

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE FUNCTION OF CAPITAL in the Colonies, the duties of its owners, and the responsibilities of Governments for the control of finance were discussed in a paper read in London a few days ago. To that address, we devote considerable space on other pages of this issue, for it was an

Capital in The Colonies

objective review of matters upon which comment is usually tainted by political bias. Because they are influenced by political pre-occupations (which are often misconceptions), the commentators of British Colonial are not likely to give attention to a factual analysis, even when it is made by a man of outstanding talents and experience, manifest impartiality, and an exceptional knowledge of the African Colonies, British and non-British. But it is our hope that a band of sensible and almost always to be called the professional critics, should be expected to continue to repeat their subscriptions, men of open mind who are helpful for this summary by Lord Hailey, which will be remembered, is the independent chairman of the Colonial Office Committee, having given a comprehensive review of the problems of the Colonial Empire to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who presided over the meeting at which Lord Hailey delivered his address in a public hall, a number of propositions which he was expected to have read before him in a private conference

the same source. That probability makes it the more important that the leaders of British East and Central Africa should read the address carefully, and, if they disagree with any of its main statements, put forward their own views.

Colonists are, in the main, individualists. If they had not a strong streak of individualism in their character, they would have remained in this country, not sought adventure across the seas. Their individualism, however, is attuned to the times, not fossilised in a form fairly common three

The Problem of Individualism

four decades ago, when pioneers would pull up their roots and trek deeper into the back-lands if a railway approached too close to their land or if other settlers showed signs of being attracted to the locality. (In those days co-operation in buying or selling was non-existent, almost unthinkable.) Before the outbreak of this war it had grown strong in East Africa and the Rhodesias in many branches of primary production. For instance, the Kenya Farmers' Association was one of the largest and most economically conducted businesses in the whole of British Africa. In Southern Rhodesia the Rhodesian Farmers' Association provided substantial sums of money for the purchase of electric power supply and iron and steel industry. More recently, public

money is now to be used to establish new industries in East Africa, primarily for war purposes, but with post-war needs and prospects also taken into account. Here, then, are proofs that East Africans and Rhodesians are not diehards determined to cling to an unmoderated capitalism, "warts and all," but open-minded, practical men ready to adopt or adapt instruments which seem suitable for their purpose without worrying unduly about the label they may bear. It would be ludicrous to suggest that Sir Godfrey Huggins, whose Government has led the way in public ownership of certain basic industries in Southern Rhodesia, is a Socialist. His whole life, private and public, proves him to set the highest value upon the best type of capitalism. He is not a declared enemy of the anti-social money-hunter or the predatory self-seeker, whether acting singly or in company. There can be no doubt that in that matter he retains the consensus of his country.

To give another illustration, the great majority of European settlers in Kenya are anxious to withdraw from large areas of

land, and to sell their capital. It might be said in the name of the State that the State has the right, indeed, the duty, to take measures which will lead either to productive use of the land, or to sale or lease to other men able and anxious to work the land. That is not an attack upon the principle of ownership, but merely insistence upon recognition of the due balance between rights and obligations. In any such demand must be heard more frequently those who are governed more than those who govern, and confidence and co-operation. Those who represent non-official opinion must develop a leadership and responsibility for leadership. These men must recruit to their service men of character and capacity, and encourage them to take their share of the burden of public life. Those who exercise the franchise must go with a greater sense of responsibility. These are the factors of the economic and social progress of British East Africa and Central Africa.

Lord Hailcy on Capital and the Colonies

His Address to the Royal Society of Arts

COLONIAL MONOPOLY is the most searching test as to the development of a nation which attempts to help its helpless people and not to oppress them; to weaken and not to confuse them; to have absolute power and not to abuse it; to do good to the Natives instead of sinking in yourself; these are the tests of the national spirit.

That quotation seems to me an admirable prelude to any discussion on Colonial Affairs. I am concerned today only with one aspect of our relations with the Dependencies, namely the part taken by capital in development. Even so, that quotation is of relevance, for an considerable part of the judgement is based on the moral aspects of colonial policy. The British have a moral responsibility. It is a Hobbesian notion that the dominant class in any society is economic at bottom. He admitted also the influence of motives which he charitably described as pride, prestige and pugnacity. But the Communist school of writers found in the demands of monopoly capitalism the sole explanation for the expansion of empires.

The Marxian philosophy clearly overstated the part which capitalist influences have played in the acquisition of overseas colonies. There are undoubtedly instances in which they supply a direct incentive. Rhodesia is a case in point and possibly Malaya; and there were few Imperial moves more clearly instigated by capitalist interests than the German annexation of the Cameroons. But many Colonies were acquired in a pre-capitalist period and some for purely strategic reasons. It used to be said that trade followed the flag, in the British Empire the flag usually followed the trader. But it was not invariably the trader who led the way, and there has often been a genuine humanitarian or civilising motive in the extension of our own jurisdiction.

Now, too, it is said that the Colonies have provided a field of exclusive or even exceptional interest for British capital enterprises. At various times there has been a large investment in unproductive British control. The United States, Brazil, Argentina, and six countries within the Empire, and

within the Empire the sums invested in the Dominions have been greater than those placed in the Colonial Dependencies. Probably private investments in the Colonies do not exceed 5% or 6% of the total British investment overseas, and there has always been an open market for foreign capital.

It is true that new impulses to the expansion of territory, it certainly will not be the prompting of the capitalist or the monopolist. We do not have a definite objective—the ideal of Colonial self-government, social advance and the advancement of the general standard of living, and to the attainment of the economic independence without which self-government is an unrealty.

If the economic aspect is viewed more in the light of the characteristic problems of a colonial economy, one of the terms commonly used in discussing them might have been that of "exploitation" which now surrounds the term. "Exploitation" as a phrase in point: In English the word has a double meaning—the exploitation of natural resources, and the exploitation of human beings. The former, as Professor W. K. Hancock remarks, may be skilful and productive, or the reverse; but the standards by which it must be judged are economic and moral. The exploitation of human beings has, of course, an economic aspect, but English usage has tended to center mainly the moral rather than the economic implications of the word. Exploitation in this sense has not been confined to Colonies or Dependencies; it has existed in every age and in a multitude of forms.

Five Types of Exploitation

What are the distinctive marks of exploitation as applied to relations with dependent peoples? My illustrations of both types of exploitation fall into five groups.

The first is that in which the resources of a Colony are directly appropriated for the benefit of the metropolitan exchequer, by diverting parts of the proceeds of colonial taxation or using commodities in the production of precious minerals or other raw materials of great value.

The next group is that where the objective is to gain special trade advantages for the nationals of the Colonial Power by trade discrimination, shipping preferences, or the like. The primary result is to place the trade of other countries at a disadvantage, but it may also provide the means of the colonial population by reducing their power to support even

...the investment itself may be... comes additionally onerous, if the capital is raised abroad... Colony may at times find itself compelled to export two or three times the amount of produce which would satisfy the obligation in normal years. In the respect the system of equities by which private capital operates offers a definite advantage.

The Secretary of State has recently given the supply of local funds held view that a short review of the supply of local funds in the Colonies... And the Government is assisting this movement by providing capital or by granting export credit facilities... We have suggested some of them in a number of steps in this publication, but I do not believe that the substitution of the new private capital in industrial and commercial development is likely to be to the complete lengths in the British Colonies. It would be well to liberally give movement of this character until we have reached to our own satisfaction the part which the State is to take in the industrial and commercial life of Great Britain.

The British Colonial Tradition

The British tradition, like that of the French, differs from that of Belgium, which has led to the direct participation of the State in almost every aspect of the industrial development of the Congo. We must not doubt envisage the fuller application of the practice by which the State engages, with private capital in certain types of agricultural development, as it has done, for instance, in the well known cases of the rubber and sugar plantations. It assists in the formation and direction of public utility companies providing transport, water facilities and the like. Here it can clearly operate with advantage. But for the rest, it prefers Government activity is likely to be limited to a closer concern with the conditions in which private capital operates.

What, then, are the objectives to which it should be directed in this respect? First, I think, must come the progressive substitution of domestic for outside capital. An estimate given in 1935 before the Select Committee that private investment in the British Colonies, from external sources, was estimated at £100 million, but this calculation did not take account of the considerable sums that have in the last few years been put back into the Colonies in the form of bank deposits. There are again no doubt many other forms of private capital investment from locally raised funds, in the form of bank deposits in most Colonies.

The strongest stimulus to investment of domestic capital of any systematic scale has probably been mining. In 1935, it is estimated, some £100 million of capital was invested from abroad in Africa no less than 60% of the way into the "mining territories." Taking the years as a whole, it is possibly true to say that of the private investment some 90% represents external capital; and that in the Colonies, we must work consciously towards a situation in which they will be far less dependent on the supply of funds from us.

Something else besides capital is employed, and should operate under conditions most beneficial to the progress of the Colonies. There have been grievous abuses by vital interests in the past. But how often are we not asked today to contrast the high dividends earned by the gold mines of West Africa or the copper mines of Rhodesia with the wages paid to their Native labour? How often do we not hear of the vast sums said to have been won in the London Exchange by shady trafficking in concessions, even by means of Ashanti or administrative in East Africa? It is fortunate that we have no means of determining the exact return of Colonial investment in the capital involved, which calculation would have as its account not only the gain but the expenditure, and allow the fact that a great part of the expenditure, in that case, is mining, may be engaged in exploiting a wasting asset.

Facts Compared with Facts

Such material as we possess suggests a method of concentrating attention on the more serious cases of investment by certain enterprises. In the 69 years ending in 1867, and 1936, the diamond-producing companies paid a total of over £80 million on the £20 millions of capital engaged. On the other hand, Dr. Frankel has calculated that the average yield of the capital invested in the Rand mines in 1872 and 1932 was only 4 1/2%.

During the 50 years of its career the British South Africa Company has paid a mean average dividend of 2 1/2% on the capital engaged. The British North Borneo Company has paid 2 1/2% on an analysis of the first 25 of two Northern Rhodesia copper mining companies, whose stock high dividends have been the subject of comment, shows that the shareholders have received a mean annual dividend of 7.9%—more than double the high figure for a wasting asset. Where investment is of a cumulative character, the prospect of the occasional prize should be carefully considered.

It is not, of course, the dividends that are not earned by the Colonies, but the misuse of natural wealth by wasteful methods of mining, minerals, or extracting their products, and

...that they make an adequate return to the resources of the Colony.

As to the relation of wages to profits, the degree to which the conditions of employment terms of a reasonable improvement over the usual standards of Native life. The labour employed by foreign capitalist enterprises is only a small proportion of the whole population. To remunerate this relatively small class on a scale out of proportion to the general standards would certainly be no gain to the social structure, and might impede the development of indigenous enterprise dependent on wage labour. No business, after paying wages which adequately meet the test suggested, can still make high profits, unless the proper course is to collect part of the excess by taxation, and so make it available not for the benefit of the particular labour employed, but for the community at large.

Critics can justly charge us with neglecting at an earlier stage to give proper attention to the conditions of labour, but in recent years we have passed more than 20 Acts dealing with labour questions, particularly in regard to facilities for collective bargaining by wage-earners, and in most Colonies we have a labour inspectorate. Nor would it be right to overstate the efforts made by many private enterprises to improve the conditions of labour. In many instances, the diet and housing of the workers is superior to those of labour in the more advanced and local bodies. There is in many areas a general tendency to be made to improve conditions in regard to housing and health conditions, the fixing of minimum scales of pay, and in certain cases also the removal of colour discriminations. In these respects we must press forward with unflinching energy.

There are various methods of securing a due proportion of the profits of private enterprise for the benefit of the Colony, and the State can become a partner in the equities of enterprises. The private investor provides the working capital, and the State holds shares, the amount of which is determined by the nature of the mineral or other concession involved. The system adopted by the Belgian Congo and the Dutch East Indies is a form of income tax on the profits of the enterprise, which is paid to the State in the form of a share of the total profits or of royalties, either as a condition of the grant of the concession. These two systems are not mutually exclusive, where the State holds shares in the enterprise, or where it has some special field of trade in which the State can, finally, take a share of the profits.

It is not, of course, the only possibility, and the possibility of a share in the profits of enterprises which are not mining or other mineral concessions, but which are engaged in such rights to the State. The terms on which such shares were originally fixed have proved to be beneficial to some enterprises and have resulted in a material flow of funds to the State. Our more serious attention to the matter has to be to secure more of the value of the assets which produce a value in addition to the minerals of the Colony.

Share in Profits

One of the methods of securing a due proportion of the profits of private enterprise for the benefit of the Colony is to have a share in the profits of enterprises which are not mining or other mineral concessions, but which are engaged in such rights to the State. The terms on which such shares were originally fixed have proved to be beneficial to some enterprises and have resulted in a material flow of funds to the State. Our more serious attention to the matter has to be to secure more of the value of the assets which produce a value in addition to the minerals of the Colony.

As a result of the above, the profits of enterprises have been levied by the State, and the result has been that the profits of companies operating in the Colonies but registered in this country, the system by which the State can finally take a share of the profits of the enterprise, which is paid to the State in the form of a share of the total profits or of royalties, either as a condition of the grant of the concession. These two systems are not mutually exclusive, where the State holds shares in the enterprise, or where it has some special field of trade in which the State can, finally, take a share of the profits. The whole basis of the methods by which a Colony should obtain a share of the profits of private enterprise is to secure a share of the value of the assets which produce a value in addition to the minerals of the Colony. The system by which the State can finally take a share of the profits of the enterprise, which is paid to the State in the form of a share of the total profits or of royalties, either as a condition of the grant of the concession. These two systems are not mutually exclusive, where the State holds shares in the enterprise, or where it has some special field of trade in which the State can, finally, take a share of the profits.

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THE WAR

Field Marshal Wavell as Viceroy

His Great Part in East African Victory

Field Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell, who has been appointed Viceroy of India, became Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East in September, 1939, when the British forces and their equipment were woefully inadequate for the tasks with which they would be faced if Italy declared war. After Mussolini's attack nine months later General Wavell (as he then was) blazed magnificently, not least in the Sudan and Kenya (which were under his control) and the success of the campaigns in East Africa was largely due to his skill, courage, resourcefulness, and the confidence and trust which he inspired in his subordinates of all ranks. Always determined to see things for himself, he made much travel in East Africa.

He was promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1931, and promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral, the acting rank of which he held for over a year. He was in charge of the naval operations which led to the capture of Madagascar.

The Belgian Congo expedition for which he led in the Middle East some time past came from the pen of Sir Maxfield Wilson, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies in the East.

As welcome as the Belgians in the theatre of operations. You will be entrusted with responsible duties under the orders of your commander, and I am sure that you will come forward ready to fulfil those tasks with the good humour and intelligence which all the other Allied troops have shown.

Although the troops were carried from Nigeria by sea to the Cape, their march was sent across the desert of Chad and the Sudan.

Forty-eight survivors of a British ship torpedoed in Portuguese West African waters are aided by Rome Radio to have been landed in Durban.

Sergeant Pilot Douglas Stewart, who was reported killed in flying operations, has been reported as being alive in active service, and was reported as Sergeant Observer in the Royal West African Air Force.

Sergeant Duffcan Galtland, who has been reported as being alive in active service, was reported as being alive in active service in the publicity department until he joined the army.

Flying Officer Eric George, who was reported missing from active operations, was reported as being alive in active service in the publicity department until he joined the army.

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tinguished services in the Middle East. The son of Mr. W. McHardy, for many years of the East African staff of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, and afterwards the London representative of the Railways, and Mrs. McHardy, he was born in Nairobi in 1920, educated at Dulwich and, after passing through Sandhurst, commissioned in the Seaforth in November, 1937. Major McHardy has been in action with the 1st Highland Division throughout the final North African campaign.

We announced with deep regret some weeks ago that Flying Officer John Charles William Walter, Northern Rhodesia before the war, had been killed in action in action in the Middle East. We now learn that before his death he was awarded the D.F.C. for his citation for gallantry in the Western Desert, including the Battle of El Alamein, in which he participated in 10 sorties involving low-level attacks on enemy fighting vehicles. More recently in Tunisia he was awarded a further citation of a similar nature for his part in the attack on the enemy's air base at Bir el Jebel.

He was also awarded the D.F.C. for his gallantry in the second desert war, when he was found in a forward area. Flying Officer Walter was the youngest of four children of a well-known family.

More Awards to Rhodesians

Flying Officer William Mayberry, who enlisted in the R.A.F. in 1931, and received his training in Southern Rhodesia, was commissioned in the Royal Air Force last year, and has been awarded the D.F.C. for his services as captain of a flying boat. Before the war he was a reporter of a newspaper in a London suburb.

Pilot Officer Eric George, Pilot Officer Robert Scott Raymond, and Pilot Officer Sanderson, all of No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron, R.A.F., have been awarded the D.F.C.

Two more Rhodesians have been mentioned in dispatches for services in the Middle East. They are Sergeant Ignatius Wilhelm Ferreira, The Black Watch, and Sergeant Cecil James Duke Jackson, The Sherwood Foresters.

