

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

WHO SHOULD BE MOST BLAMED for the fact—for it certainly is a fact—that the great bulk of the people of this country neither know nor want to know about the Empire? The question, it is the opposite at any time, is particularly so during the week which includes Empire Day, an event to which schools in Great Britain are devoting more attention, though still in all probability less than do many schools in the overseas territories. In addressing the Royal Empire Society last week, Mr. F. B. Malim suggested that the chief blame for the Mother Country's lack of knowledge must rest upon the universities. He offered a special course for the study of the history of the lowly spheres of prosody of Rhodes, and also the appointment of an eminent man from Alfred Beit for the establishment of a professorship and a lectureship in Colonial history, has not fulfilled his wish that the subject should form an integral part of the teaching of modern history in Oxford, Cambridge and London have better records—which does not mean that there is not ample room for improvement in both cases. It is likewise depressing to be told that not one of the eight examining bodies in this country demands any knowledge of the Empire from candidates; that only four of them set even optional papers in Empire; and that the most successful of those four has attracted no more than 100 candidates in a hundred. The schools do not want their pupils

examined in Empire history, said Mr. Malim, because they do not teach it, the reason being that the universities fail to supply men and women capable of giving instruction in this entrancing subject.

Nothing short of systematic study can create that knowledge of the Empire which it is so essential to inculcate. That obvious truth has to be brought to the attention of the official and public conscience by means of a study arranged by occasional lectures by enthusiasts. It is a good thing that an important audience should have been blindly led by a man of great experience to a public school headmaster that even a random address makes little impression. Visits by the right kind of speakers to schools, lectures by the right organisations are better than anything else. The results are at best fugitive, and the speakers are too often self-selected or badly selected. We have known cases in which the bias of the speaker, a bias completely unsuspected by the listeners, has done positive harm. An obvious difficulty in arranging lecture courses is that those with the highest claims to be invited to speak are almost always busily engaged in other directions, with the consequence that much less capable volunteers have usually to be accepted. They do their best according to their lights, no doubt, but not often do they tell their story in a manner commensurate with its greatness or its romance.

was even so that he could not fly, was a mechanical one. After coming to the Rhodesian Air Force Battery, he was assigned to a Royal Artillery Anti-Tank Regiment and Machine Gun Battalion. The award of the D.S.O. is in recognition of his work during the Mareth Line fighting, when an ammunition truck of his division was attacked at close range by enemy tanks and armoured cars. Colonel Wyrley-Birch tackled the situation with skill and dispatch and drove the enemy away from the column. "What might well have been an awkward situation for us was turned into a sharp defeat for the enemy," says the official citation.

Colonel Wyrley-Birch's coolness, quickness, determination and complete disregard of personal danger were a fine example.

Flight Sergt. Air Gunner Eddie Lincott, of Bulawayo, who arrived in England in 1941 with the second contingent of Southern Rhodesians to join the R.A.F., has been engaged on instructional duties in Great Britain

after a period of operational service. He includes the use of bomber units on Cologne and Le Mans, as well as on bomber squadrons afterwards as a Lancaster with his own crew in two Australian squadrons, with which he has flown raids on Essen, two raids on Berlin, Hamburg and Kiel, and daylight raids on Milan and Le Creusot. His crew, he said in an interview, now has aged and consists of three Australians and two Rhodesians, one of the Rhodesians being Sergeant Flight Engineer B. Carter.

Southern Rhodesia Lends £5,000,000
The Government of the United Kingdom has gratefully accepted an offer of a loan of £5,000,000, free of interest, from the Government of Southern Rhodesia. The East African War Bonds (Rescriptions) totalling £1,000,000 at the end of March 1943, will be played at the House of Lords on Saturday afternoon and the West Indies will be given to the Government's War Efforts Fund.

Government Pressed to Call Empire Air Conference

Business Men Voice Dissatisfaction with Present Policy

DISSATISFACTION with the Imperial Government in regard to matters of Empire air policy has become increasingly evident in recent months, and heavy pressure has been brought to bear in the right quarters.

Mr. Bennett, former Prime Minister of Canada, has been heavily expressing views on Empire air policy in his days of tour in connection with an Empire conference on the subject.

The beginning of this week the British Air Transport Committee of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, the trade union movement, and the London Chamber of Commerce issued a report which charged the Government with failure to consider the seriously impractical proposals of Mr. Oliver Simmonds, M.P., was Chairman of this influential committee. The report states:

"This Committee regrets to report that it is most profoundly exercised by the situation.

Various discussions have taken place between Ministers and representatives of the Committee, but in spite of the appreciation of the importance of this matter by individual Ministers, the Committee regrets that it finds in Government policy no adequate appreciation of the unhappy results which may flow from the continuation of the present situation, where British air transport represents a very small percentage of that of the United States of America.

Need for Empire Air Policy

Immediately after the war there will be a great demand for air transport services throughout the world. If the British Empire has no air transport and the crews with the experience to undertake it, it is clear that they will have to be operated from the United States of America.

If this does not occur, it will be quite unfair to suppose that the Government has taken more than the minimum share of international air transport, for our unenviable position will be primarily due to the failure of the British Empire to take its square share of this business since 1943.

It will be recalled that the United Nations in the British Empire has made a substantial contribution to the war in the air. It would be a contribution to international good fellowship and understanding if, after the war, the British people found that they were in the luck of a clear and timely policy, their supreme effort in the war had not been being mocked by crippled operations in the post-war period of services of the world.

The same view is expressed in a pamphlet "Appeals to Parliament and the Public" issued by the Committee to prevent the continuation of the present policy of Empire air transport.

The pamphlet also points out that the remainder of the war and for the post-war period as a first step and as a second step.

With Imperial air transport negotiations should immediately take place between the United States and the British Empire and the United States of America.

This would be a step towards international cooperation between countries, and the British and American respectively, for the benefit of all the territories under

one flag to link themselves together by air without let or hindrance by other Powers.

The aim of these negotiations should be to establish the principle that the international air services of the United States and the British Empire should be based on parity in terms of a mutually acceptable yardstick.

When this principle of agreement has been reached, discussions should be placed with Russia and China and then the remainder of the United Nations to decide what quantitative relation the parity should bear to the air transport services of other countries.

It must, however, be emphasised that, although an agreed international structure is most desirable, our policy will depend, as always, on our own enterprise and resources. On the operational side, air transport is clearly becoming increasingly important to the war effort, and the Joint Committee accordingly congratulates the Government for its decision to establish the Air Transport Command for this purpose. The Committee trusts that this Command will be generously furnished with transport types of aircraft.

New British Transport Aircraft Required

In the first instance these may need to be American, but it is important that new and modern types of British transport aircraft should be put in hand forthwith, and it is suggested that this can now be done without detriment to our own service.

The Committee also emphasises the importance of developing the British Overseas Airways Corporation as the main means of degree of autonomy in the Empire to be restored and it may play a distinguished part in the air transport services of the Empire.

In regard to the post-war position, the Joint Committee is further considering the problems involved, but already it is satisfied beyond all doubt that for a vigorous and progressive air transport system it will be necessary to reorganise, not only a number of separate organisations, but also, in one flag, the whole of our enterprise into a single Corporation.

