

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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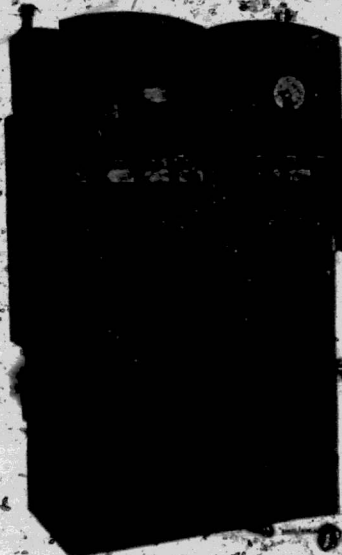
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

GRAND PRINCIPLE OF THE COLONIES, we have written repeatedly in these columns, is more men and women with a sense of mission, whether the individual's task in life be concerned with administration, education, agriculture, culture, or some other sort of social service—for there is common agreement nowadays that every activity should serve society fairly. The importance of this sense of service is the theme which runs through the Rev. H. M. Grace's new pamphlet on the Colonies, from which we quote elsewhere in this issue. The author is not one of those flighty theologians who, lacking all first-hand knowledge of Africa, comfortably insulate themselves from the inherent difficulties of the problems upon which they claim to have made research, upon which they proceed to pontificate, and frequently, generally with much success, upon themselves, if with little to those who have to live and deal with the problems of Africa. As most of our readers know, Mr. Grace was engaged in mission and educational work in Uganda for twenty years, and was later Principal of the Great Achimota College of West Africa for five years before becoming one of the two joint secretaries to the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland. While his pamphlet is written in his personal capacity, it may also be regarded as representative not only of Christian missionary

opinion, but of that of many other people, including some of the best of the non-official leaders in East Africa and the Rhodesias, who are vividly aware that British rule, settlement and commerce face greater challenges in Africa than ever before.

That being so, every wise public leader welcomes candid criticisms and constructive comments, especially if they point out weaknesses which can and must be removed. Some

The Good Has Far Outweighed The Bad.

passages written by Mr. Grace are a challenge either to Governments, to the non-official communities, or to both. Let he writes as an admirer of the character of the great bulk of British achievement in the Colonial Empire. It was he emphasizes, our explorers, settlers and missionaries who built this Empire, not plotters in Downing Street. In a phrase which deserves to be remembered, he writes: "We can be just as proud of the Colonial Empire as we are of our own country, but no more and no less." If that truth could establish itself in the minds of some of the bitter and not very knowledgeable critics of the Dependencies with which we are concerned, they might become somewhat more balanced in their comments, especially if they could recall with Mr. Grace that the good done by British settlers and traders had far outweighed the bad, and that they have laid foundations of

which they and their countrymen have every right to be proud. He calls attention to the importance of appointing able men as Colonial Governors, to the danger of allowing the initiative of officials, to the need for commerce to re-examine its principles, and to the work which can be done only by a strong, militant and united Church. These are certainly some of the signposts on the road to progress.

Whatever the special failings of these African officials, it is not their fault that they have sometimes had to suffer the appointments of Governors of the "Wanted" type. No Governor of higher calibre, imagination, and initiative can be deemed more than mediocre. Many readers of these words could fill their own list of Governors so devoid of initiative, personality and ability that no commercial concern of standing would have employed them with the management of its affairs in Eastern Africa. That statement may sound harsh, but it is the sober truth. We have every sympathy with the Minister who, finding no outstanding candidate, was impelled to appoint

what he knows to be a risk in the hope of finding new talent, but discovers too late that his nominee is a disappointment. That excuse can not, however, be offered when a man whose whole career has been undistinguished is recommended to The King for appointment as His Majesty's representative. If there had not been unsuitable appointments of this kind, if the general level of Governors had been nearer the standards set by the best of them, problems which have been greatly aggravated by being postponed for decades would have been tackled and the whole position would have been changed out of recognition in many ways. Initiative and vigour are not the product of second rate men. Their inclination and intention are merely to live at peace with the Colonial Office, referring to it every triviality, deferring to it in every contingency. No Department can either respect a Governor so determined to refuse responsibility or regard him as its friend at court. Mr. Grace has justification for his assertion that "our Colonies have not been richly blessed with really able Governors." Yet the first debt owed by Great Britain to every Colony is to send a Governor of character and capacity. There has never been a lack of such men, and never will be.

The British Empire Model for the World

Challenge to the Leadership of the Commonwealth

THE WAR EFFORTS of the nations of the British Commonwealth owe their inspiration to a common source. That source is the love of freedom and the sense of justice which, through generations, have been nurtured and cherished in Britain, and nowhere else in the world.

So long as freedom endures, free men everywhere will owe to the people of Britain a debt they can never repay. So long as Britain continues to maintain the spirit of freedom, and to defend the freedom of other nations, she need never doubt her own pre-eminence throughout the world. So long as we all share that spirit we need never fear for the strength or unity of the Commonwealth.

The common effort springing from a common source has given a new strength and unity, a new meaning and significance to the British Commonwealth and Empire. Without attempting to distinguish between the terms "British Empire" and "British Commonwealth," but looking rather to the evolution of this association of free nations, may I give what I believe to be the secret of its strength and unity and the vision I cherish of its future?

We who look forward to larger brotherhood and more exact standards of social justice, value and cherish the British Empire because it represents more than any other similar organization has ever represented, the peaceful co-operation of all sorts of men in all sorts of countries, and because we think it is, in that

respect at least, a model of what we hope the whole world will some day become.

These words were spoken 37 years ago by one whose fame today is not surpassed in any part of the world, if indeed, it has been equalled at any time in the world's history. They are the words of the present Prime Minister of Britain, Mr. Churchill.

I believe very strongly in close consultation, close co-operation and effective co-ordination of policies. What more effective means of co-operation could have been found than those which, in spite of all the handicaps of war, have worked with such complete success?

We have not since in London continuously a visible Imperial War Cabinet of Council. But we have what is much more important, though mysteriously so, a continuing conference of the Cabinets of the Commonwealth. It is a conference of Cabinets which deals from day to day, and not infrequently from hour to hour, on policies of common concern. The decisions are taken, they are not the decisions of Prime Ministers, or other individual Ministers, meeting apart from their own colleagues and away from their own countries. They are decisions reached after mature consideration by all members of the Cabinet of each country, with a full consciousness of their immediate responsibility to their respective Parliaments.

Let us, by all means seek to improve where we can, but in considering new methods of organization we must be too careful to see that to our present co-operation will not appear as an attempt to destroy the Commonwealth, as an attempt to create a separate bloc. Let us beware lest in changing the

Being extracted from the address to the British Parliament by Mr. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada.

the substance, or, for appearance's sake, sacrifice reality.

Let us, said Mr. Churchill, in the passage from which I have quoted, "see the progress year after year upon the British Empire as inclusive and not an exclusive character." Like the nations of which it is composed, the British Commonwealth has within itself a spirit which is not exclusive but the opposite of exclusive. Therein lies its strength. That spirit expresses itself in co-operation. Therein lies the secret of its unity. Its operation is capable of indefinite expansion. Therein lies the hope of the future.

It is of the utmost importance to the Commonwealth that there should continue to be the greatest possible co-operation among its members. In like manner it is of the utmost importance to the future of mankind that after the war there should be the greatest possible co-operation among the nations of the world. Our wartime co-operation of the Commonwealth is not the product of formal institutional unity; it is the result of agreement upon policies of benefit to all. Moreover, they are policies that make an appeal to all sorts of men, in all sorts of countries, provided only they are men of good will.

If, at the close of hostilities, the strength and unity of the Commonwealth are to be maintained, those ends will be achieved not by policies which are exclusive, but by policies which can be shared with other nations. The way to maintain our unity is to base that unity upon principles which can be extended to all nations. The only way to maintain world unity is to base it upon principles that can be universally applied.

It is not merely the security of nations that is indivisible. Their prosperity also is indivisible. Few would wish to return to the years before the war when almost every nation sought economic security in economic isolation from its neighbours. What happened was that the economic security of all nations was destroyed. Now is surely the time for the world to realize that, just as no nation of itself can ensure its own safety, so no nation or group of nations can in isolation ensure its own prosperity.

I profoundly believe that the security and welfare of the nations of the British Commonwealth, and, in large measure, the security and welfare of all peace-loving nations, will depend on the capacity of the nations of the Commonwealth to give leadership in the pursuit of policies which in character are not exclusive, but inclusive. How far such policies can be successfully pursued will depend on the extent to which other nations are prepared to pursue similar policies. But let us, at least, wherever that is possible, give the lead that is in the interest of the world as a whole.

We of the British Commonwealth are a part of a community of many nations of many races and many tongues. Already we have advanced far in the art of responsible government, in the practice of international co-operation, and in the application of the principle of mutual aid. Surely it is ours to help fashion a new world order in which social security and human welfare will become a part of the inheritance of mankind. It is for us to make of our association of British nations a model of what we hope the whole world will some day become.

Imperial Importance of Better Air Communications

Points from Viscount Knollys's Address to The Royal Empire Society

NO MATERIAL ELEMENT is going to add more to the unity of the Commonwealth and enable it to contribute more to the good of the world than air transport. That makes it much more than just a quicker and more convenient means of transporting people and things from one place to another over vast distances. It makes it a real contributor to the peaceful progress of mankind.

Since last July, when I was appointed Chairman of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, I have travelled 80,000 miles by air. I have flown and discussed aviation in each of the Dominions and in almost every Colony except the West Indies—of which I have some knowledge as a former Governor of Bermuda.

In the flying-boat in which I travelled to West Africa we spent two nights on the way to Bathurst, a trip which can be done by direct flight in one. Lagos is now three days by sea from London, and if flown direct across the Sahara will be only 16 hours.

Khartoum A Great Junction

Next I flew up through Cairo over the main African route developed before the war by Imperial Airways. Khartoum has been a great air junction during the war, the trans-African land aircraft meeting flying-boats and landplanes flying north and south between Cairo, Central and South Africa. Then on down through Africa, landing on Lake Victoria, up to the heights of Masindi, through Mombasa, to Mozambique to Durban. Which, I hope, will soon be familiar to an increasing number of people in this country who will be able to visit them rapidly and comfortably.

All the Dominions are ideal for the development of air lines, with their centres of population separated by vast distances. We run our line to Durban, as we did before the war, though Johannesburg is the natural centre for a landplane terminal. The internal air lines have always been operated by the Government-owned

South African Railways. I worked in South Africa for several years—when it took 17 days by ship, compared with 30 hours by air in war-time—and I am always glad to revisit it and many friends. Amongst those I hope I can count a very great and enthusiastic General Smuts, who, with his boundless energy, finds even the present speed of air transport too slow. I hope that the new British transport plane, the York, acquired by the South African Government will bring him and members of his Government nearer to the welcome which always awaits them here.

The air route which I followed from Johannesburg straight through Africa back to Cairo is one of the main routes where one still gets a feeling of exploration. Flying hour after hour over the forests of Central Africa, very far from civilization, you feel more confident than the last time I did so in 1936, because of the tremendous advance in the reliability of aircraft, and particularly engines. One tour last autumn took me 22,000 miles all the way round Africa and home in four weeks.

Civil Aviation After The War

One evening a few years after the war at an airport outside London you will step into a large aircraft weighing over 50 tons and as roomy as a Pullman car; the interior planned to make the best possible use of the space, with specially light materials, carefully studied colour schemes, and comfortable sleeping bunks.

The fuselage will be circular, because that is the best shape to keep the inside pressure more or less stable. You will be able to fly comfortably at 20,000 or 30,000 feet above the bad weather. The unpleasant sensation of wind, high or choppy air, will be avoided because the pressure will be controlled. You will cruise at between 230 and 250 miles an hour, and ultimately more, but with no special sensation of speed. On a longer journey you may travel

part of the time at 50 or 60 miles an hour, but your average cruising speed over a distance in the country may be not more than 350 or 400 miles an hour. do not misunderstand references to maximum speeds of 350 or 400 miles an hour. Nor must you think that for some time will it be possible to provide these fast, comfortable non-stop services at very cheap fares. Speed costs a great deal—but it is worth a great deal.

London on Friday night after a full week's work. Tomorrow you will be able to look out over the shores of the Mediterranean and have your breakfast while the aircraft is refuelling and the bunks are turned into day seats. If you are going to India, you should arrive that same Saturday night. Those going to Johannesburg will arrive on Sunday morning, the traveller to Australia would reach Sydney on Monday morning, with New Zealand six or seven hours further on.

The man who will be for the man is a hurry, who will be able to do it without undue fatigue. But for those who, although making a tremendous saving, still wish to do it more leisurely, there will be intermediate services enabling travellers to stay a night more here or there on the way. We hope gradually to provide services stopping more frequently, which will enable an increasing number of people at lower fares to get the benefits of travel overseas.

All these services will link up with the important feeder and connecting lines along the routes, which will be the responsibility of the countries concerned, for whom the British aircraft industry are planning to pro-

vide suitable aircraft, whether they be 20-seaters or six and eight-seaters.

I have just flown round the world in 60 days. It could be done along the same route in six days, but the important feature was that in that time I flew 27,000 miles, sleeping in 27 different places, but spent only 210 hours, or nine days, in the air, compared with seven weeks spent on the ground. Its value was that it was possible to do so much work at my stopping places, which was what all transport really means. It is not a matter of what and frequent air mail parts will be an important part of regular contact with the markets which is so essential.

What it is going to mean in the sphere of Commonwealth relations can be seen at the moment when the all-important Committee of Commonwealth Prime Ministers is taking place in London. These meetings can be held anywhere in a short time, and the Commonwealth states.

ing (Wednesday) and myself and Mr. Churchill will be back in Ottawa in time for breakfast tomorrow. General Smuts could have been in Victoria for breakfast the day after tomorrow, Mr. Fraser could have lunch at the Prime Minister's lodgings in Canberra on Saturday, and Mr. Fraser could get a good rest in Wellington on Saturday night.

There is no group of peoples in the whole world to whom air communications mean more than to British peoples everywhere.

Settlers and Business Men Have Laid Sound Foundations

The Rev. H. M. Grace on The Challenge of The Colonies

BECAUSE BUREAUCRACY always needs for healthy activity a very strong stimulus from outside, some group within our Parliamentary system which would keep the Colonial Office always on its toes seems obviously necessary.

Though all the colonies are steering toward self-government and some are very near it—Zanzibar and Jamaica—there is no immediate prospect of a very sudden development of great self-governing Dominions. The Colonial Office must still exercise a direct control of the Colonies for a time. This is not a rather retrograde policy, and certainly it would not fit in with General Smuts' outline of development, in which he depicts the local communities in our Colonies impatient of slow development and of authoritarian rule—he was thinking of the small handful of settlers in Kenya and miners in Northern Rhodesia.

Improve Colonial Office Machinery

But just because these priorities cannot be allowed to control billions of pounds in the Colonial Office must for a time still have practical control. Even though there may be greater centralization through Regional Councils, the commissions, there are formidable obstacles which prevent the handing over of the final responsibility by the Colonial Office to the Colonies, or to most of them, for a number of years.

On the whole the Colonial Office is aware of its added responsibilities. The Secretary of State has set up a number of advisory boards on matters relating to economic, education, health, agriculture, labour, and large sums of money have already been granted for development schemes. As an increasingly able and responsible body of men is being and will be recruited to handle direct and indirect the new policies. Moreover, the title of process of handling our relations

These extracts are taken from the Rev. H. M. Grace's pamphlet "Our Colonies: a Challenge" (published by Edinburgh House Press, London, at 6d.). Editorial comment appears under the title of "Moment".

of the educated and trained nationals is gaining momentum. The Colonial Office will do its job and do it well provided it is not a closed department, and is kept on the quiver through some machinery, such as a Colonial Council, responsible to Parliament.

Too Few Really Able Governors

To ensure that the official remains at his best is most difficult. It is hardly realized at home that it is not easy for him to inspire and initiate new initiatives. Many of all the things against this—circumstantial methods may be necessary, but initiative and promotion, being generally by seniority, also does not help. Sometimes the wrong man is at the head of the department; and, too, our Colonies have not been richly blessed with really able Governors.

Again, divorce and separation from wife and family make life hard for the official. Sometimes when wives go out to their husbands abroad some mislapse would seem to settle on the social life of the official community. Exclusive clubs, dinners at which you must sit by seniority, excessive bridge and games and gossip sometimes warp this official society and make it hard for it to enter into the social interests of the local communities in which it is set, unless it is to participate. All these are very definite dangers which sap morale, and though perhaps some form of official inspection might meet this condition, there are probably only two means by which the official can be kept alert and fresh.

Firstly, the more the user of the official must come between the white official and the local peoples. This is generally the case where the official is working with primitive peoples, but he finds it very much more difficult when he has to co-operate with the educated and intelligent men with whom he must be so close to the Colonial Office. It will be one to understand the growing pains of these emerging peoples. Secondly, a growing weight of local national opinion must be felt, which is not merely desirous of exercising the right of public criticism, but which is able to do so severely. If this is done, and if it is done in its widest scope, it brings it about.

The opening up of the Colonies to opinion has obvious implications for the future.

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When due account is taken of the evils which may have been committed, it cannot be gainsaid that generally speaking the influence of the white trader has been good. New life and new power have come to these great backward areas.

The trader has brought the necessities and amenities of our civilization to the people—from soap and shaving brushes to great machine plants which pulp coffee or gin cottons, from the penny trumpet to the 'cello, from the trek cart (there was no such thing as a wheel in Africa before the trader brought it) to the motor car, and from the roofing sheet for the huts to the wire and the tin. He has expanded the continent with a network of roads, and has introduced and improved the agricultural industries. And, as a main, as a settled aspect, he has set a standard of progress and of human achievement of inestimable benefit to the coloured Colonials.

Let us remember, when we consider the good output of the white trader, that the standard of progress and human achievement is as great a builders of empire on solid foundations.

The civilisation of the white trader has become the bane of the Colonials. The white trader has been the bane of a few of the main nations of the country's life, and below the monarchs of the commercial world there stand in Africa the Indians and the Syrians, who took much of the petty trade from the white trader because they were just a little more sophisticated and understood a little better how and where to buy their whole-sale goods, and had control of some industrial capital. This is a situation which can only give cause for alarm and may be the root of serious racial disturbances in the future for the African as he becomes more educated will not tolerate such conditions indefinitely.

Co-operation

Commerce, whether in the shape of white big business or of the Indian, Greek or Syrian petty trading community, must adapt itself to the service of the coloured nationals, bring them into partnership; or it will be the job of the Government to do so. Otherwise the political danger of vast proportions will emerge.

Even if Government does not have to intervene because commerce will reform itself, Government must take a hand in positive encouragement of co-operative native business enterprises through definite education in the schools and the University administrations, and if big business will do itself with such a movement, so much the better for all concerned.

This will mean that research sociologists will be needed to find out how co-operative business enterprises can be integrated with the democratic communal forms of Native society, developed on the right side of life but also the right side of the law now living. In these circumstances common sense may continue to be a great blessing to the Colonies instead of, as is possible, an increasing cause of dangerous friction between coloured and white.

The call to business interests is to re-examine their principles in the light of the great changes that will inevitably take place in the minds of the coloured people as a result of the contacts they have had in this war.

Righteous government and fair trading are not to be expected in a world of selfishness. They can only be maintained for any length of time by a determined ethics which philosophers might work out for us as we planned development in a white house who call themselves scientific humanists in a world to evolve.

No panacea can be produced by man's wisdom, much less can he couple the magic of science with the planning with government and business. Whatever that the Colonies will achieve, great or small, unless the Christian Church is strong, militant and ready to call upon heaven and public opinion, to direct the steps of the path of righteousness, and inspire common sense, fair and just in all its dealings. If our race has had in any success in all these and developing backward peoples, it is because the Christian religion has brought a new sense of purpose and in some countries the reputation that the word of God is a living and true word.

It was not difficult for the Englishman, through his civilization where honour and virtue counted, to guide and inspire primitive peoples, but we are now called to a much higher task—to be friends and partners with people who have not yet perhaps reached to some of the higher levels in our civilization, but who cry out for an improved life as well as for a better government.

The white trader has brought the necessities and amenities of our civilization to the people—from soap and shaving brushes to great machine plants which pulp coffee or gin cottons, from the penny trumpet to the 'cello, from the trek cart (there was no such thing as a wheel in Africa before the trader brought it) to the motor car, and from the roofing sheet for the huts to the wire and the tin. He has expanded the continent with a network of roads, and has introduced and improved the agricultural industries. And, as a main, as a settled aspect, he has set a standard of progress and of human achievement of inestimable benefit to the coloured Colonials.

Regional Council for Africa
Review of South African Opinion

THE South African attitude to the London Conference of Prime Ministers for some time past has been the subject of a Regional Council for Africa has been emphasized by the Cape Times correspondent of the Daily Telegraph.

"The countries of that news paper we are able to quote the following extracts from a published report which also covers the matters of special East African interest. The Regional Council for Africa, the Sahara, the Sudan, the Congo, the Southern Rhodesia, and the Union of South Africa.

The South African has made it clear that the Union has no expansionist aims when it talks of closer relationship with its northern neighbours. In Africa today the only aim is longer frontiers in terms of sovereignties and lands, not a common aim of interest," he said recently.

As the writer goes on to state that the Regional Council for Africa should continue when the war ends and that there is plenty of scope through the political and economic conditions in the region for the development of communication, health services, shipping, power, currency matters, scientific research, veterinary services, and most important of all, native welfare. The main problem is the African problem arising from the fact that the change in economic conditions in any one African State can affect the flow of goods and services to neighbouring States. Unless full controls are established it is believed that the Regional Council would be the only body able to handle such a problem by mutual agreement.

The Colour Bar

Many people in the Union, with its large white population, do not realize that the future prosperity of the neighbouring African States does not depend so much on the white business of the black. In the Union the industrial colour bar keeps the Native out of all skilled occupations, whereas elsewhere, both in British and foreign States, the natives are employed as industrial operatives, clerks, railwaymen and postal officials.

One of the biggest problems the Union faces is how to adjust its industrial structure in order to employ more natively and economically its large Native labour force. The use of Native labour in industry is a common feature of the present high production cost enforced by white trade unions who standardize wages by increasing the cost of labour power of the Native masses to provide a rich internal market for their own products.

Since the war industrialists have been looking for new markets. The Union's northern neighbours, with restrictions available for labour from Europe, the Union has experienced a trade war of a character of the continent can be before that war and would like to retain these markets.

A big expansion of air services in this direction is being effected, and it is interesting to note that the Air Service acquired by the Union Government for General Smuts's personal use arrived here on Friday, only a few hours after leaving Cape Town.

The Union Government recently appointed public relations officers in Nairobi and Leopoldville. Consular representatives have also been appointed in most big African centres since the start of the war, and they are likely to grow in numbers.

Senior officials of the Native Affairs Department are visiting the area of the institution of Viscount Winston to study native administration there. Daily evidence grows of governmental and official interest in pan-African affairs. The public in general has lagged behind.

The Limpopo complex that has been created in the Northern Rhodesia is still widespread, and of any in Nationalist circles, though General Smuts has done a commendable amount since 1935 to direct the public mind to the common interests of African peoples, including the Union.

What the political future of the British States in Africa will be cannot be guessed at now though it is generally assumed that there will be some closer association between the Union, Rhodesia and Natal, and between Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

The Rhodesian main aim is to maintain its independence and there is no doubt that the white population of these East Africa should be self-governed because of the Rhodesian of the passing through Beira.

The War East Africans and Japanese

Springboks from East Africa Now in Italy

GENERAL Sir Walter PEARL, who recently returned from Italy, said that the British command in the Italian campaign threw their hands, don't ask. "Where is my boat? Your boat will not be going west but east. I have been beaten, and a great deal of my sports gear and my year's work for the traps we are preparing for East Africa will begin when I get back to the East. I have to go to Japan so. Our job is to find out men's official duties possible, so that they can finish on the day."

General PEARL, recently reported briefs from Southern Rhodesia on his way back from the front in West Africa, he said that the Rhodesians made a tremendous contribution to the air campaign in the Lord Louis le Noir's General Sir Geoffrey PEARL and General Francis Noel-Smith, who have both spoken to him in the name of his men in East Africa. Rhodesian troops, under their command, were moving with African troops in the West Coast.

A South African unit, which is now officially stated to have arrived in Italy, is the command of Major General Sir James Hume. The men are seasoned troops, and have had experience in East and North Africa in fighting against the conquest of Italian East Africa went to Italy and took part in the final operation of Rommel's armies. After completing three years' continuous service abroad, they returned to the United Kingdom and underwent a stiff course of training at the Royal College of Defence Staff in the 1st South African Division in the Middle East. There has been no indication so far whether the division has yet been in action in Italy. Almost all the men in the division are many Rhodesians.

Casualties

Major-General J. S. Marshall, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., who fought in East Africa in the last war and was mentioned in dispatches and promoted to major, has died in Italy. He was awarded the D.S.O. in 1917 for his services in East Africa.

Acting Wing Commander A. D. Leongner, R.A.F., previously reported missing, is now presumed killed. He was born in Hong Kong. His father, Mr. F. M. Leongner, was a District Commissioner in Uganda when he retired in 1920.

Flying Officer Patrick David Bruce, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bruce of Cheltenham, was killed in Southern Rhodesia earlier this month.

Lieut. Peter E. Robinson, R.A.F., has been killed in action in Italy. His father, Mr. C. T. Kingston, the well-known Rhodesian mining engineer, also died recently.

Sergt. Thomas Humphrey Egeler, The Rhodesian African Rifles, who has died as the result of injuries, was born in Holland in 1915. He was farming in Southern Rhodesia before the war.

Sergt. Pilot Peter Kettle Roy, of Nairobi, is reported missing from recent air operations.

Lieut. R. G. Sheridan, The Coldstream Guards, who is reported to have been wounded in Italy in February, is the son of Sir Joseph Sheridan, Chief Justice of Kenya. Lieut. Sheridan's wife lives in London.

Captain A. C. Aute, a Rhodesian, is now known to be a prisoner of war in Ostag 85, and Sergt. R. E. Whiffin is at Ostag Luft 131 (8b).

Lieut. Russell George Watson, The Duke of Wellington, is a Lieutenant in the West Africa, whose home is in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. He has been awarded the Military Cross in recognition of gallantry in the Italian campaign.

The Inspector of Prisons, the Inspector of the Institution of a warden, the District Officer, the District Officer, Addis Ababa, to the memory of the late Major General Orde Wingate.

General Peter Sturges, Royal Air Force, who was last week appointed to command the Special Services Group (Commandos), which is a formation of the Combined Operations Command, was in charge of the operations against Porto Novo, the capital of the Republic of Madagascar.

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Godfrey Huggins

Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has dined privately with the King and Queen, spent a week-end in the country with Mr. Churchill, and accompanied the Prime Minister of Great Britain and the Dominion on a tour of inspection of troops awaiting orders for the invasion of Europe. He has attended a number of meetings of the Dominion Prime Ministers. Between conferences Sir Godfrey has spent most of his time at Rhodes House, the London headquarters of the British Empire, where he has met many Rhodesian businessmen, especially army, and received many business and other visitors with Rhodesian connections.

