

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA



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Founder and Editor:  
F. S. Joelson

Registered Office:  
91, Great Fitzfield Street, London, W.1.

Wireless Address:  
East Street Chambers

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THE NEED FOR A BOLD AIR POLICY** was decided and declared in the "East Africa and Co-Operation in the Colonies," was argued in the House of Commons in our last week's session while the **Air Policy** of the House of Commons was being discussed. On other occasions it is possible to present a committee, for though the discussion was primarily about Africa—which, indeed, received surprisingly few mentions—it has been clear even to those with little knowledge of air transport or of world communications that its geographical position assures for Africa a vital place in the map of the future. Even before the opening of this air route was a general gateway to the Middle East, India, Malaya, Australia, and South America, and there had been trial flights between East Africa and Australia across the Indian Ocean. That, as it is remembered, was at a time when those who spoke of regular services across the Atlantic throughout the year were considered to be the victims of their own enthusiasm impervious to common sense. Yet the journey across the North Atlantic by bomber in mid-winter is already an everyday affair as air routes lead from West Africa from the United Kingdom and from Brazil

to the same consideration covers writers in the Press, who can therefore sympathise the more readily with the two Government spokesmen upon all the duty of persuasion. How much more things possible had been done of a process of doing. Since many millions of people in Great Britain still hear bombs at intervals—though, of course, with less frequency and in much fewer numbers than in the not so distant past—the public is ever ready to see the Government the benefit of the doubt, and to conclude that it is very necessary that a small amount of material and manufacturing capacity could be used for the production of the most modern types of transport aircraft, which, though clearly of importance in war, were not so vital to this country as the maximum provision of fighters and bombers for direct attack upon our enemies. Mr. Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister and Secretary of State for the Dominions, might so easily have adopted that line with success, chose for some inscrutable reason to astonish and anger the Commons by a quibble over the relations of the His Majesty's Governments of the British Empire and the Dominions. He tells us that the King's Ministers overseas would interpret an invitation to discuss a future air policy as a repudiable confession of an attempted dictation from Downing Street. The idea is fantastic, as the Hon. Secretary should know. Indeed,

All speakers in the Parliamentary debate were under one handicap, and that for reasons of security they could not discuss their













# Background to t

## Propaganda to Avert Bombing.

The Germans, Italians and Japanese started the bombing of cities, causing death and injury to non-combatant women and children. Witness Warsaw, Rotterdam, London, Coventry, Plymouth, Pearl Harbour and Manila. It was the men of Axis Powers who machine-gunned refugees streaming away from the combat areas, who brought every square mile of the belligerent nations into the combat zone. But that was when the pendulum was swinging their way when they thought they had the world licked. Now the tide is turning and they are on the receiving end. Can't let me give you the idea that we are setting out deliberately to bomb large cities or resorts where civilians, women and children are concentrated. On the contrary, we select only military objectives for our bombings and our bombers have demonstrated an accuracy impossible to attain by any of the Axis air men. Our plan is to bomb only those destinations their factories, communication systems, U-boat yards and the industries making their critical items; and they don't like it. They can't take such terrifically destructive day and night hammering. They are crying for us to stop; their morale is already broken. So we find them using propaganda they know is false, using propaganda based on our own statements to weaken our all-out effort. They are trying to make us hesitate in the creation of a powerful air arm. Our answer must be: War is a ruthless business, and you of the Axis have made it far more horrible than we are going to end it, and end it soon, by bombing military objectives consistently, and with the maximum destructive power that we possess. By such operations we shall end it quicker, cut down the casualties, in the process save hundreds of thousands of lives, and believe we are now ready for a decisive year. The question is no longer who will win the war, but how long it will take. The surrender in Africa showed what the result is of being "Rommel" at Africa. You are under our pressure. They can't take an overwhelming destructive power administered by the accumulation of bombs from the skies and shells and old steel from the ground. Instead of making a desperate hero's stand, they will wail at Britain or Dunkirk, they will quit when they are surrounded, they being so completely logic of their own. It was a grim and disorganised laying down of arms of thousands of men, all without parallel in history. General Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the U.S.A. Air Force.

## First Bombing of Civilians.

The first bombs, resulting in civilian casualties in this country, were dropped on the Orkneys on March 16, 1940, and applied with bombs on the island of Orkney. The first bombs were dropped in Britain fell near Canterbury on May 9, 1940, and were not until two weeks later that we stopped dropping bombs on the sea and Germany, on the rear coast of the German armies as Belgium, Holland and Belgium. I remember an address of the German radio on August 6, 1940, in which Hitler said that Britain was one of those arrogant, bullying, sneering, but-bursts with which the Germans had in those days to break our backs. The speaker was General Goebbels, the speaker who made most of the things that I have initiative, the entire of the country, and that Britain could do little but wait for the attack. German bombs will be employed with increased effect and in continuous waves, the effect obtained by them has already been demonstrated in towns such as Warsaw, Rotterdam, and Dunkirk, he said. That was the real mind of the Nazi. Now that Germany is on the verge of a fourth year for the Nazis, to put that modern machine war was started by anybody but the garden of Abaddon, or Guernica, or the Polish, or Rotterdam, or Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P., Home Secretary.

## Spain's Attitude to the War.

The Spanish Church fears a Nazi victory. Nationalism, with its "atank" mythology and ruthless political methods, reminds the Spanish clergy of those Germanic tribes which in the fifth century overran Spain and destroyed all churches and sacred monuments. The military caste officers big with Spanish army officers are now more politicians than warriors. In fact, they are politicians, and many of them come from the most backward Castile, the poorest of central Spain. We can buy the industry or trade of the Spanish Prussia, there is no organized force in the middle class, and the army officers are not better than the rest. They are very much when they need to be. They will not fight for Hitler. That is the real cause of the dead lives of the army and the lack. *The Central European Observer.*

## Cleansing Austerity.

It has been noteworthy at different stages in the war that some of the outstanding figures have been men cast in the mould of austerity. That may not be quite the right word for the quality common to men like Dobie, Montgomery, and Wiggate. Men of this kind may differ from each other in many things, but there is a quality which they possess in common. They are so utterly absorbed in the work they have in hand that they travel like in the life of a man ordinarily carry, and they impress their fellow men with a simplicity of borders on the severe. The speaker who was described as a "passionate Puritan" is a significant figure after an age in which every man of wit or shrewd wit made this quality of moral severity the target of his shafts and stabs, the stern ends of the struggle in which we are engaged have brought us back to the note of austerity. The tribe of little men used to make fine play with Cromwell, and the breed of his Ironsides, but today he is more often quoted by statesmen than any other great figure in our past. This swift reversal of judgement suggests that for the best days of war and the equally searching days which lie beyond them the deepest need of the nation is to be measured in terms of character. No order of life worth anything can be secured by paper promises or airy promises. They can be secured if they are backed and carried out by men and women of tested character. The only way the future can be a just one of genuineness is if one has no day that is not a day of moral and economic must rest on moral confidence. The moral and spiritual foundations of human society cannot be neglected by those who are planning a better world. They are fundamental to all our hopes and dreams. — The Rev. Sidney Harty in the *Sunday Times*.

## Dangers of Centralisation.

Those who seek centralised authority in a political and industrial activities work on the assumption that the best brains and initiative naturally rise to the top. Experience has proved otherwise. The country's loss from unskilled initiative and frustration is the inevitable result of the modern tendency of allowing power to accumulate in the hands of the few, the logical outcome of which is dictatorship. — Mr. Frederic



# The War News

**Opinion - Epitomised** - The war is definitely lost of Germany.

**Yield (Turkey)** - The bombing efforts will be continued until even trebled.

**Propaganda** - In regard to propaganda in regard to the war is stupid beyond belief.

**Consideration** - I have considered the character I have met.

**Asset** - A great asset has been a great asset to the nation in time of war.

**Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P.** - The head of a room after one day of work receives 5 shillings a week.