It is conceivable that the outstanding proposals for the formation of one State-owned, State-controlled Corporation.

There is no justification for thinking that sea transport and air transport differ in the matter of speed of transportation.

The association of the Air Ministry with the air transport has been neither happy nor successful, and it is vital that as soon as practicable after the war the responsibilities of Government as regards air transport should be in the hands of a non-military Ministry.

Strongly efficient air transport services are essential to permit the British Empire to play its full and proper part both in the military effort of the war and in the stable organisation of the post-war.

Action is imperative now to reorganise our air transport. A few days previously, Mr. Archibald Grant, Air Minister, had told the House of Commons:

"I have read what Mr. Knollys, F.C.M.G., M.B.E., has said about the Government's proposals. The Chairman of the British Overseas Airways Corporation has also been reported. In order to ensure that the equipment is not rendered obsolete, as Government proposals have been agreed, I have never his

PERSONALIA

General Smuts was 73 on Monday. Sir Lionel Fletcher 67.

Mr. V. E. Boyd has been promoted Assistant Superintendent of Police in Uganda.

Dr. T. D. B. Griffiths has been formally recognised as Polish Consul in Johannesburg.

Lady Mary Baring has accepted the office of Chief Warden of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. H. Stenhouse has been appointed Acting Agricultural Officer in Tanganyika.

Mr. T. A. T. Bosman, recently Assistant Magistrate in Gwelo, has been transferred to Inkeldorn.

A daughter has been born in Kenya to the wife of Captain Gregor James Grant, M.C., K.A.R.

A daughter has been born in Kenya to Mrs. Pauline Stevens, wife of Lieut. Colonel J. A. Stevens, R.A.

Lieut. Colonel William Barclay McKay and Miss Bertha Covel, of Nairobi, have been married in South Africa.

A daughter has been born to Mrs. Diana Sandys, wife of Mr. Duncan Sandys, M.P., who recently visited East Africa.

Captain J. R. Richmond, K.A.R., and Miss Janet Fisher, of Thomson Falls, were recently married in Nakuru.

Sir Ronald Storrie, Governor of Northern Rhodesia from 1932 to 1934, returned to England from a tour of the Middle East.

Mr. D. Nang, Education Officer, Zanzibar, having been released from military service, has returned to the Protectorate and resumed his duties.

Mr. Frederick Van der Merwe, recently in Paris from Washington to take up his duties as the first American Consul for Malawi, is expected to arrive in the near future.

Sir Miles Lampson, upon whom the title of Viscount is conferred, has assumed the title of Viscount Killearn. He was formerly High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. G. R. Agar has been elected President of the Prisoners' Aid Society of Southern Rhodesia. Mr. H. T. Leeds was elected Chairman of the Bulawayo branch.

Captain John Bromhead, R.A., and Mrs. Denis Hornby, of London, have been married in London.

The engagement has been announced between Miss Officer "Billy" Taylor, R.A.F., R.A.F.C., and the elder daughter of Lieut. Colonel A. N. L. Taylor, of Nairobi.

Captain C. D. Irvine, R.A., only son of Captain and Mrs. Irvine, of Athi River, Kenya, and June, only daughter of Major General and Mrs. Ievers, have announced their engagement.

The engagement is announced between Flight Lieut. F. Winchcombe Powell, R.A.F.O., and Flight Sergt. Phyllis Hancock, S.A.W.A.A.F., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Hancock of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Harold Macmillan, M.P., British Minister resident at All Africa Headquarters in North-West Africa, has arrived in London from North Africa. He was Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies until last December.

Niger Settlers' Association has elected the following officers: President, Mr. E. H. Wright; Vice-President, Mr. W. J. Beeson; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. J. Kinsey. The members of the Executive Committee are: Colonel Kilkelly, Mr. D. F. Seth-Smith, Mr. A. J. Stewart, Mr. T. J. Broatch, Mr. H. C. Coltart, Captain H. R. Barclay, and the Hon. Mrs. E. L. Grant.

The infant daughter of Group Captain the Earl of Bandon, R.A.F., now serving overseas, and the Countess of Bandon (nee Palfair, of Nairobi) was christened at St. Andrew's Parish Church, near Johannesburg, on Saturday.

Mr. Oswald Pirow, former Minister of Defence in the Union of South Africa, whose pro-Nazi sentiments have brought upon him the disrepute and opprobrium, has decided not to seek election at the coming general election. Members of his "New Order Party" have been instructed not to stand as candidates. Mr. Pirow visited East Africa and the Rhodesias before the war.

Among recent first appointments to the Colonial Service are those of Mr. A. K. ... as Crown Counsel in Nyasaland and of Mr. S. B. Kendall, M.R.C.V.S., as a Veterinary Officer in Tanganyika. The following ladies are proceeding to Northern Rhodesia: Miss A. M. Armstrong, Miss N. F. Cotter, Miss M. J. McAleese, and Miss F. R. McKinstry, and Miss M. Scott is going to Tanganyika in the same capacity.

Obituary

Mr. D. T. ("Snipe") Partridge, well known in Rhodesian sporting circles, has died in Bulawayo at the age of 60.

Colonel W. C. Tong, D.S.O., whose death is announced, was a lieutenant with Sir Charles Warren's Bechuanaland Expedition of 1884.

Mr. William Palmer Travers, who has died in Gwelo at the age of 71, was born in Southampton. For many years he served with the 2nd Battalion The King's Liverpool Regiment and he went through the Boer War and the last war. After leaving the Army, he joined the B.S.A.P. and later entered the employment of Rhodesia Railways as a compound manager. For the last 12 years he had lived in Gwelo, where he was well known for his musical ability, being a fine cellist.

Mr. R. W. Hammond

Mr. R. W. Hammond, O.B.E., headmaster of Plumtree School, Southern Rhodesia, from 1906 to 1936, died in Shabani on May 15 at the age of 67. On the outbreak of the war he became Supervisor of Cadets in Military Camps in the Colony, and in 1940 superintendent of education and social welfare for the African employees of the Shabani mine. He had served through the South African War with the Imperial Yeomanry. Hammond was a very successful and the real creator of Plumtree as one of the leading schools in Southern Africa. Through the school he has exercised great influence upon Southern Rhodesia for nearly 40 years.

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LESLIE STAFFORD NORMAN, DECEASED

Will any person who can give any information, as to the next-of-kin of the above deceased, who died in Nyasaland on or about September 18, 1942, or any person having knowledge of the body of a will made by the deceased, please communicate with Wansborough, Robinson, Taylor & Taylor, Solicitors, Union Buildings, Baldwin Street, Bulawayo.

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unskilled manual labour conscription in Government... Such conscription is provided only for the labour necessities for purposes connected with the conduct of the war or maintenance of the community cannot otherwise be obtained.

Sir L. Lyle: Is there anything very dreadful in conscribing certain Natives for food production when everybody in this country is conscribed?

Does the Minister appreciate the great distinction between Natives who have no self-government and ourselves?

Mr. John A. Lyle: May I ask the Minister whether private firms from these people are being conscribed pay the full 100% E.P.T., or do they make a deduction out of the conscribed labour?