Pilot Officer W. G. Ross, of 100 Squadron, R.A.F., who has been awarded the D.F.M., was before the war a member of the staff of the publicity department of the Union-Castle Line.

Air Lieutenant Brian Greiner has been mentioned in dispatches by the Commander-in-Chief of the Force Publicity Department, Belgian Congo. The citation reads:

"During a bomber raid on the 12th squadron of the R.A.F. in operation in the Middle East, this officer sets an example to his unit by his courage, zeal and devotion to duty. Volunteering for all dangerous missions, he carried out five missions in October, 1942, on 63 raids by day and night, and on 11 missions, a total of more than 100 flying hours. He has been awarded the D.F.C."

Chief Officer J. E. Apun, Second Officer E. J. McKim, Extra Second Officer E. C. Ford, Third Officer C. E. Windram, Fourth Officer M. E. Potbury, and Quartermaster M. Drummond, all members of the sea-going staff of the Union Castle Line, have been commended for good service in the Merchant Navy.

New Sudan Railway

The Meritorious Service Medal of the Civil Division of the Order of the British Empire has been awarded to Ibrahim Ibrahim, who, while employed as permanent way-chargeman, on the construction of the Malawiya-Aristo railway, was directly responsible under the permanent way inspector, for the supervision of the track-laying. His unflinching energy and devotion to duty were largely responsible for the steady construction of the line, which at times attained a daily progress in total in this type of railway construction.

The biography of the late General Dan Picot, written by Mr. Eric Rosenthal, has been published in South Africa. (Continued on page 728)

M.C. for Major McHardy

The award is announced of a Military Cross to Major (temporary Major) William George McHardy, the Seaforth Highlanders, for gallant and dis-

Background to the

The King's return to N. Africa— Since that eventful day in October 1940, when King Edward VIII, who had just succeeded to the throne, had proclaimed his intention to marry the American girl, Mrs. Wallis Simpson, it has been a matter of some interest to the world how the King would conduct his duties as monarch. The King's return to N. Africa is a most timely event, and it is an event which has attracted the attention of the world. The King's return to N. Africa is a most timely event, and it is an event which has attracted the attention of the world. The King's return to N. Africa is a most timely event, and it is an event which has attracted the attention of the world.

The New Viceroy— Wavell was born in the month of May, 1890. His father was a general, so was his grandfather. He joined his father's regiment, The Black Watch, in 1901, and fought in South Africa. In the early stages of his military career, he was unconfident, but he was unconquerably brave. He was a scholar of Winchester, and became a fluent French speaker. He went to Tsingtau, Russia, but never held a Moscow professorship. He was a soldier with a mind, and a philosopher. Even in his retirement, he was a most interesting figure. He had a keen sense of duty, and a strong sense of responsibility. He was a most able administrator, and a most able commander. He was a most able administrator, and a most able commander. He was a most able administrator, and a most able commander.

Due to ill-health— For 41 years I have kept a diary, and I can say that the most eventful period of my life has been the last few years. I have been through many hardships, and I have been through many hardships. I have been through many hardships, and I have been through many hardships. I have been through many hardships, and I have been through many hardships.

Dr. Ernest Beveridge— For 41 years I have kept a diary, and I can say that the most eventful period of my life has been the last few years. I have been through many hardships, and I have been through many hardships. I have been through many hardships, and I have been through many hardships. I have been through many hardships, and I have been through many hardships.

the War News

Opinion pronounced: "I have washed the field marshal the Earl of Cavendish."

"The most plan of them... Mr. Josephine, M.P. Left to see opportunity... easily... emergency... Churchill.

"U.S. plane production for May a record at 1,000." — War Production Board.

Operations against the German submarines continue to be amazingly successful. — Mr. Abner Davis.

"Pump creates the circumstances favourable to pump and then refuse to fight it." — Mrs. D. K. Rowell.

"Every time I take a Ministry of Food message, I become more than a minute." — Lord Woolton.

"Living-boat capable of carrying passengers are now being built in England." — Sir Alliot Vernon-Roe.

"Striving to look every way the desperation of Nazi intrigue has a hundred squints." — J. L. Garvin.

"For anyone to speak ill of the British Empire should be regarded as a sign of mental and moral decay." — Viscount Bennett.

"The German High Command has for two centuries pursued a policy of German domination." — Mr. Simon Harcourt-Smith.

"If we are to recapture the ideal of freedom from want, it will not be stuporous that scare us, but scarcities." — Mr. Richard Law, M.P.

"If you want steadiness in India until the war is over, you will get it from 'Wavell more than' from any other man." — Mr. Allah Moorhead.

"For war travellers will be able to fly the Atlantic in 10 hours at a price of £25." — Mr. Harold Gifford, President, United Airlines.

"The war has gone on nearly 46 months and only one V.C. has been awarded for every eight bestowed in 46 months of the last war." — Mr. Ronald Pitt.

"The world is facing a possible cotton shortage at the end of the current marketing year." — Mr. W. L. Clayton, U.S.A. Secretary of Commerce.

"Allied invasion groups in the Mediterranean are using landing craft which can carry 100 tons 800 miles at a speed of 10 knots." — Berlin Radio.

"There must be a new Civil Service reorganisation." — Mr. J. G. ...

"The Ministry of Defence is the only of, ..."

"Lack of ..."

"During May 584 civilians were killed or are missing and 1,000 killed and 733 wounded in hospital as a result of air raids." — Ministry of Home Security.

"All aircraft guns have accounted for 182 of the ... 1939 Axis aircraft destroyed over those islands." — Lord Croft, Under-Secretary for War.

"As there is much propaganda in America hostile to the British connection with ... there is much to be said for counter-propaganda." — Rameswami Mudaliar.

"One of the principal qualities of a British newspaper is zeal to criticise the ... but not to mention the ..."

"Mr. Pridmore, for ... Minister of Information."

"The interval between the defeat of the Powers and of Japan can be made ... indeed there is ..."

"The Australian Minister of External Affairs."

"We shall need exports more than we have."

"The operational strength of the Royal Air Force is not less than 2,000 aircraft, which compares with the Luftwaffe's ... strength ..."

"To expect ... to swallow Labour policy displays an optimism which does credit to the generosity of ..."

"Russia will cooperate with the United States and Britain to put ... hand on her feet again. The Russians like the British never ... influence their ..."

"The Secretary of State for War is a highly efficient administrator but it does not seem to think that it matters very much how he handles the House of Commons."

"The suggestion that we had only one Armoured division in 1940 is wrong. Two were formed before or during 1938 (the first at home, the next in Egypt, and a third early in 1939)." — Captain Liddell Hart.

"The ... of Great Britain ..."

"The ... of ..."

"The ... of ..."

"The ... of ..."

"The ... of ..."

"In the R.A.F. the wireless operator is called the 'wop'." — Mr. W. K. Bliss.

"The military significance of the King's ... of confidence in Allied supremacy in the elements (land, air, and ocean) over which the King has passed." — *Lohengburg Star*.

"Although 16,500 tons of bombs were dropped on Malta and 75% of the houses in Valletta were destroyed, only 1,000 people were killed and 1,819 seriously injured out of the 250,000 population." — Mr. ... Strickland.

"The ... of ... has ... 500,000 tons of shipping ... 1,000,000 expenditure on ... 1942 ..."

"Other ... of ... with an ... of ... to ... a ... of ... more than ... and ... more than ... easy ... to deal with ... great man to follow ..."

"The ... of ... should be ... from ... other ... as long as the ... of ... our ... of ... rank is lodged ... The ... to ... to ..."

"The ... of ... that for ... and ... of ... the Allies will ... the criminals, ... of ... and ... treatment, so that the ... generation in Germany, which will die impotent and ... cannot again misrepresent his ... that younger generation."

"I have asked to many Russian women who have been ... by Nazi officers for ... offences against German military law. Even today thousands of children in ... occupied Russia ... their bellies with grass and ... the bark of trees and ... dead horses ... because the ..."

"The ... of ... from ... 1941 to May 31, 1943, amounted to \$1,893,000,000, of which \$400,000,000 represented goods transferred and \$1,493,000,000 ... including ... and repair ships. Russia's total amount is 26% of all Lend-Lease efforts, in spite of the fact that she did not begin to receive aid until the ... part of 1941." — Mr. F. R. ... Lend-Lease Admin-

PERSONALIA

Earl de La Warr, Viscount de La Warr, Lord Gledes, 64 on Monday.

Baron Frederick d'Erlang, who died recently, left £26,401 (net personality, £25,000).

Guy Pilling, British Resident in Zanzibar, and Lady Pilling have spent a holiday in Kenya.

Mrs. C. R. d'A. Willis has been appointed as deputy for Charles Dundas, Governor of Uganda.

Mr. Arthur Roman Cathone, Archbishop of New York, who is on a world tour, has arrived in Uganda.

A son of the late Dr. Monica Fisher, wife of Dr. Charles Fisher, of Eumshy, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. A. D. Jenkins has been appointed Acting Resident of Bulawayo and Mrs. R. Bell Assistant Resident.

The estate of the late Alida Louisa Britain, D.B.E., wife of the late Alida Britain, has been proved at £28,000.

Dr. Paris Noble, of the Nyika Medical Service, has been appointed to the post of medical officer for the Territory.

Cadet Evelyn, a Rhodesian, has made cricket history by playing in a match for Saithurst against Cambridge University.

The engagement is announced of Flying Officer Roy Holden, R.A.F., of Bulawayo, and Miss Thelma Panton, of Johannesburg.

Mr. C. A. Barrow, secretary of the Zanzibar Clove Growers' Association, has returned to the island from his visit to Madagascar.

Lord Harlech, High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, and former Secretary of State for the Colonies, arrived in London on Monday.

Sir John Ladding, High Commissioner of Northern Rhodesia, and Lady Ladding, made an extensive tour of the Copperbelt during the first part of this month.

Mr. D. C. Riegan, Chief Commissioner of Northern Rhodesia, and Lady Riegan, visited the third district of the Territory of Waikaiti, where they arrived last week, and shortly return to Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. E. C. Gaudin, eldest son of Engineer Robert Gaudin, C.B., retired, and the late Mrs. Gaudin, and Mrs. Rhoda Evelyn Trave, have been married in Bulawayo.

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will shortly take place, between Major John Ready, The Buffs, and Miss Joyce Bryan.

Mr. G. H. Tompkins, secretary of the U.M.C.A., has been appointed as Bishop of Orange and the Orange Free State.

Mr. J. H. G. Bates, of Avondale, has been married to Miss Mary Bates, of Avondale.

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Mr. P. Ashley Cooper, who was a member of the Select Committee on the Rhodesian situation, has been re-appointed as director of the London Passenger Transport Board for a further five years.

Mr. H. Thompson, lately of the Postmaster-General in Northern Rhodesia, has taken up a new duties as Postmaster-General in Nyasaland.

Mr. H. Thompson, lately of the Postmaster-General in Northern Rhodesia, has taken up a new duties as Postmaster-General in Nyasaland.

The engagement has been announced between Mr. John Draper Murray, R.A.F.V.R., second son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Draper Murray, of Cardiff, and Betty Desires, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Dwyer of Bulawayo.

Flight-Lieut. Paul Gordon, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. E. Holdengrass, of Bulawayo, and Juliet Honoria Winifred, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Butcher, also of Bulawayo, have been married in Southern Rhodesia.

Lieut. Richard Ruggles de Grey, A.A.F., only son of Mr. and Mrs. R. de Grey, of Klobok Natal, and Miss Barbara Edith Ferris, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ferris, of Salisbury, were recently married in Salisbury.

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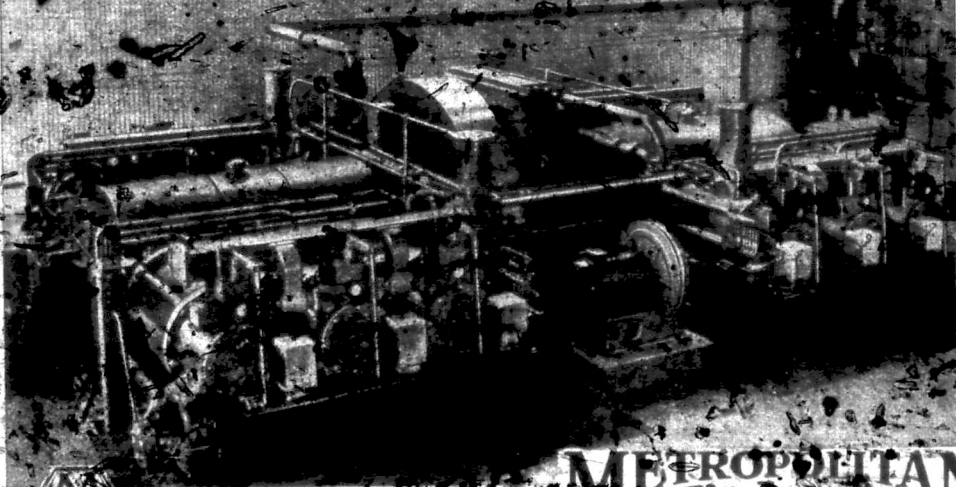
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Review in Brief

“English Villages,” by Edmund Blunden (Collins, 3s. 6d.)—A delightful interpretation of the spirit of rural England, illustrated by colour plates and drawings which lend added attraction to a book bound to appeal to Britons abroad.

“A Notebook of Empire History,” by James A. Williamson (Macmillan, 10s.) is a work of reference, chronologically arranged. The entries are, however, not purely annalistic, explanations of the significance and connexion of events being included. The period covered is from the 15th century to the outbreak of the present war.

“English Farming,” by Sir John Russell (Collins, 3s. 6d.)—There is no greater living authority on English farming than the Director of Rothamsted, whose studies cannot but interest agriculturists in East and Central Africa. The colour plates and black and white illustrations help to make this a notable book, worthy of the flag. Britain in Pictures series.

“Let's Halt Awhile in War-Time,” by Ashley Courtney (6s.)—East Africans and Rhodesians who do not go to England nowadays are almost all engaged directly in the business of war, and will have little or no fresh opportunity to make holiday, apart perhaps from a few days in London. But this little book, with descriptions of 325 hotels in England and Wales, and excellent photographs, would be appreciated by the men overseas for the vivid way in which it would recall their favourite parts of the Old Country.

“German versus Hun,” by George Allen and Unwin, Ltd.—The unchanging strain of violence which runs perpetually through the German character is strongly revealed in this volume of quotations by Germans on Germans. They show that for 2,000 years the German character has not changed its spots. If that had been cogently realised by our politicians after the last war, German intrigue in Tanganyika would have had short shrift and there would have been no dallying with a German colonial empire. This book ought to be read and re-read by our politicians.

“The German as a Good as the Next Man,” by George Allen and Unwin, Ltd.—The author provides ample evidence for the contention that the German character is not so unchangeable as is generally supposed. He points out the re-establishment of German character in Africa.

“The Road to Self-Government,” by John Nathan (George Allen and Unwin, 5s. 5d.)—The author will be the pioneer of the non-British and non-European peoples in the Empire along the road leading to the intimate association exemplified by Great Britain and the other self-governing British nations overseas. His conclusion is that even where within the Commonwealth responsible self-government is waiting to be taken and used whenever the conditions of the Empire concerned make it possible for its people to reach out their hands, the essential conditions being a certain political awareness and maturity, a reasonable degree of national solidarity, and a willingness to consider the good of the whole rather than an element in the life of a whole nation, whose special claims must come first. That on various occasions, sufficient reflection, sober, political, and practical, and thorough examination of the past three decades, would have led to the examination of the territories would do well to be.

“East Africa and Rhodesia,” by George Allen and Unwin, Ltd.—Do all the countries of the Empire have to be taken by all means, but do not stand for punishment about East and Central Africa which would be a contribution to all territories and much useful history. Order from Box 442, East Africa and Rhodesia, 49 East Street, Chamber's, Tavoyon, Singapore.

The Danger of Maize

DR. NEIL MACVICAR writes in *Race Relations*.

Until maize came on the scene the African people's chief grain food was sorghum (Kaffir corn) and in the forested parts of the interior this crop gave much trouble for weevils before harvest. Small birds and great flocks would frequently swoop down upon the grain while any slave working for any dozing off to sleep on the midday heat, on the part of the watchers might have serious consequences for the food supply. No wonder maize caught on. Here was a grain, with a substantial yield, that could look after itself as far as the multitudes of small birds were concerned.

It is a strange and disturbing fact, however, that in very many countries where maize has come to be the chief food of the people, sooner or later a disease has appeared.

After the discovery of America, maize was soon introduced to the countries around the Mediterranean; and before the end of the sixteenth century this disease seems to have appeared in Italy. An Italian doctor in the eighteenth century gave it the name “pellagra”. For many years pellagra was the scourge of Italy, and Lower Egypt, Rumania, Turkey and other neighbouring countries. It became, and long remained, a menace to the health of the community.

Since the beginning of the present century pellagra has been prevalent in the southern States of America, and of late years it has made its appearance in the West Indies and South Africa. It would seem that maize, although a most useful and valuable food to its consumers, has a certain explanation.