Affairs of Northern Rhodesia

Governor's Mission to London

SIR JOHN WADDINGTON, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, gave an account of the results of his recent mission to London which included a session of the Council of Rhodesia and the results of his open-air mission.

The visit to London has been a very special time in the nation's history. It has been a time when the determination and confidence of the British people has been at its greatest. It has been a time when the public could see and sense the presence of a great nation. It has been a time when the public could see and sense the presence of a great nation. It has been a time when the public could see and sense the presence of a great nation.

He had discussed copper production with the Colonial Office and the Ministry of Supply. The Government of Northern Rhodesia's dependence on copper was fully appreciated. There was a firm determination to support the territory's endeavour to maintain this industry. The immediate future of the Government did not seem much changed as last year, but the general copper situation was being reviewed by the combined Board in London, and to strengthen the Board's position in the Government of production.

Retrenchment of Mines

In Northern Rhodesia production would for the present be maintained which could be maintained with increasing efficiency and with the H.M. Government in the financial expenditure on the retrenchment. The 1944 production rate could not be maintained without a heavy financial burden on the Government. It was necessary to retrenchment of mines so that the output for this year would be less than last. If the present position were not changed there would be no retrenchment of personnel. The position might change in the future according to the war situation, but in such an event he had been assured that the Government would be given by H.M. Government the importance of copper production in Northern Rhodesia.

The most important factor in the post-war prospects of the territory was the efficiency of this industry in Northern Rhodesia. In so far as the industry depended on Government action it depended on factors of within the control of any single Government on world-wide considerations involving countries of the Empire. H.M. Government, however, realized the fundamental importance of copper mining to Northern Rhodesia's economic prosperity and would do everything possible to safeguard her interests in the post-war period.

The Governor said he had discussed the financial position and prospects very fully with the Secretary of State. He greatly appreciated the assistance voted to the Government in free goods and loans for war purposes and also the progress made in developing the local services with valuable cooperation from the non-officials.

He found a firm determination to maintain and develop those services and developing them in the future. It was a matter of the country's financial position would be such assistance necessary. The Secretary of State had asked about the association of non-officials with the territory for development through appointments to the Development Advisory Board, and attached importance to such associations.

Council, Stanley had studied the report of the November 1944 in Council concerning the allocation of taxation from industry in Northern Rhodesia, and had authorized the following message: "I recognize the very great importance of the one tax as revenue in Northern Rhodesia. I am justified in the report made in the H.M. Government's memorandum on the subject, which covers appointments between the Government and Northern Rhodesia of the tax payable by the United Kingdom companies operating in the colonies, since the Government arrangement affecting all companies in the Empire and working in the greatly complicated situation is not perhaps of immediate urgency. It is the present very large sum Northern Rhodesia is receiving in income tax from which generous gifts and help have been voted by H.M. Government, which I warmly acknowledge. The post-war income tax proceeds are likely to decrease and means of diminishing the revenue at a level

level are likely to be... (The text is very faint and partially obscured by noise.)

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Aid to Russia.—The main items despatched to the U.S.S.R. from October 1, 1941, to March 31, 1944, were:

41,000 tons of tanks, 1,000 tons of anti-aircraft guns, 1,000 tons of Canadian light, medium and heavy machine-guns, 200,000 tons of heavy and light aircraft, 100,000 tons of motor-cars, 100,000 tons of weapons, 100,000 tons of ammunition, 100,000 tons of medical supplies, 100,000 tons of food, 100,000 tons of clothing, 100,000 tons of shoes, 100,000 tons of blankets, 100,000 tons of tents, 100,000 tons of other supplies.

80,000 tons of heavy machinery, 80,000 tons of light machinery, 80,000 tons of electrical equipment, 80,000 tons of other machinery, 80,000 tons of tools, 80,000 tons of other equipment, 80,000 tons of other supplies.

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Background to the

Will Germany Counter-Invade?

It is a question in the German mind, and something that the German people are asking themselves. The German people are asking themselves: "What will happen if the Allies attack Germany?"

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The Voice of Canada

The Free Press of Toronto has written: "The voice of Canada is the voice of the people of Britain who bought the precious time of the mobilization of the forces of freedom around the globe."

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Road Casualties Higher Than War Losses

The Daily Mail has written: "The road casualties in the roads of Great Britain during the war have far exceeded all the war casualties."

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The members of the Nyauke Township Committee for the current year are the District Commissioner (Chairman) and Messrs. G. H. Willmott, Mrs. R. A. M. A. P. Light, and Mr. A. P. ...

Dr. J. V. Underwood, formerly of Masaya, Kenya, is one of the members of a committee appointed by the President of the Board of Trade to review whether changes are desirable in the Patents and Designs Acts, and in the practice of the Patent Office.

The Committee of the Victoria European Election Association consists of Mr. G. W. Wauley, Major ... and Messrs. ...

Dr. J. P. Dunn, Vice-Chancellor of Durham University, and Dr. ... Professor of Bio-Chemistry at Liverpool University, members of the ...

Makram Elwan Pasha, leader of the Egyptian Independent Party, was recently arrested by order of the British Government on charges of obstructing public meetings and publishing seditious pamphlets, was one of the Egyptian patriots who died in the Seychelles during the war.

Major Richard Girouard, The Welsh Guards, only son of the late Major General Sir Percy Girouard, at one time Governor of Kenya, and Miss Beatrice Grosvenor, elder daughter of the late Squadron Leader Lord ... Grosvenor, and of Lady Dorothy Charters, are shortly to be married.

The marriage has taken place in Whartown Cathedral of Mr. ... G. S. Macphail, Sudan Political Service, son of the late Rev. Dr. E. Monteith Macphail, C.B.E., C.I.E., D.D., of Madras; and Miss ... daughter of the late Mr. ... McLeary, O.B.E., and the late Mrs. McLeary of South Shields.

Mrs. ... won the Dorey Hunting trophy for most points ... The show raised £72 for the Nyasaland Community War Chest.

The marriage has taken place in Kincardineshire of ... second son of Mr. and Mrs. George Mackenzie, of Parktown, Johannesburg, and Miss ... W.R.N.S., only daughter of the late Mrs. Stair, and Mr. David Stair, of Banchoke. The bridegroom's father is Chairman of Tanganyika Central Gold Mines.

Mr. G. ... J. Hadlow (Chilo), has been re-elected President of the Convention of Associations of Nyasaland ... H. Thorpecroft (Zomba) as Vice-President, and ... H. Glover and Messrs. J. Rumbold and ... as the other members of the Committee. Mr. ... Hadlow was re-appointed Secretary of the Convention on the Executive Councils of the Joint East African Boards.

Among recent arrivals at H.M. Eastern Africa Dispensary, Drugs and Information Office in London have been ... Colonel G. J. Edwards, of the King's ... and Mrs. ... I. ... and Flying Officer ... of Nairobi, Mr. ... D. Bruce, formerly of ... Tanganyika, Mr. ... G. Garratt, of Fort Forest, Kenya, Mr. ... Knightly, and ... of Zanzibar.

Obituary

Mrs. Jefferina Lings, whose death in Umtali is reported as having taken place on the 27th of February 1947.

The death has been a sudden one. She was at the age of 77 years of age. Mr. J. R. K. Morrison, of the ...

Mr. John Grosman, who has died in South Africa at the age of 72, was in Southern Rhodesia in the early years of the war.

Mr. Thomas Crabb, who has died in Bulawayo at the age of 84, had been in Southern Rhodesia since 1906, first as a miner and then for many years on the staff of the ...

Mr. Arthur Madras Knight, who has died in Que at the age of 67, served in the East Africa Force during the war.

Mr. D. W. Dewar

Mr. D. W. Dewar, J.P., whose death in Bulawayo Hospital at the age of 57, was a member of the Bechuanaland European Advisory Council and one of the best known residents of that Protectorate, which he first reached in 1916. Three years later he was appointed local secretary of the ... which was an office worker in many public offices, as long as he had been for more than 20 years, a member of the ...

Major R. F. G. Maudie

Major R. F. G. Maudie, who has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 68, was the second son of the late General Sir Frederick Maudie. After leaving Oxford, he became A.D.C. to the Governor of Southern Australia, which he left to serve in the South African War. Then he entered upon a mining career in the Bechuanaland Protectorate five years later, and except for the period of the last war, was engaged in mining until his death. Since 1929 he had been on the staff in Rhodesia of the London and Rhodesian mining group. He was a keen church worker, being senior lay reader in the diocese, a R.E. Master in Freemasonry, a foundation member of Foc H, and an active member of the British Empire Service League.

E. A. Service Appointments

Recent promotions and transfers in the Colonial Service include:

- Colonial Administrative Services: Mr. H. ... (Natal, Rhodesia), C.M.G., O.B.E., Promotion Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia, to be Secretary for Native Affairs; Mr. S. ... Labour Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia, to be Provincial Commissioner; and Mr. J. ... (Cape Province), B.E., Deputy Financial Secretary, Kenya, to be Economic and Developmental Secretary, Kenya. Colonial Legal Services: Mr. ... (Natal), Crown Counsel, Zanzibar, to be ... Colonial Veterinary Services: Mr. W. B. C. Danks, Veterinary Officer, Kenya, to be Senior Veterinary Officer, Other Branches. Mr. H. R. Hirst, Senior Assistant Treasurer, Kenya, to be Assistant Accountant General, Mr. ... Lewis, Health Inspector, Kenya, to be Health Inspector, Northern Rhodesia; and Mr. G. A. North-Cumbes, Agriculturalist, Kenya, to be Senior Agricultural Officer.

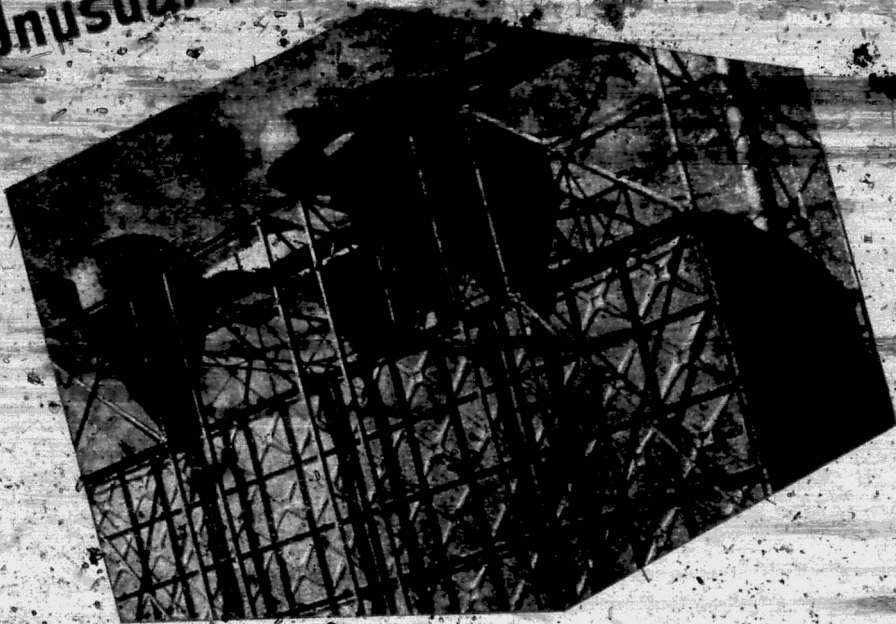
First appointments to the Colonial Service include:

- Colonial Mining Service: Mr. ... (Natal), to be ... and Mrs. B. Roberts and Miss I. A. ... (Natal), to be ... Colonial Veterinary Service: Mr. D. J. ... (Natal), to be ... Other first appointments are Mr. F. Elder, to be Postmaster and Telegraphist, Kenya; Mr. ... Gregory, to be Temporary Education Officer, Tanganyika; and Mr. ... to be Telegraph Inspector, Kenya.

Mr. F. J. Coadrey

Mr. F. J. Coadrey, M.L.C., has arrived by air from Kenya.

Unusual Undertakings



by the Tank People

The problem of storing and utilising waste wood chippings and saw-dust at a timber-making factory was successfully solved with the Braithwaite Pressed Steel Tank installation illustrated. Conveyors feeding the waste to the boilers of the factory's power plant have effected a considerable saving in steam raising costs. This is but one of the many special uses to which Braithwaite standard-unit Tanks have been applied, apart from meeting all liquid storage requirements. For further details you are invited to apply for a copy of our latest brochure.

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Questions in Parliament

Africans and Kenya Legislation

In the House of Commons last week Mr. John Dugdale asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he had received a report from the Government of Kenya on the question of the direct representation of Africans on the Kenya Legislative Council, and if so, what action he proposed to take.

Mr. Crech Stanley: "I have just received a further report from the Government on this subject, but I am not yet in a position to make a statement. It is a very important matter. The Government are making inquiries to make locally, but I hope to be able to make a statement in the near future."

Mr. Riley asked the total financial commitments for approved schemes under the Colonial Development Act, and the respective amounts for the West Indies and the rest of the Colonies separately.

Colonel Stanley: "Commitments under schemes approved to date are: West Indies, £4,600,067; the rest of the Empire, £3,827,182; making a total of £8,427,249. Issues from the vote to March 31 last were: West Indies, £1,246,419; rest of the Empire, £928,574; making a total of £2,169,993."

Resident Labourers Ordinance

Mr. Jones asked what steps would be offered to African squatters in occupation of land which to be taken up in the extended new settlement schemes of European settlers in Kenya.

Colonel Stanley: "The legal position is that, under the Resident Labourers Ordinance, the contract between a resident labourer on a farm and the occupier is deemed, upon a change of occupancy, to have been assigned to the new occupier provided that the labourer does not refuse his consent. The labourer's position would thus not be affected by the sale or sub-division of an existing farm for new settlement. I am, however, asking the Government for a fuller report."

In reply to Mr. Crech Jones, the Secretary of State said that Sir Osmond Partridge had visited various Colonies in the last two years with the main object of making personal contacts with the Governors, and that his visits did not lend themselves to the preparation of written reports.

Mr. Crech Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs what facilities for trade had been established in Southern Rhodesia for Africans, and what arrangements had been made to bring trade up to the level of the legislation into line with practice in other parts of the British Colonial Empire.

Mr. Emrys Evans: "There is no legislation in Southern Rhodesia governing the establishment of trade unions by Africans, and I am not aware that such legislation is contemplated."

Mr. Jones asked whether the number of offences and imprisonments under the Southern Rhodesian Criminal Code relating to Africans was diminishing.

Mr. Emrys Evans: "The number of convictions under the Southern Rhodesian Native Passes Act was 13,272 in 1938 and 13,890 in 1939. A comparable figure is not available here for 1943, but the figures for prosecutions from 1930 to 1942 show some decrease."

Native Coffee Growing in Kenya

Mr. Crech Jones asked whether it was proposed to give advances to the coffee industry in Kenya, why the promised aid to develop African-grown coffee had not been forthcoming, and why Africans were still actively discouraged from growing it.

Colonel Stanley: "Advances have been sanctioned to assist the natives to finance proper management after two successive seasons of very short crops, so as to prevent progressive deterioration which would jeopardize the survival of the industry."

Encouragement has been given to the production of coffee by Africans in suitable areas under Government supervision, but since 1941 the urgent requirements of the war have precluded the opening of further areas for coffee. The development of a Native industry along the main lines, and the possibility of wider opportunities for Africans to grow coffee in suitable areas, are under consideration."

An important Parliamentary statement concerning copper production in Northern Rhodesia is published on our mining page in this issue.

M.P.'s Courteous Correction

Letter from **Clerk of the House of Commons** to the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

You refer to the error in your issue of April 26. It must have seemed an inexcusable error for any member of Parliament to refer to the British Protectorates in South Africa as "Swaziland, Zululand and Natal" and in connection with my argument.

But may I explain? Just before I intervened in the House debate I had been notified from the Government that I should have to restrict my speech. In order to give the Government a fair opportunity to wind up the debate, I had meant to have sought to telescope my notes into two-thirds of the time for which I had prepared. During my haste, I got so one sheet of notes got misplaced and so the unintentional display of ignorance to which you have properly called attention. The States to which I had intended to refer should, of course, have been Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland.

For such reputation as I may have for accuracy I should be grateful if you would kindly publish this explanation.

House of Commons,
1, PARLIAM. B.W.I.

Yours faithfully,
THOMAS MOORE

Council of Adult Education

The desirability of creating a Council of Adult Education in Southern Rhodesia has been stressed by Mr. H. D. Southcott, Chief Inspector of Schools. Such a Council should, he suggested, be representative of Government departments, municipalities, the Church, Rhodesia Railways, the Chambers of Mines, Commerce and Industries, trade unions, women's institutes, public bodies representing agriculture and the professions and African and coloured organizations.

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News Items in Brief

Princess Isahai Memorial Hospital Fund.

Sir William Jackson, Governor of Tanganyika, opened a new rice mill at the Ulanga district.

During 1943 exports of cotton seed from the Sudan totalled 113,000 tons. Most of it had been turned in pits in the Gezira during the two previous seasons.

Completely the British Air Ministry gives its sanction to the Kenya Air Line, of Leopoldville, intends to start a new air service from East Britain to Central Africa.

The recently formed Liberal Party has opened a branch office in Salisbury and has resolved to form a branch in every Parliamentary constituency in the Colony.

Kenya's Local Native Council estimates show a total revenue this year of £212,849, compared with £158,230 in 1943. Expenditure is calculated at £219,379, against £167,660 last year.

The Church Missionary Society reports that total receipts for the year ended March 31, 1944, amounted to £411,194, an increase of £11,185. Expenditure aggregated £415,120, an increase of £57,000.

Lieut. Colonel T. Butt, when recently addressing the Thomson's Falls District Association that the number of settlers in Kenya ought to be quadrupled if other plans for the good of the Colony were to succeed.

Lord Portal, Minister of Works, said in the House of Lords last week: "I have great hopes that our new emergency factory-made houses may prove of great value for export to the Dominions, Colonies and other countries after the war. If not the houses, the fittings might be exported."

The official estimate of the acreage under tobacco in Southern Rhodesia this season is: flue-cured, 63,000 acres; fire-cured, 1,600 acres. Last season 61,761 acres under flue-cured tobacco yielded 30,328,798 lb. (wet weight) of leaf, and 1,797 acres of fire-cured produced 940,741 lb. (wet weight).

The Statistical Department of Southern Rhodesia expects that this season's maize crop will reach 1,600,000 bags, equivalent to 6.2 bags per acre. Last season the average was 5.7 bags and the total 1,608,000 bags. The best yield on record was in the 1935-36 season, when 1,968,000 bags were reaped from 267,000 acres, equivalent to a yield of 7.4 bags.

It has been officially announced in South Africa that the Minister of Lands of the Union is negotiating with the Government of Southern Rhodesia for the purchase of 260,000 morgen of land in that Colony and with the High Commissioner for a similar area in Bechuanaland for the purpose of greatly extending the Becheka Reserve which adjoins the area in question.

Robin Line Air Services

The Robin Line, which operates shipping services between the U.S.A. and Southern Rhodesia, has formed a subsidiary styled Southern Rhodesia Airways, applied to the Civil Aeronautics Board of the United States for authority to establish regular air services between New York and South Africa. The plan is for one flight weekly in each direction, with facilities for passengers, mail and express cargoes, the journeys being completed within four days. Passengers would sleep ashore each night. It is hoped that the Maritime Commission will support the proposal. The shipping companies to operate the airport airway and the plan will shortly clarify the existing legislation. This plan of the Robin Line to supplement its existing facilities by an air service dates back to 1938, but completion of the proposal has had to be postponed owing to the legislative position, the circumstances of the war, and the rapid development in aircraft design and aeronautic technique.

Nyasaland Demands Amalgamation

An extraordinary general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce last week advocated amalgamation of the Protectorate with Southern and Northern Rhodesia, in view of the absence of any declared policy by the Colonial Office regarding Nyasaland, and as the only solution of Nyasaland's post-war problems, future development and prosperity. The formation of a Customs Union for all British, South African and Portuguese territories south of 10° S. latitude was urged, and it was proposed that the non-official members of the Legislature of Nyasaland should withdraw until there was more adequate representation of non-official interests. Copies of the resolution were telegraphed to Sir Geoffrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and to General Sir G. G. Murray, and also to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Government Incompetence and Irresponsibility

Kenya is governed by a series of Colonial Office nominees who cannot under any circumstances be called to account by the people they govern, and who in spite of the most acute reports, such as that of the Kenya Peace Commission, just make a few *ex parte* statements in the Legislative Council as if their duty was usual as if nothing had happened. *The Kenya Weekly News* recently. "Of what report EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA wrote: 'The document is a most damning exposure of Government incompetence and irresponsibility in fundamental matters. We agree with every single word of that finding by our contemporary.'"

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LATEST MINING NEWS

N. Rhodesian Copper Production Proposed Cut Abandoned

The Secretary of State for the Colonies told the House of Commons last week that copper production in Northern Rhodesia throughout this year will be at the level which can be maintained with the existing labour force and without involving His Majesty's Government in abnormal capital expenditure on replacement plant.

That means in plain language that the Government has withdrawn its instruction that output should be reduced by approximately 25%.

The General Report of the House of Commons proceedings on Mr. Colville's motion is as follows:

Mr. Edmund Harvey asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the promised consultations between the Government of Northern Rhodesia and the workers' Union and two mining companies had taken place; whether an amicable agreement had been reached; and whether he could give any information as to how the African miners would be affected by the cut in copper production.

Colonel Stanley: "As the answer is necessarily rather long, I will, with my hon. friend's permission, circulate it in the Official Report."

The general copper situation in 1944 has now been reviewed by the Committee of Imperial Defence in Washington, and it has been decided that, in order to safeguard the Allied Nations' copper position, production from all sources should be maintained as far as practicable. Any production from the sources hitherto allocated to the United Kingdom in excess of their requirements will be made available in 1944 to the U.S.A. or the U.S.S.R., as may be arranged in agreement with the appropriate authorities of the countries concerned.

In Northern Rhodesia production will be at the level which can be maintained with the existing labour force and without involving His Majesty's Government in abnormal capital expenditure on replacement plant.

As the result of the operation of these factors, production for 1944 will be on a lower level than that of 1943, but, as regards the effect on labour, although there has been some voluntary releases, there has been no retrenchment on grounds of production policy, nor will there be any so long as the position remains as it is at present.

In these circumstances, it has not so far been necessary to hold the consultations referred to in the first part of the question.

The present and post-war problems of copper mining in Northern Rhodesia were discussed by Sir John Waddington, Governor of the Protectorate, in an address reported elsewhere in this issue.

Company Progress Reports

Tati Goldfields.—There was a working profit of \$939 in April from 2,000 tons of ore milled.

Walden Consolidated.—29,000 tons of ore milled in April yielded 3,466 fine oz. gold and a working profit of £4,810.

Bushick.—26,000 tons of ore milled in April produced 2,503 fine oz. gold and an estimated working profit of £6,500.

Globe and Phoenix.—271 oz. gold were produced from 6,000 tons of ore treated in April, the working profit being £11,063.

Rossmore.—In April 300,000 tons of ore were milled for gold recovery of 1,378 fine oz., valued at £3,750. Working costs were £7,391 and the working profit as in the previous month. A shaft was sunk to 1,681 ft. and the 19th level station completed.

Rhodesian Copper Shares

Following Colonel Stanley's announcement that the Government had changed its mind in regard to a reduction of output between 20% and 25% in copper output from Northern Rhodesia, there was a general improvement on the London Stock Exchange in the prices of companies likely to be favourably affected. Exchange prices of Rhodesian Selection advanced to 83, and Roan Antelope to 81, while Rhodesian Anglo American and British South Africa Companies rose to 92 and 93, and 6d. respectively.

Mining Personnel

Sir Douglas Malcolm has joined the Board of Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd.

Rezende Mines Report

Rezende Mines, Ltd., report that for the year ended December 31 last, the liquid position of the company (i.e., assets less liabilities) showed a surplus of £1,250,000. The company's assets (including cash, bank balances, investments, and other assets) showed a surplus of £1,250,000. The company's liabilities (including loans, overdrafts, and other liabilities) showed a surplus of £1,250,000. The company's profit for the year was £1,250,000. The company's dividend for the year was £1,250,000. The company's share price at the end of the year was £1,250,000.

Operations at the Penhalonga mine ceased. Altogether 237,500 tons of ore were milled for a working profit of £18,669.

Reserves at the end of the year were 231,000 tons and 11,000 tons of concentrates.

The company's assets (including cash, bank balances, investments, and other assets) showed a surplus of £1,250,000.

The company's liabilities (including loans, overdrafts, and other liabilities) showed a surplus of £1,250,000.

The company's profit for the year was £1,250,000.

The company's dividend for the year was £1,250,000.

The company's share price at the end of the year was £1,250,000.

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Rhodesia-Katanga

Rhodesia-Katanga Co., Ltd., reports that for the year ended December 31 last there was a profit of £205, which reduces the debit balance to £257,971. One of the chief assets of the company is a substantial holding in Kentan Gold Areas, Ltd., whose Getta mine produced 21,739 oz. gold for the year ended June 30 last from 87,375 tons of ore treated.

Consolidated African Selection Trust

An interim dividend of 4d. per 5s. unit of ordinary stock is to be paid on June 12 to stockholders registered on May 15. The dividend, which is free of tax, is the same as the interim of last year, when the total distribution was 20%. Mr. A. Chester Beatty is Chairman of the company.

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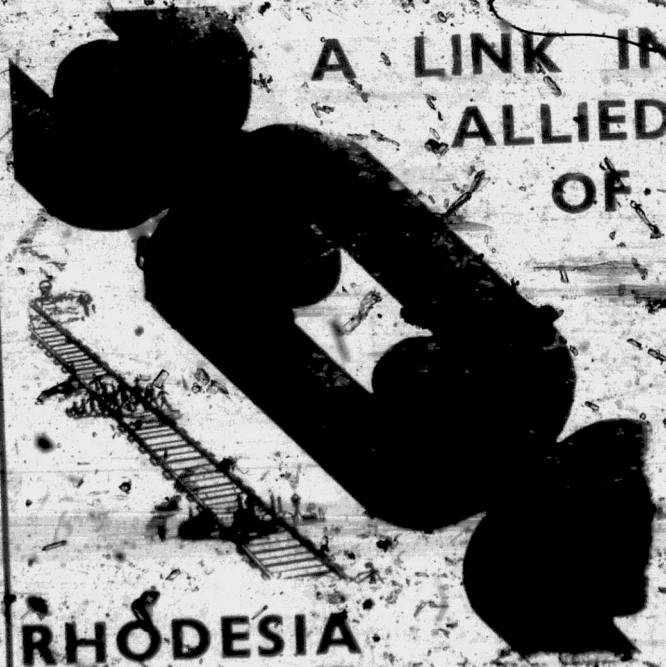
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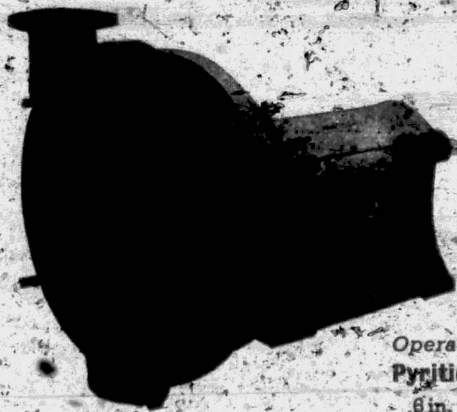
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE MEANING OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND EMPIRE to its own members and to the world is set forth in memorable form in the declaration signed at the conclusion of their conference in London by the Prime Ministers of Great Britain and the fighting Dominions. Their public statements and authoritative private information alike testify to the outstanding success of this gathering of the Empire's leaders at a critical moment in world history. Overleaf we quote the document which reviews the course of their discussions. This memorial and the speeches of those who have participated in it can only afford new proof that the British Commonwealth and Empire is based upon a community of outlook which has no place for narrow selfishness which draws its visions from the realities which recognize that independence and interdependence are not irreconcilable and which comprehends that the raising of material standards of life would be nothing better than a mirage unless the public and its leaders reverence moral truths. What is true of relations between Great Britain and the Dominions is equally true of relations between the Mother Country and the Colonies. Though not drafted with that purpose in view, the declaration is, incidentally, a convincing reply to the extremists who still demand that

British policy in the Dependencies is predatory rather than of set purpose or through failure of foresight certain interests alleged to be concerned merely with profit at any price.

