

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

REGIONAL COGNATE COMMISSIONS

which have been advocated by General Smuts, Lord Hailey, and others—received the blessing of the Imperial Government in last week's Colonial de-Regional Commissions in the House of Commons. Colonel Oliver Sturges, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who had given no hint of this decision in his opening speech, surprised members by revealing the fact at the beginning of his reply, which made it quite clear that no question of sovereignty is involved, that such Metropolitan Power would retain complete administrative control within its Dependencies, that in our case prior agreement with the Dominions was an essential preliminary, and that the purpose of the Regional Commissions would be to promote consultation and collaboration in order to grapple more successfully with the problems of progress. Such Commissions must necessarily vary in constitution according to regional circumstances, but the general intention is that each should contain representatives of the Metropolitan States of the Colonies concerned, and of other countries with major strategic or economic interests in the area. Within that broad definition there is scope for variety, and for misunderstanding; but if the main objective be kept steadily in view, and if all applications for membership be rejected unless they are calculated to serve the declared aim, a new international instrument of considerable promise will be forged.

Indeed, it offers the prospect of a more useful coverage than did the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, which while covering much smaller areas of the Colonial world than East and Central African Affairs, these new Regional Commissions would serve, suffered from the disadvantage of dealing with territories widely distributed throughout the tropics and widely varying in character, and from the fact that some of its members were devoid of any first-hand Colonial experience and some were citizens of States without Colonial connexions of any kind. In contrast, the proposed Regional Commissions are designed to bring delegates from the Cognate areas into association for the purpose of solution of common or cognate problems. There will thus be an original bond of mutual interest on which to build understanding, sympathy and trust. An East and Central African Regional Commission is presumably contemplated, with a representation from the United Kingdom, the Eastern African Dependencies under Colonial Office control (both official and non-official members, of course), the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, the Sudan and such Italian East African territories as may come under Foreign Office administration, Ethiopia, Portuguese East Africa, and the Belgian Congo. Even if the representation of each particular interest be kept as low as is reasonable, the total membership must be considerable. One argu-

ment for an East and Central African Commission, at least in its early stages, in preference to an all-Africa Commission—though it would be necessary for the closest interchange of information to be maintained with any other similar organisations in the rest of the continent. On such a basis of co-operation, good will might be possible to build machinery of great value to all constituent parts, while leaving a wide measure of latitude to each for the conduct of its own affairs.

The failure of the East African Governors' Conference in the long term is a by-product of the outbreak of this war. The political and economic causes well known to East Africans have not

made their unduly pessimistic about the new plan. One reason for its non-success was that the Conference proved to be, not a continuing co-operation of the best brains and experience in the territories, but a select coterie of a few senior officials (some openly at daggers drawn with others in the same territory), far from following the practice of including the Dependencies into their confidence in order to obtain the maximum advice and support before sessions of the Conference, and seldom failed either to do that or even to make an adequate report after such meetings. The inevitable consequence that a weak, ineffective leader, it would have been astonishing if the leadership had escaped the resentment of the community of settlers and traders, who by no means accept the wisdom of the few officials, and whose promotion to time has been undesirably accelerated, raised to eminence simply and not by routine promotion. These words may seem harsh to those who, knowing nothing of the unwritten history of the Conference, have accepted at face value the compliments so liberally paid to it by the Secretary of State after another. We do not for a moment suggest that such Ministers have been insincere, but that they have either been buoyed up by hope or misled by partial information. What is certainly true is that the professions of confidence and satisfaction have been dismissed by non-officials as a meaningless formality (not to use harder terms), and that they have caused many of the Governors, Acting Governors and other officials concerned to experience emotions quite different from those arising from a sense of participation in a great work. Did not Sir Edward Grigg, one of the original members of the Conference, publicly deride it recently as "a silly thing from the very start"? If such blunt speech were habitual with ex-Governors, there would be corroborative evidence in plenty. A few days

later, Sir Orr Ewing's presidential analysis upon communications made to him as a result of his visit to Eastern Africa, and the comments that he did not think the Conference had done very much good. The Colonial Office has, however, persisted in regarding the attitude for that minor as a very valuable. Tanganyika which, in the leading position, and some of the ablest officials, have not in years and more regarded as indisputable. There will, of course, be continued pressure for the consummation of that union, as there will be for the amalgamation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

But if, while the Imperial Government is plucking up its courage to accept the impossibility of such manifestly wise steps, it can take a far wider and more truly influential basis of local representation in an international centre, it will be a deviation from the African Regional Commission. It is a smaller area under British administration where will be more cause for objection than for protest. To put it on the lowest basis, it will be a precedent. On some such basis as in which we have suggested to be real working partnership which would afford a very useful means of creating that sound economic basis on which to build political evolution. For if the territories were in constant consultation, they could not escape an increasing disposition to consider one another in matters of production, marketing, labour, education, medicine, agriculture and all the other manifold expressions of policy. There would be, moreover, an encouragement for a more free circulation of decisive advice, and a more effective action, from the centre to the circumference.

The prime importance of better leadership was stressed in an admirable speech by Sir George Schuster, who showed how first-class men like Lugard in Uganda, Cromer in the Sudan, and the Scottish missionaries in East Africa (and) have done limitless good, and how men of the wrong kind have done great harm. He urged the Minister to adopt measures calculated to maintain the mental alertness and spirit of adventure of the generally splendid body of men who now staff the Colonial Service. Young men in that Service who fear to fall into a rut might do worse than get out and keep in a conspicuous place the "Five Causes of Demoralisation of a Scotch Bureaucratic Career" listed by a former Financial Secretary, in the Sunday Times, the some of the older men would serve

themselves and their territories by mediating disputes upon points four and five. What could be better than Sir George Schuster's summary of his own commendations—that this splendid lot of young Britons should be helped not to sink into small bureaucratic but to go according to their full ability and to their leaders?—readers who not only contribute to the building of the Colonial Service but to British public life from the time of their recruitment? He emphasised the need for incentives to give opportunities of broadening their minds and sharpening their brains against men trained in other work, and had the satisfaction of being told by the Secretary of State that these matters would be considered in a re-organisation of the Colonial Service on which he is at present engaged.

Not less important is the training of Africans for the leaders of their fellow Africans, if any there still are, who imagine the African between the Nile and the Limpopo (or any where else for that matter) will **Training** quickly and **conveniently** revert **African** after this war to the general condition and outlook of 1939, clinging to a desperate delusion. A war has not been a very happy one, but it has speeded African progress in directions and with a velocity un-**Leaders** conceivable four years ago. Within that period scores of thousands of men—the most enter-

prising and the most numerous—have been educated by the British, for the sake of the post-war African. Those who were completely uneducated, who could contribute only their unskilled labour or that of agricultural products on their own account, have now travelled widely in and outside Africa, met with many of the acquired skills of many lands, and witnessed a complete transformation in their mode of values, their standards of judgment and of living, and their own dreams for the future. To turn these men into a nightmare of disappointment and despair would be a betrayal of trust and the negation of statesmanship. But if these men and their sons and daughters are to be given fair scope of the exercise of their new talents and ambitions, there must be a mass attack upon the enemy, such as Russia has made with such outstanding success. It is therefore most desirable to believe that the Secretary of State has asked an Advisory Council on Education to report upon the techniques calculated to meet these needs of the times, and that he is setting up two Commissions, of a broad over-arching membership, one to deal with what he called Intellectual Education between universities in this country and those in Colonies, and the other part of higher education in West Africa. Colonel Stanley's statement in regard to education deserve careful study, as do other parts of his speech, which we shall have cause of further comment in our next issue.

Regional Commissions for Colonial Areas

Proposal Accepted in Principle by the Imperial Government

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES told the House of Commons last week that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom would welcome Colonial Regional Commissions for permanent consultation and collaboration, provided that responsibility for the administration of British Colonies continued to be wholly British.

Colonel Oliver Stanley's statement, made in the course of his reply to a debate on Colonial affairs, took the following form:

May I deal first of all with one broad point which has raised in different forms a number of speeches? That is the question of international co-operation and consultation after the war in our Colonial administration.

The Prime Minister, in answer to a question on March 10, stated that His Majesty's Government were prepared to discuss the administration of the British Colonies in the future as the sole responsibility of Great Britain, the purpose of His Majesty's Government was to work in close co-operation with neighbouring and friendly nations. We are sure that under present circumstances such co-operation is not only possible, but indeed essential.

But although modern frontiers and modern communications have brought close together vast areas which were wholly separated, many of the problems today are common problems, and it is not only in the case of common problems, but of the problems of security, of the common frontiers, of health, or of transcending the boundaries of political units, of health.

His Majesty's Government would therefore welcome the establishment of machinery which will enable such problems to be discussed and to be solved by common efforts. What they have in mind is the possibility of establishing Commissions for certain areas.

These Commissions would cover not only the States with special territories in the region, but also other States which are in the region a major strategic or economic interest, while the State would remain responsible for the administration of its own territory, such a Commission would provide a permanent and permanent machinery for consultation and collaboration; so that the States concerned might work together to promote the well-being of the Colonial territories. An important consideration in designing the machinery of each Commission will be to give to the people of the Colonial territories in that region an opportunity to be associated with its work.

In this way it would be possible to have international co-operation which consisted of something more than a practical discussion, but would be a true partnership, which would lead down to the creation of a new world.

Sir E. Grigg, my right hon. and constant friend has made an announcement of great importance. Can he say in what regions those Commissions are to be set up?

Colonel Stanley: I cannot particularise too much at the moment. I think the character of the Commissions which will be set up is pretty obvious, but I would not like to commit myself at the moment to the particular regions. This is only what the Government have in mind. The Commissions can only be set up at the request of the people of the Commissions with other frontiers, especially of our own frontiers, and the machinery can only be set up at the request of the people.

Mr. Morgan: I am sure it is a most important statement of policy at the end of the debate under these conditions.

Colonel Stanley: I do not think we are wrong with the Commission.

Mr. A. Bevan: In what way do you propose to associate the Natives with these Commissions? Will they be men or elected?

Colonel Stanley: That is a matter of development. In each territory, no doubt, the associations will be different. As

move towards greater and greater degrees of self-government it will be by election. You cannot demand even 50 of our own people and the Colonial territories of other Powers will be associated. I hope, with the regional Commissions.

Mr. Van der Stoep: In the proposal in embryo, or has it been thought out? Are you referring to a serious proposal for amendment of our constitution of the colonies, or is it an embryonic idea which will only come into a definite embryo by the right hon. and gallant gentleman the hon. member for Devonport? I will not say that the hon. member is not a very able and capable man, but I will not say that he has displayed great interest in this question and that he has taken the lead in the international conference. I am sure that the hon. member will take part in the Commission of this year.

Mr. Thomas: This statement of policy approved by the hon. member is the right hon. and gallant gentleman's own responsibility. That is a question that is never asked. There is common responsibility for it. I can only state that I am not making this statement myself.

Mr. Thomas: Then it has been made as a Government statement. Mr. Haden's question: This is a very important proposition. Will the House have an opportunity of discussing some of the fundamental changes which will be necessary before this policy is brought into operation?

Colonel Stanley: There are no fundamental changes. We retain complete control of our administration. What we have

and consequences of the proposal of the hon. member which led to the development of the idea of the hon. member's proposal and development of the idea of the hon. member's proposal. I am sure that the hon. member will take part in the Commission of this year.

Colonel Stanley: It will be a Commission of this year. I am sure that the hon. member will take part in the Commission of this year.

Mr. Caughley: I have not had any opportunity of seeing the hon. member's proposal. I am sure that the hon. member will take part in the Commission of this year.

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Colonel Oliver Stanley Outlines His Views on the Colonial Education Problem

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES outlined his views on the education problem in a speech to the House of Commons on 11th November.

The hon. member said that the education problem was one of the most important in the Colonies. He said that the hon. member would be glad to discuss the problem with the hon. member for Devonport. He said that the hon. member would be glad to discuss the problem with the hon. member for Devonport.

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Various Forms of Education

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Think Colonies Self-Government

It is no part of our policy to encourage advances which are unjustified by circumstances. Self-government to those who are not yet trained for it, but if we really mean as much as we say about self-government in these territories, it is our duty to encourage them as soon as possible. It is our duty to encourage them as soon as possible.

Our primary concern is to encourage the constructive growth of the Colonies. We have to take account of the home universities and help. Those universities are the only ones that can help the Colonies to train their own people.

