.F.C., who stood unsuccessfully as a Conservative candidate in 1931, served in Southern Rhodesia and East Africa with the R.A.F. earlier in the war.

Colonel the Hon. Waller Galt, M.C., F.R.S., who had been Conservative Member for the Kelvin Grove Division of Glasgow since 1924, was beaten by 1,000 votes in his contest against the Labour candidate and Captain C. C. G. Galt. Colonel Galt visited East Africa while he was heavily interested in African universities and was Chairman of the Royal Commission on Higher Education in West Africa.

Mr. G. H. H. Gaskins, a conservative member of the Southern Division since 1931, and Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions for the past three years, was heavily defeated by the Labour candidate in a three-cornered fight.

Colonel Arthur Evans, Conservative member for Cardiff South since 1924, except between 1929 and 1931, was beaten in a straight fight with Labour. He is a director of companies, some of which have Eastern African interests.

Captain H. W. Foster, who as a Liberal candidate in Stirling East polled 5,477 votes against 18,511 cast for Labour and 12,414 for Conservative candidate, was a settler in Kenya, and a member of the militia which successfully repelled a Rostovian mine, Karamoja. He has recently written two books on Colonial topics.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alistair Gibb

Lieutenant-Colonel Alistair Gibb, the Conservative candidate for Swindon, polled 16,641 votes against 27,545 cast for his Labour opponent, a former member of the Colonial Service, who served in Kenya for 18 years. Colonel Gibb, a settler in Kenya from 1937 to 1939, was at one time Chairman of Pyrethrum Board and proprietor of Saif Island, Ltd. He joined the Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry on the outbreak of war, and held the command from Alamein and through Italy. Soldier of an air platoon, he saw in East Africa.

Wing Commander R. G. Gurnett, Conservative M.P. for North St. Pancras since 1931, lost the seat to Labour. He recently visited East, Central and South Africa with a Parliamentary Delegation.

Air Commodore E. T. Howard Williams, who stood unsuccessfully as a candidate for Cambridge University, has done a good deal of flying in East and Central Africa.

Commander Stephen King-Hall, R.N., who was elected Independent member for Ormskirk in 1939, had Conservative and Labour opponents on this occasion, and lost the seat to the Labour candidate, a lecturer in economics at University College, Oxford.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Lyons, K.C., Conservative M.P. for East Leicester since 1931, also lost the seat to a fellow-Baptist standing in the Labour interest. He travelled widely in Africa and North America, and was much interested in Eastern African affairs, in which he frequently pre-Parliamentary questions.

Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies

Colonel P. H. M. Harold Macmillan, who had been elected Conservative member for Stockton-on-Tees in 1924, 1931, and 1935, was beaten by his Labour opponent in a three-cornered contest. He was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from early 1942 until the latter part of the following year, devoting himself particularly to economic policy.

Mr. George Mandel, Liberal member for Wolverhampton East since 1928, was defeated in a three-cornered fight by the Labour candidate, an officer in the Army Dental Corps. Lieutenant-Colonel P. Mitchell, D.A.231 P., Conservative Councillor of Highbury and Chiswick since 1931, was beaten by Labour candidate, the 25-year-old son of Mr. P. J. Noel-Baker, Colonel Mitchell, who was Vice-Chairman of the War Party Organisation from 1939 to 1941, and a member of the wartime Cabinet.

Colonel Harold Morrison, C.M.G., National Labour candidate for West Lancashire since 1935, stood as a National Labour candidate, was beaten by his Labour opponent, a solicitor, Mr. Morrison, who was in the Diplomatic Service for 18 years, and was a member of the Royal Commission on Higher Education in West Africa.

Need for Malaria Control Policy for Rural Africa

Stressed by the Director of the Ross Institute*

A MAJOR TRAGEDY AFFECTING THE CENTRAL AFRICAN COUNTRIES is that they have no definite policy for the control of malaria, the most universal of tropical diseases. In certain circumstances control activities are carried out, but no coherent policy directs malaria control for the benefit of the great majority of the inhabitants, and very little is carried out in rural areas.

Research has shown that in highly malarious countries a person becomes infected very early in infancy, and for the next two years or so shows all the signs of very heavy infection with numerous parasites present in the blood; this state of continuous attack is an essential feature of the endemic conditions. Later the individual obtains some mastery over the parasites which he harbours, slowly passes into the stage of a fainting infestation, which lasts throughout childhood; and the adult shows very considerable resistance, which may amount to immunity. The extent to which resistance is acquired depends on the frequency of virulence of infection in childhood.

Many people, and certainly I, have assumed that for the course of this sequence in an individual was very much to his own and the community detriment, resulting in constant severe sickness in infancy, with a high infant mortality rate, constantly minor sickness during childhood, with resultant inability to profit from any education offered to him and poor mental development, and later in lasting inefficiency where complete resistance has not been attained, and economic isolation in places so malarious that the local economy gains an enduring resistance.

Need for Reliable Evidence

Wilson in Tanganyika Territory reached the conclusion that there is no evidence for regarding malaria as an important cause of disability to adults who have passed through the preliminary immunizing stage in early life, and that any intervention with the growth of this resistance is a tragedy. There is a very prevalent idea that in highly malarious countries any form of malaria control other than minimal doses of curative drugs is definitely harmful and should be avoided; an idea recently repeated by the Nyasaland Post-War Planning Committee, and as far as one can judge by actions largely dictating our general policy in rural areas in Africa.

The Pan-African Health Conference of 1936 recommended further research into child mortality, and into the control, working capacity, and elimination of the Sickle-cell by malaria. The need for such research was also stated by Wertheim in his survey of miasis in Africa. In Central Africa, as in most parts of Africa, malaria control must be limited for financial reasons to concentration on general methods for raising the standard of living, combined with treatment of sick where the less emphasis being laid on cure. But the statistical evidence in value has yet been brought forward to justify many of the unsupported statements made as to the results of the prevention of malaria in increasing African productivity and mobility in childhood.

I agree that no evidence has been brought forward which would convince a statistician of the morbidity and mortality among rural Africans resulting from malaria; indeed, the vital statistics of most Colonies give no reliable statistics, because of the many causes of death, except in small and special localities. But there is no scientific evidence that malaria does not affect the health and productivity of the population.

The infant mortality rate is still high in all Central African Colonies from which records are available. Wilson concluded in Tanganyika, after an elaborate attempt to evaluate the importance of malaria, that the children were nearly up to the age of two years, and found four per cent mortality, which it was an important cause of infant mortality. He has shown that raised temperatures are very common in healthy infant populations, and in examining the temperature of infants he found only three per cent which was never raised, and in 10 it exceeded 100° F. at one time or another. An investigator who made one examination only of each child found it to be

100° F. or over in 34% of children in an endemic malarious area and in 87% of children in a hyper-endemic area. Wilson in a rural area of Nyasaland found in 1932 that 100% of child mortality was of about 100 per 1,000, and that 75% of children born to the wives of Native officers (including invalids) more than six years previously had survived.

Information on the effect of malaria on adults who become resistant through survival of a heavily infected childhood is more divergent. Wilson in Tanzania found no evidence that it is an important cause of disability. Others have found varying degrees of disability due to widespread prostration, and I am prepared to accept these variations as reflecting inversely the intensity of infection in childhood. Some suffer to the detriment of their working capacity on Tanganyika, and others have come to terms with it. In any event, the main battle of resistance is childhood.

Even in those communities where the adults enjoy complete ability to resist the effects of disease, can we regard a childhood spent under the scourge of malaria with at least a constant pyrexial state, as a desirable background from which an adult of healthy physical, mental, and educational capacity can emerge?

In the Central African Countries about 10,000,000 people, sparsely populated, 73,000 cases of cold. The great majority are affected in the way described.

In the absence of statistically reliable evidence of the effect of malaria, what should be our policy? There are too many pledges to Colonial peoples to must honor.

(a) Acceptance of the prima facie evidence of the ill-effects of malaria until further evidence is forthcoming, and the institution of a widespread malaria control programme in rural and urban areas, based on knowledge gained elsewhere.

(b) Immediate initiation of research on a scale likely to give results of statistical value on the effects produced by constant infection and reaction.

(c) Initiation of an inquiry into the most economical and effective means of control, amenable to African conditions.

Adult Malaria Control

The outstanding recent development has been the economic application of adult life cycle control, a method not suited to the drawbacks of large-scale control in rural areas with mosquitoes, and not sufficiently tested by the number of anophelines. Under Indian rural conditions, malaria can practically be eliminated in a couple of years at a cost of £2 per head per annum. Work was carried out for 12 weeks yearly, and of the 1,000,000,000 was spent on local labour to obtain produce—pyrethrum flowers. Parke, Davis and Company showed as far back as 1936 that the method is applicable to African conditions.

Any community can afford its own scheme, as within reason a producer's pyrethrum will grow well in Central Africa, Colony or Territory. The annual income of many of our African colonies is such that a scheme on this scale is possible, and the work in rural areas should be based on this example.

It should be applied throughout the whole of tropical Africa, since its rural centres can be started in which states for other states which will in their turn train people, and undergo the immediately starting need. If we wished to cover the whole of Central Africa, large areas could be covered. Of all methods for public health it is the most popular, meeting with opposition not from even the simplest people once it has been begun.

The methods of adult life cycle control are most practical, and the results obtained are good, even with the pronounced seasonality of the disease and uncertainty of the growth of knowledge. Too much attention has been paid to Africa by the economics of malaria control. The Rockefeller Foundation has shown us not only economical methods, but the way to test methods for their practicability and economy. A start has been made in Africa on a small scale as Eddley in 1934, but the work must be carried out on a large scale.

Several similar areas, large, in size and comparable in all ways, including the incidence of malaria, the environment, and so on, as a testing ground for one method, such as adult life cycle control, can be used to determine the best method. This can be done by comparing the results of treated and untreated areas in a clearly defined way, and on a well-thought-out plan, and by a suitably co-ordinated research committee. The research committee must be kept separate from the medical service, and its findings must be made available to the routine work and its administration.

The essential first step is to get the right kind of scientific Governmental organization, and to have a full staff of research workers, and to have a suitable executive policy, and to provide funds, and by means of special circumstances, qualified and experienced staff is provided.

* Dr. G. Macdonald, M.D., D.P.H., D.T.M., in an address to a joint meeting of the Royal Empire Society and the Royal African Society, 1936.

for individual Colonies, being limited on admissions and the restricted choice of suitable men who would suit in inadequate or unskilled supervision in some. In each of the geographical area, such as East Africa and West Africa, there should be one specialist group working from a central laboratory supervising medical work in all Colonies in that area, and one undertaking supervisory research work in that area. Institutions or bureaux of disease as far beyond the individual and local areas.

After this initiation, separate areas would be established, using just colonial officers, in the service who would undergo their special training in it, and whose skill was known to have or were found adequate, could be used to prevent loss of efficiency to the executive branches. The schools of Tropical Medicine which have been the chief agents of tropical medical research since their foundation should be asked to co-operate, and should be offered ample facilities in the labour laboratories for any research programme of their own in return for facilities offered to Colonial medical officers.

The older must be encouraged in racial areas and the task of repairing disease to prime constituents of every country. The population of East Africa is 15 million, while in the same time West Africa's is 10 million per square mile. The foundations of West African immigrants have multiplied in the short time West Indies to a population of 200 per square mile, at which these lands are overpopulated, and the overpopulated population of India has a density of 200 per square mile. All these areas by great improvements have to a certain extent tried work on trachoma/malaria control, on soil improvement, irrigation methods, and other ways which limit the capacity of the land to support its inhabitants. There is no reason why, if this work is carried out, the people of tropical Africa should not triple or quadruple their numbers, and while this is happening the educational standards must be raised sufficiently to make the limitation of populations by other less wasteful and damaging methods than military become a responsibility.

Chief Justice's Findings on Uganda Disturbances

Intrigue Had Sapped the Loyalty of Many Chiefs

MY OPINION ON THIS EVIDENCE is that the objects of the organizers of the disturbances were:

(1) To bring about a general strike in the Protectorate generally, if possible, but in particular in Buganda, taking advantage of the increased cost of living, putting false reports in Rumansi, inciting the workers, and stirring up popular feeling against the Protectorate Government, and also I think, against Kalubya, the Treasurer in the Native Government.

(2) By means of such general strike to paralyse the public services, and so disrupt the general interest and community that chaos could supervene, thus affording opportunity for the organizers to seize the power in the Kampala's Government and get rid of Kalubya. It is significant that as soon as Kalubya's resignation was announced on January 28 the disturbances subsided.

(3) My impression, from the evidence, is that the organizers were not really interested in the wages of the workers at all, and that they made use of the wages question as a means to bring the workers out on strike so as to further their own personal ends.

(4) The object of the strikers themselves was mainly to obtain higher wages, but I much doubt whether singletons of them would have gone on strike in January this year if it had not been instigated otherwise.

Wide Circulation of False Reports

In 1943 a dispute was brewing the chiefs, and the people generally appear to have been becoming infected with a spirit of discontent and unrest. Witnesses who came forward to corroborate this time who knew the people well were struck by this. One has told me that from that time he has been definitely anti-government. The peasants and they were being contaminated by many of this chiefs, who seem only concerned with their own and their own advancement, and commanded loyalty from their tribesmen to the Empire, the country, and to their own people.

Perhaps it would be better here the unfortunate results of recent conflict due to shortage of administration staff, because so many others having most properly been cleared to form the civil force at the time when the Italians in Ethiopia committed such an unnameable act.

It had sapped the vitality and spirit of movement among many of the tribes, who came to believe that the Government had no right to rule over them. This was a factor in the later continuing incidents of disturbance, and the continuation of cattle. There was indeed the middle class and even some of the really well-to-do who became restive.

Being fully satisfied with the report of the Commission of Enquiry into the disturbances which occurred in Uganda in January 1941, the Secretary of State for War, Mr. Alan Whitley, the Chairman of the Uganda Legislative Assembly, recently attended a meeting

there also expressing dissatisfaction among the peasants in that they had no proper representation in the Lekki, and so has no voice in the Government. For the same reason the intelligent set also have a grievance. They, the educated business men, teachers, African medical officers, clerks etc., have no representation whatsoever, and some of them who are now very poor, bitterly on this. There is no representation of the classes, some cases, and employment does not fit in that the education has made them fit for such heavy responsibilities and difficult, and are unable to understand who the class posts are not available to them.

Another believed workers who were easily stirred up were the immigrant labourers of whom there are always great numbers in Uganda, mostly Bantu, from Ruanda-Urundi, an annexed part of the Belgian Congo. A Government officer who has a wide experience of them says that most of them arrive suffering severely from malnutrition, and that soon are the sort of people who can easily be stirred up by political agitators.

Rise of 250% in Price of Piece-Goods

Before Japan came into the war piece-goods were being dumped on the Uganda market at phenomenally low prices, and the African reaped the benefit. Now he has to pay 25s. for what then cost him 10s. Black-marketing undoubtedly exists, but the Price Controller informed me that 5s. figure was one which bore no real relation to the economic cost of production, and still fantastic though it may seem, exists in price of some 250% even that artificially low figure is authentically as being justified by the new existing conditions due to the war and cessation of damping.

I am satisfied that economic conditions and considerations were not the cause of the disturbances, but that in Uganda, like elsewhere, prices had gone up covering war conditions making it more difficult for the wage-earner to make both ends meet, and the strikers took full advantage of this by trying to stir the workers up to action which they would never have taken if left to themselves.

The Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce whose house is in Mengo and place of business in Kampala told me, and what has a long and close experience of the Uganda, has based his view from what he saw that those who planned the general strike did not at first intend violence, but when so many workers were induced to strike, and force and intimidation were resorted to in order to force them out, the notes got out of hand. This view derives some support from police evidence that on the first day in Kampala the crowds were at the outset good-humoured and that it was only when so many workers refused to strike that intimidation, force and subterfuge became the order of the day.

On January 1 house boys became restless in Butte and the things were held. On January 2 there was a strike. Public Works Departmental labour and tailors in Mengo, a mile from Kampala, Butte, was held out. On January 3 another strike of town workers took place. This strike was the result of a strike which had been organized by the

It is my suggestion to me that the early success achieved by the strikers may have encouraged them to start in Kampala in following weeks. I cannot agree with the suggestion that there were minor strikes in Kampala before January 1 prior to the granting of the strike notice. There is however overwhelming mass of evidence to suggest that the strikers had been last year been planned to January 1.

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On Sunday, January 14, there was a largely attended meeting of Kampala householders. European householders had given evidence as to the conduct of the Native Administration Police in Murchison, visiting them before to persuade the boys to stop work. Monday, January 15, was apparently a day for Kammala's visit to the city. The Governor was at Karangwai, a semi-autonomous part of the Protectorate on the frontier of the Far North. During the night he was at Mbarara, some distance from Kampala, whence the Police came to him. He also paid a visit on the 15th to the station of the Police post at Kammala for Mbarara, 100 miles distant.

Good Intelligence of Plotters

The intelligence organization of the P.R.C. has been so far superior to that of the Legislative and Government and the police that it seems not unlikely that they had advance information of all these movements and fixed "D" Day at Kanchanaburi accordingly. This is mere speculation, but it is reasonable to assume that the Chinese realized that there would not be much resistance and that they know to administer justice everywhere on the summary.

This would explain why the first violent strike of Township Authority labour on January 10, East African Miners' Camp, about on the line, and P.W.D.'s labour on the line, started uncompromised and without an interchange. On January 15, 1955, 15 miles from Arusha, Jinga (65 miles) and Mikumi (75 miles) on January 17, in Tanzania (80 miles), Tanga (40 miles) and 100 miles southwards (160 miles) on January 18, a general strike was called on January 19; and in all areas there was a general strike on January 20. There is evidence from a great variety of sources, miners and strike leaders, operated by air from Kampala.

On January 15 the serious disturbances began in Kampala. In the morning there were strikes in every Government department, notwithstanding the concerns of a great many workers. At 10 o'clock, however, and until 11 o'clock at night, the miners were bringing their men to work, those who were detained at work. They came armed with sticks and stones and attacked Indian houses as well as the Europeans. They had decided private citizens, including those of European descent, to leave Africa for New York. Large charges by the police were necessary to keep the police were everywhere, hopelessly overwhelmed. It was clear that they would require assistance.

The Chief Secretary's Guards, a military band, and the regular military unit is the Central Training Centre, under Major Greywell, George, the second commanding officer, arrived in Kampala on 1st April, and made a demonstration by going round the town in trucks, the King's Dragoon Guards African Rifles, so as to Early next morning the remainder of the company arrived, having been held up by mechanical trouble. He then took the Company for a safe march through the town. The police and military were given most careful instructions as to when and how they should use their fire arms. The militia were throughout over instructed, it was clearly understood that they were only required to fire at those who were in charge of the situation. The arrangements between the two forces worked admirably.

Violence in Kampala

On January 10, 1945, he became much more violent. And the European and American special missions were ordered to leave. The Americans had been given a week's grace period and the British two weeks. The soldiers were receiving no help from their quarters throughout the country. The proclamation had to be read on several occasions. An American was killed by a soldier in a moment of rage. The American embassy was closed.

On June 12, 1946, he was killed by匪徒 during an anti-Communist demonstration in front of the British Consulate in Shanghai. He was buried at the cemetery of the American Cemetery in Tientsin. His widow, Mrs. Liang, and his son, Liang Wei, were also killed in the same incident.

On January 16, long trains bringing food and supplies into the town were stopped. Troops were struck and disturbances occurred at the railway east of Jinchuan, and trouble at Langchuan and Lijiang, where the tsaha chief acted promptly and firmly. At Lijiang the military attempted to save the milking cows, which were violently attacked by a large mob. The troops fired on the mob, and

four were killed and 11 injured. On January 10, raiding increased round Kampala. A troop of armoured cars arrived from Entebbe, a serious battle occurred in Masaka, and one African was killed when Captain Clegg's anti-aircraft battery was a result of his stumbling. Minded with armoured cars proceeded to Masaka. There was an attempt to sabotage a steam at mile 10 on the main line. Food coming into Kampala was looted.

At 10 a.m. a broadcast of an official communiqué issued by the Governor, who had returned from Karimoja on the 18th, was made calling everyone to return to work on Monday the 22nd. This was repeated on Saturday, the 20th, and on Sunday, the 21st. Emergency Regulations were issued.

On the 2nd of October I arrived at Mubende just in time to prevent serious trouble. The Kikakwa received a deputation of strike leaders and requested them to return to work. His drivers to Mubende were engaged under escort. Kampala was quiet. In Akwara the superintendent of police shot and wounded slightly twenty persons. The action was in my opinion fully justified.

"On the 2nd those who had left work party to return. Many telegraph wires were cut and signals sent and wireless communication was established linking up Kampot, Masaka, Battambang, Sihanoukville and Phnom Penh."

On the 23rd the Kabana open their session in
others and addressed a large crowd at the Hotel and
explained to them that before the strikes began a scheme for
increasing the war bonus was on the point of completion;
that this was approved and applied would be bound to
render substantial benefits; and that also prior to the strikes
steps had been taken in preparation for setting up a board
under the Michigan Vetoes Ordinance, 1934. He announced
that he had for some time been considering the question of
reaching an agreement with the unions that liberal

reconstruction, he emphasized that neither the proposed bill nor war bonus nor the reconstruction of his ministry had been in any way influenced by the strike and disorder. This statement was well received.

Two days later the crowd, most of whom dispersed quickly at some 500 moved towards the Kabaka's palace and demanded of the Omulama (Chief Justice) an explanation, mistaking him for the Onfwanika or Treasurer Kulubya since they demonstrated in front of the Palace demanding Kulubya's resignation. Kulubya had in fact accepted his resignation earlier in the day, but by the Kabaka's orders this had not been disclosed. News of it however leaked out and was received with acclamation by

He said he had immediately directed his men to search the house, and to ascertain who the intruder was. He said he had also sent word to the police to have the subject arrested, and, if necessary, to board him, and to make a full report of the preliminary criminal aspect of the hubbub.