Since the Prime Ministers, as the servants of their peoples and Parliaments, necessarily need to consult their fellow colleagues in regard to the specific proposals discussed at the conference, formal commitments were excluded *ab initio*. It is a great gain that the ideas of each fighting Dominion, of India and of the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia should have been exchanged across the table in Downing Street, and that the chosen leaders should have had personal contacts in private. Meetings outside the conference chamber will certainly have been not less valuable than those within it. The clear evidence of the great measure of agreement achieved is in itself testimony to the capacity for practical compromise of the King's subjects everywhere and of those who have represented them. The most suspicious mind may now assert that loyalty to the Empire and adherence to the ideal of a world order of security and a world organization of prosperity are incompatible. The declaration for the deposition of the King's First Ministers gives emphasis to both as essential now and in the future. Neither implies an aban-

document of proposals for regional contacts, which indeed may well prove to be the next practical step forward. The words of the public statements made by several of the Prime Ministers to the public are to be interpreted as a general recognition that the British

Empire as a whole must take equal rank as a third major unit in world affairs. And that indubitably implies the continuance of Imperial Preference, a matter of immense importance to the Dominions and the Dependencies, not least among them the Empire of Southern Africa as producers of tobacco, tea and coffee.

Conference of Prime Ministers

Full Text of the Empire Declaration

WE the King's Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, here and now for the first time since the outbreak of the war, have been able to meet together to discuss common problems and future plans.

The representatives of India at the War Cabinet and the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia have joined in our deliberations and are united with us.

At this memorable meeting, in the fifth year of the war, we give thanks for deliverance from the worst perils which have menaced us in the course of the long and terrible struggle against Germany.

Though hard and bitter fighting ahead, we have seen before us, in the ever growing might of the forces of the United Nations, and in the defeats already inflicted on the foe, by land, by sea and in the air, the sure promise of our future victory.

To all our armed forces who in many lands are preserving our liberties with their lives, and to the peoples of all our countries whose efforts, fortitude and conviction have sustained the struggle, we express our admiration and gratitude.

We honour the famous deeds of the forces of the United States and of Soviet Russia, and pay our tribute to the fighting tenacity of the many States and nations joined with us.

We remember indeed the prolonged, stubborn resistance of China, the first to be attacked by the authors of world-aggression, and we rejoice in the unquenchable spirit of our comrades in every country still in the grip of the enemy.

We shall not turn from the conflict till they are restored to freedom. Not one who marches with us shall be abandoned.

We have examined the part which the British Empire and Commonwealth of Nations should bear against Germany and Japan, in harmony with our Allies. We are in cordial agreement with the general plans which have been laid before us.

As in the days when we stood all alone against Germany, we affirm our inflexible and unwearied resolve to continue in the general war with the utmost of our strength until the defeat and downfall of our cruel, barbarous foes has been accomplished. We shall hold back nothing to reach the goal and bring to the speediest end the task of mankind.

We have also examined together the principles which determine our foreign policies, and their application to current problems. Here too we are in complete agreement.

We are fully resolved to continue, shoulder to shoulder with our Allies, all needful exertions which will aid our fleets, armies and air forces during the war and thereafter to make sure of an enduring peace.

We trust and pray that the victory, which will certainly be won, will carry with it a sense of hope and freedom for all the world.

Issued in London last Thursday.

It is our aim that when the storm of war has passed away, the world shall be free, and the enemy shall be free, and all for the sake of a better Europe and a better world.

Mutual respect and honest conduct between nations is our chief desire. We are determined to work with all peace-loving peoples in order that peace and aggression shall be removed, or, if need be, struck down wherever it raises its head.

The peoples of the British Empire and Commonwealth of Nations willingly make their sacrifices to the common cause.

We seek no advantages for ourselves at the cost of others. We desire the welfare and social progress of all nations and that they may help each other to better and broader days.

We affirm that after the war a World Organization to maintain peace and security should be set up and endowed with the necessary power and authority to prevent aggression and violence.

In a world torn by strife we have met here in unity. That unity has its strength, not in any formal bond but in the hidden springs from which human action flows.

We rejoice in our inheritance of loyalties and ideals, and proclaim our sense of kinship to one another.

Our system of free association has enabled us each and all to claim a full share of the common burden. Although spread across the globe we have stood together through the stresses of two world wars, and have been welded the stronger thereby.

We believe that when victory is won and peace returns, this same free association, its inherent unity of purpose, will make us able to do further service to mankind.

Closing Speech of General Smuts

The texts of the speeches made at the closing meeting of the Prime Ministers have been issued.

GENERAL SMUTS said, *inter alia*: "I have attended many Imperial Conferences, but I cannot think of one which has had a character like the present. This has not been an Imperial Conference, but it has achieved a success that is amazing under war conditions. There have been a spirit and an atmosphere unlike any that I have experienced in previous conferences. In a large sense, Prime Minister, that is due to your leadership of this conference, which has had the same high quality that your leadership has had in your conduct of the affairs of the world in the times through which we are passing.

The difference is also due to the importance of the subjects that we have discussed. No more tedious conference that I can remember has there ever been such a range of far-reaching fundamental problems, touching not only this group of ours but the whole world, as at this conference. We have discussed questions of war, we have discussed international affairs, we have discussed the internal life of our own society and of all nations, and it has all been done in an atmosphere of comradeship, friendship, and understanding such as I have never experienced before.

I go back to my country from this conference with a renewed feeling of strength, courage and good cheer to meet the heavy tasks that lie ahead. As an individual, we are all best strengthened in resolve, our minds have been cleared, we have derived a benefit from this confidence such as could never have been achieved by long and intricate correspondence.

We have discussed our own affairs, but in no sense of self-

interest. We have always had to view the fact that we are working in a much greater world chain. We are many partners, great and small, and we realize that no success can be achieved, no objects can be realized, unless there is unity, unless the administration and the welfare of all are kept in view. And in all the discussions we have always been imbued with that spirit, the spirit which looks to the welfare of the whole of the world, the spirit which looks to the welfare of the whole of the world, the spirit which looks to the welfare of the whole of the world.

...back from the... of... cheer... some which I hope will... in good heart. The... after death... the final phase. Our... the hope, the... there is in the group... for this conference, for... your colleagues... help... with... and... the members of this... in the... which have had to... with... affection.

Sir Godfrey Huggins

Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said in the course of his speech at this conference, that if there is no release, when the war departs, the Commonwealth and Empire, which with courage, enterprise, and self-sacrifice has saved the world from barbarism, will be left in the lurch and the world will be a more broken world than it has ever been.

The United Kingdom with her 450 million people, the Crown Colonies with 100 million, and the Commonwealth with 100 million, are all united in the service of humanity and peace. They need have no fear for the future if the Crown is maintained. If we maintain this unity in peace, we can preserve the world for the service of humanity and peace.

General Smuts's Impressions Commonwealth Never in Better Shape

When General Smuts received the freedom of Birmingham on Friday last, he said in the course of a speech:

During the last 10 or 15 years I have attended many Imperial Conferences, but I feel some which compare with this Prime Ministers' Conference. The magnitude of the issues raised and in the spirit of mutual understanding which prevailed throughout. Some of the primary principles which have created the impression of a reference committee have been in our board and policies.

This is a remarkable fact when we reflect that the conference of the British Commonwealth of Nations spans the continents and in all the oceans, was represented by the greatest diversity in geographical location, in economic development, in circumstances, and in population. It is a remarkable fact when we reflect that the conference of the British Commonwealth of Nations spans the continents and in all the oceans, was represented by the greatest diversity in geographical location, in economic development, in circumstances, and in population.

The fact of this great political group, which has existed for some time, is a secret. The possession of some exclusive technique of which the rest of the world is deprived is a secret. The fact of this great political group, which has existed for some time, is a secret. The possession of some exclusive technique of which the rest of the world is deprived is a secret.

The common principles of the world are the common principles of the world. The common principles of the world are the common principles of the world. The common principles of the world are the common principles of the world.

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The Practical Outlook Recommended By Sir Godfrey Huggins

Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said last week at the opening of the new premises of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House, London:

It has been suggested that we in Southern Rhodesia might form a branch of this Institute. That is a matter I will look into. We are a small community and have numerous highly worthy institutions and associations. I should think almost one per head of the European population, and if talking, as one could say, anything, then everything should have been settled.

A true brotherhood of man is not an impossible ideal so long as it is realized that there is no immediate prospect of brotherhood, and that it may take some 50 years of hard work to evolve the perfect communal man, who would not even require a government. We must get a good deal further from the jungle than we are at before much progress can be made. Meanwhile it becomes a matter of realism and not of idealism that homo sapiens is a model of perfection, or, in fact, is very better than he actually is.

Most of the people who led the world into the present morass, are probably some of the best, especially ancient history. In studying the modern history, the essential, but alone is insufficient. A critical analysis of the national character of the people composing the various national groups, and their actions and reactions under different circumstances, must be studied.

It is not even necessary for the people to be of different races or groups to show marked differences in behaviour. We see the Germans, being of the same ethnic group, and some people believed in consequence, that they would show the same traits, but they do not. The British? Everyone knows that the people were wrong.

We must realize these essential differences that exist in national groups, if we wish to make a useful contribution to better international relations. The present catastrophe is due to the general ignorance of the masses in the so-called civilized countries, and to the choice amongst their leaders a number of scoundrels. Your Institute can do a great deal towards removing this ignorance.

I am inclined to believe that it was the almost complete exclusion of scientific thought among the leaders that led us astray. We have had an expensive lesson, and I often wish our leaders had read a book by the late Wilfred Trotter, published in 1916, 'The Herd Instinct in Peace and War'. If they had been able to understand it, and without necessarily agreeing with all his views, they would have looked upon the German attack on Italy as a very serious matter.

In sincerely wishing the Institute every success, I would ask the members to be sure that their approach to this great problem of international relations is practical. Man is an imperfect creature, and if everyone acted according to Christian precepts, there would be no international problem.

I have introduced this in my speech because I wish you every success, and to show that you must have a practical outlook, and not let the academics get away with it all the time.

Colonial Development and Welfare Act

Complimented That Only £1,169,000 Has Been Spent in Four Years

The Colonial Development and Welfare Act, passed in 1940, has been criticised for its slow progress. Mr. Riley (Dewsbury) called attention to the fact that in the last four years there had been spent under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act only a small amount of the maximum annual sum of £2,000,000 which the Act had proposed for social and economic improvement of the Colonial Empire.

He pointed out that the Act was the best measure yet taken for the Colonies. With the words of paragraph 1 of the White Paper, in the full knowledge of which it was passed, that "it will be our policy to spend the sum of £2,000,000 annually, or such smaller sum as may be specified in the proposed legislation as maximum figures."

Colonel Stanley said the new sentence Mr. Riley had read "It is not expected that in either case this scale of expenditure will be attained at once; indeed, it is improbable that conditions will permit of its being reached at any time during the war." The first paragraph of the White Paper says "It has been assumed in some quarters that action on the recommendations would be postponed until after the end of the war, but there is no such intention. That conflicts in a way with paragraph 1 to which the Minister asks me to call attention."

"While we have sanctioned schemes on paper, in these four years involving a commitment of £8,500,000, we have actually spent only £2,169,000, out of a possible £20,000,000 which might have been available under the Act. Of that £2,169,000 only £1,169,000 was authorized for the West Indies and £900,000 odd for the rest of the Colonies. £2,169,000 amounts to 9d. per head of the £60,000,000 inhabitants of our Colonial territories during the last four years or 21d. per head per annum."

£2,169,000 Spent out of £20,000,000

That £2,169,000, which is the total expenditure, and the loss of over £7,000,000 which might have been spent in the four years, represent in the case of the African Colonial Territories an expenditure of 1d. per head per year. I appreciate as much as the Minister does what has been done with the assistance of this Act by the Colonial machinery, particularly in the West Indies, in the encouragement and assistance of the peoples of those territories to form trade unions, to establish minimum standards of living, with minimum wages, to do something about education, and to improve health and social services. But, in view of the figures which I have given, a great deal more ought to have been done.

There are 27,000,000 people under our rule in Africa, and fewer than 2,000,000 in the West Indies. In the West Indies we have spent something like 1s. 9d. per head of the population during the four years—a small sum, it is true, but larger than the 1d. per annum which we have spent in the four years on the much larger population in our African Colonies.

We have done much better in the West Indies because it was decided, as a result of the Royal Commission which went to the West Indies, to establish a Commission to take charge of the work in the West Indies, to carry out the recommendations which the Stockdale Commission made after six months' investigation. The Commission has been at work for over three years. I want the Minister to explain why a similar Commission should not get out to West Africa and East Africa to do the same kind of work. There is a great need for it in Africa.

The tragedy of this slow expenditure is that out of £20,000,000 we have spent only £2,000,000 odd, and under the terms of the Act, unspent balances have to be returned to the Treasury each year. Therefore, we have lost £18,000,000. The Minister may reply that labour material are not available to carry out the necessary schemes, but that is only a partial reply. In our African Colonies there is underdeveloped conditions a great scarcity of labour, but in other areas there is an ample supply. In Kenya and East Africa there is a great demand for land-holdings and for the cultivation of land from people who have not got enough. In the long run, remedial work will have to be based upon improved economic efficiency in these Colonial territories. This is by improving the land and the subsistence of the people that you get the means whereby any assistance given under the Act may be of a permanent character.

Any review of the slowness with which this work has gone on for the last four years must induce one to ask whether the

right kind of machinery has been set up, and whether the various departments of the Colonies are not doing things better than elsewhere. The Stockdale Commission has been set up. I have never asked why the same thing could not have been done in the West Indies. I go further and say that the failure to carry out the intention of the Act is due to the failure to carry out the intention of the Act.

Mr. CASSELL (Hull) said: "We are all agreed that the Colonial Development and Welfare Act is a very important measure. But they will only vote for it if they are sure that the money will be well spent. We have to get out of our heads the notion that you can solve any problem in the world at only one stroke. The problems are not soluble by any Act of Parliament and they are not possible to solve in any one year."

Mr. FREDUND HANCOCK (Combined English Universities) said: "We know that the Colonies are in earnest in trying to get a new development. If you go with our good will, with that insight and vision which the Government always do what they can in making preparations now for further development after the war, and think out ways in which the money could be spent now, we should not have the present lamentable result of this Act, which we hoped would have gone for the benefit year by year of our fellow subjects in the Colonies, whose need is so great, returning year by year unspent to the Treasury."

Mr. JOHN DUNDALE (West Bromwich) said that the Colonies were making a very big contribution to the war effort, but that that contribution was being seriously hampered by lack of strength in the peoples of the Colonies owing to the prevalence of many preventable diseases.

Secretary of State's Reply

Colonel Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in the debate that the question asked when he was ill last February had not been asked.

The hon. member for Dewsbury (Mr. Riley), who has had some good hits at me, with his mind if I point out a good many fallacies in his speech. He gave a dramatic impression of a group of Commons sitting in those dark days of Dunkirk, passing this Act of Parliament, certain that in four years £20,000,000 would be spent, and now looking back to see how little has been spent. It was only my suggestion that he read from the White Paper the quite definite warning conveyed to the House at that time that there was no possibility of the annual allocations being spent in war circumstances, and that warning was repeated by my predecessor, Mr. Macpherson, and by the then Colonial Secretary, and I could not find any record in Hansard of the hon. member having dissented at that time from that estimate of the possibilities.

No one is more anxious than I, except possibly the Governors of the various Colonies, that the Colonies should be able to take the fullest advantage of this sudden manna from heaven which has descended upon the Colonial Service, which until then had had to depend upon the resources of the individual Colonies themselves.

I do not think the hon. gentleman helps the case by giving the impression that the Colonial Office and Colonial Governments, for some conscientious reason of their own, are not just as anxious as he and everybody else in the House to get this money spent, and spent wisely. I have no doubt that the main shortage of technical staff, unimpaired material, and a general lack of some Colonies suffer from all three. Both the Colonies suffer from some of them.

In Africa you have a shortage of general labour as well as the other two shortages, and it is no good blaming my eyes to these difficulties.

All over the Colonial Empire the same kind of war has been very much the same as in this country. It has varied in degree. The great difference between the situation in Africa and the West Indies is that the impact of the war has been much more severe in Africa owing to its geographical position. In Africa you have hundreds of thousands serving in

the armed forces and you have had a large flow of military material going throughout East Africa and across to East Africa, and you get extra material on occasion upon the request of the colonies. We can't more brush aside the important question of expenditure on the military side than the important question of expenditure on the

It is not too late that within those limitations we have within the last year made a very considerable amount of progress. The £1,000,000 that we spent in the last financial year is nothing like as much as I should like to see spent if we could do it, but it is as much as we could possibly spend a year before and it shows that we are already becoming able to increase the amount which, despite these difficulties, we can afford. I think hon. members who look upon this as a matter without blink of partiality will take the view that we are doing our best to spend the money for them.

In conditions of war we cannot expect to be able to spend the full amount, and we are limited in our expenditure as to what can be immediately put into effect.

It is not my duty what is most important that we should make all our preparations as have all our plans ready so that as and when our resources diminishes, as they do when execution becomes a necessity, we can get the best of both sides. I do not want in a short debate on the Government to go into detail; before long we shall have the Colonial Estimates before us, and I was hoping then to tell the House something of the plans and machinery now being set up to ensure that we shall be ready as and when conditions make developments practicable.

Colonial Development and Progress

Mr. BILEY: I think that there are in large areas such as West and East Africa, and in places similar to the Stockdale Commission in the Colonies.

Colonel STANLEY: I have already explained on several occasions that because one particular type of machinery is the right one for one area, it is not necessarily the right one for another. The Stockdale Commission is designed for a number of very small Colonies, most of which are poor and do not have their normal staffs of experts on every subject. It is not necessarily the right machinery for larger and richer Colonies which have on their permanent staffs experts on these various subjects just as qualified as those who are now members of the Stockdale Commission. When we deal more fully with this question in the Estimates debate I hope to show that we are setting up in the various other Colonies machinery which may be different from the Stockdale Commission, but which is better suited to the conditions of the various areas.

I realize that the real test of the body in this debate, even though I do agree with you, is that whatever our efforts we cannot spend more than we are spending and that by not spending it we are showing to the colonies that we are not in a position that would be the case. I should share hon. members' anxieties.

On March 15 I said in reply to a question that the money not spent in a year had legally to be returned to the Treasury, but I went on to say that the White Paper issued at the time of the Act expressly stated that during the war it could not be expected that expenditure would reach the limit; but it also said that the limit would be subject to review and could be increased by Parliament. I can give an assurance to the House that a review will be undertaken before there is any likelihood of the annual expenditure reaching the maximum figure, such a review would include not only the point raised in the question, but also the adequacy of the provision made in the Act in the light of the experience gained since 1914 of the post-war requirements of the Colonies.

In the Light of Experience

It would have been possible for me to say that I would take up the matter with the Chancellor of the Exchequer and that I was sure he would meet me in a helpful spirit. The question of the restoration of these balances which have been described as not to be to my mind not enough. I have not considered in the House that a mere alteration in the Act, which made certain that the whole £50,000,000 was available over the period of 10 years, does not make any sense in the light of the knowledge that we have gained in the last four years. In the case of all hon. members I have expressly reserved the right to apply to the Chancellor and to discuss with my colleagues not merely the restoration of the unspent balance, but a review of the original sum of £5,000,000 in the light of the experience we have gained, and the doubts which our experience has thrown upon its adequacy.

I sincerely hope that when the time comes hon. members on all sides will support that view that if we are to do our duty properly by the Colonial territories we should provide over a period of years—I am not taking this as a permanent role—something which would make our self-government almost a fact—something that can give them the capital equipment and start them on the road which will develop their own ter-

sources out of which they can meet these permanent charges. I hope they will be behind it.

The hon. member for West Hamwich (Mr. John Dugdale), who spoke so bravely today, challenged the hon. and gallant member for West Hamwich to stand under the test, and that if he had any doubts as to the adequacy of his services in the past, he must stand up to the test and do it in the future. I think he will do so, and I think if a choice has to come to the House between spending more money in the Colonies and having more expended at home, maybe in West Hamwich, the hon. gentleman will be in the right.

Expenditure of a Canard

I am glad that we have had this done. I hope it has given me an opportunity to remark that the hon. and gallant member for West Hamwich has done a very good and useful story which is being put into the hands of people who cannot see the best interests of the Colonies in the Colonial Dependence of heart.

The story was like this—that a body had offered to do anything to help the Colonies until June 1, 1914, in that dark moment when the Empire might have been taken away from us, the Colonial Secretary came down to the House of Commons and introduced a Bill which I am speaking quite seriously, was a reaction that had been by lectures on Colonial Affairs, the hon. member for West Hamwich is a story which I think hon. members would like to read and that they will be able to be in a position when they get to their cars to be able to refute it. Perhaps if the hon. member does not mind.

Colonel STANLEY: I think that the hon. member for West Hamwich has done a very good and useful story which is being put into the hands of people who cannot see the best interests of the Colonies in the Colonial Dependence of heart.

Colonel STANLEY: The story is that any project came down with this Colonial Development and Progress Act, which was merely intended as some bribe to show what all those dark days and that now things have improved, that that victory is more useful, we have no intention of implementing the offer that was made then, and made in the knowledge that we would not be able to spend this money. I am sure the whole House will join with me in wishing that that is nothing but a malicious lie.

In the first place, one hon. member of this House who knows how Acts of Parliament are given birth to, that the Colonial Welfare and Development Act could have been conceived in May and brought to birth in this House in June. It was, of course, the product of many months of thinking starting from the time of the West Indian Commission. Secondly, I have given to the best of my ability an explanation of why it has been impossible during these four years to spend all that money. Thirdly, I think that the temper of the House shows that we are quite determined that in future we shall not only stick to the terms of the Act, but that we are prepared to face what I believe will be the bigger burden that we shall have to bear if we are properly to discharge our responsibility. I am sure that hon. members will take every opportunity they have, if that story comes to their ears, of refuting it.

Opportunity to Discuss Colonial Affairs

Earl WINTERTON (Borsham and Worthing): In the past we have gone through sessions without Colonial Affairs coming up. Under the rules of the House there is always an adjournment of which we can take advantage, and I suggest that questions affecting the welfare of the Dependencies might be brought up from time to time for debate on the adjournment. What most depresses the people in the Dependencies is that their interests and their conditions, although occasionally mentioned in questions, are never raised in debate. It is an excellent thing that these matters should be raised on the adjournment.

Colonel STANLEY: The noble lord will realize that a debate of this character is based on the unsatisfactory nature of a reply given by me, and he would be glad to give me an opportunity to reply to him.

Earl WINTERTON: I am just coming to that point. So far as I know, there is no reason, except a rather foolish conventional one, why matters should be raised on the adjournment instead of getting an unsatisfactory answer. When I want to raise a question on an adjournment I frequently say, "In view of the difficulty of dealing with this question and answer, I shall raise it on the adjournment." In view of the greater opportunity of dealing with matters of the adjournment, we should, in this supreme Parliament of the Empire, take the opportunity to deal with Colonial matters in debate. I am grateful to my right hon. and gallant friend for what I take to be an indication of his assent to that proposition.

The War

Rhodesian Natives Gift R.A.F.

Presentation of Typhoon Fighter

SIR GODFREY IBGLEY, accompanied by his private secretary (Captain Davy), the Rhodesian Air Officer in London (Wing Commander Davison), and the public relations officer at Rhodesia House (Mr. G. G. G. G.), flew to an aerodrome in the South of England to present a Rhodesian fighter squadron of the Royal Air Force. Typhoon aircraft purchased from money spontaneously subscribed in Rhodesia.

The plane has been named "Matabele". Probably the balance of the fund will be applied to the purchase of a Spitfire to be named "Zimbabwe". The Prime Minister's Pilot was Flight Lieut. C. W. B. Massey, of Bulawayo.

At the station Sir Godfrey held an *indaba* of Rhodesian officers and men; was filmed and photographed; and received a letter which will be sent by broadcast vans throughout the entire area of the Colony in order that the Air Force and the public may know how much their gift is appreciated by the Rhodesian Typhoon Squadron.

Loyalists and

Captain E. C. Sladen, only son of Major General Sladen, of the Rhodesian Army, was killed in action.

Lieut. Godfrey Davis, information officer, South African Army, and former Director of the Rhodes Livingstone Institute of Anthropology, Northern Rhodesia, has died on active service at the age of 35. The only son of Mr. Professor and Mrs. Dover Wilson, of Merton, Middlesex, he was educated at Hertford College, Oxford. He leaves a widow and two sons in South Africa.

Flight Sergeant John Harris, of Nairobi, is reported to have been killed at the age of 21 years.

A friend wrote in *The Times* last week of Major Henry Head, R.A.

Henry Head, whom I knew as a boy, was a young man with distinctions that marked him out as one of the most brilliant young men of his generation. Born in 1918, he won a scholarship to Eton in 1934. He was captain of the school, winner of the Newcastle scholarship and the Reynolds and of countless school prizes, a scholar of Balliol and of Girton. He won the Craven and the Hertford and played a first-class first-class cricket. He left Oxford half-way through his second year, commissioned in the South African Army, and went to East Africa. He was promoted major in 1943 and lost his life at sea in February, 1944. Such was some of the things he did, but he will be remembered rather for what he was—not what he chiefly did, but for the brilliance of his character, which will remain in the memory of those who knew him. His simplicity and his humility were even more striking, and best of all, was the serenity which came from a true peace of mind. Every where he went he left a deep impression, and not only on those who could appreciate him, but on the quick-witted and sensitive of his own kind. He was loved by the country people in Norfolk, and by Natives in Uganda. For all who met him, he was at once the most unassuming of men, and yet something rarer and more precious, springing from a deep reverence towards humanity, grounded in deep reverence towards God. In every human being he saw a child of God, and therefore someone infinitely worthy of that reverence; and his readiness never failed to find response, and to kindle in others the love which shone so brightly and so clearly in himself.

The D.F.C. has been awarded posthumously to Pilot Officer John Arthur Bartholomew, of 97 Squadron. The official citation records that he had completed many successful operations against the enemy and displayed high skill, fortitude and devotion to duty. Pilot Officer Bartholomew was born in Nairobi in 1921, educated in Kenya, and commissioned in 1943 after serving in the ranks.

has been awarded the D.C. for gallantry while serving in Italy with the Fifth Army.

