

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, July 20, 1911

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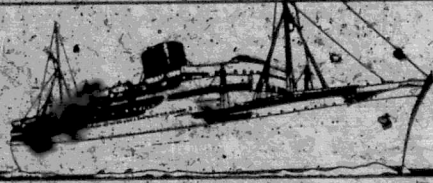
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Thursday, July 20, 1944

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE DECISION reported in this issue, to combine the posts of Chief Secretary to the East African Governors' Conference and Chairman of the East African Production and Supply Council, and to appoint Sir Charles Lockhart, to be chief executive officer of the Governors' Conference, may prove to be the most important step taken for the co-ordination of official action in East Africa since the Conference was established. The high hopes then entertained that it was a serious step towards closer union have remained unfulfilled. The sad truth, indeed, is that the Governors' Conference has had an undistinguished record throughout, although, for some reason which East Africans have never understood, successive Secretaries of State have paid public testimony to it in terms which not a single non-official leader in any of the territories has ever been prepared to endorse, and which must have surprised most, and quite possibly all, of the Governors, Acting Governors and other senior officials who have had extensive experience of its inherent imperfections. For those officials who wished to postpone any effective step towards federation or amalgamation of the British Dependencies in East Africa it was most fortunate that Ministers should have a much higher opinion of the Governors' Conference than anyone else.

At the outbreak of this war Sir Philip Mitchell who was well aware of the failure of a body which should have been leading East Africa with wisdom and courage, was nevertheless sufficiently public-spirited to resign his post as Governor of Uganda in order to take charge of the day-to-day work of the Conference, to which he clearly offered the opportunity of a new beginning. It is an open secret that not even his vigour and vision, backed by exceptionally wide knowledge of Eastern African affairs and his status as a former Governor, could make adequate headway against the lethargy, indecision, parochialism and procrastination which have been characteristic of the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory. We have frequently had to register that judgment when complaining of specific inaction, but it cannot be dismissed simply as the harsh opinion of an over-critical newspaper. Indeed, so careful and authoritative a body as the Joint East African Board found self-driven in its recent memorandum on post-war problems to describe the present administrative structure in East Africa as "an obsolete system of unco-ordinated effort and overlapping". It was that unsatisfactory state of affairs that Sir Philip Mitchell courageously volunteered to tackle. He did as much as any man could do to

### Undistinguished Record in Peace and War



# African Life in Kenya's Capital

## The Importance of Building Happy Family Life

NAIROBI HAS NEVER HAD A PROPER CENSUS, but we think there are about 55,000 resident Africans in the town. Of this number, in normal times about 12,000 are women and children, which means that for every woman there are not less than half a dozen men. That leaves about 43,000 adult males, of whom approximately 40,000 are working for wages.

There is a general feeling of surprise that because of the large number of men for whom he is unemployed. Very few people realize the volume of Native trade, not merely trade in day-to-day requirements of Native products, but trade in serving the need of the general population. You probably know that nearly all the vegetables, flowers, eggs and chickens sold in Nairobi are Native produce, and to a varying degree raised by Africans working on their own. There is also a large bulk of other Native produce consumed mainly by Africans, and in total there are probably not fewer than 100,000 hawkers and petty dealers engaged in the produce trade.

### An African Town, Not Merely a Town in Africa

There are at least 100 factories and workshops. There are not fewer than 800 Africans in African-owned shops, butcheries and eating-houses. Most of you will not have seen them, since they are in the reserves, and serve mainly the needs of the many thousands of wage-earning Africans. There are also masses of other independent workers in many printing, mechanical, tin-smiths. There are watch-makers, carpenters, shoemakers and even dental surgeons.

These figures show that Nairobi's African population is no longer just made up of people serving the needs of Asians and Europeans, but is an African town as well as a town in Africa.

They are very interesting people. Some are the old Swahilis of Pangani, many of whom came to the city with the old caravans and helped found the town. A number have died, but their progeny is numerous. There is quite a big class of Africans employed in the big-game safari industry. Most of the famous gun-bearers, skinnners and trackers who used to serve the needs of American millionaires so lucratively are settled in Nairobi.