There runs through the whole of the education problem the question of a method of approach. In all cases the hon. member who are finally responsible have laid down the path of advance, but it is a matter for the people of the Colonies to decide whether they desire and which they will accept. I am sure that the hon. member will take part in the Commission of this year.

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THE WAR

Pioneers from East Africa
Food Service in the Middle East

Every one has made his own contribution to the Pioneer Corps in the Middle East. The only new part of the story is told for the first time in the Ministry of Information statement issued by the Press and Publicity Department (see page 3 of Art).

It is the story of the Pioneer Corps in the Middle East. The Corps is not only a fighting force, but also a service force. It is the backbone of the British and Commonwealth forces in the Middle East, and it is the mainstay of the British and Commonwealth forces in the Middle East.

The Pioneer Corps in the Middle East is a very young force, but it has a long and distinguished history. It was first formed in 1915, and it has since then been a constant presence in the Middle East. It has been through many campaigns and battles, and it has always shown the greatest courage and determination.

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was making the day tanks and the day tanks were the major part in the strategy of the Pioneer Corps. But the most important work was done on the day tanks, which were the backbone of the Pioneer Corps, and the day tanks were the backbone of the Pioneer Corps.

New Ideas about Europeans

Njoroge, now a hardened campaigner, has been changed since he left East Africa. Contact with Europeans from the white man has made a pride in manual labour. He has himself seen more equal footing than he was with the European in Kenya, the fresh Tommy shares his food and his slit trench with Njoroge, and finds him a good fellow. The duration of the European's stay in Kenya is not long, but his momentary begins to wonder about more and better schools at home.

His food is pretty good, though not as good as the food from Austria, vegetables and tea from East Africa, oranges from Palestine, and he has seen in some of the best and the most interesting places he has seen in his life. You cannot see so many such things in other parts of the world as you can see in East Africa.

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Heightened Respect for British

In the eyes of the African people, like his British counterparts, has increased his respect for the British. He has seen the British at work, and he has seen the British at play, and he has seen the British at rest. He has seen the British at work, and he has seen the British at play, and he has seen the British at rest.

S.D.F. Band Visits Eritrea

The band of the Sudan Defence Force, under Bandmaster B. O. Bennett, has just completed a most successful tour of Eritrea, which has now been under British administration for over two years. The band was met with enthusiastic crowds everywhere. In the market places of Italy's former colony, the band played for the thousands of Natives and large numbers of Italians.

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(Fourth War News appears on page 708)

Background to the

Call to Italy

armed forces of other nations than Great Britain, carrying the history of your country as a direct consequence of the leadership to which you have been subjected by Mussolini and the Fascist régime. Mussolini has made you into this war as the satellite of a total destroyer of peoples and liberties. Mussolini plunged you into a war which he thought Hitler had already won. He spite of Italy's great vulnerability to attack by air and sea, your Fascist leaders sent your sons, your ships, your forces to distant battlefields to aid Germany in her attempt to conquer England, Russia, and the world. This association was unworthy of Italy's ancient traditions of freedom and culture, traditions which are the peoples of America and Great Britain owe so much. Your soldiers have fought not in the interests of Italy but for Nazi Germany, they have been betrayed and abandoned by the Germans on the desert front and on every battlefield in Africa from El Alamein to Cape Bon. Today Germany's hopes for world conquest have been blasted on all fronts. The skies over Italy are dominated by the vast air armada of the United States and Great Britain. Italy's coasts are threatened by the great accumulation of British and Allied sea power in the Mediterranean. The forces pledged to destroy the power of Nazi Germany ruthlessly used to inflict slavery, destruction, and death on all who refuse to recognize the Germans as the master race. The sole hope for Italy's survival lies in honorable capitulation to the overwhelming power of the military forces of the United Nations. If you continue to tolerate the Fascist régime which gives the evil power of the Nazis, you must suffer the consequences of your choice. We make no satisfaction of the Italian soil and the devastation of war, but to the Italian people. But we are determined to destroy the false myths and doctrines which have brought Italy to her present position. All your interests and traditions have been betrayed by Nazi Germany and your own false and corrupt leaders; war by destroying both can a reconciliation. Italy's hope is only a respected solution. The time has come to decide whether the Italian people will follow Mussolini and Hitler of live for the Italian nation. From Messages to Italian people by President of United States and Prime Minister of Great Britain

Triumph of Planning. One way of making war is to follow the textbooks and hope for the best. The other is to think out with a maximum of concrete imagination what conditions must be achieved to make the design capable of being carried out in any given situation, what is required to realise the possibilities, what it implies in terms of resources, organisation, and then painstakingly, patiently, and recklessly, out of all arms, all services, and available allies, to create the working machine that does it. Not only the machine, but the men who will run it. In the last traffic directing case, on the basis of the "deserve" spirit of praise, as the "Liberator" of the *(Observer)* writes:

Bombing Rome. Our purpose is to make their morning prayers petty tyrants, who passed by, ravaged Albania on Good Friday and shamelessly burnt the city of Greece. The Ancient Romans respected Greece, granting her a degree of independence unknown elsewhere in the Empire because she was the mistress of the arts. But this country has inherited the blood lust and brutality of Ancient Rome with none of her civilising power. In spirit we in Britain are closer to the most plebeian Roman conception of life and government than the these latter-day degenerates. It is we not they, who follow Virgil's advice to spare the humble and to impose the yoke of peace upon the world. *(Daily Express)*

The Turning Point. Probably the costly German "blitz" at Kursk, followed by the Russian counter-offensive, is the turning-point of the war. Well over two-thirds of the Wehrmacht is engaged on the Eastern front. To this vast host their front is still the only front that counts; they are the only men who have fought and suffered. If they then learn of disasters which have befallen their comrades elsewhere—loafers of lesser breed, so they think in their less momentous side-shows—they are apt to laugh at the news in a spirit of Schadenfreude. The position is very different when it is they who meet disaster. Last winter they knew disaster and to spare, but summer was to redeem all. Now summer too has brought only failure. Two-thirds of the Wehrmacht are going down into the illumination and death. *(Lieut. General H. J. Martin, Daily Express, graphic, military correspondent)*

Germany's Plans for Russia. Last July the Axis powers were at the height of their powers. They were at the nadir of our fortunes. A year ago the German army was being flung back across the Don to Voronezh. For more than six months after that they pushed the Don Bend, crossed the Caucasus, and entered the Crimea. It was an useless, without result. So at El Alamein, in July, 1942, the anniversary of Romulus, the Axis attempt to break through to Alexandria, Voronezh and Alamein are twin signposts on the Axis road to ruin. They have lost Libya and Tunisia and are now losing Sicily. They have lost the Battle of the Ruhr and suffered their biggest reverse in the U-boat war. Each new German success has a significant effect. Our successes against the submarines have been favourable in the Mediterranean, India, Pacific, and East Russia. Our air mastery over one territory prepares the way for air mastery over the next. The bombing of Germany helps us on every front. *(Daily Express)*

Arsenals in Austria. During the past year the greatest part of the German war industries have been moved to Austria. German foundries are now operating in Hirtzenberg and Berndorf. The Heinschel works from Cassel, have been moved to Vienna. The factories from Gelsenkirchen and Dueseldorf are now in Kappelgeld and Knuettelfeld; in the Muerz valley of Steiermark. Ammunition factories from Elberfeld etc in Steinfeld. This means that castles of Wellingtons operating from Italian bases could reach, within a few hours and accompanied by fighter escort, most of the plants which the Germans believed they had brought to safety far from the Ruhr. This is why the Germans will not hesitate to employ all possible means to prevent Italy's surrender. *(Mr. Edmund Byrne, Daily Express)*

A Nation Militarised and Made Covetous. To be opposed to the Gestapo is not necessarily to be against the Nazi Party. To be opposed to the Nazi Party need not mean being against Hitler. Even being opposed to Hitler does not mean being against the Third Reich as a whole. And opposition to the Third Reich does not by any means mean opposition to German victory. *(Daily Express)*

to the War Effort

Optimism is a matter of degree, chiefly a matter of attitude. It is a military man's business to broadcast optimism.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Chamberlain, has announced that the Government will increase the number of 17-year-olds not receiving education to 100,000.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has urged by some reformists as no other English Primate has ever been. He has said that he will not soon return to the continent of Europe carrying from 100 to 200 bombers across the Atlantic in 10 or 12 hours.

Lord Samuel has said that before the United States can have 500,000 private, commercial, and military planes.

Mr. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, has said that 25 per cent of R.A.F. pilots are navigators, and 25 per cent of R.A.F. pilots are commissioned.

Mr. Churchill has said that the German fleet is now in the hands of the Russian fleet.

Mr. Chamberlain has said that the number of American troops in service abroad exceeds 400,000.

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Italy now spends more on production in a fortnight than she did in the whole of 1940.

Donald Cameron, Australian Minister of Aircraft Production, has said that the number of ships accommodated in the fleet is being built up to 100,000.

Mr. Noel Baker, Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of War Transport, has said that the best assurance of the rebuilding of Britain's economic system after the war lies in the most war credits.

Mr. George Robson, Vice-Chairman, National Savings Committee, has said that the best assurance of the rebuilding of Britain's economic system after the war lies in the most war credits.

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PERSONALIA

Mr. E. J. Houghton, Assistant Registrar-General in Tanganyika, has retired on Oct. 1.

Dr. Alexander Rank and Miss D. A. Y. Morris were married in Kenya last month.

Mr. J. S. Moffat is acting as Provincial Commissioner in the Eastern Province of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. P. J. P. Richardson is now working in the Lands and Mines Department of Tanganyika.

Mr. A. St. J. Sutton, an inspector in the Northern Rhodesia Police, has recently assumed the duties of Provincial Commissioner in Tanganyika.

Mr. J. S. H. Spelling, formerly a member of the Legislative Council in Tanganyika, has been appointed as District Officer in the Northern Rhodesia Police.

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On the return to Tanganyika from leave of Mr. G. J. Spelling, Administrative Secretary, Mr. G. J. Spelling, who had been acting in his stead, has returned to his duties as Provincial Commissioner, and in charge of the Northern Province.

Mr. J. S. H. Spelling has been elected Chairman of the Rhodesia Chamber of Commerce, with Mr. Sutton as President, Mr. McClell as Honorary Treasurer, and Messrs. Hand, Collins, Pandya, Aulsen and Gulamhussein as the other members of the Managing Committee.

Brigadier-General A. C. Cartledge, Director-General of British Overseas Airways Corporation, has returned to England from the East to meet Lord Knollys, the new Chairman of the Corporation, who is about to undertake a tour of inspection of the Corporation's air services and establishments of British Airways Overseas.

Major-General Sir John H. Davidson has been elected Deputy Chairman of the Graham Life and Grosvenor Fire and Accident Insurance Societies, with Mr. W. A. Workman who visited East Africa some years ago, as managing director of both Societies, but remains a director.

Mr. Joseph H. Turner, of Kibumbu, who also farms in the Exmoor district of Somerset, was in the country when war broke out, and has been a member of the Executive Committee of the Somerset War Agricultural Committee since its inception, as Chairman of its Exmoor and Tawton sub-committees, and Chairman of the Exmoor sub-committee. He is now returning in Kenya for about 25 years.

Justice G. H. H. Turner, Chief Justice of the Sudan, who is now on furlough, served as a captain in the Indian Army in the last war, became a British Consul in India, and went to the Sudan in 1924. He is similar to the late Sir G. H. H. Turner, who was the last person to hold the office of Chief Justice of the Sudan in 1926 and became Chief Justice of the Sudan in 1926.

The Ministry of Labour and National Service has appointed a committee to advise on the arrangement of the higher posts in the public, industry and commerce to find suitable employees in the re-employment period after the war. The committee is headed by Mr. J. H. H. Turner, who is a member of the Executive Committee of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce and of the General Purpose Committee of the Royal African Society.

MR. W. O. STEVENSON

Mr. W. O. Stevenson, whose election as Vice-Chairman of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) we reported last week, has been a member of the board since 1930, and is also a member of Barclays Bank (Canada), Barclays Bank (France) Ltd., and the Banque de Commerce et d'Industrie. He has visited the Rhodesias, South Africa, the West Indies, Canada and the United States. His business career began in the London office of the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and he was for about two years in the Foreign Branch of the London County and Westminster Bank before joining Barclays Bank in 1914, to organise and take charge of their Eastern Department. On the amalgamation of the London, Provincial and South Western Banks with Barclays in 1919, he became foreign manager. Four years later he was appointed foreign general manager, and subsequently a general manager. He was elected a director two years ago. During the last war Mr. Stevenson served for a time in the Ministry of Blockade.