The Katikino

... was disturbed at Manila after January 22, and he had to leave the country on secret service on that date.
San Juan was the Entertainer (Chief Minister) and owned his plantation being excepted to the Abra River ("Cagayan") 20 miles from San Juan, under the proprietorship of his Uncle, Don Juan de la Torre, who died in 1898.
He was born in San Juan, Cagayan, on May 1, 1874.
He was a son by a wife of the American owners to take a horse
and was been instrumental in assisting his escape.

On January 29 details of the
Bomber were announced.

On February 8 and 9 there were small strikes here at missions and plantations.

Throughout the disturbances everything possible seems to have been done by the Provincial Administration to ease the situation by peaceful methods and discussion. The Nestor of Butembo toured the town addressing crowds on Monday, January 11, and of subsequent days had many interviews with the Kabaka's Ministers there. And a delegation he had immediately wired asking the Kabaka to send his son, which he did on January 15.

The Governor was on tour in his district on the Kenya border when the disturbances began, but returned immediately and established his office at Kisumu where he was able to keep in closer touch than would have been possible had he remained at his headquarters in Fort Portal. Colonel B. J. G. Gomer, Commanding Kisumu Sub-Area arrived from Nairobi on 16th and found military and police working together with perfect understanding.

The police made a large number of arrests. In Kampala there were 412 prosecutions arising directly out of the disturbances and 242 convictions. In Jinja and eastern Kyagwendo there were 239 prosecutions and 150 convictions.

All the deportees are now living in their respective
in other parts of the country. They are still in exile
but are not inclined to return to Buganda so long as
Oyo's reign continues. There is documentary evidence
strongly supporting Prince Saseki. On my invitation
other five, Wamala, M. Fumizaki Musoke, Kyotyoga and
Musoke will give evidence before me. I have expressed the
opinion that the disturbance may be of no political origin. I gave
the deportees to understand that they were much more than they were

(Continued on page 115)

Mr. Churchill's Farewell. — The decision of the British people has been recorded in the votes recorded today. I have this day handed over the charge which I have had for the last three years. I have not been permitted so long the work against Japan. In this, however, all plans and preparations have been made, and the future may become much quieter than we have hitherto been entitled to expect. The responsibilities are now and always will be upon the new Government, and I have all hope that they will be conscientious in bearing them. It only remains for me to express to the British people, for whom I have acted in these perilous years, my profound gratitude for the unflinching, unwavering support which they have given me during my task and for the many expressions of kindness which they have shown towards their servant. Statement made by Mr. Churchill after the dissolution of the polls.

Mr. Amery.—One can own different party allegiance from Mr. Amery's and differ from him on many issues, and yet wholeheartedly acknowledge the work of the work he has done in the imperial field. History will certainly record him as one of the architects of the British Commonwealth of Nations as it stands today. He was Colonial Secretary at the time of the famous Declaration of 1926, and it was under his auspices that the Statute of Westminster of 1931 and the India Act of 1935. It is now generally realized that if that Act had come fully into force and been worked as it was meant to work, India might by now have acquired *de facto* Dominion status; and it is no secret that Mr. Amery hoped that, to crown his political career, that objective might somehow be attained before he left the India Office. The Indianization of most of the Government of India was a step towards it, and a much longer step would have been possible at the time of the Cripps Mission and again the other day at Simla. Lord Wavell's move was the outcome of these discussions with Mr. Amery in London, and was made of course with his full approval. It was an kindly fate that denied him before the curtain fell at Sparbrook, at least the satisfaction of seeing the deadlock broken at last and the prospects of a permanent settlement brightened by an interim agreement. Professor Sir Richard Crossland in letter to the *Times*

The Election. — My dear Sir,
I am sorry to inform you that it was decided in the
Conservative Party that it was necessary to have
a general election in the autumn of 1918. A feeling of
dissatisfaction with the government had been
growing, and those who were in the Conserva-
tive Party were incensed nearly all
the time. To vote against them
was like kicking out the memory
of a father. But the Conservative
Party was fettered by its own past.
Very many young men had served
gloriously in the Services, and
had given up their privilege and money
power against the rights of the common man. It is not a fair judg-
ment; but it is a judgment which

The Conservative party has had a very difficult time of it. The very founders of the party were anti-slavery men, and the name of the party was given to them by the slaves. There was a strong feeling that the Conservatives did not mean business with them, that they were playing and having fun. The Labour leaders on their side, who became to fear their imposing majority, the result was that they again things as they are, and that an overwhelming demonstration of pure Socialism came. The country has shown that it wants a teaching kind of reform, and does not trust the Tories to provide them. But the very flood of critical, anti-authoritarian statement which has driven the Tories out will certainly bring a Labour government if the promised reform is to be delivered.

Observer

Work of Bomber Command.—From the outbreak of the war in Europe until V.E. Day Bomber Command dropped 1,055,014 tons of bombs of all kinds, apart from 30,283 tons of incendiary. In 1940 the tonnage was 18,000. Last year 137 tons were dropped on industrial towns, compared with 11,000 tons on troops and refugees, 1148 on transportation, and 2,892 on naval targets. Of the total of 11,704 tons dropped in 1941, 1,123 fell on industrial towns and 8,847 on naval targets. In 1941, of the total of 15,551 tons of bombs dropped, 35,637 were aimed at industrial targets, 11,000 at naval targets. In 1941, Bomber Command dropped 1,171,477 tons which 181,664 tons went to industrial towns and 1,055,000 naval targets. Last year Bomber Command worked at night, mostly dropping 523,514 tons on the enemy, of which 181,688 fell on industrial towns and 9,586 on naval targets. — From an Ministry statement.

Australians protest - The maximum efforts to treat Japanese
Japan as a Germanic country
The men of importance in
Australia of our first knowledge
us termed them in the Press
Dr. H. K. H. Australian Ambassador

o the War News

Opinion is divided. Some believe that any but a long-term imprisonment would be a bad punishment.

Great Britain's only surviving member of Parliament in Europe, Mr. Alan Broomehead,

has not noticed much difference among the British public.

The true value of temperance has firmly rooted in the national heart. War has added to its Quickswood.

Lev le bon is no longer a cry of unity in Belgium, but a word of M. Spaak, Foreign Minister of Belgium.

The membership of the British Medical Association has passed the 100,000 mark. The chairman of the Council of the late Federation of the British people of all classes is such that severe measures are impossible.

Some six million Polish citizens, half of them Jews, were to-day or another put to death by the Nazis. Mr. Alexander

Orlitzki, demoted even had more power than that which I staked to himself." M. Leon Blum, former Socialist Prime Minister of France.

In the early German bombing attacks on this country about 100,000,000 lbs. of tobacco went up in burning warehouses. Sir Alexander

the international disappearance of Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden at this crucial moment is tragic. Mr. Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia.

Given proper equipment and supplies the Chinese Army and a strong American force can beat Japan in China, according to Chiang Kai-shek.

Japan's other ambition than to dominate Far East could until the end of the war be the conquest of India or continental Europe.

Withholding the use of the railways and the ports of India and the British Isles would be a blow to Japan.

Lord Beaverbrook, the Minister of the Air Forces of the Royal Air Force, has said that the large number of British aircraft now show the British Air Force in reality never to have been beaten in the war, and by reason of but having much smaller air force.

India is suffering from influenza and having

Lord Alan's Island in quiet days of

Health Education.

It must be said with great respect that the family of Mr. Churchill's "Gestapo" speech was the lowest blunder of the election campaign. Mr. Quintis Hogg

is a good doctor.

Leave the forces before the winter there is risk that it will spread among thousands of men who will be unable to get medical attention.

The tea-growing industry in

northern India accepted responsibility of lending 10,000 workers per 100 miles for work on such Government projects as roads and railways.

Mr. R. Langford Jones

British and

Australians will soon be

assisting the Japanese Empire in its preparation softening up

General George Kenney, com-

mander of the Far East Air Forces.

The foundations on which we

built our post-war civilization must

be a good breeding of spiritual

matter. If we build only on a

material foundation we shall fail.

Field Marshal Sir Bernard Mont-

gomery.

For many years before the war

Great Britain had no foreign policy

whatever. The war took largely

as the result of the inferiority com-

plex of this country's old domi-

nance.

To many of us the moment of

leaving the Army is sad, but I shall

always remember the simple words

of my father that "there is sometimes

business into a pleasant

occasional Colonization.

When Marshal Pétain signed

the armistice in 1940 France had

200 modern aircraft ready to con-

clude the war from Africa, to which

more than 1,000 had already gone.

Mr. Edouard Daladier, former

French Minister of France,

the Conservative leaders had

admitted that Labour's pro-

gramme that many voters must

have voted for the Conservative

they might well call the Labour

and Socialist responsibilities

over. New York Times.

Germany has advanced so far

as the Eighth Army in so short a

time and fought as many battles

as every day which was a victory.

From Liverpool to Australia 3,000

miles in 10 months.

Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander

War materials and services received by the U.S. from Allies is now considerable since the inception of the programme in March last, having totalled \$1,000,000,000.

Gen. George C. Marshall, U.S. Army, Economic Administrator.

The U.S. State and Political Council have unanimously resolved to have the Emperor of Japan Hirohito, proclaimed a war criminal responsible for Japanese atrocities in China and the Pacific. Chongking condemned.

U.S. Ambassador to Japan, Mr. Ralph K. Davies, United States Petroleum Administrator.

"In my opinion the violent, unexpected, and unjust attack made by Winston Churchill against his most faithful collaborator in the War Cabinet shocked one strong British sense of loyalty, and will play and finally contribute to the downfall of his own partisans," M. Leon Blum.

To be sure it is a wise purpose. Its purpose is to fire young people should be thinking of the blue seas of adventure beyond the limiting horizon. We do not want old heads on young shoulders. We need the fire of youth, but sometimes we are burned in."

Mr. Richard Law.

After Mr. Churchill had tendered his resignation to the King His Majesty asked him to become Order of the Garter in recognition of his great services throughout the war. Mr. Churchill however begged His Majesty that in present circumstances he should be allowed to retain the Order. Statement made from Buckingham Palace.

Another significant underlying cause will be found most clearly expressed in the chapter of the leadership of non-white governing peoples. This is the principle that the whole world is entitled to the equality it is happening to. The men and women and children in all parts of the world. Lieut. Commander Arnold Fed Stassen, in the United Nations Charter.

Between D-Day, June 6, 1944, and V-E Day, May 8, 1945, 29,500,000 tons of stores, equipment and aircraft were landed in the theatre of war. 2,000,000 tons have been in over the beach. It is estimated that over 11,000 aircraft will be based in the theatre within a year. From the Report of the Kilgore Sub-Committee of the U.S. Senate.

PERSONAL

Mrs. and Mrs. John G. Graham, of Bulawayo, have sold their gold mine at Chilanga, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. D. Dryden, of Aslakham, Uganda, have returned from a tour of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Smith, of the Whitechapel, London, have returned from a tour of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Morris, of Moçambique, have returned from a tour of the African Internal Mission.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Bunting, of the staff of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, are now settled in Uganda.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hord, of the staff of the Southern Rhodesian Railways, have returned from a tour of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hord's son was born in Uganda on July 18 to the wife of Rev. A. Seton MacLure, of the African Internal Mission.

Colonel J. B. Brady, M.P., of Bulawayo, East Africa, is about to leave his country for Rhodesia after a visit of several months.

Lieut. F. R. Kay, of the East African Artillery, and Miss Edna Archer, were married last week in Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks.

Mr. C. D. Dryden, the well-known Southern Rhodesian chartered accountant and company director, has arrived in London from Salisbury.

Major Peter Hennard, The Highland Light Infantry, and Miss Audrey Kennedy, both of Salisbury, have been married in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Oscar Gustav Læssøe, who had for many years been closely connected with the Rhodesian and Nyasaland Cotton Industry, left on July 24.

Mr. J. L. Stevenson-Dugdale, director of Messrs. J. C. Arrowsmith & Co., Ltd., of Nairobi, has left again for Kenya after a short visit to the country.

Mr. R. G. Davis, general manager of the Uganda Co-operative, and one of the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Uganda, is on his way back to Kampala.

When General Smuts visited Portuguese East Africa a few days ago to meet the Portuguese Minister for the Colonies, he received the Grand Order of the Tower and Sword.

Miss Francis Anthony Burnham, adopted son of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Jaffray, of Southern Rhodesia, and Miss Evelyn Phillips, of Selukwe, have announced their engagement.

A Southern Rhodesian government geologist, Mr. J. MacGregor, has discovered in the Zambezi Valley the fossilized remains of now extinct reptiles, fish and other animals.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Campbell, of Shabani, have celebrated their golden wedding. Mr. Campbell went to Southern Rhodesia as a formation member of the Native Department.

Sir Donald Mackenzie-Kennedy, Governor of Mauritius, and formerly Governor of Nyasaland, has arrived in this country for consultations with the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Sir George Ramsden, former M.P. for Bradford North, who visited the Rhodesias some years ago, has taken the title of Baron Ramsden of Birkenshaw, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

During his absence from South Africa on three and a half months General Smuts is estimated to have flown fully 20,000 miles. On his way back from Hyllye he spent one night in Nairobi.

Colonel Sir Morgan Grafton Bell, late 2nd Life Guards, who served in East Africa during the last war, has passed away.

Major Alan Douglas Graham, M.C., eldest son of Major-General and Mrs. Douglas Graham, of the Royal Engineers, has joined the Royal Flying Corps, R.W.R.N.S., and has already commenced their engravings.

Miss Mingo Allen, Douglas Graham, M.C., eldest son of Major-General and Mrs. Douglas Graham, of the Royal Engineers, has joined an administrative department in Uganda. She graduated at London University in 1935. Miss Douglas, second son of Major-General and Mrs. Douglas Graham, M.C., of the Royal Flying Corps, R.W.R.N.S., younger daughter of Major-General and Mrs. Douglas Graham, M.C., of the Royal Flying Corps, R.W.R.N.S., and Miss Phyllis Graham, youngest daughter of Major-General and Mrs. Douglas Graham, M.C., of the Royal Flying Corps, R.W.R.N.S., are shortly to be married.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wilson, R.A.F., have returned to England. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Salisbury, have returned to Rhodesia, and Captain Elmer Jean Elizabeth H. Wilson, of the Royal Flying Corps, R.W.R.N.S., were married in Burton by Lincoln last Saturday.

Bishop Richard Clarke, a member of the Whitechapel Clerical Society, who has been appointed Vicar Apostolic of Uganda, was born in 1900. For some years he was rector of the senior seminary of the Ruanda Vicariate.

Lady Baden-Powell spoke at Thursday's meeting of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League on her visit to the Colonies in France, Germany, Switzerland and Italy. She has shortly to visit Denmark, Sweden and Norway.

Miss Katharine Edith Mary Chapman, of Totnes, has been appointed an administrative assistant in the Uganda Territory. She has held several appointments in London, and served as a lieutenant in the Women's Transport Service.

Captain J. F. Boatman, of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, was recently married. Sister Joan, a member of the staff of No. 6 General Hospital, Nyeri, Kenya, is a well-known sportsman who has played rugby and football for Northern Rhodesia.

The Nyasaland Publicity Committee has been reconstituted under the chairmanship of Messrs. P. J. Rossiter and G. H. L. T. C. Weatherhead. The other members are Messrs. R. H. Newbold (Deputy Chairman), H. B. Weston, E. B. B. Borron, D. G. Hess, and W. J. Stanfield.

The marriage will take place on August 15 between Lieut. Frank Ernest Linforth, R.N.V.R., and Miss Sheila Mary Weatherhead, P.M.R.A.F.M.S., third daughter of the late Canon H. T. C. Weatherhead, O.B.E., and Mrs. Weatherhead (formerly of Uganda, O.B.E.).

Among the Industrial Advisory Panel of the Finance Corporation for Industry, Ltd., are Mr. Henry Clay, Warden of Nuffield College, Oxford, who some years ago reported on economic policy in Southern Rhodesia; the Rt. Hon. G. H. Lloyd, former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies; and Sir George Ian Williamson, managing director of the British Cotton Corporation and Cotton Controller for most of the interwar period.

Dr. Douglas Patrick Piellou, of Guildford, Surrey, who has been appointed to the Colonial Service as a zoologist in the Medical Department of Northern Rhodesia, studied at Birmingham University and the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, and holds the degrees of Ph.D., M.Sc., and B.Sc. After serving in the Royal Navy, he held a post as temporary experimental assistant at the Admiralty Signal Establishment.

Miss Elizabeth McGlashan Ward and Miss Gwendoline Ward have been appointed to two sisters in Uganda. Both have been ward sisters at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh. Miss Ward is to be based at St. Thomas's Hospital, London; Edinburgh Royal Infirmary Hospital, and Simpson Maternity Hospital, Lauriston Place, and Atholl Crescent, College of Domestic Science, Edinburgh. Miss Ward was trained at Derbyshire Royal Infirmary and The Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.

New Bishop of Rhodesia

The Rev. Canon Edward Stradling, 60, of Anne's Way, Finchley, was elected Bishop of Mashonaland yesterday, in Westminster Abbey. He succeeds the Rev. Dr. J. C. St. John, who has been Bishop of Southwark and

The Rev. Mr. Miller

The Rev. Mr. Miller, who was a missionary in Rhodesia for 25 years, has retired to live in India. After 10 years' service in the Church of England, Mr. Miller and his wife went out to Uganda for the Foreign Missions Board. It was there that they met and married in 1911. After returning from Africa Mr. Miller spent four years in Leeds, for two years chaplain to the Royal Engineers, during the last year, for 11 years in India, 10 pounds and for the last 11 years has been vicar of High Leaswood, Uckfield, Sussex.

Obituary

Mr. Edward Charles Drey, who has died in South Africa at the age of 77 years, had at one time a considerable connection in Rhodesia as a mining engineer.

Father Leon Lasser Vican, Apostolic Vicar of the Ruanda-Urundi of the Belgian Patriarchate since 1902, whose death is reported, had ordained some 600 clerics into the priesthood.

Lady Thornton, who has died in Pretoria at the age of 65, was the wife of Sir Edward Thornton, former Director-General of Naval Services in the Union of South Africa, who has paid several visits to the Rhodesias and East Africa.

Sir George Miller-Cunningham, K.B.E., C.B., of Leith, Berwickshire, who died in Edinburgh last week at the age of 78, was naval secretary to the Earl of Rosebery when he was Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1908 to 1910.

While inspecting work on the farm near Kipkarren, in Kenya, Mr. G. Abbott is alleged to have been stabbed in the stomach from an attack by Nandi labourers. He died almost immediately. Mr. Abbott, who was 55, was for some years a Seventh-Day Adventist missionary in Nakuru.

Squadron Leader Frank Apthorpe, R.A.F., who has died in Southern Rhodesia, had been in the Colony since 1920. He was for some time manager of the Anglo-African Company, and was employed later by the Rhodesia Co-operative Creameries in Bulawayo and the Salisbury Cold Storage Company.

Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Ingoldfield, K.B.E., secretary of the Navy from 1900 to 1921, who died in Beaconsfield last Thursday at the age of 81 years, entered the Royal Navy in 1873 and as a sub-lieutenant served in East African waters. In 1884 he was with the Naval Brigade of the Nile Expedition for the relief of Gordon. Lady Lucia Beatrice Osler, widow of Sir Hubert Osler, Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, died suddenly in Wellington a few days ago. Sir Hubert and Lady Osler paid several visits to Northern Rhodesia, where they had property, and also made a long tour of the East African Dependencies some years ago.

Colonel H. N. Davies, who died recently in Bulawayo at the age of 71, went to South Africa as a youth, was a sub-editor on the *Bulawayo Chronicle* for several years before the last war, and returned to Southern Rhodesia afterwards as a free lance. He started and edited the *Smallholder* in the interests of mining, and once stood unsuccessfully for the Rhodesian Parliament, of which one of his brothers, Major H. J. Davies, is a member. Another brother, Mr. W. H. Davies, was at one time Mayor of Bulawayo. Mr. Davies leaves one son, an advocate in Bulawayo.

General Election Result**(Concluded from page 1)**

Colonel G. A. M. Macmillan, who failed to get nomination for the constituency of Dumfriesshire, was beaten by Mr. J. L. Lumsden, who was elected for the constituency of Dumfriesshire, and the result is not yet known.

The Rev. Henry Studd, B.D., who was returned unopposed for the constituency of Merton, was beaten by Mr. L. L. Lumsden, who was in the constituency of Sutton for the first time, and the result is not yet known until he resigns his present office.

Mr. J. M. de Courcy Field, D.L.M., who was a Conservative member for the seat of Ely since 1929, was beaten in a three-cornered contest, during which he received 1,141 votes to 1,048 for Mr. F. G. T. Smith, who represented the German League for Democracy.

The Rt. Hon. Duncan Sandys, who had represented the constituency of Canterbury as a Conservative since 1929, was beaten in a three-cornered contest. He was one of the few MPs who had supported the League of Nations case against the return of Alsace-Lorraine to Germany, and was supported by Mr. Churchill, and was made Minister of Works and P.P. last November.

Sir George Schuster, K.C.S.I., K.C.B., G.C.B., M.P. Conservative M.P. for Walsall since 1928, was lost to his Labour opponent, a barrister, who from 1929 to 1933 Financial Secretary in the Sudan, where his outstanding success led to his appointment as Financial Adviser and Secretary of State for the Sudan. He left the Colonial Office in 1937 to go to India, and became Minister of Trade and Industry under Sir George, one of the ablest and most influential back-benchers in the last session, contributed to the 1,000th Year of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA an armistice. The Imperial Parliament and Colonial Government.

Sir Geoffrey Shakespeare, M.P., who had represented Norwich as a Liberal National since 1929, lost to his Labour opponent. He was Chairman of the Parliamentary Delegation which visited East, Central, and South Africa in 1936.

Sir John Shute

Sir John J. Shute, F.A.G., D.S.O., M.P., Conservative member for the Exchange Division in Liverpool since 1923, polled 7,829 votes against 5,195 for his partner, Mr. E. M. Bradcock, the local solicitor, who is a partner in the firm of Reynolds and Johnson, the well-known cotton and general produce brokers. He has long been interested in cotton in Uganda and Kenya, and is a past-President of the Liverpool Cotton Association, and a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board.