Pellagra from Maize Eating

In every country where pellagra has been prevalent it has been noticed that it was entirely, or almost entirely, limited to the poorest people. It is a disease of poverty, and maize-growing countries where pellagra becomes the most available food, hence the food of the masses, and pellagra is likely to reach a point that maize is the staple of the entire diet, ill-health follows.

But why then does pellagra occur? Much patient research has been done, and the explanation is now known.


Maize is a grass seed. The grain of maize, like that of all other grass seeds, contains the small beginning of the plant that is to grow from it. It contains also a supply of food to support the growth of the young plant, and it is able, through its leaves and roots, to draw food from the air and soil. And these food constituents, which are more the small beginning of the plant, have a high percentage of niacin in people.

Now, in their main contents, the various grains, when once the grain is broken and maize, resemble each other in their differences, and one is that a certain constituent of niacin is a constituent that is necessary for the human body. It is called niacin, and every human life, is other than a plant, must be supplied with niacin. Oats for example, have twice as much and wheat four times as much.

It is interesting that the whole matter is explained if it is found that the reason that pellagra occurs is that the body is unable to obtain the niacin constituent from the maize. The people feeding on maize, which is rich in niacin, are more liable to pellagra than if they ate the whole maize, and the maize meal had not the best parts of the meal.

Of course, the best protection is to have a mixed diet. Wholemeal standard bread taken daily would be a good protection. So would lean meat or beans. Potatoes, the best

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Progress Through Proximity

Mr. N. A. Philip on Pan-Africanism

TRAVEL IN AFRICA will within five or 10 years be revolutionised by giant air-liners and motor-cars of half the present weight running on national roads that when Rhodesians consider holidays they will wonder whether to go north or south, said Mr. N. A. Philip when recently addressing the Salisbury Rotary Club.

You will wonder whether to choose the Atlantic coast, the Indian Ocean coast, the Mediterranean coast, whether to take the Gambia Route or the Cape of the Holy Land, he continued. "Travel will choose between the Drakensberg and Witwatersrand. You will run up and down the whole length of Africa in a much shorter time, and in much greater comfort than you now experience going from here to Cape Town. You will attend agricultural shows in Natal with less inconvenience than you now attend shows in Bulawayo. Golfers, bowlers, football and cricket teams will spread themselves throughout the continent at week-ends with the greatest enjoyment. And what a paradise for tourists this Africa of ours will become."

Such prospects of the early future emphasised the importance, said Mr. Philip, of the amalgamation or federation of British African territories. He therefore appealed for consideration of union with British territories to the north, to the south, or with both and for consultations while General Smuts could lead any expedition.

The many speeches by British statesmen reported in East Africa and Rhodesia revealed the wide variation of opinions in regard to future administration of African Colonies. It was clear, however, that a complete re-orientation of economic development was contemplated. The Europeans on the spot were those best able to judge, and they ought to insist on consultations. Mr. Philip concluded:

"The progress of civilisation in Africa will be greatly accelerated through proximity, afforded by the vast improvement in travelling facilities. Contact between white and black lands is essential to the black acquiring the habits and methods of the white. Even if contact is the result of a purely revolutionary change, whether by force or by the evolutionary change which must follow. Those who wish to retard the advancement of the African world, to be consistent, leave Africa."

I see before us a period of transition which will be the most peaceful and progressive in the history of the world. The new and better patterns of life are being woven into the fabric of the lives of the people of the earth.

Settle by and by

Mr. G. K. Chorley, Chief Commissioner of Southern Rhodesia, has entered a vigorous defence of the Government's policy of despoiling game reserves in an effort to eradicate the tsetse fly. A protest had been made by Mr. A. W. R. B. M. who holds the title of Chief Commissioner and is a prominent assessor.

He stated that the Government's policy of destroying game reserves in the country is a "despoiling" of the country, and that the game reserves are the "lungs" of the country. He stated that the Government's policy of despoiling game reserves is a "despoiling" of the country, and that the game reserves are the "lungs" of the country. He stated that the Government's policy of despoiling game reserves is a "despoiling" of the country, and that the game reserves are the "lungs" of the country.

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Labour and The Colonies

Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms

At last week's Labour Party Conference in London Mr. J. Lancaster moved a resolution which expressed appreciation of the participation of the Colonial peoples in the United Nations' war effort; declared that the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms should become active principles in Colonial administration; and proclaimed it a special Charter to the Colonial peoples; and demanded that all forms of political and economic Imperialism should be rapidly liquidated.

The resolution further urged adequate education, health, and nutrition services for the Colonies; political rights not less than those enjoyed by British democracy; the application of a Socialist policy in Colonial economic organisations; and acceptance of the principle of international supervision of Colonial policy and administration.

The resolution was accepted on behalf of the Executive by Mr. P. J. Noel-Baker, M.P., who said that his people had learned nothing even from the Atlantic Charter, he said.

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Mr. Noel-Baker expressed his hope that the Colonies in terms of sectional and individual advantage, pledged them to help the backward peoples with their organising power, and capital. Investment in the brains of the workers was the most important thing.

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News Items in Brief

A buffalo was shot recently within 5 miles of Bulawayo.

A new wireless station has been opened in Umtaliya, Northern Rhodesia.

Wami Sisa Estate Company, of Morogoro has been registered in Tanganyika.

On June 21 the Royal Empire Society will celebrate the 16th anniversary of its birth.

The Sudan has become self-sufficient in wheat; its 1944-45 crop has been 2,000 tons.

Bora Gull-Club has received one dozen greys for hawks by a gift of the staffage of a golf club.

Motor oil is being produced in Southern Rhodesia on the basis of one gallon of petrol allowing for 100 gallons of oil.

W. H. Rockland Aircraft has arrived in the Dominion from the United States for the Sabana air line.

A five frame piece has gone to the top news in connection with the Belgian Congo was reported in the United States.

The Rhodesia Railways will receive a 10% dividend in 1945, the highest dividend since 1931.

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Bamboo, in lieu of metal, is being satisfactorily used for the reinforcement of concrete in West Africa.

Owing to Tanganyika's shortage of rice, no European adult may buy that food, but provision has been made for European children to receive sufficient supplies of this essential foodstuff.

The Southern Rhodesian Adoption Society, formed at the end of last year, has decided to arrange for the adoption of suitable British children orphaned by the war. The membership of the Society now numbers 70.

Beneficiaries under the will of the late A. J. Storey, of Nyasaland, have subscribed £2,000 for a scholarship for non-European scholars at Nyasaland at a secondary school. This sum has been increased to £4,000 by public subscriptions.

That all income from the 1945-46 year should be subject to a tax of 20% in the 1945-46 year was suggested in the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia recently by Mr. J. B. Lister, who also proposed an excess profits tax of 100% and that all money borrowed in the 1945-46 year should be compulsorily borrowed at a fixed rate of 1% per annum.

Under the new Regulations, the Kenya Government has issued orders under prohibiting owners or lessees of land for residential purposes from changing ground rent in excess of that charged on September 1, 1939. In the case of land let at that time, ground rent is not to be increased charged when the land was first let.

Matibelela Pige Breeders' Co-operative, Ltd., made a profit of £15,720 last year. Mr. A. L. Bickle, the chairman, declared that the results achieved showed that it was not always necessary to make the consumer pay more in order to give the farmer more for his produce. The price of bacon had not been increased.

On the recommendation of the Food Production Committee, the Southern Rhodesian Government is paying a subsidy of 10s. a bag for certified seed produced by the Seed Wheat Association. It is an wide distribution of such seed, farmers may obtain a 10% bonus in exchange for their own seed, and the Government paying the difference in value.

A company under the style of Tanganyika Coffee Corporation Ltd., is being formed in the Territory to deal with the entire mild coffee crop, and a Tanganyika Mild Coffee Exporters' Group is also in process of formation. It is expected that the Government will nominate the chairman of the Corporation, the board of which is to consist of an equal number of coffee growers and representatives of the Exporters' Group.

The Director of Veterinary Services in Kenya has in the Annual Report recently issued that of the 1,284 head of grade purchased by the Lions' Roostery, 1,200 head came from Uganda, only 3,400 from Kenya, and the remainder from Tanganyika. Movement control and mosquito measures have been taken to minimise the risk of malaria due to the long distances that have to be covered in the case of coming from Tanganyika.

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E.A. War Bonds Pass £5,525,000

(Concluded from p. 717)

The Emperor of Ethiopia, broadcasting on United Nations Day, said:

It is no mere academic theory which we have brought to uphold the principles of justice and the rights of our peoples. We have seen the destruction and wrongs brought about by a Government whose ideology has regarded the dignity of man whosever it has been as into practice.

Mr. Huntington Harris has taken the place of Mr. R. Maddock as representative in Beira of the U.S. War Shipping Administration.

Belgians taken prisoner while fighting with the International Brigade and still prisoners in Spanish hands are to be exchanged for sugar from the Belgian Congo. The first party of men has already reached the Congo.

Subscriptions to East African War Bonds in April totalled £5,525,000.

Sudan's Thirteenth Spitfire

The Sudan Warplane Fund has now sent 305,000 to the Ministry of Aircraft Production. The 13th Spitfire bought by the Fund carries the name of the Kassala Province and the town name of Gedara.

The basal of Kenya, who number about 40,000, have bought the Government of Livestock with 100 head of cattle and more than 2000 sheep, none of which were requisitioned. D.M.A. gifts to the war effort from the Masai include 800 feather fans, a mobile cinema and £1,000 to the Kenya War Relief Fund.

The Northern Rhodesia Central War Charities Fund has sent a further £50 to the United Aid-to-China Fund.

The film *Desert Victory*, when shown in Leopoldville in the Belgian Congo, brought in £206 for army comforts, to be divided between the Belgian Congo Expeditionary Force and the Elshar Army.

The Red Cross Aid to Russia Fund has raised a further £25 10s. from the pupils of Kenya, a contribution of £1,500.

Women of War at Salim have sent a cheque for £76 to the Empire Aid Committee and £55 to the Red Cross Fund.

Exeter children's toys homes had a splendid display of their action. They recently sent a present of five civic hall. They were given chocolate, raisins, plums and jam provided by school children in Southern Rhodesia.

Royal Forces in India

The Royal Canadian Air Force, The Royal Indian Air Force and The Royal Indian Navy were among the troops in the Eritrean campaign, where they formed part of the famous 4th Indian Division. It was the formation that on March 27, 1941, took Keren, the main fortress of the capture of which four out of five Italian East African empire depended.

Camp farms have started the work in the East Africa Command and other areas. The serious food shortage in the O.C.-in-C. area. Sir William Platt, who personally responded for the scheme, which included not merely the growing of crops in the vicinity of camps, but the raising of pigs, poultry and rabbits. A lion walking and other animal entered a Medical Corps depot near Nairobi, and officers and men will make its kill in the camp.

News of our advertisers

Viroph Ltd. have declared an ordinary dividend of 10%. A group pension and life assurance scheme has been inaugurated for the staff. Mr. L. P. ... general manager of the company, presided at the annual general meeting.

The fact that would make it very materials in short supply owing to the conditions are advertised in this newspaper should not be taken as indicating that they are necessarily available for export.

BEST MINING NEWS

E.P.T. Allowances for Mines

The Board of Referees appointed under Section 13 of the Finance Act of 1940 have directed, in relation to the following classes of trades or businesses, that the percentage rates prescribed by Section 27 of the Finance Act of 1940 and the statutory percentages prescribed by subsection (9) of Section 13 of the Finance (No. 2) Act of 1939, shall be replaced by the following percentages specified hereunder:—
Copper mining in Northern Rhodesia, an additional 30%
Gold and vanadium mining in Rhodesia, an additional 40%
Gold mining in Kenya, an additional 4%.

Selection Trust Results

Selection Trust, Ltd., announces a profit for the year to March 31st last of £922,088, an increase of £27,000, owing principally to an increased dividend from Consolidated African Selection Trust. The dividend declared is 10d. per 10s. stock (against 9d.), less tax at 8s. 3d. (8s. 2d. in the £). Tax payable requires £70,300 (£4,360). The cost of the conversion of the shares here stated to a 3 1/4% basis (based on the year's profits). The company has large reserves in Northern Rhodesian copper mines.

Dividends

Cambridge Motors Ltd. has declared a dividend of 2% on its ordinary shares for the year ended June 30th last. The market price of the shares on June 22nd was 29s. 6d.
The Wood Starr has resumed payment of dividends with a distribution of 1d. per share (2 1/2%) for the year ending June 30th 1941. A year ago, despite a record tonnage of output, an dividend was declared as there was a loss on working.

Exception from E.P.T.

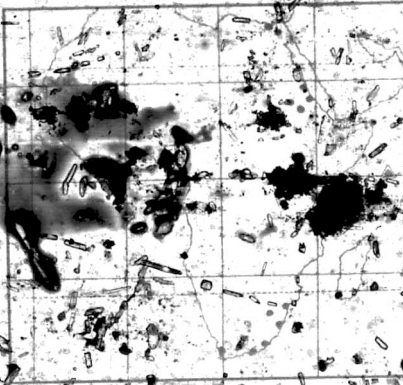
Exemption from excess profit tax is now extended in Southern Rhodesia in respect of profits earned on the production of certain strategic minerals, the Government has accepted the argument that the mining of these minerals is so important to the country as to be largely exempt.

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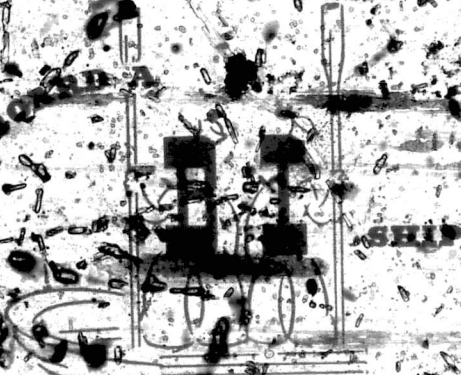
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Volume 30 (New Series), No. 980

Ed. W. H. ...
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POOLING

Faulty splicing causes abrasion. Rope should be spooled evenly on drum. A little care gives longer life. Avoid shock loading. This increases size and reduces life. Use pulleys of correct size. Look out for broken wires. Pay attention to lubrication. See that attachments are correctly fitted. The shackle takes more than one day to pull. Cut off a piece of Rope, supply and cut at this point of crossover.

UNCOILING

Lay coil on ground. Lay coil on inner end of Rope below; push down through coil, draw inner end upwards so that it comes from coil in anti-clockwise direction. Avoid unnecessary turns. Do not allow kinks to form. Do not pass Ropes over sharp edges. Avoid dragging along ground or over rough surfaces.

STORAGE

Store in a well-ventilated place. Make sure Ropes are thoroughly dried before storing. Do not keep on foot but place in loose coils on wooden frames or hogs on a wooden pier. If necessary, wash thoroughly and dry before storage. Dirt acts as a grinding powder when Ropes are used, and causes severe internal wear.

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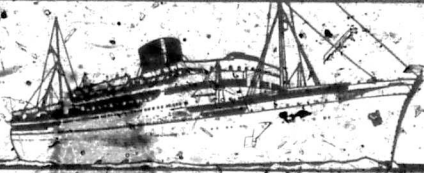
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SECRECY BECOMES A CRAZE with officialdom, and there is every reason against it. The War Office, for instance, has been publishing monthly pamphlets under the general title of "The British Way and Purpose" as part of a scheme for Army education. It is, moreover, public fact that some of these pamphlets have reference to the Colonies, and since this aspect of the matter must naturally be of particular interest to Britons overseas or closely identified with the Dependent Empire in other ways, we had an opportunity of reading these particular brochures, and hoped that we might be able to quote from them or at least indicate their general character. But if the Army, which is nowadays a microcosm of the whole Empire, may kindly what the Directorate of Army Information thinks about the Colonial Empire, we are apparently intended to keep the news strictly secret from the Colonies themselves. Our request has been refused by the War Office on the ground that information about "The British Way and Purpose" may not be communicated directly or indirectly to the Press.

citizen once a soldier and at the moment in uniform must not know what the citizen soldier is being told. What possible argument can be advanced in support of such a ruling? A question of security can arise, for it cannot be suggested that the Hun would gain anything by knowing British military opinions of the British way and purpose. Can it be that the individuals primarily responsible for the instructions given to the Army about the Colonies may feel that it is not of a quality likely to be considered satisfactory by those Colonies? Any misgivings of that kind would readily explain the attempt at secrecy, for which there seems no other reasonable explanation. If it does not arise from nervousness about the facts quoted, may the apprehensiveness of the War Office relate to the political complexion of some of the references to the Colonies? Did it mistakenly entrust the writing of these booklets to some pale-pink theorist, for whose unwise advice it now hopes to avoid advertisement? Such possibilities must obtrude if secrecy is demanded in defiance of all reason.