Colonel Stanley: Conscription can only be where there is need for work necessary to the war effort.

Conscribed Labour

The statement says (in part): In Kenya the total of conscribed men in employment at the end of January was 13,561 out of a total of 24,810 labourers registered as being in employment.

In Tanganyika 2,623 labourers were conscribed during the period March to December, 1942. In December, 1942, a further requisition was issued for 5,000 men in view of labour requirements for the following six months, but it is not known what proportion of these has been compulsorily recruited. In Northern Rhodesia, the only conscription is for a small Government Labour Corps of about 500 men, of whom 315 only were compulsorily recruited. The corps is used on farms for food production, or for any urgent Government work. Government supervision is provided for at all times.

In Seychelles the Compulsory Service Ordinance provides that adult male persons can be, if necessary, compelled to do any work or render any personal service which the Governor may think necessary in order to carry on in connexion with the defence of the Colony. As far as the conscription of labour is concerned, it is not known whether any powers have been made of these powers. Compulsory powers have been made of them under the Food Production Ordinance as amended to give the Government regulations to secure the planting of food crops necessary to increasing domestic supplies of the Colony.

In the case of the conscription of labour in the Colony, the Government has asked the local labour organizations in the Colony, and a number of representatives have been appointed in the Colony.

Colonel Stanley: Requisitioning of labour for conscription was suspended in 1941 on the ground that the food supply and cultivation should not be affected by further conscription. Numbers of Africans employed outside the Government reserves. While I have no definite information of the point at which the Government will come to a decision for or against the suspension of a requisitioning of labour, it is not clear that the Government will come to a decision for or against the suspension of a requisitioning of labour.

Mr. S. M. Lyle: The requisitioning of labour is materially improved in the present situation.

Colonel Stanley: The requisitioning of labour is materially improved in the present situation. I am glad to say that the Government is taking steps to improve crop conditions.

Rhodesia and the other British countries. Sir Godfrey...

500,000 for Kenya Reserves? Plan for Rehabilitation of Agriculture

The rehabilitation of Kenya is considering a comprehensive plan for the rehabilitation of the Native reserves, and a proposal has been made by the Director of Agriculture that the Government should be asked to provide £1,000,000 from the National Development Fund and the necessary staff, say 200 men, from the Nairobi Government Office.

The plan is to revolutionize the type of native agriculture by encouraging a change-over from the present simple crop production to mixed farming in which the land could play a prominent part, and would be economically a more valuable asset. The Native Reserves are a source of food supply, and the country generally, which its present use as Native country.

The Director, who believes that European agriculture must also bring the trend towards mixed farming, proposed plans for the next few years. They are intended as a long-term plan, but a preliminary consideration now is partly because an is being made by the war time necessity of producing maximum crops of cereals, especially maize.

Much evidence on this subject has recently been given to the Food Shortage Commission, which is sitting under the chairmanship of Mr. C. W. van Arman, General of Zanzibar, who recently retired from his position as chief British Consul in Ethiopia.

The evidence included statements by the Director of Agriculture, others that maize production in the Native areas has been encouraged by recent price increases, and the over-planting of maize and reduced proportions which threatened the soil's fertility. Similarly it was stated some areas of European farms are being exhausted for the soil reserves.

The plan commission is expected to sit for about two months. The government of Kenya is represented by counsel.

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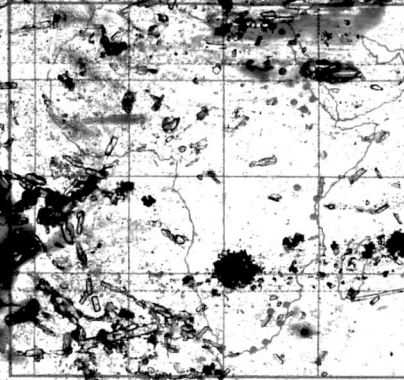
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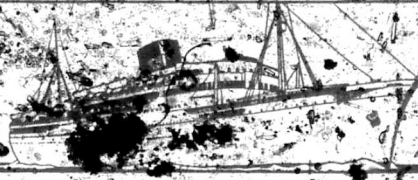
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

EAST AFRICANS AND RHODESIANS

would push through the list of their requirements and stand for the best possible air services to be provided to East and Central Africa. It is now, until the outbreak of the war, when we were collectively Requirements of the Imperial Airways, W. I. Airway and Rhodesia and Nyasaland Railways, all of which had established splendid records of regularity and reliability. Long distance travel had become the normal means of long distance transport in the territories with which we are concerned. To breakfast in Entebbe and lunch in Dar es Salaam, or breakfast in Nairobi and have tea in Salisbury had become a commonplace to business men; and the most progressive officials were making much more frequent use of air communications—which made nonsense of administrative boundaries created when movement from place to place had been by sea. Consequently, on the subject of the war, it has become a little logical attention from their own perspective, even when they were venturing in their remarks on the air.

The truth is that aviation in Africa was almost everything to these private enterprises of a few men who would not allow their enthusiasm to be quenched by official apathy. They knew that Africa must have modern

That is to say...
The Pioneers...
them to shatter the bureaucratic inertia that sought to postpone such radical reforms. To their credit be it said that a handful of officials fought

valiantly against the general unconcern of their fellows. Because the smooth answers of comfortable men could not silence the voices of effect the wills of those within whose hearts the spirit of the pioneer British India, Central South Africa and within a few years air services which destroyed distance and isolation. For instance, in 1911 an edition of the first air mail edition to be published within the Empire by any newspaper—reached subscribers in remote parts of East and Central Africa within a few days of publication in London. That meant that men in the bush knew the current thoughts of the British House of Parliament, instead of being weeks out of date.

War having taught aeronautical craft more in four years than they might have learnt in four decades of peace, plans can now be made on lines which would have seemed fantastic even in 1910. Soon after the war

From War...
In Shape...
From War...
in shape...
and to Cape Town in less than thirty hours, and daily flights in each direction should soon become a practical proposition. There are no longer any insurmountable obstacles that have made the Royal Air Force what it is, and the cease-fire will find the British aircraft industry one of the largest in the country, employing literally millions of our people, while tens of thousands of our class take and members of ground crews will be eager to turn from destructive to constructive careers. These are the facts behind the pressure which is being put

upon the Imperial Government to decide and to carry a bold air policy in consultation and co-operation with the Dominions and Colonies. For the purposes of defence and peace, immediate consideration should be given to the construction of the most modern types of transport planes, and it is evident that misunderstanding with our American friends and allies can

be avoided only if the British Empire has a clear conception of its needs and intentions regarding civil aviation after the war. The war has brought Africa a first-class new fleet of planes, the new and improved Airways and harbours, will play their part in accelerated progress in the era which lies ahead.

Belgian Colonial Minister, on the Belgian Congo

Excerpts from M. de Vleeschhauer's Address to Royal African Society

A COLONY can no longer be a territory held by its conquerors as their personal property in their own interests. It is still less a possession for others to be taken over by a step from its regular keeper, who has assumed the responsible charge. Colonisation is a great work in the service and interest of primitive populations.

Conscious of her responsibilities as a Colonial Power, Belgium has striven to ameliorate the life and conditions of the Native inhabitants of the Congo by developing both individuals and groups. The pursuit of moral and social well-being is closely linked with the development of material well-being, the latter being the mainstay of the other.