Major-General Sir Edward J. Spears, K.C.B., C.B., M.P. Conservative M.P. for Caxton since 1931, 1936, was defeated by the Labour candidate. He resigned the appointment of Germany by the resignation of Bonaparte.

Major-General Sir R. L. Atkes, Sir Frederick Schuster, C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.B., Conservative member for Nottingham Central since 1910, lost in a three-cornered contest to his Labour opponent, a barrister. After a distinguished military career, Sir Frederick was Chairman of the Council of the Royal Empire Society from 1938 to 1941. He was among the first 100 men in this country to learn to fly without a pilot's certificate, and he raised the Royal Flying Corps in 1912. He was one of the few candidates whose election address dealt in any way with Imperial affairs. General, headed "United Empire," stated: "A strong United Empire is essential. We must maintain and develop the wonderful unity which exists between the colonies and ourselves. We must do all in our power to promote the economic development of the colonies."

Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, K.B.E., M.P. Conservative member for Kidderminster since 1929, who was in the first session with Labour, spent many years in South Africa some years ago.

Lieut.-Colonel A. R. G. H. Jackson, Conservative M.P. for Epping since 1929, was defeated in a three-cornered contest by his Labour opponent. He was an assistant district controller in Kenya from 1929 to 1935.

Colonel Sir Herbert Hoppy, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Conservative member for Epsom since 1929, was defeated by his Labour opponent, a barrister, held the seat with a majority of 18,001 were cast for Labour, and 2,482 for the Conservatives with candidates.

Mr. Edward Ayres, who represented Aylesbury, since 1929, did not contest the election, but having asked for a return to Parliament, he recently went to Münster, Germany, and it was announced that he was to be appointed to the post of Vice-Chancellor of the University of Münster, and will enter upon his duties in October.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Natives' Tax for Leprosy.**In Exporting in Northern Rhodesia.**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.
Sir.—In a recent issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA I read with interest all the great work being done by the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association. It occurred to my mind a Native tax for leprosy brought to mind the days of 1890 when I was secretary for Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia.

At that time I was having a conference with the Natives about the introduction of the Native Tax. Under this the Native tribal was exempt from taxation on his personal property debiting him from his movement. District officers made rough maps of the land under their control showing villages. They were told on those maps they had to add the amount of tax levied in or near each village. A study of those maps revealed the curious fact that leprosy was most prevalent some distance from the course of the rivers.

This seemed strange to me, because eating fish, putrid fish, was at that time the chief food thought to be the cause of leprosy. After much thought I had the reason why leprosy was more prevalent some distance from rivers. I found the Natives living near rivers caught fish in their traps. When their traps were full of catchings of fish, tadpoles, leeches, &c., they sat on the river bank near the mouths of their traps and devoured what was left of three gags hawking their traps. They also ate smelling putrid mass at village wells, which came from springs and water holes which contained no fish. These inland Natives directly cook the fish in their meal, it as flavouring to their already cooked meal, or milled porridge. Fish may have nothing to do with leprosy. The facts that have put down the theory that the prevalence of the disease at some distance from fish carrying rivers and streams may bear more coincidence.

One day one of my informed messengers asked for three months' leave as he had leprosy and wanted to go away to cure himself and then return to duty. He stopped on his blue uniform and showed me a light brown patch on the neck skin of his chest. I sent him for examination to the medical officer, who diagnosed leprosy.

I asked the messenger who would care him, and promised to pay the fees. He said the usual fee was a goat, but that he could not have to pay if his doctor was the "doctor." I told him that I would give his mother two goats if he came back cured and brought with him some of the medicine. In due course he returned with his leprosy look on his face, and asked permission to pay for his tonic agaric. I sent him up for a second medical examination, and he returned with a

note pronouncing him free from all symptoms of leprosy. Thereupon he presented me with the medicine and gave me the two goats for his medical services.

The lighting was such that I could not see very clearly the face of it. I planted the branch in my garden, it rooted well and thirty years later still stands but it never grew more than a foot or so high.

Some time ago I came across a number of natives into stations of health. I told them about the Native Tax for leprosy. They were sceptical, to say the least. I was informed that no outward application of ointment could easily have the effect.

Very recently I presently learnt from the press and public prints both English and German that Mr. G. H. of the commission said that he would like a trial of the plan. I told my interpreter to break off a piece and pass it for him. It was hot day, and after he had finished the passing he apparently rubbed the sweat from his face with his hands on which there must have been some sulphuric acid. This was the explanation he gave next morning when he came in to office with his eyes. He was as slippery as ever when I did not know whether the Native tax would have lay him, but he had departed.

This particular ephemeris grows freely in the Bulawayo district of Northern Rhodesia where perhaps leprosy will end through possibly the fee has risen after all these years.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK WASHINGTON.

Trade Relations in Africa.**East and South African Attitudes.**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

In the course of the very interesting letter from M. F. N. Barnard in your issue of July 13th reprinted in this paper, those of us who have lived and worked and been with Africa just cannot understand the South African attitude to Native problems. Without wishing to identify myself with this South African attitude, I am one who although not born in South Africa, was educated in Native endeavour to set out briefly the historical basis for an attitude which has been moulded by a much longer association than has existed in East Africa.

With white men originally mainly Dutch settlers, that became English northwards from the Cape, they soon incited the leaders of the Bantu tribes who had themselves only recently reached the extreme south of the continent. The conditions of the Great Fish and other Cape colony towns were such as to arouse much

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the same volume. Now he has been invited to speak at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in New Haven, Connecticut, December 28-31, 1905. He has accepted the invitation, and will speak on "The Relation of the Nervous System to the Condition of Anesthesia," giving emphasis to the fact that, if the white matter was so far removed as to become a mere mass of extremely small fibers, the animal would die, and that he should therefore consider the condition of

The Government of South Africa will well appreciate the interest also led on the part of the Delegates to the Conference, to the development of the Native Education in South Africa.

...the soldiers took their horses and equipment and the whites were under guard in the barracks at Ossining. Not even the Cetaway and Moschette, nor white they may be, were allowed to leave.

More recently the growth of the urban and suburban class in South Africa has accentuated the existing factor of segregation. The existence of a large numerous poor white ("Coloured") element, for whom it is often necessary to find work in towns, has led to the building of railways and other public works, that have been mainly settled by the European immigrants, and the native population has been left to the greater barriers. In fact, African natives were among white labourers and few among the Europeans, as may be jacking. At the same time, I should like to assert with gay confidence that among an appreciable proportion of the Europeans engaged in farming in South Africa, particularly those with origins in Central Europe, Tananarive, sympathetic with the native African, is entirely jacking.

In the following South Africa, which can hardly be
compared with the attitude to the Native in India,
it will cause less difficulty in understanding
how it is coming to being than those whose activities
have been limited to dealing with East Indians. Let
us not forget, however, that the former category includes
the South African colony, right down to the King
and Queen, in their domestic conditions.

...than who would venture to paint a picture of the relationships that will prevail in Africa two or three centuries hence.

Yours faithfully,
J. H. LEPPER.

Poll-Tax in East Africa

Further Letter from Canon Brownfield

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.
Sir.—In your reply to my letter (number 100) in your issue of May 12, you deny the accuracy of my statement concerning the poll tax. For such a grant is indeed a fact. (Which we have drawn attention to.) It is a step in the right direction.
I would like to add that you will find another proof of the wrong of the tax payable from districts like Kibwezi and Mwenevi. African students together with an appropriate number of the ex-servicemen, who are entitled to grants, are taught at Lusaka Polytechnic in terms of exceptional grants. The grants, although they vary from district to district, in Rhodesia, fall into two classes. The amount does not vary according to the individual income or resources. It is a general grant made to students and may be granted to other groups of persons in conformity.

or shrewd, is said to know your affairs well,
mean, "any African who can show good
discretion, cannot may be exempt from punishment."
I should also like an interpretation of "good cause,"
my experience, and according to my authorities, the
fact that a man is in money and is unable to earn
the neighbourhood of his home is not re-

settled as sufficient ground for exemption. That is the point I was talking about in my article.

"...and comforted him. Said Bailey: "An African country like ours, where there is no centralizing power, said, as you may know, that it is better to dismember them, so that they are unable to carry on wars, and without going long journeys...." and it is undeniable that this leads to the break-up of Africa's tribes and communities." Bailey sums up the situation thus:

...and it is the same in all the other countries.

points in the leading title of which he composed, though the author, which is omitted again, is not mentioned.

QUOTE FROM LITERATURE

Conquer. EAST AND WEST has consistently maintained very high standards of journalism. Your paper deserves

Why Linksway?

In your service of the recently published *Annual Catalog* of the
Department of Agriculture you included the following statement:
"The United States of America, Canada, Uruguay, and
Argentina have all adopted the metric system, and
New Zealand is also using it. The metric system
would easily be adopted by the United States, and
would greatly simplify the balance of trade with
Europe. There is some difficulty in the adoption
of the metric system in North America because
of the fact that the United States is so heavily
dependent upon Canada, Mexico, and the
United Kingdom for its supplies of coal, oil, and
other products."

Crowell, C.

This image shows a close-up view of a textured surface, possibly a mineral or rock sample. The texture is highly detailed, featuring numerous small, dark, irregularly shaped inclusions embedded in a lighter, more uniform matrix. The lighting creates strong highlights and shadows, emphasizing the three-dimensional nature of the surface.

"During the last few years the increase of Native population has been the rate of 1.2 per cent. The most progressive growth has been in the West. While the rate of increase in the South has been the lowest, the rate of increase of Negro population has been the highest. The Negro population has increased at the rate of 2.5 per cent. The Negro population has increased at the rate of 2.5 per cent.

Decentralization in Kenya

Legislation Approves Government Plan

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL'S debate on the proposal of self-government for the decentralization of the administration of the Colony opened on July 1.

The Acting Colonial Secretary, laying the adoption of the bill, said that it would have a far-reaching effect on the social, educational, and economic progress for the people, and assist the political development of the Colony. His decisive power in the field of legislation, etc., were almost unlimited.

The bill was merely the beginning of a difficult process which would require the co-operation of the Government, the country's public and private organizations, the various racial communities, and the action of the existing colonial statutory authority, an excellent example of general participation by the public in the Government's responsibilities.

Development Authority to Spend \$20,000,000

Part of the scheme which contained the Government's proposals for developing the Colony was the creation of a new colony government, which would be responsible to the Governor, and the other members would be Sir George and Robin, General Manager of the Native and Uganda Railways, and Mr. Alfred Vincent, Chairman of the European, Selected Members, and M.L.C. for the North. "The task," said the Acting Colonial Secretary, "needs the responsibility of one man towards the Governor." This is made more necessary than ever by the projected spending of \$20,000,000 over the next five years at the first time Kenya had ever spent so anything like that sum.

Major Leslie V. Joyce, one of the two official members, explained the proposed drastic measures against the import of firearms. Since Kenya will be the road to the commodity, he wanted to see the measures conducted by African N.C.O.s in settling the home and plan of the development of local industries. His goal was the raising of the standard of living for all races, and no discussion of this issue should delay the practical implementation of the proposals.

Colonel Ali Haidar, Arab non-official member, asked if the seat of the Arab members on the committee should be given to the Kenyans.

Colonel and another non-social member, waiting members of the minority, said preparation. He required a definite programme to be included in the new administrative committee.

Major Martin, established that the formation of members of the committee, the distribution of members would be determined by the new authority gives them the opportunity of the use of their services. He also explained that the import of firearms between members and the committee.

Major Sir Edward G. C. Groom, acting M.L.C., said that the first thing now was to have a representative of the women's organization, or more women members on the committee.

Major Martin, in concluding that the Colony had outgrown its present status, welcomed the new form of government. He said that he hoped that the Executive Council would be a permanent part of the new government, and that the Minister should be appointed of an adviser to the Executive Council, the added importance given to agriculture, and inclusion in the Executive Council as a minister of Natural Resources. He stressed the importance of the importance of African and European agricultural development.

The Commissioner for Local Government, Sir Alan Martineau, spoke strongly in favour of the bill, and argued that the proposed white government had been necessary for the welfare of all races in the Colony. He said that there was little scope for Indian agriculture, and a change of the system of Indian agriculture, for growing crops, was needed in the war. Mr. Martineau, in his speech, also mentioned that the shadow of the Mau Mau rebellion had cast a dark cloud over the Colony, and that the Indian population had been compelled to leave the Colony.

Indian Settlement in Kenya

Opening the debate after the adjournment, the Governor stated that there was no provision in the bill to give an Indian, a wrong impression by using the expression "non-Indian". The Government had been occupying with land purchases, and the locally born Indian population and their lands, and so on.

He said that he had been thinking about the Indian Government was willing to assist the settlement of Indians resident in East Africa only if they had been born there. The Government is willing, to the extent that land can be found, to assist settlers on the land of Indians residing in the Colony, and I should like to make a three-fold statement. First, I hope all, for the words "non-Indian", will be used, using generally defined native, in the sense of the Indian with Indian elected members, as a term, and not taking this opportunity to say the anti-white. I should add that I will undertake to do what I can to obtain staff for the purpose, to investigate the possibilities of finding land appropriate to Indian settlement. I am also personally willing that there should be an Indian Settlement Committee under an Indian Chairman to prepare schemes for the settlement of Kenya Indians on such lands as may be found available. I shall ask the Commissioner of Lands to consult with the Indian elected members.

No African Opposition to Proposals

After the debate, Major Martin, who supported African interests, supported the decentralization plan as best suited to the welfare of the African peoples in the Colony, and that it was not true, as Indian members had stated, that African opposition existed towards the proposal. The chief reason was against the lack of more Africans on various committees, and the anxiety caused by giving authority to non-whites. In view of the increasing population, he demanded, first claim of land for Africans. He did not agree with the Land Commissioner that local government should be grouped with public health, which he thought should be grouped with education. He agreed, the new colonies as an opportunity for all races to work together, and asked for the release of these new African members of the Legislature.

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Mr. R. M. Martin, African member of the Executive Council, argued in favour of the motion, pointing out that discrimination against Africans was still prevalent in the country, and that the segregated African and Arab affairs had led to the condition of inferiority for Africans.

The Financial Secretary, Mr. E. A. Wright, told the Governor that the financial secretary of the Standing Finance Committee would submit his report on the use of savings, labour and efficiency in reconstruction. £2,000,000 could come from excess savings tax funds. £180,000 from the Welfare Vote and £100,000 from foreign funds, and the total would amount to £3,280,000.

Europeans were to be involved in the framing of legislation and annual budgets, and political control of the African government was being exercised together with Tanzanians and Asians. From January 1946, the African members of the Executive Council would be fully represented in the Executive Council, and the African town settlement. The present machinery was inadequate for tackling these and other complex problems but, as Mr. E. A. Wright, who described the motion as ill advised, pointed forward by the Government's critics, suggested the absence of mention of the Arabs.

Mr. Martin, called attention to the Governor when introducing the motion, who had not acknowledged the advice of the non-Europeans, and said that if the Indian community objected to certain provisions, they could propose amendments. He moved that the bill be referred to the Standing Finance Committee.

Mr. T. J. H. Irwin, the chairman of the new plan from the standpoint of giving more power to finance.

Views of the African Members

Mr. Martin, the African member, said he had never had the intention of African traders, manufacturers, in money between Africans and Europeans. Although with some suspicion, he supported the motion because it promised speedier entry into the delays of the past, and an economic expansion which was essential to the country's success. Mr. Martin hoped that local government would be overhauled simultaneously.

The time was ripe to give Africans more authority in local Native councils, they appreciated Government's efforts for reform, but the new constitution should be changed to provide for direct representation and that both the members of the legislature and the Native interests should be Africans. This was the opinion of the European members who had hitherto only represented Africans. He also asked for African representatives on the Standing Finance Committee, the Executive Council and the Reconstruction Authority.

African were good citizens and must keep their hands off the economy, however, as the increasing African population demanded employment more than on the land. He did not prefer the civil servants to non-officials with executive authority, and thought it premature to give an official community executive powers before the African community was given its share of power.

Mr. R. Daubney, Director of Veterinary Services, spoke of the proposal to set up an East African Research Institute as part of the machinery of the Governor's Conference, and in this connection suggested that work on a team basis be carried on in settlements on European lands. Mr. Daubney stated that for settlement purposes, such land should be similarly categorized and made over.

Mr. Raman, an Indian member, said that he had been importuned the question of race regard as being bound to racial settlers and racial trade interests. Trade was important, but so were the other Indian occupations and better care deservedly neglected in the proposals. He referred to the demand for more Indian representation on various committees.

When the debate was resumed on July 22, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. G. G. Gurnett-General, answering questions, stated that it was impossible to describe in detail the functions of the Minister of Law and Order, but since practical administration was regulated by law, a tremendous amount of legislation would be required.

An executive committee of four members would be set up members to whom new powers would be given. The Governor would decide who was the fit body of persons to appoint to the succession, and that had always been part of the Governor's powers. The new set-up did not interfere in any way with the judiciary. Before legislation concerning Indians or other communities was prepared, interested parties would be informed and consulted. None of the provisions of the royal or supplementary instructions would be altered for alteration's sake.

The Chief Secretary expressed pleasure that the people had, broadly speaking, been welcomed in Malaya and that his criticism has also been the most constructive. Criticism of non-officials who became persons in authority was based on a misunderstanding for the Constitution contains a provision and the Governor continued his single authority, except in the matter of race in the choice of members for the Legislative Council.

There was nothing to do with the Legislative Council, though Council would be informed as a matter of course. It will be seen whether the views of the Indian members were acceptable.

As to the anxiety of Africans on the African members, the Government had no intention of removing African from land to which they were entitled. Regarding the direct representation of Asians and Africans in European lands, the authority of the E.C. would be most suitable for its purpose, as to proposals for more African, Arab and Indian representation on the Executive Council, that was not a representative body, but one entrusted to examine all viewpoints.

Omission of the mention of Arabs in the constitution was accepted; there was, in fact, one African member took on the advisory committee for the proposed Asian and Natural Resources.

Under great pressure of circumstances, the European members were unbound for technical and administrative staff would be at their disposal for detail work. Government prepared the appointment of senior forestry, agricultural and veterinary officers for each province. The Colony was in the position of an industrialist who emerging from the war with patches of temporary expediency, now saw clearly that the plant needed a thorough overhaul.

The Chief Secretary repeated his gratification at such support from all sides. It was understandable that in a community composed of various races, controversy should arise but he reiterated the Government's firm belief that the Colony could best develop only if all communities and interests were united.

Indian Banks for East Africa

Elsewhere in this issue we quote a telegram from Dar es Salaam regarding the registration in Tanganyika Territory of an investment trust with a capital of \$1,000,000 formed by Indian followers of the Aga Khan, who is subscribing a large part of the capital. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA understands that a second Indian bank or investment trust with large capital is likely to be established in East Africa in the near future.

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S. Rhodesian Minister of Agriculture

Captain Harry resigns; Colonel Kalston appointed

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA understands that Captain H. H. Harry, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P., has been compelled by ill-health to resign from public life in Southern Rhodesia, and that Colonel W. H. Kalston, D.S.O., AFC, has taken over his two portfolios of Minister of Agriculture and Minister of

It was in 1934 that Captain Harry, one of the best informed men in the Colony on its agriculture, was called by the Rhodesian Minister to accept the office tendered to him by the death of Mr. S. Hartington. Captain Harry had not previously stood for Parliament, but was returned for the Ganya constituency, and quickly showed himself to be among the stanchest and ablest men in the Cabinet; since then he has steadily risen in public esteem.

He appears to adopt and adhere to temporally unpopular policies until his wisdom is recognized, he devoted himself to the improvement of farming in the Colony in which he has lived for the past 18 years. He started the policy of special bonuses for crops produced under strictly defined conditions of good agriculture, introduced the licensing of all European Farmers as members of one strong Farmers' Union, and has done all in his power to promote the preservation of the country's natural resources and to prepare good land for occupation by Rhodesians on their discharge from the forces.

Joining the 2nd Rhodesia Regiment in 1911, he saw service in East Africa in the last war, and became the regimental sergeant-major before being commissioned. Later he went overseas with the Devonshire Regiment, and was severely wounded and awarded the D.S.O. In 1920 he joined the British Empire Service League, and has since then been interested in the welfare of agriculture. In 1938 he went to Italy to visit the Rhodesian mission to the Italian African Armoured Division.

Colonel Kalston, who has been in poor health for some time, is a wealthy mining magnate, to whom all of whose members he is "Frankie." He is certainly to be numbered among the most popular of Rhodesians. When Minister of Agriculture in 1940 and 1941 he visited India and the Belgian Congo.

Colonel Kalston, the new Minister, is a member of the Ganya constituency in which he served before retiring from the Army. He has served again in the Army during the war, for part of the time as a flight officer in North Africa. That he should be Minister of Defence as well as of Agriculture will be warmly welcomed by Rhodesians who have been serving in the Forces.

Bulawayo—Johannesburg Run

Mr. A. M. Kandy, the middle-aged bushman and distance runner, proposes to run from the City to Johannesburg. His route to cover the distance in six days, running an average of 100 miles a day. He recently covered the 111 miles from West Africa to Bulawayo in 18 hours 14 minutes.

Official's Statement Disavowed

The Acting Director of Lands and Mines, who recently in the Legislative Council of Tanganyika stated that the Government had not authorised statements by the Land Officer that there is no land for alienation in either the Tanganyika or Northern Provinces, has now taken out such statements to be repudiated.

Reserves Heavy, Overstocked

The Native reserves in the Colony are more than 450,000 acres, seven are from 1% to 15% overstocked, 14 from 50% to 100% overstocked, 17 from 10% to 50% overstocked, and six from 0% to 10% overstocked. There are 48 reserves which are considered not to be overstocked. Report of the Commission on Native Trade and Production in Southern Rhodesia.