There are also some very fine old domestic servants. One was the Prince of Wales's boy when he was out here, and he actually went home to England with one employer and on gaza days wears a kilt which he bought in Aberdeen. These people and their descendants are town Natives now. They know no other home. They have never been agriculturalists; and they are, in fact, the cockneys of East Africa.

### Unhealthy Preponderance of Males

I should like to get back to that sorry fact of the heavy male preponderance among Nairobi Africans. No one could deny that it is unnatural and unhealthy. We all know that the soldier in an barracks conditions is not nearly the same steady well-behaved person as the man with a family around him, and most of our Africans in Nairobi lead a barracks existence.

I should think that being to assist in the establishment of family life is a fundamental of Native peace here. The two main reasons why so few Africans are accompanied by their wives are, firstly, because few can afford it,

and, secondly, because not nearly enough housing exists.

As to the African not being able to afford to keep his wife here, you have to realize that it is not just the question of keeping her and feeding her on his wages, but of being prepared to forego the income from her, or from family lands in the reserves. On the second point, housing is going up at a fairly speedy rate, but it is long overdue, and the process is going to take time to start big housing schemes.

### Detribalization Not an Easy Matter

Some people have seen the overcrowding of the localities—two men on a bed and two under it, 10 people in a room fit for three. It is not just a question of alleviating your servant's material discomfort or of long-term social policy, but one of public health, yours included. We had over 400 deaths from cholera in 1942 and over 600 cases of smallpox last year. These are diseases with spectacular names, but nobody knows what industrial efficiency was lost or human misery caused from T.B., from influenza or the common cold. We don't want more houses just to make the town livable, but to preserve the physical and moral disintegration of the African population. Natives live in overcrowded conditions in the reserves, but not at 800 to the acre, nor is the overcrowding at all comparable.

There is a lot of loose thinking on the detribalization question. Most of us are detribalized. If you don't agree, ask the Imperial Service front man from home if he thinks we are still like him. I think that it is not necessarily bad. What is really bad is the present half-and-half state of the Nairobi African, the partial detribalization of very large numbers. The Nairobi African of today tries to keep a foot in both worlds—his urban place of work and his rural home. The result is that he succeeds at neither.

He doesn't become an efficient wage-earner because he is always going home and because he is always having to return to a new job and start lower than where he left off. Nor is he a successful peasant cultivator. He ceases to fit into the tribal rural life, and owes only a damaged allegiance to tribal sanctions, while at the same time he does not accept the proper ties and sanctions which would make him a good man of the city—a citizen, in fact.

### Emergence of a Town African

I cannot see any solution except the emergence of a true town African, someone who is going to spend his whole working life here, have his family with him, bring up his children, and acquire a new allegiance to town institutions and associations.

We hear frequent complaints of the inefficiency of the African workman, but I have heard a progressive farmer say that if only they were to have a permanently settled labour force on their land, and regular workmen like English agricultural labourers, and possessed of a worthwhile skill, with a fair wage. Something like that will happen here in Nairobi. We are building a decent African village where a man can keep his wife and family without gross discomfort and in good health. Maybe we shall have compulsory education for the children, and the Municipal Council is trying to provide recreation for the adults. All this will not happen soon, but it is happening slowly. Someone says God made the country, man made the town. So far as the African is concerned, man made it. Let us hope that at last we can make it.

By Mr. J. C. Colchester, Municipal Native Affairs Officer, in the course of a broadcast talk at the Nairobi station.

## The War

### Kenya's War Population

#### Service of East African Asians

KENYA, according to a recent statement by the financial Secretary, has since 1939 received 2,411 prisoners of war, 211 alien European refugees, 14,471 British European subjects, this last figure including former residents returning to the Colony. Of the prisoners of war 21,156 are engaged in work for the military authorities, 4,224 on work for Government Departments, and 5,013 in other civil capacities.

The numbers of enlisted and civilian Asians in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika working with the Government in the East Africa Command in 1943 were officially returned at 2,013 and 1,054 respectively.

All Italian prisoners of war and civilian captives in East Africa have now been given an opportunity to cooperate with the United Nations by volunteering to perform any work to which they may be put by the military authorities. Those who volunteer to become "co-operators" cease to wear the regulation black patched uniforms of prisoners, but they do not change their legal status as prisoners, though in their case there is a relaxation of guards and bonds. Increased rates of pay are allowed to these co-operators, and the production rate of work charged to farmers for their services are being proportionately increased.