In plain English, it means that the War Office has decided to withhold from the citizen soldier about this important subject, that the

It should be remembered that the War Office endeavoured only weeks ago to withhold from the troops a carefully prepared synopsis of the

Byvoedige Report, though anyone in the Army was perfectly free to read the document in full or the news-papers, reports, extracts, or comments. That piece of military stupidity was quickly detected by the ridicule of the press and the pressure of Parliament, and it is to be hoped that the same salutary public influences will now cause an account to be released to the nation of the in-

struction about the Empire which is being disseminated to the Army. It is clearly absurd that the Services—which have contributed so magnificently to the common war effort—should be denied knowledge of what is being said about them in the name of the nation to its men under arms, and we trust that some member of Parliament will press this matter upon the attention of the responsible Minister.

Dr. Broomfield's Study of Race Relations

Missionary Leader's Book on Colour Conflict

IN HIS BOOK "COLOUR CONFLICT" (Edinburgh House Press, 25, St. Andrew's Place), the author, expresses not only his own views, but also those of the British missionary societies working in Africa. Indeed, the volume was written at the request of the United Council for Missionary Education in consultation with the Conference of British Missionary Societies, which appointed a special sub-committee to advise him. This, then, may fairly be regarded as a considered statement from the general missionary standpoint.

Dr. Broomfield, who freed from many shackles, is not to be numbered among the apologists for the British Empire. He reiterates his belief that British rule has brought many blessings to Africa; that officials, missionaries and settlers have all shared in bringing those great benefits; and that the integrity and fair-mindedness of most European employers of African labour is beyond doubt. He records with satisfaction that so much has already been done for African workers by their employers, and admits that some missionaries are among the employers who have been at fault in various ways.

All this, of course, is not to say that the author is sparing in his criticisms. In fact, most candid comment, which is everywhere, with sympathy and knowledge, and without the depths of sentimental ignorance of race distress.

To hold the balance fairly between Europeans and Africans is difficult—and difficult as this to hold it between employer and employed or between buyer and seller. Even when both parties are anxious to do the right thing, there are many occasions for honest difference of opinions. Moreover, this is more often the product of inexperience or lack of knowledge, than of deliberate ill-will. He who knows from personal experience the problems that arise when two or more races of widely differing levels of culture live side by side, does not rush either to condemn or to prescribe easy solutions. It is almost always the uninformed observer who jumps to the conclusion in any case of difference that all the right is on one side. Those best informed know that frequently it is not a choice between right and wrong so much as between one kind of right and another.

Primary Interests of Europeans and Africans

Accepting that basis, and sympathising with the settler objection to the doctrine of Native paramountcy, Dr. Broomfield suggests that where the interests of different races or communities conflict, the first consideration should not be whether either has a right to preferential treatment, but whether the interests are of the same urgency.

The primary and vital interests of Europeans in Africa, he says, the maintenance of the highest moral, intellectual and aesthetic standards of their own European civilisation. The corresponding primary interests of Africans are the opportunity for unimpeded de-

velopment. The secondary interest for Europeans and Africans includes all activities, enterprises and ambitions which, though beneficial to themselves, are not essential for the fulfilment of these primary interests. Interests of the third class are such things as the pursuit of pleasure or wealth for its own sake.

Dr. Broomfield's proposal is that in any conflict the first task should be to determine whether the opposing interests are in the same category. If they are not, the more vital interest should in every case prevail. If they are of a just and logical decision should be possible. He emphasises that the interests of black and white in Africa need never be opposed in the sense that fulfilment of the one would make impossible the fulfilment of the other.

If it were possible, I think it would be possible to justify the existence of white settlement for in the last resort the primary interests of the Natives in Africa are vital even than the primary interests of the Natives in European civilisation. It would continue even if all in European civilisation were to remain satisfied if it were possible to establish in the African's own country, if it were possible to the world, the Natives could go back to Europe, or make their lives in any part of the world where their presence would not hinder the progress of an indigenous population. But since the Africans can find a home if not in Africa.

The primary interests of the Natives must, therefore, be paramount over all other. Nothing else would be consistent with the idealism to which the British Commonwealth of Nations is committed, and, in the formula of the Dewshire White Paper is interpreted in this sense. I do not see how it could be gained. On the other hand, where there is tension between the secondary interests of European and African or between their respective tertiary interests, impartial adjustment, without racial discrimination, would seem to be just to the ultimate advantage of both parties.

Must European Standards of Living Be Reduced?

I must not give the impression that, in my view, the most to be said for white settlement in Africa is that it can be tolerated, if African interests are adequately safeguarded; the demand is sometimes made in a hesitating but, if I may say so, ill-informed circles in England and elsewhere that the European should remove himself entirely from Africa and leave the Africans to themselves. Those of whom have long and intimate knowledge of Africans, as the great majority of them are now, can have no doubt that the result would be disastrous for them. Their whole hope of advancement depends both upon their being stimulated to greater material and physical activity by contact with a race more advanced than they themselves have been hitherto.

I am among those who think that the deterioration of the European when it occurs is a disaster not only to himself, but to everybody else as well. I therefore support most wholeheartedly the determination of the white man to maintain the essentials of his civilised life. Anything else would be unthinkable. I am, of course, well-versed in European life, but I am not so well-versed in African life.

I am convinced that the present standards of European life can be maintained without any hindrance to African progress.

That the standards of living generally are raised at by settling a higher class in Africa in its present stage of development is a question which seems to be increasingly indicated by the fact that the standards of living of the Natives are entirely dependent upon the standards of the Europeans. Many have had very high standards of living in the past, but have since been abandoned enterprises.

It may be that the white man's right to the land is dependent on his having ousted from the soil the native who there without his consent. Native progress is not to be maintained if he is content with standards of life which are though sufficient for his own support, but insufficient for European standards and so high as the colonies can expect to reach.

The only way to achieve an unacceptably high standard of living is by even more drastic measures which are to be found in the continued poverty and lack of progress of the Africans. It is suggested that the only way to bring about a small degree of betterment of the depressed state of the Africans is how much more hope they would have of a brighter future if there were an interval in the which would give a considerable proportion of the government's income to be spent on the Africans who are to be benefited by a better education, the raising of the wages which depend on the state of the economy, and the greater facilities for their advancement in the various spheres of life. The education of the Africans is the greatest need and the most important step in the present situation.

It is a journey which is being undertaken with indifference to the interests of the African people. It is a journey to a welcome and wholesome life in a sphere of material progress. The African being spiritual will be expanding the circulation of energy, strengthening the local economy, and the establishment and development of the secondary industries and consequent development of the basis of the employment market.

Tribalism Must Go

De-tribalisation is not to be done by the rigid and conservative tribal system as a progressive process, he wants it to disappear, not to be preserved and inspiring suits. Tribalism cannot be preserved. It is inevitable that its disappearance is also inevitable. The spread of the tribal system is inevitable. The spread of the tribal system is inevitable. The spread of the tribal system is inevitable.

Secondly, Africa's progress is impossible. This must involve the teaching of agriculture, hygiene and physics as well as literary and scientific knowledge, will confer at almost every point. Africa's outlook. It is a matter of discipline and order. Moreover, the young who are to be trained and the elders who are to be trained. The young who are to be trained and the elders who are to be trained. The young who are to be trained and the elders who are to be trained.

Political Rights

On the subject of the political aspect of citizenship, we read... To secure full citizenship and equal political rights to the African is the theoretic ideal, but to carry it out would mean that the white man's rights in Africa would be reduced to a position which would not be endurable. Such a policy is not the people to urge at this time. We should sympathise with our white brethren in Africa; and although we may be prepared to determine policy, there is no reason why we should not also consider the matter in the light of the interests of the white colonists.

The white communities will even be enlarged sufficiently to make any substantial difference in their minority position. That the Africans will struggle to advance and will progress in life and ability is certain. It is to be expected that the Africans will be able to take the same part in the development of the colonies as the white man. It is to be expected that the Africans will be able to take the same part in the development of the colonies as the white man.

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Europeans as not to be able to do so. It is to be expected that the Africans will be able to take the same part in the development of the colonies as the white man. It is to be expected that the Africans will be able to take the same part in the development of the colonies as the white man.

I do not see how it is possible to give any African the present wide franchise. The cultural level of Africans and those of the majority of the African people is far below that of the majority of the European people. In an electoral system where the franchise is based on universal suffrage would be given to those who are not fit to be given it, as things are done in the European world. The franchise should be given to those who are fit to be given it, as things are done in the European world. The franchise should be given to those who are fit to be given it, as things are done in the European world.

Local Electoral System

There will be a difference of opinion as to whether Africans and Africans should be in the same electoral roll, or should vote for separate sets of candidates. As long as African voters are comparatively few, and Native affairs require such a large measure of separate treatment, it may be best that they should elect representatives of their own who might be other Europeans or Africans, and would, on the legislative body to which they were elected, have a status equal to that of the representatives of the Europeans. But the fact is that Africans and Africans should come to form a large part of the electorate. They would be a large part of the electorate. They would be a large part of the electorate.

An Empire Air Policy Needed.

Speech by General Sir Frederick Sykes

THE URGENCY OF AN EMPIRE AIR CONFERENCE

and decisions to implement a united British Commonwealth air policy cannot be overstressed.

At the last war we had the largest Air Force in the world, with well equipped factories and means for research, and thousands of trained pilots, air crews and maintenance personnel. Nearly all this great fabric was scrapped. Had it been maintained there might have been a second world war. A perverted policy judged other than ours we have to pay for it. We have to pay for the equipment, the spare parts, the fuel, and the amount of pioneering work on Empire air routes we have done. But civil aviation was starved from the outset, and foreign countries began to overtake and then surpass us. Our airports, came to be used principally for our foreign rivals. Imperial Airways and British Airways before this war, and the B.O.A.C. during it, have done their best, but the whole system of organization and finance has handicapped them so heavily that they lag far behind.

All this happened first, because the Air Staff found no great employed plans for the future, and, secondly, because we did need to nothing to develop resources to assist and encourage civil air expansion. If we have to wait to-morrow, America would have a strait which it would be difficult for us to overtake.

Inter-Class Air Transport Services Essential

The future of civil aviation depends upon our existing air transport and united Empire air transport. Human freedom of a stripe and united Empire air transport. There is one factor more important than any other in our post-war policy it is a close rapprochement, economic, political and social, between the various members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Air transport is essential for the maintenance of a State as a first class power, especially when that State is an Empire with overseas territories.

One difficulty about co-ordinating the policy of our scattered territories is to get responsible people together for the purposes of consultation. Misunderstandings which take weeks of correspondence can often be smoothed out in a few weeks by personal contact. With the development of cheap air transport such contacts will become an everyday affair. It will be usual for people to go to Canada, South Africa or the West Indies if it were formerly to go to Scotland, Switzerland or France. It would be to see large parties of school children and to carry light air traffic during the holidays would be a very likely possibility.

It is a very important thing to have necessary to have a regular air service to the scattered peripheral regions with a main trunk line to the main part of the Empire. To another part of the Empire, speed and low fares are the factors to be considered. It is essential to continue to build up the air service to the scattered areas; but the stress of the commercial aspect of the increase will form a more and more important factor in our transport system. Dr. H. B. Warner has told the Royal Geographical Society that he sees no reason why the Empire should not within a few years be handling at least two-thirds of its air pre-war rail and sea traffic. The air services, except for the lines, and a quarter of the existing traffic in some cases, as 30% of the total.

We should now give a high priority to air transport and press forward the design and construction of transport machines. We must have designs for the near future and the distant future. The Government should give every facility and encouragement to the designers to produce new and improved designs. We must have a policy that would not cease building merchant ships, and that should apply to air transport.

Development of technical research is an important factor in the whole Commonwealth, and one of the many decisions considered at the Empire Conference must be the policy, financing, equipment and utilisation of aeronautical research stations throughout the Empire. There can and must be a concerted effort to ensure that the Commonwealth is not left behind and benefits from practical discoveries which are essential to be the most advanced in several universities abroad. There will come a time when we shall be a leader.

Many operating organisations should there be established. At least one in each Commonwealth, and by membership a three nations in the common territories, one for Australia, one for New Zealand, a fourth for South Africa, and a fifth for the continent of Europe. Shipping and industry in the progress to the Royal Empire Society on Tuesday.

generally would be best to make their own decisions to this effect. It is a matter of course that we will be in a position to assist the Commonwealth in a vast network of air transport, and it is an ideal situation to have a world water transport system.

Having freed our policy from the shackles of the past, we should be able to think the world through any year in the future. It is a matter of course that we will be in a position to assist the Commonwealth in a vast network of air transport, and it is an ideal situation to have a world water transport system.

We might reserve time within the Empire as internal routes, and similarly operate her own internal routes, and similarly operate her own internal routes, and similarly operate her own internal routes.

Most of the States will probably be regarding traffic with their own frontiers as close to this as U.S.A., India, China, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa will not their territories reserved for their own use.

Secondary Industries

Machinery to be Shipped to East Africa

Details revealed at the visit to the country of Ceylon by the Hon. Mr. P. J. P. de Silva, Minister of Industries, that the Government of Ceylon is willing to reveal themselves.

East Africa had not been able to state that machinery worth nearly £500,000 has already been ordered for equipment. Some of the machinery is of a type which will cost £100,000, some £200,000, and some £300,000. It is intended to make for iron and steel, and to produce 100,000 tons of iron and steel.

Plans for the acquisition of plant for the further development of the textile, paper, and glass-making are still under consideration. The total initial cost in these cases is another £1,000,000.

If a decision in these cases should be given the Government would be able to invest £2,000,000 in the same size of machinery. It is also planned to invest in suitable machinery in Ceylon, and in London, Ceylon, and Pelling, emphasizing new secondary industries will not interfere with the war effort of East Africa, and that the Government will be able to start in the early stages of the war, and will be able to start in the early stages of the war, and will be able to start in the early stages of the war.

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The Merchant Navy has a battle record festivity of 20 awards to officers and men of the M.V. 31, including 13 C.S. 1, 12 D.S.O., 24 D.S.C.s, 6 A.M.s, 1 D.S.M.s, 34 G.M.s, and 1,685 appointments and awards in the Order of the British Empire.

We should not go to the length of expressing our sense of indebtedness. Our opportunity comes our way when merchant ships built on Government account have to be named.

Names of officers and men who have died at the enemy's hands are war medals. The last year's obvious claimants for early attention. There were some big figures in the Merchant Navy—such as Sir Bernard Heyes of the *James Gault*, Sir Peter Britten, or Captains Maitland and Corner.

Many would also wish to include some of the old sailing ships, especially the *Spice Clippers*. The *Merchable Company* of Master Mariners could have provided a list of any length desired. It was not asked, but apparently was any sea captain consulted, for the sample names published last week give no hint of the sea at all.

There were authors, poets, playwrights, Shakespearean characters, figures from Arthurian legend, Pickwick and others from Dickens's novels, and jolly combinations like Jack and Jill and Puce and Judy. But of stars and seamen, or even fish and seaweed, there was never a trace.

It is surely both a pity and an alarming loss in this fourth year of the war there can still be men in positions of obvious prominence and nobility with souls so dehydrated that they can apparently find no inspiration to the greatest and noblest tale of the sea communications in the world's history, so that the task of naming ships destined to enter that battle appears to them mainly as an opportunity for a seascholar's scribble.

There are a few other names which R.N. men who have served in the merchant navy would all men of the sea would find it hard to believe that the living day after day of the sea and its interests to which they are so deeply attached by my faith in the future and the duty of the sea and its world which can form the basis for a happy Christian community of life amongst all the peoples of the world. I will never give in to the forces of evil, of injustice and iniquity, however hard I may suffer daily by my treatment.

I believe that the new creed suggested by the Gospels is the only one which can form the basis for a happy Christian community of life amongst all the peoples of the world. I will never give in to the forces of evil, of injustice and iniquity, however hard I may suffer daily by my treatment.

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Battle of the Ruhr

Bombing the Ruhr. The Ruhr is the heart of the German economy. It is the area which produces the coal which is used to power the German war machine. It is the area which produces the iron and steel which are used to make the tanks and guns which are used to fight the German war machine.

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Background to

The New Viceroy. No man in 10 years has been so ambitious but Sir Archibald Wavell is probably little tempted by that locking mirror of masses as a means of public life. In the last three years he has filled full a cup of adventure.

What his will have to take on in regard to which most of those who have hastened to meet him in excess when approached in the measure of his confidence that he can do great work for the Empire. One asset of inestimable value he takes to India: he knows the country and its people, not only as a soldier but as one who has had intimate daily contact with the political and administrative problems of the land.

In the Legislative Assembly he has mingled with the members of the public. He has been a member of the Legislative Assembly for many years.

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the War News

Opinions "abundant" — Gebbels gabbles — Mr. L. Garvin. — Australia's air strength is to be increased by 60% — Curtiss. — The most beloved man in the R.A.F. is Pauline Hardy — The Air Minister.

For some years there will be a shortage of food in the world. — Lord Woolton.

More than 100,000 than Warsaw — Missions on the air — Broadcasting from Berlin.

I know no modern Diplomatic Service that would exchange for our own — The Editor.

In the next year the U.S.A. will build 12,000 transport planes for war purposes — Mr. Arthur Webb.

The Virgin Mary was not of German descent — Himmler, when visiting the Benedictine Abbey at Montserrat.

The German Mark V tank, the best to fire with the 88 mm. gun, can travel under water — Mr. James Wellman.