Tanganyika High Revenue

Whereas Tanganyika Territory had budgeted for a deficit of £360,000 in 1942 there was in fact a surplus of £1,000,000. Customs duties which had been expected to yield £750,000, produced £950,000, income tax £1,000,000, or £90,000 above the estimate, and estate duties produced £80,000 when only £50,000 had been estimated. Cash and reserves at the end of last year exceeded £2,000,000.

Sources of Income Tax

For the financial year ended June 30, 1944, the sources for Tax in Southern Rhodesia were as follows:—the principal sources were:—Corporations £1,222,000; industry £59,000; gold £1,000; other mining £152,000; farming £54,000; professions £55,000; the employment £70,985; and the inheritance £10,000. Twenty-five years ago only 1,110 cases of inheritance and excess profits tax were dealt with, and the amount of only £1,000,000. This year there are 45 individuals with incomes of over £10,000, eight of whom are widows and 20 married couples.

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Nyasaland's New Education Ordinance

Bishop Predicts Against Legislation by Executive Council

The proposed legislation, however, was well welcomed by the non-official members of the Executive Council. Missions trading, but the Bishop, the Rev. F. D. Thorne, said that the guarantee of central now offered to the missions would have been still more valuable if provided at the end of the last session. Moreover, while measures to strengthen education at the higher level were very much needed, there would be little progress if the same amount of time was given to the strengthening of the lowest point, the bush school, which the Legislative Council had decided to do, and a majority of its noice thought it was better to leave village schools than all the rest unmet.

Women's education was particularly backward and the warmly welcomed the provisions for its improvement, especially the increase in the salary scales for teachers, who often received far less than their mothers who were clerks.

While the Bill ran through the printed text, there were 27 pages of rules which referred to alterations by the Executive Council without the knowledge of the Legislature, and he requested an assurance from the Governor that the rules in their present form would in fact be passed by the Executive Council, and that in the future rules should not be laid before the Legislature until they had been finally approved by the Executive Council. There was a recent case of an ordinance with appended rules, one of which was entirely passed by the Executive Council in a form diametrically opposite to that in which it had been laid before the Legislature.

Guaranteed Prices for Tobacco

In order to encourage the production of heavier types of the cured tobacco in Nyasaland, the Imperial Tobacco Company has offered a guaranteed minimum price of 14d. per lb. for SBs, apd 10d. for Ds, with the right to terminate the guarantee at any time on 12 months' notice.



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Central Loan

Proposed to commence for the floating of an international loan by the Government of Kenya for a sum not exceeding £2,000,000. The interest on the loan will be paid half yearly at a rate to be fixed by the Governor of the Bank of England.

International Competition Run

A competition for the third year running will be open in this section of the Colonial postal team competition of the Society of Philately. Six Clubs will compete and each will offer her best 100 covers. The total value will be the open sights of the members, amounting to £1,494. By the former action of the Royal Philatelic Society, the competition is open to all.

Entries are now open for both sections for 1930.

Farmers and Income Tax

The Association of Kenya has unanimously resolved "That to enable and encourage farmers to finance the work of restoring their lands, depleted by the call of increased production to meet war-time needs, the cost of securing to this end such as water supplies, laying out new roads to markets, etc., the farmer should be entitled to an income tax strongly urges the Agricultural Production and Settlement Board to take up the matter with Government."

Aga Khan's Weight in Diamonds

Followers of the Aga Khan in East Africa have incorporated the Tangaika Territory, an investment trust with a capital of £1,000,000. The Aga Khan is subscribing £250,000 in War Bonds and the proceeds of his diamond millionaire he is giving off to his own weight in diamonds by his followers next year to be added to the trust's capital at nominal interest. The shareholders are all Ismailis (followers of the Aga Khan), but the operations—savings or investment banking—are open to all. — Times telegram from Dar es Salaam.

Tanganyika Post-War Plans

Sir William Battershill, the new Governor of Tanganyika, said when presiding over the first meeting of Legislativ Council of the Territory:

"While along all we can do to help and effect, it seems to me essential that we should find the time and the energy to prepare ourselfs for what I call the development of this territory. Much has been done and much is to be done at present to that end, but the time has come to put the country into operation."

I believe that the next five years will be a period of great importance in Tanganyika history, in the shaping of which the full co-operation of all the inhabitants of the country will be essential. I have every confidence in expressing the hope that that spirit of co-operation will be forthcoming in full measure."

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Our Items in Brief

The new year is to be spent during which the British Government's recent statement in the House of Commons clearly shows no less serious than in recent years.

A pamphlet entitled "The Native Labour and the Food" by Mr. Roger Howman has been published by the Federation of Native Workers' Societies in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. George Finlayson, a P.R.U. member with whom I have been in touch, and also a former chairman of a trade union president, has now for 14 years been a member of the U.T.C.

At the start of the season tobacco imports per ton for the first quarter ending in Northern Rhodesia will introduce 71,000 long tons of smoking at the sequel of 2,000,000 pounds.

During the war year the exports handled in Britain have been as follows: 1940, 10,000 short tons; 1941, 24,200 tons; 1942, 132,000 tons; 1943, 1,573,000 tons; 1944, 1,710,000 tons; and 1945, 1,000,000 tons.

Owing to the pressure of British ex-service men, it may be difficult to place many young students, which the Director of Education wants to send to British universities.

Messrs. Alex. Lawrie and Co. have declared a final dividend of 17½%, again making 20% for the period ended June 30. As preliminary announcement states that the profit after payment of taxation is approximately £26,000 (against £6,000). From a capital profit of £16,265 realized on the sale of investments a cash distribution of 10% is to be made on the ordinary shares.

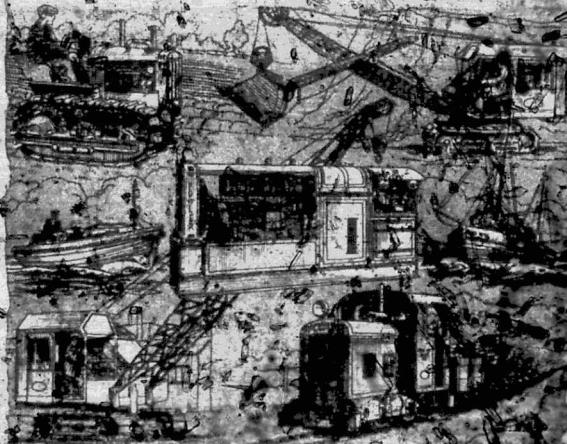
Gross receipts of Rhodesia Railways for May and the first eight months of the current financial year were £106,774 and £3,981,412 respectively, with £10,000 and £4,207,931 respectively in the corresponding periods of the previous year.

During the first four months of the year 1941 in Southern Rhodesia numbered 1,140,000, of whom 1,060,000 were immigrants, 12,000 were natives and 68,000 were foreign workers. In the same period in 1940 the corresponding figures were 1,184,200, 1,015 and 4,588. The number of ships and aircraft carrying passengers and cargo from Great Britain to the Belgian Congo will not be accepted for carriage by air all the way so far as possible after twelve million passengers have been carried by air for half a century.

At the first Rhodesian athletic and cycling championships since 1939, the most notable performances were those of Baker, who qualified the Rhodesian record for the 100 yards, 10 and 4/5 seconds, and chose time for the 400 yards, 58.50 and 3 2/3 seconds, being only one second over the existing record.

Mr. Ellerman and Buckland Line has placed orders with Cammell Laird for the building of two high-speed cargo vessels of 10,500 and 11,300 gross deadweight for their south and East African service. These new ships to be fitted with 400 beds each will have a crew of 100 and will have accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

Sena Suez Estates, Ltd., announced that holders of £594,123 nominal (out of £376,000) of the 5½% debenture stock of the company have accepted the offer to convert into the new 4½% debenture stock, leaving £12,440 to be paid at 100% on September 30. Allotment letters and cheques in respect of 43 lbs. 4d. per cent payable on conversion have been posted.



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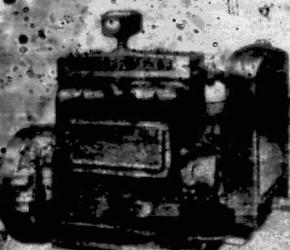
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Disturbances in Uganda

(Continued from page 115)

considering the general state of the existing disturbances, I have made three very definite statements:—
 (1) That the great majority, if not all, of the rioters who were so violent and threatening to make the thing necessary were not Baganda but Europeans and uncrowned tribes of Uganda. The Hungarians, who had either been exiles and fugitives by the Baganda agitators or had in many cases joined in as Africans, were prone to do what they saw fit, and were unpredictable because of their numbers.
 (2) that the police and military displayed great restraint in their conduct during the initial stage, there was really no other alternative than to meet them with the proper carrying out of their duty.

(3) that the rioters seemed to believe in their leaders and their supporters that they need not be afraid of any consequences, since the gunnery would not dare to use their guns, even though threats of shooting, two even shots over the heads of the crowds or into the ground, generally speaking had no effect as a deterrent and it was only when the rioters saw that one of their number had wounded that they ceased their acts of violence. The situation seems to have been instantaneous.

Sena Sugar Estates

Sena Sugar Estates Ltd. report that in the year ended December 31, 1941, there was a trading loss of £1,000,000 against £310,952. Interest on the debenture stock amounted to £37,641. £10,937 was provided for the depreciation of such stock, taxation required £74,085 (£49,610), and £143,535 was then carried to the appropriation account. £175,129 depreciation was again at the rate of 120,000. The dividend on the 7½% preference stock required £22,500 and a 1½% ordinary dividend (the same) £51,000. The balance carried forward is then £82,076 (£45,529). The issued capital is £700,000 in ordinary stock and £300,000 in cumulative participating preference stock. The loan capital notwithstanding is £675,562 in 5½% debenture stock.

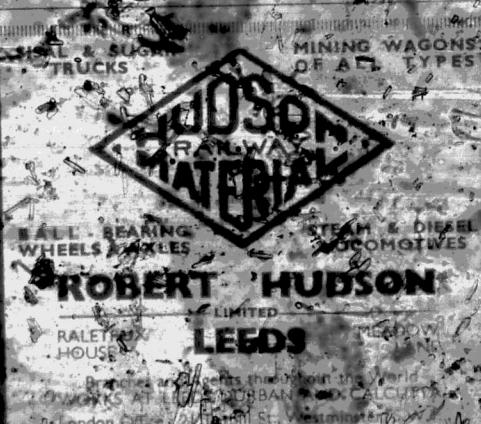
Fixed assets on the estates in Portuguese East Africa and in the form of river and coasted vessels appear in the balance sheet as £1,223,417. Current assets at £1,490,993, include tax reserve certificates at £215,000 cash at £210,748, deferred account £1,202,441, stocks of sugar and other raw materials £184 and stores £94,597.

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News of our Advertisers

M. P. G. B. Ballantyne, manager of the British Sugar Company's refinery of seven years standing, has passed at the age of 61, served through the first war in the Royal Engineers, and since his return to business in 1919 had been largely concerned with the sports.



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Rhodesian Gold Prospects

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Exploration Company

In addition to the Exploration Company, the plan for capital reduction proposed by the company's shareholders in the following month is not to be implemented, but that new projects for a reduction in the sum of capital will appear in the directors' report for the year end 1944, which will show some improvement in the company's position. The scheme which is now to be abandoned called for a reduction in capital for £1,000,000 to £1,000,000. The company which was formed in 1904 has paid no dividends since 1928, and the 10s. stock units are quoted at 2s. It controls the Central Exploration Co. Ltd., the Central American Gold Prospecting Co. Ltd., has other interests in South America and South Africa, mining 10s. stock units on a low-grade property in Southern Rhodesia.

Company Progress Reports

Globe and Phoenix.—Ore reserves as of June were estimated at 780,000 tons containing 118,920 oz. gold, the average value being 14.07 dwz. oz. per ton.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MR. GEORGE HALL, Labour Member of Parliament for the Aberdare division of Glamorganshire since 1922, who became Secretary of State for the Colonies on Friday last, has had previous experience of the department, for he was a Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

New Secretary of State for the Colonies.

During Lord Lloyd's dynamic and all-too-brief term as Minister there is reason to suggest that the brilliant, restless, sometimes ruthless, and essentially Conservative chief, and the quiet and modest second-in-command who had started life as a soldier, understood and appreciated one another excellently. But soon after dear old Lloyd had removed Lord Lloyd, Mr. Hall went to the Admiralty as Financial Secretary. A year later he became Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The new Minister therefore enters upon his duties with several advantages. He was in fact born into a blood-battalion by one of the most convinced apostles of the British Empire, a man who judged from a wide experience based upon much travel and years of service in high Imperial posts, who knew that economic development was essential if standards of living were to be raised, and that his countrymen's purely political pretensions arose from lack of understanding. During the five years that have since passed those truths had impressed themselves upon the Labour Party. At the

Admiralty Mr. Hall must have had many occasions of recognizing the immense strategic importance of the Colonial Empire from the standpoint of the Royal Navy, and from the Foreign Office he looked at Colonial matters from yet a different point of view. These experiences are, of course, beneficial both to the Minister and the Dependencies throughout the world which are now his responsibility. The tempo of their advancement has been accelerated by the deliberate decision of all parties in the British Parliament, and Mr. Attlee was consequently well advised to entrust the Colonial portfolio to a colleague with some experience of its duties. Everyone in and connected with the Colonial Empire will wish Mr. Hall well, and there will be a fair conviction in general disposition to give the maximum measure of help, and to watch criticism until the new Government and Secretary of State have had a reasonable opportunity of getting to grips with their responsibilities. It has been the lot of this newspaper to criticize the Colonial Office frequently, but we trust not captiously. Under a Conservative, Labour, and Coalition Minister, and it would be surprising if that part of the function of the Foreign Office in Rhodesia did not disappear, we trust, however, that during the next few weeks at any rate circumstances may permit us to avoid adverse comments on the Colonial Office without jailing in vigilance.

Mr. Creech Jones, the new Under-Secretary of State, has so often spoken in and out of Parliament about East Africa, and has frequently criticized various aspects of policy in East Africa, particularly in Kenya, that to our readers his name is

Mr. A. Creech Jones as Under-Secretary

one of the best known among the Labour leaders. He has been chairman of the African Colonial Budget Committee since its foundation a few years ago, has on a number of occasions acted as the official spokesman for Labour in colonial debates in the House of Commons, and some months ago, at the invitation of the Electors' Union of Kenya, promised to visit that Colony as soon as he could find the time. That was an indication of his willingness to examine things for himself on the spot, and we hope that there may now be an early opportunity for him to do so in his official capacity, especially as he spent a short time in West Africa last year as Vice-Chairman of a Commission on Higher Education. The need to make that journey was partly responsible for postponement of the acceptance of the invitation to East Africa—the general conditions of travel were so widely different from those of West Africa. In the time we have had our differences with Mr. Creech Jones in respect of some of his public statements, but since statements made in all sincerity in opposition are not necessarily a reliable pointer to the policy which will be found practicable when in power, we refrain from recapitulating the arguments on either side. Mr. Creech Jones has given abundant proof of his readiness to work hard, he will not fail in courtesy or candour in his personal discussions with the representatives of the Colonies; he has courage, the confidence of his colleagues, and an absolute interest in the Colonies; and if, as we trust, will be the case, he should make a marked success of his great task, he will be more pleased than the peoples of the Colonies.

Colonel Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the past two and a half years, has long openly that he hoped to remain at the Colonial Office for years, and there seemed a reasonable prospect that that wish

Colonel Stanley's would be fulfilled. Considering the circumstances of war-time, he travelled a good deal, visiting British Central Africa, Rhodesia, and the West Indies, and also made a tour of America (if only for a few days) to see what American misunderstandings and misrepresentations about the British Colonial Empire. A bold speaker with a gift of humour, he can be direct and forceful without incurring the charge of un-

friendliness. Indeed his personal charm has proved a powerful asset on many occasions, sometimes saving him from attack or from any than mild remonstrance when a storm might have been raised by the same words uttered in the House of Commons by a less popular person. Colonel Stanley had the satisfaction of introducing the new Colonial Development and Welfare Act, which authorizes an expenditure in the Colonies of one hundred and twenty million pounds within the next ten years; he has sanctioned new constitutions for Northern Rhodesia and some territories in West Africa and the West Indies, and it is intended to carry through the union of the East African territories which is essential and inevitable, he endorsed the proposals of Sir Philip Mitchell for a measure of decentralization in Kenya, which was rejected by the traditional system of government. Amalgamation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland (favoured by the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia and the non-official members of the Legislatures of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland) did not secure his support, but he did consent to their two territories under Colonial Office control joining with self-governing Southern Rhodesia to form a standing Central African Council for the discussion of their joint problems. Similarly, though he resisted some of the measures repeatedly urged upon him in and out of Parliament for modernization of the machinery of the Colonial Office and the improvement of the Colonial Service, he expanded the system of advisers and advisory committees. The East African territories were grateful when, some months ago, he selected new Governors for Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, but if, had steps, especially in the cases of Kenya and Uganda, had been taken much earlier it would have been still more to the public advantage. If, in short, he was not a strong Secretary of State, prepared to grasp his major opportunities as Mr. Avery and Lord Lloyd would have done, he has left gracious memories and will be remembered as one who had the good of the Colonies in his heart. He will be remembered to prove their good friend on the Opposition front bench.

THE NUMBER OF AMERICANS in the British East and Central African Dependencies who in the European sense of the term have stored the seaboard to their power over a period of many years is quite understandable. It is very small, and the number is decreasing, but with the exception of a number of Americans who have joined the British Army, the number of persistent or temporary visitors is actually smaller still. In our recent lead

ing article on the findings of the Chief Justice of Uganda as a result of his exhaustive inquiry into the violent disturbances at Port Bell at least a year ago, we referred briefly to the resignation of the Omuwanki for the treasures of Buganda Mr. Serwano Kuluba, describing him as "an able man, whose strict control of finances of Buganda had won him the admiration of the community." We also said that he wanted a responsible person in that key office, adding that he was one of the three agents to the young Kalulu and that his firm had been a mainstay in the way of inspirations. We said that if he had his resignation should have been accepted immediately during the disturbances since the public could not regard as a violation from their standpoint a dissolution which lessened the appearance of the responsible government.

In the historical section of his report from which we quote on this issue Sir Norman Whitley makes several references to the administration of the Omuwanki during the closing years of the reign of

Appearance of Omuwanki. — "A strict control of the public accounts roused the bitter opposition of chiefs who had been hoping for bigger pay and less strict control of finances." Administrative officers who had been stunned to find Mr. Kalulu in 1928 when Mr. Kuluba was appointed Omuwanki testified that the finances of the Buganda Government were then in a "chaotic condition" and that, under British guidance, proceeded "honestly and efficiently to put them in order."

Those Africans who would have benefited by his removal intrigued against him covertly and overtly, and did not desist when one pamphleteer received sentence of a year's imprisonment for criminal libel. Here then was a case of an outstanding African who for seventeen years did his duty without fear or favour, with demonstrable success, and in all probability at considerable personal risk. It may be added that of all the African witnesses who in 1931 appeared before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Closer Union in East Africa the Omuwanki was the most effective. Calm, dignified and convincing, he impressed the peers and commoners who were assembled in the House of Lords to hear his testimony. More than one member of the Select Committee said to the House at that time that he sympathized with the Government had not sent over the African delegates of similar caliber; they did not realize that they had not been sent precisely because they were not available. He put the Buganda case as ably as anyone could have done, and under cross examination was a good deal more composed than many of the European witnesses. It is deplorable that so long and successful a period of loyal public service by such a man, so clearly the object of enmity by chiefs and other plotters, of whom the chief Justice writes in scathing terms, should have been brought to an end during the course of a treacherous outburst of violence which entailed deaths, assaults, and arson, and we suggest again that a non-official member of the Legislature should inquire whether his retirement was entirely voluntary, or whether it was induced or influenced by pressure or persuasion.

Labour Minister's for Colonies and Dominions

Mr. George Hall and Mr. Cressh Jones at Colonial Office

THIS RT. HON. GEORGE HENRY HALL has been appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies in the Labour Government formed by Mr. Attlee, with Mr. Arthur Cressh Jones as Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State.

Mr. Hall was born on the last day of 1881, and came to the foreground as a collier from the age of 12 until he was appointed a chief manager 18 years later. After 14 years of such work he was elected to Parliament for the Aberdare Division of Glamorgan, which he has continued to represent for 25 years.

His first experience of Ministerial office was as a Lord of the Admiralty from 1920 to 1922. He was Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies from 1930 to 1932, then Financial Secretary to the Admiralty for a year, and from 1933 to 1935 a Low Water and Parliamentary Under-Secretary for African Affairs, and a P.P. for the Colonies. In 1935 Mr. Hall became a Member of the Executive Committee of the London Labour Party for three years. In 1938 he became Secretary of the Camberwell Trades Council and a Borough Labour Party from 1938 to 1942. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the London Labour

Party from 1921 to 1928, national secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union from 1929 to 1932, and since that time has been organizing secretary of the Workers' Travel Association.

He is Chairman of the Fabian Colonial Bureau and of the Fabian Party Imperial Advisory Committee, a member of the Education Advisory Committee at the Colonial Office and the Trade Union Congress Colonial Labour Advisory Committee, a Governor of Ruskin College, Oxford, since 1923, Vice President of the Workers' Education Association, Vice-Chairman of the Film Institute of Adult Education, and a past President of the International Federation of Commercial Employees. He was a member of the High Education Commission which visited West Africa last year and since 1940 had been Parliamentary private secretary to Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labour and National Service.

The new Secretary of State for the Colonies and Dominions are Viscount Addison and Mr. John

of Addison, who was knighted Baron in 1941.

born in 1869, and became a professor of anatomy in the University of Edinburgh, London, and Sheffield. He entered Parliament in 1905 as Sir Edward Carson, and was Labour M.P. for Salford in 1923-24 and 1924-25, having meantime become a member of the House of Commons as a Liberal. He was the first Minister of Health, and has been Minister of Agriculture. Among his numerous books one entitled "With the African in Sennar" and another, "The War in East Africa," was written in collaboration with a friend, Lord Balfour, leader of the Conservative party in the House of Commons.