Lieut. General Sir Alan Girdlestone, R.A.F., who was wounded in East Africa during the campaign in Somalia and Ethiopia, has been appointed Colonel Commandant of the Royal Air Force.

It has been announced that the O.G. of the Central African Wing of the United States Air Transport Command is Colonel James S. Stowell.

Germans from East Africa to be Repatriated

A number of Germans sent earlier in the war from British East and Central Africa to the United States are likely to be included among the first group of German internees who, with their families, may be repatriated under the first civilian repatriation scheme negotiated between Great Britain and Germany. It is believed that about 900 Germans will be embarked at a South African port in mid-June, and will arrive in Portugal with British and South African nationals now detained in Germany. Only Germans who volunteer are to be repatriated, and it is understood that well under half of the Germans now in the Union have expressed their readiness to return to the Reich. All males who are exchanged must not take part in the war.

Government and army commanders in East and West Africa have been working on plans for the medical treatment, rehabilitation and repatriation of disabled African soldiers. The United States has agreed that the West African War Commission, which is to be set up over these proceedings, will be a Resident Commissioner in West Africa. Lord Swinton is expected to visit Kenya to see what has already been done, and Colonel Girdlestone to discuss with the civil and military authorities in East Africa matters of common interest in the connexion. Lord Swinton will be accompanied by civil and military officers engaged in this work in West Africa.

Farms in Kenya are being surveyed by Italian officer prisoners of war. Two such parties are operating in the Uasin Gishu, two in the Nakuru area, and one each in the Trans-Nzoi and Naitasha districts. The survivors, who are on parole, are in the charge of an officer seconded from the East Africa Command. If the necessary survey instruments can be obtained, the number of such parties is likely to be increased.

The East Africa Engineers are officially stated to be engaged on a two-year scheme for the construction of an all-weather road through more than 400 miles of desert and semi-desert between Isiolo and Bardera on the River Jubba. Before the war communication between these two points was by a route little better than a camel track. The new road is to be 40 feet wide.

Of £308,719 loaned by the Colonies to H.M. Treasury for war purposes during April, £253,530 was of interest. Local loans in East Africa during the month totalled £153,315.

More than £200,000 was invested in war loans and savings Bank in Uganda last year.

Uganda's quarterly contribution for comfort of African troops is £375 for those in the East Africa Command and £900 for those in the Middle East. These amounts are paid to the welfare fund of the command.

Nairobi's Young War Workers Club is building its own premises on a well-wooded plot adjoining the Aboretum. Previously the club had been using the 14-acre garden of Mr. H. F. Bargman, who had allowed a four-acre paddock to be transformed into a real camp, with marquees, tents, and temporary bathrooms, stores, kitchens, etc.

Questions in Parliament

Minister's Reply to Indian Protests

Mr. Sorensen asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether in view of the desire to increase production of food-stuffs in Kenya, the Government of Kenya intended to permit Indians to occupy and cultivate lands reserved for white settlers but at present not under cultivation.

Colonel Stanley: "No, sir, that is not the intention. The hon. member will realize that the Indian community is drawn from trading and artisan, and not from agricultural classes."

Mr. Gallacher: "In view of the fact that the land is lying idle, is it possible to give those Indians who desire it the opportunity to do so? Although they may be drawn from the artisan class, they are as capable as others in this country of cultivating a piece of land and producing a good food crop."

Colonel Stanley: "I am anxious to increase food production in Kenya to the maximum extent, but I am quite certain that it would be better if any practical steps that would cause a great deal of disturbance."

Mr. Gallacher asked if the Secretary of State was aware of the strong resentment of Indians in Nairobi at the Defence Regulation prohibiting or restricting the entry of Indians into Kenya and threatening that Indian residents temporarily leaving the country would not be permitted to return; and whether it was the policy of the Government of Kenya to discriminate against Indians in that respect.

Colonel Stanley: "I am aware that protests have been made by the Indian community against these regulations, which are similar to those introduced in Uganda and Tanganyika. The regulations apply to persons of all races whose admission is not essential to the war effort, and there is no discrimination against Indians. They have been necessitated by the serious position with regard to housing and food, and are not intended to be permanent. Persons temporarily leaving East Africa are exempt from the regulations on their return, provided they are normally resident there and have not been absent for more than two years."

Mr. Gallacher: "How can it be said that these regulations are in force because of the scarcity of housing and food when there is a considerable amount of land available to which these people could be growing food? The necessary housing could quite easily be made available."

Colonel Stanley: "It is not easy to provide the necessary housing accommodation because neither labour nor materials are available. Also our experience is that the great majority of these Indians who come in have nothing to do with agricultural work, but go into trading or mechanical occupations."

Mr. Gallacher: "Is it not the case that these regulations had to be made in order to keep special preserves for the white settlers?"

Colonel Stanley: "That is quite untrue. In fact, these regulations were first made in Tanganyika where the same considerations do not apply at all."

Tanganyika Sisal Industry

Mr. Sorensen asked whether there was any control of prices in the Tanganyika sisal industry; what taxation was imposed; what wages were paid; and approximately how many Africans were now employed.

Colonel Stanley: "The prices paid by the Ministry of Supply for East African, including Tanganyika, sisal are fixed from time to time after a close scrutiny of actual costs of production in respect of the industry as a whole. The Tanganyika industry is subject to local income tax at 2s. in the £, and to excess profits tax at the rate of 50%. In addition, companies registered in this country are subject to United Kingdom taxation, with the normal double taxation relief in respect of taxation payable in East Africa. Minimum wage rates prescribed in respect of each 30-day ticket are 15s. for cutters and skilled labour and 12s. for cleaners and unskilled labour, to which are added quarters and rations on a prescribed scale. The approximate number of Africans employed in the sisal industry in Tanganyika is 100,000."

Mr. Sorensen asked what steps were being taken to safeguard the conditions and wages of Native conscript labour on the sisal estates in Tanganyika in view of the recent considerable increase of such conscript labour, and if the wages and conditions of the labourers would be improved as a result of the increase of approximately 20% in the price paid by the Government to the farmers.

Colonel Stanley: "The wages of compulsory labour are safeguarded by the Compulsory Service Ordinance, which lays down that they shall be not less than the ruling rates for voluntary labour in the area concerned. Other conditions are as prescribed in the Master and Native Servants Ordinance, and the Administrative and Labour Departments have specific instructions to see that they are satisfactory. The new contract price is based on increases already effected in the cost of estate supplies, including medical services, housing and welfare, machinery, etc., and will not affect the wages of labourers."

had yet been introduced in Northern Rhodesia, what consideration had been given to a survey by the officer appointed to inquire into the utilization of African labour in the Chamberlain belt, and what decisions had been taken on the report of the commission in respect of the various situations in the Chamberlain belt.

Colonel Stanley: "The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative, and regulations with regard to the Chamberlain belt were approved at the last meeting of the Chamberlain Council. With regard to the second part, the survey is still proceeding, but a preliminary departmental report is under consideration by the Northern Rhodesian Government. The report of the Commission on the North Chatterian area, together with a statement by the Northern Rhodesian Government of the decisions reached on it, will be published shortly in the territory. I expect shortly to receive from the Governor his recommendations on the reports of the other land commissions, which have completed their work."

British Help to Ethiopia

Colonel Lyons asked what sums had been paid to the Government of Ethiopia, and what was being made of them.

Mr. George Hall: "Under the terms of the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement of January 31, 1942, £1,500,000 sterling were paid to the Ethiopian Government in respect of the year reckoned from that date, £1,000,000 sterling in respect of the subsequent year, and to date £125,000 sterling by way of the third year of the currency of the agreement. These sums have been applied to meeting budgetary expenditure in accordance with Article I of the agreement, which provides that they shall be used to assist the Emperor of Ethiopia to re-establish his administration."

Colonel Lyons asked whether in the interests of Colonial development more extensive use would be made of the research bureaux of the Imperial Institute by arranging for additional financial assistance towards its salaries, travelling expenses and technical equipment from the research funds under the Act of 1940.

Colonel Stanley: "The Imperial Institute is not organized to undertake fundamental research work. Any question of financial assistance to the Institute from the research provision made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940, does not therefore arise. Research work on new uses for Colonial raw materials is carried out, with funds provided from this source, by the Colonial Products Research Council, whose Director of Research has his office in the Imperial Institute and works in close association with it."

(Continued on page 778)

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Background to the

Warning to Satellites. The governments of Great Britain, the United States and the United States think that all but the people of Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Finland should realize the following facts: (1) The Axis satellites, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Finland, despite their realization of the inevitability of a crushing Nazi defeat and their desire to get out of the war, are following policies and attitudes contributing materially to the strength of the German war machine. (2) These nations still have it within their power, by withdrawing from the war and ceasing their collaboration with Germany and by resisting the forces of Nazism by every possible means, to shorten the European struggle, diminish their own ultimate sacrifices, and contribute to the Allied victory. (3) While these nations cannot escape their responsibility for having participated in the war on the side of Nazi Germany, the longer they continue at war in collaboration with Germany the more disastrous will be the consequences to them and the more rigorous will be the terms which will be imposed upon them. (4) These nations must therefore decide now, while yet there is time for them to contribute to the inevitable Allied victory, whether they intend to persist in their present, hopeless and calamitous policy of opposing that victory. Official Allied declarations.

Crimea Disaster. The Crimea was almost as big a disaster to the Germans as Stalingrad and Tunisia. When Sebastopol fell about 30,000 Germans, all first class troops, retreated to the 10-mile wide Kherzones Peninsula, west of Sebastopol. I saw that battlefield. It should be photographed, and the pictures shown to Germany. It was a complete debacle. The Germans had been deceived by vain promises of ships coming to their aid, feeling against their own command was considerable. Hitler's Crimea Army ended its days in an atmosphere of panic and reprimand. His plan to hold the Crimea at any price cost him 130,000 men, much more than half of them Germans, and first class troops at that. Mr. A. M. Waddy *Sunday Times*.

Axis Blunders. The Axis will lose the war because of four irreparable and catastrophic mistakes: (1) failure to follow up the fall of France by invasion of the British Isles; (2) failure to concentrate air raids on military objectives instead of attempting to shatter civilian morale; (3) the attack on Russia; (4) failure to follow up the invasion of Pearl Harbour with the invasion of Hawaii. — Lord

Dangers in China. The possibility that China may collapse has suddenly become very real. Things must be done, indeed, by the Vice-President of the United States hurrying to China. The Japanese have seized a length of the Peking-Hankow railway which our allies have denied them since the war began in 1937. Now they are thrusting farther west into Szechwan, aiming at the main east-west line and threatening to cut off 4,000,000 Chinese soldiers. Air transport on the present scale is insufficient for China's needs. The supply position is chaotic. The Chinese Army is reported to be underfed and suffering from disease. Tanks and artillery are almost entirely lacking, and there are few warplanes. The country is split almost into two nations under the Communist and Kuomintang Governments. The biggest tragedy is that Chinese are opposing Chinese instead of joining to fight the Japanese. Incompetence and corruption have by no means been eradicated, and the demeritocratic facade conceals a form of government which is increasingly totalitarian. This picture, grim enough in itself, conceals an implacable beast of the non-republic which prevails. It is believed only by the prevailing apathy and stubborn heroism of the Chinese people. If at this late hour the Japanese should succeed in conquering the country, the prospects for winning the war in the Far East would be about back by years. — *London Times*.

The Mosquito. The world's two most successful military aircraft are the Spitfire and Mosquito. The Mosquito, which a Russian pilot flew from Great Britain to Moscow in 4 hours, can now carry the 4,000 lb. bomb to Berlin from Britain. It has probably the lowest loss rate on record for arduous operations. Captain Sir Geoffrey de Havilland would object to be called its designer, and would argue that design nowadays is a matter of teamwork. But a team without a captain has never yet achieved much success. De Havilland, as technical director of his company, is in the ordinary sense the designer of the Mosquito. He created it as much as Mitchell created the Spitfire. It was a triumph of the single purpose over the compromise; of streamlining over string-bags; of straight sense over involved stupidity. — Major Oliver Stewart in the *Evening*

Blockade and Black List. Japan had the tungsten, rubber, and oil which Germany needed, and Germany the precision tools, blueprints, and ball bearings which Japan required. They therefore started operating fast blockade-runners. We have sunk 15—four outward and 11 inward—of these, except for a few submarines which carry very little, has practically ceased. The cargoes that were something like 45,000 tons of rubber, 1,500 tons of tungsten, and 25,000 tons of vegetable oils. It was not the cargoes that were sunk which were so important; it was the cargoes which never sailed on account of the way in which we were able to enforce the blockade. As an example of the failure of the blockade it may be mentioned that the Spanish and Portuguese merchant navies may be the means by which Germany, through cloaked transactions, may have imported a tremendous amount of materials, and yet during the whole period of the war not more than 1.5% of that tonnage was operated on enemy account. At present less than 0.5% is so operated, and that is in a few voyages across the Bay of Biscay. The black list has been applied without fear or favour. No matter how big or powerful a firm may be, if its activities are calculated to be prejudicial to the Allies we shall not hesitate to act. — *London Times*.

Black Lists. The American and British black lists are identical. That is a most potent weapon, and means the destruction of a firm's whole foreign trade, which, from the moment that the list operates, is boycotted by the rest of commerce. The end of the list does not necessarily mean the end of the black list. Our memories are proverbially short, but we shall not readily forget what neutral firms did during this war. — *London Times*.

Lord Rothermere, Minister of Economic Warfare.

Hostages Held. By keeping General Rendulic's Second Panzer Army of 12 divisions in a completely occupied Yugoslavia, while collecting on them a certain amount of casualties, the British and Americans are doing a priceless service to the Allied cause. Moreover, by crippling the enemy's communications where they pass through Yugoslavia, the Partisans, against the whole of Weich's Army Group, imposed not only in Yugoslavia but also through out Bulgaria, Greece, and the Aegean. Indeed, they strike, though less directly, at Klaus's army group in Romania. — *London Times*.

the War News

Opinions Epitomized. The same softness to Germany which lost us the peace after the last war is appearing today. — M. Jan Masaryk.

A part-time maid is the only woman I want to possess. — Lady Woolton.

Johannes von Blaskowitz, the general who called Hitler a fool to his face, has been promoted field marshal. — *Daily Express*.

£2,600,000,000 a year represents the limit of public expenditure which Great Britain will be able to afford after the war. — Mr. Norman Cuning.

About 70% of all forces in the American-led theatre of New Guinea are Australians, as is about 50% of the air strength. — Senator James H. Mead, U.S.A.

Sceptical observers in Italy have fitted the initials A.M.C.O.T. to amateur military gentlemen on tour. — Miss Virginia Cowles, in the *Daily Telegraph*.

Our National Debt is now something like £20,000,000,000 equivalent to £460 for every man, woman and child. — Sir Ian Wardlaw-Murray, M.P.

We look upon the Middle East as one of the centres of world activity after the war. — Colonel G.C. McLagan, Secretary of the Society of Motor Manufacturers.

There is a Russian proverb that says that a dog that hears a popgun is a good guide, that is where the rest of Germany is heading. — Colonel G.C. McLagan.

I saw a young Arab standing outside his window in Gibraltar to read a notice on a tree. — Planted in 1944 by His Imperial Majesty, Kaiser Wilhelm II. — Sir KopaId Smith.

Will no one rid us of the monstrous idiosyncrasy which sacrifices British women in Kenya and leaves them strictly alone in Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar? — Scrutator, in the *Kenya Weekly News*.

The Salute the Soldier campaign weeks in 154 areas have raised over £210,000,000, representing 24 1/2 pence per head. The combined targets in the areas amounted to £129,607,000. — National War Savings Movement announcement.

A German general sent to inspect the coastal defences of the Peloponnese was killed recently with two other officers. In reprisal the Germans blew all male inhabitants residing inland into the range of either side of the Sperchios river.

The value of alternative building materials under British weather conditions for any substantial length of time has yet to be proved. We must base our long-term policy on a more permanent form of housing. — Mr. David W. Smith.

The total circulation of the Central Film Library is now of the order of 500 films a day, of which roughly 500,000 are sent to the issue of Empire films to schools. — Sir Henry Lindsay, Director of the Imperial Institute.

The conception of life which is the very foundation upon which this great Empire has been evolved is the right of people to quarrel with their own Government, criticize it, defeat it, and provide an alternative to it. — Mr. Curtin.

Of all political tasks; that of steady, persistent, common political action, based on freedom and voluntary consent, on compromise and reciprocity, by a number of peoples and Governments, is the most difficult. — Mr. Rennie Smith.

A boy of 14 walked into his local Employment Exchange and said: 'I'm just leaving school and want a job.' 'What kind of job?' asked the clerk. 'Oh, about £7 a week,' the boy replied without hesitation. — Peterborough, in the *Daily Telegraph*.

Parents who invest their savings in school and university education for their children are making the highest of all kinds of investment; and they may fairly claim that the State should not lag behind them in this investing in the rising generation. — The Dean of Winchester.

While our seamen risk their lives taking food to Italian women and children, and our women work all out to produce food for those others, many thousands of Italian prisoners of war, the men are doing four to five times as much part time day's work, or, by ordinary Englishman's standards, one hour's work a week. How long must this scandal continue? — Lieut Col W. M. Campbell.

The total value of Swedish commitments of ball bearings to Germany, her allies, and German-occupied countries agreed for 1944 was 28,000,000 Kronor (£1,700,000) of which Germany's share was 24,000,000 Kronor. Exports at this level represented just 2% of German production before the period of unprovoked bombing, and even now the total fraction of the reduced production is only 10% month by month. The exports month by month are the most stable of any proportions. No other country has ever done this. — Swedish.

The major problem of our day is simply that the generality of men kindred to the great selfishness and pride, and only by their own hands unless there is forthcoming a dynamic which can change man and make the bad man good. I believe we have the stuff in our country and Empire. — The Bishop of Lichfield.

The war is breaking down the caste system of India. The British caused so much trouble in India. Khaki is putting an end to it. The British are the only ones who can sleep with soldiers of higher castes who in peace time would not have deigned to come within yards of them. — Mr. Graham Stanton, *Daily Mail* correspondent.

Most of the German minorities in Eastern Europe are colonists pushed forward as an advance guard of the *Deutsches Volk* and to promote German Kultur. They are what might be called a political hedgehog. No Government ought to be compelled to accept the continuance in its country of racial minorities likely to develop subversive tendencies. — The Earl of Perth.

When Mussolini ordered the illumination of Rome to celebrate the Ethiopian victory, the only dark spot was the Vatican. When Mussolini ordered absences from the Vatican bells were silent. When Mussolini used strong efforts to have Pius XI crown Victor Emmanuel as Emperor of Ethiopia, the Holy Father refused. — Mgr. Fulton Sheen, of the Catholic University of America.

The commander of the 18th German Army, Colonel General George Lindeman, the commander of the Spanish 1st Division, Major-General Munoz Grande, the commander of the 1st German Air Force field division, Major-General Wilke, and his successor, Major-General Petushko, and Captain Ruff, commandant of Novgorod, are held responsible for the destruction of lives and art treasures in the Novgorod region. — Report of Soviet State Commission.

Air-line operators will probably have to write off 500,000 seats for each day. The cost of a seat is set at £3 a day for each seat. The three types of post-war air services envisaged are: (1) swift, probably mostly for mails and passengers in a normal annual path long hops to provide facilities desired by the bulk of the public; (2) slower services designed with both eyes on the post of the far-flung; (3) General Critchley, Director-General of British Overseas Airways Corp.

...to the wife of ... Southern Rhodesia ...

...of Uganda, has been appointed ...

...A. A. ...

...Mr. ... has been elected ...

...Major ... and Messrs. ...

...The Rev. ...

...Mr. ...

...A water-colour of Mount Kenya ...

...A daughter has been born to Mr. ...

...Sir Arthur ...

...Mrs. T. H. ...

...Mr. Ben Riley ...

...The Nairobi Indian Merchants ...

...Mr. Henry Moore, Governor of Kenya ...

...The Rev. John Maurice Robson ...

...The marriage has taken place in London ...

...Mr. G. A. Tyson, who a year ago broadcast ...

...The engagement has been announced ...

...which the ... in the House of Lords ...

...Mr. Justice ...

...The Government has ...

...Mr. ...

...The ...

...Mr. ...

...Mr. Alexander Zawadzka ...

...The ...

...Mr. ...

...The ...

...Mr. ...

...The ...

...Mr. ...

...The ...

...The ...

Obituary

...Mrs. Elizabeth ...

...Mr. ...

...Mr. Charles Richard de Courcy ...

...The ...

M. Eboe

Monsieur Felix Eboe, Governor General of French Equatorial Africa, who died at the age of 60 was reported from ...

...to reach the rank of Governor of the African service, and the first French colonial Governor to be promoted to the rank of General de Galle.

...Bernard Bourdillon, former Governor of the Cameroons and afterwards of Nigeria, as one of the most remarkable figures of our race whom we had ever met.

...generation. Even before the outbreak of war he had begun to build strategic roads in the African territories in the belief that Germany was resolved on a war and that road transport from West Africa to the Sudan and the Middle East would then prove essential to the French-British cause.

...his presence and energy were to be abundantly justified, and his contribution to Allied victories in Africa was certainly great.

...at 7.30 p.m., Kenya time, on Thursday, June 1.

...The engagement has been announced between Major Archibald John Russell ("Bobby") Peel, Welfare Services, Newspaper Section, C.M.F., only son of the late A. J. R. Peel and Mrs. E. C. Pailbrook, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss Patricia Virginia Millard, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. B. S. Millard.

King's Message to Colonies

On Fifth Empire Day of The War

The King has sent the following message to the peoples of the Colonies on the occasion of Empire Day.

Today, in these eventful times, we celebrate the fifth Empire Day of the war. We are in good heart, for we can justly say that whatever dangers may still threaten the Commonwealth and Empire, we have at this moment in our hand the men, the weapons, the resources, and the mastery of the situation which make us certain.

Throughout this bitter and fearful conflict I have never doubted that the response of my Colonial peoples would be made upon them would be swift, whole-hearted and complete. It is a wonderful thing to feel that the promises of loyalty and support which I made to you sent to me in the first few days of our history have been redeemed many times over.

Colonial troops, side by side with their comrades from all parts of the Empire, have fought, and are fighting, with their traditional bravery. Success crowns their arms in Africa as I know it will in other theatres of war.

But fighting in battle is only one part of the war. The organization of large and small communities and their resources, the war footing, the carrying out of great and small measures and the planning and execution of programmes of war production have thrown a heavy burden upon my Colonial Governments and Legislatures. They have, I know, been helped in their task by the outstanding and loyal co-operation of the people.

I wish to pay special tribute to the men and women of my Colonial services. Many of them in the Far East are now in the hands of the enemy. They are always in our thoughts. Others have left their civil duties for military service, where their expert knowledge and experience have been of the greatest value. Thus, with the urgent and always increasing demands of war, has made still harder and more exacting the tasks of those who had to stay at their posts. They have sustained this heavier burden, often under difficult conditions, deprived of the companionship of their wives and families, through long periods of anxiety for their safety and well-being.

None have shirked themselves. To all I send this expression of my appreciation of their devoted work and of my hope that, with God's help, we shall come through this war and suffering, to happier times.

White Settlement in E. Africa

It is universally recognized that a vigorous, sustained policy of non-Native settlement must take a first place in the post-war development of the East African territories, and it is gratifying to find that, so far as Kenya is concerned, the convincing and courageous Settlement Committee Report published in 1939 embodies so many of the ideas of the Joint East African Board, writes that body in its Memorandum on Post-War Problems in East Africa, which submits that, that Kenya report can, in its broader aspects, be adapted to the needs of Tanganyika Territory and also to the unlimited settlement opportunities of Uganda.

The Joint Board visualizes the creation of one Land Settlement Board, along the lines of the Kenya body, absorbing the whole of the East African territories, and it is thought that it should have statutory powers if the best results are to be achieved. Its constitution should include strong finance and wide representation.

In tackling the problem full cognisance must be taken of the change in social conditions and outlook of potential immigrants during the past 25 years. Equal cognisance is needed of the grievous mistakes that attended previous efforts.

The Joint Board is impressed by the view advanced by its affiliated bodies that priority of consideration must be given to such East African born youths and other persons, already resident within the territories, as are in all respects qualified to become settlers in the land development sense of the word. Similarly, preference should be given towards those who have participated in the war effort, it may be assumed that they include the class just mentioned.

But there remain the masses of the unemployed in the south and elsewhere who, having served through the East African Territories, have for the first time a closer knowledge of their own Africa and who, in many cases, are understood to be desirous of settlement there.

As regards finance, the Board foresees the need for earmarking something like £1,000,000 for settlement purposes.

Government and The Spiritual Front

The Ministry of Health detained my son's military service in order to render it possible for me to do my 12,000-mile tour of this country during the year 1939. Dr. Harold Moody, Chairman of the London Missionary Society and President of the League of Coloured Peoples, when speaking in London recently. He added: "The Secretary of State for the Colonies informed me personally and by letter of his desire for the fullest co-operation with the Church in his work for the development of Africa, where the need for such co-operative enterprise is stupendous."

A Question of Title

Mr. Edwin Geoffrey Sarsfield-Hall, Governor of Khartoum Province from 1929 to 1936, an ex-Conservative for the Special Area of Cumberland and a prospective Conservative candidate, writes to the *Daily Telegraph*:

If the Conservative Party is to make a successful appeal during the period of reconstruction, should it not begin by changing its title? The very word 'Conservative' suggests reaction rather than advance and today people, though lacking faith in the past and filled with doubt and hesitation about the future, are animated by an intense and ardent desire for progress. It is difficult to persuade people to rally to a party whose name may be national in the widest sense but whose title fails to make a widespread appeal because it suggests reaction.

Questions in Parliament - continued from page 769

Mr. W. J. Brown asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would advise the intention of Colonial Governments to the decision of a House to increase the pensions of retired State servants who had served under the Home Government, and that steps to secure that Colonial Governments followed the same policy as retired Colonial civil servants.

Colonial Secretary: I am communicating with Colonial Governments regarding this matter, but I am not yet in a position to give an answer.

Colonial Secretary: Whether any consideration has yet been given to the question of employment exchange between the principal towns in some of the Colonies, for example, at the present time, in view of the fact that on March 3, 1943, the Government of the Colonial Development, where such exchanges had already been set up, New Guinea Rhodesia can now be added to the list, and plans are being made to set up similar exchanges for Harare in Rhodesia and Kenya.

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Race Relations in East Africa

Mrs. EUSPETH HUXLEY suggested in the 'Calling East Africa' programme of the B.I.C. on Sunday that there is a urgent need for closer contacts between East and West Africa, and for East Africa's leaders to learn from the successes and failures of West Africa.

There were now African members of Executive and Legislative Councils on the West Coast, where the first African woman had recently been elected to the Bar and two Africans appointed as District Commissioners. There were at least a dozen African-owned and African-run newspapers with large circulations which criticized Government in "terms" which the "white" papers of East African papers seem very mild and watered.