An efficient system of communications, obviously the best means of reaching the Native population in the remote regions, is absolutely essential in the Belgian Congo. The Belgian Congo has over 100,000 kilometres of railway and some 80,000 kilometres of road. It is the road which elevates the administration, medicine, education, and supply.

Belgians Repair German Neglect

Under German control, Uganda had a Belgian population of cattle, was the frequent victim of epidemics following prolonged drought. These famines came at that time over 25% of the population. The Germans had not bothered to build roads and it was impossible to reach the distant and outlying areas.

Since the Belgian rule of the territory, we have built over 5,000 kilometres of roads, which are among the finest in Central Africa, and reach every part of the country. There have been, since the past period of drought followed by crop failures, but help is quickly sent to save the population from famine and the cattle from destitution.

Our railways and roads link and complement the navigable waterways, which amount to 2,000 kilometres in the Belgian Congo. About 1,400 boats and barges continue to ply up and down the river. In April last the traffic amounted to 15,170 tons per month up river and 20,500 tons down river.

The Belgians found the Congo riddled with epidemic diseases, yellow fever and other endemic diseases, which once we got out of it have tamed, now prospering, where the death rate of 10 of the Natives died. The white man's blood and strength overcame the scourge, and the district now has a healthy and happy population.

(a) The Congo today comprises 4,000 missionaries, who have organised dispensaries, hospitals and maternity centres, and for their own part, the big companies, which assist, have approached in many of the big countries.

The Government has a fund, which the Government normally occupies entire districts, and may stay there for years until the conditions are judged to be completely satisfactory.

(b) The Government has a fund, which the Government normally occupies entire districts, and may stay there for years until the conditions are judged to be completely satisfactory.

In more than 4,000 schools, there are at least 1,000,000 pupils. The limited scholastic population represents some 15% of the total population of the Congo and Ruanda-Urundi. We teach reading and writing, arithmetic and general instruction. In smaller reading and writing schools give technical instruction, and in larger schools provide secondary education. We have favoured professional training in modern agriculture and handicrafts, and are trying to get better and more. I will even now do not think of any African colony where education was widely spread, as in the Belgian Congo.

The Government of labour for the mines and industries should break the ties of family and tribe. In such a case the Native placed in different surroundings, and in a different way, and of his natural element, easily loses his resistance to sickness and epidemics.

Native Policy in the Congo

The Government set up a Commission to study the problem and acted courageously on its reports. It became forbidden to reduce more than 10% of the main mineral parts of a village or work in the parts of more than 25% for local work, as well as to colonise the country, which must always hold a high esteem, considered in the past, asking the Natives to give their name if they thought of giving it in his honour, and the Natives on the right to the Natives to enter the country, which this distinguished name, and the Belgian.

The Belgians found the Congo riddled with epidemic diseases, yellow fever and other endemic diseases, which once we got out of it have tamed, now prospering, where the death rate of 10 of the Natives died. The white man's blood and strength overcame the scourge, and the district now has a healthy and happy population.

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Birthday Honours List

Awards to East Africans and Rhodesians

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY, which falls on December 14, was officially celebrated on Wednesday, June 2. Owing to the restricted supply of space, the Honours List has this year been issued in two sections: extracts from the first appear on the account of heavy pressure on space it is not possible to give the usual abbreviated biographies.

G.C.M.G.

MOORE, Sir Henry Montck Mason, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Kenya.

K.C.M.G.

WELLS, Sir William Alison, For services to the Government of Kenya.

HORNBY, Hugh Chomondley, Esq., G.M.G., C.V.O., Colonial Agent.

KNIGHT BACHELOR

WELLS, Esq., For services to agriculture in the Colony.

MAXWELL, Alexander Hyslop, Esq., Tobacco Controller, Board of Trade. (In pre-war days a frequent visitor to Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and a large buyer of African tobacco).

WELSH, The Hon. Allan Ross, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Southern Rhodesia.

C.M.G.

LOYD, Thomas Ingram Kynaston, Esq., an Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

MANLOW, Sydney Raymond, Esq., Financial Controller, Tanganyika Territory.

MILLER, J. W. E., Esq., Deputy Financial Controller, Sudan Government.

ROOKE, Charles Eugene, Esq., General Manager, Uganda Railway (Uganda Railway, 1914 Tanganyika Railway).

WALSH, Geoffrey, Esq., Colonial Economic Adviser and Food Controller, Palestine (formerly Colonial Secretary, Kenya).

C.B.E. (Civil Division)

ARMSTRONG, Vivian Buchanan, Esq., Chief Engineer, Kenya Highlands Railway and Harbours Administration.

BRAKE, Algernon, Esq., Colonial Audit Service, Kenya.

COLLINS, Lieutenant-Colonel William A., for services in organising hospitals to receive wounded soldiers.

LOWE, Albert John, Esq., M.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Services, Tanganyika Territory.

ROBERTSON, James, Esq., Director of Veterinary Services, Kenya.

RICHARDSON, Alexander Stewart, Esq., District Officer, Nyasaland.

C.B.E. (Military Division)

WELLS, Colonel John, for services in the East African Campaign.

STEWART, Wing Commander William, for services in the East African Campaign.

O.C.E. (Civil Division)

ALLEN, William, Esq., District Officer, Northern Rhodesia.

ANDREWS, Norman Frederick Stewart, Esq., Assistant Secretary, Northern Rhodesia.

ARNOLD, George, Esq., D.S.O., Director of the Rhodesia National Museum.

CALLEJA, Roger, Esq., M.D., Senior Medical Officer, Nyasaland.

DAVIS, Captain Eric Ronald, for public services in Kenya.

DENNIS, John, Esq., President of the National Farmers' Union of Southern Rhodesia.

HENTLEY, Ernest Wilfred, Esq., of the London Missionary Society, for missionary medical work in Uganda.

HUNT, Alexander McDonald Bruce, Esq., District Officer, Tanganyika Territory.

JENKINS, Arthur Oswald, Esq., Deputy Financial Controller, Tanganyika Territory.

LINDSAY, Kenneth Gordon, Esq., District Officer, Tanganyika Territory.

STURDY, Donald, Esq., Senior Agricultural Officer, Tanganyika Territory.

SWIFT, Cornelius John, Esq., Acting Postmaster-General of Southern Rhodesia.

TRIM, Mrs. Richard, Deputy Inspector of Women Power, Kenya.

M.B.E.

ANTILL, Robert, Esq., M.C., Senior Agricultural Assistant, Nyasaland.

AUSTIN, George Walter, Esq., District Secretary, Brigade and Centre, Secretary of the John Ambulance Association of Southern Rhodesia.

MAIN, Mrs. Esq., for principal and social work, especially in Southern Rhodesia.

WELLS, Gladys Louise, Miss, for services in connection with the Royal Air Force.

ALLEN, Richard, Esq., employed in the Department of Public Works, Southern Rhodesia.

CHAPPELL, William Thomas, Esq., District Commissioner, Superintendent, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration.

CHIBBE, Andrew Mervyn, Esq., Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Northern Rhodesia.