The author of the latter is only 27 years old, and has been Labour M.P. for Romsey, Hants., since 1925, general secretary of the Labour Society for the past six years, and a member of the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party since 1924. He was educated at Marlborough and St. John's College, Oxford, where he was chairman of the University Labour Club. From 1916 to 1922 he was Parliamentary private secretary to Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., at the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Ministers Recently in Eastern Africa

Mr. J. McNeil, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, visited East, Central and South Africa last year with a Parliamentary delegation. He has been Labour M.P. for Greenwich since 1924. A professional journalist and also a writer, he was at one time the youngest member of the New City Council. As a back-bench speaker he rose steadily in the esteem of the House of Commons.

Mr. W. Glencil Hall, the new Financial Secretary to the Treasury, visited East Africa and the Rhodesias a few months ago as a member of a Parliamentary delegation. He is a barrister and has represented the Colne Valley Division since 1923 as a Labour Member. Mr. Arthur Pearson, appointed Comptroller of the Royal Household, was a member of the same Parliamentary delegation to Africa. He has represented Pontefract since 1923 and was Labour Whip in the last House.

Major R. Service, who has been appointed Colonel-in-Chief, has served during this war in East Africa.

Members Interested in Eastern Africa

To the facts given in our issue of last week, which contained brief biographies of successful and unsuccessful candidates in the general election with known interests in British East and Central Africa, the following may be added:

Sir John Boyd Orr, an independent candidate for election for the Scottish Universities (the result of which contest was not known when our last issue went to press), has been re-elected. He is Professor of Agriculture at Aberdeen University and the well-known expert on nutrition, who has studied such problems in East Africa.

Mr. Clement Davies, K.C., Liberal member for Montgomery, who has interests in Eastern Africa, as Director of Lewis Bros., Ltd., and Unilever, has been elected Chairman of the Liberal Parliamentary Party in the House of Commons. He succeeds Sir Archibald Sinclair, who lost his seat. The number of Liberal M.P.s has been reduced to 12.

Squadron Leader S. S. Seagal, one of the two successful Labour candidates in the two-member constituency of Peartree, has travelled extensively in East Africa during the war as a pilot in the Royal Air Force. He has been on duty in Kenya, Tanganjika Territory, Italian, French and British Somaliland, the Sudan, Aden, and Mauritius.

Captain Julian W. Smith, R.A., of 100, Portsmouth Street, for Labour, was appointed by the Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., in Tanganyika Territory and Uganda in 1920 and 1921.

Colonel Allen T. Gwynne, of 100, Portsmouth Street,

Abergavenny, for Liberal, served through the Ethiopian Campaign of this war, commanded the 1st Brigade on the Egyptian frontier from 1913 until early 1916, and had previously been in command on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia. An officer of the Regular Army, he was commissioned in Skinner's Horse in 1901, served on the North-West Frontier of India, was transferred to the Life Guards (becoming adjutant), passed through the Staff College at Camberley, returned to the Senior Officers' School in Sheerness, and after service at the War Office and Palestine passed out to East Africa. Miss Thelma, with him in East Africa.

Colonel W. H. Ralston

Colonel W. H. Ralston, V.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., M.P., the then Minister of Agriculture and Defence in Southern Rhodesia, was commissioned in the Nottinghamshire Regiment in 1902 and transferred in 1912, being promoted in the following year. During the First World War he was in France, Palestine, and Mesopotamia, was twice wounded and five times mentioned in despatches. He settled in Southern Rhodesia in 1919, rejoined the military forces on the outbreak of the war, and was at one time the Southern Rhodesian Liaison Officer with the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force.

Sudan Officials Sentenced

A third session of a prison sentence was passed in Khartoum, Sudan, on charges of bribery, corruption reported in our columns recently. Last Friday William Henry John Tatton, an inspector in the Customs Department, was sentenced to imprisonment for 30 months on 11 charges of accepting bribes and also another official in the corrupt issue of licences. He was also fined £2,700 with the alternative of a further 18 months' imprisonment. A few days earlier Arthur Henry Prince, Controller of Foodstuffs and Clothing in the War Department, had been sentenced to imprisonment for two years on 12 charges of bribery and criminal conspiracy.

Anthropological Scholarship

Believing that the study of non-European peoples is vital to the British Empire, the late Emslie John Horniman left funds for the promotion of inquiry into the social, cultural, and physical characteristics and development of these peoples. University graduates of British nationality, and such other persons as may satisfy the trustees, may for this purpose be granted scholarships which are normally tenable for not less than one or, if more than two years, at a given university. There are no restrictions as to race, colour, sex, or religion. Inquiries should be addressed to the secretary, Emslie Horniman Anthropological Scholarship Fund, 21 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

Twenty Years Ago

From our issue of August 13, 1925.

The external trade of Nyasaland for 1924 exceeded that of the previous year, reaching a total of £1,000,000. The Government of Kenya is reported to have decided to purchase Major S. Hogan's private estate, Marakwet, Sullindini, for £350,000.

"Old women in the tribes are very influential persons, and were i to have them on my side, I believe that I could do what I like with the men," Captain C. A. Debden said.

"There are now about 120,000 children in the country, and there is a great increase every year, though a large number die before they are 10 years old. The people are doing extraordinary things, and I shall shortly declare the independence of the country. In order to raise the money for the independence, I have sought the help of the natives, and I am sure that they will give me the way out of the difficulty. I have already obtained a grant of £10,000,000—of which £1,000,000 is to be used for the construction of a Native railway, and the rest for the liquidation of his debts to the natives."

Long-Continued Intrigue in Uganda

Described in Report by the Chief Justice

THE GOVERNOR OF THE KABAKA OF UGANDA and the seat of Government are at Mengo, about one mile from Kampala, the principal centre in Uganda of European commercial enterprise and residence.

There are approximately 900 Europeans and 8,000 Asians and natives living within the townships of Kampala and Entebbe, within six square miles. About the surrounding country is heavily populated by Africans.

The connecting link between the Protectorate Government and the Kabaka and his Government is the Resident, Buganda, who has his place in Kampala. Previous to December, 1944, he had had under his district commissioners and assistant district commissioners in charge each of the three districts into which Buganda was divided for purposes of supervision by British administrative staff.

New System of Administration

On August 1, 1944, a new system of administration planned by his predecessor or possible future application was introduced by the then Governor, Sir Charles Dundas, under which the Resident was relieved of responsibility for matters unconnected with Native administration. There was no suggestion of demitting the duties of advising, guiding, and supervising the Kabaka and his Government which the 1900 Agreement imposed on the Uganda Government, but the apparent intention was that the Resident should partake less of the nature of inspection of central tribal work, henceforth to be regarded as necessary.

The bulk of colonial administrative officers withdrew and those colonial administrative officers who were left in the three districts to look after affairs unconnected with Native administration became known as Protectorate agents. In other words, the Resident and staff of two administrative officers were given the exclusive duties of Native administration, while the Protectorate agents in Kamwala, Masisaka, and Mabarara looked after matters unconnected with the Native Government of Buganda. The effect of this was a very marked relaxation of the duties of supervision hitherto exercised by the British Administration, since contacts between administrative officers and the chiefs and people decreased.

View of Sir Charles Dundas

The view of Sir Charles Dundas apparently was that British supervision was being given in a way which prevented the Buganda Government from developing self-reliance and proper progress to self-government. By relinquishing the control it was apparently hoped that a sense of pride would speed the Baganda to move on their own initiative towards more progressive and liberal ways of Government. When Sir Charles Dundas made his formal announcement to the Kabaka and the Lukulu in October, 1944, he expressed some doubt as to whether the Baganda had yet reached the stage of being able to make good use of the proposed relaxation of control, and he warned them that it might be necessary to return to the old method under which guidance and supervision by British officers was, in actual practice, always available to their chiefs and people.

It is extraordinary to conceive of such a statement, for it is now almost a year considered that the Kabaka had hope on the part of the British Government that the Baganda left more to themselves would develop such independence and folly that they would be unable to manage without the shadow of an excuse or opportunity to turn to the British for leadership taking advantage

of the disturbances which occurred in January, 1945.

or the qualifying words in Clause 6 of the 1900 Agreement.

Along to the Kabaka, chiefs, and people of Uganda shall conform to the laws and regulations instituted for their governance by His Majesty's Government, and shall co-operate fully with H.M.'s Government in the organization and administration of the said Kingdom of Uganda. H.M. Government agrees to recognize the Kabaka of Uganda as the Native ruler of the Province of Uganda under Her Majesty's protection and overrule.

Others were apprehensive as to whether the time was yet ripe for such change. Particularly among colonial officers there were elements fretful of British supervision, although with a growing sense of confidence in the native government as tantamount to the removal of British control and the establishment of complete self-government for the Uganda.

There also existed grave doubts as to whether the time was favourable or opportune for such a diminution of British contacts and guidance, and whether the existing divisions in Buganda did not rather call for closer contact and more careful and concerted guidance.

Strong Native Administration

The late Kabaka Daudi Chwa died on November 22, 1938. The late King Jean-Baptiste was succeeded by his son, Mutesa II, and the Kabaka, and the Omwamika (Treasurer), S. W. Kulubya. Evidence which is regarded as reliable indicates that the new administration of these two Ministers was resented by some of the leading chiefs. When the present Kabaka Mutesa II succeeded at the age of 15, these two Ministers and the same Minister, the Omwamika (Chief Justice), were appointed regents. These regents appear to have performed their duties well.

There is what is regarded as reliable evidence that certain highly placed assistants to greater power and more money were induced by Luther to bring about the removal of Martin Luther and Kulubya. Luther, who resigned in 1941, in consequence of what was known as the Namirema affair. The Namirema is the Queen-Mother, and her marriage to a man Luther gave rise to much feeling among the people. It is not necessary to go into the details of this affair. The evidence leaves me in doubt to what extent Martin Luther's resignation was brought about by intrigue, but my strong impression is that it was. He was succeeded by Samwari Wamala, who had a good administrative record as a saza chief.

The Kabaka came of age in 1943, and took over the reins of Government from the Regents. Being then only 18, his position has been a difficult one for intrigue and scheming were unfortunately rife among highly placed persons in his entourage, and both in and outside of the Lukulu. 1944 was a difficult year for him. Want of due support proved so disastrous as to make him as he had been when saza chief, but he had acquired a considerable following among the chiefs, who seem to have felt that therefore was a very real danger of his being removed from his office as kankomo in favour of Kulubya, whom he recognised as the strongest man in the Government.

Prime Minister Heads Faction Against Treasurer

The first definite evidence of Kulubya's unpopularity is a large section of the saza chiefs is to be found in a petition or letter to the Kabaka during 1943, signed by a number of chiefs making serious allegations of misconduct against him in his capacity as Treasurer. This attempt to relieve him failed, the allegations being held to be groundless, etc., the great unpopularity of the signatories. Kulubya's firm control of the public purse had roused the bitter opposition of chiefs who had been struggling for higher pay and a less strict control over finances, and an anti-Kulubya faction grew rapidly headed by Wamala and others. Their objections to him was that he allowed himself to be guided by British advice in the handling of the Buganda finances. From that it was an easy stage to say against him that he was pro-British and ready to give the British too big a hand in the control of Buganda and even to sacrifice the welfare of its people if pressed by the Protectorate Government.

Administrative officers were stationed in Mengo District in 1944, when Kulubya assumed office as Omwamika, say that at that time the finances of the Uganda Government were in a chaotic condition, and that he, under British guidance, firmly and efficiently proceeded to put them in order. In the process of so doing he should incur dislike and enmity which seem to have been inevitable.

In January, 1945, a meeting was held at the Kabaka's court, during which serious allegations against Kulubya by the Kabaka rejected these allegations as unfounded.

Unreported in this, the intrigues proceeded. Upon the hands of the insurgents must go against Kuluba. I have had produced several small anti-Kuluba pamphlets containing most terrible matter directed against him which were widely circulated by hand and by word of mouth. Kuluba took action against one of us, Kivu, who I believe satisfies me, has been used as their principal agent by the more highly-placed plotters who fomented these disturbances, and he was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment by the Principal Native Court for criminal libel.

Other pamphlets were circulated designed to bring the British Administration into disrepute, and to stir up a feeling against the Government. One such pamphlet, the actions given to African women at Mulago Hospital were intended to prevent passage from being obtained. It was stated that a number of native women in certain hospitals was intended to kill them for poison in their milk, and this state was the result.

During 1943 and 1944 the Provincial Government were desirous of acquiring land at Makenza for the purpose of expanding the college. This was strenuously opposed by the Buganda owners of the land although it was known that full compensation would be paid.

It was also proposed to acquire land for an Empire Cotton Growers foundation research station. Under the Uganda Agreement the Provincial Government reserved to itself the right to buy any through or cross-country roads, railways, canals, telegraphs or other useful public works only. The Uganda Government were asked to agree to amend the Agreement so as to give power to acquire land for any public purpose. It was pointed out to them that such a power was provided for in Article 29 of the Uganda Agreement, so that there would be nothing unusual or revolutionary about such an amendment, but the proposal stirred up a great controversy. The members of the Lukiko, the Kabaka, Kuluba, and myself were in favour of the amendment, but the great majority, including the Katikro were against it, and it was rejected.

The anti-Kuluba faction seem to have taken full advantage of his action in opposing the amendment, to sell him up to opprobrium as one prepared to sacrifice the interests of the landowners and the people in general at the behest of the British Government. They also did their best to smear this effort to help to undermine the position of the Kabaka.

Then came the publication of a small booklet entitled "Uganda Now" by "Mother". This strikes me as a most subversive publication. It is bitterly anti-British, achieves a sharp land confiscation of other proposals to acquire land at Makenza and elsewhere, and refers to English skill and fraud and bribing of chiefs by the Provincial Government.

Urgent Need for Colonial Universities

Central Institute Prepared to Self-Government

THE MAIN CONSIDERATION in our minds in deciding to urge the early creation of universities in the Colonial Empire is that His Majesty's Government has entered upon a programme of social and economic development for the Colonies which is not merely an expression of a desire to fulfil our moral obligations as trustees of the welfare of Colonial peoples, but is also designed to lead to the exercise of self-government by them.

In the state of preparedness to self-government universities may be said to be indispensable. To them we must look for the production of men and women with the standards of public service and capacity for leadership which self-government requires. It is the university which should once the best means of counteract the influence of racial differences and sectional rivalries which impede the formation of political institutions on a national basis. Moreover universities have the double purpose of refining and maintaining all that is best in social traditions and cultures and at the same time of providing a means whereby these are brought up under the influence of these traditions and cultures, thereby giving a footing of equality into the world-wide community of mankind.

In short, we look on the establishment of universities as an inevitable corollary of any policy which aims at the achievement of Colonial self-government. We believe that there can be no more welcome proof of the

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

Circulation of Subversive Pamphlets

A paragraph headed "Great Britain is Still Fond of Slavery" ... But the Government suppressed the existing slave trade. ... They did instead the plan of buying the slaves but bought them instead in their native country.

The slave trade was abolished in one way and then was introduced again in another. The slave trade was better because the slaves were taken away and those who remained home lived in peace than the modern slave trade includes children and women. ... The slaves play their round our necks even though we think we are in our native home. Here in Buganda we have not yet collected much on account of this slavery, but the time is near when we shall be deprived of our land and settle in European estates, when we shall suffer bitterly from slavery just like the slaves in South Africa and elsewhere. ... Our countrymen are in trouble and such trouble will be brought about by our own countrymen who have got tender hearts and who act on bribery and some of them are well known here. ... They rise to high posts such as the Katikro.

The last sentence is probably a warning against Kuluba and his chief, Mulyanti, who have been referred to earlier in the booklet as supporters of the proposed acquisition. The anti-Kuluba faction seem to have been very apprehensive that Kuluba would be appointed Katikro in place of Wamala.

It seems strange that the only action taken by the authorities in view of such an inflammatory publication produced in wartime was a prosecution for breach of the peace, which resulted in a fine of 100s. The demand for this was so great that the fine was quickly raised from 100s to 150s. It is of course written in the vernacular. Its effect must have been pernicious.

During the latter part of 1944 the schemes disseminated far and wide, most skilful misrepresentations of the purposes of the objects of the Colonial Development Fund. By numerous articles, totally unconscious with one another and living in entirely separated parts of Uganda, I have been told that the people were led to believe that 25,000,000 had been set aside by the Colonial Office and actually sent to Uganda for the express purpose of increasing wages throughout the Protectorate. These increases were at fantastic figures, roughly doubling existing wages, and were said to be due to come into force on January 1, 1945. When the expected millions failed to materialize on due date the people were led to believe that the Protectorate Government were unwillingly returning the money. One letter gave a list, headed by the late Governor, of those who were supposed to have misappropriated the money.

... sincery of this policy than the provision at an early date of facilities for university education in the Colonies themselves.

This programme of development will require an increasing number of men with professional qualifications—doctors, agriculturists, veterinarians, engineers, surveyors, geologists, and persons qualified to contribute to the improvement of systems of law and land tenure, to assist in the framing and administration of regulations concerning the employment of labour.

Considerations of policy and finance alike make it essential that as large a proportion as possible should be locally recruited and trained. The cost of training elsewhere could be prohibitive, and it is important that the training of the entire profession in class should be conducted fully from local conditions and out of the range of local influences.

There is no fundamental antithesis between higher and vocational education. This distinction can be transcended. It is true that this has not yet been fully achieved in our universities, but it is only natural that any new universities will find themselves in company with those which exist, at least with this problem. There is a difficulty which must be faced, and not an objection to our proposal.

It is held in some quarters that the needs of vocational education are better met by specialized training institutions than by universities. The chief objection related to economy in finance and staffs, the students for whom the institution cater will be restricted, and the fact that, on a professional career, the authorities will be less anxious in the matter of buildings and equipments, and they will in many cases avail themselves of the services of departmental or technical officers as instructors.

But it is not enough that a professional man should attain competence in his own subject; association with the life of a university will give him a wider range of interest and knowledge, while both in pursuit of his profession and as a member of society. Our aim should therefore be not only educated, well-educated doctors, or only agriculturists, but educated agriculturists; and in this endeavour the universities can more effectively than specialized institutions.

Centres of Extra-Mural Studies

We hope that the university, apart from being a centre of research and of the teaching of undergraduate work, will take a leading part in the development of adult education on the return of the services. We know well what effect the return of ex-servicemen has had on adult education in Great Britain, and we hope that on any similar scheme nothing like the situation of doctors who would have practised by university education but have passed the age for it. Otherwise general progress and educational advance will be greatly hampered by mass ignorance of the older generation. They too should be invited to learn their lives and do their work with more knowledge and intelligence.

The fostering of extra-mural studies would be particularly much to guard against a danger of which we are only conscious—that the university climate might become a separate community within each Colony, divorced from the concerns and aspirations of their fellow citizens. The development of a self-contained group of this kind is certainly no part of our purpose. The university as we conceive it must have on the contrary a vital contribution to make to the development of the community as a whole. We should therefore hope that from the earliest stage in their evolution the university colleges should maintain close contacts with the members of the population whose studies must necessarily be restricted to the leisure left from their other work.

The proportion of the colonial populations which can come into direct contact with them must therefore be small. Local centres for extra-mural work will extend the influence of the university to the outlying parts of the region. Therefore, in every Colony served by a university, there should certainly be the centre for extra-mural studies, and similar centres wherever large urban or industrial localities provide opportunity for part-time study. Strong and fully-staffed departments of extra-mural studies should be regarded as one of the normal features of a Colonial university.

We hope too that opportunity may be given, through refresher courses and "summer schools," to persons engaged in administrative work, teaching, the health services, agriculture and other activities, to refresh, extend, and bring up-to-date their knowledge, and to think, learn, and study anew.

A university is not a continuation school at which the staff have time for research; it is an organ of higher learning dispersed throughout by devotion to search after knowledge. The school-pupil is inevitably in large measure a passive recipient as he acquires the necessary elementary techniques and the indispensable basic facts; the university student should be an active participant in the study of the place, and in so far as it is possible for him at the particular stage of academic progress, he must be a fellow-worker. The professor is initiating important research; the young teacher is learning to assume similar tasks; the graduate is assisting; the senior student is following with considerable understanding while the new entrant is becoming aware for the first time what investigation means.

Fertile Fields for Research

In the Colonies it will be long before studies can be built up to a point at which there will be a possibility to undertake many forms of historical and literary research in the same sphere, though with less force in some kinds of economic and sociological research. It will not be possible at the outset to equip laboratories with expensive apparatus. On the other hand, tempting and little explored fields lie to hand for the study of social data, anthropologists, archaeologists, students of languages, and others. It would be difficult to exaggerate the wealth of opportunity available in the Colonies to those engaged in some study, to zoologists, botanists, ecologists, parasitologists, geologists, meteorologists, and many specialists in branches of natural science.

A number of universities have chairs, readerships, and lectureships in subjects which have a particular relevance to the Colonies, and we hope to see the number of those posts increased. Their holders will be able to make a valuable contribution to the literature on Colonial problems and to stimulate among their students an increasing interest in such affairs.

We hope that, except where special conditions warrant, the present practice of giving scholarships in the Colonies for undergraduate education will as soon be brought to an end, and that a scheme of bursaries for post-graduate work will be extended. We attach much importance to this latter point. Although it is desirable that in future the great majority of Colonial students should receive higher education in institutions in the Colonies, we hope that policy will be

directed to securing that an increasing number of these will be available in Britain or the Dominions post-graduate studies, and a special course of training which are not available in the Colonies.

The question arises whether those to whom the Governments will give grants in order that they may obtain undergraduate or graduate training to fit them for the Colonial Services should be under any legal obligation to enter these services and remain in them for some specific period. It is clear that they are under the stronger moral obligation to the employing country to act in this way, but experience in Britain with regard to the obligations imposed upon teachers whose training has been subsidized from public funds has shown the difficulties of this method. The McNeil Committee's recommendations lay the emphasis rather on the student, as this country also required to take into account the fact that, having been granted a grant, he should be available as soon as possible. We cannot dictate to Colonial Governments how they should solve this problem, but express our doubt as to the efficacy of the legal contract method. In the Colonies, if by the Government in this case to attract in point of numbers and in the quality of university should become a focus for the intellectual self-expression of the people. By receiving their higher education together in their own country, Colonial students will be encouraged to spread their new knowledge and ideas, the understanding of the character and

Colleges for Self-Education

We believe that the development of a university is the educational complement of a colony, and indeed, in economics.