The Japanese are believed to be building aircraft fast, and to be training large numbers of pilots. — Captain Cyril Falls.

Under the guise of men on the lough, 320,000 German troops passed through Sweden during 1942. — Professor E. Kryger.

The Germans will never again be able to make consistent intensive raids on British industrial areas. — Air Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory.

The production of high speed aviation spirit in the American labor market has been a triumph of research. — Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd, M.P.

Daylight precision bombing over the Reich has had a tremendous effect on the air operations of the German army. — General Marshall, U.S.A. Chief of Staff.

Next Saturday has been named in Downing Street foreign Press conferences as the date of the Anglo-American invasion of Europe. — German Overseas Radio.

We have enough bombs in store for a really big R.A.F. raid every night till the end of 1944. I mean raids well above the 2,000-ton scale. — Mr. Edward T. Hark.

Germany's Fascism is alien to the Italian character. It is only a new manifestation of age-old vandalism. — Mr. Harold Denny.

Germany's people have swum in victory, gloated over destruction, and wallowed in selfishness. Now the day of reckoning, never dreamed possible, has come. — Sunday Express.

One director of a large company should be polling else his six with the staff. — The Archbishop of York.

Should we lose by giving in too soon, we will be lost to those who have made the greatest contribution to western culture and are now engaged in a defensive battle. — Gebbels.

So often was one battalion of the Grenadier Guards engaged in stopping heavy holes in Russia that they earned the title of "the plumbers" — The military correspondent.

This Association will fight for the quickest possible removal after the war of the barriers which restrict trade and private enterprise. — Mr. D. S. Scott, Chairman, U.K. Trade Association.

The King's visit to the war was a superb example of constant illumination, which could better be made in the end of Bomb Alley and the British sea and air history of the Middle Ages. — The Daily Mail.

The staff of the Ministry of Education seem to be unable to create the Minister in their own image. Their own idea seems to be to avoid granting a pension. — Major Sir Bruce Cohen.

The enemy leaders are desperate men, and they will drive our people to fight with the courage of despair for a stalemate or compromise peace. — General Smuts.

New Zealand's enlistments and casualties are perhaps the highest on average of any country. On a population of 1,000,000 she has sent 70,000 soldiers overseas and suffered 20,000 casualties. — Mr. L. W. Brockington, C.O.

On the western beaches of New Guinea it was noted that the Japanese were wearing "mud boots." Because they were using the decaying bodies of their dead comrades as camouflage. — Dr. H. V. Ewart.

I was again impressed with the modesty, practical commonsense, and wisdom of this extraordinary man, Mr. Stalin. He shows all the qualities of a great leader: courage and innate power. — Mr. Joseph Dancy.

It would be a grave error to imagine that the German will collapse and fold in like the German did in 1918. The Japanese will be defeated as completely as the nation in history has ever been defeated. — Mr. Roy Howard.

Sir Stephen Gaselee was one of those rare individuals who can be eccentric without inhumanity. — Mr. Harold Nicolson, M.P.

Hitler is a "characteristic" German in losing by his strategy what he gains first by his tactics. — "Strategist" in The Spectator.

The Ruhr has become the victim of destruction from the air to an extent which could not have been foreseen in the most comprehensive defence plans. — Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.

Decay of faith is a world-wide phenomenon. It has been estimated that only 10% of the population of Great Britain are sincerely attached to the Christian religion, 30% kindly disposed to it, 50% totally indifferent and 100% opposed. — The Bishop of Chelmsford.

None of the good Germans protested against the bombardment of Warsaw, Rotterdam, London, Coventry and Coventry. Now emotion is being made to German cities they are the only help. — Mr. Tom G.'Brien, Secretary, Electrical Employees' Union.

Since cloth rationing was introduced two years ago we have saved 500,000 tons of shipping space and of expenditure on clothes and fabric of over 500,000 man and women for the forces and civil war work. — The President of the Board of Trade.

When Hitler began to get nerves about the success of a direct attack on these islands in 1940, it was his Naval Staff who built up their confidence against the idea by a "casualty" assurance that they could starve us into submission in a matter of months. — W. F. Harlin.

With the story of how the acoustic mine, or Hitler's secret weapons, was "come" you like little A. J. Ayer laugh and laugh and laugh. It is the Germans eight years to develop and manufacture the mine. We dealt with it in 60 days. — Sir Walter Womersley, M.P.

Successive newspaper cuts have reduced the consumption of paper by newspapers to less than 20% of pre-war quantities. I hope Government departments can say as much. Newspapers have made the maximum of efficient use and have reached the minimum consumption necessary to perform their functions. — Lieut. Colonel L. J. Aspin, M.P.

Millions of pounds in the last quarter of 1943 has exceeded by no less than 40% that of the same period in 1942. The ingenious and enterprising of our scientists and inventors represent one of the intricacies of the war. The volume of radio equipment of all sorts which we shall produce this year will be greater than in 1942. — Mr. Olin Lytton, M.P.

PERSONALIA

Lord Olivier left 1937.
Mrs. N. Cook has won the Nkana women's golf championship.

Mr. Justice Fredgold has become Chairman of P.O.H. in Bulawayo.

Mr. Laidlaw, Commandant of Police in the Sudan, has retired.

Dr. J. C. Egan has been appointed Senior Medical Officer in Zanzibar.

Wad Medani now has a Town Council, of which Mr. D. H. W. is Chairman.

Mrs. Annie Cochran, wife of Major John Cochran, has given birth to a daughter in T.A.A. Kenya.

The East of Plymouth has joined the board of the Houses and General Insurance Company, Ltd.

Bord Knorrss was 39 years of age last week and General Sir Reginald Wingate 82 on Saturday last.

Mrs. Annie Wright, wife of Mr. Claude Wright, has given birth to a daughter at Heely's Bridge, Kenya.

Mr. A. P. Lamb, formerly Provincial Commissioner, is now Administrative Secretary in Tanganyika.

Mr. A. A. Philip is now Chairman of the Board of Management of the Salisbury Municipal Medical Aid Society.

An African master, the Rev. K. T. Mutsaers, M.A., B.D., has joined the staff of the new Secondary School, Nyasaland.

Mr. V. T. Fern, formerly a military officer, is now Deputy Director of Veterinary Services in Northern Rhodesia.

Mrs. M. A. Sharpe and R. W. Keenan, of the Nyasaland Government Service, have been released from military service.

Mrs. J. D. Johnson, until recently Health Officer in St. Elizabetha, has been transferred to Tanganyika as Health Visitor.

There has been a change in Southern Rhodesia to Mrs. Oliver Newman, widow of the late Major Oliver Newman, M.C., Controller.

Mr. J. Baring, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed a Knight of the Order of St. Michael.

The Farmers' Association has been added to the Sisal Board of the Territory. Messrs. S. H. H. Paton and H. Taffin.

Douglas H. Croxford, Superintendent of Police in the Western Provinces of Northern Rhodesia, is being transferred to Palestine for similar duties.

A plan for the furtherance of child welfare and social work in Ethiopia is being organised by Lady B. and Dr. Ruth Young, who have arrived in Addis Ababa.

Mr. F. E. Taylor, formerly of Natal, is the new manager of the Zambezi Trading Company, Livingstone. Mrs. Taylor acted as librarian while in Ndola.

Mr. Gordon Clayton, one of the most successful young farmers in Northern Rhodesia, has sold his property and gone to live in the Cape Province on account of ill-health.

Sir Henry Bushe, former Legal Adviser to the Dominions and Colonial Office, has been made a Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Thika's Township Committee is now composed of the District Commissioner (Chairman), Dr. J. S. and Messrs. A. E. Knowles, A. I. R. Hurries, J. M. Shah, D. M. H. N. Shah, and D. N. P.

Mr. Edmund Boyd, of the Middle East, is a member of the Colonial Office, who has reached Palestine on a three-week visit to study prevailing conditions, joined the Colonial Office on demobilisation in 1919, and has been private secretary to several Secretaries of State.

Miss Annie Felicia Verity, daughter of Sir John Verity, who was Chief Justice of Zanzibar from 1910 to 1912, has been married in Durban to Mr. G. M. King.

While Mr. A. J. Neville, editor of the *Nyanza Standard*, is on leave in Kenya, the paper is being edited by Mr. C. Disney, of the staff of the *East African Standard*, Nairobi.

The Nyanza Angling Society has elected Mr. R. C. Bughie as Chairman and Mr. D. MacLeod honorary secretary. The Committee consists of Messrs. C. L. Down, H. W. Matthews, R. N. Withers and J. W. McClure.

The appointment has been announced by recent Staff Sergeant Aubrey Kean, 1st S.E. (M.F.A.), eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Kean, of Bulawayo and Gillian (Jill), eldest daughter of Major and Mrs. J. Davies, of Gwelo.

Princess and Princess Paul of Yugoslavia and their two children arrived in the Union of South Africa last week by air from Kenya. They intend to live in Johannesburg. It is understood that they left East Africa on account of Princess Olga's health.

Mr. J. Levi has been elected Chairman of the Bulawayo Public Library, of which Mr. J. A. Smith, Messrs. C. H. Bell, R. Dixon and C. S. Gorman, and Messrs. E. H. Pitt, J. W. Wixley and J. B. Hodges.

Mr. J. E. Graves, first director of the Empire office of the B.E.C., has resigned his position as joint director of the Corporation. He coordinated the chapter on broadcasting to our volume, *Eastern Africa Today and Tomorrow*.

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The Welfare Officer in Mombasa, having Kenya after having created an excellent organisation for such a purpose. The Port Welfare Committee has appointed Reader Ridgeway, former Fortress Commander in Mombasa, to the vacant post.

The Officers of the Federation of Women's Institutes of Northern Rhodesia for 1942-3 are: Mrs. Graham Galsby, Chairman, and organising secretary; Mrs. M. S. Crust, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. K. V. Gibson, Secretary; Mrs. F. Hodgson, hon. treasurer; Mrs. Gibson, liaison officer.

The Indian National Association, Zanzibar, has elected the following officers: President, Mr. M. Patel; Vice-President, Mr. Ahmed A. M. Chhambhary; Treasurer, Mr. B. E. Jha; joint honorary secretary, Messrs. V. S. Patel and E. E. Khambhalla. Past year's President, Mr. Tatabhai H. A. Kamjee.

Major E. N. Brown, D.S.O., who served with the Indian Army from 1924 to 1927 and with the Sudan Defence Force from 1927 to 1931, when he joined the Sudan Civil Service, is now serving with the S.D.F. as a training officer. He has now returned to duty as a District Commissioner in the Equatoria Province.

Lieut. David Cecil Ricardo, 28th King's Royal Irish Hussars, only son of Major and Mrs. L. F. Ricardo, of Waterside, Basingstoke, Surrey, and Lady Barbara Maureen, Montagu-Saunders-Wortley, third daughter of the Earl and Countess of Worcester, of Wortley Hall, were married last Thursday at Wortley, near Sheffield.

The Ndola and District Chamber of Commerce has elected Mr. S. A. Hyatt as President, with Mr. J. Gardiner as Vice-President. The Committee is composed of Messrs. J. O'Millan, R. Gardiner, W. Maxwell Christie and G. Brown. Mr. R. H. Macdonald, outgoing President, will support the Chamber's representative in the Provincial Committee.

The Executive Committee of the Southern and Northern Rhodesia Judges and Barristers Association, the officers are: President, Mr. J. Rhodesia; Secretary, Mr. E. G. Palmer; Executive Committee, Messrs. R. A. (Salisbury), G. Bettany (Selous), W. H. (Que), and J. (Pitso). The correspondents in Rhodesia are: Mr. J.

THE WAR

King Inspects East Africans
Belgian Congo's 48 Spitfires

With His Majesty The King visited Malta recently, he was received in the Customs House, Valetta, by the Assistant-Governor, Mr. D. A. Camp, who was at one time Assistant Chief Secretary in Tanganyika Territory and latterly Deputy Chief Secretary in Uganda.

Leading units of the Eighth Army in Tripolitania last week, the King saw men from the Sudan, East Africa and Rhodesia.

The 48 Spitfires purchased with the £50,000 subscription last year by the Belgian Congo have been allocated to the Belgian Fighting Squadron of the R.A.F. The first Consol Squadron in Leopoldville has now handed to General Ermans, the new Governor-General, the cashed cheque, endorsed by the Governor-General, framed and surmounted by a miniature silver model of a Spitfire. An inscription in English, French and Flemish reads:—

In token of the gratitude of the Belgian pilots and of their British comrades of the R.A.F. for the sacrifice made by the Belgian Congo for the common cause of freedom of our wings will bear them the eagles.

The Secretary of State for War, when asked in Parliament last week to publish the full story of the first 4,000 military convoys of military vehicles across Africa from Kampala in Uganda to Cairo, replied that the information had been carried out by Belgian Congo forces and that details were not yet available.

The field hospital placed by the Belgian Congo at the disposal of the British Command in Malaya is being returned home. After a period for rest and retraining will again be on active service with the United Nations.

Awards

The Distinguished Flying Cross has been awarded to Flight Lieutenant John Clifford Gillard of the R.A.F. M.R. who was educated at Pembroke House, Guildford, Kent, in 1926, enlisted in 1949 and commissioned in 1951. The citation reads:—

Flight Lieutenant Gillard has been engaged in the most gallant and daring work since he joined No. 21 Squadron in November 1951 and has destroyed 20 enemy bombers in flight. During his distinguished engagement this aircraft has sustained 20 minor damages by enemy fighters and 100 enemy fighters. He has also shot down one enemy aircraft and effected a superbly skilful landing on a runway in a hostile area. He has also effected a masterly escape from a hostile area.

He is the younger son of Squadron Leader (C. J. "Lunch") Cooper, who joined the Royal Aircraft Establishment in 1913, went to France with the R.F.C. in 1915, was shot down and afterwards acted as an R.A.F. test pilot until 1920, then in Kenya in the following year and afterwards became partner in the firm of Hooper and Carmie, which is now incorporated in the Overseas Motor Transport Co., Ltd. of which he is a director. He was also a director of Wilson Airways, Ltd. and the Standard Co., Ltd. He was the first Vice President and for 10 years President of the Aero Club of East Africa, and was at one time honorary secretary of the Nairobi Polo Club.

Distinguished Flying Crosses for conspicuous service in British Somalia were each awarded to 1st Airborne Reconnaissance Squadron in the position of his war section. When he was seen in an enemy machine-gun post, he was shot and killed in the East African theatre.

Memorial burials were made of General Davy Plehaar, who was killed in an accident near Kismayu, are being founded in East Africa with the object of enabling promising local children to continue their education in the Union.

Farik Ibrahim Atallah Pasha, Chief of the Egyptian General Staff who recently visited the Sudan to inspect Egyptian troops stationed there, served as a junior officer before the last war under the present Governor-General of the Sudan.

M. Ammanuel Anagnostopoulos, Commissioner-General in charge of the interests of Greek refugees in the Belgian Congo, died suddenly in Elisabethville. Brigadier A. G. Arnold, formerly of Kenya, now commands a company of the Home Guard in a village.

Colonel W. V. Tobin, who made a long tour of East Africa and the Rhodesias before the outbreak of war, has been informed that his eldest son, Pat, of the 5th Battalion of the Buffs, who for the past 17 months has been fighting in the Japanese in Malaya.

Indian Ocean Rescued by Portuguese Lifer

Thirty-three members of the crew of a British merchant ship torpedoed in the Indian Ocean have been rescued by a Portuguese lifer after five days in an open boat. As the boat came alongside the liner's orchestra struck up "God Save the King" and the passengers cheered the rails to cheer the survivors. One of the survivors has said on reaching a British port: "During the five days we were with the Portuguese they could not do enough for us. They fed us like best of the best and gave us all kinds of entertainment."

Munitions production in the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia includes 200 bomb components for all calibre bombs, 100,000 land-mine fuses, 200,000 land-mine fuses for South Africa, and 900 clock hooks for East Africa. The engineering shops in the Copperbelt are also carrying out extensive repair work.

Three-inch mortar shells made in the Kenya Uganda Railways workshops and which had great effect in the campaign against the Mau Mau in East Africa, are now part of the armaments of the East Africa Force on garrison duty in the Sudan.

The Boy Scouts have been issued a new book of history, "The King of Africa, King of the World," and the cover features a striking coloured picture of the head of an askari. Quotations of Belgian and other securities have advanced in the Brussels Bourse as a result of Allied successes.

Mr. Ross Casey, Minister of State in the Middle East, has arrived in England on a short visit.

Captain S. Gills has been appointed to act as Camp commandant of the 1st Airborne Division in the Sudan, Northern Rhodesia and Kenya.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Gills, who were in Northern Rhodesia and Mrs. Gills, who were in Northern Rhodesia, were held south of the Channel Islands and Jersey respectively. They were the first to have been among the first of the Channel Islands to be sent into Germany.

Mr. A. W. S. H. Gills, Controller of Imports under the Import Control Board of Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. G. H. Gills has relinquished his duties as Deputy Controller of Imports.