The first contingent of Polish refugee boys to reach military age in Uganda has, if the Protectorate is recruited for Army or Navy schools. The boys for the naval schools had been given elementary training on Lake Victoria by a Polish Staff officer.

Between 750 and 900 Europeans now on service with the Rhodesian forces will require to be re-employed in the mining industry after the war, according to the estimate of the Department of Mines.

An Army Exhibition is to be held at Nairobi from August 25 to September 5. The necessary buildings are being erected by about 100 Italian prisoners of war, and almost all the building material is being reclaimed from salvage dumps. The grandstand will seat 1,360 people.

#### Casualties and Appointments

Squadron Leader the Hon. Robert Alexander Greyish Baird, R.A.F., whom we reported as missing in September last, is now presumed to have been killed in action. He was the youngest son of the first Viscount Stonehaven, who had travelled to Selwyn in the Rhodesias and East Africa and was a director of various companies operating in East and Central Africa.

Major J. J. Harper, I.A.A., C.D., and Major E. H. C. Luckham, E.A.F.C., are officially presumed to have been killed in action at sea.

Captain E. C. Slade and Lieut. P. W. Quinter, both of the King's African Rifles, are listed as killed in East Africa Command casualty list, which announces the death from other causes of Lieut. J. A. Appleby, E.A.F.M.E.

Sergt. Air Gunner Kenneth Lowe Macfarlane, Otago, Northern Rhodesia, is reported killed on air operations during April. He was 21 years of age.

Air Vice-Marshal Leslie Oswald Brown, who served in East Africa during the last war in the Royal Naval Air Force, has been appointed a group commander in the Allied Expeditionary Air Force. He transferred to the R.A.F. in 1918, and at the outbreak of this war was senior staff officer of a bomber group in the Middle East. Last year he was appointed a officer in charge of training at Fighter Command.

Air Marshal Sir Keith Park, A.O.C.-in-C., Middle East, recently made a visit to air headquarters and units in East Africa. He was accompanied throughout by Air Vice-Marshal Kerby, A.O.C., East Africa.

Wing Commander Charles Green, of Southern Rhodesia, who has been flying a Typhoon over the Normandy battlefields, is reported to have flown back from England recently with modified long-range fuel tanks filled with fresh bread for the troops clipped to the wings of his aircraft.

Lieut. Col. Francis Scott, M.C., of the Grenadier Guards, was last week gazetted as the honorary Colonel of the Africa Reconnaissance Regiment.

Flight Lieut. Patrick Arthur Dorehill, D.F.C., son of the Native Commissioner of Filabusi, Southern Rhodesia, has been awarded the D.S.O. for outstanding skill, courage and devotion to duty in air operations against Germany.

Mr. Charles Lockhart, Chairman of the East African Production and Supply Council, is visiting the Colony of South Africa to discuss supply questions with the Union Government.

Mr. E. E. Lord is now Imports Controller in Kenya. Mr. W. J. A. East has been re-elected Chairman of the Kenya War Relief Area of the National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. A. T. Williams has been elected Chairman of the Kasama War Charities Fund, which Mr. H. H. H. remains honorary secretary and treasurer. The sums subscribed to the East African War Loan have now reached 497,600,000.

Women of War Relief can have forwarded a further £50 to the Lord Mayor's Empire Distress Fund.

### Ethiopian Underground Leader

An interesting record of the adventure of Wazira (Lady) Shoamged, who has been described as Ethiopia's Joan of Arc, has been published by the *Ethiopian Herald*.

At the time of the Italian aggression against Ethiopia in 1935 she was President of the Ethiopian Women's Association, then only 34 years of age. She is the daughter of a former Grand Chamberlain to the Emperor Menelik.

From the time of the Italian entry in Addis Ababa she was under suspicion, and had been arrested a dozen times even before the attempt on the life of Graziani by two young Ethiopians on February 19, 1937. Wazira Shoamged estimates that the Italians killed about 5,000 Ethiopians in reprisal, and says that Graziani's daughter executed a number of them in cold blood with her revolver. On the day following the attempted assassination she was arrested, and in order to force her to confess a rubber band was tied around her neck, while her wrists were bound with electric wire through a permanent wire.