New Bishop of Zanzibar

The Rev. William Scott, Bishop of St. John's, Newcastle-on-Tyne, has accepted the Archbishop of Canterbury's offer of the Bishopric of Zanzibar. Mr. Baker, who has been vicar of his present church for the past 11 years, was before that Chaplain to Kings' Colleges, Cambridge, Dr. Birley, the retiring Bishop of Zanzibar, greatly desired to have him in his diocese, and 12 years ago Mr. Baker offered himself for service with the U.M.C.A., but at the time circumstances arose which prevented him going to Africa.

E. A. Service Appointments

Latest promotions and transfers in the Colonial Service include the following: Colonial Administrative Service.—Mr. J. L. Hamline, Assistant District Officer, Uganda, to be Second Assistant Colonial Secretary, Fiji. Colonial Agricultural Service.—Mr. J. R. Kerr, Agricultural Officer, Uganda, to be Senior Agricultural Officer. Colonial Medical Officer.—Mr. J. C. T. Macmillan, M.B., F.R.C.P., Senior Medical Officer, Cape Colony, to be Chief of Medical Services, Uganda. Colonial Nursing Service.—Miss M. L. Levey, Nursing Sister, Addis Ababa, and Miss W. Gregory, Nursing Sister, Sierra Leone, to be Nursing Sisters in Northern Rhodesia. Colonial Police Service.—Mr. E. H. Lees, Senior Inspector of Police, Tanganyika Territory, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police. Colonial Veterinary Service.—Mr. J. H. Nichol, M.R.C.V.S., Chief Veterinary Officer, Tanganyika Territory, to be E. T. Fern, M.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Officer, Northern Rhodesia, to be respectively Director and Deputy Director of Veterinary Services, Northern Rhodesia. First appointments include Colonial Medical Service.—Mr. R. C. Larkin, M.B., to be Medical Officer, Uganda. Colonial Nursing Service.—Miss M. Levey and Miss M. L. Gregory, to be Nursing Sisters in Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika Territory respectively. Other Branches.—The Rev. R. S. G. G. G. to be Principal, Jeshu, U.S.A.

Standard Swahili Bible

After much preparation and negotiation, a conference has been held under the auspices of the British and Foreign Bible Society to discuss the basic principles involved in the presentation of a unified version of the Bible in Swahili to the African of East Africa. Earlier translators laid the foundation of a Swahili Bible, but they have been chaotic sentences and errors in translation. Traditions in one version, and in some instances to others, and this has resulted in a confusion to the mind of the African of various sections of the Christian Church. Now the distinguished translators of the Scriptures in the different territories met with full agreement from the Executive Committee. The schools of thought widely separated were a unity of unity and fellowship. In the words of the Chairman: "The presence of the Holy Spirit was felt throughout, and the approach to problems, some delicate and fundamental was made with prayerful devotion, and the results were far beyond the hopes of all concerned. The inclusion of Africans in full status was a phase in a right direction. It did much to stimulate confidence and co-operation. Different methods and cherished forms of long standing had to be sacrificed for others introduced. The principles have been agreed upon. The main work will be to do it."

Colonies Ignore Colonies

Colonial affairs were not mentioned in the House of Commons before the Assembly of the British Party held at the Midway Hall, London, on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday last.

WANTED

OLD TIME SONGS OF WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA. All you can't find in the magazine can be found here. We do not want the opinion of the books about East and Central Africa which have been published and sold in London and Rhodesia. 40 East Street, London, E.C.4.

OBITUARY

Sir Patrick Duncan

We greatly regret to record the death in Victoria last Saturday at the age of 70 years of the Rt. Hon. Sir Patrick Duncan, G.C.M.G., K.C., the first South African to become Governor-General of the Union, to which office he was appointed in 1906. He was of the old group of young Oxford men whom Lord Milner brought to South Africa (his so-called "under-taken"), and had a large share in the successful work which culminated in the unification of the four Colonies after the Boer War. Throughout his 42 years in South Africa he enjoyed an exceptional measure of respect as a consequence of his transparent sincerity and sterling character. On hearing of his death General Smuts said that Sir Patrick was "of the highest ability, of unblemished character, of spotless integrity and selflessness, and an honour and an ornament to our society. He set the highest standards in the discharge of his high office." His eldest son, Major Andrew Duncan, served with the South African Air Force during the war in East Africa, and was reported missing in a number of operations, and only recently killed two months ago. Sir Patrick had always been keenly interested in Rhodesian and East African affairs.

Mr. W. S. Bazeley

Mr. William Selwyn Bazeley, late Senior Commissioner in the Native Department of Southern Rhodesia, who has just died at Harare in Scotland, and had been in the war as a Major, Lieutenant Officer in Mysaland, had died in Blantyre at the age of 62 years after a short illness. The eldest son of the late Canon and Mrs. Bazeley, of Blinton, Gloucester, he was educated at Cheltenham College and Pembroke College, Oxford, and first went to Southern Rhodesia in 1902. He was an efficient and progressive administrator, and his chief aim was the welfare of his African subjects, and was particularly interested in their remote history to help them to progress as a man's manual labour, who will be widely missed.

Mr. T. H. Thatcher

Mr. T. H. Thatcher, managing director of the Industrial Preservative Co., Ltd., of Erith, who has died as a result of a strain, was a New Zealander, whose father established in Deception some 40 years ago a business which from small beginnings has become well known in overseas markets, particularly perhaps in Africa. Mr. Thatcher had always shown special interest in African opportunities and developments. He was for some years a member of the Overseas Committee of the Federation of British Industries and one of the founder members of the old British Export Society, now the Industrial Export.

Sir Edward Headlam

Captain Sir Edward Headlam, C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.F.C. (retd.), who has died in England at the age of 65, was appointed Naval Transport Officer in East and South Africa at the outbreak of the last war, and served in that post until 1917, when he was made Principal Transport Officer.

Urgent Telegrams to the Forces

Facilities are now available for officially nominated nearest relatives of friends of officers and men serving in the Indian, East Africa Forces, and any hospital ship, to send their private telegrams, of an urgent character, at ordinary inland rates. The concession is limited to two telegrams a month for any one sender, to be handed in at any post office in the U.K. on a special form obtainable on application from the War Office in the case of next-of-kin officers, and from the Officer in Command of the unit concerned.

THE WAR (continued)

Wing Cmdr. Nettleton Missing

Rhodesian Bomber Squadron's W.C. Leader

Wing Commander John Dawson Nettleton, who received the Victoria Cross for his leadership of six aircraft of No. 44 (Rhodesian) Squadron in the great daylight raid on Lancaster Bombers on an important factory target in Augsburg in April of last year, is missing from an R.A.F. attack on Toulon at the beginning of last week. He had only recently been given command of the Rhodesian Lancaster Squadron, in which he had previously been a flight commander, and he would shortly have completed his second and last tour of overseas duties. Wing Commander Nettleton, who is 37 years of age, was married a year ago to Section Officer Betty Haselock, R.A.F.

Flight Lieut. Jack Edward Barham, who was released from the Sudan Imperial Service in June, 1940, to join the R.A.F., has been killed at the age of 28 in an aircraft accident. He won his Blue at Oxford for Rugby Football, and was a member of the University Air Squadron, but when he joined the R.A.F. it was as an aircraftman. His progress was so rapid that in less than two years he was permitted to fly as a pilot. He is the ninth member of the Sudan Imperial Service to be killed in this war.

Captain J. H. Hoess, for many years Harbour Master at Port Sudan, who had been serving in the Ministry of Transport in Switz, first reached the Sudan in 1910, serving in the mercantile marine. On his return he lived in Cyprus, Crete and Greece, from which he escaped at the time of the German invasion.

Sergeant Pilot Paul Markides, R.A.F., who is reported to have been killed in action over Belgium, came from Umtali, Southern Rhodesia. Before the war he had been employed in Beira by Rhodesia Railways.

Pilot Officer W. R. G. G. G. who has been awarded the D.F.M., joined the R.A.F. in July, 1937, after his preliminary training at Ferry House, and then transferred to a Command, and took part in the 1939 bombing of Cologne, Essen and other Ruhr targets. On a vacancy in his squadron as pilot officer, he kept on the bombing raid which hit Berlin, Genoa, St. Pauli, and the docks of Milan, Munich, Nuremberg, Stuttgart and the Channel. Before the war he was a member of the staff of the publicity department of the Great Eastern Railway, which he joined in 1933.

Sergeant Observer G. A. Collett, who is reported last week to have received the D.F.M., was a member of the Broken Hill mine, Northern Rhodesia, during the war. He received his early military training with the Kenya Regiment, and then transferred to the R.A.F. with which he trained in Southern Rhodesia and in the Union of South Africa before being posted to this country rather more than a year ago. He has been on operational flying with Bomber Command.

The Conspicuous Gallantry Medal has been awarded for gallantry and devotion to duty to Sgt. Teddie McKenna, of No. 44 (Rhodesian) Squadron, R.A.F.

General Sir Gordon Ginge, who contributed in such to the organisation of Ethiopian resistance to the Italians at the outbreak of war, has been awarded the 1st Class of the Order of the British Empire and the Royal Society for his exploits in Burma. His great work in Ethiopia was brought to the notice of the Society by General Weyfer while he was G.O.C. in C. in the Middle

East, and the award could not then be made, since the medal can be awarded only in recognition of services in the field.

Officers, N.C.O.'s, and Native staff of the field hospital at the Parc Publique de the Belgian Congo have been mentioned in dispatches by General Hoess, the Commanding Officer, for the untiring and gallant manner in which they have carried out the numerous and difficult tasks entrusted to them during the Abyssinian campaign in Somaliland and in Madagascar. Their O.C., Lieut. Colonel Thomas Street, Major C. A. G. S. Sgt. Nympha, and Sergeant Corporal Don have given special mention in dispatches to Lieut. Colonel Hoess. It is the personal activity, zeal and ardour combined by men with a high spirit of duty and self-denial which was specially admired by the Allied High Command.

Sergeant-Major J. R. Roberts, in the following terms: "A young officer of high morale, by his unceasing work and courage he ensured the progress of his unit on many occasions in the course of operations in Abyssinia, in Somaliland and in Madagascar. He displayed particularly brilliant qualities during the crossing of Ouedan, in the landing at Majunga, and during the march of the 9th British Imperial Brigade into Antananarivo."

Major-General Lord Rennell

Major-General Lord Rennell of Rodd, who was formerly the Chief Political Officer of the East Africa Command, and upon whom fell the main financial tasks in Italian East Africa after their occupation, has been appointed Chief Commissioner of the Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory ("Anglo") in Sicily. Major-General Lord Rennell, who is 47 years of age, was a member of the forces of Italy, where his father was a Major-General, from 1905 to 1919.

Major-General Ramesh Singhji, who has rejoined the Indian Army after months on liaison duty with the British in the East Indies, served for six years with the Indian Division in Burma and was in command of the D.S.G. in this war. He is a member of the Indian Staff College. Major F. C. C. is acting as Chairman of the East Africa Education and Settlements Committee, the member of the P.C.F. for East Africa, and is acting as Controller in Kenya.

Mr. B. Hamilton is now Finance Controller in the East Africa Command. Mr. O. Weller, of Kikuyu, and Mr. B. Buckle, of the Nairobi District, are the new local distributors of the National War Fund.

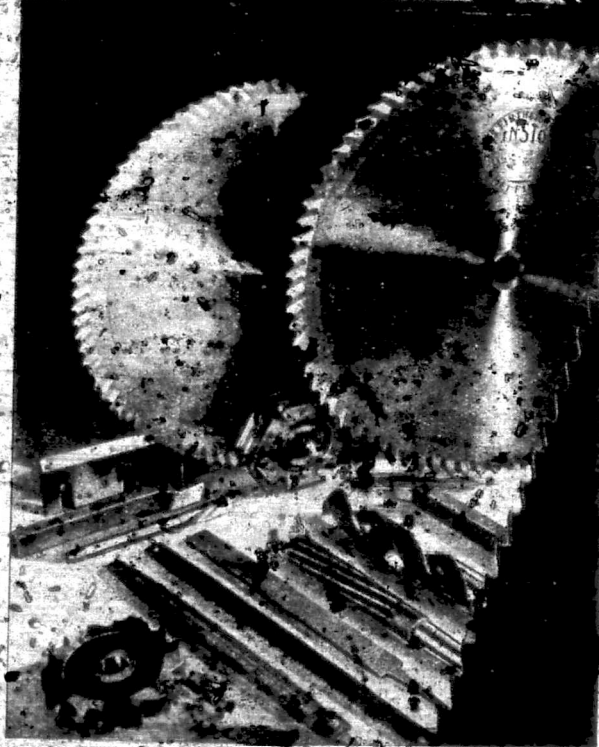
Major-General H. D. D. is a member of the sub-committee of the Kenya War Fund, Messrs. J. A. K. Turton, F. C. Taylor and J. D. D. have been appointed Rubber Development Controller in Uganda, which has a Committee of which Mr. A. Cannon, L. J. Jarvis and Mr. E. J. D. are members.