Mr. G. H. Gills has been appointed members of the Public and Supply Council of Nyasaland; the Executive Secretary (Chairman), Mr. C. R. Rennie, Secretary, Mr. G. H. Gills, Controller of Essential Supplies, Mr. G. H. Gills, and Mr. G. H. Gills, Controller of Rail and Lake Transport, and Mr. G. H. Gills, Controller of Food, Imports and Exports, and Mr. G. H. Gills, Secretary.

The new barracks for African troops is being built in

Background to

The Merchant Navy has a battle record of distinction. As to awards to officers and men. M.A.S.s. 31, 14, 17; C.G.C.s, 32, 31, 43; D.S.C.s, 6 A.M.s, 24, D.S.M.s, 34, G.M.s, and 1,765 appointments and awards in the Order of the British Empire. We should use no means of expressing our sense of indebtedness. Our opportunity comes our way when merchant ships built on Government account have to be named.

Names of officers and men who have died at the enemy's hands in the war and the last year's obvious claimants for early attention. There are also the big figures of the Merchant Navy such as Sir Berran Haycock, James Laidlaw, Sir Roger Britton, or Captains Maitland and Corner. Many would also wish to include some of the old sailing ships, especially the masted clippers. The "Honourable Company" of Master Mariners could have provided a list of any length desired. It was not asked, for apparently was any section consulted, for the sample names published last week give no hint of the sea at all. There were authors, poets, playwrights, Shakespearean characters, figures from Arthurian legend, Pickwick and others from Dickens's novels, and jolly combinations like Jack and Jill and Punch and Judy. But of ships and seamen, or even fish and seaweed, there was never a trace. It is surely both astonishing and alarming that in this fifth year of the war there can still be men in positions of obvious power and responsibility with common sense enough that they can't apparently find no inspiration in the greatest and most difficult angle of the sea communications in the world's history, so that the task of naming ships, destined to enter that battle appeals to them mainly as an opportunity for a pleasant scholastic rumple over the names of ships and seamen.

I believe that the 1943 men and ships are more deserving than ever of the notice of our interests to which we are entitled by my daily work of justice and equity in the world which can also form the basis for a happy Christian community of life amongst all the peoples I will never give in to the forces of evil and injustice and iniquity, however many I may come normally into my contact.

New creed suggested by the title to the "Brotherhood"

Battle of the Ruhr. Bomber Command dropped the Ruhr between May and July 1940, and the results have exceeded expectations. The great towns are devastated, the supply and average production of bombs is one million a month. Bomber Command has lost 2,000 aircraft. The Ruhr has been the first time in the world with loss of 10% of the number of bombers and a great number of industrial plants. The number of people has increased by 60% since the losses suffered by 1939. The R.A.F. dropped in May 1943, more than 20,000 tons of bombs. Bomber Command's concentrated attack on the Ruhr and Dusseldorf before Britain's central towns like Muhlheim, Obermerse, Bochum, etc. is such that the Ruhr is in a very difficult position. Their main railways and systems ploughed, fuel and electricity cut off. Basil Cardew in *The Daily Express*.

Attitude to Italy. It is so long since Italy has been in relations with Turkey that seems menacingly bent from our approach to Italy. We are not our present Italian policy soft or too hard, but unintelligent. We are considering an intractable form of enemy. It is unwise to let her take over our Government and throw us all at our mercy. We should save our own skin and crush her. It is unwise to overthrow her Government and seek peace with her. It is unwise to let her join a group of her Society and possibly be in a position to do us harm. *The Observer*.

Africa Stars. I have decided to commemorate the victory in North Africa by the issue of the near issue of a Star to be known as the Africa Star, while another, to be known as the 43 Star will be the first issue in all my Series. It is a matter that I feel I should have done in the summer of war.

The New Viceroy. No man as 60 years of age is beyond ambition, but Sir Archibald Wavell is probably little tempted by the prospect of the eminence and glory of public life. In fact, he has filled his life with a cup of adversity, and is unwilling to take any more regarding which most of those who have hastened to his bedside when approaching death have expressed their confidence that he will do great work for the Empire. One asset of inestimable value he takes to India: he knows the country and its people as well as a serving soldier. As one who has had the most intimate contact with the political and administrative problems of a land. In the Legislative Assembly he is involved with the viceroyalty of the part of the Empire. He has been a member of the Viceroy's mission and he believes that the future Viceroy may adopt an imitative policy. It is a strange irony that the man who has shown such a ready willingness to surrender to Indian hands his vital part of the British Army, administration, and independence of government, and who has a constructive mind for the Empire, should have been appointed Viceroy of India for the last two years. It is a very unkind thing to have such a man in the position of a viceroy. It is a pity that he has not been able to do more for the Empire.

Wavell and the Viceroy. Sir Archibald Wavell is a very interesting man. He is a man of great intellect and a man of great courage. He is a man who has shown a willingness to surrender to Indian hands his vital part of the British Army, administration, and independence of government, and who has a constructive mind for the Empire. It is a strange irony that the man who has shown such a ready willingness to surrender to Indian hands his vital part of the British Army, administration, and independence of government, and who has a constructive mind for the Empire, should have been appointed Viceroy of India for the last two years.

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Wavell and the Viceroy. I have known Field Marshal Wavell for more than 30 years, and I consider that a better man could not have been chosen as Viceroy. The Empire has enjoyed a great administrator. A great General Sir Ernest Swinton.

the War News

Opinions Expressed: Geybels gabbles. — Mr. L. Garvin.

Australia's air strength is to be increased by 4000 planes. — Curtiss.

The most beloved man in the R.A.F. is Paul M. Harty. — The Air Minister.

For some years there will be a shortage of food in the world. — Lord Woolton.

More time is worth than War-saw. — Missions on Radio broadcast from Berlin.

I know no foreign Diplomatic Service that would exchange for our own. — The Foreign Office.

In the future the U.S.A. will build 12,000 transport planes for war purposes. — Mr. Arthur Webb.

The Virgin Mary was not of steam descent. — Himmler, when visiting the Benedictine Abbey at Montserrat.

The German Mark VI tank, the most potent with the 88 mm. gun, can travel under water. — Mr. James Wellford.

The Japanese are believed to be building aircraft fast, and are training large numbers of pilots. — Captain Cyril Falls.

Under the guise of men on furlough, 320,000 German troops passed through Sweden during 1942. — Professor E. Kryger.

The Germans will never again be able to make consistent intensive raids on British industrial areas. — Air Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory.

The production of the latest aviation spirit in English and American laboratories has been a triumph of research. — Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd, M.P.

Daylight precision bombing over Britain has had a tremendous effect on the air operations of the German army. — General Marshall, U.S. Chief of Staff.

Next Saturday has been named in Downing Street foreign Press conferences as the date of the Anglo-American invasion of Europe. — German Overseas Radio.

We have enough bombs in store for a really big R.A.F. raid every night till the end of 1944. I mean raids well above the 2,000-ton scale. — Mr. Edwards, M.P.

Nazism is not new to the German character as Fascism is alien to the Italian character. It is only a new manifestation of age-old vandalism. — Mr. Harold Denny.

Germany's people have swum in victory, gloated over destruction, and wallowed in selfishness. Now the day of reckoning, never dreamed possible, has come. — Sunday Express.

One day out of a large compact should be nothing else but mix with the staff. — The Archbishop of York.

Should we lose by giving in too soon, Europe will be lost to those who have made the greatest contribution to western culture and are now engaged in a defensive battle. — Geybels.

So often was one battalion of the Grenadier Guards engaged in stopping leaky holes in Russia that they earned the title of 'the plumbers' of the British military correspondent.

This Association will fight for the quickest possible removal after the war of the barriers which restrict trade and private enterprise. — Mr. D. G. Scott, Chairman, Trade Relations.

The King's visit to the East was a superb example of courtesy to Mussolini. — The Daily Worker. — Letter to the Editor. — Bomb Alley and the British sea and air mastery of the Mediterranean. — The Daily Worker.

The staff of the Ministry seem to be free to state the Minister's policy. — The Daily Worker. — Their idea seems to be to avoid granting a peerage to Major Sir Bruce Cohen.

The German 'K' ate men, they are awful late staring men in the sea and they will drive their people to fight with the courage of despair for a stalemate or compromise peace. — General Smuts.

New Zealand's enlistments and casualties show the highest average of 1942. — On a population of 1,000,000 they have sent 70,000 soldiers overseas and suffered 25,000 casualties. — Mr. L. W. Brockington, M.C.

On the Gilbert beaches of New Guinea it was noted that the Japanese were wearing gas masks. — Because they were using decaying bodies of their dead comrades as gas canisters. — Dr. H. V. Evans.

I was again impressed with the modesty, practical commonsense and wisdom of the extraordinary man, Mr. Stalin. — He is above all a great man, reflecting immense loyalty, courage and innate power. — Mr. Joseph Daves.

It is a pity that the German imagination that the Japanese was to lapse and fold in like the German did in 1918. The Japanese will be defeated as completely as the nation in history has ever been defeated. — Mr. Roy Hayward.

Sir Stephen Gaselee was one of those rare individuals who can be eccentric without inhumanity. — Mr. Harold Nicolson, M.P.

Hitler is characterized as a German in losing by his strategy what he gains by his tactics. — 'Stratagems' in The Spectator.

The Ruhr has become the victim of destruction from the air and except such could not have been foreseen in the most comprehensive defence plans. — Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.

Deaf of faith is a world wide phenomenon. It has been estimated that 70% of the population of Great Britain are sincerely attached to the Christian religion, 30% kindly disposed to a 50% totally indifferent and 10% opposed. — The Bishop of Chelmsford.

None of the good Germans protested against the bombardment of Warsaw, Rotterdam, London, Birmingham and Coventry. Now British is a word to German cities they are not used to. — Mr. Tom G. Brien, Secretary, National Employees Union.

Since cloth is scarce, the Government has issued 500,000 Government coupons for 500,000,000 expenditure on clothes and rationed over 500,000 married women in the forces on direct war work. — The President of the Board of Trade.

When Hitler began to get nervous about the success of a direct attack on these islands in 1940, it was his Naval Staff who finally convinced him against the idea by a categorical assurance that they could starve us into submission in a matter of months. — The Times.

When the story is revealed of how the acoustic mine, one of Hitler's secret weapons, was developed you like little Alvin Karpis and laugh and laugh. It took the Germans eight years to develop and manufacture the mine. We dealt with it in two days. — Sir Walter Womersley, M.P.

Successive newspaper cuts have reduced consumption of paper by newspapers to less than 20% of pre-war quantities. I hope Government departments can say as much. Newspapers have made the maximum of economies and have reached the minimum consumption necessary to perform their function. — Lieut. Colonel J. J. Aspinall.

Millions of output in the first quarter of 1943 has exceeded by no less than 40% that of the same period in 1942. The ingenious and enterprise of our scientists has undoubtedly represented one of the triumphs of the war. The volume of radio equipment of all sorts which we shall produce this year will be 50% greater than in 1942. — Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, M.P.

PERSONALIA

Lord Olivier in 1937.

Mrs. N. Coom has won the Nkana women's golf championship.

Mr. Justice Deegold has become Chairman of the F.I. in Durban.

Mr. R. E. Laidlaw, Commandant of Police in the Sudan, has retired.

Dr. J. C. Earl has been appointed Senior Medical Officer in Zanzibar.

Ward Medical now has a Town Council, of which Mr. De Witt is Chairman.

Mrs. Annie Cochran, wife of Major John Cochran, has given birth to a daughter in Tanga, Kenya.

The East of Plymouth has joined the board of the Licenses and General Insurance Company, Ltd.

Lord Kinross was 39 years of age last week and General Sir Reginald Wingate 82 on Saturday last.

Mrs. Anne Wright, wife of Mr. Claude Wright, has given birth to a daughter at Hoey's Bridge, Kenya.

Mr. E. E. Lamb, formerly Provincial Commissioner, is now Administrative Secretary in Tanganyika.

Mr. A. Philip is now Chairman of the Board of Management of the Salisbury Municipal Medical Aid Society.

An African master, the Rev. R. T. Mbitse, M.A. B.D. has joined the staff of the new Secondary School, Nyaland.

Mr. E. L. Fern, formerly a veterinary officer, is now Deputy Director of Veterinary in Northern Rhodesia.

Mrs. M. A. Sharpe and R. W. Kettwell, of the Nyasaland Government Service, have been released from military service.

Mr. J. D. Johnson, until recently Health Officer in St. Helena, has been transferred to Tanganyika as Health Visitor.

There has been a change in Southern Rhodesia. The widow of the late Major Oliver Newton, M.C., has retired.

The Evelyn Baring, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed a Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

The Kenya Sisal Growers' Association has elected Mr. H. H. Paton and H. Tarnie as its members.

Douglas H. Croxford, Superintendent of Police in the Western Provinces of Northern Rhodesia, is being transferred to Palestine for similar duties.

A plan for the furtherance of child welfare and social work in Ethiopia is being organised by Lady Harcourt and Dr. Ruth Young, who have arrived in Addis Ababa.

Mr. F. E. Taylor, formerly of Natal, is the new manager of the Beabazi Trading Company, Livingstonia. Mrs. Taylor acted as librarian while in Ndola.

Mr. Gordon Clayton, one of the most successful young farmers in Northern Rhodesia, has sold his property and gone to live in the Cape Province on account of ill-health.

Sir Henry Bush, former Legal Adviser to the Dominions and Colonial Offices, is Chairman of the Bush Commission to East Africa, has been made a Knight in the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Thika Township Committee is now composed of the District Commissioner (Chairman), Dr. J. Staley and Messrs. A. E. Knowles, A. I. R. Harris, J. M. Shah, D. M. Shah, H. N. Shah, and D. N. P. Shah.

Mr. Edmund Boyd, of the Middle East Department of the Colonial Office, who has reached Palestine on a three weeks' visit to study prevailing conditions, joined the Colonial Office on demobilisation in 1919, and has been private secretary to several Secretaries of State.

Miss Annie Felicia Verity, daughter of Sir John Verity, who was Chief Justice of Zanzibar from 1910 to 1912, has been married in Durban to Mr. G. M. Krieger.

While Mr. A. J. Neville, editor of the *Kenya Standard*, is on leave in Kenya, the paper is being edited by Mr. C. Disney, of the staff of the *East African Standard*, Nairobi.

The Nyasaland Angling Society has elected Mr. R. C. Butler as Chairman and Mr. D. MacLean honorary secretary. The Committee consists of Messrs. C. L. Down, H. W. Matthews, M. Williams and J. W. McClure.

The engagement has been announced between Staff Sergeant Aubrey Keen, 1st S.R. (M.) F.A., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. L. G. W. Keen, of Bulawayo, and Gillian (Jill), eldest daughter of Major and Mrs. V. Hawkes, of Easton.

Prince and Princess Paul of Yugoslavia and their two children arrived in the Union of South Africa last week by air from Kenya. They intend to live in Johannesburg. It is understood that they left East Africa on account of Princess Olga's health.

Mr. R. Low has been re-elected Chairman of the Zamboni Public Libraries Committee of which Messrs. J. A. Smith, Messrs. C. H. Bell, E. E. Dixon and G. S. Gorman, and Messrs. E. H. Pitt, J. W. Wixley and J. B. Hodges.

Sir Cecil Gyles, first Director of the Empire Service of the B.B.C., has on account of his health resigned his position as joint Director of the Corporation. He contributed the chapter on Broadcasting to our volume, *Eastern Africa*, in 1939.

Mr. Gibson, Port Welfare Officer in Mombasa, is leaving Kenya. He has been rated an excellent organizer in his previous position. The Port Welfare Committee has appointed Brigadier Ridgeway, formerly Fort St. James, as his successor.

The Officers of the Federation of Women's Institutes of Northern Rhodesia for 1943 are: Mrs. Graham, Chairman, and organising secretary; Mrs. Henry and Mrs. Crutt, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. K. V. Vaughan, hon. secretary; Mrs. F. Hodgeson, hon. treasurer; Mrs. Gibson, liaison officer.

The following officers were elected at the 1943 meeting: President, Mr. G. M. Patel; Vice-President, Mr. Ahmed A. M. Lakha; honorary treasurer, Mr. B. E. Jha; joint hon. secretary, Messrs. V. S. Patel and E. S. Khanbhalia; Assistant Presidents, Mr. Takabali H. A. Khamjee.

Major L. N. A. Brown, D.S.O., who served with the Egyptian Army from 1921 to 1922 and with the Sudan Defence Force from 1922 to 1931, when he joined the Sudan Medical Service, is now serving with the S.D.F. at a training base here. He has now returned to duty as District Commissioner in the Equatorial Province.

Major David Cecil Rivers, 28th King's Royal Irish Hussars, only son of Major and Mrs. L. F. Ricardo, of Waterside, Epsingford, Surrey, and Lady Barbara Maureen, Montagu Shaft-Warley, the daughter of the Earl and Countess of Winton, of Wortley Hall, were married last Thursday at Worsley, near Sheffield.

The Adlon and District Chamber of Commerce has elected Mr. S. A. Hyatt as President, with Mr. J. Gardiner as Vice-President. The Committee is composed of Messrs. J. Millar, R. S. Hart, R. Gardiner, W. Maybank Christie and G. Brown, Mr. R. H. Macdonald, and Mr. P. S. A. Hyatt.