Later she was sent to an island north of Addis Ababa, and afterward was kept in exile for about 18 months in Italy, where she and her companions were badly treated. When the Italians began a policy of appeasement she was sent back to Addis Ababa, where she resumed her underground activities. Eventually she took personal part in military actions and was taken prisoner in a pitched battle. She was still in gaol at the time of the British occupation.

### General Orde Wingate

Always General Wingate looked beyond the task of the hour to the larger aim of which it was a part. Always, too, he brought to the fulfilment of that task a vivid imagination. He was ambitious, few people can ever have the right for leadership that he had without being ambitious. But his ambition was always linked to great purposes. In moving forward in life he furthered high ends in which there was contemplated that feeling for which he always cared so deeply. Mr. Winant, American Ambassador in London, said:



## Teaching The African to Spend A Plea for Novelties in Village Shops

FOR YEARS WE HAVE PREACHED TO THE AFRICAN the dignity of labour and the necessity for sustained effort, not only because it is better for him to be busy than idle, but because it is only thus that he can enjoy the fruits of his work that he can achieve a higher standard of living.

As a result, the Native, who is not unresponsive to appeal, has chosen to work on farms, in industry or for himself by producing cash crops. However he does not amass a tidy sum after a few months, and when he has paid his tax looks round for something to spend it on.

When he enters the village shop before the war, a collection of cheap, worn goods, shoes, umbrellas, hardware and tins, mostly of Japanese or Continental manufacture, from which he could soon satisfy his wants and still have change left over to put by for next year's tax. Urged again to plant more crops or go out to work, he would soon become possessed of more currency than he could spend. The shelves of the shop were still covered with the same motley assortment of shoddy wares and contained no novelties beyond perhaps a new pattern in ladies' fashion. The Native is almost perfectly averse to being up-to-date, as he is not sophisticated enough. So, he argued, why am I to be the fruits of his labour merely added to the store of notes and shillings buried in his hut?

Currency is but the means of translating the results of effort into a tangible reward, and if Africans—or Indians, for that matter—are to be induced to work, they must be taught to want and to spend.

### Ingenuity and Imagination Must Be Exercised

In the larger towns there is, of course, a greater variety of goods, but the ordinary African, especially if he is a rural dweller, has to be content with the few articles that he can buy. It must be brought to his doorstep, namely, to the more important trading centre in his district, and then to the shops in the village. Ingenuity and imagination must be exercised if the Native's appetite is to be stimulated.

Good-toches, safety razors, small churns, watches that go-knives whose blades can stand up to rough usage, simple household furniture—why not of rustless steel and chromium, rather than wood which would be food for white ants?—and, last but not least, clothes.

And is it not high time that the African was taught that if God wear clothes, you really ought to have enough to permit yourself an occasional change? From all points of view, aesthetic as well as hygienic, he might well become the possessor of more than one shirt, one vest and one pair of shorts. The consequent impetus to trade can be imagined.

The African must be provided with something on which to spend his money and he wants novelty and quality. Those who think that he can be taken in by shoddy goods are in error. You may fool him in the beginning, but not for long. The time Japanese-manufactured bicycles came, with glossy paint concealing the poverty of the steel, but when they were weighed under the weight of the owner in the saddle, his wife on the mudguard, and his son had heir on the handle-bars, they were discarded for the more expensive but sturdier British-made machine.

The demand for quality is a hopeful sign for the British manufacturer. What our fiscal post-war policy may be and what is the future of the Congo Basin treaties I do not know, but I feel sure that in some way we shall free ourselves from the stranglehold which the Japanese and German manufacturers obtained before the war over the East African market.

To provide the African with goods that are novel may involve some risk, for what to us is remarkable he may take for granted, while what to us is a matter of everyday life appears to him to be magic. For example, when some Uganda chiefs visited the British Empire Exhibition, what impressed them most was that water ran out when one pressed a tap.