Funds for War Purposes

The National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia received £206,700 last week, as against £72,253 contributed during 1941. From its inception to December 31, 1942, a total sum of £4,730,000 was reflected. During 1942 Africans subscribed more than 20,000, and their total subscriptions now exceed £14,000. The Colony's European population of about 70,000 has subscribed an average of £16 12s. per head since the fund was opened.

The Northern Rhodesia Troops Welfare Fund totalled £1,267 which the last week saw the Uganda War Fund increase to £600,000. The Crown Prince's Fund for the Greek Islands, the fund of Greece.

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ENGINEERS TOOLS

Made by craftsmen in one of the best equipped Tool Factories, Firth-Brown Engineers Tools represent the highest possible standards in working efficiency, accuracy and perfection of finish.

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Questions in Parliament

Atlantic Charter and Strategic Safeguards

Mr. A. Lunn asked the Prime Minister whether the Atlantic Charter would preclude the United States, Africa and Great Britain from continuing to hold the strategic points formerly in Axis hands, in the region of which it was necessary to maintain the peace of the world.

Mr. Attlee: "Nothing in the Atlantic Charter would in the opinion of His Majesty's Government preclude the United Nations from taking any steps that may seem good to them for after all, no doubt, it means lowering in some ways the iron curtain which has for some time referred to by your hon. friends. It is a natural thing in my mind to be in company with many others in any discussion now being carried out by Article 7 of the Charter in regard to the Middle East. We have Government officials who are in the Middle East who will be in a position to give you the necessary information in view of the necessity which might arise in perpetrating certain portions of the Charter in the course of the war."

Mr. Lunn: "I am referring to the Middle East in the view of the necessity which might arise in perpetrating certain portions of the Charter in the course of the war."

Mr. Deakin: "The Minister of Defence has said that the Atlantic Charter does not affect the Atlantic Charter, but I am not sure if it is in the hands of a number of people."

Mr. Attlee: "I think that the Atlantic Charter is in the hands of a number of people."

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Air Training Corps in Colonies

Mr. Wainwright asked what steps the Secretary of State was taking to ensure that education in the third continent and the implications of the air age was being given to youth and their teachers in the Colonies.

Colonel Stanley: "My hon. friend may be assured that the implications of the air age are being brought home to the youth of the Colonies and their teachers in all forms of visual and written propaganda. The interest of youth in flying is evident from the response of the Colonies to requests for volunteers for air crews and ground staffs, and Air training units are already in existence in certain Dependencies. It is not considering the question of the establishment of similar units in other Dependencies."

Mr. Riley asked the number of able-bodied males withdrawn from the Native population in Kenya before the recent introduction of compulsory labour for service outside the reserves.

Colonel Stanley: "According to the most recent figures available in the Colonial Office, the number of African adult employment outside the reserves at the end of 1942 was 240,000, of whom 124,000 had been recruited voluntarily and 116,000 under the Defence Regulations."

Mr. Harvey asked for the total available figures of labour in the cost of living in Tanganyika, and whether wages had been provided to correspond with the increased cost of living.

Colonel Stanley: "As no statistics relating to the cost of living in Tanganyika had been kept, no accurate figures of the existing rise is available. Cost of living bonuses were approved and introduced in May last for Government employees of all Communities below certain prescribed salary limits."

Captain Penningham Reid asked why the Prince Paul of Yugoslavia had been allowed to leave Kenya and live in South Africa.

Mr. Eden: "Prince Paul is in the possession of the Union Government, and he is in South Africa on the grounds that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of the Union of South Africa have agreed to accept him as a refugee."

Mr. Lunn: "I am referring to the Middle East in the view of the necessity which might arise in perpetrating certain portions of the Charter in the course of the war."

Mr. Deakin: "The Minister of Defence has said that the Atlantic Charter does not affect the Atlantic Charter, but I am not sure if it is in the hands of a number of people."

S. Rhodesia's New Cotton Mills

Mr. Hutchins asked the Secretary of State for Dominions Affairs whether he could give any details of the new cotton mill started in Southern Rhodesia, the anticipated quantity and nature of its output, and the source from which it drew its cotton.

Mr. Attlee: "The Governor of Southern Rhodesia reported that a new cotton mill at Gatooma was, with machinery then available, producing about 8 tons a month of cotton wool, and that it was expected that the production would be raised to about 16 tons a month. Further machinery was being ordered. His view to starting work at the spinning mill itself is not yet ascertained, now to have been opened. It is understood that the cotton used is locally grown cotton. No further details are at present available."

Africa's Post-War Problems

WAR CONDITIONS have produced the most widespread adult educational movement which has ever touched Africa, writes the Rev. W. Wynn Jones, Assistant Bishop in Central Africa, in the *C.M.S. Outlook*. He continues:—

"Hundreds of trained medical dressers, wireless and telephone operators, together with cooks, clerks, and storekeepers, and a vast number of disciplined troops, will have raised considerable educational standards in the war. Economic and social unrest which appears in European communities in Europe and in part in Africa, and which will be readjusted in the unemployment of 10 years."

"The war has also created war aims for Africa. It will force us to re-examine our necessity for some external control over the whole of the continent, and to re-examine our administration on a permanent and external relationship. More and more the African continent—and be ever so much by the Christian mission and the contribution of Christian States control and the establishment of Native administration schools, and these are being carried as a rule from mission stations."

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BRANCHES IN NUYA

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Until then

When the trip home seems broken at peaceful and colourful scenes, there is a new Ford car waiting on the dock at the end of the voyage: the Victoria will have been won and the Ford Victoria will be again be an added pleasure in well-earned vacations. Until then, the death grip of the U-boat must be met and the ship defeated on shore before we can think of post-war pleasures. But it can be done, for as the individual discovers a new and better world, the Ford manufacturer will satisfy that fuller life.



Squadron Leader P. Guedalla's Impressions of East Africa

SQUADRON LEADER PHILIP GUEDALLA said when he recently addressed the Royal Empire Society that he had been asked by the Air Ministry to write an account of what had been happening in Africa and the Middle East, and that he had been given no temporary rank for a certain time because he insisted that no one had a right to be taken into the British Empire something that the Empire did not do. The thing that was so remarkable was that the main idea in his mind had taken weeks to get into it. Then he had to read what he had written. Squadron leader without a squadron.

He had to read it in February, 1947, and it had to be the best he had from a long time. He had a great deal of respect for the British Empire, and he had a great deal of respect for the British Empire. He had a great deal of respect for the British Empire, and he had a great deal of respect for the British Empire. He had a great deal of respect for the British Empire, and he had a great deal of respect for the British Empire.

British Mistake in Egypt

In Asmara you will find the Sardinian Duce stuck over the outside of little buildings. As you appear with there they are. No doubt the British are up there. The British dare not move them. I think we are making a mistake. There is a great deal of trouble in the Sudan. The British are making a mistake in the Sudan. The British are making a mistake in the Sudan. The British are making a mistake in the Sudan.

From Ethiopia my mission was to be connected with the British Ministry, but I endeavored to detect the British in learning something of British Colonies in East Africa.

In order to do that I put in some very good boots. I was in a place which is more exciting to men of my age than any other—Khartoum and Omdurman. I was nine years of age when Khartoum was hidden behind an impenetrable veil of mystery. The Sudan took me something which the British might have to look at. I was in a place which is more exciting to men of my age than any other—Khartoum and Omdurman. I was nine years of age when Khartoum was hidden behind an impenetrable veil of mystery.

Kenya and Uganda

There I went to Nairobi. I will not tell you anything about that because it is a secret. I had to go to Nairobi to see the British. I had to go to Nairobi to see the British. I had to go to Nairobi to see the British.

The British are making a mistake in Kenya. The British are making a mistake in Kenya. The British are making a mistake in Kenya. The British are making a mistake in Kenya. The British are making a mistake in Kenya. The British are making a mistake in Kenya. The British are making a mistake in Kenya. The British are making a mistake in Kenya.

Labour Leaders Confer

The best of the African Labour Conference was held at the suggestion of Mr. Roy Welensky, M.P., leader of the Northern Rhodesian Labour Party, in Johannesburg, South Africa. It is being attended by representatives from all parts of the British Empire, Africa, Asia, and from Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and the Bechuanaland Protectorate. Its main object is to discuss our colonial situation as it stands in relation to colonial policy.

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News Items in Brief

The Great East Corp is estimated at 200,000 tons. The Uganda Co., Ltd. has declared a dividend of 20% for the year ending 31st March 1947. The maintenance and repairs of the motor generators at the Uganda Co. has been established by Harrison and Hudson.

North Rhodesia - The Chamber of Commerce and General Dealers' Association have been secured a tender for a 12-year-old African contract. The tender was for 12 years' hard labour for the construction of the P. D. S. Road, in January. The tender was for 12 years' hard labour for the construction of the P. D. S. Road, in January. The tender was for 12 years' hard labour for the construction of the P. D. S. Road, in January.

Agreement to the Zambian - A quantity of 1942 maize of 300,000 bushels has been offered for sale to the Government to supply the needs of the Southern Rhodesia. The maize is being grown in the Northern Rhodesia with 150,000 bushels per acre. In the case of the maize for the year the quantity was 200,000 tons monthly.

The Chamber of Commerce and General Dealers' Association have received the approval of the Government for the publication of its articles of association in order to permit participation in post-war air transport.

A conference of some 20 delegates from Kenya, Uganda, a delegate from Northern Rhodesia, and a representative from Nairobi to consider co-ordination of the various agencies engaged in dealing with the trade in and the problems of the territories.

Deliveries of maize grown by Europeans in Kenya to the Kenya Farmers' Association pool for the year ended August 31, 1947, were 27,000 tons, compared with 20,000 tons in the corresponding period of the previous year. For the pool year ending in August 1948, the total is estimated at approximately 40,000 tons.

A religious service was held in the Greek and Orthodox Churches in Nairobi, Kenya, to mark the 10th anniversary of the liberation of Greece. The congregation included members of the Athenian, Orthodox, and Greek Churches, and the Free Churches of the Balkan Church.

The Director of Agriculture has urged growers to produce to maximum capacity since on account of the war needs of the United Kingdom have demanded by the authorities in the United Kingdom a highest priority. The main crop of produce in Kenya this year will be purchased on account of the shortage of supply at the port of Mombasa. The same prices are guaranteed, with a promise that any appreciable increase in costs of production will also be met.

COMPANY MEETING

British Central Africa Company Sir Montague Barlow's Statement

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA COMPANY, LIMITED, was held in London last Thursday.

The report of the Chairman, Sir Montague Barlow, was read.

The profit and loss account on the credit side shows a net profit of £18,000 on the estates for £14,900 and £18,000 on the plant for £18,000 in the year under review. On the debit side, there is an equal welcome drop in the cost of interest from £810 to £110, and the balance carried forward to the balance sheet in 1947 is £18,500, compared with £18,200.

Last year the profit allowed the Board to pay for the first time in the history of this company, a recommended dividend. This year will remember was at the rate of 11.6% on the paid-up capital of £1,000,000. The profit shows a net profit of £18,000, and we comment the same dividend of 11.6% on the last year, plus a bonus of 2 1/2% on a total of £1,000,000, less income tax at the standard rate.

The still continues to show a steady increase in the output of the estates. The output of the estates in the year under review was 1,000,000 lbs. of tobacco, compared with 900,000 lbs. in the year ended 31st March 1946.

The Government prices which have been taken in the year under review are 10s. per lb. for the best quality of tobacco, and 8s. per lb. for the second quality.

In tobacco the results for the year under review are very satisfactory. The output of the estates in the year under review was 1,000,000 lbs. of tobacco, compared with 900,000 lbs. in the year ended 31st March 1946. The output of the estates in the year under review was 1,000,000 lbs. of tobacco, compared with 900,000 lbs. in the year ended 31st March 1946.