Yet there was a deep gulf between the West African intelligentsia of the towns—civil servants, lawyers, teachers, and so on—and the peasants of the people living on and by the land. People in such policy had been to direct an able theory that they would become the leaders of their people, many of these men despised their less fortunate brothers. East Africa had likewise set itself to educate an African elite to professional standards in order that they might raise their own people, and it was desirable to avoid repeating the mistakes evidently made in West Africa.

Recently, said Mrs. Huxley, she had been talking to many people who had come back from West Africa, among them Colonel Walter Elliot, M.P., Chairman of the Commission on Higher Education, Dr. Julian Huxley, Professor Channon who had come on to East Africa and attended a meeting of the Council of Makaranga College, and Mr. Cecil Jones. Those who had gone from West to East Africa said they had immediately noticed the difference in race relationships.

At a Government House in West Africa a mixed company of black and white guests was nearly always to be found, and Europeans and educated Africans in West Africa mix freely, not only on committees, but in each other's houses and in the same clubs. It was, said the speaker, easier to manage race relationships in countries in which Europeans were but birds of passage than in countries where Europeans and Africans lived and brought up their families side by side.

While the pace could not be forced, each year there would be a few more Africans who should feel at home in the surroundings of a Nairobi hotel or at a dinner party in the house of a European. Not to admit them to such society, for which we had trained them, would be to rouse resentment. Africans would surely sit on Legislatures in East Africa in the not distant future, and on boards and committees on which they were now represented by Europeans. Even if they would not do so well as Europeans, they must learn sometime.

If these Africans are going to share the deliberations of committees, concluded Mrs. Huxley, "it will hardly be fair or wise, or even possible, to exclude them from the amenities of life, and the informal contacts, which Europeans enjoy. After all, probably more things are hammered out over a glass of beer or a cup of tea than are settled in councils of state. So I look forward to the day when the son of Jeroge wa Kamau and the member for the Aberdares will talk things over in a friendly spirit across a cup of coffee and a bun at Tororo."

Sir Stafford Cripps on Empire

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, M.P., said on Saturday in a speech in the House of Commons:

The British Commonwealth is a curious, curious, and difficult and a little mysterious part of world history, as a constant puzzle to other nations. On paper it is the weakest and least organized of the great powers of the world has ever seen. It has no constitution and no machinery of Government. Yet it has passed through two world-shattering wars and emerged stronger than before, while other nations have collapsed and disintegrated.

Associated with the Commonwealth is the Empire, and poised between the two is the great continent of India and Burma. Surely if anything could have broken this group of nations and peoples, it would have been the tremendous blow which came at the end of the first world war, when the moment that the Commonwealth and Empire were born, the United States of America had come.

A worldwide Commonwealth and Empire was made possible by the telegraph and steamship. Will a world Commonwealth become possible through the aeroplane and wireless? That is perhaps at the moment a somewhat Utopian concept, but it is in that direction that we are moving. We must not therefore think in terms of making our British Commonwealth and Empire a more exclusive and tightly-knit organization, isolating itself from the rest of the world, but rather as one co-operative unit in a greater co-operative whole.

Those who fear that the attractive power of, say, the United States of America may draw away from Great Britain some of its Dominions should not resort to the expedient of attempting to create new and more formal bonds within the Commonwealth, but rather by trying to create a wider world organization into which the Commonwealth can fit.

Our line of progress is, I believe, to develop our Commonwealth and Empire as part of a wider world organization, within which there are regional organizations to deal with regional problems.

If we could get throughout the world the same spirit of common purpose and the same free ideals that we have within the Commonwealth, there would be little danger of future wars. There has, however, been too much emphasis on our antagonisms to expect such a state of affairs to be brought about by a stroke of the pen. It is something that must be built up gradually and by great effort, entailing a very considerable measure of national self-restraint.

Lord Harlech Returning

Lord Harlech, for the past three years High Commissioner for Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland and United Kingdom High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa, has resigned these appointments on account of his public responsibilities and private duties in Great Britain. The warm thanks of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom has been conveyed to him for the outstanding work he has accomplished. Lord Harlech will shortly return to this country.

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Northern Rhodesian Legislature Report of Last Week's Meetings

Special Collection to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

The Special Collection of the Native Tax Amendment Ordinance, moved by Mr. Page, was discussed at length. The bill provided for a special collection of the tax, which was to be levied on the Native who had performed an act of out-landishness. The bill provided for a special collection of the tax, which was to be levied on the Native who had performed an act of out-landishness. The bill provided for a special collection of the tax, which was to be levied on the Native who had performed an act of out-landishness.

Mr. T. S. Page asked whether the Government wiped out the tax, and whether the Native who was sued for non-payment before the end of the year and had to pay, was at a disadvantage over the African who paid after the end of the year but paid only one shilling as the automatic penalty.

The Attorney-General replied that any Native imprisoned under section 19 did not escape his liability to pay tax. The Native who was sued before the end of the year and had to pay tax was not at a disadvantage, since any Native could avoid being sued during the year by paying tax without the extra shilling penalty, and any Native after the end of the year could avoid being sued only by paying the extra shilling.

Graduation in Native Taxation

The Secretary for Native Affairs said that Mr. Page had recalled the desire expressed by the non-official members when the principal ordinance was introduced that Africans over 25 years of age should be exempted. All Africans were poor there could be no objection to that proposal, but the Government was endeavouring to introduce an element of income tax into Native taxation, as evidenced by the higher rates for different areas; and it would be going against this tendency to exempt all Africans at 25.

The Northern Rhodesia Regiment Amendment Ordinance, which provides for a uniform disciplinary code for units of the force coming from different territories, passed its second reading after a brief discussion.

Mr. Andrews, moving the second reading of the Maize Control Amendment Ordinance, said that the present Ordinance would otherwise expire on May 31, thus creating a danger of chaos in the food production industry of the territory. It was proposed to enact the ordinance for three years, so when the war ended entirely new conditions would arise, and perhaps call for completely new control machinery.

Major McKee welcomed the re-enactment, but considered that the period should be for five years in order to give stability to the industry for both European and African producers. There was a danger in the three years period, which might give rise to a new policy at the end of three years, and he would therefore move an amendment in the committee stage. The Midlands Farmers' Association had represented to him that a longer-term policy would ensure stability and avoid violent fluctuations of the price, that large-scale development was not taking place, and that it took two years to stump and break up large acreages, from which a crop was obtained only in the third season. Moreover, the price was controlled during a period of scarcity when it would otherwise have risen, and it should be controlled during periods

of scarcity in order to protect the producer from a slump in prices. Mr. Campbell and Mr. Pelleter also spoke in favour of the five-year period.

Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Bill was considered in committee. The Attorney-General spoke on the point of arranging for a pensioning which would be a liability on the county to be given a lump sum payment in lieu of a pension, as it would be impossible for the insurance company to keep track of men who might, for example, return to the country and be employed elsewhere.

Asked by Mr. Visage whether the principle would apply to other African territories, the Attorney-General replied in the negative. Mr. Welensky supported Mr. Visage, asking why men from, say, Nyasaland, should be excluded. The Government spokesmen replied that under the clause in question the pension would not necessarily be stopped, the bill would not be a pension or a lump sum, but would be entirely permissive to the County Councils to provide a pension, and not to the insurance company.

The bill was not pressed. Mr. Welensky saying he was certain that the House would not pass it in the next 12 months. If this point proved unworkable the Labour Party would propose an amendment. The Bill was read a third time.

Mr. Campbell asked if the Government would amend the law in order to enable farmers to hold additional ammunition for the protection of their crops and stock. The Attorney-General said that amendment could not be promised, but that District Commissioners had power to use their discretion in allowing more ammunition than was normally allowed under the regulations.

In reply to Mr. Campbell, Mr. Andrews, the Financial Secretary, said that the cost of the Mazabira cattle quarantine station was £1,119 in 1941-42, and that the station was still in operation. It was obligatory upon the importer to send his cattle there.

Invitation to Colonial Service

Colonel Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressing an Empire Day youth rally in Manchester, said:

"Some of you may have the chance of taking a more direct part in helping the Colonial Empire after the war. We are going to do all the things we hope to do, we shall want the help of a great number of people with technical knowledge in engineering, medicine, and other things. I cannot pretend it will always be an easy, comfortable life, but it will offer many an opportunity of doing something for the Colonies and of seeing the results of their work."

African Art

Mr. H. Clarence Whaite, lecturer in art at the University of London Institute of Education, addressed the Dominion and Colonies Section of the Royal Society of Arts last Thursday. Though his title was "African Art," the address was confined to the art of parts of West Africa prior to the establishment of European control. He referred to the fine collection of African art in the British Museum.

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Sudanese Chiefs in Council First Representative Assembly

The first concrete expression of a Sudanese nation was the description applied to the new Advisory Council for Northern Sudan, Sir Herbert Huddleston, the Governor-General, in his inaugural address in Khartoum on May 16.

This was indeed the first time that any sort of representative assembly of Sudanese had met for formal consultations with the Government, who have hitherto legislated purely by proclamation after, at the most, an informal or personal canvassing of Native opinion.

Though the scope of the Council seems restricted by the terms of the "Northern Sudan" it should be remembered that the Sudan, consisting of six provinces, contains 4,500,000 of the total Sudanese population, 2,500,000; the southern territories, which are wholly African, in contrast to this Arabized region, are as yet socially and economically backward, and face their own different problems. For these reasons the Government's attention is necessarily concentrated at least temporarily on the north.

The seven talks in the Palace served as a vivid illustration of Sir Herbert Huddleston's verbal picture of a Sudanese nation, coming into being. Seated at the council members, with the Governor-General, and the three most senior Government officials were the two chief religious leaders, El Sayed Sir Ali el Mirghani Pasha and El Sayed Sir Abdel Raman el Mahdi Pasha, the latter a posthumous son of the Mahdi whose forces killed General Gordon. Incidentally, the Council was sitting in the Palace of Khartoum within five yards of the spot where Gordon fell.

At the council table were two Negro Muslims in purple, red, and gold robes, and Arab officials in robes of scarlet and blue embroidered with gold. One included the Sultan of Darfur, who is a patient in hospital here and was brought in to the council chamber on a litter. Included among the 28 members there are the five Nazirs of the Hadendou, Rizeigat, Gawaama, Messiria, and Gedaref tribes, besides the Meik of Fung Gism, two minor sheikhs, three Native leaders in the local administration, four Native officials serving or retired, four business men, and the senior Native officer of the Sudan Defence Force, who was promoted last week and is the first Sudanese to reach the rank of full colonel.

Two of the tribal chiefs, the Nazirs of Gedaref and Hadendou, raised irregular forces which served with distinction against the Italians on the Eritrean frontier in 1940. Serving with British and Indian regulars, one of these groups was then known as "Frosty Force," deriving its title from "Frosty Face," the nickname of the white-bearded Hadendou chief, who, during the instigations of a commander of the Omdurman British Empire, was killed in a battle which lay with British merchants, and fellow British deserters, in distribution schemes in the Sudan after the war.—R. A. MOUNTAIN, correspondent of The Times.

Royal African Society Wants Speakers

The Royal African Society, which is a fully non-partisan, is taking active steps to promote the discussion and study of African problems and conditions, in order to help in the formation of an instructed public opinion. It is engaged in preparing a pamphlet for men and women, who are qualified by their own experience to deal with African subjects, and who are known to each other, reported from various parts of the country, and many more speakers are needed who can talk from the official, commercial, agricultural, or industrial point of view. Those of our readers who can offer their services are invited to communicate with the Royal African Society, 22 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1, giving particulars of their African experience and associations, an indication of the questions with which they are prepared to deal, and the type of audience they prefer (adult or juvenile, learned or unlearned). The society has also instituted, at the same address, an Information Bureau for the purpose of assisting the public, as well as its own members, who desire information regarding any African territory.

History of the K.U.R.

Arrangements are to be made for the compilation of a record of the first 50 years of the Kenya and Uganda Railways.

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News Items in Brief

Sulphur, Pskov, which has 870 pupils, is the largest school in Southern Rhodesia. It is in Portuguese East Africa. The Zambezi recently rose more than 24 ft. above its normal level.

A central cotton research station is to be established in Mozambique at a cost of about £100,000.

All restrictions on the consumption and sale of meat in Northern Rhodesia were suspended on Friday last.

This year's estimates of the Tanganyika Public Works Department provide for an annual material output.

Air mail services have been extended from Nanyuki Territory, Kenya and Uganda to British Somaliland and Aden.

Police anti-shop-lifting gangs, which have been active in Nairobi, recently the nucleus of a flying squad has been formed.

Road motor services between Gwelo and Selukwe have been suspended owing to the acute shortage of lorry drivers and vehicles.

As pyrethrum is now reserved to meet priority demands, a substitute has been made available in Kenya for mosquito spraying.

During the war nearly 200,000 head of livestock, including trek oxen, have been exported from Uganda for civil and military needs.

The State Lottery Trustees of Southern Rhodesia have made a grant of £46,000 for the provision of swimming baths at schools in the Colony.

Uganda is to spend more than £213,000 this year on educational services, equivalent to 8.8% of the total estimated revenue, against 6.3% last year.

The State Water Works Board of Southern Rhodesia has acquired Star Mineral Waters, Ndola, from Mr. R. A. Iverach, who is retiring to live in South Africa.

On account of shortage of staff, Rhodesia Railway have had to close their stations at Bembesi and Pemba in Southern and Northern Rhodesia respectively.

This season's barley competition in Kenya has brought to light a sample which in the opinion of the experts compares favourably with the best grown in England or Scotland.

The Kenya-Uganda Railway Advisory Council has recommended an expenditure of £68,000 on banking the Nanyuki line, of £51,000 for the improvement of water supplies in the Voi-Samburu area, and of £52,500 on staff quarters at various stations.

Some time ago we reported the decision of the Government of Kenya to finance a margarine factory in the Colony. The machinery, which will also manufacture salad and cooking oils and oils for soap-making, is expected to be operating before the end of this year.

The Government of Portuguese East Africa proposes to spend about £120,000 on a new Government House in Beira. The work is expected to take about four or five years to complete.

Two Italian and two students from Makerere College, Kampala, have been admitted to a two-year course in forestry. They have been granted Uganda Government scholarships.

The Kiambi, Fort Hall and South Nyeri Local Native Councils of Kenya together budget for an expenditure this year of some £7,000 on education, £1,000 on agriculture, veterinary and forestry services.

The 50th anniversary meetings of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa were held in London on Tuesday. The Archbishop of Canterbury, who presided at the session, presided at the evening meeting. Bishop Brierley was the chief speaker.

During the fourth quarter of 1944 the number of British immigrants into Northern Rhodesia was 625, of whom 261 were men, 193 women and 192 children. Eight aliens were allowed to enter the Territory, four being Portuguese, two German, one American and one Greek. The two Germans were women who were to be married.

The Anglo-African Association of Nyasaland has been admitted to membership of the Convention of Associations, in which it is represented by Mr. H. Ascroft, its President. The Nyasaland Council of Women has now four representatives on the Convention, of which Miss Glover acted as Chairman last year in the absence of Mr. Hadlow.

The Chief Justice, Financial Secretary, Director of Agriculture and two non-official members of the Legislative Council, Messrs. H. C. Duncan and J. A. Lee, have been appointed a committee by the Governor of Nyasaland to select a further 4,000 acres which may be put under tea in the Protectorate by a recent ruling of the International Tea Restriction Committee.

Robin Line Air Service

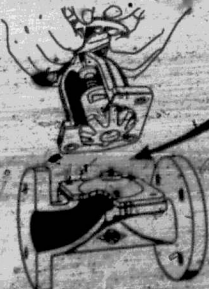
Our note of last week in regard to the proposed establishment of weekly air services between New York and South Africa by the Robin Line stated that Seas Shipping Co., Inc., was a subsidiary of the Robin Line. That line is, in fact, owned by Seas Shipping Co., Inc.

Addis Ababa

Mr. Ralph Barlow, a member of the Friends' Ambulance Unit, who has returned to Great Britain from Ethiopia, said in a recent broadcast that Addis Ababa, wonderfully situated 8,000 feet above sea level in a forest of eucalyptus, with the hills rising around the town, could be made one of the most beautiful garden cities in the world. Now its wide streets were but half-finished and marred by shoddy buildings begun by the Italians.

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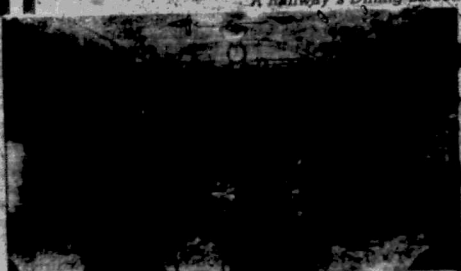
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Salisbury Chamber of Commerce.

On the day following the death of Lobengula, and only four years after the British flag had been hoisted for the first time in what is today the capital city of Southern Rhodesia, the Chamber of Commerce was founded in Salisbury. In the instance of mine plant and businessmen, one of whom, Mr. W. S. Jarvis, the first honorary secretary of the Chamber, still resides in its vicinity.

Three months after its formation the Chamber recorded the expenditure of 15s. on a pair of boots made by Mr. Jack Carruthers (another resident of Salisbury) and a pair of locally tanned leather for presentation to the Governor, the Acting Administrator of the Colony. A few months later it was urging the Government to install a telephone to Beira, and it is interesting to recall that exactly the same request was made again only the other day.

When the Administration was requested to evolve a scheme whereby Africans could pay hut tax in gallons of locust eggs as a means of dealing with a locust infestation. By that time also the work of the Chamber had become too much for an honorary secretary, and the duties were therefore entrusted to the Salisbury Board of Executors, which still fulfils that duty.

The European population of Salisbury, which was 400 when the Chamber was formed, is now about 18,000, and the membership of the Chamber has risen from nine to 270. The rateable area of the city last September was £2,187,835, in respect of land and £66,567,501 on improvements, compared with £547,148 and £190,279 respectively in 1899, the earliest year for which figures are available.

These facts are taken from an excellently illustrated brochure published by the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce in celebration of the completion of 50 years of activity.



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LATEST MINING NEWS

Rio Tinto Report

Rio Tinto Company, Ltd., which has very large interests in copper mining in Northern Rhodesia, reports that for the year ending December 31 last revenue totalled £1,009,301, against £616,077 in 1942, but that the net profit was £1,009,301 less interest and other expenses of £1,009,301, leaving a net profit of £125,035, so that the amount transferred to the appropriation account at £192,500 was only £1,009,301 less £125,035 of the previous year. An interim dividend of 2s. 6d. per share paid in November required £40,625, and a final dividend of the same amount is to be paid on June 6, leaving to be carried forward £1,009,301, compared with £1,009,301 in the previous year.

The issued capital is £2,125,000 in ordinary shares of £5 each and £1,625,000 in 5% preference shares of the same denomination. The outstanding debentures and other liabilities amount to £1,009,301. The assets of the company and creditors appear at £1,009,301.

Investments in Rhodesia, appearing in the balance sheet, represent the property interests of the company in Rhodesia. Mines in Spain appear at £1,009,301, including buildings, machinery, land, etc., in Spain, at £1,560,511; mineral investments, £258,045; shares in subsidiary companies, £221,527; other investments, £270,154; debtors, £218,195; stocks and stores, £132,564; and cash, £333,968. The market value of the quoted investments exceeded the total book value of investments.

The 11th ordinary general meeting of shareholders is to be held in London this morning, when Sir Francis Joseph and Mr. J. N. Buchanan, the directors retiring by rotation, will offer themselves for re-election. The other directors are Lord G. G. (Chairman), the Earl of Beauchamp, and Mr. R. M. Preston.

Lord Geddes says in a statement circulated with the report and accounts: "For reasons of security I cannot give you any details about our great investments in Northern Rhodesia beyond saying that in my view their present situation and outlook are satisfactory, though of course there are many current and prospective problems to be solved. I have, however, no doubt that reasonable solutions will be found for all of them."

The Zambesia Exploring Co.

The Zambesia Exploring Co., Ltd., reports that for the year ending December 31, 1943, there was a profit of £23,466. An interim dividend of 2% paid last December required £2,551, the same amount is needed for a final dividend at the same rate, and a bonus of 6% needs £21,627, leaving £1,288 to be carried forward against £28,370 brought in. The dividend and bonus are to be paid on May 30 to stockholders registered on April 28.

A surplus of £70,000 arising from the liquidation of Benguela Estates, Ltd., in which the company held 48,000 shares, has been added to the reserve account, bringing it to £420,000, of which £300,000 has been applied to writing down the book value of stock, shares and debentures in other companies. A sum of £2,560 received from the Union Minière du Haut Katanga as an advance free of interest against dividends which may become payable in respect of the year 1940, is still held in suspense as no dividend has in fact been declared for that year.

Stocks and shares of other companies held by Zambesia Exploring and quoted on the Stock Exchange had a book value of £1,009,301, whereas the market value on December 31 was £1,009,301. Unquoted shares and debentures appear in the balance sheet at £235,576. The principal quoted interests are £398,902 of preference stock in Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., and 558,330 shares of 10s. each in Kenton Gold Areas, Ltd., and the chief unquoted holdings are £184,250 in 8% redeemable debenture stock and 30,000 shares of 10s. each in the Ceita Gold Mining Co., and 3,014 shares without nominal value in the Union Minière. Cash totals £62,259, and there is a holding of £164,794 in Treasury Bills. The issued capital of the company is £865,083.

The Chairman, Mr. Maurice Holy-Hutchinson, M.P., and Sir Reginald Wingate, the Vice-Chairman, retire by rotation at the annual meeting to be held in London today and offer themselves for re-election. The other members of the board are Colonel F. B. Follett, Colonel H. G. G. Hutchinson, V.C., and Mr. R. W. Ednie.

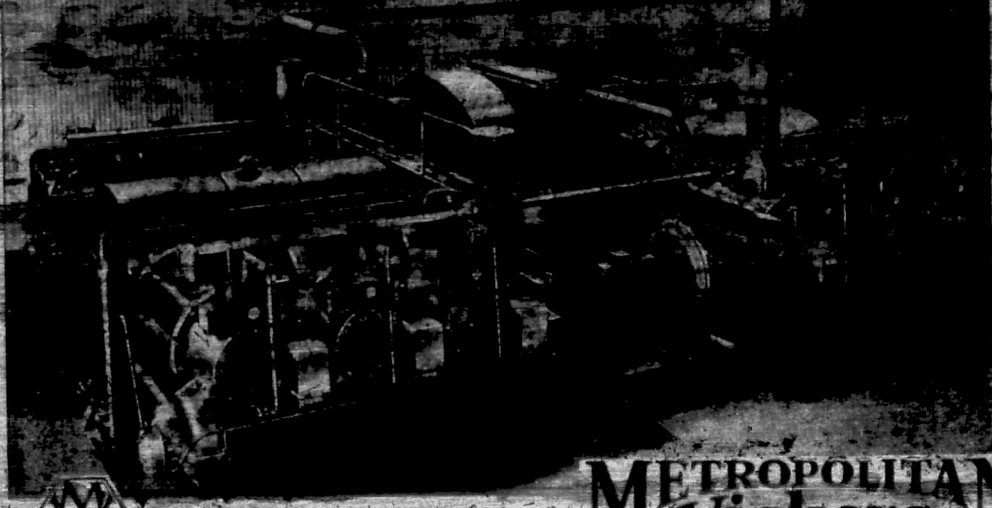
Kagera Mines

The seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Kagera Mines, Ltd., will be held in New York on Thursday, June 1.

Mining Personalities

Sir Joseph Ball has been elected a director of the African Investment Trust, Ltd., and appointed Deputy Chairman. Mr. H. B. Spiller has also been appointed a director.

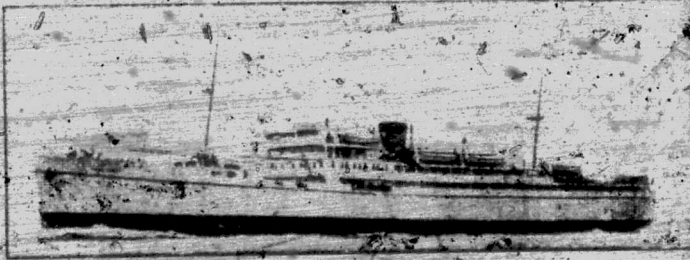
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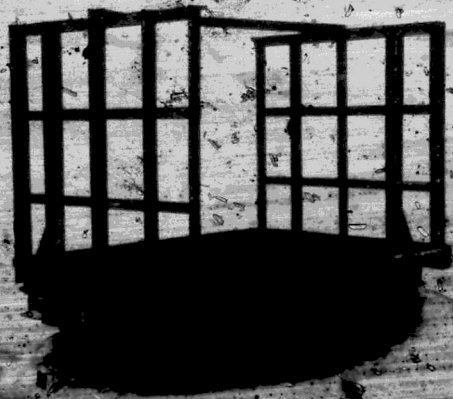
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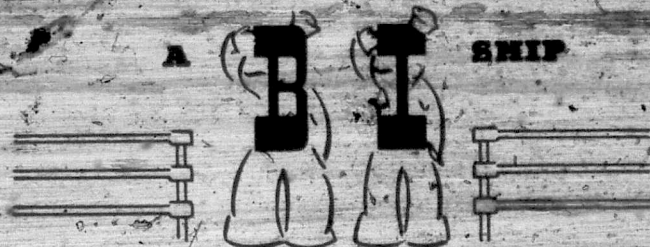
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE COLONIAL ESTIMATES are to be debated on Tuesday next by the House of Commons, which will thus be afforded an opportunity of raising matters of importance to the Empire. British Africa is bound to be given prominence, partly on account of its rapid emergence as a great factor in world strategy, economics and politics, partly because the Secretary of State and several other Members of Parliament have visited Africa in recent months, and partly because thoughtful observers know that, apart from other needs, it is high time for a Government declaration of policy for the rehabilitation of Africans discharged from the armed forces. Considerable numbers have already been released in the East Africa Command as a result of ill-health or wounds, but what has so far been no more than a trickle must at no very distant date become a stream, and when Japan is beaten the flow of African askari out of the Army will become a torrent. Steps are being taken jointly by the military and civil authorities with the object of dealing with every man as an individual, seeing that his records are in order, that he receives all the money to which he is entitled, that he is returned to his place of enlistment, and that he is given the medical, vocational or other treatment suitable to his circumstances. All this may be the re-

sponsibility of the War Office, but its agents for the execution of such plans must be mainly members of the Colonial Service. Similarly it is the Colonies of Africa which will bless a policy which handles the great problem wisely, or curse one which mishandles it.

British East, Central and West Africa have never had so great a labour problem to tackle. But they have also never had so magnificent an opportunity of applying intelligently for the good of the individual and the community as a whole, the work of scores of thousands of the best Africans, physically fit, deservedly proud of their war services, disciplined, eager to fill useful rôles in the development of territories upon which they look for the first time with the eyes of men who have seen many other countries. The challenge will test their statesmanship. So much is at stake that a comprehensive account of the plans which have been published for information and criticism is not too much to ask in the last quarter of the fifth year of war. Southern Rhodesia has been told in detail exactly what its Government proposes in regard to demobilization, and the public of the Union of South Africa has lately been given much more information than has been vouchsafed in the British East and Central African Dependencies under the control of the Colonial Office. Forethoughtful

non-officials and officials recognize the danger of delay in this matter, we trust that the urgency of a decision will be pressed upon the Secretary of State for the Colonies during next week's debate.