HOUREAL, J. Esq., District Commissioner, Chief Clerk, Chief Dispenser and Marabout, Medical Department, Serolobos.

WELLS, Arthur William, Esq., Superintendent of the Salisbury Prison, and Acting Inspector of Prisons, Southern Rhodesia.

WELLS, Captain, Esq., District Superintendent of Prisons, Tanganyika Territory.

MORGAN, David Lewis, Esq., District Officer, Kenya.

MANNINGS, Ethel May, Mrs., Deputy Divisional Superintendent, St. John Ambulance Association, Southern Rhodesia.

MCKENHAM, Richard Herbert Wingfield, Esq., District Commissioner, Zanzibar.

REED, George Cathbert, Esq., Chief Clerk, Social Police, Kenya.

THOMPSON, Mrs. M. Esq., Miss, Organising Secretary, Impulse Societies, War Relativity Committee.

WATSON, Thomas Stewart, Esq., Agricultural Officer, Kenya.

CHRISTIE, James Stewart, Esq., Accountant, Central Bank, Nyasaland.

JONES, Esq., Registrar of the High Court, Nyasaland.

DEERCE, Esq., Lecturer, Michael Hawken, Southern Rhodesia.

MILNER, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, British South Africa Police, for distinguished service.

POWELL, Esq., Secretary, Nairobi Municipal Council, Kenya.

New Secondary Industries

Cement and Glass to be Made in E. Africa

Colonel Pelling, Chairman of the East African Industrial Research and Development Board, has returned to Kenya by air, told *East Africa* before his departure, that the authorities in his country have been comparatively inured to his application for the lease of land and machinery for the development of secondary industries in East Africa. As a result, he said, he hoped the production of secondary industries would soon be started there, including cement, sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, hydrogenated oils, and general chemicals. Applications for machinery for glass and pottery manufacture were also being considered.

Colonel Pelling was said that he had attended many discussions in relation to the development of a textile industry, and that considerable progress in this important branch was well advanced. The same remark applied to the development of a chromium extract plant for East Africa.

He was of the opinion that most of these projects would be operating within a year. These projects had been most helpful to his mission, and the Colonial Office had given every possible assistance.

Mr. J. G. Coates

The Hon. J. G. Coates, M.C., Minister of the New Zealand Colonies and another member of the Dominion, who had recently in Wellington had been strongly opposed to restoration of the country, mainly when a decision was taken in this country to foster the development of Zanzibar. At the time of the East African Conference in London, Mr. Coates gave a special review to this country, when he authoritatively stated that New Zealand had possibly any possible of the Territories of East Africa. This was a broken declaration by a Dominion Prime Minister was of real importance at a time when

Background to the

More Armour Needed.—The Germans conquered France with 10 'armoured' divisions, each of which had, on average, 200 tanks. This was a very small pebble thrown from a long sling for their army comprised of 100 divisions. Yet that force sufficed to beat an opposing army that was Goliath in comparison. The Germans tackled Russia with 11 'armoured' divisions, but that apparent doubling of strength was obtained by halving the proportion of tanks in each. They increased the number of divisions a three in 1942, but not the size of tanks in them, and in reality the scale has been dwindling so much under the strain of battle that it has been rare to find divisions of a complete Rommel's wolf pack under strength. What is the situation? The Germans won their victory in 1940 because they had grasped the idea of armoured warfare a little better than their sluggish opponents. They lost their chance of victory in 1941 because they had not grasped it sufficiently, and also lacked the resources to make up for their deficiencies. We are the United Nations, with greater resources, going to the winner. It has been impressively stated that the British Army has 60,000 vehicles, no wonder in desert supply problems. We have also lost our even when the British Army began its attack, it had barely 1,000 tanks which makes a different impression. It is most remarkable feature is not really what is available, but that so much has been achieved with so little of it. It is to have a greater effect we must have a greater sense of proportion. We must be planning to create more armoured divisions, and in them half the component parts should make the essential characteristics of the tanks, armoured cars, country roads, and so on. — Captain J. H. Hart, in the Daily Express.

Arocities in Poland.—The Polish people are probably about 1,000,000. Polish soldiers who died in execution camps. In the last few months 2,000,000 Poles have been forced labour in Germany and 3,000,000 more have been taken from their homes, and sent to concentration camps or prisons. Out of a population of 35,000,000 more than 8,000,000 men and women have suffered barbarous punishments and deaths. — Lord Halifax.

The Outlook in Europe.—

Miracles may happen. We may see the Reich crash by next winter, but if Russia suffered staggering reverses, it might still be a seven-year war. The end of the war will be a matter of months seems inevitable. That would have immense repercussions. It would lead all Hitler's satellites to think of changing sides. In the Balkans it would have a revolutionary effect on the part of the Allies. The non-stop bombing of Germany, going to twice the present weight and range during the next six months will be a parallel of what is being done in Russia. German tanks are sunk and military landings on the west coast are successful and new mass German bombing raids continue without interruption in the air. — Lord Halifax.

Progress, We Are Not Directed.

If we are to preserve the adventurous hardihood which sent Drake on his amazing 'Odyssey', the fearless courage of Wolfe, the moral fervour of Livingstone, the intemperance of Darkest Africa, we cannot allow the nation to become a race of docile, undirected, like sheep, by hordes of unimaginative bureaucrats. Drake sailed through the beard of the King of Spain without his Sovereign's leave. Livingstone filled up no expedition before he risked his life in 1872. Livingstone has lessons to learn from the Victorians, but first let us learn the lessons of our own world-wide Commonwealth and remember the road out of which we are hewn. — Lord Halifax.

Hammering the Heavens.

Air power has proved its key to victory, wherever it has been employed. Germany knows she cannot ever catch up to us. She needs desperately what we are getting at present, but what the future holds. If in sowing discontent and confusion she is repeating the mistakes of the past, let her try to help our people for sympathy. Because she was and it now has. The next 10,000 tons will be better bombs, even better, and will arrive much quicker than the last. That she has had a children field impaired for what she is going to get. — Air Chief Marshal, Sir Arthur Harris.

Sweden Resists German Blackmail.

This rich, highly civilised land has been through a crisis of conscience, and it is one which split British opinion at the time of Munich. Sweden, having fought in the period, is now being asked to supply the Allies with arms and munitions. Her wealth is being used for the benefit of the Allies, and the newspapers are almost all discussing, and retaining their power to report on the news and to comment freely. These blessings the Swedes are willing to go to great lengths to preserve. They have judged it necessary to make a series of concessions to Germany under extreme pressure, but these have been made by the organs of conscience and self-criticism we felt after Munich. Wide sections of the Swedish workers are strongly anti-Nazi, and nearly all are pro-British. The notorious Seckelberg, the Minister of the Government, has been accused of 'business magnate' tactics, and it is so closely that he has been accused of St. Paul's 'double game' here, 'simulacrum', both could be treated with equal courtesy and correctness. The mass of Swedish people hate an arm would the devil be run out. But while Stockholm looks uneasy over the Baltic to Russia, busy, Gothenburg looks towards the open sea and the wide world. Gothenburg is so pro-British that Swedes say that every time it rains in London umbrellas are up in Gothenburg. This city is the home of Sweden's most outspoken pro-Allied newspaper, *Hambets Tidning*, whose editor, Prof. Vagn Segerstedt, has been through fire and water on our behalf. In the worst weeks of the past he stood water, biting leaders against the Germans, and received an average of 20 threatening letters daily. His circulation dropped to 100,000, and advertisers withdrew under German pressure. He slept with a revolver under his pillow. Today Segerstedt can smile again, he strides about, accompanied by his bulldog, Wagnon. He has put away his revolver, his papers are prospering, and the threatening letters have stopped. — The *Daily Express*, in the *Daily Express*.

the War News

Opinions Epitomised.—The Russians are grand allies. The British Ministers.