**Lord Hemingford** - The expenditure by the nation in Native wages in 1942 was £2,730,000.

**Transvaal Chamber of Mines** - The transfer of industry to the Transvaal.

**Lord Hinchinbrook** - The transfer of industry to the Transvaal.

**Mr. Duff Cooper, M.R.** - We have to clean up our own equipment and our own barracks.

**Mr. Duff Cooper, M.R.** - The number of allied aircraft carriers now in service cannot be less than 100.

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The staff of the British war missions in the Congo was approximately 750 in the end of February.

**Mr. Duff Cooper, M.R.** - During May we sent nearly 10,000 letters, most of them the heaviest type, every bomber who attacks this country.

**Mr. Duff Cooper, M.R.** - We are on the verge of something like a strike by the women of the bombing force.

**Mr. Duff Cooper, M.R.** - It is unsafe to go out with 11 or 12 young men.

**Dr. C. M. Chavasse, Bishop of Rochester** - More than 250,000 Japanese troops are concentrated in the string of islands from Manila to Rabaul.

**Mr. Duff Cooper, M.R.** - Hundreds of aeroplanes have been built.

**Mr. Duff Cooper, M.R.** - Tanks for Russia.

**Mr. Duff Cooper, M.R.** - Aircraft are the most vital need.

**Mr. Duff Cooper, M.R.** - A large number of the thousands of British aircraft are being sent to the United States.

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America's war factories, turned out over 600 Flying Fortresses and Liberators in April. The total plane production was nearly 7,000.

**Mr. Donald Nelson** - Last year the United States consumed 1,000,000,000 gallons of liquid milk, or nearly 300,000,000 gallons more than before the war.

**The Minister of Agriculture** - I do not think much of the Japanese high command and staff, but I have a high opinion of the courage of the Japanese soldier.

**General Orde Wingate** - Australian casualties to the end of March were killed, 30,253; wounded, 24,303; missing, 24,914; prisoners, 10,712.

**Mr. Duff Cooper, M.R.** - Many of the missing who were taken prisoner are accounted for, since the fall of Singapore, 72,000 believed to be prisoners.

**Mr. Duff Cooper, M.R.** - Foreign diplomats in London are a great inspiration and privilege to the British people in their hours of stress and toil.

**The Belgian Ambassador** - They have been equally thrilled by the daily reports of the magnificent courage and endurance shown by the fighting services.

**Mr. Duff Cooper, M.R.** - New Zealand there is scope for at least 5,000,000 immigrants within the next 10 years and at least 10,000,000 in the next generation.

**Mr. Duff Cooper, M.R.** - The 6,500,000 Serbs are the most magnificent and invincible fighters in Europe.

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# PERSONALIA

Dundee, Governor of Uganda, has 50 years of service. Last week, Mr. J. H. Reynolds, Civil Commissioner in Nakoma, has been transferred to Salisbury.

Mr. Stair Johnston Stewart, Miss Marjorie Brassfield, and Mrs. E. J. Edwards were recently married in Kenya.

Mrs. H. L. P. P. has been appointed Senior Collector of Customs in Tanganyika Territory.

Sir Donald Cameron and Sir Edward Wilshaw were 70 and 71 respectively on Thursday last.

Mr. A. J. G. Smith has been elected a member of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce.

The Chess Club Championship for this year has been won by Mrs. J. H. Coppins, who beat Mrs. J. H. Coppins by 3 to 1.

Captain C. G. S. Silva, Governor of Benguela, Province, has been appointed Governor of Nyassa Province.

Rev. Thomas Hurley, who is visiting in the office of Bishop of Zanabazar, has been elected to the Great Britain.

Mr. Woodwood, who served in East Africa during the last war, is dangerously ill in a London hospital. He is 60 years of age.

Dr. J. Burke Gaffney, a pathologist in Tanganyika, has been transferred to the same position in South Africa.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Colonel F. B. J. Glass, M.C., K.O.R., of Marazion, Cornwall, and Miss Cecilia O'Neill, Elgin, W.R.N.S.

Mr. S. R. Marlow, Financial Secretary in Tanganyika, acted as Governor's Deputy during the absence from Dar es Salaam of the Chief Secretary.

Lord Halifax is a member of the Royal Society of Arts and a 1945 member of the Royal Society of Capital and Finance.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies will speak at the opening of the new Parliament.

Mr. Morrisby, A.R.A., has been elected a member of the Council of the Southern Rhodesian Chamber of Commerce.

The directors of the Commercial Union Assurance Company announce that for the year ending June 30, Mr. John F. G. Gilliat has been elected chairman, and Sir William Goodfellow, Vice-Chairman.

Professor E. J. H. Salisbury, F.R.S., has been appointed Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, in succession to the late Sir Arthur Hill, who died in Salisbury on September 1.

Mr. W. W. Ritchie, since 1933 manager of the Beira branch of Messrs. Allen, Mack and Shephard, Mr. Ritchie, has left Portuguese East Africa to settle in East London. Mr. Ritchie had been in Beira for 25 years.

Mr. G. G. Bompas, chairman of the East African Electric Lighting Co., has been returned as an opponent in the Municipal Council for the Beira constituency. The previous member is the late Lady Delamater.

Mr. Matthew Waley Cohen, Royal Artillery, younger son of Sir Robert Waley Cohen and the late Lady Waley Cohen, has been married to Miss Barbara Wentham, A.T.S.; their daughter, of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Wentham.

### WANTED

OLD BOOKS ON EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA. You can support the magazine campaign by all means do not send for the old books on East and Central Africa which would be useful additions to an extensive and much needed library. Offer to Box 322, East Africa Rhodesia, 40 East Street, Chambers, Taunton, Somerset. BOOKS ON AFRICA - State conditions and prices. Reply to Box 401, East Africa Rhodesia, 40 East Street, Taunton, Somerset.

Commander Joao de Figueiredo, whose term of office as Governor of Nyassa Province of Portuguese East Africa has expired, is returning to Portugal to retire. His successor, Mr. J. H. Coppins, has been appointed Acting Governor.

The East African Irish Society, founded by Mr. J. F. Lester in 1922, celebrated its coming-of-age by organising a concert in Nairobi in aid of war charities. The new President is Dr. F. W. Kent, Squadron Leader. The Vice-President is Mr. J. H. Coppins.

A Zanzibar Advisory Board has been created in Zanzibar with the following members: The Provincial Commissioner (Chairman), Mr. B. D. W. Crawshaw, Sheikh Salim bin Muhammad el-Barwani, Mr. Ali bin Hamid and Sheikh Abdulla bin Hamid el-Hartli.

Sir Wilfrid Jackson, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, has recently undertaken an extensive tour of the Territory for the purpose of examining the causes of food shortages in various areas and the efficiency of the steps taken to remedy the situation.

Mr. J. H. Coppins, Governor of Nyassa Province, has been elected to the office of Vice-President of the East African Chamber of Commerce. The office of President is held by the Governor.

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# Birthday Honours List

## Further Awards for Services to Africa

**R.C.B. (Military Division)**  
**LESTER**, Vice-Admiral Arthur Lumley St. George, C.B., D.S.O., D.S.M., R.N., for valuable services in connexion with anti-fouling measures.  
**C.B. (Military Division)**  
**KERBY**, Air Vice-Marshal J.S. (Now A.O.C. East Africa), for valuable services in connexion with anti-fouling measures.  
**MEREDITH**, Air Vice-Marshal C.W., R.A.F.A., R., for valuable services in connexion with anti-fouling measures.  
**S.M. HEWOOD**, Major-General C.S.R., for valuable services in connexion with anti-fouling measures.  
**C.M.G. (Honorary)**  
**ROY**, Dr Boris Petrovitch, of the Imperial Airways Corporation, for valuable services in connexion with anti-fouling measures.  
**O.B.E. (Civil Division)**  
**W. H. DALE**, W. P. P., Esq., Manager, Sudan Plantations, Ltd.  
**BENNETT**, Captain G. W., captain of aircraft, British Overseas Airways Corporation.  
**O.B.E. (Civil Division)**  
**DUNDAS**, C. A., Esq., representative of the British Council in the Middle East.  
**HALL**, A. W. T., Esq., H.M. Trade Commissioner, Grade 2, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.  
**M.B.E. (Civil Division)**  
**HO WOOD**, Mrs. Barbara, Khartoum.  
**MORRISSEY**, M. P., Esq., station manager, British Overseas Airways Corporation.  
**RAE**, Miss J. M., lately superintendent of typists, C.I.O.  
**WYNNE**, J. J., Esq., Assistant Chief Accountant, Sudan Railways.