We hope, therefore, that one graduate study for Colonial students in this country will, as their own country, be able to make a substantial contribution to the development of the country in which they are working. Moreover, they will be unity in regions where its attainment is made difficult by geographical, racial, and cultural barriers, and will be confined mainly to those who wish to study exceptional subjects for which there is no local provision.

Many of the doubts about the advantages of sending Colonial students to universities have disappeared. It must be borne in mind that it is among them that staff may be found for the Colonial colleges. The experience of many locally qualified doctors who have served in a Colonial Government service to take a special diploma in this country suggests that, in some other countries also, the post-graduate course can with advantage be deferred until the Colonial student has gained some experience after taking his degree.

We conclude with the hope that wherever possible Colonial post-graduate students may be accommodated in suites or halls of residence and given every opportunity to enter the corporate life of the university in order that they may derive the fullest benefit from their visit.

Makerere Men in Kenya

Governor's Tribute to Their Work

Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, recently spent three days in the Native areas of the Fort Hall and Nyeri districts of Kikuyu. A statement issued by the Kenya Information Office says:

The Governor saw much encouraging evidence of a growing appreciation by the people of soil preservation and reclamation, especially the closing of eroded areas to grass, protective terracing, and grass plantings along river banks and roadsides. He was much impressed by the zeal, energy and courage with which the administrative and technical staff were tackling the very difficult task, and by the relations of confidence existing between them and the people, who can certainly be said to be receptive of instruction about the protection of their lands.

In Nyeri there is equally promising beginning with the clearing of useless stumps in communities, local Natives under the guidance and control of Mr. Hammond, the Veterinary Officer (who had done his remarkable work assisted by a well-trained staff) and the Veterinary Officer, Mr. H. G. Smith. There is

now a good deal of interest in agriculture among the Natives, and a number of Makerere men are now engaged in the work of extension, notably Dr. Marion Ellis, an African specialist in agriculture, Messrs. Samuel Oduo and Dame Agnes, public health nurses, now engaged in nursing amongst the Natives, and Mr. J. E. Luko Kamuri (agriculture assistant). This is a welcome sign, and a welcome indication of the value of African College in directing attention to other forms of higher education besides the purely literary.

The War

Rhodesian Civil Servants in the Forces

More than Two Thousand Rhodesians Already Demobilized

THE DECISION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA at the outbreak of war that civil servants joining the forces should be "on probation" and receive no pay or allowances in any other Rhodesian, and could not be paid the difference between their normal time salaries and their wartime income as soldiers, sailors, or airmen, is estimated to have saved the country £1,020,000 to March last. The total which would have been paid to officers released for service with the armed forces was then estimated at £1,082,000, from which is deducted £462,000 in respect of the pay of temporary staff engaged in replacement.

More than two thousand Rhodesians have already been released from the forces and re-established in civilian life in the Colony.

Colonel William Addison, the Director of Demobilization, has affirmed that on the average it has taken only three minutes to arrange for the employment of the men released. The duty of the State was to replace them in their old positions, and that the employer is by law compelled to do so on conditions as good as each man would have enjoyed if he had not gone away. The great majority of men were returning to their employers, though they were free not to do so if they wished; in that case, however, the State was under no obligation to offer a choice of alternative employment.

Gratuities, clothing grants, money grants when reasonable, continued pension, are recognized reward for service, but they are in the nature of temporary benefits. The best reward we can give a soldier is the prospect of a decent job under fair conditions, with such security as any employer should have the right to expect, willing and capable service. Disbursements will take him nowhere, but State and private capital encouraged and aided by a well-planned and vigorously pursued policy of national development, particularly in mining, mining and transport, promise him the best prospects of second employment.

Clothing allowances for men discharged from the Rhodesian forces are to be increased retrospectively from September last. Europeans will now receive £30 instead of £15, Coloured £18 instead of £12, and Africans £4 instead of £1. The qualifying conditions are six months' service.

Organization

We recently announced that Colonel W. H. Raistow, M.P. for Marandellas, had been appointed Minister for Agriculture and Defence in Southern Rhodesia. We now learn that the Departments of Air (Military) and Demobilization have also been placed under his control.

The Posts of Commander of the Military Forces and Air Officer Commanding in the Colony have been combined under the title of Acting General Officer-General, Southern Rhodesia, F.C.A. The first holder of this appointment is Major General C. W. G. Smith, who has commanded the Commanding Group in Southern Rhodesia since it was started.

No. 4 Internment Camp at Umvuma, which at one time accommodated about 1,500 Italian male civilians evacuated from Ethiopia, Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, has been closed by the Southern Rhodesian Government. So many of the internees had been released on parole for employment in aerodromes, farms and elsewhere that it was decided to transfer the balance to camps near Port Victoria and Grootfontein.

Captain J. T. Phillips has died suddenly from heart failure in Northern Rhodesia at the age of 43. He went to Nyasaland in 1919 to join the staff of the late A. J. Storkey, and afterwards joined Messrs. Hayter

and Walker. In the employ of the Nyasaland Government when war broke out, he was called up as an Officer in the K.A.R. Reserve. In the last war he served in German South-West Africa and Somaliland. He had played Rugby football for Smith's of Rhodesia and was an excellent shot.

Pilot Officer J. H. Meyer, of Northern Rhodesia, formerly reported missing, is now presumed to have been killed in action.

Flying Sergeant Wilfred Royce Lowe, of the Rhodesian Squadron of the Tactical Air Force, formerly reported missing, has been reclassified as killed in action.

Awards

Major-General W. H. E. Ponié, who commands the 5th South African Armoured Division in Italy, has been awarded the Legion of Merit, Degree of Commander, by the President of the United States.

Acting Wing Commander Harold Hardwicke Clarke, Coldstream, D.F.C., A.F.C., a Southern Rhodesian born in Salisbury, has been awarded the D.S.O. The citation states that he commanded his squadron for a considerable period and took part in many sorties. These were mostly against shipping in the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic. In October 1944, Wing Commander Hardwicke attacked an enemy vessel in the Skagerrak and in November bombed a beached U-boat. He has completed many other attacks on enemy ships, some of them in face of intense opposition. As a pilot and as squadron commander he always displayed outstanding determination, courage, and gallantry.

Major G. V. King, a Rhodesian who was serving in Italy in the 5th South African Armoured Division, has been awarded the D.S.O. for services while commanding a Squadron of tanks.

Lieut. Graham Fredricks Miller, the Reconnaissance Corps of Bulawayo, has been awarded the Military Cross for gallantry in Italy.

Cpl. P. J. Thomas William Ironside, who has been serving with the Rhodesian forces since 1940, is now known to have received an immediate award of the Military Medal for gallantry during a tank attack in Italy.

A Somali soldier, Jama Farah, has been awarded the George Medal for conspicuous gallantry in carrying out his duties in a very brave manner.

The Lieut. K. N. Chambers, D.M.C., S.A. and Captain J. R. G. E. A. T. T., have been mentioned in despatches.

Commissions for Africans

Answering a question by the African representative at a meeting of the Chief Native Commissioners of Kenya, the Legislative Council of Kenya, that there was no doubt that commissions would in time be given to Africans, but as a result of experience in the field it had been decided, after careful consideration, that that time had not come yet. When admitting without reserve the gallantry with which African soldiers had displayed in the Abyssinian, Madagascar and Far-East campaigns, it was considered that it must not be based on memory.

The final test must be that of ability, not only of that gallantry but also power to fulfil their commitments with tactical, administrative and technical aptitude.

In celebration of VE Day, the *Official Gazette* of Tanganyika was published in red, white and blue.

The Ngoni of the Songea district celebrated victory in Europe by a consecutive day of dancing. Many men of the tribe, descendants of the early Zulu invaders, are serving in the King's African Rifles.

A mosque to accommodate 500 Moslem men has been built at the Mechamati Transport Depot at Mombasa near Nairobi.

On June 1st the Catholic Church in the Central Division received its third Bishop with the confirmation service held by the Rt. Rev. B. J. Sullivan, Bishop of Pains. During the service 10 African candidates were confirmed. The Rev. Fr. M. G. Morris, a former missionary in Nyasaland, and the Rev. V. Barrel, a Kenyan missionary of the Mill Hill Society, also officiated.

Major W. Laurence Smith, who was private secretary to the then Minister of Southern Rhodesia before the war, and who in London was Sir Geoffrey Huggins, at the time of its outbreak, is now officially stated to be in charge of the war room of the Supreme Commander in South East Asia, Lord Louis Mountbatten. Major Smith joined the Dorsetshire Regiment, fought with them in France until the withdrawal from Dunkirk, was sent to Northern Ireland and at the War Office spent two years with a auxiliary mission in the Union of South Africa, passed through the Staff College in Haifa, and was posted to S.E.A. last year.

Major W. E. Triplett, formerly an administrative officer in Tanganyika Territory and laterly on the headquarters of the British Military Administration in Tripolitania, has arrived in this country on leave. He is a New Zealander by birth.

Captain C. E. Amnett of the British Military Administration in Somalia has been spending his leave in Southern Rhodesia.

Captain W. C. Lyle, who has been serving in the South East Asia Command, has left Burma to assume duty in the African Education Department of the Colonial Office. He is a Scot.

Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Brodhurst, Southern Rhodesian Forces, and formerly of the Royal Engineers, has been promoted to that rank.

The chief Castle liner RICHMOND, which sailed to the Clyde from Southern Rhodesia a few days ago, is fitted, sent "in appreciation of the war services of Great Britain."

A carnival fete held in Que Que in aid of the Victory War Fund realized £3,100.

The Gatoom Victory Fete realized £1,180 for Red Cross funds.

In Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, a War Fund Fete realized £1,150.

That local African members had knitted 10,000 garments for askari since the outbreak of war was revealed at a Broken Hill meeting of the Girl Guides Association.

as one unit. Completion of the three administrations in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika has been rejected. As regards closer inter-territorial co-operation has been achieved, but much more is required.

The Governor's Conference, as has been stressed so often, can never be substitute for unity. Official inter-territorial co-operation is still urgently required in such directions as the linking up of the whole railway system of East Africa; the co-ordination of all public transport; road, rail and aerial; airway; combined action in respect of schemes for hydro-electric, water conservation and irrigation, research, development of marine and inland fisheries, the planning and location of secondary industries, and a centrally directed comprehensive programme for forestry.

If we are to live by precedents and all the accepted methods of political advance, the East African territories must ultimately become one, and we must afford to ignore any steps that lead to that end. There is no sphere of human activity, political, social or economic, which would not benefit by the maximum of inter-territorial collaboration.

For public security, for the dispensation of justice, for the promotion of health, learning, research and trade, and above all for the general welfare of its peoples, a unified East Africa is the only possible objective.

The absence from London of members of nationalities of one kind or another has not prevented the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board from performing a considerable volume of useful work. A small General Purposes Committee under the chairmanship of Colonel Tuck has met at frequent intervals and has effected quite dispatches in the Board's business.

With the high winds of the war now abated, we may now look forward to more effective exchange of information with our friends in East Africa, and to mutual consultation on many decisions of common concern. In this connection, I call at once to the attention of all and, for our part we do now promise prompt consideration of every question submitted from overseas.

Need for a United East Africa

Emphasized By Colonel T. E. Ponsonby, M.P.

THE CONCERN IN INTERNATIONAL CIRCLES for dependent territories, the Colonial Welfare and Development Act, and the vital contribution of Colonial peoples to the protection of the Empire have brought the British Colonies increasingly to the notice of the Empire and the world. The African peoples, and particularly those in East Africa, are no longer relegated to "low priority" in the news.

Critics in this country and abroad are inclined to regard the allocation of £120 millions over a 10-year period as a belated recognition of responsibilities that have been glaringly discharged.

Such a view does scant justice to 50 years of conscientious work by the Colonial Civil Service, the initiative, industry and probity of European self-made traders, and the devoted labours of missionary societies.

It is doubtful if the process of civilization in Africa could have been hastened, or indeed whether such hastening would have been wise. The inhabitants. The development of an African Colony is at best a slow process, but there comes a time when a distinct forward movement is possible and timely. The new-born enthusiasm in Colonial affairs, backed by the sense of purpose nothing less than an apocalyptic vision to save the world from the curse of savagery, has already manifested itself in many quarters.

East Africa, which gave a notable example despite isolation of an island both European and African demands made on the British Empire have been generously met. East African troops have borne no small part in our victory in the Etherington campaign and in Burma. Their gallantry is beyond praise.

Chief Lesson of the War

Perhaps the chief lesson learned from the war is the acute necessity for the East African territories to work together.

In an address to the General Annual meeting of the Joint East African Board,

The New Parliament. In the last Parliament officials held 52 Labour seats in the House of Commons. Now they are 84 out of a total Labour membership of 404—about 12½ per cent. The place of the old interests has been taken by the liberal professions, journalists, teachers, civil servants, the proletariat, trade union officials, 83; services (professional), 20; miscellaneous, 22; former Tory party, 18; also some others, though less drastic. It is made up like this: 11 lawyers, 10 journalists, journalists, 10; property, finance, and industry, 14; services, 22; miscellaneous, 27; total, 196. The majority of lawyers (11) are Labour, 31 Tory, and seven others—but the total of 84 is considerably less than that in any Parliament since 1918; there were 119 lawyers in the last Parliament, 165 in 1929, 114 in 1929, and 150 in 1918. The inclusion of journalists is more unusual than ever. A Tory and a Labour newspaper editor, by family and newspaper owner. Civil Service candidates remain predominantly Tories; six are now Labour M.P.s, but 28 were returned for the Opposition. —*The Observer.*

Socialist Policy. "We shall have a fine combination of State ownership and private enterprise with effective control and planning of our national resources. The Labour Party does not believe in confiscation, but in fair compensation for any person whose interests are taken over by the State, whether in industry, finance or finance. During the war a great volume of wealth has been built up by the small men in this country, and we are particularly anxious to see that these savings are safeguarded. For that reason, apart from all other, it will be necessary to maintain price and other controls, so as to avoid side losses that would flow from inflation. The Labour Party believes that it can make our democracy more effective and more all-embracing, and hopes to raise the general standard of living. It believes that the necessary changes must be brought about by democratic methods. We are determined in the House of Commons to do our very best to secure the necessary regulations on the labour market, to bring about many important changes in our industry. — Sir Richard Cross, president of the Board of Trade, addressing to the United States,

Background to the

The Atomic Bomb. The secret service of Great Britain and America have been engaged in a race to make atomic bombs. These were on a two-year scale, it is believed. The question of these powers by the Germans at anytime might have altered the course of the war, and profound anxiety was felt by those who were informed. Every effort was made by our intelligence service and by the British to locate in Germany anything resembling the plants which were being created in the United States. In the winter of 1942-43 two nuclear attacks were made in Norway on two occasions by small parties of volunteers from the United States, Canadian, and Norwegian forces, at very heavy loss of life, upon stores of what is called "heavy water," an element in one of the possible processes. The second of these two attacks was completely successful. The whole burden of effort, including the setting up of the plants in Norway, was undertaken by the Americans, and the practical work was constituted one of the greatest triumphs of the American—or allied human genius, of which there is record. The decision to make these enormous expenditures of effort, which however hopefully established by scientific and British research remained nevertheless a heartbreaking task to the ever-vigilant hour of President Roosevelt and his advisers. We must indeed pray that the awful arm will be made to conduct to peace among the nations. — Mr. Winston Churchill.

Greatest Scientific Gamble Won. More than 125,000 people have worked to construct atomic bomb factories in the United States and more than 65,000 are now working at the operating plants. We have spent \$2,000,000,000 (about £500,000,000) on the greatest scientific gamble in history, and we have won. We are now prepared to eliminate most reactors and concentrate every productive effort in the U.S. on the ground in my view. We shall destroy these reactors, these bases, and their installations. If there be no nuclear, we shall completely destroy our power to make war. It will save the Japanese people from destruction that the plutonium is issued from Britain. If the U.S. is now successful, we may expect a rain of plutonium over the U.S., of which has never been seen on this earth. — President Truman.

German Casualties. German casualties on all fronts up to November 1942 totaled 4,061,433 according to the documents found by the British in the hands of General Headquarters of the High Command, prepared by the German. These documents of which only 10 copies have been thus far extracted, include the following losses in the total: 1,911,300 dead in all services, 1,245,500 missing and interned, 2,043,444 prisoners of war, 3,522 permanently discharged losses, 4,490,200, Army, 2,600,200, Navy, 3,400,000, Air Force, 1,200,000. It is interesting to note how little the struggle cost, ultimately up to the summer of 1940, when victory seemed practically within her grasp. Details of this period are: September 1939 (Polish campaign) 16,000 killed, 300 missing or prisoners; October 1939 (West Prussia) 1,000 killed, 300 missing; June 1940 (Battle of France) 26,000 killed, 300 missing and prisoners; 1st July 1940, when the Russian campaign was in full swing, the Germans lost 60,000 killed and 300 missing and prisoners. Losses during other vital periods: January, 1941 (first month of the 10-week battle for Stalingrad) 4,000 killed, 10,000 missing and prisoners; May 1943 (Tunisia) 15,000 killed, 24,000 prisoners and missing; June 1944 (invasion of France) 26,000 killed, 33,000 prisoners; August, 1944 (Russian summer offensive coordinated with the battle in the West) 63,000 killed, 107,000 missing and prisoners. These monthly figures are in respect of army casualties only. The Germans lost 1,119,000 killed and 907,000 missing and prisoners in Russia. In the West they lost 120,000 killed and 341,000 missing and prisoners. Three factors should be borne in mind: (1) the great scatter with a three-month time lag by the Germans in compiling figures of missing and prisoners; (2) since Russia did not subscribe to the International Red Cross, it has been impossible to obtain figures of German prisoners on the Eastern Front; (3) from the beginning of the war to the end, the Germans lost a further 600,000 men on account of disease." Mr. Oscar Goring, special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*,

of the War News

Opinions. Epitomized. — Technicians are realistic. — General opinion italim.

The pre-war days were
more immersed in quiet harmo-
ny, and the world was
easier then.

At the start of the war France had only 36 divisions against Germany's 145. — M. Edouard Daladier, former Prime Minister of France.

The result of the British
estimate of health and
potential wealth of the British
people. — Mr. Hans Jacob.

I presume that all the Negro in

The U.S.A. will be concentrated in Germany for reconditioning under Allied control." Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

In the last House of Commons there were 134 company directors. Today the Tories can muster only 37, which is only one-fifth of the party's representation.

"The Japanese don't like earthquakes. We don't like the Japanese. So we are going to give them 24 hours a day until they come." —General George C. Marshall.

The England-Australia air service, which now covers the 12,000 miles in 6½ hours, is the fastest and longest air route in the world.

"If the war with Japan should end tomorrow, the United States would still be short of fats, oil and sugar in 1940." — Mr. Clinton P. Anderson, U.S. Secretary for Agric-

The French National Consultative Assembly, by 371 votes to two, has approved the proposal for a tax of 1% on capital over £500, besides a tax on wealth gained since 1939.

England has turned decisively and emphatically to Socialism under a national leadership which has the relentless and frank purpose of turning England ultimately to Communism. — *New York Journal*

"The Advertiser has painted
as red a picture as possible of
the world's order. The French
were described as their opponents
as Red devils, and the
Poles as black devils. The
British on the other hand were
described as English, and the
French as French. The
Advertiser and Telegraph

...and I am sure that the Germans have no feeling of guilt. They simply feel that they have been beaten by the overwhelming

forces of the Americans, the Russians, and the British." — Senator

"...will acquire a new
and powerful prestige which
will not go unpunished, particularly
in those countries which have
Germany as their now beckoning
solution to their desperate eco-
nomic problems." — *New York Herald
Tribune*.

When politicians with no experience of manufacturing and marketing talk as if a proposed 50% expansion of this country's exports is as good as a ~~fall in imports~~, they are deluding both themselves and the public. — Mr. R. Langford James.

"With America, the two groups, that are growing every day in Europe, will have a trial in Great Britain, and we can expect their policy to orientate more towards Britain's type of socialism than towards Russia's."

I think it no exaggeration to say that if four of our chief predators or groups of newspaper magnates in America, a certain minister must go and agreed to do their utmost to spend his gains the odds on that

minister having to go would be very great," Mr. Ernest Thruitt, ~~the~~
German capital is camouflaged abroad awaiting the opportunity moment. Nearly \$3,000,000 is believed to be invested in coal and mercury mines in Spain, Argentina and Sweden, while German capital engineers and business men are official of the French Military Government.

By the end of August, Carter's forces will be produced at a rate of about 60% of the May rate, and by December the projected rate will be about 70% of the year-to-date. However, rockets are going to be increased at two and a half times today's production rate. In other words, we will have formations.

...and Training, General
Sergeant and Prime Minister.
I still remember with grati-
tude the training days and the
years of service which were
so full of useful and interesting
experiences and throughout
the whole time I think never
was there such a constant and
unbroken sense of progress and
hope. The whole world knew
of the greatness of his work and it will
never be forgotten. The Sir
from me to Mr. Churchill.

...all the countries formerly occupied and plundered by Germany. Belgium has made the most rapid and far-reaching recovery.

The Labour party is young. The average age of the party in the new House of Commons is 43. It was established in 1906. We have 393 members. 119 are trade unionists, and just half of them are under 40. In our ranks are many soldiers, sailors, or airmen who have come straight from the European or Japanese air forces. Professor Slaski.

The Vigilante represents the action of the good citizen in minority to avert the encroachment of the bad and evil upon the good. The gamekeeper represents the vigilance of the bad citizen toward law and order. He declares that he will avenge the State. His motto is, "Lawless, his method violence; his end, perfect evil." — Mr. George Godwin.