We are engaged in blasting the middle out of Germany. Wing Commander Gibson, V.C.

Wherever we find a false idea about men, its origin lies in a false idea of God. — Lord Halifax.

The British lost 257 bombers and the Americans 20 over Germany and western Europe during April.

Spain is bald. — Sun.

It is doubtful liberty ship was launched from a U.S. shipyard on May 1. — Rear Admiral Vickers, U.S. Maritime Commission.

For range, accuracy, and manly valour there is nothing anywhere to touch the British 25-pounder. — *Daily Mail*.

It is quite possible that the King of Italy who from the first bitterly opposed the war, may resume control. — Mr. Harold Nicholson, M.P.

The Alpine valleys of Italy are full of great dams like those we have smashed with such devastating results in the Ruhr. — *Times*, Ward Price.

A disturbingly large proportion of the German people does not hate war as well as their hatred is only against the Allies. — Lord Nathan.

I am quite in favour of British papers censuring the Government. — *Times*, Critchley. It is the absolute basis of democracy. — Mr. Brendon Bracken.

We never know when we are beaten, and that is why for the world, Germany knows when she has won. — Stratton, in *The Spectator*.

Some of the fiercest cries of protest against bombing are conspicuously silent when the case of Britain were being held up. — *Times*, Mr. Eddowes.

In the Luftwaffe, the total first-line strength for that type of plane over the space of six months. — *Times*, Gen. Deakin.

The Ascriptive Party must insist on its own. It will give the quality of requisitioning, even if it means postponing the process for a time. — Sir Edward Grigg, M.P.

I should like to see my best wishes for your birthday. It is the only birthday of mine that you are not prepared to celebrate. — *Times*, Mr. G. H. C. Jones.

The British Government and the British people are not only the most powerful in the world, but the most just. — *Times*, Mr. G. H. C. Jones.

Talk of oppression in the British Empire and its violation of backward peoples is based only upon envy and jealousy. — Viscount Bennett.

Americans remember what the Japanese forget—that a man can originally rise to her rank as a sea power under the protection of a British sun-umbrella. — *Illustration* in the *Sunday Times*.

The bureaucrat's appetite for control knows no limit. It is only when it is not on the constant vigil of Press and Parliament, the very memory of our former liberty might be lost. — *Daily Express*.

Church bells may now be rung for any purpose at any time, provided that their sound would not be liable to be mistaken for the hand-bell signal used in connection with gas. — The Home Secretary.

War material has to be transported by our enemies across the sea with great loss; but to expect our U-boats to make this impossible is to ask something unreasonable. — *Das Reich*.

We might possibly consider the situation of the former Italian possessions if the Fascist régime were replaced by a democracy, and they agreed to our terms of unconditional surrender. — Mr. E. Shinwell, M.P.

Canadians represent from 25% to 30% of the men engaged in the bombing of Germany and in the European theatre, and about 23% of the personnel of the R.A.F. are Canadians. — Air Marshal Harold Gowers.

The German armed forces are like a three-legged stool. The middle leg is shaky; if an force leg is scratched, and if things go on as well as they are doing, the U-boat leg is broken. — Air Vice-Marshal Sir Philip Joubert.

An Anglo-plus Anglo-American plan to take or put out of action the Rumanian oilfields would be a blow so crippling to the Germans that they fear it more than they fear any other form of attack or invasion. — Mr. Neville Farnson.

From the battle of El Alamein in October to the recent capture of the Cape Horn Peninsula, H.M. naval forces have destroyed a known total of 243 enemy vessels in the Mediterranean, excluding U-boats. — Admiralty statement.

We cannot rule out the possibility of a surprise gas attack or a surprise parachute invasion. — *Times*, Mr. G. H. C. Jones.

India have created 100,000 jobs in the past year. — *Times*, Mr. J. H. D. Jones.

On the 25th of April, which have already held their own for Victory Weeks, since the first showings of last year. — *Times*, Mr. J. H. D. Jones.

The year contains less than half of the country's industrial capacity and only a third of its coal and steel output. — *Times*, Mr. J. H. D. Jones.

The German war effort lies further east in Saxony, Silesia, and the Sudetenland. — *The Economist*.

The advantage of a well-organised, well-run system of air transport for the British Empire cannot be over-emphasised. — *Times*, Mr. J. H. D. Jones.

How can we persuade an incredulous world that we have the secret of that which overleaps all barriers of time, space, or of any kind? — *Times*, Mr. J. H. D. Jones.

It is our duty to raise the standard of life in India the better to enable the Indian people to become for all intents and purposes, self-sufficient. — *Times*, Mr. Ernest Bevin, M.P.

It is not an exaggeration to say that in the battle of Britain, the work of the evacuation to Germany and the loss of labour in the home islands who have died from starvation and disease. — *Times*, Mr. Ernest Bevin, M.P.

The North African victory will eventually cost an incalculable amount of shipping, but it is expected that the immediate disruption of traffic via the Mediterranean will be a serious blow to the enemy. — *Times*, Mr. Ernest Bevin, M.P.

The capture of the Cape Horn Peninsula, H.M. naval forces have destroyed a known total of 243 enemy vessels in the Mediterranean, excluding U-boats. — *Times*, Mr. Ernest Bevin, M.P.

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Until then

When the trip home can be broken up by a few days of rest and colorful news, and there is a new focus on waiting on the docks at the end of the voyage, the victory will have been won and the Ford Home Leave Plan will once again be an added pleasure in well-earned vacations. Until then, the deadly peril of the U-boat must be met and armies defeated; therefore we can think of post-war pleasures. But this can be said, just as the individual anticipates a new and better world to be, so must the manufacturer plan to satisfy that fuller life.



Questions in Parliament

Mr. Mander asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would give an assurance that all British territory held under mandate from the League of Nations continued to be administered in accordance with the terms of the mandate. Colonel Oliver Stanley: "In so far as the question refers to Mandated Territories for which His Majesty's Government are United Kingdom is responsible, the reply is in the affirmative."

Mr. Mander: "Can the Minister say whether any inclusion of Native labour for military purposes is contemplated?" Colonel Stanley: "I could not say that it is included in each territory, but in so far as it is included in the mandate it is being observed."

Mr. Mander: "In view of the fact that we are the only member of the League of Nations which pays a subscription, are we not entitled to exercise the mandate system?"

Colonel Stanley: "The fact is that the mandate system forbids us to do a certain number of things that we do not think any of us would ever dream of doing."

Mr. Stansfeld: "Are reports of the Mandatory Powers to the League of Nations still periodically made?"