### Challenge to Larger Merchant Houses

The small Indian shop-keeper of the village is inclined to stick to safe and well-trodden lines. The initiative must pass, therefore, to the larger merchant houses, to the manufacturers, their agents and travellers. It is only through their enterprise and co-operation that the African consumer can be tempted to spend, and so be tempted to earn.

\* By Mr. Gerald Savers, in a "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C.

Other sections of the East African community have their part to play. In the first days of 1940 the Imperial Government issued the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, by which we pledged ourselves to raise the standard of living in those backward countries towards which we have accepted obligations, and with that in mind we must do our best to see that the African is not denied chances of acquiring some, at least, of the amenities which we enjoy at home, and which we here have come to regard as among our daily necessities.

## A Statement from Kenya

### Was it Adequate in the Circumstances?

TO THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

In your leader of June 29 you criticized the brevity of the Colonial Office statement about the appointment of an African to the Legislative Council of Kenya and imputed the blame to the Kenya Government and Information Office for failing to make adequate arrangements for advance publicity in the Press. I should like to make it clear that the Kenya Government supplied the Colonial Office in advance with a full statement for simultaneous issue in London and Nairobi. A copy of this was sent to you. It was also sent to a number of other newspapers, and it was decided here to issue at the same time your statement in the terms quoted in your issue of June 29. The reason for this was that at the time when the announcement was made (three days after D-Day) the newspapers here were so filled with invasion news that there would have been virtually no chance of securing any mention at all of the appointment in the national Press, had the issue of a longer notice. The full statement was, however, available for any newspapers that cared to use it.

In the circumstances I hope you will feel able to correct the impression given by this leader, by making it clear that the Kenya Government and Information Office were not responsible for the brief statement that was issued by the Colonial Office, but had supplied us well in advance with a full statement which was in fact issued to Reuters and other papers at the same time as the summarized version.

The Colonial Office,  
London, S.W.1.  
Yours faithfully,  
ANTHONY J. H. HALPERN

The gravamen of our criticism was that the statement by the Governor of Kenya was criticized and inadequate. As the Press Officer to the Colonial Office pointed out in his letter we received from him a copy of Sir Henry Moore's statement and published it on 29.6.44, but we did not and could not, without it, say "a fair statement." How could it be when it was so essential?

We wrote at the time: "Instead of capitalizing a magnificent opportunity the Governor was content with so careless a review that any reader not intimately acquainted with the course of public affairs in the Colony would still not know the facts. It is regrettable that persistent pressure by non-officials had preceded the present decision to appoint an African to the Legislature. This is in no sense a Government measure imposed upon a body of reluctant or assigned Europeans, but an agreed plan and it was both unwise and unfair to leave room for the impression that this is a purely or predominantly official decision. But even if the Governor, unmindful that he was addressing the world, not merely the Legislature of Kenya, failed to make the real facts unmistakably clear in Council, it might have been expected that he would be at pains to ensure the issue of the brief kind of statement by the Information Office."

Do not those detailed comments indicate that the statement issued for publication in London and Nairobi was not "full"? While we readily make it clear that it was not the Kenya Government and Information Office which were responsible for the brief statement issued by the Colonial Office, we are constrained to adhere to the comment that the Colonial Office was not supplied from Kenya with a full statement. It was a fairly long statement. It is true, but in our judgment far from adequate in the circumstances. E.O. E.A. & R.

Captain H. St. George Ralling, who was planting in Kenya until about 10 years ago, spoke in a recent "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C. of his own experiences as a large-scale apple grower.

# Tanganyika Development Plans

## Governor's Address to Central Committee

THAT TANGANYIKA TERRITORY has evolved development plans involving a capital expenditure of about £3,000,000, additional overseas staff of rather more than 500 persons, and the building of some 400 new houses, apart from hospitals, schools, offices and other accommodation, was recently reported in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

The statement was made by Sir Wilfred Jackson, Governor of the Territory, when he addressed the first meeting of the Tanganyika Planning Committee. The full text of the statement on the occasion was given by the Governor, emphasizing that the pace in the programme must be given to the reabsorption into civil life of men demobilized from the Forces, including training where necessary. Demobilized plans must, said Sir Wilfred, be kept in step with other post-war planning activities. He said, *inter alia*:

This body is primarily a co-ordinating committee. The work of the co-ordinating must cover nearly every activity in the Territory. It was quite possible that all these activities would be represented on the committee, and it was equally impracticable to withdraw entirely from the daily business of administration under the heavy pressure of war conditions. A sufficient number of representative men possess the necessary experience and authority to undertake themselves the actual work of formulating, or revising in detail, plans covering the whole field of post-war development.