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Mr. J. F. P. Moore is now District Commissioner for Mofigu-Lealui.

Mr. P. H. Frutkin has been appointed a member of the Maize Control Board of Northern Rhodesia.

Finance Officer William Taylor, D.F.M., and Miss Deane Davidson were recently married in Nairobi. The Western Chamber of Commerce of Southern Rhodesia has elected Mr. W. H. Edment as chairman and Mr. H. G. B. B. as honorary secretary.

The marriage has taken place in Johannesburg of Mr. John Vigors, eldest son of Canon Vigors, M.A., E. Ward, of Rochester, and Miss E. M. Mitchell.

Mr. E. D. Alderson, former Director of Publicity in Southern Rhodesia, is now in South Africa following the closing of all the South African Government's public enterprises. Mrs. Alderson recently spent three months in the Belgian Congo.

American Minister to Ethiopia

Mr. John K. Caldwell, aged 61, who has served for about 30 years in the Far East and in Geneva, has been appointed United States Minister Resident and Consul General in Ethiopia, the first such appointment since the Italians were expelled.

Mr. D. C. Brook

Mr. D. C. Brook has joined the London boards of the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company, Ltd., and the Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Co., Ltd., with which group he has long been connected as London secretary. He has also been elected a director of the British Central Co., Ltd.

Major Lace

Major Lace, formerly a master at Mowerton Coombe, who went to Tanganyika Territory about the beginning of the outbreak of war to take over the duties of the master of the European School established in Mvasha by the Church Missionary Society, and to lead the local forces immediately on the outbreak of hostilities, has just been released from military service to devote himself to work of educating the European children in the northern districts of Tanganyika. While Major Lace was on active service the school was under the charge of the Rev. Wynne Jones, the recently consecrated Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Tanganyika.

OBITUARY

Mr. Bernard Turner of Mbereshi

We regret to report that Mr. Bernard R. Turner, of the London Missionary Society, Mbereshi, died in Lusaka on June 14.

Dr. H. E. Wareham writes:— Many old Northern Rhodesians will grieve to hear of the death of Bernard Turner of Mbereshi, who for 40 years lived and worked for the benefit of Northern Rhodesia and its people. Through hundreds of men trained as builders, carpenters, smiths and gardeners, and in other crafts, he did much towards the making of that country.

When we talk of trained builders we are apt to think of soldiers and gunners, but he made more to the building and development of Northern Rhodesia than Bernard Turner. Mbereshi, with all its buildings and workmen, may be his monument in brick, but his greatest work was the boys whom he taught to become not only skilled workmen, but men with a desire to be honest, decent and helpful citizens. He was a kindly man, always willing to put his skill at the service of his countrymen, and there seemed to be few practical reasons when he did not know something. I have often wondered why his name never appears among the honours of Northern Rhodesia bestowed by the King, but I believe that the great work he did was

he never talked about the great work he was doing. His aim in life was to help the people of the country, and through that to serve the Master he followed. In mine comes the wish that the people of the country will get the news of his death will make many an African think with gratitude of the European who not only made him a skilled workman, but helped him to become a man. Nor will the gratitude be limited to the African.

The sympathy of all will go out to the widow and the daughter, who is in the Northern Rhodesian Nursing Service.

Mr. H. Lauck, former Chief Health Inspector in Bulawayo, died recently.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cripwell (nee Perry), wife of the Native Commissioner of Gwelo, died recently in Salisbury.

Mr. Arthur Waugh, the author and publisher, who died on Saturday, won the Newdigate prize while at Oxford for a poem on "Gordon in Africa." His son, Evelyn, paid a brief visit to East Africa some years ago.

We deeply regret to report the death in Bishop's Stortford after a long illness of Mrs. Evelyn Janet Bosanquet, wife of Mr. Nicolas C. Bosanquet, Chairman of the Sisal Growers' Association and of Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.

Mr. W. A. Atkinson, who has died in Bulawayo at the age of 61, was a director of many rubber, tea and tin companies operating in the Far East, and as Chairman of Kulu Rubber Estates, Ltd., was at one time engaged in rubber and sisal production in East Africa. His son served some time in the King's African Rifles.

Mr. Albert Clegg, who was born in Bulawayo at the age of 61, was born in the Cape Colony, South Africa, in 1901, and later joined Rhodesia Railways. He was Rhodesian boxing champion more than once, the originator of the Keston golf course, Bulawayo and of the Boy Scouts movement in Bulawayo. He was secretary of the Rhodesia Railway Employees' and Workers' Union.

A report for 1919 of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture states that two students, Mr. Arthur Cough and Mr. Leslie Cobley, were a few days out from Trinidad on their way to take up appointments in Kenya and the Sudan respectively. Mr. Cobley was torpedoed. Cobley was saved, but Cough was drowned. He is described as a man of quite exceptional promise.

Mr. Algernon Chambers Harvey, who first reached Bulawayo in 1892, has died in Salisbury at the age of 72. He was one of the earliest settlers in the Gatooma district and his wife (nee Forencie Hall) was the first European woman settler in the area. Much of the land was put in mining. He was a founder member of the Gatooma Masonic Lodge. He leaves a widow, son and daughter.

TRANS ZAMBESIA CENTRAL AFRICA
AND
NYASALAND RAILWAY
THE LINK BETWEEN BEIRA AND NYASALAND

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Colour Conflict in Africa

(Continued from page 73)

institutions, councils as already established, and it sometimes works well. But every thing depends on the character and malice of the person in charge, and, in any case, those who are interested in the welfare of the natives have no other action, nor any means of redress, than that he will be removed.

The Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia includes a European member, the Governor, and a representative of the natives. The present holder of the position has a special concern for African welfare, and has done a great deal to further it. He made a strong appeal to the Council of the opportunities of advancement to be granted to Africans, and has recently uttered these words —

"The one of us who is white and it should be clear that the colour of his skin is not protected in this country from undue consideration. I would never, even though I represent the native interests, and I would give my life for the welfare of the natives, stand to one party to anything which reduced the white man's standard of living or drove him out of his job without providing another, and better job."

How can the Africans be expected to feel that their interests are receiving due consideration when the person chosen for the express purpose of representing them treats it as an axiom that they must be subordinated to the interests of the white immigrants?

Nightmare of the White Man

It will of course be said that if Africans are to be enfranchised and assisted by technical and educational facilities to attain to full citizenship, the time will come in the not very distant future when the African electorate will outnumber the European, and eventually will be vastly greater. The interests of the Europeans will then be subordinated to those of the Africans. This is the nightmare of the white man.

In reply I would remark that the white man's minority cannot hope permanently to hold the native population in subjection. Peace and prosperity for the whites, no less than for the blacks, depends upon their discovering that their interests are the same. That racial rivalries should cease is not merely a pious desire, it is a necessity if disaster is to be avoided.

The whites and the blacks of the Union of the Rhodesias, Kenya and of other territories where there are white settlements must somehow learn to regard themselves, not as competitors and antagonistic European and African groups, but as partners with mutual interests in the organized life of the countries where they live. White and black must think of themselves as South Africans, Rhodesians or Kenyans.

If it is already to be hoped that discrimination by the disadvantages of race should be abolished, before the native electorate reaches its full proportions, there is no reason why voting should be divided on racial lines. One of the arguments which is put forward in all countries against the enfranchisement of women in the United Kingdom was that the women would mostly vote on one side, and that, as they outnumber the men, political control would pass to them. The House of Commons would be packed with women members. Of course, none of this happened. The political views of women are as various as those of men.

From Trusteeship to Partnership

Similarly in Africa, if white and black enjoy the same citizenship with equal rights, opportunities and responsibilities, there is no reason why political opinions should be determined by the colour of skins. There is, however, one thing which would certainly produce such a result, and that is the white man's insistence on the attempt to keep the native in his place. There is a good deal of it in South Africa; it is growing in the Rhodesias; and it is spreading elsewhere with the news of the restrictions placed on Africans in those countries. Once more, I plead, in the interests of the whites, the all-grounds for it may be removed without delay before it is too late.

Trusteeship implies that trusteeship must grow into partnership. It offers to the African peoples of partnership with ourselves is not to be made reluctantly, as a duty, as a means of avoiding the evils of estrangement and hostility. It should be made willingly and gladly, in the hope that it will lead to the permanent friendship and loyal co-operation which the African cause and which we shall increasingly desire.

These extracts will indicate the thoughtful and moderate character of a book which deserves to be read and discussed by all Africans and Rhodesians, and particularly by their leaders. It will challenge their thoughts, and perhaps encourage some to action in new directions.

Conflicting Views of Pensions

(Continued from page 73)

Improvement of the Colonial Service, as of the Foreign Service, depends to a considerable degree upon a much greater readiness on the part of the responsible Minister to retire men incapable of discharging successfully the duties of posts to which they would otherwise attain by the force of seniority.

The right to retire any official already exists, but in practice it has almost never been used in either Service. The Foreign Office having now given a lead, the Colonial Office may perhaps be persuaded to follow its example; and certain points from a speech in the House of Commons last week by Mr. Richard Law, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, are therefore worth recording from the Colonial standpoint.

Under the Superannuation Acts, he said, a man on retirement receives as yearly pension 1/80th part of his regular salary for every year of service, and he receives, in addition to that pension, a lump-sum payment. The retiring pension and the lump-sum payments are subject to certain maxima. These are that the pension shall not exceed one-third the retiring salary and the lump-sum payment shall not exceed one and a half year's pay.

It is proposed that the Foreign Secretary should have power to increase the pension by £100 a year above the rate laid down by the Superannuation Acts and to increase the lump-sum payment by £500. The limits of £100 in the case of the annual pension and £500 in the case of the lump-sum are qualified by the fact that the Foreign Secretary be allowed to make additional payments above the £100 in the one case and above the other to bring up the pension, if necessary, to the rate of £300 a year and the lump-sum, if necessary, to £1,000.

For example, a man who has had 20 years' service and whose salary is £1,200 a year. Under the Superannuation Acts he would be entitled to £300 a year pension and £1,200 lump-sum. Under this proposal he would get £400 a year pension and £1,700 lump-sum.

The same case is that of a man who has had 16 years' service in the Foreign Service and whose salary is £900 a year. Under the Superannuation Acts he would be entitled to £180 a year pension and £540 lump-sum payment. Under the Bill he would get £300 a year pension and £900 lump-sum; that is, his pension would be increased by £120 instead of £60 and his lump-sum payment by more than the £300 laid down in the Bill.

Mr. Edgcumbe, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, made it clear that accelerated retirement on pension may not be initiated by the man himself, but only by the Foreign Office, and that the new procedure will not apply to men below the ranks of first secretary or consul.

These provisions are, of course, wholly at variance with the suggestion made from various quarters (including Lord Moyne, a former Secretary of State for the Colonies) that Colonial officials should be given the option of retiring on pension from about the age of 40 onwards.

Race and Deep Roots

What is needed in the interests of Anglo-African understanding is an extension of the study of anthropology, both cultural and physical, particularly in universities and schools. The problems of race prejudice have very deep roots, and the most likely means of solving them lies in the diffusion of real knowledge as to the causes of those differences of colour, temperament, behaviour and so forth which are apt to be the occasion of misunderstanding and mistrust between peoples of differing culture. — Professor J. H. Huxton, of the University Museum of Zoology and of Ethnology, Cambridge.

When anyone demands anything from me, my reaction is to resist the demand unless it is definitely contrary to the public interest. On the other hand, a request always attracts my greatest respect, and I endeavor to comply with it, if it is definitely in the public interest. — Sir Godfrey

Funds for War Purposes

Savings in Kenya through War Bonds amounted to £3,000,175 at the end of February, when deposits of a further £1,200,000 were in the Post Office Savings Bank (as against only £1,800,000 in December 31, 1944). In two years African savings accounts have jumped from 48,423 to 17,185, and Asian depositors have risen in number from 9,084 to 17,183.

Wentworth Primary School had a special War Savings Week. 230 out of 325 pupils became regular subscribers.

Northern Rhodesia, which set herself a target total of £10,000 for war charities during June, reached that aim within the first days of the month, soon passed the new target of £20,000, and looks like having contributed about £30,000. A cablegram sent to us from Lusaka when there were still seven days left in the month gave the following seven charities' totals, some of which are remarkable when it is remembered that some of these localities have only three or four Europeans: Mumbwa, £12; Baloyle, £48; Choma, £140; Mengu, £73; Sopsour, £27; Broken Hill, £30; Mpana, £40,000; Lushaya, £1,181; Chingola, £1,400; Livingstonia, £125; Kasama, £127; Monze Mission, Sidim and Pemba, £50; Fort Jackson, £16; Lusaka, £3,741; Mufasa, £2,500; Ndola, £500; and the Accountant-General's Central War Charities Fund, £6,335. Although a few of the amounts and township totals were also included in the Accountant-General's Fund, such items were included twice in the second target of £20,000.

The Duke of Gloucester Red Cross Fund has received a further £1,000 from the Government of the B.R.C.S.

Mr. W. G. Webster of Kalomo, Northern Rhodesia, has sent £100 to the Imperial Government as an interest-free loan, repayable three months after the cessation of hostilities.

Bookstalls have been established throughout Northern Rhodesia under the auspices of the Information Office. Profits from the books and pamphlets sold are devoted to war funds. Voluntary workers assist in running the stalls.

Rhodesia to Have Military Academy

Southern Rhodesia is to have a permanent Military Academy, housed in the present King George VI Barracks, Salisbury, where on June 19 the Governor opened the new Beit Hall, built by the Beit Trustee for the re-education of the Colony's soldiers. The Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey, stated that the barracks would be maintained after the war as a centre for the preliminary training of Rhodesians who chose the Army or Police as a career. Some men who study might then take further training for commissions in the British Army, while others, enriched by overseas experience, would join the Colony's permanent Staff Corps or the British South Africa Police. Hitherto the Government had obtained recruits for the Police largely from overseas, but, said Sir Godfrey, it would be a step forward if Rhodesians with knowledge of local conditions and able to speak native languages could be trained for this Service. If Southern Rhodesia developed rapidly after the war, as the Government expected, it would be their duty to maintain a strong Defence Force. "Full world disarmament" became a reality.

Mobile cartons, presented by Uganda and Northern Rhodesia are catering for agricultural workers in our own district in the south of England. A reporter who accompanied one of the vans comments on the appalling lack of knowledge of the main crop sown by some other, less intelligent, people. He did not know the difference between a potato and a turnip, and was fully convinced

Public Inquiry Ordered

Indian merchants in Dodoma having made complaints against the Price Inspector in that town, the Governor of Tanganyika Territory has appointed Mr. K. G. Bennett, resident magistrate in Tanga, to hold a public inquiry in June.

General Election Postponed

The Southern Rhodesian Parliament resolved on Thursday last to prolong the year by a year. Its normal term would have expired on May 1945, but with the passage of the Prolongation of Parliament Bill the term will now end in May 1946. Since an amendment to the Constitution was involved, a two-thirds majority was required. This was attained, the voting being 23 for and seven against the motion.

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) has issued a statement of accounts as at March 31. It shows cash at £69,949,649; money at call and short notice, £30,000; remittances in transit, £2,682,500; bills discounted, £45,932,225; holdings of British, Dominion and Colonial Government securities, £64,025,118; other investments, £1,678,537; advances to customers, £20,700,251; and bank premises, £1,285,141. Current deposits and other accounts, including reserve for taxation and contingencies, totalled £22,811,053; notes in circulation, £1,159,282; and reserve fund amounted to £3,100,000. The issued capital of the bank is £1,703,000 in 8% cumulative preference stock, £2,682,500 in A stock, and £300,000 in B shares of 10s. each (£1 paid).

From Zanzibar to Arabia

Why did Sir Harold Ingrams, an administrative officer in Zanzibar, and afterwards private secretary both to the Sultan and the British Resident, leave Zanzibar (of which he wrote the most useful history for Arabia? The answer is a most intriguingly given in his new book, *Arabia and the Isles*, the first 62 pages of which deal with his services in East Africa and the next 20 with what he calls his Mawritani interlude. In his deeply thoughtful and penetratingly told work, wit and wisdom, he chides the bitter critics of British colonisation, testifying that he has found no exploitation within the Empire, of whose repression he is profoundly convinced. Through Mr. Ingrams' references to his work in Zanzibar and their reticence, the importance of his encouragement and co-operation cannot be denied.

Dehydration Industry Prospects

The prospects of a dehydration industry in Southern Rhodesia are being considered as the result of a visit to the Colony by an Anglo-American Dehydration Mission. A valued message from Salisbury expects that after a rapid tour of the Colony the Mission considers that there is a future for this industry, especially if the Colony were to concentrate on the production of secondary foods, such as bones, for use as a nutrient food, not for direct consumption. The Mission was impressed with the preparatory work already done, and advised that steps should be taken to control the general development of the dehydration industry, which requires a considerable amount of technical knowledge and constant technical supervision. Emphasis was laid on the value of dehydrated citrus in the tropics, with which much work has already been done. The Mission urged that cattle feed and waste crops constitute a very real field for exploitation. The Minister of Agriculture has asked the South Government to use its influence to encourage the necessary machinery and manpower if it was possible. The industry could be successfully developed, it is felt. Dehydration of animal products, such as butter and vegetable, was advocated. The Rhodesian Parliament by Mr. Ingrams.