### COLONIAL POLICE MEDAL

**ATAMARU**, Theofore Sent, Kenya Police Force, for meritorious service.  
**CHERRY**, Basil William Dunderdall, Superintendent, Kenya Police Force, for meritorious service.  
**CONWAY**, John Maxwell, Inspector, Kenya Police Force, for meritorious service.  
**HARRIS**, William, Superintendent, Southern Rhodesia Police, for meritorious service.  
**KELSON**, Sydney, Inspector, Kenya Police Force, for meritorious service.  
**LEITCH**, Jazzy, Inspector, Kenya Police Force, for meritorious service.  
**FUELL**, John Roberts, Inspector, Kenya Police Force, for meritorious service.  
**BOURLAY**, Ronald, Lieutenant, Southern Rhodesia Air Force, for meritorious service in the air.

## Statements Worth Noting

Let judgment roll down as waters, and righteousness as a mighty stream. — Amos, V. 24 (K.M.)

Gold in Southern Rhodesia has first been discovered in the Matabeleland. — Mr. W. M. Eggart, M.P.

Matabeleland offers excellent prospects for the growing of Turkish tobacco. — Mr. O. C. Rawson.

Zanzibar was the first tropical African territory to be abandoned for good. — Canon G. C. G. G.

So long as I have anything to do with the Government of Southern Rhodesia there will be no more of the Haggis. — Prime Minister.

Too many people in this country are reading the news in their beds. — The Editor of the Southern Rhodesian.

Water makes a difference. — The Editor of the Southern Rhodesian.

Blindness is a terrible thing, but it is not as terrible as it used to be. It was once the curse of the world, but now it is perhaps the best. — The Editor of the Southern Rhodesian.

The power of Argon is enormous, and it provides the greatest threat to the future of the British Empire. — The Editor of the Southern Rhodesian.

Belvoir Raing, Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

The way in which a Minister is to make his life a success. — H. Short Williams, M.P.

And if it is possible to imagine a band of bureaucrats undertaking the development of a new copper belt on the same lines on which we took a hand in the development of the Rhodesian copper belt. — Lord Geddes.

The Governor's statement about the food position in Kenya was the most unconvincing and uninspiring apology I have ever heard my lot to listen to. — Mrs. F. J. Conroy, M.L.C., speaking in the Legislative Council.

In his meeting, Njoro settlers reprehends Government in general and the Maize Controller in particular for their demonstration of ineptitude and wilful blindness. — Unanimous resolution of Njoro Settlers' Association.

Nothing can be done today to make it clear that the Atlantic Charter does apply to India and the Colonies. It will do very much more good on the side of the Atlantic than can be appreciated here. — Captain L. D. Gamble, M.P.

We should ascertain just how a great fertile country of producers was reduced to a shameful state of destitution for food or relief. Where should we look, rogues or hags among them? If possible, they should be exposed and dealt with. — Post, Nairn.

We have made mistakes, and some wrong in the Empire, but — and this is the point — those mistakes have been just and honest, and when we have done wrong we have invariably tried to undo that wrong even at great cost to ourselves. — Lieut. Colonel F. R. Sedgwick.

Our Empire, so magnificently united in this period of great emergency, was not founded on conquest and oppression like some of the empires of the past, which the Germans seek to copy but upon bold adventure, love of liberty, and wisdom and spiritual ideals. — Lord Bledisloe.

The Government set a high value on the standing of a man. — Sir James Duff, but it is not enough to be a man of justice and courage that Jimmy Doughboy be allowed in the front line combat service, when 17 lb. was the most he could consume in a hour. — Tea and Coffee, Ltd., Chicago, U.S.A.

I have spent as many years in British Colonies as Mr. Wendell Wilkie has days. Apparently our experiences are exactly opposite. Through political history there has never been a force so strong and at the same time so beneficent as the British Empire. An ill-informed person could do us a great deal of harm by its power for good. — Sir James Duff.

Inspired by the recent victory which has freed us from the forces of the enemy, and has shown us certain confidence in ultimate victory, we shall continue with the free people of the Empire, who are themselves pursuing unremittingly their efforts to the attainment of this victory is achieved. — Governor of the Territory, in a message to the Secretary of State.

The main purpose of education should be to produce citizens of a more interesting and better mind. There is a growing danger of our young citizens who are so often examined in a mechanical way, need not necessarily possess common sense or good character. — Mr. C. H. Headmaster, Principal, Southern Rhodesia.

The Belgians in the Congo, which exist in the Congo and in the Congo, the Belgians in the Congo are of a high standard, and the endeavor by our respective Governments to press forward with measures designed to raise the standard of life of the African population. — Two Belgians in the Congo, who are of a high standard, and the endeavor by our respective Governments to press forward with measures designed to raise the standard of life of the African population. — The Belgian Minister of Colonies.



## Cattle in Southern Rhodesia

The provisions of the Natural Resources Act of 1941, the Government of Southern Rhodesia has issued regulations which are to be in force from the 1st of January 1942. The regulations prescribe the manner in which culling operations may be carried out and goats to the extent of the land in areas where the Natives have failed to do so. In the reserves, which are occupied on a communal basis, all stockowners have the right to graze in available grazing. In too many instances, however, overcrowding with scrub stock has resulted in depasturisation and erosion, especially in the dry season.

The regulations provide for a "land unit" which is less in area than the area of the whole reserve, and that the Chief Native Commissioner may determine the number of cattle and other stock which a Native owner may keep on the land unit. Animals in excess of the permitted total may be culled periodically to reduce the numbers to the carrying capacity of the unit.

Culling will be done on a selective basis by officers specially qualified in animal husbandry, who will work in close co-operation with the Native Commissioners. If a Native owner does not expect to cull animals within three months, the animals may be compulsorily sold, the proceeds being paid to the owner.

New cattle may be introduced into a land unit in which destocking is undertaken without the permission of the Native Commissioner.

These measures will be applied gradually, and only where necessary, but the interests of the Natives themselves demand that a start be made in those reserves in which depasturisation has failed to express them with the necessity for destocking of the holdings for the communal benefit.

The general position has improved lately by sales of cattle carried out by Native Commissioners at regular intervals, and it is hoped this will reduce to a minimum the necessity for compulsory destocking.

## Kariba Gorge Scheme

Among post-war development plans under investigation by the Southern Rhodesian Government is a scheme for building a dam in the Kariba Gorge for a hydro-electric plant to provide cheap power over a large area of the Colony. The Engineer, Mr. J. L. L. Jones, who has made preliminary investigations for benefit to the Government states that although the gorge scheme would cost only a fraction of the £14,000,000 involved in building the famous Colorado Dam in the United States, the Kariba Dam would make the Colorado look like a fishpond. The Kariba Gorge scheme involves damming the Zambezi, the minimum flow of which is twice that of the Colorado; the maximum flow of both rivers being about the same. The average annual discharge of the Zambezi is about twice that of the Colorado. The result would be an enormous area of water at low cost, and the irrigation of 100,000 acres of land would take "a mere dribble" of the total volume of water available.

## The Pan-African Ideal

The point constantly before the Government is the Pan-African ideal. South Africa looks towards a relationship, better and larger co-operation with the neighbouring States to the north, with which the future prosperity and development of South Africa are vitally linked. "I have done my best to create a better atmosphere all over Southern Africa, and today there is much better feeling and co-operation than ever before. I look forward to the day when there will be a Consultative Council meeting regularly to discuss the common interests and policies of Southern Africa without any of the States of Southern Africa dominating their present political connexions."—General Smuts.