ON THE SUBJECTS of this issue will be found evidence from an annual exchange of views about East Africa. The writer has been a regular correspondent of the Colonial Office, and

Unexpected Condemnation of Colonial Office System

perhaps almost exclusively a pro-Apartheidist for many years. In fact, she is also a member of the Colonial Office's Education Advisory Committee. The other, an equally frequent critic of the Colonial Office, has held a year-time post in that Department and thus seen the machine at close quarters. The remarkable thing is that Miss Perham and Mrs. Huxley, approaching the question from entirely opposite directions, are nevertheless driven to corroborate one another in their condemnation of Colonial Office indecision and incompetence. A fortnight ago *East Africa and Rhodesia* quoted some remarks of the Rev. H. M. Giese and strongly supplied his plea for "criticisms of higher calibre" but nothing in our leading article could have been more demonstrative than Miss Perham's assertion that less than half a dozen Governors have operated on the African scene, and that not one of them in such qualities as to be regarded as a credit to Kenya. That, in our view, were Sir Charles Elliot and Sir Percy Grottoard not both intelligent and strong administrators. But Miss Perham has to agree with Mrs. Huxley that there has been "diffuse and irresponsible" important areas of administration in Kenya, that "leadership in the Colonial Empire has been insufficient," and that Kenya has suffered from the "weakness and vacillation" of a long series of not very outstanding Governors.

Such condemnation was scarcely to be expected from such a quarter, and it is the more noteworthy in that account. It cannot be dismissed as the allegation of a persistent critic

Judgment on Government in Kenya

of Crown Colony government; it is, on the contrary, written by one of the strongest non-official advocates of that system—which we, in company with almost all non-officials in Colonial Africa, regard as badly in need of overhaul.

Mrs. Huxley adopts the judgment we have so often had to make in those papers of administration in Kenya, even in war-time. "That it is the old story of too little and too late in giving concessions, never planning ahead, taking what were quite simple bits of legislation, and satisfying hardly anyone in the end." She castigates the "ineffectiveness and economic ineptitude" of the Government of Kenya, and in our opinion quite justifiably, with "a lack of leadership and vision." If these allegations referred to the past they would be bad enough. But the honest student of affairs must recognize that they refer to the Government of Kenya during these years of war. Apartheidists in Kenya and in Parliament naturally make the most of the Colony's war record; but there is abundant evidence that it has been achieved in spite of the Government, not as a result of its leadership. The contrast with Southern Rhodesia, for instance, is too striking to be ignored or explained away. In that self-governing Colony the leadership of the Prime Minister has been inspired and inspiring. In not one single major matter that springs to mind has there been equivalent initiative and energy on the part of the Government of Kenya.

IMPARTIALITY is not a synonym for impartiality, said the Archbishop of Canterbury in London last week when presiding at an anniversary meeting of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa. **Indifference No Synonym For Impartiality.** That is a truth which Administrations too seldom recognize, and one which

the Government of Tanganyika Territory has for years disregarded in connexion with the mission side of education. Specific instances have been recorded in our columns in the past, and others appear in the annual report of the Mission from which we shall quote next week. There are indications, however, that long-standing causes of complacency in progress are being removed and for that reason we were surprised to find that had been our intention to publish in considerable detail. That the Prime Minister would have thought it necessary to do so has in the public is ample evidence that in his judgment the Education Department in Tanganyika has not treated Christian missions with that consideration and understanding which are their due—for it was clearly of that Territory that His Grace was speaking.

Kenya's Racial and Political Issues Debated

By Miss Perham and Mrs. Huxley in a Vigorous Correspondence

NO PART OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE has suffered such persistent disappointment since the last war as Kenya, almost all of whose European residents, whether they be officials or missionaries, farmers or businessmen, are convinced that much of the nation has been undeserved. How frequently unfair attacks have been refuted in such a newspaper as EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is well known to our regular readers.

Among the ablest commentators on British African problems is Miss Margery Perham, Reader in Colonial Administration at Oxford, who so openly declared her mistrust of European settlement that two years ago Mrs. Elspeth Huxley, who was born in Kenya, began a correspondence with her which has just been published under the title "Race and Politics in Kenya" (Faber 12s. 6d.). As Lord Lugard says in a brief introduction, the assault is conducted with vigour and the riposte with skill.

This, then, is a high priced exchange of views on highly controversial topics, and anyone who reads the book with a fair mind will emerge with a better understanding of Kenya which means that Mrs. Huxley has achieved her purpose.

The Future of Race Relations

At the end of 230 closely printed pages Miss Perham can write that the two correspondents are agreed upon the main lines of a federal constitution for East Africa (though they differ about the date when it might safely be enacted) and about the future of race relations. She even confesses to having lost some of her anxiety about the political prospects of Africans in Kenya. But on many points the two writers remain poles apart.

Though she claims no right to speak for the general body of Kenya settlers, Mrs. Huxley interprets their attitude very faithfully and efficiently. She complains, as they do, of the unremitting hostility from various quarters, of the acrimonious accusations of critics who are often both defeatist and unrealistic, and of those who judge the Colony entirely in political terms of racial interdependence. Co-operation between the races, not domination by one of them, is her aim, as it is that of our kith and kin in East Africa.

Miss Perham asserts that the settlers have suffered only from "occasional critics" and says frankly that she wants the Imperial Government to continue its policy of "thus far and no farther" so far as mistrust of the Government of Kenya is to be concerned. She proposes that the national income and expenditure should be examined by an outside expert every five years, or certainly every 10 years; and demands the maintenance of the present form of Crown Colony Government, even though she concedes that it means a good deal of inefficiency in order to prevent even more injustice. Yet later she writes:

Criticism of Government in Kenya

"We are agreed that leadership in the Colonial Empire has been insufficient, and that much of the ills of Kenya are due to this.

"You and I, looking back over the record of Kenya, both see the weakness and vacillation of a long series of noteworthy outstanding Governors. We both see how this reflects upon the Service under them, leaving officials, however able as individuals, without the unity and purpose in their work that only a strong administrator at the top with a clear policy can give them, and indeed has given at certain times and places even in the Colonial Empire.

"I agree that the defects of Kenya's Native policy have been due more to Government inactivity than to settlers' activity, though I think the weakness of Government has been due indirectly to the settlers because of the distracting effect of their needs and politics. Good administration requires a

firm stance, and this is not to be found in a high degree. I do not see how you can get that leadership without settling to take responsibility which we both ask from a fair balancing of claims and a division of responsibility, from common retreats and advances in a sort of political arena, thus channeling thought and energy into issues from one main source in which responsibility must be concentrated.

"Which party is to provide this? If the settler minority cannot be allowed, and the African majority are not ready to do so, there remains only the Government. But what is the Government? Is it the Government of the Colony or the Colonial Secretary, or the Colonial Office, or the British public opinion? In theory they are all there, their functions being in the making and execution of policy. Public opinion supplies the main impulse, this is worked out into principles in Parliamentary debate; they are defined into a broad policy by the Secretary of State; they are broken up into their departmental aspects in the Colonial Office; they are freely interpreted in action by the Governor; they are turned into legislation with the advice of his Executive and Legislative Councils; and they are carried out by the Colonial Service.

"Kenya Has Had No Strong & Intelligent Governor"

"In practice, however, it doesn't work quite like this. The British public is for the most part irresponsible and uneducated, and the Parliamentary servant reflects the master's mood. If a handful of individual members in both Houses were not stirred to action by their associations, their interest or their principles, the slumber of Parliament's trusteeship would have been quite unbroken. The Secretary of State is an annual incumbent who is almost wholly in the hands of his permanent officials because he never has time to learn from them the multitudinous and exotic business of the Department. In this situation the Colonial Office is left by default with a responsibility for policy which it is not constituted to exercise.

"The Governor, with his Colonial knowledge and executive scope, can and should create a local policy from general principle, but it takes an intelligent man to form a policy—and especially in Kenya—a strong one to build and hold his position between Whitehall and the colonists. Less than a dozen of such men have appeared on the African scene, and none has ever come to Kenya. The resulting position is one of drift and irresponsibility over important areas of administration—though not over all—with every party, except the settlers at one end and what you would call the anti-settlers at the other, endeavouring to disguise or postpone the embarrassing issues pushed before them.

"Both the settlers and their opponents feel an element of desperation and both know that it is only by making themselves as unpleasant as possible, by trying like frogs to puff up their distinctive political size with the winds and words of their indignation and by pressure and counter-pressure, that they can gain any results. Small wonder that frenzied notes are struck in the controversy. These are not all upon one side, and the having of the hounds over here springs from no wanton thirst for blood, but is provoked by shrill barking from the nervous altitudes of Kenya.

A Five-Point Programme

"It would be very satisfactory if we could cut through this tangle of complication with some sharp and brilliant solution. But I see no hope of this. All we can expect and work for is an improvement in the quality of that imperial government we both regard as necessary. This can come about only gradually from a series of measures. I suggest some that occur to me—

(1) Better education of the British in their Colonial responsibilities—a pretty sizeable task. But we have seen the beginnings of such education through the Press, the wireless and in other ways.

(2) Better Parliamentary machinery, perhaps in the form of a Colonial Committee of both Houses. (I can't believe the Government will be able to resist this demand much longer.)

(3) Greater continuity and higher status for the office of Colonial Secretary. (Dare we hope that this has just been achieved?)

(4) Further reform of the Colonial Office (we must admit there has been much in recent years) in order to improve those subordinate policy-making functions which the range and complexity of modern government impose upon civil servants.

(5) Further improvements in the training and handling of the Colonial Service. (Here too there have been highly important reforms since the 'thirties.)

Mrs. Huxley is no apologist for the Government of Kenya. It has, she reiterates, no real policy, and con-

usually has to have a lead, make decisions, or deal with the various aspects of the major problem of the country.

Impatience with Colonial office control and the local Administration, which you put down to deliberate designs to seize constitutional power, is, she writes, in fact mainly due to the unsuitability of the present system of Crown Colony rules. (The people who operate the system are nearly all well-meaning and efficient, but even the best of engine-drivers couldn't drive Stephenson's Rocket between London and Edinburgh at the same pace as the Flying Scot.)

There has so often been up in arms against the Government, and so often some piece of policy, or lack of policy, does very seriously injure their interests, and hence their security and prosperity. Crown Colony government is a system which was probably excellent in its day, and for its purpose, but which it was designed to maintain law and order and hold the ring while private citizens did the work of development. But to expect it to function smoothly under modern conditions is like expecting soldiers armed with pikes to defeat panzer troops equipped with tanks, machine-guns, and tanks.

What has driven the settlers to demand self-government is mainly the ineffectiveness and economic sacrifices of Crown Colony methods of government in an undeveloped country like Kenya. What spurs them to go on making such demands (if they do) is the political sterility of the Home Government which has failed to face the difficulties of the Kenya situation and suggest a way for the future.

Twenty Years of Drift

For the last 20 years Kenya has had nothing but a policy of drift. If you can call drift a policy. Drift in the matter of race relations—nothing done on a bold scale to bring the races together. Drift in economics—continued booms and slumps (but mostly slumps), haywire prices, gluts and shortages; for the producer an endless game of catch-as-catch-can. Drift in politics—the old story of too little and too late in giving concessions, never planning ahead, taking years over quite simple bits of legislation, and satisfying hardly anyone in the end.

Divided control is nearly always fatal. Here the control is divided between the Colonial Office and the local Governor and his administration. These two authorities can pass the buck to and fro till kingdom come. If you ask the local Government what has become of a certain measure that was proposed in the Colony, the answer nearly always is: 'The Colonial Office are sitting on it.' If you ask the Colonial Office, the answer is: 'The matter has been referred to the Governor for his advice or decision.' Trying to find out what really has happened is like a game of hunt-the-slipper.

Not only is the control divided, but the ultimate control is 6,000 miles away, and exercised by people who have, in the great majority of cases, never been to Africa or set eyes on any of the people they govern. This remote control is just as cumbersome and unsatisfactory as divided control.

The other great fault in the system is that bureaucracy has to function without the aid of a really powerful public opinion.

All this adds up to a lack of leadership and vision. It reminds me of a remark which I believe the late Lord Lloyd made about Lord Bakewell. He speculated himself on catching the bus he is supposed to be driving. I think the Colonial Service as a whole has never been taken the same line. Sometimes they have taken about the bus.

Two Views of the Settlers

Similarly there is a wide divergence in the estimate of the European settler, of whom Miss Perham says:

'We are asking the average Kenya settler to rise to heights of nobility and self-sacrifice, we do not have to ask of ourselves in this country.'

He is asked to put up indefinitely with the rule of British officials, to show ancient patience towards backward and incomprehensible servants; to refrain from exploiting his highly exploitable labour; and, in general, show a restraint never expected of his grandfathers in his country. He is asked to remain acquiescent with those whom he regards as savages are protested and educated; taught, maybe, to question his position; to compete with his grandchildren, and be allowed perhaps, in the end—this is his nightmare—to surge like a great dark flood over the little island of privilege and Western way of life to which he is clinging.

I understand his fear and resentment and the difficulty he finds in calmly discussing on a cold detached, historical plane the conditions and possibilities of his survival. I realize why some 95% or even 99% of decent, kindly, even highly intelligent and public-spirited Englishmen, many of them retired servants of the Crown, adopt the settler policy almost as soon as they set up house in the country. I believe that the position in which they find themselves, and the deprecated loss it arouses, almost force this general attitude upon them. For that reason I should never advise a friend of mine to put

himself and his children into a position that seems to be almost morally untenable at present, and, in all probability, physically untenable in the future.

By which Mrs. Huxley

When I think of Kenya settlers I think of bearded men who can scarcely speak English, of hard-headed English farmers who never go near a political meeting but do well on and by the land; soft-headed English aristocrats who pour money into the land; hard-working Swedes and Germans and Danes; and, in the end, the resourceful, energetic and tough Africans. An officers who've learnt about farming the hard way; garage mechanics who've saved enough to buy a bit of land; Government officials who've settled in the country they love to bring up their families; and, of course, men who come out of public schools and universities and do not think the same thoughts or see Africa from the same light. You not only meet dozens of different opinions but hear dozens of different opinions, ranging from the most reactionary to the most advanced.

In Kenya, as elsewhere, a certain number of diehards believe that Africans must be kept as bottom dog and a certain number of others know as well as anyone else that the world is changing, that many of the old ideas are dead or dying, and that a new conception of relations between the races is taking shape. The task of statesmanship, it seems to me, is to encourage these elements, in a sense to form an alliance with them, and to guide the movement towards greater justice, equality and co-operation into practical and constructive channels.

But when I think your policy would fail by lumping all settlers together as a sort of composite villain, and stressing the arguments about past history, you may drive the more reasonable and liberal-minded people into the same camp as the reactionaries.

These extracts indicate the general character of the book, which deals in very considerable detail with many aspects of affairs in Kenya. Indeed, the one major problem which is almost entirely left out of account is that which arises from the presence of so large an Indian population.

The book deserves the close study of all leaders of East African opinion, both because Miss Perham is so competent a critic and because Mrs. Huxley's defence is permeated with the spirit of constructive liberalism.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Labour and The Colonies

A report of the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party, which has been published under the title 'The International Settlement', states on the subject of Colonies:

'In all Colonial territories the first aims of the administration must be the well-being and education of the Native inhabitants, their standards of life and health, and their preparation for self-government without delay. In the light of much recent experience we are convinced that the conquest of illiteracy can be accomplished much more rapidly than was previously thought by specialists, and, once this is effected, the road to self-government is a direct one. But there must be a sincere determination on the part of those responsible for Colonial administration to put Native interests first in the priorities they organize, and in planning the development of the natural resources of Colonial territories Native well-being must be the primary consideration.

In regions such as Africa, South-East Asia, and the South-West Pacific, where neighbouring Colonies are administered by different Governments, we strongly recommend the early creation of Regional Councils to co-ordinate economic policy—trade, transport, etc.—with a view to making the best use of the Colonial peoples' talents and resources.

With this same object in view, we are strongly in favour of the fullest publicity in Colonial policy and administration. Publicity is at once the main enemy of abuse and exploitation and the main encouragement to experiment and innovation. It is most desirable, therefore, that all Colonial Powers should not only agree to publish regularly and fully their acts on the Colonies they administer, but also that they should facilitate visits to and reports upon these Colonies, also to be published, by the representatives of the international organizations concerned with Colonial questions.

248th WEEK OF WAR

Religion a Necessary Basis

Anniversary Meetings of U.M.C.A.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY said, when presiding last week at an anniversary meeting in London of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa that it was important to impress upon Government that religion is a necessary basis of education, a principle in fact applied in its own procedure hitherto. But, continued the Archbishop, there has been shown from time to time a tendency on the part of officials to suppose that it might be offensive to the adherents of any religion if they themselves showed great devotion to their own faith. That is a sheer delusion. Indifference is not a synonym for impartiality.

The Archbishop recalled that he had been elected a member of the Oxford University committee of the mission just before he took his degree, and he described as "the greatest feat of oratory I ever heard" the speech of Frank Weston, then Bishop of Zanzibar, at the Cambridge jubilee meeting of the mission.

Education of African Women

DR. L. H. BURY, who recently returned to England after 36 years of service in the Diocese of Zanzibar, for half that period as its Bishop, was given a great reception. His subject was the influence of African womanhood for good or ill. Today, he said, there was not one school of the mission in Tanganyika Territory which had not some girls among the pupils, and the mission had a boarding school in the most Mohammedan part of the country, where African girls were being trained to become suitable wives for educated young men.

Miss E. Dodds, a former member of the Government Education Department in Zanzibar, said that the U.M.C.A. had started education for girls in that country 70 years ago, whereas the Government had followed suit only 16 years ago, and then by accident. "As a Government servant," she said, "I was never allowed to mention Christianity in the school."

Dr. Gerald Broomfield, general secretary of the mission, said that it was not fair to be disappointed when African teachers and clergy asked for higher wages and sometimes left the mission to obtain them; the truth was that the education and training given the Africans had made a higher standard of life a necessity for them.

"The standard of living must rise," he said, "not only for teachers and clergy, but for the African population in general. In no other way can their health and vitality be improved and their mental and spiritual capacities properly developed."

There will always be instances of real Christian devotion and faith, but the African Church itself can never be strong in Christian witness and enterprise, or able to manage its own affairs or provide for its own needs, unless the African people reach a state of prosperity far removed from their present deplorable poverty. This can only be through the development of agriculture and industry, and the means which can convert the products of agriculture and industry into money, and bring to the country the necessities of a healthier and more civilized life which are unobtainable in Africa.

Missionary Cooperation with Development of Commerce

As a Christian mission, therefore, we are chiefly concerned with the development of commerce. We are interested in the improvement of African standards of living and health, not merely from humanitarian motives, but because it is necessary if the African Church is to become a worthy representative in Africa of the Church universal. Livingstone was right when he urged that the path should be opened both to commerce and commerce.

For centuries Africans have been handicapped and held back by tropical diseases which have sapped their vitality, by malnutrition by ignorance and superstition. We have protected our schools that when Africans are cured of their diseases and properly fed, they are entirely altered people. Hitherto they have never had a chance. When they have it and can develop their physical, spiritual and mental gifts, there is no doubt that the things do get done. There are great possibilities. The work of the Church, then, is the creation, or recreation, of man in Africa.

Canon Broomfield then said of Miss Edith Shelley, a trained nurse who went to the Masasi district in 1921:

Miss Edith Shelley

"She did general nursing for a time, but then she turned to work among lepers. After she had worked among them for a few years, she contracted leprosy herself. She arrested the development of the disease, and she was able to live almost a normal life. She devoted herself entirely to the care of African lepers, even those of the kind who so that they came for treatment. She established a series of clinics scattered over a wide area, and went round from time to another, living and travelling in the simplest Franciscan style, and at each centre giving treatment to the lepers of the district who gathered at the appointed time. The results of the disease and its treatment were remarkable results."

In 1940 it was found that she had a malignant growth in her breast, but she refused to have it removed. She was 57 years of age at that time, but she was in the best of health, in order that there might be an operation. Those of us who had not seen her since she had contracted leprosy wondered what she would be like. We were amazed to find how bright and cheerful and happy she was. She might have had no cares in the world.

She went back after the operation, which was successful, and carried on her work as before. Towards the end of last year, however, the growth returned. An operation was impossible, and she knew that the pain would increase and that she could not live long. But she went on with her work right up to the last, and died on March 11. Edith Shelley had the spirit of the early pioneers.

Archbishop on the Empire

The Archbishop of Canterbury, speaking in St. Paul's Cathedral at a service of thanksgiving and dedication on Empire Day, described Great Britain as the senior self-governing Dominion, and said:

"The declared goal of our Imperial policy is to bring India and the Colonies into that free fellowship on equal terms so soon as there is evidence that a free constitution can be devised and operated with efficiency and with justice to all concerned, including the racial and religious minorities in any area."

Many considerations tempt us to diverge from that policy; our pursuit of it has been rather fitful and intermittent. But that is only to say that we are human; and Lord Rosebery was justified when he said that the British Empire is the greatest secular agency for good known to mankind. More than in his day it can deserve that description if we who are its members are true to its distinctive character as an embodiment of freedom and order in combination.

Through that character it offers to the world an example of what the world most needs. Our hope of extending the principle lies in the spirit of the peoples—their readiness to serve the common cause, to subordinate their several interests to the welfare of the whole, and their intention through this Commonwealth and Empire not to dominate but to cooperate with the rest of mankind.

The Archbishop said in his opening address last week as President of the Upper House of Convocation of Canterbury:

"Special care should be taken for the coloured folk in our midst, who, because of the treatment they sometimes receive here or elsewhere, often suppose that they are not welcome, for example, in the church. They should be expressly and frequently invited to join in worship; and, if communicants in the church, in Holy Communion, and welcomed when they come. It is one main function of the Church to bind together those whom the secular order of life tend to set apart from one another."

Wider Horizons

Service in the Army overseas had broadened the horizons of East African men, and it was more than would otherwise have happened in decades, said Major H. F. Ward when recently addressing the Nairobi Rotary Club. In his 10 years in Kenya he had, he said, never known such widespread good will towards African welfare. It was such in his farm in the Upper Sotai was as good as any public school in Great Britain; there were permanent stone houses for the African labourers; and they received properly cooked meals because communal feeding assured a balanced and nutritious diet. While proper provision for employees was essential, there was a corresponding duty upon the African to improve his efficiency.

The War

Rhodesian Ex-Servicemen To Be More Generously Treated

The Southern Rhodesian Parliament has considered measures of considerable interest to Rhodesian Servicemen during the present session.

The House unanimously approved a motion moved by Major T. M. W. Beadle which provides that conditions of service shall be considered more generously than in the case of the Southern Rhodesians who joined other Imperial Forces (i.e. non-Rhodesian Forces) during the war shall not be excluded on that ground, and that any man who in the opinion of the Committee to be appointed by the Government for that purpose is manifestly a Rhodesian shall also be granted such conditions unless disciplinary reasons exist for withholding them.

Major Beadle said that Rhodesian conditions of service were generous as regards pay, equalling those of any other part of the Empire, and that dependants' allowances were superior to most, but that the regulations applied only to men joining the Southern Rhodesian Forces or transferred from those Forces, whereas the conditions were applied to men who had joined Imperial Forces before the outbreak of war or to those who joined the Imperial Forces with the intention of remaining there permanently.

Major Beadle said it was inadvisable for the House to lay down hard and fast rules, which always created hard cases. Each case should be treated on its merits by the proposed Committee, which should be administered by laymen who would not stress the legal aspect. He felt the guiding rule should be "anyone who was manifestly Rhodesian," and in the motion disciplinary reasons were the only exemption. He excluded men who had left the Colony to join other Forces in posts that did not involve active service. The regulations could not apply to all cases, and the proposed Committee must decide on borderline cases.

Reinstatement of the Demobilized

The National Service (Armed Forces) Amendment Bill, which improves conditions for the rehabilitation of ex-Servicemen, met the approval of the entire House. The Bill was welcomed by M.P.s as a genuine attempt to meet the problems which had arisen and would arise. The Minister of Defence, Captain J. Harris, said the original Bill introduced in 1940 made arrangements for putting ex-Servicemen back into civil life, but unforeseen difficulties had arisen. The Government wished to bring the regulations up to date.

The Amending Bill gives the Government power to make regulations to remove difficulties. It is modelled largely on Union of South Africa regulations, and will apply to all members of the Forces, including women. A Board and Committees are to administer the regulations. Committees, on which employees will be represented, are to be appointed for each industry if they will advise the Board.

An employer must reinstate a returned soldier for at least six months; where the employer says he cannot re-employ a man the appropriate Committee will investigate. If necessary an employer can be ordered to reinstate a former employee. If the Committee finds that the man cannot be re-employed the Government will have to find him work.

The military service of apprentices is to count as one year's apprenticeship in industry, but this period may be increased in special circumstances. The regulations will be made retrospective to cover cases which may have arisen already.

About 800 European men, 140 European women, 600 Asians and 18,000 Africans, all from Kenya, have been discharged since the outbreak of war, says an official statement issued by the Government of Kenya, which adds that most of the Europeans were released to take up urgent civil work.

A Standing Demobilization Committee is to be set up in the East Africa Command. It will have a senior military officer as Chairman and contain representatives of the six East African Governments and those of Mauritius and the Seychelles; there will be two secretaries, one military and the other civil. The Committee is to advise the G.O.C.-in-C. on all matters concerned

with free-dispersal arrangements prior to demobilization. Discharge centres are to be set up in each of the Dependencies with a civil liaison officer at each. The Nairobi Rehabilitation Centre is to be increased in size, bringing the accommodation to 2,000 men, and that it may deal with men from all parts of East Africa. Men who have contracted tuberculosis in the war will have the option of treatment at a sanatorium at Kibitanga in Tanganyika Territory.

Sir Godfrey Huggins

Sir Godfrey Huggins, being Minister for the Colonies in Rhodesia, is during his fifth official visit to London in behalf of the Government of that Colony a strenuous and regular visitor by official representatives in order to keep in closer touch with the Imperial Government. Sir Godfrey, in company with the Prime Ministers of the Dominions, has been given access to the innermost war secrets of the Empire, and has had every opportunity of seeing Great Britain at war.

He has been a week-end guest of Air Marshal Sir Arthur Harris, Commander-in-Chief of Bomber Command, who was farming in Southern Rhodesia during the last war and served with the 1st Rhodesia Regiment in German South-West Africa in 1914. Sir Godfrey attended the Empire Day reception of the Royal Empire Society; was the chief guest at an official luncheon party given by Mr. Lanigan O'Keefe, Southern Rhodesia's High Commissioner in London; and was one of the guests at a luncheon given by Sir Edward Wilshaw and his associates of Cable and Wireless, Ltd.

We reported last week that the Prime Minister, who was born in Bexley, Kent, was to take the salute at an Empire Day parade in that town. After 3,000 Boy Scouts had marched past, Sir Godfrey told them that scouting was born in his Colony. Lord Baden-Powell, having conceived the idea of the movement while on military service in the Matopo Hills.