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Quinine Growing in E. Africa

A sub-committee of the Colonial Advisory Council on Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry has made recommendations regarding short and long-term policies for the cultivation of cinchona in the East African Empire.

So far as East Africa is concerned, the chief short-term recommendation is that, in the present emergency, all methods of production, or any which present the best likelihood of early increase in output, should be encouraged. The reference to "all methods" consists of raising cinchona plants and seedling material from one or two years old for use in the present emergency.

Some experimental work on this method has already been undertaken in parts of East Africa, but detailed reports on the results are not available.

One member of the sub-committee has said that the present yield is only half that obtained by the Russians, but a modified form will probably show slightly better results. The East African Governors Conference has been asked to consider wider experiments with this modified method.

Research Institution Proposed

Regarding long-term policy, the recommendation most closely concerning East Africa is the suggestion that a research institution should be established. The institution would act as a special organization for the cultivation of cinchona production, and as a centre for the whole of East Africa.

The Governors Conference has also been asked to study these proposals and, if in favour, to submit detailed schemes. The Secretary of State has made it known that it would be glad to contribute to an application for funds for the establishment of a suitable scheme.

Financial Results of Africanisation Planters

The Africanisation Plantations, Ltd., report a net profit of £4,866 for the year ending June 30, 1943, after providing for £8,775 for amortisation and depreciation. This results in a debit balance of £3,909. The company's issued capital is £95,000. Proposed dividends and profit appear in the balance-sheet as £20,000 cash, £4,866 investments in British Government securities, £45,000, and a debit of £4,866 against the cash.

The company's 1,500-acre Estate in Tanganyika Territory consists of 1,842 acres of which 1,235 are planted with sugar. The 1942-43 crop was of 7,261 acres, 4,061 being harvested. The total output was 28,270 tons of 500-lb. bags, valued at £1,520,000, the previous year being 24,000 tons.

Kiln capacity was 1,005 tons, with an average yield of 1 ton of sugar per ton of cane. The 1942-43 crop was of 7,261 acres, 4,061 being harvested. The total output was 28,270 tons of 500-lb. bags, valued at £1,520,000, the previous year being 24,000 tons.

The 14th annual general meeting of the company was held in London on November 17 at 41, Abchurch Lane, S. E. 1, when Mr. J. H. Morgan, the managing director, presided. The directors are Mr. J. H. Morgan, Mr. S. D. Long, Mr. J. H. Morgan, Mr. S. D. Long.

TEST MINING NEWS

Molybdenum

A test mine in the district of Tanganyika Territory is closed to prospecting for molybdenum until further notice.

Foreign and European Investment

The Tanganyika Investment Co., Ltd., which has submitted a plan for the Rhodésie, Nyasaland and Bechuanaland Provinces to the Colonial Office, has received the approval of the Colonial Office for the first time in its history.

Prospecting

Messrs. Anglo-Siam prospecting for the Governor-General of the East African Empire has been granted a licence for prospecting for world-class deposits of tantalum in Ruanda and the Manyema District, Belgian Congo, and the Belgian Congo, known to be of high grade.

Belgian Mining Licences

The Tanganyika Investment Co., Ltd., registered in Nigeria, has been granted a licence for prospecting for world-class deposits of tantalum in Ruanda and the Manyema District, Belgian Congo, and the Belgian Congo, known to be of high grade.

Tantalite Concentration in Uganda

Prospecting for tantalite in Uganda has been granted a licence for one square mile of land near Iganga, Uganda, for one square mile of land near Iganga, Uganda, for one square mile of land near Iganga, Uganda, for one square mile of land near Iganga, Uganda.

Rhodésie Copper and General

Prospecting for copper and general exploration and mining in Rhodesia has been granted a licence for one square mile of land near Iganga, Uganda, for one square mile of land near Iganga, Uganda, for one square mile of land near Iganga, Uganda.

Production of tin and gold were produced from 3,000 tons of tin and gold. Working expenditure amounted to £100,000 and development expenditure to £100,000, total of £200,000, leaving an estimated working surplus of £100,000.

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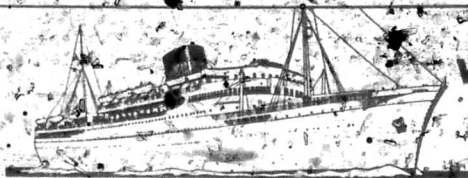
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MATTERS OF PRIME IMPORTANCE were raised by Sir Edward Grigg in the recent Commons debate on Colonial affairs. Some aspects of these were considered in our article of last week. The still too prevalent assumption that the Colonial Empire is the exclusive concern of the Government of Great Britain was assailed by the former Governor of Kenya, who argued trenchantly that it is an Imperial responsibility in the fullest sense of the term—a responsibility of the Governments and peoples of the Dominions and the Colonies, as well as those of the Mother Country. The common conception that the matter is open to the Government of Britain is, he suggested, an implicit repudiation of the equality of status formally given to the Dominions by the Statute of Westminster. That is an interesting contention which, so far as we know, has not been advanced by any spokesman in any Dominion. It was certainly not by virtue of any legal right derived from that source that General Hertzog claimed to make resolutions against the satisfaction of the Colonial claims. In fact, one of his resolutions coincided with a new wave of appointment in Government circles. His standpoint was that the Union of South Africa had a natural, unwritten, title to be consulted about major policy in the British Africa, and that he had therefore both the privilege and the duty of telling Ministers and senior permanent officials

that his Cabinet was not prepared to accept the surrender of African territory to Germany. His subtle mind may, of course, have recognized the warranty now suggested, but he decided of his own reasons not to invoke it officially or even privately.

Convinced as he is of the high moral duty of maintaining the collective responsibility of the whole Commonwealth for Colonial policy, Sir Edward has denounced British Ministers for allowing seven months to pass without any reply to General Smuts' proposals. Prime Minister Churchill's Minister of State, Mr. Amery, in regard to the future government of African Colonies. It will be recalled that General Smuts advanced the grouping of contiguous territories into regional associations, and suggested the Empire as a second, or third, or fourth, or fifth, or sixth, or seventh, or eighth, or ninth, or tenth, or eleventh, or twelfth, or thirteenth, or fourteenth, or fifteenth, or sixteenth, or seventeenth, or eighteenth, or nineteenth, or twentieth, or twenty-first, or twenty-second, or twenty-third, or twenty-fourth, or twenty-fifth, or twenty-sixth, or twenty-seventh, or twenty-eighth, or twenty-ninth, or thirtieth, or thirty-first, or thirty-second, or thirty-third, or thirty-fourth, or thirty-fifth, or thirty-sixth, or thirty-seventh, or thirty-eighth, or thirty-ninth, or fortieth, or forty-first, or forty-second, or forty-third, or forty-fourth, or forty-fifth, or forty-sixth, or forty-seventh, or forty-eighth, or forty-ninth, or fiftieth, or fifty-first, or fifty-second, or fifty-third, or fifty-fourth, or fifty-fifth, or fifty-sixth, or fifty-seventh, or fifty-eighth, or fifty-ninth, or sixtieth, or sixty-first, or sixty-second, or sixty-third, or sixty-fourth, or sixty-fifth, or sixty-sixth, or sixty-seventh, or sixty-eighth, or sixty-ninth, or seventieth, or seventy-first, or seventy-second, or seventy-third, or seventy-fourth, or seventy-fifth, or seventy-sixth, or seventy-seventh, or seventy-eighth, or seventy-ninth, or eightieth, or eighty-first, or eighty-second, or eighty-third, or eighty-fourth, or eighty-fifth, or eighty-sixth, or eighty-seventh, or eighty-eighth, or eighty-ninth, or ninetieth, or ninety-first, or ninety-second, or ninety-third, or ninety-fourth, or ninety-fifth, or ninety-sixth, or ninety-seventh, or ninety-eighth, or ninety-ninth, or one hundredth.

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Uganda, the Tanganyika Territory, or one instance, and of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland in another.

On the subject of the responsibility of the Commonwealth as a whole for the future of the Colonial Empire, he did say, concerning the Dominion of Northern Rhodesia, "I realise just as much as does the member for 'Africanism' the importance of associating the Dominions with the Government in the consideration of the day-to-day administration of those or for matters of social and economic policy as a whole, and of consulting them on hearing their experience, but they also like us administer Colonial Dependencies." That was not an admission of the constitutional foundation of which Lord Grigg had built his case, but the Colonial Office were now on neutral practice to consult the Dominions adequately, the legalistic side of the issue would not require to be probed.

Consultation with the Dominions—or even with self-governing territories—has led up to Colonial social and economic development and policy, as a whole, has we venture to say, been so much the exception, rather than the rule, that a great deal will need to be done to transform the Colonial Standard's professional into normal routine. He has, perhaps, not yet realised quite how much does require to be done, or he immediately dropped his eyes, with a sigh, to a much lower one, with the effect of which to associate the Dominions with development was a major occasion, possibly on the opportunity of people from the Dominions to find places in the Colonial Service. That is certainly a very important matter, which requires a great deal of inter-Governmental consultations, if not necessary.

East Africans and Rhodesians need words to persuade them of the advantages of recruiting men of Dominion birth for the staffs of various departments of the public service in the Colonies. The Colonies have always been short of leading administrators from the Colonies, both Africa and some of the other parts of the Empire, and some of the best experts in the Union, Australia, and Canada would do with more of the same. They also know that they have lost the service of first class young men born in one or other of the African Colonies, and educated at the best English, Rhodesian or South African schools. Why? For no better reason than the decision of these young Colonials not

to go to the Colonies, and to spend that stage of their lives in the Colonies, for later life by the time they are in the middle of their careers. The Colonial Service is a splendid one, and it is a pity that it is not more widely known. It is to be hoped that such ineptitude is at least a thing of the past, and, in particular, that at the end of the war, going in with a great deal of knowledge of the Royal Navy, the Royal Air Force, and the Colonies will be a business of the Colonies are filled with men who were at the time of the war, and who are now in the Colonies.

Among those who have shown natural qualities of leadership, and under the seas on the field and on the skies there can be selected many splendid recruits for various branches of the Colonial Service.

The Claims of Ex-Servicemen—also done, and to the professional and mission work in the Dependencies. Our news columns do still need to be going men still go straight from British universities to appointment in the Colonial Service. (To do them justice, most of these, but by no means all, believe that any

of having been tested in the fierce fires of war. Our first debt is to these men, and nothing should be permitted to draw attention from it. There will be covert opposition within the Colonial Service to such recruitment, partly because of the sheer habit, and partly because there are many places who want no influx of such candidates with real qualities of leadership developed at an early age. Various reasons—

excuses—would be the better none have been given in the past for rejecting such men. The true cause is the instinctive realisation that they would not be content to remain in the machine (especially a machine so far from the front), but would require more scope for their initiative and driving-force than Colonial Secretariats have been willing in so many cases to allow their administrative officers, even those with the rank of provincial commissioner. This bad old policy (still being more abandoned) must go by the board if the result

The Colonies and The Atlantic Charter

Points from Lord Hailey's Address to Royal Colonial Society

IN AMERICA THE FIRST QUESTION addressed to those who have occasion to debate the issues of British post-war policy is almost invariably based on a reference to the terms of the Atlantic Charter. A recent study of the problems of Africa by an American group has stated that "all Americans are convinced that the Charter is an acid test of democratic ideals in any new world order to be achieved after the present war."

The world broadcast delivered by President Roosevelt in February last year is proof of the significance which he attaches to the terms of the Charter. It has been formally accepted by the representatives of the United Nations who signed in the 26 Nation Agreement, on January, 1942. General Smuts has said also that after the war the world will be governed by its principles. It will be, he says, "a world of international collaboration, far distant from the old competitive order."

Mr. Churchill has emphasized that the Declaration was one of general principles. One question has been asked that would be asked as to the interpretation that would be placed on the Charter. He has spoken of its application to India and the Colonies.

His position is that the Charter would be a guide for the British people. It is interesting that in Great Britain the Government has been in an engagement in the strength of an obligation to the United States, and the effort to have it will be undertaken to support it over a course of time. It is a value which public sentiment attaches to.

Charter Not Used by Britons to Supply Touchstones

That the Charter has been accepted as a touchstone can be seen in the way in which it has been used by those who are not only not in accord with the best interests of the United Kingdom but who have hardly occupied themselves with the Charter. The British public has a place similar to the Charter in the minds of the people of the United States. It is the Charter which would instinctively be used by the people in the post-war developments.