## World Coffee Production

According to the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, states the current bulletin of Messrs. Edm. Schuler and Company, total output of coffee in the U.S.A. to March 6 were only 5.3 million bags, or 12% of the quota, scarcity and irregularity of shipping space being the cause. From March 5 the import quota was raised to 200% for the rest of this season, in order to give the maximum flexibility to the operation of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement and its obiate unnecessary difficulty or delay in the movement of coffee to the United States. For 1942 the quota is established at 110%. Visible supplies in the U.S. are being 1,000,000 bags, compared with rather more than twice the figure 12 months ago. Brazil coffee destruction from June, 1931, to November 30, 1942, is given as 79,769,800 bags, and world production for 1941-42 as 22,737,000 bags, compared with 30,522,000 and an average of 32,861,000 in the two previous years.

## Cotton Research in East Africa

Mr. Richard Jackson, J.P., who presided at the annual meeting of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, referred to the proposed Central Cotton Research Station to be established in Uganda after the war. There was, he said, considerable difficulty in finding a site which combined the two chief needs—an adequate area of land suitable for pilot experiments and proximity to other scientific institutions, so that the staff might maintain contact with other research workers.

As to possible growing of cotton in Tanganyika, it was hoped to find a basis of partnership between the Corporation, the Department of Agriculture, and the Native Administration.

## K.N.C.U.

From August 1942 to February, 1943, 2,100 tons of parchment coffee (2,530 tons of hulled coffee) were harvested by members of the Kilimanjaro Native Cooperative Union. The crop was sold locally, mostly by auction, and averaged 54.84s. per cwt. of parchment coffee, a total of £170,015 for Moshi. This was the highest return for 15 years, and 10% higher than in the previous season. A new crop is estimated at about 3,000 tons of parchment coffee.

## Gold Miner Pegs Rubber Claim

A Tanganyika gold miner, who Goodrich claims to have discovered his rubber claim, is pointed from two trees common in Africa, at half the cost of the present local wild rubber. It is said that all tests have proved excellent, and that the exploitation of an area of 17 square miles, which there are about 200,000 trees is only awaiting the results of final tests being made in South Africa. Goodrich started his research at the point where his father left off in 1931. Goodrich senior set a lifetime in a vain search for the secret. He founded a £50,000 company, which collapsed when the process of finding a perfect product to have permanency. Daily Telegraph. Dar es Salaam correspondent.

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### From Letters to Editor

### Questions in Parliament

#### Blunders in Kenya

You have done real service in exposing the blunders and blunders men commit, excuses of the Government and how that its lack of foresight and refusal to listen to advice or criticism have come home to roost. Nobody is to be blamed upon whom a direct measure of blame rests) and object to your condemnation, which is certainly in Kenya's own interest, since it was the responsibility in the right place.

Mr. Chalfrey, who was recently elected to the Legislative Council and who is an especially close contact with the farming class, writes not long ago: "Government must get out of way and its right idea of blaming failure of the short rains for the present famine conditions. The fault of Government fully in Kenya is terrible. How long would the present people retain power in any country with responsible government? Only a dog watch ago the Governor himself was in London broadcasting to the world the story of our great production push. It is impossible to believe that failure of rain for a few weeks is not infrequent occurrence in Africa, could alter the pretty picture which he painted to one of our magazines. The truth is that it never was a pretty picture."

That is direct enough. It confirms the criticisms and have been making for a long time. Will the blunders be called to account? Those who have missed one opportunity after another for three years and more are still in the jobs—all of them. Is it that they are incompetent advisers or that their advice has not been taken? The country ought to be told. [By email.]

#### Life Champagne

Your leading article of May 13 acted like the proverbial glass of champagne in stimulating my thoughts. Congratulations. This was the best out of East Africa and Rhodesia.

#### Ghee

You will have been amused at the "explanation" of ghee a few days ago that "ghee is better made from milk than Chupattis are, of course, pastries made from flour and leavened with yeast!"

#### Kenya on a Larger Scale

Ethiopia is very important to the Kenya problem, all on a larger scale.

Colonel Lyons asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether his attention had been called to the bad conditions under which African labourers were compelled to move from Ruanda to Uganda in search of work, and whether he would consider constructing throughout the African Colonies permanent host-houses or hostels under sanitary supervision and with facilities for the storage of foodstuffs and the purchase of fuel, in order to facilitate travelling and to be used by migrants in search and migration of better employment places against the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, with provision for financial repayment.

Colonel Stanley replied in his reply of May 26 on this subject, adding that much progress had been made in other African territories in regard to the establishment of properly equipped host camps for migrant labourers. In Northern Rhodesia 10 camps had been constructed at the end of 1940 for the use of labour proceeding to and from the mines, and during the following year other labour routes within the territory were surveyed by the Labour Department with a view to the erection of other camps at suitable places. These routes included those from Basutoland to Livingstone and from the western area to the Copperbelt. Camps had also been constructed, or are in process of construction, in Northern Tanganyika no fewer than 19 Government labour camps had been established along the main labour routes by the end of 1941, 20 of which dispensaries were attached. In Kenya, Labour Department rest camps had been provided in Nairobi, Mumu and Mombasa.

Colonel Stanley said that he had so far received no applications for assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for the construction of migrant labour camps of this nature, but that he would be prepared to consider any such application on their merits.

Mr. David Adams asked if the Secretary of State was aware of the spread of prostitution, of venereal disease, and of the prevalence of malaria, and if he would consider any measures to remove the cause and effect cure of these diseases; and whether propaganda was being conducted for the enlightenment of the population.

Colonel Stanley said that he was awaiting a report from the Governor.



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### News Items in Brief

The Colonial Conference is to be held in London on Saturday, July 10.

The Chief Board of Kenya has fixed June 25 for the annual Office Conference.

A woman social welfare officer has been appointed to work among Africans in Nairobi.

The Inter-Colonial Railway Advisory Council will meet in Nairobi on June 10.

Northern Rhodesia now has a fully staffed biological and bacteriological laboratory.

Nairobi Chamber of Commerce has now 127 members, an increase of 50% in three years.

The annual general meeting of the Royal Geographical Society is to be held on June 21.

Mitchell Coss & Co., Ltd., announce an interim dividend of 5% (the same), making a total of 15%.

Highland rubber production is now about 60 tons monthly, an increase of 50% in less than two years.

Nanyuki Cash Stores, sold by Mrs. C. Anderson to the Patel Trading store is being run under the old name.

Two Nyasaland stamps, a 2d purple and 4d. grey-green of the 1907 issue, were auctioned in London last week for £440.

The report for 1942 of the Stoneham Museum, Kenya, has just reached England. It contains a description of a new building and gifts of new exhibits.

A Kenya Arab Central Association has been formed in Mombasa by the efforts of the Hon. Soug bin Ali, a member of the Kenya Legislative Council.

A new map of Southern Rhodesia (which will not be available to the public during the war) has been completed. It is on the scale of eight miles to the inch.

During February 1943 deposits in Post Office Savings Banks in Northern Rhodesia by Africans, this sum showing a slight increase over the previous month.

Nushta Plantations, Ltd. have decided, in view of the increased cash value of new debentures, to pay a debenture interest accruing due to July 15th of that date.

Latest reports from Matabeleland state that the slaughter and breeding stock have been reduced. Mashonaland has suffered from a heavy drop in prices of heavy supplies.

The new Matabeleland High School, the first of a number of new schools for African boys in Northern Rhodesia, is to be built at Bulawayo.

The Government of Tanganyika Territory is to purchase the whole of the forthcoming cotton crop, as announced that the price will probably not exceed 25 or 26 cents of a shilling per lb. depending on the quality.

Meetings of representatives of pyralium growers in East Africa have been attended by Mrs. Bea Rice, of the Ministry of Supply, Great Britain, and Mr. Joss, representative of the Board of Economic Warfare of the U.S.A.

It is reported from Dar es Salaam that the plans for the sowing of a large area of wheat on the Masai Plains in northern Tanganyika have been discussed at the new arrivals' agricultural machinery orders from the U.S.A.

A work of the nutrition investigator has been started in the Masai area. It has been explained, owing to shortage of personnel, that the nutrition assistant in charge is Mr. Culwell, one of a team of four who were making nutrition surveys in the Masai area.

A mosque has been built on the grounds of Makerere College, Uganda, for students of the Muslim faith. £515 and a carved door of Arab workmanship has been sent to the college authorities for the building as a gift from the people of Zanzibar and Pemba.