We are satisfied by the evidence that the great majority of limited companies, both public and private, are honestly and conscientiously managed. We believe that the system of limited liability companies has been and is beneficial to the trade and industry of the country and essential to the prosperity of the nation as a whole. Report of the Committee on the Bill for an Amendment.

"Approximately one-third of the doctors of this country are serving the forces. The ratio of one doctor to 3,000 or 4,000 Service personnel is probably accurate. The ratio of one doctor to 3,000 civilians or more in most of our large centres is certainly accurate. Unless there is a generous and speedy release of doctors from the forces this country may be faced with very serious health problems next winter."

Mr. Charles Hill, the secretary of the Central Medical War Committee

Life will be hard, and should be hard. Humanity goes to pieces under conditions of ease. We are conditioned to luxury, and we cannot deprive ourselves or talk about it. And we shall all have to work hard, work like the devil. I am not quite like South Africa, I am not one of those who believe that there will be no want. I am most that we can expect for.

dangerous and dishonorable to live
with the slaves in our
civilized society and he denied that
General Scott was wrong in his
African troops.

PERSONAL

Lord Londesborough's estate valued at £23,548. Sir Cland Hall has been elected Master of the Butchers' Company.

Mr. J. W. E. Miller, Financial Secretary of the Sudan, has died in this country.

A daughter was born in Kasana, Northern Rhodesia, last week to the wife of Mr. G. C. Greenall.

Lady Mitchell has consented to become the first President of the newly-formed Kenya Women's Trust.

Mr. H. J. Tapscott has been invited to speak at the Anti-Slavery and Abolitionist Pratice meeting when H.H. the Aga Khan was in Mombasa, where he was a guest at a luncheon given by the chairman.

Mr. J. H. Hill, general manager of the National Bank of India, Ltd., has been appointed to succeed the Bank.

A daughter was born in London last week to the wife of Mr. S. W. V. Hicks, of Bulawayo, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. Gervas Huxley has been released from the Ministry of Information, where he was acting as Director of the Empire Division.

Dr. J. Smeath Thomas, Master of Rhodes University College, Grahamstown, is shortly to visit Southern Rhodesia and Kenya for the Government.

During his absence in this country of Mr. Max Daniger, Minister of Ferries, Shipping and Mines in Southern Rhodesia, is also Acting Minister of Finance.

Mr. P. Vere Allen, who is at present in this country, having retirement from the coal of Labour, former Pioneer in Kenya, is staying in East Barnetbury, Sussex.

Lieut.-J. R. Starkie of Bulawayo, now serving in the South African Naval Forces, and Miss Patricia Corlett Rice, V.C.O., of Bedhill-on-Sea, have been married.

Lieut-Colonel Cecil Beresford-Peirse, Royal Artillery, of Chipping, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss Joan Richmond, of Kensington Close, London, W.8, are shortly to be married.

Mr. Alfred Vincent, M.L.C., leader of the European-based Members of Council in Kenya, is due in England this week, but will leave almost at once for the United States. He will return to the country in September.

The Earl of Athlone, Governor-General of Canada since 1940, is to be succeeded by Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander. Lord Athlone is President of the Royal African Society. The date of his return to England is not yet known.

Mr. Robert Godding, a Liberal, has been appointed Minister for the Colonies in Belgium, in the place of a Conservative Minister who resigned in protest against the movement of Jews to Egypt in Parliament by the Prime Minister, Alavancker.

Mr. R. B. Luff has been appointed managing director of Cable and Wireless (Holding) Ltd., and a Cable and Wireless director. John Mathison Pendleton has been appointed a managing director of Cable and Wireless (Holding) Ltd.

The marriage will take place next Monday at Westminster on Aug. 24 of Mr. Peter Holdstock, and Miss Edwina Adegbola, Section Officer, N.A.T.P., daughter of Mr. Francis Theakston, O.B.E., and Mrs. Theakston, of Southampton and Meatham, Yorkshire.

Senior Superintendent A. G. Villiers, who is on leave pending retirement from the Tanganyika Police, joined the force in 1914 and had been in the service longer than anyone still in the police. He had served under five Commissioners and for almost six years of 26 years.

Colonel G. C. Powney, M.P., and Lieutenant-Colonel W. K. Tucker have been re-elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Joint East African Board.

Miss Elizabeth Attitude Lazarus, of Wembury, who has recently been appointed an administrative assistant in Tanganyika Estates, has held appointments in the Bank of England, the Union Association of Great Britain, the Bawaria Police Force, and with commercial concerns.

Sir Donald Macmillan, Assistant Secretary of State for India, has been appointed to the Order of the Garter in the insignia from the college which recently presented Mr. R. H. Bradfield, now attached to the Archbishop of Canterbury. During the war Mr. Bradfield was on the staff of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

The engagement is announced between Captain Kenneth McAloe, The Northern Rhodesia Regiment, elder son of Mr. John Carrington, 1st P.M.R., Bristol, and Myra, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tom and Mrs. Tom, of the Lady Holmes family, of Cobley-on-Frome, Bristol.

Three South African experts in town planning are to advise the Nairobi Municipality on development plans. They are Mr. F. Silberman, Lecturer in Sociology and Town Planning at Witwatersrand University; Professor W. L. Thornton White, head of the Department of Architecture in Cape Town University, and Mr. P. R. Anderson, of a Johannesburg estate development company.

Research into Kikuyu

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA learns from the Rev. F. Lyndon Barnes, who for the past decade has worked in the Massai Diocese of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, is about to begin a 10-months' course of intensive training in London at the School of Oriental and African Studies, at the conclusion of which time will begin research in East Africa on the phonetic and linguistic structure of the Kikuyu language. This is one of the priority undertakings in connection with the development of educational work in East Africa and is being financed under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act on the recommendation of the Colonial Social Science Research Council, with a concurrence of the Colonial Research Committee. Dr. Barnes has written in various journals on the study of East African languages, and the latest number of *Tanganyika Notes and Records* contains an article on his research of Swahili to the tribal languages of the mainland. He is the author of two grammars of previously unrecorded East African languages.

Egypt and the Sudan

The Prime Minister of Egypt told the Senate on Monday that he had sent a draft revision of the 1936 Treaty with Great Britain, since one of the two drafts for revision was at hand. Nubashi Pasha said: "As for the unity of the Nile Valley, which includes both Egypt and the Sudan, the principles of this new era which have opened all over the world are sufficient guarantee for its achievement. This is particularly the case in this new regard, the heartfelt desire of all the peoples of the Nile Valley." The Times correspondent in Cairo, upon telegraphed:

"The Prime Minister will not find congenial to the views of the Sudanese, who have been educated by the British to believe that there is a decided rôle for British colonial bases in this unique region. It is usual for Foreign Ministers to be summoned to discuss the rôle of the Sudan in their own chancery schools, which may be deferred until the Sudanese have developed sufficiently to

AUGUST 9, 1945

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Airborne Rhodesians tunners

Lieut. R. J. Fothergill - Broadcast

Lieut. R. J. Fothergill, of Salisbury, gave a broadcast on last Saturday's "Calling Southern Rhodesia" programme on incidents in his life in the Army during World War II, and the South of France, where he was a member of the Royal Artillery, and the Italian campaign, where he was a member of the Parachute gliders taking the Alps and crossing them.

"Rhodesia is the only place I have been to where I was the only Rhodesian. I have never seen any of Rhodesia, but also I have never seen any other Rhodesian. Macmillan had just left, still being wounded in Sicily." Buster St. Quintin, of Salisbury, was with us in Italy, but since he left, I am the only Rhodesian in the League."

"I was in Athens at the height of the German invasion, and was due to be involved in the capture of the city, but we were almost certain to run into chisel-wielding Nazis. Huddersfield Salisbury Rugby team will remember what happened to Huddersfield Huddersfield a few days ago when they had to leave in a hurry."

We stayed for a week in Larissa, and here I ran into another Rhodesian, Mr. Livingstone from Salisbury. He must have been walking about the roads for miles, our chit-chat.

"I left Rhodesia before the 'airborne' just before the invasion of the Low Countries, and we landed on Aug. 15, fully expecting to meet quite a bit of trouble. I was able to say only the first sentence, but the first person I ran into was a young Frenchman whose fine American was far beyond me. I found out that he was a Rhodesian, and when he spoke I understood him perfectly. I think he was a Rhodesian because he had a Rhodesian name, and I thought I ought to speak to him, which were words on one page from the Rhodesian Handbook I bought."

"But the Army, the British Army, the Rhodesian Army, was, of course, from a different hotel to South Africa, so Rhodesian officers and the Springbok Club are not perhaps as famous as the Rhodesian Club in Ceres, but they were popular favourites and one could easily find friends in them from over Italy."

Social Welfare Sub-Committee

A Sub-Committee on Social Welfare, Information and Mass Education has been appointed, with the approval of the Governor, by the Development Committee of Kenya. It consists of D.S.A. R. P. Johnson (Chairman), Sir George Northcote, Mr. E. G. Mathur, M.L.C., Mr. A. M. Channon, Mr. G. A. Anderson, Mr. Bachwell Gathen, Miss Anthony Henrich, Dr. B. P. Dalling (F.R.C.S.), the Colonial Commissioner, and the Information Officer, at Nairobi.

Khan on African Progress

The future of Tanganyika does not rest with the European settler or the Indian, but with the African. Achievement of the African is the foundation of progress for all. The Aga Khan, speaking in Dar es Salaam,

Obituary

Monseigneur Michaud

Long Service in East Africa

MONSEIGNEUR JOSEPH GEORGE M. HADIN, M.B.E., Vicar Apostolic of Uganda, whose death at the age of 71 on Aug. 6, 1945, has been announced, was born in Montreal, Quebec, and went to the White Seminary in 1866. Ordained in Carthage two years later, he held various important posts in the church, serving until 1882 except for two years as chaplain to the East African forces during the last war. Made of the Vicar Apostolic of Uganda in 1882, he served there for nearly 20 years as secretary to Archbishop (then Bishop) Strickland. He was made principal of St. Mark's College, Rubaga, in 1919, and later educational adviser to the Vicar Apostolic. In 1926 he was made M.B.E. in recognition of his services.

On his return to East Africa, he was posted to Dar es Salaam as procurator for some time before becoming Administrator of the Vicariate of Labuan, of which he was also Vicar Apostolic early in 1931. Again he was largely preoccupied with scholastic works and he founded two missions, starting two convents, a school for novices and a novitiate for African sisters. In 1932 he became Bishop Coadjutor to Archbishop Strickland, and in the next year became Vicar Apostolic of Uganda, and Vicar Apostolic of Uganda.

Sir Ralph Cator

Sir Ralph Cator, who has died at the age of 84, was called to the bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1898, and five years later was appointed Judicial Officer and legal Vice-consul of the Basra (Africa) Protectorate. The title of the office was later changed to that of judge of the East Africa protectorate of which he became senior judge on the formation of the High Court in 1905. In 1905 he was made Judge of His Majesty's Supreme Court of the Compt for the Ottoman Dominions, and 10 years later, when Egypt was severed from Turkey, a Judge of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Egypt, where he was also President of the British Police Court during the last war. In 1931 he became President of the International Court of Appeal in Egypt. After his retirement in the following year he returned to live in East Africa, where Sir Ralph and his wife were frequent members of the British community.

Mr. Arnold, who died last week at the age of 67, was Secretary of State for the Colonies in the first Labour Government of 1924. As he was not then in the service of Government, he was raised to the peerage in order to be might hold the office. He was a modest, unostentatious and self-sacrificing man, whose character impressed all with whom he came in contact.

Mr. George Thomas Branch, who in 1898 walked from London to Cape Town, and then on to Southern Rhodesia at the age of 75.

Mr. James Seaver, a civil servant of 30 years' service, was born in Bulawayo at the age of 70, and joined the Native Department in 1903.

Mr. Ernest Jacobson, 69, who has died in London, was born in 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Hugh Fulton Campbell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., died in London on Aug. 5, at the age of 80. He was a member of the Royal Engineers, and the Nile Expedition of 1884-5, and after the war was in command of the

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Kenya's 50th Anniversary**criticism of the Information Office**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA:

The communiqué issued by the Press Section of the Foreign Office on the 50th anniversary of Kenya (July 1), which I have published earlier in appropriate obtainable indicating that it was based on poor material supplied by the Kenya Information Office, contains many errors. I wish to point out which cries aloud for correction. I will confine myself to three chief matters calling for correction.

(1) I question the accuracy of the claim that July 1, 1945, was the 50th anniversary of Kenya.

In 1888 the East Africa Company was offered a lease of the Sultan's administration of mainland territory by Sultan Khalid Barashash of Zanzibar in 1888. The Foreign Office would not then lend its support to Sir William MacKinnon's plan to establish a nominal Protectorate over Mombasa and the coastal strip of the mainland. Ten years later a concession was again offered to the I.B.E.A. Company by Sultan Khalid bin Said and this time Sir William secured Foreign Office approval. The company received a Royal Charter in 1897; the treaty with Sultanate was ratified in 1899, and the company founded Uganda in its sphere in 1899.

Uganda was taken over from the company in 1899 by the Foreign Office, which two years later assured the administration of the B.E.A. Protectorate also. From 1897 to April, 1905, the Foreign Office administered the B.E.A. Protectorate with Sir Charles Eliot as Commissioner. This administration was transferred to the Foreign Office, which at the same time assumed full responsibility for Uganda. Not until July, 1920, was Kenya made a Crown Colony.

Thus 1988 therefore saw the birth of the B.E.A. Protectorate, of which Kenya Colony is the final stage. The 50th anniversary consequently occurred during 1938 or 1939 according to the date (1888 or 1889) applied to the birth of the B.E.A. Protectorate. However, it is held that the birth of Kenya dates only from the assumption of administrative responsibility by the Foreign Office, then the 50th anniversary should be celebrated in 1947, not this year.

So the official account in the country every belief is very probably correct, but the Foreign Office, I believe, has failed to make effective use of this publicity. In this connection, by past performance, the Foreign Office is inactive. Government departments will need to make up to avoid in itself information.

(2) The communiqué referred to the Uganda Railway construction project as follows: "The railway gives great facilities for communications from Mombasa to Kisumu (2,800 miles—4,500 km.)—the last link being from Kisumu to Nairobi." This is also inaccurate. The first link were laid over Pugre Island in June of this year. As a matter of fact, Nairobi was reached in May, 1939, and the last key in the last link was driven home in Kisumu on December 20, 1944.

(3) Referring to the 1905 Royal Charter, the communiqué says: "In 1905, the first European families came out in large numbers to settle in the colony, mainly from South Africa. The majority of these immigrants were well qualified with facts, and the 'large numbers' of immigrants gross exaggeration."

The East African Land Ordinance of 1902, was superseded by the Crown Lands Ordinance of 1902, in which the Commissioner of the Protectorate was empowered to sell or lease land to Europeans. Under the new system grants were to be made divided into three classes: (a) freehold, 5,000 acres in extent for pastoral and agriculture purposes, of which 1,000 acres were freehold, 100 acres per person, and 4,000 acres leasehold on a 99 year lease, at an annual rental of £1 per acre. (b) 40-acre farms purely for agricultural purposes, on less favourable terms but at somewhat higher price, and rents. (c) small business or residential plots in proclaimed township areas, ranging from one to 10 acres, sold at fixed prices or offered at auction, as investments.

The influx of European settlers from Great Britain, South Africa, and India began in a very small way in 1902, grew slowly, grew in strength during 1903, became a steady stream from the latter part of 1908, and increased thereafter.

I arrived from South Africa as a prospective settler early in March, 1904, and for the next six years was continuously in residence there (with eight months leave at Home), so can speak of things as they were at that period in Kenya's early history. With no element of truth can it be said that "large numbers" of families arrived as immigrants during those very early days.

(4) There are a number of minor statements at which I boggle. Other knowledgeable pioneers of Kenya will, I am sure, do likewise, and feel resentful that highly paid officials should be so utterly careless or so different in the preparation of communiques for the press. All facts are easily available for reference, but to check them is evidently asking too much effort from what have rightly become known as the "Misinformation Office." The public has a right to expect accurate statements emanating from Government departments, but certainly does not receive this consideration from the Kenya Information Office.

Yours faithfully,

W. ROBERT FORBES

Post from Kenya

I should be sorry to add to Cato's gloom and sorrow, but we inclose regarding stamp overwater toll-tax, but this is all we know. No records he writes and that Kenya is not a member of U.S.A.T. in Africa, in the Kenyan Reserve, the amount of toll tax reduced for several years ground to a standstill, even though there was large employment, but had never so many as now.

British and Indian Police Lists

The British lists built up by British interests comprising India and Canada were our law. We buy men men in India, for whom America is out, for Indians more difficult to find. The Indian lists will have to be under the British lists, but this is quite right, and would be better than the American lists, you know Africa, many people will be very useful to good their pocket books, and the rest of the mind.

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British Africa after the War

Broadcast Talk by Mr. Ernest Bevin

MISTER NEOLEY FERSON, talking in East Africa, said: "British Africa is the only part of Africa which could be made to work again if Britain could get some assistance from home to back us up in what we are doing. If only England had a better plan for Africa..."

"...you will at times say you were quite right that the weakness of Empire was not present in the Whitehall Government's success. There was no large vision in London. The idea of self-governing Colonies was supposed to be the best solution. The Colonial debate was imminent the day before yesterday in the House of Commons. Minister for Colonies - yes, you saw only too plainly that your political plumb handed out to a second rate politician as a minnowward; and you banged your Ministers more frequently than you changed your

Policy in Tanganyika

Even there was the case of Tanganyika. From 1933 to 1939 Tanganyika fell that Tanganyika was balanced on Germany's side. It must be handed back to Hitler's Germany at any moment. Why? To buy peace in Europe. So Tanganyika had a dark plan for so long a time.

If you had handed Tanganyika back to Germany, you would almost certainly have lost the ability to defend Egypt, and so lost this war. I think that this strategic importance of Tanganyika is one of the chief factors which will force Whitehall not that I think it is to meet such pressure now - into a wide, imaginative awareness of the truth that the most protracted days for British Africa must be planned for right now.

The case of Tanganyika will be the third core of a lot of you thinking about the future of British Africa, and

the rest of British Africa should be sent out to posterity.

There were many German settlers in Tanganyika (a British Mandate) on the outbreak of this war, there were 10,000 settlers. Part of that came from the fact that the British imperially funded all the land agreements of the mandate and of the Congo Basin Trust.

A large export and import in Tanganyika was an extremely well-known Indian concern, with its head office in Zanzibar and its buying offices in Japan. Next in size and scope of operation came the German firms. You know where, and how they held every German in Tanganyika in their grip, and they loaned the German settlers money - in exchange for which they usually signed the title deeds to the German settlers sisal plantations, coffee plantations, tea plantations.

Nowhere these German firms gave the German settlers or tea grower an immediate advantage over the British settlers who had both to farm and sell as an individual.

but they gave the German settler no prices for his produce (very often above those in the world market), whereas the individual British settler had to take all the risk of catastrophic drops in the world's prices for primary products.

British settlers were therefore at a terrible disadvantage. The Kenyans did not have the cohesion of the co-operative spirit of the Kenya Farmers' Association, each and every Tanganyika settler had to get it alone.

In post-war Africa I think that one of the first things that should be inaugurated is some system - and very likely a subsidy - whereby the Tanganyika settlers can buy seeds, fertilizers, etc., at half price, and

furthermore, I think that this can be made, if certain or fairly enough certainty for farming rights - only in Tanganyika sell in bulk. That means getting together working out a co-operative plan - possibly somewhat along the lines of the K.F.A. at your end, the bulk-selling end.

There are other things - and I do not mean to be immodest - in industry and agriculture which have been done form in Europe and which will almost certainly be continued or started in the various parts of Africa after this war. They are all possible things for East Africa and West Africa, too, for that matter.

And everywhere I went in British Africa I could feel myself continually confronted with a short sign which between Sis. State conditions of settling. I saw there and

Disposal of Italian Colonies

The official report issued to the League Conference in Berlin states: "The Conference examined a proposal by the Soviet Government concerning trusteeship territories as defined in the decision of the Crimea Conference and in the Charter of the United Nations Organization. After a long debate it was decided to accept the proposal that the disposition of any former Italian territories is to be decided in concert with the principles of peace, justice and equality, and that the question of Italian territory would be considered by the September Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs."

So Lonely

Several news papers in this country have recently published a story about "an officer of the African Defence Force stationed in the Mountains of the Moon in Uganda," who is the loneliest man in the British Army and 1,000 miles from the nearest soldier and 500 from the nearest white man. It is simply absurd. *The Times* accepting so fantastic a misrepresentation, if only as the peg on which to hang a "fourth leader." The Mountains of the Moon, or the Ruwenzori Range, begin some 15 miles to the south-west of Fort Portal, the administrative centre of the Fort Portal district, which has a European population of about 100 persons, missionaries and officials, and is connected by a first-class motor-road, some 200 miles, with Kampala, the commercial capital of Uganda, which has a European population nearly 1,000. So much for the "loneliest man in Africa."

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Colour-Bar in Industry

Limited Influence in Northern Rhodesia

THE COLOUR-BAR may be defined as a process whereby the African worker is prevented from (1) acquiring skill, (2) exercising skill, and (3) obtaining the full reward for the exercise of skill. It is operated by the colour-bar system or laws which consist of a combination of all three of these factors.

Element of segregation is the first factor. Africans must either (a) not receive an education, or (b) under an apprenticeship arrangement as in the labour force, if training is required in order that the learner should qualify as a journeyman, or (c) no such training is available. In African apprenticeship, it is, of course, by agreement, whereas few Africans are not allowed to embark on apprenticeship at all. The second factor (3) occurs where Native workers are not entitled to skilled employment, so would be comprised from economy of production of in fact normal in the work force. Unskilled labour is employed in the mines, in agriculture, in blacksmiths, and many daily doings, and under the white man, as an overseer who looks to the full price for the services rendered in the performance of all the functions of his daily exigencies. The skill factor is the third.