In each declaration made by the United Kingdom, it would be the Charter which would be used to form touchstones which would be used to judge the very worst of the representatives among the United States. It is generally felt that the Charter has been used in the interests of the United States. It is the Charter which would be used to judge the very worst of the representatives among the United States.

When the Charter is used as a touchstone, it is the Charter which would be used to judge the very worst of the representatives among the United States. It is the Charter which would be used to judge the very worst of the representatives among the United States.

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so created by certain of the countries, and by some in our world. It was characterized as a territory which certain of the Allies gained possession of territory which they could not annex without offence to the principle of non-aggrandizement. We must ask ourselves then whether the only remaining alternative is or is not a course to some form of direct control by an international body.

Difficulties of Interpretation

Point II discloses differences any territorial changes that are not accord with the only expressed wishes of the peoples concerned. That stipulation was doubtless made primarily in respect of conditions in Europe, but in the case of the Colonies it would be extremely difficult to ascertain. The only expressed wish of the inhabitants. The principle is, however, readily applicable. It is, indeed, that on which we have acted in regard to the proposed transfer of the South African Protectorates to the Union of South Africa, and it is one of the factors which has hitherto influenced our attitude to the proposed fusion of Northern with Southern Rhodesia. There is, however, a substantial difficulty about Point III. Its wording is not precise. They respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of Government under which they will live, and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been deprived of them.

It was this point which, as soon as the terms of the Charter were made public, provoked from India, Burma, Ceylon, and certain quarters in West Africa and the West Indies the inquiry whether it was proposed to extend to them immediately after the war. It was a question of self-determination. Mr. Churchill's statements in his speech of 1941, answered these questions. It is important to note the terms used by him: "the Atlantic Charter was made in mind primarily the restoration of the self-government and the nationalistic of the states and nations of Europe now under the Nazi Yoke, and the principles governing any alterations in its territorial boundaries which may have to be made. So that is quite a separate problem from the progressive extension of self-governing institutions in the regions and peoples of the world." It is clear that the British Government has made every effort to be clear in its statements which are complex in themselves, free from ambiguity and related to the conditions and circumstances of the territories and peoples affected. They will be found to be entirely in harmony with the high conception of freedom and justice which inspired the Joint Declaration.

The Prime Minister's Candour

The course which the Prime Minister adopted was at all times scrupulously fair, and left no opening for those who are of bad faith. The fact that the war currency given to the United States last year has been used for the benefit of the United States is a good example of the Prime Minister's candour. It is the Charter which would be used to judge the very worst of the representatives among the United States.

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(Continued on page 819)

Background to the

Downfall of Mussolini. — Mussolini, whose last few years of political life had long since been blown away by the winds of defeat, was no longer of military value. Italy save in so far as his personal relations with Hitler made him the guarantee of German support. Proof that he could no longer discharge that function made his fall from power no more than a plain recognition of hard facts. The break with the defeated régime is being made as conspicuous as possible in a country where the tradition of freedom has been so well rooted that no one is availing himself of a military autocrat to take the place of a revolutionary dictator. Badoglio has been the most successful agent of Italian militant imperialism, and in this solemn hour has not failed to recall his own share in Italy's bloodstained adventure in Abyssinia by saluting the King-Emperor. The inaugural pronouncements of the new régime made it plain that the authors of these pronouncements are weighing the chances of a policy of appeasement. It is difficult to see in this anxiety and forced repentance much more than the continuation in less discredited hands of Mussolini's ungrained opportunism. In Badoglio's words "the war continues." The Allies concerned with the military significance of what has occurred are regarding it only as a means to be employed to secure a peace that could have been secured by the Fascist régime. The terms of the United Nations have been changed unconditionally to include the

Italians. The appeal of the King-Emperor's proclamation, each one of us must claim as our place at our benches and at our tables. This is not the moment for indulgence in demonstrations. They will not be tolerated. The names of the fallen grave men and women of the line and of those from every class. Each is asked to do everything for the supreme interests of the nation. Two objectives are proclaimed: "The public authorities have a duty to dispel all patriotic illusions. The order has no coherence with the authorities."

Hitler to Mussolini: "Your mission in Italy is to see that you must see the exact picture of the war overthrown and Germany this is the final test of your political method. The German general who today thinks of winning the war but the next day will have the war get rid of Hitler. My only hope is that dictators may be dismissed, and how could Mr. Douglas Reed, of the *Mail*.

Prime Minister Warns Italy. — The keystone of the Fascist arch has crumbled. The gall and folly of Mussolini have cost the Italian people dear. It looked so safe and easy in 1940 to stab a falling France in the back and advance to appropriate the Mediterranean interests and possessions of what Mussolini believed a decadent and feeble empire. It looked so safe and easy to fall upon the much smaller States of the East. But many hazards of fortune and the long lines of destiny the British and American armies, having occupied the Italian African Empire, the North of Africa, and the great bulk of the Italian Empire, the portals of the Eastern command. What is it these masterful forces bring to Italy? They bring it in Italian people so divided in their war, freedom-loving and not, after an interval, respectable place in the new and restored Europe. The main wish of the Italian people is to be left out of their own masters, to be spared the further and perfectly futile effort of destruction, and to receive their former possessions. The Germans desire that Italy shall become the line of the front and that the Italian surplus be raised as possible in the war and the land. If the Italian Government had people choose their own fate, to have their way no choice is left to us. We shall continue to meet war from the north and from the sea, from the air and by a continuous descent we shall also endeavour to bring the utmost of our war in increasing upon them. It is a weary and scarred and aching land from one end to the other. At this juncture we shall let the Italians see the own juice of a bit, and not let them to accelerate the process until we obtain all the responsible requirements we demand for carrying on the war against our prime foe which is not Italy but Germany. — Mr. Churchill.

The Merchant Navy. — The Merchant Navy is a fine body of men. It is a body of men who have been in the service of the British Empire since the fact of its membership has already had more than 100,000 civil decorations and awards. — Mr. Douglas Reed, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of War Transport.

Modern Miracles. — One expects the weather and a calm sea in the Mediterranean at this time of the year, but it suddenly started a real blow, force of half a gale, from the north-west as we rendezvoused at sea for the invasion of Sicily. This meant that many of the beaches would have little or no surf would be terrific and it could be almost impossible for our landing-craft to land their precious cargo intact. We hoped and prayed with some of the wind would drop, but as the sun dipped over the horizon the wind grew stronger. In spite of everything that man's ingenuity could do to produce the most modern and up-to-date ships and landing-craft, we were at the mercy of foul weather, the eternal enemy of the sailor. The ships ploughed on, many of the smaller craft taking it over green as the wallowed in the high seas. Our briefing our admirals had made some of the warning the captains of landing-craft that their job was not only to land the soldiers safely, but to land the art and well. Everything must be done to try to make the soldiers comfortable in their cramped quarters. The air salley must work overtime to turn the sea into a smooth sea. As we watched the rain rolling and the four hours were over, the sea was so calm in the waves of sea sickness many of them were being thrown through. As the darkness closed down I think of some of the miracles of weather which had already favoured us in the war — Dunkirk, North Africa. Perhaps three times was too much to expect. And then it happened. With barely an hour and a half to go before zero hour, the sea suddenly dropped. The white horses disappeared, and the swell went down quicker than a hawk's wing. It was almost unbelievable. People started into the darkness it seemed in a moment as if it had been a dream. A silent and a sudden change of the sea. — Mr. Douglas Reed, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of War Transport.

o the War News

Responsibility of War Leaders.
 In the "who down" game, Roosevelt has always put himself first. Powerful groups hope to take advantage of his concentration on the war effort to "destroy" everything he has accomplished on the domestic front. Sooner or later the machinations of these groups which put money and power first will be exposed. When we lay down arms in this struggle against the enslavement of the mind and soul of the human family, we take up arms immediately in the great war against the vast unemployment and the ebbing of markets. We will not be satisfied with a peace which will expose the dead from the concentration camps and the murder of Fascism into a "international" jungle of gangster "movements" operated behind the scenes by power-crazed, money-mad, imperialist World leadership must be more concerned with welfare politics and less with power politics; more attentive to equalising the use of raw materials of nations, than condoning the policies of grab and begot that freeze international markets; more interested in opening channels of commerce than closing them by prohibitive tariffs; more mindful of the need for a stable currency among all countries than in high interest rates on loans. When peace comes education for tolerance will be just as important as the birth of television. The creation of a department for every family will take as much planning as the building of new cars, refrigerators and washing machines. We cannot fight to crush Nazi brutality abroad and condone racial riots at home. Those who fan the fires of racial clashes for the purpose of making political capital here at home are taking the first step toward Nazism. The world is a neighbourhood. We have learned that starvation in China affects our own security; that the jobless in India are related to the unemployment here. The Post-War Problems Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers (business men) has widely declared that increased production in other countries will not reduce living standards in the United States. Those twisted of fact who shriek that our Vice-President is a wild-eyed dreamer, trying to rob the Tennessee Valley authorities on the Danube and deliver a bottle of milk to every Hitler's empty stomach, should read that report. No business prospers without prosperous customers. That is plain common sense. — Mr. H. H. Wood, Vice-President.

Opinions on Italy. — Italy will not help Germany in the back. — Washington spokesman.
Rome is not our military objective. — Lord Beaverbrook.
 Roman Catholicism is not the biggest battle in history is fought in Russia to a 600-mile front. — Lord Beaverbrook.
 The German laughs at other people's misfortunes, the Briton at his own. — General Montgomery.
 Mussolini's resignation will not cause any particular uneasiness in Germany. — Berlin Overseas Radio.
 The Union of South Africa had 20,000 casualties in dead, wounded and prisoners. — General Simons.
 The bombing of Rome has as its primary objective the saving of American and British lives. — President Roosevelt.
Bombing Command Chief. — Arthur Harris, is so tough a scoldie could sharpen his teeth on him. — Mr. Roy Howard.
 Aerodromes in this country have been built more quickly than in any other country, including Germany. — Mr. Ellis Smith, M.P.
 As a result of the steel strike in the U.S., 20,000 tons of steel were lost. — Mr. C. C. Wilson, U.S. Production Chief.
 The United States Navy is planning for the war against Japan to last until 1949. — Vice-Admiral Fred. Horn, U.S. Chief of Naval Operations.
 Between December 21, 1941, and June 30, 1940, 20,000 miles of German nationality have been nationalised. — The Home Secretary.
 Disregard of the laws of humanity and equality, of justice and of personality weighs more heavily than the violation of natural monuments. — The Pope.
 England's pre-eminence in the last century was mainly due to her being first in the field of scientific research and to exploiting her coal-fields for industrial purposes. — Lord Cherwell.
 The statement by a German news agency that the Pope has sent a personal protest to President Roosevelt following the American air raid on Rome is without foundation. — Vatican Radio.
 Our feeling of responsibility must be to the future, not to the past. If we cannot be young in body, we can and must be young and adventurous in mind. — Sir William Beveridge.

Our power to reconstruct is the new and heartening feature of this century, and our power to hope and build is greater than our power to despair and destroy. — Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, M.P.
 There has been foolish and optimistic talk about an early end to the war. Look at what we must still take, and what we have only made a beginning. — Colonel Frank Klok, U.S. Secretary for the Sea.
 Agriculture in Spain and Algeria is being revived so rapidly that we will no longer have to send those areas extensive shipments of foodstuffs. — Mr. Herbert H. Lehman, Director, U.S. Office of Foreign Relief.
 I am concerned about the inefficiency and waste of time inseparable from the proceedings of over-large committees. — The Prime Minister, in a letter instructing that the size of many Governmental advisory committees should be reduced.
 How can the Government expect to get the best brains in research and science, if they treat them as untrained and undisciplined? Has not the time come when the highest posts in the Civil Services should be open to persons trained in scientific research? — Viscount Dawson of Penn.
 If Orel should fall, it would be the first major offensive victory gained by the Russians without the aid of winter and without a previous sapping of German power by the strategy of a long retreat. Molotok and even Kiev might be captured and become a part of Russian ambition. — *London Standard*.
 It is estimated to supply Sicily with 50,000 to 60,000 tons of coal a week, which means an annual supply of up to 3,000,000 tons, or twice as much as the decrease in one coal production in the past 12 months. If that fact, we shall have to make up a large part of her pre-war import of 12,000,000 tons of coal. — *Daily Mail*.
 The distance to Berlin by rail from Messina or Athens is the same — about 1,600 miles, and that is the distance the Eighth Army travelled from El Alamein to the borders of Tunisia. In other words the Eighth Army has the same distance still to go as it has already done. — Lieut. General Sir Douglas Brown.
 A standard plant for the hybridation of cabbage, carrot and potato has been evolved. My present objective is to erect 30 plants, and 22 have already been ordered. There is, however, little prospect of the output from these plants being available to the general public during the war. — Lord Woolton, Minister of Food.