Colonial Development & Welfare

Estimated expenditure on schemes approved under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940, since it came into operation in July, 1940, to March 31, 1944, included £7,722,516 for grants and loans for development and welfare work and £297,333 for research grants, making a total estimate of £8,019,849, excluding sums in respect of certain salaries, office expenses and specific researches.

About £2,250,000 has been devoted to agricultural and veterinary services, £1,750,000 to water supplies and irrigation, nearly £1,000,000 to communications and transport, over £500,000 to education, a similar sum to social services, and £750,000 to medical, public health and sanitation services.

A Command Paper presented to Parliament a few days ago sets out a return of schemes made under the Act from April 1, 1943, to March 31, 1944, including Development and Welfare schemes and research.

Development and welfare schemes in the period reviewed involve expenditure of £4,113,927. The largest scheme was a grant of £500,000 to the Government of Jamaica to meet the cost of extensive agricultural development, this being the first occasion on which assistance was not for a specific service but mergeable with the ordinary expenditure of the Colonial Government.

Other prominent schemes of development and welfare referred to in the return include the grant in Kenya of £192,500 for soil conservation and agricultural development in Kenya, £139,000.

Research schemes in the period covered by the return involve expenditure of £224,835. One scheme is for a £14,000 grant for the training in linguistics of African students from East and West African Colonies and for four graduate studentships to form the nucleus of trained personnel to provide reading material for African peoples in their own language.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Nutrition in The Colonies

Sir Douglas Jardine's Comments

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR—The extracts quoted in your issue of May 14 from the Colonial Pattern Bureau's pamphlet entitled "Hunger and Health in the Colonies" reveal a very clear understanding of the many grave deficiencies in the diet of our fellow-subjects in the British Colonial Empire. These deficiencies and their dire consequences a colonial administrator, of course, long been aware.

But the real problem, as yet unsolved, is how to persuade people to eat food to which they are unaccustomed or against which there is some tribal taboo. How is this baffling problem to be solved? Certainly not by the revival of the defunct Colonial Office Nutrition Committee, by the resuscitation of moribund Nutrition Committees in the Colonies, or by the formation of nutrition committees or teams at provincial and district levels. Nor even to the appointment of an itinerant nutrition officer "to give effect to the decisions" which seems to be the only concrete suggestion offered by the Bureau.

I am afraid that the underlying truth is that the Bureau does not fully understand the difficulties of the problem, or it would not write so airily.

It is an error to accept the inference or even the positive objection of some of our Colonial peoples to milk as fixed and immutable. But in order not to affront custom and the right means must be sought to increase milk consumption in any given area.

In this country one of the advantages of the better nutrition of our people has been the issue of milk as an extra to the ordinary ration of the younger generation. That principle applies equally to all other countries.

The comparison is malapropos. Milk has always been part of the ordinary dietary of children in this country. It is being given in schools only because many parents cannot, or will not, afford it for their children in adequate quantities. Colonial administrators on the other hand have to deal with parents who would often rather die than eat certain forbidden foods or allow their children to do so.

During the ill-fated visit many coastal Somalis in British Somaliland were dying of starvation owing to their customary diet of imported rice and dates, being available; but nothing that the Governor and his officers could say or do would persuade them to eat the excellent local fish. When at long last dates did arrive, they came by steamer and in boxes, both of which were taboo, they should have come by dhow and in baskets (*egbras*). Again, nothing would persuade them to eat forbidden fruit. Death by starvation is surely a more powerful incentive than any nutrition officer could hope to be. Yet the local Administration was outstandingly well equipped to persuade Natives to eat what they did not want to eat. Yet, even with these optimum conditions, we failed completely.

The pamphlet mentions the taboos in parts of Africa against women eating eggs, which are held to make them lascivious. I did not encounter this particular taboo in Africa but I found that in British North Borneo both milk and eggs were inextricably connected with superstition in the Native mind, and were strictly taboo to both sexes. Indeed, it was regarded as the height of indecency even to suggest consuming them.

This did not, however, deter us from making a determined effort to persuade them, and particularly their children, to drink milk, the absence of which from their diet was one of the factors contributing to the depopulation of the country. Although there were plenty of cattle, it was thought expedient to make the first attempts at conversion with tinned milk, in order to get

as far away as possible from the generation complex. First, local milk was tried, but that was denounced as being the milk of dogs. Then some foolish person tried the Bear brand, which unfortunately has the trade mark of a bear on the can, and was very naturally denounced as being the milk of the bear. Eventually we made some little progress with fresh milk, using the bearded Sikhs from the Armed Constabulary as milkmaids.

It is obviously easier to break down a taboo, such as that on eggs, quoted by the Bureau, when it is not universal, but confined to one part of a country, and when it is based on a belief which has some slight scientific foundation, than to persuade a female, for example, more lascivious than so, to eat eggs, which are against eating eggs because they are connected in the mind with generation. In either case, however, thought of urgency struck by the Colonial Pattern Bureau is a false one. "Festina lente" must be the administrator's motto in solving this problem.

In conclusion, I expect many others among your readers will have enjoyed, as I have, the reflection that it should be a branch of a Society with which the name of George Bernard Shaw will always be connected that is urging that our fellow-subjects should be persuaded, with as little delay as possible, to eat more "dead animals."

If after reading this letter the Bureau is still dubious about the difficulty of persuading people to eat food to which they do not approve, I suggest that they should try and get Mr. Shaw to eat some meat before letting a nutrition officer loose on, say, the hapless H. If they accept my suggestion, I guarantee that a good time will be had by all.

Wickfield,
Sussex

Yours faithfully,
DOUGLAS JARDINE.

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Background to the

Prime Minister's Review. We have proclaimed ourselves the sworn enemies of Marshal Tito because of the way he has treated the Italian army, including the large stockpiles of weapons he has taken. Marshal Tito has largely sunk his Communist sympathies in his character as a Yugoslav nationalist leader. A very large number of Serbians are fighting for him, but the fact is that all forces of the whole of the whole of the whole of Serbia may be made to work together under the military direction of Marshal Tito for the purpose of "independent" Yugoslavia which will expel the Hitlerite murderers and invaders. The atrocities of the Germans in Greece and Yugoslavia exceed anything that we have heard of, but the assistance of these historic mountains has been one of the most splendid features of this war. One man of monarchism or republicanism is really subordinate to the main purpose which we have in mind. In one place we summarise, in another a Communist. We want only to beat the enemy, and then let the first expression be given to the will of the people in every way. I have the impression that things are not so bad as they may appear at the surface between Russia and Poland. The terms offered by Russia to Rumania were in many respects remarkably generous. Russia has been in contact with Finland. The Atlantic Charter is no way in front of us about the future of Germany. The principle of unconditional surrender will be adhered to so far as Nazi Germany and Japan are concerned. That is all, and the danger of anything like Mr. Wilson's 14 points being brought up by the Germans after their defeat, claiming that they are entitled in consideration of these points. The miscreants who set out to subjugate first Europe and then the world must be punished, and so must their agents, who in so many countries have perpetrated horrible crimes and who must be brought back to face the judgment of the population very likely in the very scenes of their atrocities. There is no question of Germany enjoying any guarantee that she will not undergo territorial changes; if it should seem that the making of such changes renders more secure and more lasting the peace of Europe, we intend to take better measures at this time. We intend to set up a world order and organization equipped with all the necessary attributes of power, in order to prevent the breaking out of future wars of the long planning of them in advance by restless and ambitious nations. — Mr. Churchill.

One night in Abaco, I found myself sitting between a Yugoslav general just arrived from Tito's headquarters and a Frenchman who for three years had been one of the chiefs of the French underground movement. Before the war the Yugoslav had been a doctor in law and the Frenchman an aviator. The Yugoslav told how he had occupied a village in Croatia. Three quarters of the population fled into the hills. To those who remained the Nazis distributed bread and tobacco, and even gave the children chocolate. Word spread that the Germans were behaving with humanity. Gradually the people came from their hiding places, and when they were in the village again the Germans lined up every man, woman and child and shot them. But that is nothing, added the Yugoslav bitterly. "When you are caught by the Germans you consider yourself lucky to be shot. They are dirty villas where they torture people." They also use Vlasia in France, said the Frenchman. They think it more civilized. You must remember the Germans of advanced. They do not approve of sixteenth century dungeons and dark prisons. Few people ever leave the villa near Belgrade, commented the Yugoslav. They put salt in the mouth of a friend of mine every few hours to make him thirsty, but gave him no water. I did not get away in a week he was quite mad. — Miss F. M. Cowles, *Daily Telegraph* correspondent.

Evolution of Capitalism. The evolution of the capitalist system moves through stages, and the capitalist, State controlled, and finally State controlled, and finally State controlled. The Corporate State is a point between stages two and three. If Eabony wins the next election, we shall be pushed forward to stage four. If the Conservatives win we shall be pushed backward to stage two. It is disingenuous of Mr. Morrison to hunt private enterprise, denigrate its hope of adequate reward, and to taking the adventurous risk which it used to do. This is like saying to a man you have just tripped upon the pavement, "Yah, you can't stand on your feet!" — Mr. Nicholas, *London Express* in the *Evening Standard*.

New Economic Plan. We have determined that in future the external value of sterling shall be fixed by internal value as set up by our domestic policies, and not the other way round. Secondly, we intend to retain control of our domestic rate of interest so that we can keep it as low as suits our own purposes, without interference from the movements of international movements or flights of capital. Thirdly, while we intend to prevent inflation at home, we will not accept deflation at the dictate of influences from outside. To establish these three principles has been my main task for the last 20 years, sometimes almost alone, in popular articles in the Press, in pamphlets, and in anonymous and obscure treatises. Was it not I who, when many of today's iconoclasts were still worshippers of the calf, wrote that gold is a barbarous relic? Am I so faithless, forgetful, senseless that at the very moment of the triumph of these ideas, when, with gathering momentum, Governments, Parliaments, banks, the Press, the public, and even economists, have at last accepted the new doctrines, I should go off to help forge new chains to hold us fast in the old dungeon? If I have any authority to pronounce on the essence and meaning of a gold standard, I say that the new money plan is the exact opposite to it. — Lord Keynes, speaking in the House of Lords.

Glider Bomb Baiten. Allies have beaten the radio-controlled glider bomb which once constituted a serious threat to our convoys. The "C.M.C." — Chase Me, Charlie, to the Navy — has for some time been unable to score any successes. Chase Me, Charlie, was Germany's success to the dive-bomber at sea. It is said that one of these bombs sank the Italian battleship ROMA while she was sailing to join the Allies. The glider bomb was used against Allied shipping during the Salerno and Anzio operations. The glider bomb played a part in the attack on the convoys which has a fuselage 100 ft. long and a rear light to guide the bomber. The glider is 20 to 30 ft. long and after being released from a twin-engine bomber is pushed to the target by the bomber's jet. At Anzio a bomber was once chased by its own bomb, and was last seen racing in step with the "C.M.C." in hot pursuit. — *Daily Mail*.

the War News

...last year only...
Commodore...
Director.

To take the energy
is to take out the energy
well. — Earl Marvett
The... still... scandal
wrote a paper in this country
Mr. Brendan Bracken, M.P.
Moroccan tax... should be
based on cable capacity, not on the
horse-power formula. — Sir
Kilnes Bulmer

The Fuehrer represents the
Teutonic... honour...
self-control and devotion
to duty. — Tokyo Radio
After the war we must increase
our exports by about 50% above the
pre-war level. — O. G. Dalton,
Minister of Production

In leading... of...
regional churches have been war
casualties 300 churches have been
attacked or destroyed. — Congrega-
tional Union

The need for personal responsi-
bility and "enterprise" is stressed
throughout the White Paper on Em-
ployment Policy. This is its im-
portant... — Daily Mail

The... are... the...
of the... group of
students... the practice...
the New Guinea...
General MacArthur

The German High Command
has henceforth to consider fighting
to its... as well as its
possesses. — Evening Standard
... correspondent

The... have pulverized into
rubble whole manufacturing yards in
France. They have destroyed count-
less locomotives and made scores of
railway stations unusable. — Paris
Radio

We stand now on the threshold
of... Before many days have
passed... this first
of... from this
tyranny...
G.O.C. in the Fifth Army

The... in... involves no
merely registers a geographical fact,
but... for individual
... H. H. Kane

Midnight... countries
who have been... war on their
own plans will be...
individualists... shall find them-
thirsting for justice... demanding
that the wicked be punished and the
righteous rewarded. — La Belgique
Indépendante

...withholding weather news...
...to excess...
...had been broadcast with the G.O.P.
...news... on May 6 many valuable tons
of food would have been saved.

...international...
...programme...
...public control of policy will...
...confine... on the practical workings
...of... policy...
Stephen King Hall

It now rests... to kill
...as it did...
...day. In the...
...\$11,250... in World War
...\$11,200... in new...
...W. P. Campbell, American
statistician

The United States will engage
after the war in foreign trade and
...never before
...with any foreign cartels.

Mr. Wendell Berge, U.S. Assistant
Attorney General

The public, who have borne
great hardships and privations in the
war without complaint, are entitled
to some little hope of relief from
heavy taxation after the war was
Germany is over. — The Chan-
cellor of the Exchequer

I don't believe a word of the
comfortable theory that the English
are at heart a religious people, or
that soldiers and sailors are simply
thirsting with repressed religion. I
heard it all in the last war. — Dr.
Henry Wilson, Bishop of Chelms-
ford

To improve, and even maintain,
British eminence in radio and
electronics research in the various
branches of the science will have to
be undertaken on a scale not con-
templated in the pre-war era. —
British Institution of Radio
Engineers

The sophists, the priests
and the calculators have stolen our
faith in God. Of what avail ate the
plans of Beveridge, Barlow and
Uffwatt if the spiritual background
is not prepared by the leaders of
Christian... thought? — Viscount
Hinchingbrooke, M.P.

It seems probable that at the
end of the war the British Mercan-
tile marine will approximate half
its pre-war total, say 10,000,000
gross register tons, and that the
U.S. will have at least 90,000,000
gross register tons, or three times its
pre-war tonnage. It is to be hoped
that mutually fair and equitable
means may be found for adjusting
the post-war tonnages of the two
countries. — Mr. W. C. Warwick,
of the Institution of Naval Archi-
tects

...want an immensely greater
supply of books, a new set of story-
telling theatres in every town, vil-
lage, and university, reading rooms
in every parish, and a college for
the study of... Mr.
John Masenfeld of the National
Book Company

The two main reasons why the
masses of people have turned their
backs upon the Church are the
undermining of the authority of the
Bible and the substitution of
philosophy for revelation of a
specular for...
Mrs. H. Murray Lloyd Jones

There must be no return to the
gold standard or an... system of
automatic and... of foreign
...
country to reduce...
penitence and...
National Executive Com-
mittee of the Fascist Party

Every one must be clear in his
own mind that everything is at
stake. — In your hands...
Fourteenth Army and Army Group
von Zangen rests the security of all
German divisions employed in
southern Italy. — Field Marshal
Kesselring's order of the day

We must pay tribute to the
achievements of our... in
Italy so far as organization and de-
velopment of their forces are con-
cerned, particularly since a...
movement had to be applied in a
relatively narrow space. — General
Dietmar, broadcasting from...
Americans' universities, have
... as many teachers as the
British have students; 10 times as
much Government grant, 20 times
as much enrolment. Per thousand
of the population Americans spend
on higher learning...
much as the British. — Ernest
Simon

The White Paper on Employ-
ment Policy flatly contradicts every
economic principle and every state-
ment of policy adumbrated by the
Treasury since the end of the last
war. The importance of this docu-
ment lies in the fact that, in prac-
tically every sentence, the Treasury
eats its words, and acknowledges the
egregious errors of its own past. —
Mr. Robert Boothby, M.P.

Modern alchemy has found a
way to transmute soft wood into
material so hard that it takes oxy-
acetylene flames... long
to cut through a... board as
through a sheet of steel of equal
thickness. Methyl-olefated wood
opens up a fascinating post-war
vista of rot-resistant floors, un-
tarnishable and scratch-resistant
furniture and walls, unleakable
boats, and agricultural equipment
of hardwood. — News Chronicle
York correspondent

PERSONALIA

Lord Huntingfield is expected to leave the country in about a month.

The wife of Mr. Richard Balfour-Bratty, of the firm of Messrs. Balfour-Bratty and Co., Ltd., has a daughter in Nairobi.

Mr. Donald Charles Brook has been elected a director of Messrs. Balfour-Bratty and Co., Ltd.

Major General Sir Edward Northey, former Major of Kenya, was in last Sunday.

A son has been born in Nairobi to the wife of Mr. T. A. Brown, Solicitor-General of Kenya.

A son has been born in Kihuhwa, Tanganyika, to the wife of Mr. John Higgins, B.A., of Kenya. The son is Vincent Craib, the Secretary of the Royal African Society.

A daughter has been received in addition to the two last week.

Mr. J. J. Fall has been elected a director of the Peninsula and Oriental and British India Steam Navigation Companies.

Sir Bernard Bourdillon, a former Governor of Uganda, has been elected first Chairman of the newly formed Mbaraki Society.

The marriage will take place in London on Saturday between Major Richard Girouard, The Welsh Guards, and Miss Beatrice Grosvenor.

A daughter has been born in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, to the wife of Squadron Leader Graham Abbott Smith, of Ryde, Isle of Wight.

Mr. Felix J. C. Pole has been appointed a director of Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. William C. Lusk.

Lieut. Ivor Christopher Banfield Keys and Miss Anne Layzell, second daughter of Major and Mrs. Stanley Layzell, of Mwatiti, Kenya, have been married in Mombasa Cathedral.

Wing Commander J. J. McKay, D.S.O., D.F.C., of Nelson, New Zealand, and Flight Officer Helen J. Aldson, W.A.A.F., were the daughter of Squadron Leader and Mrs. M. G. Aldson, of Kaimosi Downs, Kenya, were recently married in Cairo.

Mr. D. B. Kohli, the recently elected Indian member of the Kenya Legislative Council for the Western Area made his maiden speech on the Land Control Bill, which was also the subject of the maiden speech of the new Attorney-General, Mr. Foster Sutton.

Colonel Stewart Gordon Browne, member representing Native interests in the legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, addressed the Labour Party's Imperial Advisory Committee at the House of Commons last week.

Next week he is to speak to the Imperial Aborigines Committee of the Conservative Party, and on June 15 he will speak at the annual meeting of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society.

The Gwelo Native Welfare Society has elected the following officers: Chairman, Mr. G. de L. Lestley; Deputy Chairman, Father Ferguson, hon. secretary and treasurer, Brigadier C. H. Sampson; Committee, Mr. A. M. Bruce-Braid, Mr. and Mrs. N. O. Berry, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Hulley, Major E. H. Rowley, Mrs. C. H. Sampson, Mr. J. Shaw, Mrs. M. Waters, and Mr. R. C. H. Wood.

The Nyasaland Council of Women has elected the following officers: Chairman, Mrs. R. Sharpe; Vice-Chairman, Lady Tat. Lewis; hon. general secretary, Mrs. Peterkins; assistant hon. general secretary, Mrs. Percival; hon. treasurer, Mrs. Darius; district secretaries, Mrs. Bucquet (Limbe); Mrs. E. M. Alcock (Blantyre); Mrs. Sibbald (Zomba); Mrs. Warren (Lilongwe); and Mrs. Percival (Chipa). The delegates to the Convention of Associations are Mrs. Sharpe, Miss Glover, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Peterkins, and Mrs. Percival, with Mrs. Seton as alternate.

Lord Huntingfield and Lady Eltisley were married last week in Westminster Abbey. Lord Huntingfield was appointed Governor of Southern Rhodesia in 1942, but on account of ill-health he did not take up the appointment.

Mr. Robert Henriques, who with his wife made a journey 12 years ago across the great stretch of country from the Blue Nile to the Danakil Plain near the Sudan-Ethiopian frontier, recently broadcast an account in the B.B.C. Home Service of his journey. It was the only one white man was previously known to have travelled in that district, which was completely devoid of civilization.

Royal African Society

Lord Huntingfield was elected Vice-Chairman of the Royal African Society at the annual meeting in London on June 1st. The vacancy was caused by the resignation of Sir Henry Galway, who had occupied the office since 1933 and represented the Province since Lord Athlone's appointment as Governor-General of Canada. Sir Henry was elected hon. Vice-President (*Honoris Causa*), and Colonel C. E. Potanby, M.P., and Sir Humphrey Eggett were respectively re-elected Chairman of the Finance and General Purposes Committee and hon. treasurer. The Vice-Presidents were re-elected *en bloc*.

Fabian Colonial Bureau

The current issue of the journal of the Fabian Colonial Bureau states—

In recent months Labour Party spokesmen and the Fabian Colonial Bureau have been laying out straight from the shoulder regarding the position in Kenya. As we saw it, what was wrong out there was the system of government whereby one section of the population was privileged and subsidized, often at the expense of another. There was an attempt of attacking the settlers as such, who have often done excellent work with only too little reward.

From Kenya there now arises the parrot-cry that every thing we say is misinforming nonsense because we have no first-hand knowledge. It is suggested that we are making scurrilous attacks on the settlers—our own 'kith and kin', as they always call themselves when white settlement is in question, and pathetic letters arrive from individuals telling us of their hardships and miseries. There is never any attempt made to answer our criticisms, every one of which is based on official statements, statistics and reports, but instead endless personal abuse is indulged in, always ending with the chorus 'No first-hand knowledge.'

There is one point which British settlers overseas will have to stomach. So long as a territory is under the British flag, so long as the government is carried on in the name of the British people, so long as Britain is asked to spend money on the development and defence of a territory, the people of Britain must and will exercise their right of judgment on the affairs of that territory. British voters are not expected to have first-hand knowledge on every one of the thousand complicated subjects with which the British Parliament must deal. Democracy works, not through the specialist knowledge of the expert, but through the political commonsense of the man in the street.

During the past there has been a big campaign in Britain to make people more Empire-conscious, more understanding of what was happening in the Colonies, more interested in what is being done in their name. This must inevitably result in more criticism as well. Kenya had better reckon with this, and come down to facts and figures in answering criticisms.

We have ourselves tried to be honest and conscientious in building up our knowledge by studying every official document emerging from Kenya, copying the local press, and corresponding with Kenya residents. We have found out a lot of things that we could not get any fair-minded person to tell us.

settlers and incoming Africans in Kenya, who are in agreement with us, though they may not have the means or opportunity for speaking out.

That there is never any attempt to answer the criticisms of the Bureau is quite inaccurate as is proved by the pages of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. Nor do East Africans make any criticism: they ask only that it be based on fact, not on fancy, prejudice, or partiality.

Obituary

Sir Arnold Hodson

Twelve Years as Consul in Ethiopia

SIR ARNOLD WILSON HODSON, who died in hospital in New Zealand last Friday at the age of 63, spent many years as a British Consul in Ethiopia, had travelled widely in East Africa, was a great game and target shot, and a sportsman in the widest sense of the word.

Born in Hove, he was educated in Italy, and at 17 emigrated to Australia, at the age of 19, went with the 4th Light Horse to South Africa as the Boer War drew to its close, and in 1901 was commissioned as a subaltern in the Buffs. He was a member of the Lord Roberts' staff, and was so impressed with his work that he recommended himself for an appointment as a district commissioner in British East Africa, to which he first went in 1912.

At the time of the outbreak of the last war Hodson made Consul for Southern Ethiopia, with Mega as headquarters and responsibility for about 500 miles of border country between Lake Rudolf and the Indian Ocean, this being before the demarcation of the frontier between Kenya and Ethiopia. Three years later he moved his headquarters to Gardulla, and in 1924 became Consul for South-Western Ethiopia. His books, "Seven Years in Southern Abyssinia" and "Where Lion Reigns," record his experiences at this time. He was also joint author of "A Practical Galla Grammar."

He became Governor of the Falkland Islands in 1926, Governor of Sierra Leone in 1928, and Governor of the Gold Coast in 1931, holding that office for the unusually long period of seven years.

Wherever he went he was a sportsman. He shot for Uganda at Bisley in 1926, and he again sent teams to Bisley from each of the Colonies under his administration. He had been a great big game shot (on one day bagging six lions single-handed), and he was an ardent angler, boxer, cricketer, naturalist and entomologist.

He had friends in all walks of life, strongly advocated plans for the advancement of the African, urged the recruitment of young West Africans in the Royal Air Force, and while Governor of the Gold Coast early in this war announced officially that no meat at Government House would consist of more than three courses and that local produce would always be used when obtainable.

He wrote a play entitled "The Downfall of Zachariah Fee," he was a good raconteur and horseman, and had been described by his old Bechuanaland chief, Sir Ralph Williams, as an utterly fearless man, who carried out the most difficult orders, and was absolutely unable to recognize failure.

Hodson, who was made C.M.G. in 1922 and promoted to K.C.M.G. 10 years later, married in 1928 Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Major Malcolm V. Hay, and there were two daughters of the marriage.

The Rev. R. P. Ashe

Early Missionary Service in Uganda

THE REV. ROBERT PICKERING ASHE, who died in his sleep last Thursday at his home in Croydon at the age of 86, was one of the earliest missionaries to Uganda.

After leaving St. John's College, Cambridge, he was for two years a curate in Liverpool, which he left in 1882 in response to an appeal by Alexander Mackay for recruits for the new mission field in Uganda. Among the party of seven men sent out at that time by the C.M.S. was Hannington, the future bishop. The story of Mr. Ashe's work in Uganda is told in his books, "Two Kings of Uganda" and "Chronicles of Uganda." He was Mackay's chief helper in translating the Gospels and the Prayer Book into Luganda.

Not long after the arrival of Mr. Ashe, Mwanga began his persecution of young Christians, and among the Native converts burnt alive was Mr. Ashe's own servant. The British missionaries were themselves in constant danger of death, particularly during the week which followed the murder of Bishop Hannington on his way back to Uganda after his conversions, and their lives were probably spared only because Mwanga wanted their medical services, could extract occasional gifts, and was an irresolute man. But at last the situation became so dangerous that Mackay, a gallant leader, decided to withdraw to the south of Victoria Nyanza and send Ashe home to tell the story of the mission and ask for reinforcements. His task fulfilled, Ashe returned, accompanied by his friend Robert Walker, who was to become the first Archdeacon of Uganda. In 1888, following serious and per-

sisting illness, he was sent back to England, where he became curate of Watcham. But in 1890 the news of the death of Mackay was to him a further summons, and he went back to Uganda, to find that country in the throes of religious war. It was a very difficult time for the mission (of which he was acting secretary), and after peace had been re-established he resigned.

He was for a time curate in Poole, and then for 26 years chaplain in the British Consulate in Lima, and after that chaplain in the British Consulate in Santiago, Chile. After his retirement from active work he lived in Croydon.

Major J. D. Leonard

A Trenchant Critic of Affairs

WE DEEPLY REGRET to report the death in Kenya last week of Major John Douglas Leonard, O.B.E., managing director of the Kenya Advertising Corporation Ltd., of Nairobi, a past President of the Kenya Society of County and N. Field Golf Clubs and the Kenya Society of Sportsmen, and one of the best sportsmen, raconteurs, public speakers and salesmen in all East Africa.