The total area under the 14 principal crops grown by European settlers in the Kenya Highlands is now stated to exceed 1,000,000 acres. The 1942 plantings of cereals and flax is about 271,000 acres, compared with 160,000 in 1938.

Barclays Bank (D.C. & C.) monthly trade report records that at the end of April the total sales of tobacco in Southern Rhodesia amounted to 3,432,592 lb. flue-cured and 104,195 lb. fire-cured at average prices of 15.10d. and 10.52d. per lb. respectively.

Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce has decided to subscribe the £100 from its surplus balances to the fund for the erection of a memorial to the late Sir William Lead. The fund, organised by the Tanganyika Sisal Growers Association, will be invested for the duration of the war in East African War Bonds.

While it will not be possible for several weeks to estimate the probable coffee crop in Kenya this season, the indications are that it will not be large. The latest air-graph reports to reach this country refer to serious infestation of thrips in the lower areas in the Kiambu, Ruiri and Thika districts.

### Low War Risk Rates for Mediterranean

War risk rates for voyages through the Mediterranean are now quoted against No. 6000 flax, are generally lower than the corresponding quotations for voyages via the Cape. Thus for merchandises to and from East Africa not south of British East Africa, 15% is quoted for shipment via the Cape and only 10% if by the Mediterranean. The rate for Aden, the Red Sea, Suez, Port Said and Alexandria via the Eastern route is 15% but shipments through the Mediterranean are also now rated at 10%. Higher shipments between East and South Africa and the U.S.A. have been 20% or 25%. Now 10% is quoted for the Atlantic and 10% for the African ports.

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**CRITICISMS** of the **UNITED NATIONS** are, with a few exceptions, prone to generalisation and shy of particularisation. For, whereas the first form of common mistake is to know what is, an **International** thought and **Colonial Convention** is, the second form is to lay their speaker or writer open to specific challenge, contradiction and castigation. It is, then, a first priority with most of the cavillers to offer polemic, reasoned argument, and also to avoid committing themselves to a declaration of doctrine in the form of a document of many clauses which is intended both as a statement of faith and as a basis of action. The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society is therefore to be congratulated on its courage in publishing a pamphlet entitled 'An International Colonial Convention,' which in thirty-six clauses states the views of that body in regard to the future government of Colonial territories. The memorandum is given on other pages of this issue almost in full. While there are, of course, passages written which must all East Africans and Rhodesians will disagree, they will approve the principle of drafting proposals for public discussion. Indeed, a number of bodies in Eastern Africa and at this moment are engaged in preparing their own statements on Colonial affairs.

It may be noted that the Anti-Slavery Society and the Aborigines Protection Society

recommendatory of the **United Nations** administration of **Colonial** areas, which we **about Colonies and Peace** strongly opposed when **the Doctrine** right up to the outbreak of this war, it was being strongly argued by the appeasers, and **and Peace** an axe for Germany. This recognition by the Society of the insuperable practical objections to any such scheme is to be welcomed, but it is curious to read the assertion that 'the inequality of distribution of Colonies among the nations under existing conditions must always be a potential menace to the peace of the world.' That is the doctrine proclaimed by Hitler, Goebbels, Goering and the other leaders of a covetous and belligerent race seeking to excuse its predatory policy by references to unequal distribution of Colonial territories. Is there anyone still simple enough to believe that the **Colonies** for world domination would have been needed if the Reich had recovered any or all of its former overseas possessions? Does not all mankind at last recognise that territory in Africa, Asia or elsewhere would have been used primarily as strategic bases from which to strike yet heavier blows at a peaceful world? Responsibility for the administration of Colonies, or even what the war-makers are pleased to call the 'ownership' of Colonies, is no fit or proper cause for this war and for citizens of the United Nations to accept and support that false contention is tantamount to support German expansionism.

The main recommendation of the Slavery Society is that as part of the post-war Settlement there should be an International Colonial Commission to supervise the settlement by Colonial Governments of the terms of an International Colonial Convention for the Colonies. The proposed Commission is an improvement on the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations in that its members "shall be persons specifically qualified by their knowledge of Colonial affairs, and shall include persons representative of the Colonial people." As is well known, some of those appointed to the Permanent Mandates Commission were sadly deficient in their knowledge of Colonial affairs, as was betrayed by the notorious question and answer sessions. Great Britain paid the Commission the compliment by inviting Lord Lugard, our greatest Colonial statesman, and then Lord Hailey, both of whom should have their shoulders above the rest. While the Colonies will gladly accept demonstrably wise advice whatever its origin, they are equally certain to resist interference by any ill-qualified body. It is therefore essential to de-select its personnel. There is encouragement in the suggestion that the International Colonial Commission should divide into regional sub-committees, which would bring specialist judgment to bear upon the annual reports to be submitted by the Colonies within their spheres. The proposal differs little from that of General Smuts for regional councils, except that that great African statesman visualises an organisation composed of a majority of African states (i.e. African States with smaller numerical representation than other members, whereas the African Society gives no indication of its intention of proportion of representation from the various other sources.

The primary object of every Metropolitan State administering Colonies as defined as that of improving the economic, cultural, social, and political conditions of the inhabitants in order to fit them for self-government.

**Criticism of Some Clauses:** The goal to be reached, as soon as competence for it is attainable. In that section of the memorandum there is rather striking no reference to the grouping of neighbouring territories through such a development must normally cases be an obvious pre-requisite to self-government, since small units cannot afford the means of maintaining the machinery of modern government. Objections will be most

numerous to some of the provisions in the clauses under the heading of "General Principles." Clause II, for instance, would involve abandonment of the administrative principles in vogue in the Highlands of Kenya which have been followed for so long by Liberal Labour, Conservative, and National Governments in this country. Clause III, while it does not in principle conflict with the policy operating within the Congo Basin area leaves a loophole for the renewal of such wholesale dumping as the Chinese have seen in our African territories. Clause V, which stipulates that there shall be no monopoly for private enterprise in any kind of trade, fails to provide adequate for the initial protection for young industries, such temporary control being contemplated only for agencies controlled by the Governments. Surely the world has not advanced so far along the road of state socialism that it must be taken for granted that no new enterprise, even in the early stages of its development, should be controlled. Next comes the stipulation that there shall be no discrimination in law or practice against anyone on the ground of race, language, creed, or state of development, which stipulation might be applied to the disadvantage of those whom it is called to safeguard. If this clause means what it says, it could for example, mean that the rights of the white-minority areas, from which they are now excluded. Clause VI is equally sweeping and equally unworkable in that it demands that the mother tongue for each of our administrative territories, strict international obligations of educating Africans in their own languages, and that particularly in Rhodesia. No administration might suffer clamour for substitution in a too hasty and unadvised manner. It is arguable that the white-minority movement, for good reasons, might govern Rhodesia in the Rhodesias, might claim to operate under Clause VIII.

The divide between theoretical idealism and common practice is recalled also in some of the economic proposals. To prescribe that the people shall be encouraged to grow their own food, to sume the crops which will nourish them best, is an admirable ideal, but also a most unworkable one, even in the most advanced communities of the world. Let us not let what stays in the words of the socialists, economists and administrators, be hardly be hoped that such a revolution in tropical Africa is needed. The unconscionable human too, is the demand for

**East Africa Leaders Must Also Plan**





An international system of security may take the form of a... should regional Colonial conferences be created of those Powers having Colonies in a particular region, charged jointly with the conduct of their colonial affairs...

The proposals put forward for placing all Colonies under international administration may be ruled out on account of the great difficulties presented by such matters as the... and the Metropolitan States...

The policy of the "open door" coupled with the... removal of excuses for attaining access to raw materials... put the Colonial problems on the international plane...

A fundamental problem is development, and in this... The British Prime Minister on March 17, 1943, expressed the willingness of His Majesty's Government to "plan to the fullest possible political, economic and social development of their colonies within the British Empire and in close co-operation with neighbouring and friendly nations..."