PERSONALIA

Two sons have been born in Nakuru to the wife of Mr. G. M. H. Trent.

Captain Donald Joy, of the East African Education Corps, and Miss Joan Wood, of Durban, have been married in Kenya.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Clarendon, K.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., has been elected Chairman of the Royal Empire Society, in succession to General Sir Alexander Godley.

Members of both Houses of Parliament have been addressed by Lord Harlech, British High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa, and previously Secretary of State for the Colonies. He spoke on "Impressions of South Africa."

Sir William G. Macnaghten, who was recently elected Chairman of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), has been elected honorary treasurer of the Anglo-Egyptian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, and a member of its Council, in the place of the late Sir John Caulcutt.

Field Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell, G.C.B., C.M.G., M.C., Viceroy-Designate of India, and G.O.C.-in-C., Middle East, during the campaigns in East Africa, has taken the title of Viscount Wavell of Cyrenaica and of Winchester.

The engagement is announced between Lieut. Ronald Tristram Macfarlane, The Black Watch, youngest son of the late R. C. Macfarlane and Mrs. Macfarlane, of Chiselhurst, and General Claudia Mohri Brown, W.A.A.F., of Oxford, eldest daughter of the late Captain G. W. A. Brown and Mrs. W. A. Spangley, of London.

Mr. C. G. Gifford, for the last six years manager of the Rhodesian Land Bank, whose retirement is announced, joined the British South Africa Police 35 years ago after working in London as an accountant and stockbroker. He is settling in the Cape Province of South Africa.

Sir Neville Pearson, Chairman of Messrs. C. Arthur Pearson, Ltd., the Publishing House, has been invited by the Prime Minister of Australia to visit the Commonwealth a month hence. Sir Neville has long been interested in agricultural and mining developments in East Africa, and has visited the territories on several occasions.

The engagement is announced of Squadron Leader E. Gavin Smith, D.F.C., son of Brigadier C. Smith, I.P., and Mrs. Smith, of the Salvation Army (late of the West Indies) and Diana Zorraine Firth, daughter of Colonel D. N. Abbay, C.B., and Mrs. E. M. Hughes, of Kenya Colony. The marriage will take place in Johannesburg on August 28.

British Ministers to Visit Rhodesia

At the beginning of next week Mr. Sturrock, Minister of Railways in the Union of South Africa, and Mr. Wainman, Minister of Commerce and Industries, due in Southern Rhodesia to discuss a series of commercial and transport problems and the question of postal and civil aviation.

Mr. H. H. Beemish

Mr. H. H. Beemish, who shortly before the outbreak of war was elected an Independent member of Parliament for the Hatfield constituency of Southern Rhodesia, and who has been the only British subject interned in the Colony under the Defence Regulations, was released last week. It is officially stated that he was released on his release at the beginning of 1941 he would undertake no propaganda or subversive activities and to remain on a specified farm, but that he declined the offer on the ground that friends holding views similar to his own were still imprisoned in Great Britain and that on the account of his age and the greatly changed military position there has now been released on conditional release.

JANUARY

Major-General Sir J. M. Stewart

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JAMES MARSHALL STEWART, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., who held various commands during the East African Campaign of the last war, died in Devonshire last week at the age of 81.

He was attached to the Gloucestershire Regiment in 1884, transferred two years later to the Indian service and during a long career in that country had exceptional and extended experience of the Frontier.

When it was decided in August, 1914, to dispatch an expedition from India to attack Dar es Salaam (for that was the original objective in German East Africa), Brigadier-General Stewart (as he then was) was appointed to the command of what became known as Force C, consisting of the 20th Punjabis, two Imperial Service battalions, a mountain battery, a field battery, a machine-gun battery, and ancillary units. While at sea the destination was changed from Dar es Salaam to Mombasa, and Stewart established his headquarters in Nairobi.

At the time of Atken's abortive and costly attack on Tanga early in November, Stewart's force assailed Tanga in order to cause a diversion, but, despite splendid work by the East Africa Mountain Rifles, this reconnaissance did not succeed, though it cost the Germans fairly heavy casualties.

A little later came the organisation of the East African into two commands, known as Mombasa Area and Nairobi Area respectively, and Mombasa Area (which included Uganda) was put under Stewart, who in June of the following year sanctioned the attack on Lakeoba. The 1st troops ashore were a half-battalion of the 5th Royal Fusiliers, under Colonel Driscoll. They, with East Africa in support, fought a spirited and successful action at slight cost in casualties. It did not seem dear to raise the morale of the local British forces at a time when they were heavily outnumbered by the enemy and subject to constant and ineffectual patrols. Soon afterwards Stewart was made major-general.

Failure to Cut off German Retreat

When General Smith became G.O.C.-in-C. in March 1915, he opened his attack upon the enemy forces in the Kilimanjaro area. Stewart was given command of the 1st Division, and ordered to start southwards from Lamu a few days before the advance of the East African, his task being to cut the enemy line of communication. He suffered a number of delays, which, according to the official account, "let General Smith's operations by at least a day, seriously interfering with the plan of action, and allowed the Germans to draw off. For several days Stewart was being constantly urged by G.H.Q. to move his division more quickly to cut off the German retreat, and the Official History of the campaign states:

"The cause of Major-General Stewart's failure may be sought for so much in any excess of caution in the mountain and unmaped country, as in the inexperienced nature of the most of his troops in African warfare. It is noteworthy though natural, could he then less than an allowance that even on short marches he happened to outpace his men and to push on with a more motley force with only mountain artillery and light transport which certainly have got through in a quick way. The dogmatic necessity was that the 1st Division should arrive in time and it is difficult to avoid the impression that this was not appreciated at the time."

The result of this failure was that Stewart was sent back to India, his command passing to Brigadier-General S. H. Sheppard, who was to show his efficiency, forceful and able a leader.

Soon afterwards Stewart was made G.O.C. in Aden, where he was also the chief political authority. He was created K.C.M.G. in 1919, and in the following year given command of operations in Somaliland.

Lord Wedgwood

LORD WEDGWOOD, B.S.O., who died in London on Monday at the age of 71, though one of the most provocative public men of his generation, was held in affection and high regard by people of all classes and all parties.

There was no better-known or more popular fighter of unpopular causes, into some of which he plunged with more fervour than wisdom. By nature a rebel, he was so impulsive that he could not restrain himself from publicly expressing a cause which aroused his sympathy, sometimes even without understanding or examining it closely. In the House of Commons, in which he served for 35 years, and in the Lords, to which he was raised 18 months ago, he was more of an institution than a force. Everybody forgave him all his indiscretions because he was what he was, and because he was so passionate an apostle of freedom in all its forms.

To an amazingly wide range of men he remained to the end "Josh" Wedgwood, who was at one and the same time the delight and despair of his friends, whom he often irritated quite as much as he did his opponents, and his powers of provocation were great.

He served as a captain in the artillery during the South African War and then in the Cavalry. From 1902 to 1904 he was a resident magistrate in the Transvaal under Milner, and on returning to England he was elected to Parliament as a Liberal. Later he joined the Labour Party, but he was always a sharp shooter.

On General Smuts' Staff in East Africa

During the last war he served in the Expedition to Anover, or France, at the Dardanelles (where he won his D.S.O.), and in 1916 went to East Africa to join the staff of General Smuts, but was soon invalided home. He had little if any opportunity of acquainting himself with the agricultural, administrative and other problems of East Africa, and, characteristically, he plunged into the public discussion of them on many occasions thereafter, and usually based his opinions on a misunderstanding of the real facts.

One of the things he did to East Africa between the wars was to stir up the apprehensions of a bellicose Germany. He often declared that British Colonial rule, which he never lost an opportunity of criticising, was with all its faults at least as good as anything in the world.

When early in the war all too little use was being made of African troops, he took up the appeal in the paper and strongly urged upon the War Office in public and in private the need to adopt a more active policy. A marked change did take place when others joined their representations. The war, he claimed, was even more the affair of the Colonies than of the Mother Country, since if Hitler won, victors would be nearly exterminated, and British soldiers would be forever slaves.

So passive a great personality, Lord Don Quixote who kept his friends however fixed, might attack the causes to which they were devoted.

Captain Shelford

Captain Frederic Shelford, who has died in Johannesburg after a short illness at the age of 72, had for many years been closely connected with developments in Africa, in which he had travelled widely, particularly in connexion with railway construction. He was a Vice-President of the Royal African Society and Chairman of Cisambio Estates (Nyassaland), Ltd., the company of which Sir William Shelford, who was educated at Westminster School, Dulwich College, and London University. After being called to the bar and joining the Royal Marines, falling with the sunk of captain. He is survived by Mrs. Shelford, three sons and one daughter.

Mr. Conway Harvey

MR. W. CONWAY HARVEY, whose death in Kenya is reported, was born in Kent, went to South Africa at an early age, and first reached East Africa in 1910. Shortly afterwards he took up land in the Kord district (his post office box number being Kora-1), and from then until 1938 he was the recognised spokesman for European settlers in the Nyanza Province of Kenya. For 11 consecutive years he was a member of the Legislative Council, until defeated by Lady Sidney Farrar by the narrow margin of two votes. In the Birthday Honours List of 1938 he was made C.R.E. Mr. Harvey had once acted as leader of the European Elected Members of Council during the absence of Lord Delemere from the Colony. He strongly opposed the introduction of the income tax. After his retirement from active political work he was Chairman of the Mission Fruit Growers' Association of Kenya. One of his claims was that he had an unbroken period of 30 years' residence in Kenya.

Ernst Kirsch, at one time a director of the Bagamoyo-Katanga Railway, is reported to have died in Brussels.

Father John Gacon has died in Uganda at the age of 81 years after serving in that Protectorate as a missionary since 1886. He was of French birth.

Major-General Sir Philip Grant, B.C.B., C.M.G., who has died in Hampshire at the age of 74, commanded the Royal Engineers in one of the Somalian campaigns early this century.

We do not regret to report the death in Guildford of Lady Maching, wife of Sir Eric Maching, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs. Sir Eric served for many years in the Colonial Office.

Mr. Henry Victor Pains, chief accountant of the Royal Empire Society since 1927, has died at his home in Pinhoe at the age of 55 years after a brief illness. He was in the Birthday Honours of 1942.

Professor E. F. Hearnle, Professor of Philosophy in the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, who died last week, was President of the South African Institute of Race Relations, and had for many years been actively interested in East African and Rhodesian affairs.

A Prexy Turn of Wit

Public relations officers seldom exercise in their business any such gifts of humor as they may possess. A few days ago, however, Major H. M. C. Stokes, who is serving Southern Rhodesia as well in that office, felt that he could justly be justified. So, in announcing the receipt by cablegram from Bulawayo of a report of the death of Ntabeni Kumale, Chief of Lovedale, and at one time his Minister of Information, the statement continued:

Though a member of the Mifzo Regiment, he was not permitted to take part in the actual fighting against Rhodes's Pioneers in the Matiele War of 1889. His name was too valuable. Being a highly cultivated man and a keen and reliable upon Ntabeni's characteristically responsive memory for official records, he was, however, he had some of the same qualities as always consulted about historical subjects, and he was always certain that his name was Ntabeni's name, and that special compound epithet, he had in a foreign and blind manner.

In his letters, there have been Ministers of Information who have led sports dances and composed national songs, he exercised, and that those of the same name of them have not been blind to the true responsibilities of their appointment. He was a doubtless first with his news, and he was a keen and reliable upon Ntabeni's characteristically responsive memory for official records, he was, however, he had in a foreign and blind manner. His anxieties were balanced by considerable compensations.