He always took the broad East African view of public questions, was a trenchant critic of any parochial or shortsighted policy, and could be withering in his condemnation of capricious equivocation, inaction or unwise action. When he thought it necessary he did not hesitate to condemn most outspokenly the public actions of people, officials and non-officials, who were his personal friends, or intimately connected with enterprises with which he stood in close business relations. Such matters, he held, should not deflect him from the duty of expressing himself candidly for the information, and possible advantage, of his fellows.

After spending about 10 years in South Africa, he first reached East Africa in 1914 as a member of the South African Expeditionary Force. He was soon transferred to the Labour Corps, with which he served, throughout the campaign in "German East," finishing his service as Assistant Director of Military Labour and winding up the unit in 1920. For his services he was awarded both the M.B.E. and the O.B.E.

After the war he founded the Kenya Trading Corporation, which engaged in commerce and acted as advertising contractors in the Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Sudan and Nyasaland Provinces, and handled a good deal of publicity for East African Governments. During the years of world depression business suffered badly and the debenture holders pointed to their losses. It was at a time when businesses were being run in many parts of the world, but Leonard was determined that no one should lose money on his account, though it took him years to get free of debt, he declined to take the easy way out of his difficulties. He registered the Kenya Advertising Corporation Ltd., to acquire from the receivers the advertising interest of the old company, and for the past 11 years he had devoted himself to its development.

In good times and bad—and he had experienced years of adversity—he remained the same cheerful, frank, friendly, generous to a fault, intolerant of false leadership in matters large or small, and frequently going out of his way to encourage young men. He will be missed by an exceptionally wide circle of friends.

Mrs. Oury

WE DEEPLY REGRET to report the death last Friday of Mrs. Marie Caroline (Liane) Oury, of Norfolk House, Putney Hill, London, S.W.15, widow of Libert Oury, O.B.E., developer of the report of Beira, builder of the Trans-Zambesia Railway and the Zambesi Bridge, the driving force of the Mozambique Company, and pre-eminently the creator of progress in the Manica and Sofala Provinces of Portuguese East Africa. There will be widespread sympathy with Mr. Vivian Oury, on whom devolved the business responsibilities of his father, and who is now serving in the Royal Air Force, and his sister.

Dr. R. N. Wilcox, a medical officer whose death is reported, was born in London, obtained M.B., B.S. London in 1930, and entered the Nyasaland Medical Service in the following year.

The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in this newspaper should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

Northern Rhodesian Legislature Report of Further Proceedings

Special Cablegram to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

In the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia last week Mr. Pelletier said to know there is a prospect of re-organising Broken Hill. While in England he had had the assistance of the Government of Northern Rhodesia. Now Government should remember that Broken Hill also produced important metal and should if possible help the mine to maintain operations. Cyanide production is stated to have been stopped, though that lead and zinc continues. The men would like what protection was to be given them, and he had told them that amendments to the emergency regulations had been drafted so that nobody could be taken into essential industry without the authority of the Director of Mines. He wanted them a square deal.

In the four years of the Government, or the Imperial Government, should indicate decisions about gratuities and clothing allowance for discharged service men and state whether they would introduce legislation to guarantee that employment so far as was reasonably possible. He felt that men who had their jobs and gone to fight without the employer's permission should also not suffer for it.

Major McKee thanked the Governor for his generous remarks about the Supply Mission to London. The Imperial Council that the distribution of cotton price goods so as to balance Native and commercial interests would require very careful thought. He hoped members would keep themselves informed of the activities of the Supplies Board.

Provisional Plans for Unemployment Relief

The security of the country would be undermined by circumstances outside local control, and he suggested that Government should immediately draw up plans for unemployment relief. He recalled that in 1922 they had 100 unemployed Europeans camped near Lusaka and thousands of Natives ready to work merely for food. The then solution was to try to push Europeans across the border and place the responsibility on someone else, and to push the Natives into the reserves to fend for themselves. Unemployment relief should be one of the first charges on the reserve fund, and State employment where practicable should be the corollary to relief payments. He hoped there would be no unemployment problem, but was convinced plans should be made now.

Mr. Sinclair complained that no notice was taken of non-official members. Their ideas were transmitted to London and the Imperial Government's ideas were sent back, and whatever the non-officials thought, it was the Governor's casting vote which counted. The resultant feeling of insecurity was handicapping the country. Nothing had been said of constitutional reform. He was an amalgamationist because there could be no advance without it. Colonel Gore Browne, whom he admired, had gone to London to represent non-official views, but the Government's nominee representing Native interests he would naturally put Native interests first.

He complimented Government on taking over the Livingstone cold storage, which he wanted to see greatly extended. He felt strongly about railway housing, saying that two-roomed gangers' cottages between Lusaka and Livingstone sometimes housed a man, his wife and four children. The matter should be urgently taken up with the railway. The reserve funds should be used to meet the widespread unemployment which he expected after the war. Referring to old age pensions, he said there were old people in the country who

were living far below the bread line. Their compassionate grants were about 10, equivalent to about 11 1/2s before the war, which sum would not now feed an African.

Mr. Pelletier said that the results of the Supply Mission, inspired on the advice of the commercial community, had far exceeded his expectations. At the Governor had had any opportunity while in London of discussing the post-war future of Ndola mining material firms, that information would be appreciated.

The Government had given a grant of £10,000 for the purpose of providing housing for the European and African population. He had proposed that all municipal and town management boards in Northern Rhodesia be asked to submit a report on their housing conditions to the Government.

Policy of Procrastination

He trusted that the report of the Advisory Committee on African housing would soon be available, and mentioned with red tape and pigeon-holed. Africans had been asking for financial aid for housing for six or seven years. Bad African housing created a false impression in the minds of a responsible body showed a serious situation. He had already wished to remedy conditions that had been said that the Government's policy of procrastination had done the more with a policy of procrastination. Early and sympathetic consideration ought to be given to Ndola's representations regarding African housing.

The Attorney-General moved an amendment to the motor traffic regulations to prevent an individual with about six cars outside the territory paying them for hire within it and not paying the proper licence fees. The motion was carried.

Mr. Buxton Wickes in a brief maiden speech, said the board of the Livingstone cold storage had not discussed killing cattle imported from the south, but presumably that was the eventual intention.

Mr. Clouston moved Mr. Paul's plea that more locals should be taken into the Civil Service and that more local secondary education were concerned. The Governor had stated in November that he was considering proposals for a scholarship scheme under which one or two of the most promising boys and girls every year would be sent for university education to fit them for responsible posts in government or elsewhere. Already a number of Northern Rhodesians were teachers, and he hoped to have more after the war. His impression from much travel over many years was that the number of locals in various departments was steadily increasing.

Dr. Haslam said that two African girls from Northern Rhodesia were being trained as nurses in Southern Rhodesia. They need not have gone there, since there were special building and teaching staff in Northern Rhodesia for such training, which had been advertised in "Mutende". He regretted that more applicants were not forthcoming.

As to railway housing, the laws regarding European housing were parallel to the British. There was special legislation for African housing, but that of Europeans was a matter between employer and employee, but regulated by the public health law, as in other countries. Overcrowding contravened that law. The Administration of which in Broken Hill was delegated to the Town Management Board.

The Secretary for Native Affairs, dealing with African housing in Ndola, said there were two problems: (1) overcrowding in the location and (2) compounds on the private estate township outside the municipal boundaries. Government was taking immediate measures to relieve the first. Problem 2 was much more difficult, and Government must wait the report of the African Housing Commission.

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Mr. Andrews, speaking on ex-Servicemen's gratuities and clothing allowances, said the Post-War Problems Committee understood that the military discharged soldier had not received enough clothing. Not all discharged men had received this, perhaps not knowing they could claim it, and it was proposed to consult the military authorities as to how to carry out the scheme more effectively. The amount of the grant would also be discussed.

The question of the mineral rights had been discussed by the Governor with the Secretary of State, who had been told the views of the local members. The reserve funds would be devoted to the economic interests of the country, and if there was a surplus the Government would use it to establish or maintain social services. With reference to the £6 compassionate allowance P.C.s had recently received permission to allow up to £2 and if the case merited more it could be referred to the central Government. No limit was fixed.

The viewpoint of mining material merchants had not been discussed by the Governor with the Secretary of State. It was discussed at the Colonial Office by Mr. Tucker and Major McKee. The mining companies reminded of their past assurances that they would utilize local merchants to the utmost advantage when getting supplies, had agreed to a periodic review, and the last would be made in August. Government fully realized the importance of Broken Hill metal production, which the Governor had discussed with the Secretary of State.

Legislation to guarantee the re-employment of ex-Servicemen presented great difficulties. No promise ought to be given which would lead ex-Servicemen to believe that everything in the garden was lovely, when the ground was in fact strewn with pitfalls. The U.R. legislation was being referred to the Post-War Problems Committee.

With reference to the preparation of unemployment relief schemes, the many controls now operating would give longer warning than hitherto but Government recognized that it would be prudent to work out some programme of public works which could be put in hand at short notice. Any such scheme could be for a limited period only, and in the event of a long slump, with the loss of a great deal of valuable capital, it would be necessary to seek employment in more developed territories where the opportunities were greater than they could ever be in Northern Rhodesia. Government would naturally help in any such redistribution of labour and assist in making transport convenient.

The member for Livingstone had suggested that Government had asked Colonel Gore-Brownie to visit England on be-

half of the non-official members. That suggestion came in fact from the non-official side and was supported by Mr. Wrenley. Government welcomed the suggestion and thought Colonel Gore-Brownie the right person as the recognized leader of the non-official members.

Forty-Hour Week

Mr. Wrenley moved that the Government should inquire whether the Secretary of State, in pursuance of Article 5 of the Atlantic Charter, was prepared to approach the International Labour Office to ascertain what progress had been made towards the introduction of a post-war forty-hour week. He pointed out that a 40-hour working week with any reduction was very close to the recommendation of the union movement's ruling body in the area. He also mentioned a motion adopted by a person five for four or five days at the National Council meeting in Salisbury, a suggestion from Hill Street, Visalia's similar recent efforts on behalf of the Mineworkers' Union.

If the proposal was accepted, practical arrangements would be made as to the introduction of a 40-hour week. There was no hope of its introduction. Forty hours did not necessarily mean reduced production. Before mentioning his farming friends he had better say that he did not suggest a 40-hour week for the agricultural community since agriculture was not sufficiently mechanized.

It would imply better conditions and a more efficient economy. He would like to see a 40-hour week introduced on the railways and in the mines as soon as possible and Northern Rhodesia wanted to sell copper on the same basis as was carried on the railways, and an introduction of a 40-hour week might raise production costs so high that the country could not sell its copper on world markets. He was against capitalism, but under the present competitive system they must toe the line until the 40-hour week was introduced internationally or at least on an Empire basis. It had been introduced in New Zealand before the war, but the national income there was about £100 per head per annum, whereas the highest estimate he could make for Northern Rhodesia was between £5 and £7.

Mr. Visagie, who seconded, said there was no idea of reducing efficiency for less work, for where efficiency had been reduced efficiency had increased. The proposal was made for more employment and was a step towards tackling the post-war unemployment problem. Mr. McGann and Mr. Sage supported, the latter saying that he would oppose the present or post-war introduction of a 40-hour week but wished to hear the result of any inquiries made. The Acting-Chief Secretary accepted the motion.

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Questions in Parliament Colonial Office Information Section

Sir Edward Gaitor asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what steps had been taken in his Department for making available information about developments in the Colonies to members of the House of Commons, and other persons interested in the Colonies.

Colonial Stanley answered: "The information contained in statements made during the course of the debate on the Colonies in the House of Commons is available in the Colonial Office Library Chambers, Hyde Park, in a reference and information section in which are filed typewritten copies of non-confidential reports, memoranda and other papers covering the whole range of Colonial development questions. These documents, such as they are, are available to any member of the House of Commons who is engaged in research on Colonial questions."

Mr. Gaitor: "In co-operation with the Ministry of Information, a considerable number of issues have been published. Would it be very difficult for the House of Commons to have a library of these documents? There is an enormous mass of them, and it would require to be properly classified and indexed to be of any good."

The Term "Commonwealth"

Captain Rainey asked the Prime Minister whether, in view of the fact that the term "Commonwealth" denotes an institution in British history, during which the country was under the dictatorship of a regime, that it was immediately rejected in Scotland and finally rejected by all British people, the use of the term in the title of the British Empire.

The Prime Minister answered: "Since the date of the Report of the Imperial Conference of 1926, associated with the name of Lord Balfour, and describing the nature of the self-governing parts of the British Empire, the term 'Commonwealth' has been used by the British Government and of Scotland during the tumultuous period referred to by the hon. and gallant member. Even the term 'Commonwealth' is used in very varying connotations at present. I doubt very much whether any advance guidance on the subject can be obtained from an out-of-date modern example of the term."

Mr. Gaitor asked the Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs whether the Government still adhered to the view announced by Mr. J. H. Thomas on June 29, 1933, that Colonial territory would be handed over for incorporation within the Union of South Africa without prior consultation with and the consent of the Native peoples in such territories.

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Dominions (Mr. Gurney Evans) answered: "The statement made by Mr. Thomas on the occasion in question referred to the undertakings which had been given by His Majesty's Government in regard to the question of the transfer to the Union of South Africa of the territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Swaziland, and Natal. These pledges, which are set out in the aide-memoire published in the Parliamentary Paper Command 4948, were to the effect that the transfer of these territories should not take place until the inhabitants, both Native and European, have been consulted and until Parliament has been given an opportunity of expressing its views. His Majesty's Government adhere to these pledges."

Mr. Gaitor: "The Minister aware that, in view of the abominable terms that the coloured peoples in the Union of South Africa, it is highly undesirable for any territory, under any condition, that is occupied by the ordinary African to be handed over to the Union?"

Sir A. Benn: "Has the Union made any official request for this transfer?"

Mr. Gurney Evans: "No, Sir. Mr. Gaitor asked the Prime Minister if, as the result of the meeting of Dominion Prime Ministers, it was the intention of His Majesty's Government to make a statement on Commonwealth policy in regard to the future of civil aviation, and if the House of Commons would be given an opportunity of debating this before an international conference takes place."

The Deputy Prime Minister (Mr. Attlee) answered: "The question of civil aviation was discussed at the meeting of the Dominion Prime Ministers in the light of developments since the last Commonwealth conversations last October. There is, however, nothing at present which calls for a further statement of policy by His Majesty's Government."

Mr. Gaitor: "In view of the fact that we have often been put off while waiting for this conference on civil aviation plans, may I ask if it is intended to go to the international conference with Empire plans, and is it intended to organize

these air lines on a Commonwealth basis, or are we going to leave it to American aircraft manufacturers to do it for us?"

Mr. Attlee: "I have nothing to add. Mr. Gaitor: "Owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the reply, I beg to give notice that I shall raise this matter in the motion for the adjournment."

Leprosy in Tanganyika

Mr. Creech Jones asked what steps had been taken in Tanganyika as a result of the investigations of Dr. Muir into leprosy five years ago, why the Chazi settlement had been closed and the Church Missionary Society's co-operation in the case of lepers in the Tanganyika coast, and why the services of Dr. Wallace, a specialist in leprosy, could not be extended as proposed by the C.M.S., and thereby prevent leprosy wandering about and infecting more villages.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Colonial Stanley) answered: "The following written answer—"

"The Leprosy Relief Association, visited Tanganyika in 1938. After his visit it was agreed between the East African territories that a leprosy specialist for East Africa should be appointed, but no appointment has yet been made owing to war difficulties."

A recent Conference of Directors of Leprosy in the Colonies has expressed its willingness to the Legislative Council to appoint a whole-time specialist for Tanganyika if a suitable site can be obtained."

The Government of Tanganyika also decided, as a result of Dr. Muir's visit, to establish two main leper settlements under Government operation. One of these has been established in the Southern Highlands Province for 1,100 patients, and it is intended to establish another settlement in the region of the central railway line. The Church Missionary Society's station at Makatupa was considered as a possible site, but being inadequate opportunities for expansion, owing largely to the limited amount of fertile agricultural land in the immediate neighbourhood. The search for a suitable site is continuing."

The settlement at Chazi was established in 1914 for leprosy workers paid by the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association with the assistance of the Native authorities. The site was discovered to be unsuitable and too remote for effective medical supervision, and was therefore regarded as unsuitable for development as a Government station, and a decision was taken to close it. In view of the delay in finding a suitable site for a permanent Government station, however, the settlement at Chazi is being continued as a temporary measure."

"There are at present 14 leper settlements or camps in the country, maintained by Government or Native authorities and 15 by missions. Compulsory segregation is not in force. The Governor reports that it would, in any case, be impracticable, and modern practice is generally not in favour of wholesale segregation, especially where considerable numbers of non-infectious cases may be involved."

It was suggested by the Church Missionary Society that Dr. Wallace, in addition to conducting the Society's settlement at Morogoro near Manyoni, should supervise both the settlement at Chazi and another settlement at Mkalania in North Tanganyika. These places are respectively 220 and 115 miles from Morogoro, and the arrangement was not considered practicable. The station at Mkalania has been handed over to the Augustana Lutheran Mission, which is under the supervision of an official in conjunction with the Local Native Authority. The arrangements for the present, in charge of a lay worker. The station at Makatupa, which is assisted by Government funds and by free issues of food where necessary, remains in the charge of Dr. Wallace."

Colonial Stanley asked whether a scheme for health and sanitation improvements, and the rehousing as soon as circumstances allow, of the Arab and African urban dwellers in Mombasa, including Government railway employees, had yet been completed, and the estimated cost of the work.

Colonial Stanley: "The Governor intends to apply for a grant of £50,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for a permanent housing scheme for Government servants in Mombasa, other than Asians and Europeans. As regards Arabs and Africans not in Government service, a loan of £200,000 for housing schemes was approved last year under the Act. I do not yet know what proportion of this will be applied to Mombasa. The plans for Mombasa are under active consideration, and I will ask the Governor for a report on the present position."

New S. Rhodesian Native Newspaper

A new Native newspaper, entitled *Amis Weekly*, is about to be published in Salisbury. The first irregular newspaper published in Southern Rhodesia has been the *Bantu Mirror* of Bulawayo, which was founded in 1930.

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News Items in Brief

Leather is now being made in the Iluka district of Kenya by Billeys, Ltd.

Export purchases of Uganda to the end of March amounted to £1,000,000.

The Colonial Estimates are to be introduced in the House of Commons on Tuesday next, June 3.

The National Union's outgoing business year is closed on bonds and shares, including those of the United States and French Indian Territory.

The general manager of the Kenya Co-operative Industries has stated that the export of butter from Kenya to the Sudan is at the rate of two tons a week.

The new Badoglio Cabinet has issued a statement on foreign policy which condemns Mussolini's invasion of Ethiopia. There is no reference to the Italian invasion of Abyssinia, in which aggression Marshal Badoglio took a leading part.

That limited numbers of 1,250 motor cars of 10 or 12 h.p. capacity to be manufactured for export to the East African markets is reported by the Daily Mail. Petrol consumption will be between 35 and 40 m.p.g., and the maximum speed 65 to 70 m.p.h.

United Tobacco Companies (South) Ltd., announced an interim dividend of 6d. per share on the issued ordinary and deferred ordinary shares, payable on June 30 free for South African normal income tax, but subject to a deduction for non-resident shareholders' dividend tax at the rate of 7.0% (The distribution a year ago was 5d. a share).

Gross receipts of Rhodesia Railways in March were £512,878, making £3,938,291 for the first six months of the current financial year, compared with £473,851 and £2,945,247 in the corresponding periods last year. The Beira Railway Company reports receipts of £70,500 for the month and £465,830 for the six months, compared with £55,584 and £3107,525.

Native tenants in the Gezira were due to repay £122,000 to the Sudan Government, which has decided to apply the money to a Tenants' Welfare Fund. Among the purposes to which it may be applied are child welfare, adult education, the planting of fruit and shade trees, the provision of playing fields, games equipment and other facilities for recreation.

A statement issued a few days ago by the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce urges the widest possible extension of the Labour Department of Tanganyika Territory in order that it may guide the progress and advancement of African labour, which, it says the Chamber is not yet ready for trade unionism, and without guidance might go off at half-cock, with disastrous consequences for all. The Chamber supports the suggestion that a trade union expert with experience in the Colonial Empire should visit East Africa.

New Coffee Board Proposed

In his second talk on coffee in the Talking East Africa programme of the B.B.C., Mr. G. C. Schluter said last Sunday—

The first objective of the coffee industry seems to be a better balance between supply and demand. This is essentially the problem of the Eastern Hemisphere. Over-production is possibly not the sole cause of the former disequilibrium. The level of coffee prices during the last 40 or 50 years undoubtedly stimulated production, but not more than in keeping with a normal increase in population. There are various reasons for the normal increase in population. One of the two is wars. Under the operation of the coffee board—

For the past 10 years Brazil has been a net coffee exporter, and to a great extent of a coffee supply, but without getting such a price as this has she invited other Western Hemisphere countries to join her in restricting their production of coffee. They refused to do so, but probably because of a preferred even low price in case of need, to restriction.

In the end, in 1940, only the threat of a 10% about half their output, due to the fact that they are under the influence of the American Government, which has an interest in the coffee prices. The United States was an important inducement. Coffee prices in the United States are high, and the consumption is nearly 40% of the total, therefore reflects accurately the consuming capacity. It is a very important feature of the coffee industry that the coffee reaches from a five cross-section of consumers from coffee reaches from the United States. It has been known as a consumer's quality freely, no one can tell how much could be consumed. The sale of substitutes on a large scale proves that the demand for coffee was never so high. The main obstacle to increased consumption was the high price, due to duties and taxes, which placed it beyond the reach of many would-be consumers.

Many governments in the Eastern Hemisphere consuming coffee are lower in the amount of the coffee system. Some did it on an exorbitant scale. To remedy this system, which seriously affected markets for their coffee, particularly since the war, a solid and concerted action among producers is essential.

Although British Empire growers are not affected so much as certain other producers, the whole world's coffee industry is interdependent. Organization has been formed in the Western Hemisphere, and the industry in the Eastern Hemisphere in its own interests cannot remain in the background. A representative body will be needed to give its voice, its wishes and represent its interests, and to link up with its opposite number in the Eastern Hemisphere to pursue objects of common interest. Their forces must be reunited. Market research and sales promotion, both wide and fruitful fields, also co-operation with other industries, steps to combat substitutes and other measures, designed to promote expansion of trade.

Particularly if under-coordination is remedied, coffee quotas may have to be arranged for the purpose of allocating available markets fairly among all producers, and for agreement on this subject an International Eastern Hemisphere Coffee Board in London is essential. The British Empire should take the lead.

A welfare centre in Addis Ababa has been organized to the Ethiopian Women's Work Association by subscription in Great Britain as a memorial to the late Princess Tsahai.

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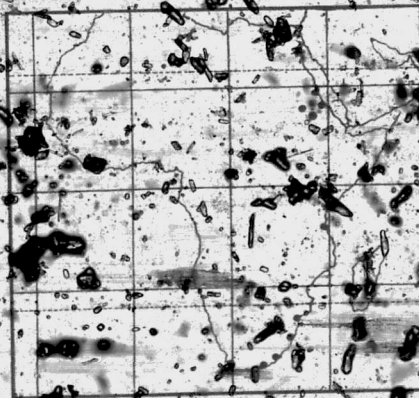
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Policy of Kenya Electors' Union

Kenya Guardian is the title chosen by the Electors' Union of Kenya for its official journal, the first issue of which has just arrived in this country by air mail. Most of the space is devoted to a report of the Conference of Electors held in Nairobi in March, when Major H. F. Ward was elected first Chairman of the Union, with Messrs. J. P. Hearle, W. Sherbrooke-Walker and E. N. Valpy as Vice-Chairmen.

A declaration of policy states that the Union was founded:

"to work for an equitable and progressive policy which shall be in the European and African interests complementary, reiterating and pressing on the right of the white community in Kenya to be consulted by and associated with Government in their joint responsibilities as trustees of the Native African; to work for full representation between Europeans and Africans in social and economic matters; and to work with the agricultural, commercial, and industrial communities; to foster and sustain interests of the white community; to co-ordinate all interests of the white community in the future development of Kenya; to increase white settlement in Kenya to the maximum possible extent; to safeguard the white community as the permanent home of Europeans and their descendants in Kenya; to keep in touch with elected members of the Legislature and act as an advisory body to them on political questions; to see that accurate propaganda is carried on, and ensure that accurate fact replaces fallacy in Kenya, at home and abroad."

The hon. secretary of the Union is Mr. J. P. Hearle. The central offices are in the Old Court Building, Delamater Avenue, Nairobi. The geographic address is appropriately "White."

Co-operation in Kenya

Mr. W. H. K. Jones, secretary of the Kenya Co-operative Societies in Kenya for the year ending 1934, and afterwards adviser on co-operation to the Chinese Government.

LATEST MINING NEWS

N. Rhodesian Copper Output

Reversal of Decision to Cut by 25%

In the House of Commons last week Mr. A. Edwards asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies why his Department announced in January that copper output in Rhodesia would be cut by 25% and followed this by a more recent statement to the contrary.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Colonel Oliver Stanley): "At the beginning of this year the copper position as far as the United Kingdom is concerned had eased appreciably for His Majesty's Government in reducing its purchases of copper from Northern Rhodesia and other sources of supply. It has since become evident that production in the United States will be adversely affected by successive harvests, and, after a review of the whole situation by the Combined Raw Materials Board, it has been decided that production in all sources should be maintained as far as practicable in conformity with this decision. Production in Northern Rhodesia will be maintained on the level prescribed in my reply of May 10."

Mr. Edwards: "Does that not mean that there has been a reversal of the decision that was made in January?"

Colonel Oliver Stanley: "I must not realize that the Minister of Supply, and any of his colleagues, would have taken a decision of that kind without the approval of the Government."

Mr. Edwards: "I am glad of the fact that the Government has decided to continue production in Northern Rhodesia on the level prescribed in your reply of May 10."

Colonel Oliver Stanley: "I am glad to hear that."

Mining Deaths

Mr. J. C. Muir, Assn. Engineer, died in the country from Northern Rhodesia. Mr. J. C. Muir was born in London, England, and was a member of the London Institution of Mining Engineers.

Mr. R. B. Hargitt, who was a director in Rhodesian mining and had since East Africa, has been appointed a director of the African Investment Co. Ltd.

Members of Rhodesian Group

The Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd., Cam and Motor Gold Mining Co., Ltd., Rezende Mines, Ltd., Shalwood Gold Mining Co., Ltd., the Rhodesian Mining and Finance Co., Ltd., North Charterland Exploration Co., Ltd., and African Investment Trust, Ltd., returned to their London offices at 1 Cornhill, E.C.3 on Tuesday last.

Rhokana Interim

Rhokana Corporation Ltd. has declared an interim dividend of 10% (the same on the ordinary and A ordinary shares). Last year's total distribution was 25%.

Kagera.—The output for April was 181 tons of concentrates (including 4 ton from tributaries).

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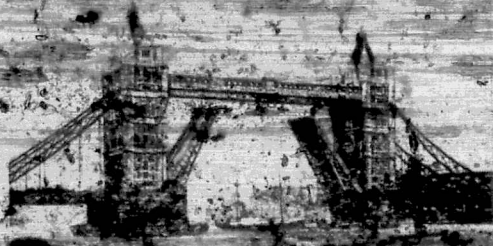
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