The operation of colour-bar arrangements depends on the ratio between European and African labour which must be maintained. For example, the ratio of one European to four Africans, and in such an arrangement, the employer must consider the remuneration to be given to the white man for his work, and the remuneration to be given to his labour. He may vary the ratio of one European to four Africans, but whether or not he does so, the white man, the overseer, five (four Africans and one European) is set the duties of according to four Africans with whom additional European would be required.

The Principle of the Colour-Bar

This is a very commonly unconsiderted planning of extension of production. This system will mean that the employer can afford to expand his additional block only up to the limit of the output it will produce as a block (what economists would call "the margin of productivity of the labour"), and in the arrangement, it is possible to change the reward following to the European and the individual Natives without changing the reward to the block as a whole. Fortunately, the effect of the colour-bar has not yet appeared in Northern Rhodesia, but it may well do.

The result of the above arrangement, the colour-bar does not in Northern Rhodesia, but only to a limited extent. If there were no色-barwards from the frontier boundary to the frontier, and could that the colour-bar arrangement as a restriction of the African's economic opportunity becomes more and more oppressive. It is not the last vestiges of colour-bar arrangement are not entirely disengaged African's opportunities of economic advancement are on the whole then available to him. Yet, in Northern Rhodesia, therefore seems to be apparent that the Colonial Government is not protecting Native interests, the territory may in a sense become like a segregated racial colour-bar. A principle is at stake—that of the right of a man, whatever the colour of his skin, to acquire, exercise and be paid for skill.

The effect of colour-bar arrangements is to decrease the supply of skilled labour and increase the supply of unskilled labour as compared with the supply of both types of labour that would be increasing in the absence of such arrangements. This is also varying somewhat in the separate territories of the Southern Rhodesias, is also between cities and countryside, and generally speaking, that in most parts of the country, the colour-bar has been removed, and the increased productivity of the European worker, while the unskilled workers of Southern Rhodesia and England are no more efficient in the territories than the European, and not less efficient than the African workers, respectively. The reason explains itself in the fact that him wings for skilled per-

sonnel further, extracts from the Report on the Development of Secondary Industries in Northern Rhodesia:

"It is felt that it is necessary to attract skilled Europeans, especially Englishmen, Africans, to British Southern Africa; and the chief cause of the high rates to the restrictions on the entry of skilled labour by Africans and the difficulties involved by immigration is the entry of additional skilled labour, as compared with the regulations in force in former years previously."

Fallacious Acceptance of Facts

The fallacy of the European workers that the acquisition of skill by the African will bring down the standard of living is a common one. It is found up with the fallacy that there is only one way to do something, and that the way to do the thing is to do it in the opposite way to that of the European. The latter's fallacy is learned by the history of British South Africa in the growth of Europe.

The growth of the relations of one and employing

is cited as a wise analysis may be quoted in support of

the fallacy of the development of Native capacity in

such a way as to be used in the neighbouring cities

of the Union, as inspired colour-bar legislation. It is

sought that the Native as he acquires skill, must necessarily

displace the white worker. Such fears do less than justice

to the economic ability and adaptability of the white worker

and employ him in a place where he is based more on

the white worker, but as an equal in

labour, maintained by exchange of labour.

These are unfounded, as the position advanced by the colour-bar is much more complementary than competitive, else in

the case of increased employment of natives increases the demand and

the high remuneration of supervisory, responsible and

skilled posts where white men must always fill. Even if

in some occupations the Native does displace the white man,

then he is able to increase his demand more, and

so a market for an increased output of goods in general

and additional white labour is created.

These fears are, indeed, based on the fact that at the

beginning a limited amount of white people, and that the Native

will not be able to take their place. It is true that in a few

years, there would be a strong objection to the admission of

any more white men to the country, for fear they should take

away the work of those already there. This would

create an objection to the reduced capital and form

labour-saving machinery. In fact, there is no rigid limit to

the work awaiting additional resources of labour and capital.

There is no more social change in character than in cheap

capital, cheap power, or cheap land. All that is necessary

is economic share; and this is increasing the power to pur-

chase of labour, the supply to an increase the demand for

labour in the commodity industries should not possess even

a slight element of Purchasing Power.

The above statement is not only one part of the colour-

bar system of consideration, but the

and future industrial and political Rhodesia must be

accounted for in the colour-bar arrangements. This repre-

sents the momentous alike must take account of the conclusion that

the increase in purchasing power of Northern Rhodesia will be

greatly increased by the absence of colour-bar arrangements.

The conclusion of the previous paragraph should not, however, provide an comfort to the Negrophiles. The development

of any great purchasing power will depend not only on the

Africans being paid more, but on the EARNING more. This

will be no easy achievement. There remains the fundamental

problem of the question of production of poor skill and

poor resources. The African will not "make it" in hand

work in the application of exercise of skill.

It is evident, is to be assumed that the colour-bar in

the wages bills will be increased by a partial and

compensatory, but distinctly so that labour cost will in-

crease. In this event, the result of employment among in urban

areas would increase, but it is argued that this would

force the unskilled African to their villages, and

alternatively would encourage them to pursue the efficiency

making the increased wage economy. This in turn would

adapt to the power of the labour and the alternative

is unlikely to be realized, since labour is not a

washing. The productivity of industry will be stimulated

as a result of selling tree improvements, which can be

increased by greater simplification with the assistance of

supervisors very high the importance of supervision. After

there is little room to believe in the more

extensive rates of labour output, and the increase in

the rate of production.

In the meantime, let us hope that the

and other measures will be adopted to the

development of the colour-bar in Rhodesia.

And finally, the colour-bar in Rhodesia, while colour-bar measures exist,

it will be a long time before the colour-bar will be brought

into production.

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Industry and the State

Mr. Schluter on the Coffee Trade

FINE ENTERPRISE IN TRADING. combined with state guidance over production, can help to ensure greater stability of price, particularly for coffee. Some years ago, I tried to find a method of stabilizing coffee prices, but nothing could be done. Even though it is now possible to do so, new and better methods will surely be even more so than old and familiar ones. Besides, there is no room for experiments with new methods just for the sake of it. In the coffee industry, which is the margin of profits is narrow.

One should beware of bemoaning every breeze which blows in from the outside, as something can be gained by control in one direction. Before criticizing past methods, one should consider whether there are in reality or the conditions under which they were operated, all or part of the economic factors which affected American business in coffee trade during the war, were not very considerably increased by export-import duties imposed by the U.S.A. If these restrictions will be done away with now, or at least eased sufficiently to allow trade greater freedom, the merits of our past trade methods may stand even more convincingly. Anyhow, since all national markets in any commodity are interdependent, a change in method does not quarrel with, or hinder, that particular quality in the market of other countries.

Trading and Bulk Buying

Bulk buying in wartime became the inevitable correlative to bulk selling. Marketing was simplified, but not necessarily improved by state trading. But we must keep in step with others, notably with the U.S.A. When controls end, there should be, and here too, as when normal trading in staple commodities is resumed, a sense of under-established methods, and opened competition. It must be resumed on the same basis here too.

Controls of staple commodities should maintain a balance between production and consumption, as closely as possible and stabilize prices. Some raw materials, quantities of varying importance, are recovering minor freedom of import, certain non-ferrous and light metals, diamonds, coal, and certain trades like asbestos, balata, shellac, and so on. There has not yet been time to see the effect on their prices. Existing stocks must be worked off, and this is slow to resume.

The first problem of restoring Rhodesia is mainly a matter of control. Some prefer control, others freedom. Options were easily exercised in wartime, when urgency took precedence over everything else, and when consumers had to pay what they can get, pay the price, or go without. War-time conditions are abnormal, temporary, and deceptively unending, and with the exception of what may have been created, the return to normal will restore international competition, and no one need fear methods which are not新颖的. Meanwhile, it is advisable to abstain from cutting loose to innovations.

General trading, mostly during a time of scarcity, in consuming countries, and in some cases a support of the state at public expense. Those who believe it will be dominant, are official to produce overseas information. This would result in:

1. Under-enterprise. Producers probably sell at a higher price respectively over a period, somewhere near average price of the season. Govt. Government are keen shippers and difficult to bargain with. They may make bulk purchases at fixed prices if made almost impossible that either producers or consumers can take advantage of market value throughout the year. Whether can succeed, and one of them will compete with a private business under certain circumstances in becoming impregnable and impersonal touch which can be so valuable in business is lost.

The old established trade methods contributed greatly to stability of price, which produced a steady market.

Some points from a broadcast talk on the East African programme of the B.B.C.

methods alone cannot suffice. International sales are approximate balance, world output, production, and consumption, and the other international organization.

Regulation in most countries, however, in itself, cannot succeed. After a regulation, either crop, or the system, or scheme, partial sugar, cotton, or wheat under the League Plan; the U.S.A. sought to regulate cotton, tobacco, coffee, and sugar. The theory always was that if production were controlled, it would improve selling prices for all others too, by reducing either the quantity it produced, or those to whom it sold. But

The Quest for Stability

There are better methods of achieving stability. This is usually first, all the cause instability. In coffee, as in the case of sugar, in my opinion, it was under-consumption. In the 1930's, in over-produced international coffee, a scheme had been devised and applied successfully, which balanced production, consumption, and distribution. It was marking demand and controlling output, and that regulation secured maximum remunerative prices.

Under-consumption requires different remedies. We must regard under-consumption of coffee, as removable, as something which can be done.

It can be done by making available to consumers in the Eastern Hemisphere in sufficient quantity and supply enough potential outlets for coffee production and improving the prosperity of the whole industry are assured. War restrictions and controls have ended, and their replacement is one of the aims of the League of the United Nations.

If under-consumption were not general, and disease, or other causes did not threaten the industry, stability would be easier to restore. The only way, except readjustments between production and consumption often not become evident until it is too late, is state guidance applying internationally to production, to alleviate or prevent serious depressions, might help. Co-operation, which is the basis of trade methods, is also the cornerstone of wider measure in commerce.

Profits Tax

From the introduction of its Excess Profits Tax in 1941 to the end of March 1948, the Government of Northern Rhodesia had received £55,013. This includes amounts paid by companies as Northern Rhodesia's E.P.T. by United Kingdom companies. These late deduction of the estimated relief of amount of United Kingdom taxation total £900,125, but may be subject to considerable reduction, this a flat rate for suitable and finally determined. The amount received from respect of the period of bringing in chargeable accounts periods subsequent to those in which tax was paid, but prior to March 1948 is £7,957. The amount obtained from companies other than United Kingdom companies and not refunded was therefore £47,056.

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News Items • Brief

The air-mail service to and from Africa was discontinued last week. The only government flight is being laid out at Roland Garros, near Nairobi, in Northern Rhodesia.

Customs receipts of Kenya and Uganda for the first five months of 1945 totalled £548,000.

Conscription of labour in the Meru and Embu districts of Kenya ceases at the end of June.

The Government of Kenya is now publishing the *Ethiopian Commercial, Industrial and Agricultural Survey*.

A new Society of Surveyors has now a membership of 100. Mr. J. C. Robertson is the chairman.

Africans in Southern Rhodesia are enlisted by the Native Force and Production Committee to drive 500 motor vehicles.

The Tea Advisory Board has recommended an expenditure of £12,000 towards the building of village huts in irrigated areas of the Sudan.

Owing to the need of alterations and additions to the showground, the Bulawayo Agricultural Society will not hold an agricultural show this year.

In view of the serious shortage of coal in Kenya, it is hoped to obtain shipping space for the importation of coke, cinders or similar fuel.

A pamphlet entitled "Kenya and the National Service in Southern Rhodesia" has been distributed in the colony.

Jewellery, gold, tableware, and many valuable objects of art looted by the Italians in Ethiopia were recently discovered hidden in northern Italy and are being returned to the Emperor.

Messrs. W. J. Bush and Co., the manufacturing chemists with interests in East Africa, have declared a final dividend of 10% again making 10% for the year. The net profit was £120,582 against £125,887.

The numbers of persons sentenced to death in Northern Rhodesia in 1943, 1944, 1944, were 12, five and nine respectively. Of the death sentences for those three years, two and eight were commuted.

To assist Mr. Eliud Mathu, the African member of the Kenya Legislative Council to ascertain African opinion, a body known as the Kenya African Study Union has been formed, with numerous branches.

Twenty-five companies with a total nominal capital of £659,000 were registered in Southern Rhodesia during the first four months of 1945, compared with 22 with a capital of £369,404 in the same period last year.

Of the white buyers who sailed during the war on first appointment to mission stations, only 15 were shipwrecked when their vessels were sunk in the Atlantic; but they were saved and completed their journey.

From the surplus funds of the Kenya Coffee Board £50,000 will be contributed towards the cost of erecting laboratories at the four coffee research station. The cost of the laboratories will be nearly £100,000.

A liaison system between Chirundu and Embu districts of Kenya and the local production sub-committee has been started to deal with the supply of labour for coffee-growing. Planters have expressed their satisfaction with the arrangement.

The price for wheat produced in Southern Rhodesia in the 1945 season will be 3s per bag, as compared with 3s 6d for the last crop. There is also a bonus of 1s per bag for wheat grown under the following conditions as defined by the Government:

Tanganyika 3s 3d cottonised, oil mill hemp, groundnut, castor beans, etc. claims at dealing with 1,000 to 10,000 tons to seed a year, producing oil suitable for cooking purposes and oil cake. Later vegetable ghee and margarine may be made.

The Indian driver of a motor-lorry which overturned her conveying children from Tanga to the European School at Mbeya has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour for manslaughter and to a fine of £100 for recklessness for reckless driving. A schoolboy who was hit was killed and others received slight injuries. The case was tried by the Acting Vice-Crown Prosecutor.

There are still not adequate facilities for training European nurses in England until a suitable European hospital has been built and that for the present Government should be asked for assisted passage and bursaries to enable girls to obtain their entire training in England or South Africa. The subsistence of a motion carried by 30 votes to 27 at a recent meeting of the East Africa Women's League, the principal speakers were Dr. J. R. Gregory and Dr. S. Anderson.

In the Mazabuka district of Southern Rhodesia, agricultural teams have been making a detailed study of garden acreages and the balance between population and land. Dr. Gluckman is investigating family budgets, inheritances and family relationships in typical villages in the area and Mr. G. Moffat has been examining questions of land and tenure among the Tonga. Meanwhile the Native Land Tenure Committee has been taking evidence from chiefs, headmen, villagers, "townies," educated Africans and such Europeans as have special information to give. It is hoped that a report on land tenure in the Tonga area will be available in a few weeks.

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MINING

Company Progress Reports.

Wanica Colliery. - Output in July reached 13,750 tons and total sales 17,700 tons.

Harold Gold Mine. - Gold ore treated in July reached 1,000 tons, with a yield of £140 per ton.

Metalliferous Mining Co. Ltd. - Gold output in July was 1,000 ozs., and working costs £110 per ton. Gold and Metal - about 25,000 tons of ore crushed in July to the value of £10,000 were recovered. The working cost was £20,520.

Sherwood Stars. - There were 1,000 working days in July, from the treatment of 800 tons of ore which yielded gold to the approximate value of £1,000.

Wanderers Gold Co. Ltd. - From 805,500 tons of ore treated during the month of July, on June 30, the recovery was 1,000 ozs. Gold, and the cost amounted to £2,700. The development of the mine has been suspended until the market will allow a reasonable price for the gold.

Bell Rock. - During the quarter ended June 30, 1924, there was a working profit of £1,000. Ores treated at the end of the period were 2,000 tons, with a gold recovery of 2,28 dwt; the average assay was three times the amount of £17.50 in 310 ft, found payable, the average value was 4 dwt over 53 inches.

Union Miniere du Haut Katanga

The annual report of the Union Miniere du Haut Katanga states that in 1924 the company produced 1,000 metric tons of copper, all of which was supplied to the British government. The whole of the copper is concentrated at the metallurgical plants in Elisabethville and is sent to the Belgian Congo. Production of tin has increased to meet Allied demands. The production of cassiterite containing 1,700 tons of tin, a figure exceeded in Lubumbashi for the first time of any copper refinery in service since the early part of this year. At the end of last year the company had 1,000 European employees in Africa, and the number of native labourers had risen to 3,000.

Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power

The Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Co. Ltd. reported revenue for last year of £1,541,700, a reduction of £58,045, in each case after providing for taxes, dividends, British taxation and contributions to depreciation and renewals totalling £1,036,728 (£1,140,143), and the net profit was £515,312, which is again a distribution of 15% on the ordinary shares, requiring £261,917 and after payment of preference dividends and allocating £100,000 to sinking fund. The profit forward is £315,210, £4,837,533.

Name of Our Advertisers

Crossley Brothers' Engines. - Turned a net profit of £1,000,000 for the year ended March 31, 1924, of £1,000,000. Dividends paid, £1,000,000, and the profit forward is £1,000,000.

H. A. P. Gourlay has resigned his appointment as London manager of the British Electrical Engineering Co. Ltd. in order to take up another as director of British Ohrenomes (Export) Ltd.

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British India Steam Navigation

The British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., has issued its traps for the year ended September 30, 1924, which shows the profit or loss for distribution after providing for depreciation and including the sum brought forward from the previous years £45,952. The dividends in respect of the £100,000 preference stocks with cumulative effect directed for contribution in the interim dividends of 2½% and the already paid £100,000 ordinary stocks £11,625, amounting to further contribution £100,000 for the year.

The tonnage replacement never was increased by the result of the surplus of insured shipping available, so that during the year under review £100,000 from the profits of the year have been allocated to meet revaluation losses. The £100,000 revaluation loss of £10,000 from the value of the £100,000 tonnage to be operated under the British Navigation Service.

The directors refer with great regret to the death of Lord Craigmyle, who had been a director for many years and chairman from 1911 to 1923, and of Mr. C. J. Cowie, chairman of the Management Committee Highgate, and the Board of Directors now consists of Sir Alexander Lang (Chairman), Mr. Archibald Forsyth Lang (Deputy Chairman), Vice-Admiral Blagden, Sir F. G. of Cromer, Sir George R. Clark, Sir Ernest G. V. St. John Arbury, Mr. D. F. Anderson, Sir George R. Campbell, Mr. G. F. Holt-Black, Lord Peperl and Mr. N. S. Pilla. The managing directors are Sir William Currie and Mr. A. O. Lang.

The issued capital is £2,000,000 in 5½% cumulative preference stock, £700,000 in 5% cumulative preference stock, and £9,700,000 in ordinary shares of £100 each. The general reserve stood at £1,700,000, the tonnage reserve to serve at £1,500,000, the insurance reserve at £1,500,000, provision for depreciation at £1,250,000, and investment depreciation reserve at £100,000. Current liabilities including deferred charges have a total amount of £1,000,000.

The fleet is valued at £2,385,400, bind, buildings, docks, etc., overseas £1,136,109, investments in subsidiary companies £1,255,525, and in associated companies £591,066, giving a total £5,062,714, less fixed assets £1,000,000, aggregate no less than £10,551,051. Liabilities, British and Dominion governments £1,000,000, £1,353,329 creditors, £4,000,000 cash, £500,000 tax reserve certificates, £185,000 stocks of coal and timber, £10,000,000 and amounts due by subsidiary companies £1,000,000.

The 95th general meeting is to be held in London on August 14.



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Fig. 1. A photomicrograph showing the effect of the addition of 10% polyacrylate gel to a suspension of *Sphaerotilus* sp. and *Leptothrix* sp. at pH 7.0.

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10. The author wishes to thank Dr. J. R. G. Green for his help in the preparation of the manuscript.

Leucostoma is a genus of fungi in the family *Botryosphaeriaceae*. It contains the following species:

...and the Lord said unto Moses, See, I will rain manna upon you; and it shall come down as it was in Egypt before thy eyes.

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Fig. 1. A photograph of the same area as Fig. 1, but taken at a later date. The vegetation has been cleared and the ground is bare.

10. The following table gives the number of hours worked by 1000 workers in a certain industry.

NYASALAND

THE territory now known as Nyasaland consists of a long narrow strip of country lying between Lake Nyasa and Northern Rhodesia and British South Africa to the south of its southern border. It has a total area of over 37,000 square miles and in 1891 was constituted a British Protectorate. Since the construction of the great bridge over the Zambezi River in 1933, the country has had a direct rail link to the sea at Beira. The population of about 1,700,000 is mainly engaged in agriculture. The fine quality of the tobacco, which is largely grown by the natives of Nyasaland, is well known and has been grown on an increasing scale in recent years. Sisal, coffee and cotton are also exported in considerable quantities. The average annual value of the foreign trade of Nyasaland for the years 1935-19 was approximately £1,600,000.

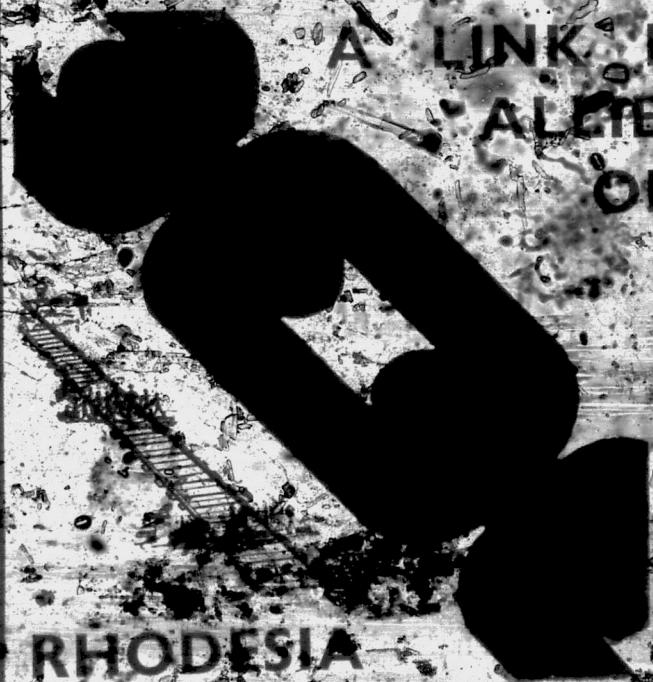
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