THE WAR

Medical Services in E. Africa

S. Rhodesia's Hospital Leaves Nairobi

RECENTLY REPORTED that No. 2 (Southern Rhodesian) General Hospital had left Kenya to return to Southern Rhodesia. The Hospital opened in Nairobi on July 12, 1949. Its stores barely unpacked, 70 patients were admitted the same afternoon. Since then it has treated patients of many nationalities and all. Services, including 17,638 in-patients and more than 120,000 out-patients, 100 specialists, performed 14,177 operations, X-rayed 10,042 patients, made 11,001 laboratory examinations and took 2,174 medical boards. In addition, the officers of the hospital acted as consultants to the 1st Moore Military Hospital for Women, while the 1st Quartermaster's Department undertook the distribution of comforts to all Rhodesian troops in the area. The first commanding officer was Colonel C. V. Rhoads, M.C., M.B., who is now D.D.M.S., East Africa Command. He was succeeded two years ago by Lieut. Colonel J. Wakeford, R.M.S. Lieut. Wakeford served as matron almost without a break throughout the three years.

Sunk Three Times in 24 Hours

Petty Officer C. Griffith, an old boy of Chaplin High School, can hold the Rhodesian record of being sunk three times in 24 hours. In June of last year he was aboard a merchant ship bound for Malta with a naval escort when they were suddenly attacked by a German enemy aircraft which it was certainly destroyed and six probably destroyed. Next day, after they had shot down five dive-bombers, and probably three more, the ship was sunk after repeated attacks. Griffith was picked up in the water for some time and was then picked up by a ship which was later sunk by an enemy warship. He was again rescued, but the third vessel was mined near harbour. Griffith was fortunate enough to be picked up by a coastal motor boat. He transferred to England for Commando training with Army troops, with whom he went to North Africa last October. Working near Algiers, he spent one month in a house in which a number of his company were being held by enemy forces.

He joined the Royal Navy as a Quartermaster in South Africa in 1940, came to England as a warrant officer, and was manning a minesweeping trawler during the heavy daylight raid on Portsmouth in 1941. In 1942 and 1943 years he has been a minesweeper in the Atlantic and has participated in amphibious landings in other European theatres.

Lieut. Col. A. G. ... Rhodesia before he was ... of operational duty in ... made his first serious ... the main European ... selected to ... hand ... the ...

General ... East ... and Vice-Governor ... visiting Belgian troops in the Middle East ... The Belgian News Agency ... Portie, formerly in command ... which was in ... service between Belgium and the Congo ... when his ... Commander Biebuyck ... lost his ... was ... Mr. ... the American Economic Mission to the ... has had talks with the

... in the ... (Group Captain ... only ... Major-General ... of the King's ... being to ... of the ... business ...

... with the ... of the ... the ... part in ...

... The ... of Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ...

... The ... day ... and ... Nkama-Kitwa ...

Rhodesians and the 80th Rifles

The long ... Rhodesia and ... Rhodesians ... the German ... 1940 ... Rhodesians ... Lieut. Colonel ... the war the first night patrol was ... Rhodesians ... in the first action in ... the ... in the thickest ... setbacks ... proved themselves ... particularly effective in night ... the drive into ... and took part in General Freyberg's ... El Harima. Then they were ... First Army, and were ... when opposition collapsed.

Badoglio's of Mustard-Gas Memory

Senator Melchiale de Gabba has been appointed Minister of Italian Africa in the Cabinet formed by Marshal Badoglio following the dismissal of Mussolini. Badoglio was the Italian Commander-in-Chief during part of the war in Ethiopia, taking over the direction of the campaign from De Bono, and ordering the use of mustard gas to expedite a successful issue. He has told his story in a book, The War in Abyssinia, in which he contributed a foreword, in which he said that Badoglio had achieved in seven months what the most optimistic calculation expected to take six years. Badoglio's first ... Addis Ababa.

Plea for More Active Policy For Progress in the Colonies

MR. J. L. B. D. GARDMANS, M.P., addressed the Royal Empire Society on 'The Post-War Colonial Policy' so shortly before our issue went to press that it was not possible to publish any more than a brief summary of his main points. His speech report is, therefore, given in full.

Under the new régime was our African Colonies, for the colonial movement in the years that in the previous years, and this is inevitable, that these social and economic systems should suffer from a certain amount of adjustment. Admirable precepts of the Atlantic Charter are being put in a way that is positively dangerous to anyone with a sense of realism.

We have not gone round the world filching pearls of liberty and giving ancient civilisations. It is much to say that wherever the Union Jack flies today there are three of the freedoms of the Atlantic Charter—freedom of worship, freedom of speech, and freedom of colour. If we are to walk out tomorrow with these three freedoms, our eyes in most places in the world.

We should remember that the British Empire, which has been the greatest civilisation during the last 100 years, was not created during the war. It was created in 1910. It was not Britain only that saved the world in 1910; it was the British Empire. In our enthusiasm for the new order that has worked, the people of the Colonies have given help unstintingly of money and men, and they have provided many thousands of troops, airmen, and sailors; but their greatest contribution was their unflinching and unswerving loyalty to the Crown when our backs were at their lowest ebb.

Not one penny in the budget of this country has an idea of the physical and economic development of the Colonies during the past 10 years, and it has far exceeded any comparable period in our history.

Proper Budget Essential

One of the most serious pieces of information today is the film, and I should like to see more of our Colonial achievements. I do not mean the dull, foggy sort of films that we too often produce, but something dynamic and dramatic. We have a magnificent war to tell, and the wit to tell it.

It is no use, to say that in the Colonies, in the facts, we speak for themselves. In America, for instance, in regard to the British Empire, there is a little bit of knowledge, but the British Empire is not known, and the knowledge of the British Empire is the knowledge of the British Empire. The British Empire is the British Empire, and the British Empire is the British Empire.

Of more importance should like to see done here in England and in the Colonies, the instruction in the Empire matters, and the instruction in the Empire matters. I should like to see done here in England and in the Colonies, the instruction in the Empire matters, and the instruction in the Empire matters.

thus widen that interest of the Empire will disappear from their indifference and ignorance.

It is one of those who favour the creation of a joint Standing Parliamentary Committee of both Houses. The Secretary of State and his predecessors have opposed both. All their Amendments have not been adopted. They can do as they please, but they can do as they please.

We are coming to a stage of self-government. What worries me is that the Government at which we aim is not the Government that it should be based on democratic and the Government that it should be based on democratic and the Government that it should be based on democratic.

Hardly any of these countries in the Colonies, and in my opinion self-government based on the ballot-box is bound to fail. We are looking for a political genius to devise a form of self-government, the trust some day is not based on the continuity of leaders. This problem is especially difficult where we have encouraged indirect rule. It is easy to make a Government, but that self-government is more likely to be of an autocratic than of a democratic nature.

Empire Development Board Urged

Most of our worries arise from our failure that we have never worked out what we were trying to do. We have had both a financial policy and an economic policy, but we have not worked out the result. It has been that we have had a policy dependent upon a single man, and we have not also kept a heavy balance between subsistence production and money crops.


I therefore want to see an Empire Development Board which will attract the best brains in the country, the Dominions, and the Colonies. And we have to realise that the national budget is not a matter of interest between capital investment and annual recurrent expenditure. It is an expansion of current expenditure, and it is a matter of interest between capital investment and annual recurrent expenditure.

We do not want to spend money in a Colony only when things have gone wrong or tight and rattling some appalling things are being done by high heaven. We want a plan over the Empire which aims not merely at putting the economic side of a particular Colony on a sound basis, but at putting it in a world economy as a whole. By doing so you cannot make a Colony prosperous. It is by doing so that you can make a Colony prosperous. It is by doing so that you can make a Colony prosperous.

Wanted: Another British Chamberlain

In the next of our series of articles, we shall be looking for a new Chamberlain to create a new Empire. It is not a Chamberlain to create a new Empire. It is not a Chamberlain to create a new Empire. It is not a Chamberlain to create a new Empire.

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Questions in Parliament

Regional Colonial Commissioners

Mr. O'Riordan asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he proposed to take up the suggestion of an International Regional Commissioners Colonial Staff, by the action of interested Powers, in a General Assembly. The suggestion was submitted to the Secretary of State by the Government of Kenya, if possible, while retaining sole responsibility for administration and consultation with other interested States. The Government has been great with regard to the proposal, to the extent that it has been agreed to at present.

Mr. Thomas asked whether it is important enough to have been taken up by another Power, if it is to take them into consideration. Mr. O'Riordan said that he did not think so. The suggestion is a great one for a general discussion on this matter at a later date, at home.

Mr. O'Riordan said that the suggestion is a great one for a general discussion on this matter at a later date, at home.

Measures to Promote Colonial Development

Squadron Leader Donner asked whether the proposal of the Advisory Committee on Development in the Colonies, to set up a Colonial Development Board, would include limited civil servants, and whether an officer representing them would be a full-time officer. Mr. O'Riordan said that the proposal is to have a full-time officer in the first part of the proposal. The proposal is to have a full-time officer in the first part of the proposal.

Mr. Riley asked whether the proposal is to have a full-time officer in the first part of the proposal. The proposal is to have a full-time officer in the first part of the proposal.

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Colonies and the Atlantic Charter

(Continued from page 814)

We have already gone far in the development of self-government institutions of the Dependencies and we have done so not merely in a practical sense but because we believe in the possibility of assisting any dependent people to determine their own destinies and to make their own decisions.

Our contribution to the Charter has been to use an appropriate language from that which we have hitherto used to give the Charter a more practical effect. It is not, of course, suggested that the Charter should be interpreted as a blueprint for the future of the Dependencies. It is a statement of principle which may have some bearing on the future of the Dependencies, but it is not intended to be a blueprint for the future of the Dependencies. It is a statement of principle which may have some bearing on the future of the Dependencies, but it is not intended to be a blueprint for the future of the Dependencies.

The Need for Clarity

The need for clarity in the Charter is a matter of great importance. It is not sufficient to say that we are in favour of self-government. We must say what we mean by self-government. It is not sufficient to say that we are in favour of self-government. We must say what we mean by self-government. It is not sufficient to say that we are in favour of self-government. We must say what we mean by self-government.

Our aim must be to secure to them the form of government which will be most likely to play their part as a member of the world. We must say what we mean by self-government. It is not sufficient to say that we are in favour of self-government. We must say what we mean by self-government. It is not sufficient to say that we are in favour of self-government. We must say what we mean by self-government.

to improve the social conditions of the people. It is not sufficient to say that we are in favour of self-government. We must say what we mean by self-government. It is not sufficient to say that we are in favour of self-government. We must say what we mean by self-government.

More Active Government Effort Necessary

It is clear that the Government must take a more active part in the development of the Dependencies. It is not sufficient to say that we are in favour of self-government. We must say what we mean by self-government. It is not sufficient to say that we are in favour of self-government. We must say what we mean by self-government.

We must not forget that this leads us to a consideration of the stimulation of economic development. It is not sufficient to say that we are in favour of self-government. We must say what we mean by self-government. It is not sufficient to say that we are in favour of self-government. We must say what we mean by self-government.

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Reaching Issue of Tariff Policy

We cannot take this matter for granted. It is not sufficient to say that we are in favour of self-government. We must say what we mean by self-government. It is not sufficient to say that we are in favour of self-government. We must say what we mean by self-government.

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Dividends

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Government Mining Engineer Retires

M. H. Allen, Member M.C. Chamber of Mines, Government Mining Engineer, Cape Province, has retired after 18 years of service... He was born in 1892 and attended the Cape Provincial School... He joined the Chamber of Mines in 1922 and worked in various capacities... He was promoted to the rank of Mining Engineer in 1942... He has a long and distinguished career in the mining industry...

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Mining Personnel

Mr. J. L. van der Merwe, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Mines, Southern Rhodesia... Mr. J. L. van der Merwe, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Mines, Southern Rhodesia... He has been instrumental in many of the Chamber's initiatives...

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Sir Edward Cligg on Colours

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It is a common mistake to think that the mining industry is a closed shop... In fact, the industry is open to all who have the necessary skills and capital... The government should encourage investment in the industry and provide the necessary infrastructure...



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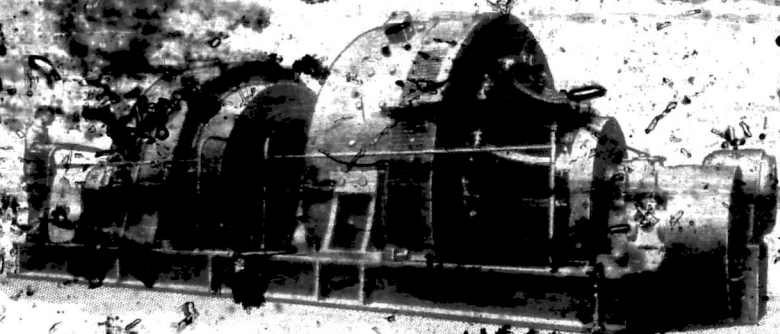
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