BOOKS BRIEFLY REVIEWED

Colonies After the War
Views of Mr. G. D. H. Cole

In a new page book on "Great Britain and the War World" (Collanz, 2s.) Mr. G. D. H. Cole has very lucidly set out the position, though not so clearly as a much larger part both of the Empire world and in British affairs. One of the few reasons is as follows—

"Tropical Africa, in particular, needs to be developed economically as a single continent and set out up into purely economic segments under the tutelage of different imperial powers. It is no answer to this to suggest that all will be well if each European country will agree in future to govern its dependent areas in the interests of their inhabitants, and not for the purpose of exploitation and lasting subjection. The problems of African self-government and development cannot be solved along these lines.

Unification is imperative, both for the economic and political progress in the right direction, and for building up a political unit which will be able to stand on its own feet. The only guarantee that this political unit will be effectively pursued as unification under a single system and with an influential representation by the peoples themselves will be able to bring its own highly successful success in the democratic handling of its own people and in the situation of the African continent.

Since the whole emphasis of the book is development of democracy, it is obvious that it should be so anxious to impose control from outside instead of realising that Colonies ought to select their own course and instruments, not support ready-made isms.

"Battle Dress," by "Gun-Buster" (Hodder, 6s.) This sequel to "Return via Dunkirk" continues the story of the B.E.F. in France. It is a gripping and penetrating portrait of the soldier's life. It is a story of the widest range of the self-sacrifice, comradeship, gallant endurance, casual heroism and speechless humour of the fighting soldier. It is not till the end of the book that we are told that the author has served in the forces—see a list of his positions in East Africa and the Sudan, and in the North Africa and the Middle East.

The book is a first-class example of the kind of writing which is so much needed for the day. It is a story of the life in the fighting line of an ordinary man in the High Command. The record is written with a sense of proportion, but it is a story of a man who has lived through the war, and his achievement is not a mere record of his achievements in the field. It is a story of a man who has lived through the war, and his achievement is not a mere record of his achievements in the field.

Mr. G. D. H. Cole's "Views of Mr. G. D. H. Cole" is a book which is well worth reading. It is a story of a man who has lived through the war, and his achievement is not a mere record of his achievements in the field. It is a story of a man who has lived through the war, and his achievement is not a mere record of his achievements in the field.

"The New Concise Oxford Dictionary of Quotations" (Humphrey, 25s.)—That East Africans and Rhodesians appreciate accuracy is proved by the fact that any little error which may creep into print is quickly corrected by the vigilance of our readers. It is a pity that the new Oxford dictionary is not a more complete work of already 64 pages and 40,000 quotations, should appeal to our readers, to whom it can be most cordially recommended. The results of more than six years of work of a well-read man, who has furnished it with an excellent index, is a work of value for

reference. The new Oxford dictionary is a well-read man, who has furnished it with an excellent index, is a work of value for reference. The new Oxford dictionary is a well-read man, who has furnished it with an excellent index, is a work of value for reference.

"England's Service" (Macmillan, 6s.)—Sardonic "applies that the post-war world should be regulated by agreements, made between States, that between international economic organizations, and labour and management. The writer... the fatal mistake of Geneva of nominating delegations at the conference table were being but Swedes and Italians, who represented the nations and nothing but their nation, and as members of different races, had nothing to say in their own affairs. They were only stamp-collectors and so found nothing to converse on."

Europe and South-East Asia (H. K. Mulholland, 2s. 6d.)—This is a great gift in the form of a history of the South-Eastern Africa between the great age of the Portuguese in the 15th century and the coming of the British in the 19th and this volume (No. 18 in the Empire Society series of material studies) fills in many of the blanks from the outbreak of the revolutionary wars to Livingston's appearance on the African continent.

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Questions in Parliament

Colonial Councils

Mr. Mander: "The Secretary of State for the Colonies has in the past of the Government with regard to the proposals for representative international advisory councils for Colonial territories in different parts of the world."

Mr. Mander: "I have nothing to add at present to the reply which I gave on March 24th."

Mr. Mander: "Is this desirable proposal under discussion with the United Nations?"

Colonel Stanley: "This was a purely unofficial proposal by one of our members. There have been many others of a similar nature, and the Government is considering the whole broad aspect of the thing."

Major Pethick: "Could the right hon. and gallant friend assure the House that though there should be the closest co-operation in Colonial affairs between the various Powers concerned, it is very advisable that no action shall be taken which will mitigate in any way the sovereignty of Britain over her own Colonies?"

Colonel Stanley: "Both the Prime Minister and I have already answered questions specifically on that point."

Mr. Rife: "If and when these councils meet, will the right hon. and gallant gentleman bear in mind the desirability of including on such councils a proportion of Native representatives who are qualified, wherever possible?"

Colonel Stanley: "That is another matter."

Service in Royal Air Force

Captain Gammans asked how many men born in East Africa administered by the Colonial Office were serving in the Royal Air Force.

Colonel Stanley: "The records available show that 1685 men from the Colonies have proceeded to the United Kingdom or to training centres overseas to join the Royal Air Force either as re-appointed recruits or under their own arrangements. There are also local recruitment centres for ground duties, and those personnel born in the Colonies are no doubt serving with the Royal Air Force. Details of enlistment of men born in the Colonies of these two categories are not readily ascertainable and few particulars could be made available without an undue expenditure of time and labour."

Captain P. Macdonald asked what steps were being taken in East Africa to provide for the rehabilitation of wounded Native soldiers.

Colonel Stanley drew attention to his statement in May 1942. Captain Macdonald also asked what he included in the Colonies under the purpose of the war effort.

Colonel Stanley: "Increases in taxation to meet war-time needs have taken place in all Colonies, including the heavy duties on excess profits tax and income tax in many, and increases in income tax rates in those where the tax already existed. It would involve a disproportionate amount of expenditure to supply information about all the Colonies, and the available records, but I should be happy to supply information to any member with information about any particular colony."

Mr. Gammans asked if the Secretary of State proposed to

take any further steps with a view to the full incorporation of the Colonies within the terms of the Atlantic Charter.

Colonel Stanley: "I have no statement to make on this matter at present."

Mr. David Adams asked whether the right hon. member was aware that, despite a low percentage of the population, Seichans, under British rule, is completely beyond the labouring classes, and whether it was intended to establish minimum wage orders to remedy these conditions.

Colonel Stanley: "The Seichans is a small island. The Governor of Seichans has recently appointed a commissioner of inquiry to investigate the possibility of an increase in the cost of living in respect of all the islands, and to prepare a list of islands where the cost of living is high. It is noted that in Victoria, where a minimum wage has been created, and an order has been taken in Victoria, indicated a general advance in the cost of living, and a shortage of labour. The Wages Regulation Ordinance, which gives the Government a right to fix minimum wages for any occupation in which the cost of living is high, is in force. I am asking the Governor to report to the effect of the provisions of the Ordinance."

Education in Tanganyika

Colonel Stanley has told the House of Commons that the total estimated expenditure for all the States during 1942 and 1943 for the maintenance of Government-aided schools in Tanganyika territory was £11,000, which represented 0.4 per cent of the African population. These figures did not include the considerable funds spent on educational missionary societies and on Government agencies.

A strong committee, with official and unofficial (including missionary) representatives had presented a report in 1940 containing recommendations for the expansion of education in Tanganyika, and the Tanganyika Government had agreed to prepare in outline a programme for the next five years for the benefit of all children over 6 years of age, and to provide assistance for the execution of the programme. The Government has since made plans under the Colonial Education Act.

Colonel Stanley has also stated that he had no precise information as to the percentage of literacy in the Seychelles, but that he was sure that the Governor's full report on the education of the territory would be required, that he had no information as to the percentage of literacy in the Seychelles, but that he was sure that the Governor's full report on the education of the territory would be required, that he had no information as to the percentage of literacy in the Seychelles, but that he was sure that the Governor's full report on the education of the territory would be required.

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News Items in Brief

...being exported from Ethiopia to Egypt.

A new Sudanese Club has been opened in Alexandria.

Compost, plantain, sweet potatoes have been introduced for the first time.

Southern Rhodesian commodities have been made legal to sell in Nyasaland.

The Bechuanaland Farmers' Association has produced an average of 100 guinea from the revenues.

Tea, coffee, and Kenyan food products are dried in plants which have been erected from Uganda.

The child allowance for income tax purposes has been raised from £25 to £100 in Southern Rhodesia.

Agricultural production has increased by 20,000 tons in the Limpopo Province of the Belgian Congo.

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., has declared a dividend on the ordinary shares for the first time.

The annual report of the Council of Ndola records great constructional improvements at the municipal aerodrome.

The Southern African Labour Conference proposed by Mr. J. W. van der Merwe to be held in Johannesburg in July 1943.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has decided to discontinue its bus service from Livingstone to the Victoria Falls from yesterday.

Britain's first in East Africa is the subject of the fifth pamphlet published by the East Africa Industrial Research and Development Board.

British Somaliland has now its broadcasting station to which the name Radio Hargeisa has been given.

Broadcasts start programme in small languages.

The State Lottery Trustees of Southern Rhodesia have made a grant of £2,000 for the building of quarters for nurses at the Victoria Hospital, Bulawayo.

A suggestion that local business houses should sell all their postage stamps for one month in the next year to aid the Merchant Navy Fund has been made by the Postal Stamp Club.

Portulaca grows in the Bechuanaland Territory.

Tanzania Territory will receive a price of 1s. 6d. for sulphate of iron ore for slowness of first second-hand iron price raised in Inanga.

Rhodesia Railways' 1942 report that their net profit for 1942 was £1,170,000, or 10.5% of the gross revenue of £11,100,000 for the seven months of the financial year, compared with £1,212,000 and £8,347,000 respectively last year.

The Bangweulu Channel, which joins the northern end of Lake Bangweulu to the Zambezi River, is now open to traffic and motor launches are operating from Kapangwe to the lake. The channel is 30 ft wide.

The telephone line between Egypt and the Sudan, which passes through Asswa and Wadi Haifa, is near completion.

Misses ... and ... brokers with ... that no dividend ... in regard of the accumulative preference ... is an arrear as from January 1, 1943.

The Government of Nyasaland has asked that rubber should be prepared, not as balls, but in the form of mats, sheets or sheets about 1 inch thick, which prevent contraction of cross imperfections, dry more rapidly and lose less weight in transit.

An Indian, ... whose family had East African connections for 80 years, was returned to Kenya after cycling 40,000 miles to Africa, Ceylon, India, Burma, Siam, Malaya, the Dutch East Indies, China, Japan, Persia and Europe.

Shops have been opened by the Kikuyu Native Council for the sale of provisions, following food shortages in the reserve. At Dagoretti, where the shortage of food was particularly acute, a Local Government soup kitchen was started.

Mr. D. A. Edwards, Chairman of the Industrial Development Advisory Committee of Southern Rhodesia, has stated that three schemes for the production of power alcohol are to be built in the Colony and that the number of stills will be doubled later. Power alcohol is to be made from sweet potatoes, molasses, maize and other grains.


Mr. W. M. Leggat, Chairman of the Southern Rhodesian Food Committee, has stated that during the year ending March 9 last, 428 applications for loans received to the value of £40,724 were made to finance subsidies on phosphatic fertilisers purchased for use for maize production, valued at £12,000.

Minerals manufactured in the Belgian Congo are now being exported to Southern Rhodesia.

The Union of South Africa and Malaya ... among the products are sulphuric acid, sulphuric acid, glycerine and various lubricants. Sulphuric acid production is about 20,000 tons annually.

The fifth annual report of the Cattle Slaughtering Commission of Southern Rhodesia ... that number of cattle handled during 1942 was 570,413, the highest since 1909. An additional 400,000 of these were exported and local consumption rose to 18,000,000 lb., compared with 17,000,000 lb. in 1941. Trading profits amounted to £58, of which £54,336 was transferred to general reserve, which now stands at £7,100,000. The European staff numbered 31, of whom six were women, and the African employees 242.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Bochtick Board Changes

Mr. A. R. Walker, Thomson, who has been a director of Bochtick Mines (Pty) Ltd. since the establishment of the company, has resigned on mutual advice that he should leave Southern Rhodesia to reside at sea-level in the Cape Province. Mr. R. E. Bayliss, J. B. has been elected chairman and Mr. H. C. Hardy, A. M. M. has joined the board.

Mr. Bayliss served as a troop commander during the 1896 rebellion and was later manager of the different gold properties before becoming general manager of the Wankie Colliery Company, which ceased to exist 12 years ago, being then appointed resident director in the Bechuanaland Exploration Co., Ltd. for the past 20 years as its President of the Rhodesian Chamber of Mines and Chairman of Premier Portland Cement Co. (Rhodesia), Ltd. and Orange Corporation (South Africa), Ltd.

African Investment Trust

The African Investment Trust, Ltd. which has Rhodesian interests, has declared a dividend of 31% (the same).

Victoria Falls Dividend

Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Co., Ltd. has declared a final dividend of 51% amounting 15% for the year 1948. A 6% preference dividend for the current half-year has also been declared.

Rosterman's Dividend

Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd. have declared an interim dividend of 20% of 0.10s (1d. per share) in respect of the financial year ending December 31, 1948. The dividend will remain on August 14, less income tax at the rate of 6%.

Copperbelt Labour

The number of labourers employed by the large Northern Rhodesian mining companies at the end of 1947 and 1948, comparative numbers employed at December 31, 1947, are stated by the Labour Department to have been as follows:—Roan Antelope Copper Mine, 1941, 7,233; 1948, 11,800; Kafue Copper Mine, 10,516; 12,331; Mufumbi Copper Mine, 7,980; 8,804; Nchanga Copper Mine, 3,004; 2,861; Brown Hill Mine, 3,516; 4,721.

Rhoangla Trustees

Rhoangla Trustees, Ltd. has been registered to carry on the business of nominating trustees with a nominal capital of £10 in 10 shares.

Mr. H. M. S. Taylor, 27 Essex Square, Tavoy, is secretary. Mr. G. W. Davy, 25 Curzon Street, London, W.1, is chairman. Mr. G. W. Spenser, 10, East Street, Salisbury, is managing director of the company. The company is controlled by the Rhodesian Anglo-American Corporation, Ltd. Mr. W. E. Grove, secretary of Rhodesian Anglo-American Corporation of Southern Rhodesia, is alternate director to Sir Ernest Casson, chairman of the Anglo-American Development Co. Ltd.

Mining Personalia

Mr. John Cairn, who had recently been appointed to the position of general manager of the Anglo-American Development Co. Ltd., Southern Rhodesia, which he first reached in 1946, has returned to the Queen mine.

Company Progress Reports

Wanderer.—During the quarter to March 31, 1948, 200 tons were milled for 1,642 oz. gold worth £45,700. Working costs were £37,026 and working profit £28,674. Development, 7,660 ft.

Butha Buthe. Working profit for the quarter ended March 31, 1948, was £1,238. Development totalled 3,004 ft., of which 2,200 ft. were sampled. Payable thicknesses were of a length of 730 ft. and average 5.5 dw over 42 ft.

Sherwood Starr.—At the quarter ended March 31, there was a net output of 1,170 tons of ore. From 26,400 tons of ore milled 3,316 oz. gold were recovered. Working revenue, £26,996 per ton, 20s. 5d. 3/4; costs, £23,518 per ton, 18s. 10 1/2. Working profit, 3s. 2 1/2.

Rezené.—During the quarter ended March 31, the magnet plant was struck at the bottom of the West incline shaft 75 ft. below the top of the shaft, 2,563 ft. and cost £6,531. A From 1,000 tons milled there was a recovery of 8,572 oz. gold. Working revenue totalled £66,755 and working profit £11,537.

Cam and Groves. During the quarter ended March 31 the sub-critical shaft has sunk 4,100 and 3,100 ft. of diamond drilling were accomplished without encountering payable values. Development totalled 1,709 ft. at a cost of £5,692. During the three months 76,000 tons were milled for a yield of 18,316 oz. gold and a working revenue of £11,410 equivalent to 27s. 4d. per ton. Costs amounted to £107,403, 17s. 10d. per ton. The mining profit was £67,051.

S. Rhodesian Mining

The total value of mineral and metal output of Southern Rhodesia during the first three months of this year was £2,244,405 as compared with £2,274,372 in the same period of last year. Gold production during the quarter was 67,718 oz. value £1,440,830 as compared with 102,438 oz. and value £2,177,000 last year. In February, 2,312 Europeans were employed in mining, 5,608 on gold mines. In the previous year the corresponding number were 2,489 and 5,523 respectively. Natives were employed in February, including 1,752 on gold mines, and gained 895 tons of gold metal in the first three months of the year.

Mica in Tanganyika

The Government of Tanganyika has invited applications for prospect for mica in the Ifira district.

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