Colonel Stanley: "No, sir. In view of the many power difficulty and the immense amount of labour involved, it was decided early in the war that they would have to be dropped during the war."

Subscription by Film

Major Lyons asked the Secretary of State whether he had under consideration for the benefit of the rural indigenous population in the Colonies any plans to set up a small fund to subsidize the production of good quality educational and entertainment films and the training of competent African cameramen for their employment in the production of similar films. He also asked whether there was any prospect of a scheme of sponsorship of films imported into these territories.

Colonel Stanley: "The question of the use of films in adult education is being examined by my Education Advisory Committee, which will pass on my hon. and gallant friend's suggestion to the Committee for consideration. Since October, 1941, the Education Section of that Department and the Central Office has produced 69 films specially designed for African audiences. The question whether this organisation should be placed on a permanent basis will be considered later. The answer to the last part of the question is in the affirmative."

Mr. Gwynne asked to what extent unemployed Africans in Nairobi had been returned to the Native reserves, and whether this had been done on the grounds of their native foodstuffs in the reserves being produced.

Colonel Stanley: "I do not know the number of Africans who have been returned to their reserves. The output of foodstuffs from the reserves has been plentiful and it has no doubt that all possible steps have been taken in other ways to safeguard the food position in the reserves."

In reply to a question about the African Labour Corps in Northern Rhodesia, Colonel Stanley stated that this corps, established in 1942, was administered by a Controller appointed by the Government.

The corps, he said, "could be used for any work, including road construction, the Government may direct in furtherance of the war effort. Where members of the corps are employed otherwise than directly by the Government, a fixed rate of man is payable to the Government. The members of the corps receive a monthly wage of 6d. per month plus a bonus of 10s. per month for employment together with all scale Government gratifications. This rate is higher than the normal

wage rate for labour in Northern Rhodesia. The maximum period of service in the corps is 18 months. The regulations provide for retirement either by voluntary recruitment or by conscription."

There is a right of appeal against conscription to a board which is a Native appeal tribunal. The board is made up of the community council or, in the case of a Native community council, of the community council or, in the case of a Native community council, of the community council or, in the case of a Native community council, of the community council. A total of 100,000 labourers of whom 15,000 were conscripted, has been employed in the Corps. The majority are sent to farms in Rhodesia or to work under a Native head and have performed good work. The establishment of this Corps has made it unnecessary to continue the call-up scheme for direct conscription of labour for the war.

Major Lyons asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was satisfied that all African and West Indian labourers were taking advantage of the facilities provided by the Colonial Development and Welfare Act to obtain grants for loans to develop urgently needed improvements in the urban and rural water supplies for their indigenous population up to the point of technical and supervisory man-power and available plant.

Colonel Oliver Stanley: "I am satisfied that in view of the present shortage of man-power and supplies, Colonial Administrations are taking as much advantage of the Act as possible. An expenditure of £478,250 has been approved in respect of schemes for the improvement of urban and rural water supplies in East and South Africa, 31, Helms and the West Indies. This total does not include provision for irrigation, drainage and river survey schemes. Four other similar proposals are under consideration. All Colonial Governments have been urged to submit development plans."

Mr. David Adams asked what proportion of the population of Seychelles had been recruited for overseas service, and whether full provision had been made for their families.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies replied, regretting that it would not be in the public interest to give the figures, but he assured the questioner that a substantial proportion of Seychelles man-power had been recruited for overseas service and that full provision for their families had been made.

Mr. David Adams asked the Minister to take steps to amend Section 10 of the Seychelles Defence Regulations, since the penalty of forfeiture of all foodstuffs grown by the offender was disproportionate to the offence of pilferage.

Colonel Stanley: "No, sir. The Regulation leaves it to the discretion of the court whether the full penalty should be imposed and the court will take into consideration the circumstances."

Mr. Gwynne: "Does it not seem very unfair to withhold the livelihood of an offender on the basis of a small offence?"

Colonel Stanley: "The hon. gentleman would remember that the offender has deprived someone else of his livelihood by stealing these crops."

African Leave Pay and Pensions

Major Lyons asked the conditions ruling in respect of leave pay and pension received by enlisted African soldiers on being invalided out of the Imperial Services through wounds or sickness, whether those conditions were similar in all African Colonies, and whether he was satisfied that they are reasonable.

Mr. A. Henderson: "The conditions ruling in respect of leave pay are determined by the local commanders and particulars are not available in London. If an obtaining them, and will communicate with me on a callant and learned friend as soon as possible. As regards pensions, the position is too complicated to set out within the scope of a Parliamentary answer, but I will send my friend a memorandum on the subject."

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News Items in Brief

Coffee planting is to be undertaken in Uganda. Arrangements may now be sent to civilians in Madagascar. The cost is 8d.

A regular air service is now in operation between the East African mainland and Madagascar.

Uganda's area of gazetted forest has been increased by 750,000 acres, bringing the total to 2,103,000.

Sugar rationing has begun in Kenya at the weekly rate of 11lb. per person, which is three times the U.K. ration.

Chairs for the study of Sudan affairs are likely to be established in the Egyptian Universities of Faidi, Al-Awal and Farouk.

The second Lockheed-Lodestar aeroplane supplied by the U.S.A. to the Belgian Sabena Airways Company has arrived in the Congo.

The Belgian Chamber of Commerce in London has urged extension of the airgraph service between Great Britain and the Belgian Congo.

European visitors to Nyasaland during the year for which statistics are available numbered 35, of whom 25 were other Europeans in transit.

Chairs of Commerce in Southern Rhodesia have been requested by the Department of Education to supply 200 copies of national history textbooks.

After nearly 40 years of experiment, it is now regarded as the perfect mechanical coffee mill, developed by an American inventor.

When the European elected members of the Legislative Council of Kenya consider a proposal for a tax on undeveloped land, the voting against such a plan was eight to five.

Rice plantations are to be undertaken on a considerable scale in the Taveta district of Kenya. The plan is concerned with about 7,000 acres of land in the Native reserve.

The Colonial Railways Advisory Committee has decided that way bonuses shall be paid to the staff of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours on the lines adopted by the Government of Kenya.

The heaviest rain in the history of Salisbury, capital of Southern Rhodesia, was recorded recently when 4.90 inches fell in 24 hours, more than had ever previously been recorded within a period of 24 hours.

The Boy Scout movement having based in Nyasaland for some years, the Government has accepted the position of Chief Scout and the Director of Education has been appointed Commissioner with the object of revising activities.

United Tobacco Companies (South Africa) have declared an interim dividend of 4 1/2% on the ordinary and deferred ordinary shares, free of South African normal tax, but subject to non-resident tax. The dividend for 1947 was 28 1/2%.

The staff of the Colonial Office will employ many more women medical officers. At present there are about 50 so employed.

A pamphlet entitled 'Tropical Labour' by C. W. Greenidge has been published by the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society (price 3d.).

That the United States had given the Southern Railway six locomotives and 100 trucks for the purpose of hauling base metals to the coast was recently stated by the Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins.