If international cooperation is not more than a... permanent machinery for achieving it will surely... when the perils of war have passed... that "the great allies" (one of which is not the United Kingdom) which is a small Colony possessing power would be bound to cooperate...

Great Britain Should Lead the Way

The international conference envisaged by the Treaty of St. Germain should assemble before the Peace Settlement is made, to work out the provisions of an International Colonial Convention to regulate the administration of Colonies, and that Convention should form part of the Peace Settlement. Many of the proposals put forward in the following draft Convention have been accepted and applied those principles should govern the conduct of the conference and have other nations... A detailed code of labour and social obligations might be drafted by the International Labour Conference...

An International Colonial Convention stating the principles which should guide the administration of Colonies and specifying the machinery for applying them would necessarily be a long document. Meanwhile, the following suggestions are offered as to some of the principles which a Colonial Convention should contain...

PREAMBLE

Whereas the Covenant of the League of Nations establishes the principle that the well-being and development of peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world form a sacred trust of civilisation;

Whereas this principle of trusteeship needs amplification as to promote effective partnership between colonial and other peoples on the basis of equality of status; and

Whereas the joint declaration made on August 12, 1944, by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries;

Whereas the Declaration of February 23, 1946, between the Governments of the United States of America and the United Kingdom provides for agreed action by the two Governments to support the expansion of appropriate international institutions for the production of goods, which have the primary objectives of stability and welfare of all peoples; the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce; and the reduction of taxes and other trade barriers which tend to the attainment of all the economic objectives set forth in the joint Declaration...

Whereas effect cannot be given to these principles in promoting the well-being and development of colonial peoples unless the local administration of Colonies is subject to certain principles agreed internationally, and with the active assistance of the nations not directly participating in Colonial administration...

The undersigned, being duly authorised by their respective Governments for that purpose, have agreed to the following International Colonial Convention as embodying principles and procedures to be applied to all Colonies under the administration of the signatory Powers as aforesaid, on conditions in the world permit and to be valid until such time as the General Development, Regional Organisation and other inter-empire Colonies effectively to enter into partnership with other peoples on the basis of equality of status...

The term "Colonies" herein includes a Protectorate and a Mandate.

Part I - General Principles

I. The territory shall not be the fruit of conquest or of any other title, and shall be transferred from one State to another only with the consent of the inhabitants. II. The nationals of States adhering to this Convention shall enjoy the same rights as are enjoyed by the nationals of the administering any Colony in respect of entry into the territory, the property, the rights to acquire and transfer the movable and immovable and to exercise professions or to be subject only to the requirements of the law of the territory in force with the local law.

III. No duties shall be imposed on merchandise, goods or services which have such as may be authorised by the International Colonial Commission, hereinafter referred to, and ships, aeroplanes and other vehicles of States adhering to this Convention shall have free access to the waters, ports, and aerodromes of the territory of any Colony, without payment of any duties, and no monopoly of any kind of matters provided for in this Convention shall be granted to a Government or to any agency to prevent the establishment of a business enterprise.

IV. There shall be no discrimination in law or practice against any person on the ground of colour, race, language or creed.

V. The linguistic minorities shall be granted just treatment and equal rights, protection of life and liberty and equal rights in public participation in their political life.

VI. There shall be complete freedom of conscience and the full, free and public exercise of religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order, security and morals. Any religious organisation which aims at instructing the inhabitants of the territory shall be free without distinction of creed or nation, to exercise its lawful ministry.

VII. The rights of any indigenous population shall not be superior to those of politically to those of a minority belonging to another race, however important in itself that population may be.

VIII. There shall be put an end to the slave trade and the traffic in slaves and to enforce the slavery laws and to bring into complete conformity to the requirements of the Convention relative to the recruitment and employment of labour to be applied and enforced, including the application of social policy which are relevant to the economic and social emerge from the convention and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation. Compulsory labour shall not be exacted for private enterprise. When permissible for public purposes it shall only be imposed under the strict supervision of the Government and shall be subject to the current rates of wages.

XI. Colonies which industrial development is of major importance shall be directly associated with the work of the International Labour Organisation and in particular by being represented at the International Labour Conference by freely appointed delegates of Governments, employers and workers.

XII. The right to form trade unions shall be granted to workers and the formation of such unions shall be encouraged by the Government. Minimum wages shall be fixed by Government for communities too small to form trade unions. Adequate housing accommodation shall be made available for wage earners who are unable to obtain their homes.

XIII. There shall be free entry to all Colonies for individuals or groups engaged in economic activities. The Government shall establish or assist in the establishment of such institutions and shall promote the inter-empire trade.

Any State that accedes to this Convention shall be deemed to have accepted the principles...



Part II.—Social and Economic Conditions

Free and compulsory primary education shall be given to all possible to the children in all Colonies...

XXV.—Measures for improving health and preventing and curing diseases shall be expanded...

XXVII.—A system of social insurance or other measure appropriate for the protection of all persons dependent on money economy from the effects of sickness, unemployment and old age shall be developed...

XXVIII.—Houses, work and holidays shall be regulated and provision shall be made for compensation for injury or death in the course of employment...

XXIX.—Land, minerals and other rights shall be treated as a national trust for any part of the population or an individual for the exclusive use of whom shall be subject to restriction as prescribed periods...

XXX.—Immigration of non-Natives and alienation of land to them shall be controlled so as to ensure preservation of (a) a sufficiency of land for the present and future needs of the indigenous people (b) valuable principles of land tenure (c) harmonious association between the immigrant and the indigenous people...

XXXI.—Colonial development shall be related to a planned economy. Vital services, transport services and works of public utility shall be developed...

XXXII.—Co-operative production and marketing shall be encouraged and measures shall be taken to prevent economic segregation of racial or commercial organisations or money-lenders...

XXXIII.—The production of primary crops for export shall be regulated as to their internal economy...

XXXIV.—Development of secondary industries shall be encouraged and the processing and preservation of food-stuffs...

XXXV.—Problems which may be regarded as problems of nutrition and the arrangement of those food crops best suited for cultivation in different regions and the people shall be encouraged to grow and consume those crops which will nourish them best...

Part III.—Autonomy to Self-government

XXXVI.—It shall be the object of every Metropolitan State administering a Colony to improve the economic, social and political conditions of the inhabitants...

XXXVII.—Self-government shall be regarded as a goal to be reached by the competence for it to be attained...

XXXVIII.—The process of self-government shall be based on the consent of the people. Such forms may be chosen moulded with the object of securing the transition of democratic government, namely, (a) free discussion of natives, (b) free discussion and (c) the acceptance of decisions...

XXXIX.—A community which has reached the threshold of autonomy shall, if capable of administering justice, be impartial and integrity and if able to do so, be granted self-government subject to such temporary restrictions as the Metropolitan State administering that community may see fit to impose...

XXXIX.—On the grant of self-government to any Colony it shall be possible to claim either political independence or to its autonomy within the terms of any compact entered into by the former colony with any other State or States...

Control of the community shall be exercised by a representative body elected by the people in accordance with appropriate forms of suffrage...

Part IV.—International Supervision

XXX.—An international organisation shall be constituted to assist the International Colonial Commission...

XXXI.—The International Colonial Commission shall be assisted by the International Organisation of which it shall form part, and the members thereof shall be persons specially qualified by their knowledge of colonial affairs...

XXXII.—Every State administering a Colony shall furnish to the International Colonial Commission an annual report on the satisfaction of the Commission in respect of each Colony administered by it...

XXXIII.—Every inhabitant of a Colony shall be aggrieved in the manner in which the principles of the Convention have been applied, have the right of appeal to the Government of its Metropolitan State through the local Government...

XXXIV.—The International Colonial Commission shall have power to appoint sub-committees with the right to co-opt other qualified persons to examine Colonial questions referred to them and make recommendations thereon to the International Colonial Commission...

XXXV.—In the event of differences arising between two or more States administering Colonies regarding the interpretation of any of the provisions of the Convention relating to economic questions, any State a party to the Convention shall have the right to refer the question to the International Colonial Commission for its decision...