The most practical alternative therefore must be to assign the actual work of planning in particular branches of activity mainly to the Departments or other agencies especially concerned with the help and advice of other opinion experienced in the particular question under review, and to appoint a central co-ordinating body mainly concerned with the more general aspects of post-war planning and with the foundations on which post-war development must be built.

### Care of the Land

These foundations seem to involve activity in such things as the utilization of the land and the conservation of its fertility, and the provision of communications and of such essentials as water supplies; and the co-ordinating body was therefore composed in the first instance from officers especially concerned with these matters, together with the Administrative Secretary, whose branch is regarded as particularly charged with the care of Native interests.

When we come to the preparation of specific plans we must rely largely on the assistance of sub-committees whose membership can include all the specialized knowledge required for the subject under review, and need be limited only by considerations of efficiency and speed in working.

In order that the Government might have the assistance of non-official advice and be kept in touch as far as possible with opinion in different parts of the Territory, the non-Government members invited to join the committee represent a wide variety of interests and are drawn from widely separate areas. I wish to emphasize, however, that no attempt has been made to cover all the interests concerned. This would have been almost impossible.

A remarkable quietening of interest in Great Britain in Commonwealth and Colonial problems, of which the signs are many and unmistakable, added to the new outlook on Colonial finance, of which the Colonial Development Fund is only one expression—these combine to widen greatly the prospects before us.

It is hoped that the Committee will be prepared to adopt as the basis of our planning the report of the Tanganyika Planning Committee, though we are not, of course, bound to or bound by those recommendations. It is, however, a most valuable foundation on which to work, and this Committee is fortunate in having ready to hand an authoritative and comprehensive survey covering a wide field of possibilities which in many other territories post-war planning organizations have had to improvise. We owe ourselves.

Moreover, we have the good fortune of being able to call in the advice and assistance of the man who, as Chairman of the Development Committee, took the leading part in directing its investigations and formulating its views. That is most certainly of immense assistance in our work. The Chief Secretary of this Territory has a heavy burden on his shoulders under present conditions, but I hope that Mr. Sandford will find himself able to attend most of the full meetings of the committee and often to preside over its deliberations.

However high our aims may be in any particular sphere of planning, almost all plans for social or moral advancement

or material progress call first of all for men, and for men trained and experienced in a particular branch of activity. Shortage of trained and experienced directive and executive staff immediately after the war is likely to be one of the things which we shall have to take most seriously into account in formulating our plans. In many cases the essential first steps in undertaking any particular plan may consist in the training of staff.

There are fairly full memoranda available, with specific proposals for the expansion of the medical and public health services, for Native agricultural development and training, for all conservation measures, and for developments in animal husbandry and stock breeding. There is also a full memorandum on the organization of a Water Department. In connexion with the vital question of communications, there is a detailed plan for the establishment of an inter-territorial air service and what I may call an outline sketch of a road programme with suggestions as to the means of its execution.

A full plan for educational expansion, based on a 10-year programme has been forwarded to the Secretary of State for review, and there are now under consideration proposals arising from the report of the Colonial Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies on the subject of mass education as applied to Africa.

### Mr. A. J. Wakefield

A leading article in *The Times* a few days ago on West Indian economics said of Mr. A. J. Wakefield, former Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika and now Inspector-General of Agriculture in the West Indies: "In Mr. Wakefield, Sir Frank Spence, Controller of Development and Welfare, has an adviser thoroughly alive to the human aspect of his problems. One of the suggestions which Mr. Wakefield has put forward is that the islands, which differ a good deal in soil and rainfall, should supplement one another's deficiencies and make the Caribbean as a whole less dependent on imported food."

Mr. Wakefield has arrived in England by air from the West Indies for discussions with the Colonial Office.