Niragongo, a volcano near Goma, in the Lake Kivu region of Ruanda-Urundi, is expected to erupt within a few weeks, instead of in three years' time, as had previously been expected. Lava in the crater is now rising at the rate of three feet daily. The last eruptions of the Kivu volcanoes were in 1938, and before that in 1912.

Concern is felt in Nyasaland at the expense of motor vehicles and other machinery. Buyers from Portugal, East Africa and willing sellers in Nyasaland are unable to find it easy to evade the inadequate regulations of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce. The Government is proposed to prohibit the export from the Protectorate of motor vehicles, motor spare parts and accessories, or machinery or parts thereof.

Men Praise for Southern Rhodesia

Lord Hailey, when asked during the session of the Empire Branch Trust Board last recently in which Colony he would first choose to live, said, "As a rule, I should go to Southern Rhodesia." When Dr. Philip Huxley was asked the same question, he replied that he would "spend a year in the Cape and a year somewhere in Kenya."

Standard Bank of South Africa

At the general meeting of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd. on August 25, the directors will recommend payment of a dividend of 7% for the half year ended June 30, 1948, with a bonus of 1/2% on the share (both subject to income tax), making a distribution of 7 1/2% for the year. The balance carried forward will be £178,845, and amounting to £150,000 to the directors' pension fund and £50,000 to the writing down of bank premises.

Kenya Government Again Criticised

The Committee of the Coffee Plantation Owners Association (Kenya) Ltd. of Kenya has strongly condemned the Government's policy of taxation and its advisers with reference to foodstuffs, and in particular, wheat, which has brought about the present condition of a severe shortage of second quality wheat for the purpose of the bread and other products. The Government and its advisers have not seen fit to use their influence with Local National Councils for the production of barley flour on commercial lines as an alternative to woodstuffs.

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Rhodesia Railways

The Chairman and directors of Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., have received the following telegrams on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the incorporation of the company on May 23, 1893:

From the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia:
Please accept my convey to the Railway Administration the warmest congratulations of the Government of Southern Rhodesia on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the formation of the railway system. The loyal manner in which the Railway employees throughout the whole undertaking have carried out their duties, especially during the war, has been of incalculable value. Without the operation of the wheels of the Railway Administration the Colony's war effort would have been a dim shadow of what it is.

From the Governor of Northern Rhodesia:
On behalf of myself and my Government I wish to convey sincere congratulations to you and your colleagues on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Rhodesia Railways and to express appreciation of the manner in which the Railway Administration, both officials and staff, have loyally given of their best during these difficult times and have maintained the efficiency of the service.

Kenya Food Shortage Inquiry

The commission of inquiry into Food Shortages in Kenya set up under the chairmanship of Mr. H. C. Hill, M.C., Attorney General of Kenya, is composed of Mr. W. H. Ballington, Mr. J. Robbins, and Mr. I. Riddoch. Mr. Hill is the Chairman of the Magadi Soda Company, which is the parent committee of inquiry. Mr. Ballington is a barrister, Riddoch is the well-known farmer, and Mr. Robbins is Principal Registrar of Lands and Settlement Department of Kenya. The Commission's terms of reference are:

(1) To inquire into the causes of food shortages with a view to ascertaining and reporting on the causes thereof, and to make recommendations for their removal; and
(2) To inquire into the operation of the control of maize, which has been in operation since July 1, 1942, and to report whether it has been administered efficiently and in the best interests of the country.

LATEST MINING

Gold Mining in Kenya

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a House of Commons debate, has given the following information on gold mining in Kenya:
"Mr. Amfton had asked how many gold mines were in operation in Kenya as compared with 1939, how far gold production had increased since that year, the chief companies operating in the Colony, what provisions were being paid to the shareholders, and what control the local exchequer exercised over the operations."
The Secretary of State gave the information as to the number of gold mines in operation in Kenya. Total gold production, which was approximately 200 tons in 1939, increased from 1939 to 1942 to 2,500 tons in 1941. Available information suggests that production declined in 1942, but that the figures for 1943 have not yet been published. The chief operating companies are: Kiseruani Gold Mines, Ltd., Kiseruani Gold Mines, Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, Kiseruani Gold Mines, Ltd., and Kiseruani Gold Mines, Ltd. The local Government receives royalty from gold mining companies at the rate of 15% of their profits, calculated on the same basis as for income tax. The companies are also liable to pay a 10% tax at the rate of 10% on the 4 and excess profits tax at 10%.

Watende Mines: New Directors

Mr. Noel Armit, Sir Gerald Grove and Mr. Stuart Harcourt Smith have been appointed directors of Watende Mines, Ltd., in place of Mr. W. B. Mason and Mr. T. C. Scrutton, who have resigned. Mr. Scrutton was on the original board of directors when the company was registered in June, 1934, to acquire from the British East African Mining Syndicate, Ltd., an exclusive prospecting licence over an area of about 8 sq. miles near the Gori River in the G. District of Tanganyika Territory, rights to a mining lease and to make mineral claims. The authorised capital was £300,000 in 20 shares of £15,000 of which were issued as fully paid to vendors. The operations in East Africa were not successful. Sir Gerald Grove served with the K.A.F. in East Africa during the last war, and has interests in Southern Rhodesia.

Company Progress Report

Kavirato Goldfields, Ltd., reports the following property for the first six months of 1943: January, 1,000 tons; February, 870 tons; March, 320 tons; 120 ounces of gold. The January output was 97 oz. gold, valued at £1,000, and a quantity of tin ore valued at £1,000. The February output amounted to 83 oz. gold, valued at £600, and 10 tons of tin ore, valued at £1,000. The March output was 10 oz. gold, valued at £100, and 25 tons of tin ore, valued at £1,000.

Gabai's Gold Mines

The Gabai Gold Mines, Ltd., is making a first distribution of shares to its shareholders. The company has a net profit of £1,000, and a reserve of £1,000. The company's property in the State is valued at £1,000.

Kagera Mines in New York

The Kagera Mines, Ltd., a company incorporated in New York, has a net profit of £1,000, and a reserve of £1,000. The company's property in the State is valued at £1,000.

Mining Progress

Mr. W. H. Ballington, M.C., has reported the following progress of mining in Kenya: January, 1,000 tons; February, 870 tons; March, 320 tons; 120 ounces of gold. The January output was 97 oz. gold, valued at £1,000, and a quantity of tin ore valued at £1,000. The February output amounted to 83 oz. gold, valued at £600, and 10 tons of tin ore, valued at £1,000. The March output was 10 oz. gold, valued at £100, and 25 tons of tin ore, valued at £1,000.

Maize Harvesting Continued

Estimates for this season's maize crop in Southern Rhodesia have been made by the Government that the rationing of maize and maize meal is no longer necessary, and rationing quotas ceased to apply as from June 1. The only restriction on the consumption of maize will be for brewing purposes. The Government has decided that the maize crop should be sold at a price which will allow the growers to cover their costs, and that the Government should purchase the surplus at a price which will allow the growers to cover their costs.

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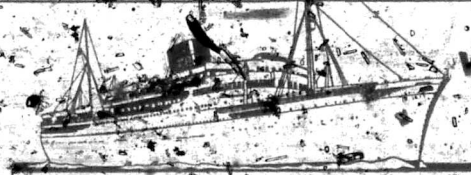
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