XXXVI.—If any dispute should arise between an international Colonial Commission and a State administering a Colony relating to the interpretation of the application of any of the provisions of this Convention, such dispute if it cannot be settled by negotiation shall be submitted to the Permanent Court of International Justice...

XXXVII.—If any dispute should arise between an international Colonial Commission and a State administering a Colony relating to the interpretation of the application of any of the provisions of this Convention, such dispute if it cannot be settled by negotiation shall be submitted to the Permanent Court of International Justice...

XXXVIII.—The International Colonial Commission shall be empowered to appoint a sub-committee to examine any report from a State...

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# Background to the

British losses in Tunisia have been severe. The Eighth Army, however, crossed the frontier from Hippodrome, and sustained a total of 5,000 casualties, and the First Army about 25,000 casualties in all, killed, missing, and wounded during the campaign. In the case of the armies, personnel, it is possible through the capture of all the Axis armor to count 25,000 men. After three months, certainly have been 50,000 of the enemy killed, making a total loss of about 100,000 men to the enemy in Tunisia alone—more than in any other theatre. All this was not a matter of the very heavy toll taken of the German and Italian forces as they crossed the seas or passed through the air. This toll was taken by the Allied air forces and by British submarine, cruiser, destroyer, and motor torpedo boats. These British sea forces cast an impassable barrier between the enemy in Tunisia and the prospects of escape. During the several phases of continuing operations, was maintained in force which would prevent an attempt at escape except by individuals. I believe only 688 persons have escaped, and these for the most part by air, from this scene of operations. I cannot doubt that both Sicily and Tunisia are the greatest military disasters that have ever befallen Germany in all the wars she has made—and they are many. There is no doubt from the statements of the Allied generals that Hitler lost more of his Tunisian Army than he lost in at least three other theatres. This was the view and opinion of the German High Command. The Prüssé Minister.

**Bomb Berlin Nightly**—The best place to bomb is Berlin, which means more to the Reich than London means to Britain. It is the headquarters of the whole of Occupied Europe, and has therefore a special psychological value. Germany has centralized her administrative organization in the way of Britain. A few good block-busters, dropped on the Wilhelmstrasse, would wipe out not only the Nazi Party headquarters but half a dozen war ministries, well. If only three bombers a night could be sent to Berlin to do nothing more than keep their awakes, it would have tremendous effect on the Germans from cutting out such factories and disrupting the supply strict rules they have to observe, no matter what he may do, they must go to a safe place. There is a warning, we should have in one real blitz every week or so.

—Mr. William Shirer, in the *Daily Mail*.

German concept of invasion. A second wave would consist of 1,500,000 men with almost all the heavy armor, and three waves of 50,000 men each. The first wave of invasion, the German would get the alarm, and its defences would be alerted. With the first wave, each carrying 120 men, the Allies would not succeed in transporting more than 20% of the air landings, wave after wave. This is because the beach would be crowded, and the second landing wave, also 50,000 men, would follow the first, which would have succeeded in liquidating some German machine gun nests. The third wave would attempt to take all the positions and prevent the first wave from retreating. Then two to three waves behind the first wave would be introduced. The second invasion wave would lose a minimum of half its personnel, while the first wave would have lost another 45%. The third landing wave would be that time have reached the coast and would establish "hedghogs" with Allied artillery pounding the German defences. The third wave would still be resisting, and only 50,000 would be in position. The fourth wave, of 1,500,000 men, would start from Berlin.

**Blasting the Ruhr**—It is estimated that already industrial production in the Ruhr has been cut by 3.3% and in the rest of Germany by 1.9% compared with 12 months ago. Half of this reduction can be attributed to the shortage of other half fatigue, shortage of labour, and shortage of materials have contributed. The output thus affected is of tremendous economic importance to the enemy. For example, Rhenish Westphalia produced 87% of the total German output of iron, 80% of its coke, 60% of its pig iron, 50% of its steel ingots and castings, and 60% of its special steels—an average of well over two-thirds of Germany's total output of these key materials. German works in the Ruhr are beginning to realise that their plight is hopeless and that they are being led to their fate. Over 1,000,000 houses, each probably with a front door, are in ruins. The Ruhr is a very serious area. Damage done to tools and Krups alone is estimated at 1,000,000, or 20% of 5,000,000 months of labour. The Ruhr

German Falls. The German people, the next three weeks to occupy Sicily, Sardinia and Corsica at the border, and very soon. But the main invasion of Italy will not likely come until the end of the year, possibly even 1944, because of the care with which Allied preparations are being made. The main object of simultaneous Allied operations into France from north and south, into the Russian front, and the British and American forces in the East, is to attack on all sides, they think, some against Trondheim, with simultaneous attacks on Narvik, Tromsø, and perhaps a Russian offensive from Murmansk. The Russian front, you see, is the main one.

**Protest by Dutch Bishops**—All able-bodied men who can be spared are to be mobilized. This is a declaration of a state of war. The British people, we must go back to the times of the Babylonian captivity. There is no justice is contrary to all laws of man, and divine. Parents would consider it our eternal shame if we looked on silently at this injustice, against which we raise our voices. The argument that it is the duty of all Christians to fight against Bolshevism is only a catch-phrase. The Nazis in power do not hesitate to stop the Church from exercising care over the souls of her own children.

**Peace-Land in Review**—This year between 200,000 and 250,000 tons of foodstuffs will be supplied by Great Britain to the United States South Air Force. All the airfields and depots necessary to accommodate the American men and machines have been provided by the Air Ministry, and wherever necessary airfields have been special constructed. Members of the U.S.A.A.F. are receiving instruction side by side with the men of the R.A.F. Air flying courses, even night fighting courses, have been approach training, and oxygen courses. Vacancies at the Empire Central Flying School are being filled by officers of the United States Navy and Army. Most of the radio-communication equipment of the American forces coming to the North Atlantic will be supplied by British firms, some of the 10,000 tons. Up to 10,000 tons of 550 cc of fuel, including a large proportion of jet engines, had been supplied to the forces, as well as such of the equipment for fighter aircraft as the Ministry report.



# the War News

Opinions epitomised. — A man of character to peace is a man of courage to war. — Lord Moran.

There is no such thing as a deplorable practice and the only thing is a deplorable man. — Lord Bunsford.

To broadcast Rome would be to crime against civilization. — The Bishop of Lichfield.

We must keep by the principles of common sense values of the Christian people. — Mr. Wainot.

To most peopleousing has greater importance than social security. — Captain Cobb, M.P.

I expect the collapse of Germany next winter, followed rapidly by Allied victory in the Pacific. — Mr. Balfour.

More than 50% of the aircraft used by the Eighth Army are of Canadian origin. — Mr. Wilton.

More than 400 raids over Germany are the maximum which any bomber pilot has to achieve. — *New Statesman and Nation*.

Leslie Howard was the most modest actor I have ever known. He neither sought nor avoided publicity. — Miss...

The efficiency of the submarine warfare is increasing daily. — Her Majesty's Secretary of Admiralty.

During the present war there have been 55 awards of the Victoria Cross, and 28 of these have been granted posthumously. — Mr. Atlee.

Bliffling is not a profession, but a duty, a sense of responsibility, and a speculative thinking. — Lord...

In 1940, after France went out of our partnership, Britain was never defeated by our enemies are now. — The Lord of the Admiralty.

The great aggressors of Europe have done their worst against Africa and been driven from it bag and baggage and in trust for good. — General...

There has never been a greater tragedy enacted or a greater blunder made than the way in which agriculture was let down between the two wars. — Lord Selborne.

Bulgaria is the one power among Hitler's puppets who is likely to blow up from outside. An assassination will certainly signal the advent. — Mr. Negley Parsons.

Dissolution of the British Empire can no longer be the object of resistance against an invader too strong inside Great Britain. — Otto Kriegel, on Radio Berlin.

South Africa is a vast country, larger than any other Dominion. Their genius has been demonstrated from Syria to the East. — It was grand work by a great man, General Alexander.

There are eight ways, not one, to the West. — Mr. McGeown, an Eastern Mediterranean, Atlantic, South Atlantic, South Pacific, North Pacific, Russia, and China. — Colonel Frank Knox.

The shooting of Germany is a necessity in the case of the Replacement and the result in Germany. — Mr. Maughan.

There is an increasing disregard for truth through the community and there is a consequent increase in safety and a growth of safety. — Mr. Barnes.

The economic, social, and cultural commitments of a modern community can be met in a concentration of population of not less than 15,000, and ideally not more than 50,000. — Mr. Eric Mac...

It is a mistake to think that the need of civility will in future be paid for in the way of the Lease Tobacco Rationing. — Services...

Hitler's proclamation of what he called 'the new order' is a nothingness and insignificance in the grand human being. — It has borne the steady fruit, unparalleled in all the annals of Europe. — Mr. Chamberlain.

By studying the life of Great Britain, we can see how democracy can be reconciled with discipline and respect for authority. — Mr. Denness, Irish Minister of Justice and Information.

The overwhelming rate of production in the United States should enable the Atlantic Alliance before the end of this year, to extend the direct action of their air supremacy to the Soviet front no less than to all fronts. — Mr. L...

There is no better means of settling international balances than with gold. For this reason it has been decided the policy of the U.S. Treasury to facilitate the collection of gold for the settlement of international balances. — Our Stabilisation Fund is definitely contributed to the implementation of this policy. — Mr. Stansfield, Secretary of the U.S. Treasury.

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The German Mark VI tank weighs between 55 and 60 tons. Its front armour plates are 4 inches thick and the side ones 3 1/2 inches thick. Its gun has a calibre of 5.8 centimetres and weighs about 11 tons. The maximum armour-piercing shell weight is 150 lbs. It might seem a formidable machine per hour on good roads. — Mr. Secretary of State.

The RAF views that it is not necessary to design an aircraft any more than a small number of tanks should be made and tested by commission and then put in a commission. — Mr. Secretary of State.

We are by nature and tradition a people of individualists, and it is by personal effort and private enterprise that our great Empire has been built. — Only by these means will it survive. — Sir Geoffrey R. Clarke, retired President, London Chamber of Commerce.

It is not too easy for us to get used to horror to any horrors. The country is to be flooded with Jewish refugees in fact, less than 70,000 have come in since 1939, and of that number between 10,000 and 20,000 were children. — Prof. A. V. Hill, M.P.

The Allies have succeeded in disturbing our strategic plans for our defeat. — It is to be hoped the enemy industry will soon find new weapons against the increased Allied defensive strength. — General...

The German military leaders, like the Nazi political leaders, will be liable to punishment for any crimes for which they can be shown to be responsible. — Mr. members of the United Nations, obtained against their will on German or German-occupied territory. — Mr. Eden.

The fundamental principle of Christianity should be acknowledged afresh by the nation as the main spring of public and private life and as the touchstone by which individuals and the country will judge one policy against another. — Resolution adopted by a Manchester public meeting.

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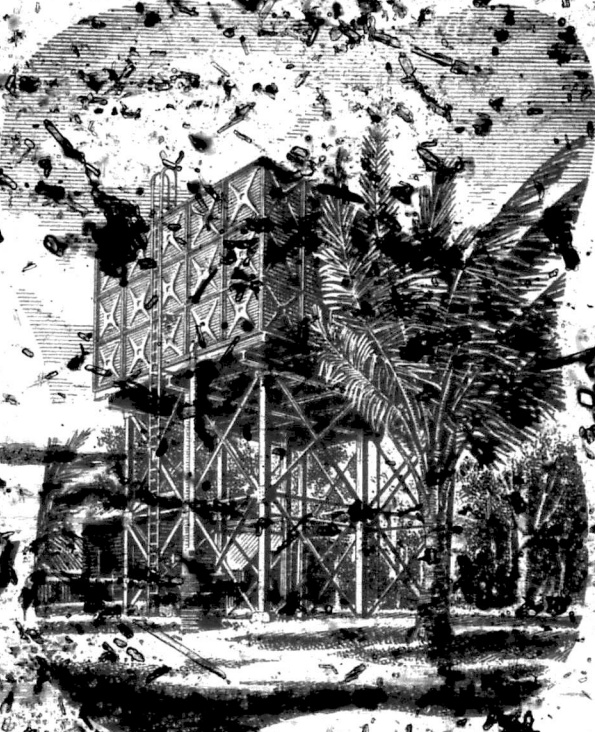












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## COMPANY MEETINGS

**Sisal Estates, Limited****Colonel C. E. Pensonby's Statement**

THE SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SISAL ESTATES, LIMITED, was held on June 10<sup>th</sup> at 10, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

COLONEL C. E. PENSIONBY, T.D., M.C.R., the Chairman of the company, presided.

The following is the statement of the Chairman which was circulated with the report and accounts.

**Greater Efficiency of Working**

Notwithstanding delays due to conditions arising out of the war, it has been possible to present the report and accounts for the year to June 30<sup>th</sup> 1942, somewhat earlier than on the previous occasion, and I need hardly assure you that every effort will be made by our subsidiary company to expedite the completion of the annual accounts still further in the future.

Although costs of production have increased, it is very gratifying to find that the greater efficiency of working the estates under Mr. Hitchcock, backed by his energy and enthusiasm of the staff, to whom I would like to pay a sincere tribute, has resulted in a fine increase in profit. This has enabled us to deal with part of the arrears of dividend on the cumulative preference shares by the payment of one year's dividend on December 31, 1942, and a further one year's dividend on December 31, 1943, thus liquidating arrears to June 30<sup>th</sup> 1941.

**Current Year's Estimate**

As I mentioned last year, Government restriction on output after being in force for 24 months, was lifted at the end of 1941, since when a major programme of expansion has been necessitated by events in the East. It is obvious that the restrictions have deprived the sisal industry in the British Isles of a considerable amount of business, and a market which is unique in East Africa.

Notwithstanding the above, the first half of the year under review was subject to continued difficulties, including that from Hale, reached 4,300 tons, over the whole year, of which 72% comprised the 3,100 tons and 2,500 tons respectively of the 1941-42 crop. It also compares with an average of 1,500 tons of top grades over the whole of East Africa. My estimate for the current year is 8,000 tons, and production to date is up to expectations.

As we are working on a maximum production programme, it is not to be expected that the high percentage of top grades will be maintained. The whole production programme in East Africa sisal countries to be

taken by the Government, and, to compensate for the constantly increasing cost of production, the prices of the various grades have been increased by 4 per cent all-round as from January 1, last.

**Labour Problems**

The principal causes of anxiety to the management in Tanganyika continue to be the supply of labour and the maintenance of plant and machinery. The dispersal of labour occasioned by restriction of output over 12 months found most estates short. When restriction was withdrawn, and the company has to be congratulated on having secured sufficient labour for its needs. More recently much concern has been caused by the serious shortage of native food due to the failure of the recent rains and to military requirements, and steps have been taken to increase the production of such food on your company's estates.

Substantial increases in wages and bonuses have been made, but these offer but little incentive to sustained work by Africans, whose needs are satisfied with a minimum of cash, and the solution would appear to lie in the gradual improvement in conditions and education by which means the African can be induced to appreciate the advantages to be obtained by the increased earnings from continuous and regular work.

**Appointment of a Welfare Manager**

A special welfare manager has been appointed recently to assist the management in this development, which is believed to be an innovation in the sisal industry.

With regard to machinery, it will be readily understood how difficult it is to secure vital equipment and maintain supplies of spares owing to the strain on materials and shipping for war purposes. So far, however, it has been possible to secure the equipment in hand and to maintain it in good order. It is also being judiciously managed with a view to maintaining production.

**Favourable Outlook**

Not being a seasonal one, the sisal industry must take long views corresponding to the eight- to 10-year sisal cycle, and it has recently been concerned with its present policy of planting in relation to the future. Generally speaking, I think we may be assured that, both during the war and the period of adjustment after, the demand for sisal will continue to be considerable, and therefore we may look forward to the future with a reasonable degree of confidence.

Mr. Hitchcock is remaining in East Africa for the present. I would like to send him our best thanks for the work he has done and is doing with the help of Mr. Paton and his loyal staff, which is reflected in the satisfactory results of the subsidiary company.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

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