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(extract from letter)

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# Background to the

**Fellow Criminals.**— We should put the entire Gestapo on the prescribed list and bring to trial every member of it, on whom we can lay hands. We must let the German generals know that there will be no cessation of hostilities until they hand over a substantial portion of the Gestapo. They should be put in prison-camps until the Allies have time to decide which shall be executed and which deported to some desert like Devil's Island. We should declare our intention of bringing to trial every member of the German General Staff who at the time of the Stalag Luft 3 had any connexion whatever with prisoner-of-war matters. — Lord Vansittart.

**Retribution.**— The German people and the German people have allowed the detested Nazi system to build up and they are fighting with fanatical zeal. See it maintained. While they continue to support Hitler they must bear a share of the responsibility for the crimes committed in his name. The Government intends to root out utterly the whole of the foul Gestapo organization. It is the Government's firm intention that all who were responsible for the crime of Stalag Luft 3, and all who connived at it, whether military authorities or otherwise, should be punished and brought to exemplary justice. This will be made clear to the German people by any and every means in its power in order that there shall be no doubt as to what will be the fate of those, whether they be high or low, who allied themselves either as principals or agents with the commission of these abominable crimes. — Viscount Cranborne, Leader of the House of Lords.

**General Eisenhower's Warning.**— The French Forces of the Interior constitute a combatant force commanded and directed by General Koenig, and forming an integral part of the Allied Expeditionary Force. The French Forces of the Interior, in the *maquis* bear arms openly against the enemy, and are instructed to conduct their operations against him in accordance with the rules of war. They are provided with a distinctive emblem and are regarded by General Eisenhower as an army under his command. In these circumstances reprisals against resistance groups violate the rules of war by which Germany is bound. The Supreme Commander is determined that every effort shall be made to trace the authors of any atrocities committed against members of the forces under his command. Steps to this end are already being taken. The guilty will be brought to swift justice. — General Eisenhower.

**German Army Outclassed by Russians.**— The German army appears for the first time not only defeated, but simply outclassed. Nothing has so definitely portended the beginning of the end as the happenings in White Russia. The number of Russian general staff officers in Marshal Stalin's army of the Caucasus compared with the number of German units mentioned in the front reports indicates a Russian over-all superiority of at least three to one. At certain focal points it may reach five to one. This lack in numbers on the German side is the natural result of the three-front war in which the German Army is engaged, and of three years' severe attrition in the East. And it is a stern symptom of the hopelessness of Germany's position. In an uncanny manner the quality seems to have gone out of the German Army. The impression one gets is, rather, that the alertness and elasticity of the leadership are failing; that there is a certain tiredness, an intellectual despair amounting almost to laziness, on the higher strategic level. A sad little throw-in on this mood is the high number of German generals who go to the front-line to die or give themselves up—in any case, to make an end. — "Liberator" in the *Observer*.

**Fury Teutonics.**— Reliable reports from Hungary have confirmed the appalling news of mass killings of Jews by the Nazis and their Hungarian hussings. The number and forms of these fiendish crimes is great. The entire Jewish community in Hungary, which numbered 1,000,000 souls, is threatened with extermination. The puppet Hungarian Government, by its violation of the most elementary human rights, and by its servile adoption of the worst features of the Nazi racial policy, stands condemned before history. It may be futile to appeal to the humanity of the instigators or perpetrators of such outrages; let them know they cannot escape the inexorable punishment which will be meted out to them when the power of the evil men now in control of Hungary has been broken. The cold-blooded murder of the population of the Greek village of Distomo is another shocking example of the reign of terror which the Nazis have instituted in Europe, and which becomes more desperate. This new crime will be noted in the registers of the United Nations, and justice will certainly be meted out to those responsible. — Mr. Cordell Hull.

**S.S. Savagery in France.**— At 1.30 on the afternoon of June 10 lorry-loads of troops of the S.S. division marched after the Fuehrer arrived in the town of Oradour-sur-Glane, and an officer gave the Mayor the order to assemble the whole of the population in the foreground. The order was transmitted to the inhabitants by the town-crier. Men, women and children hurried to an assembly-point, headed by Germans with Tommy guns at the hip. When troops entered houses and forced everyone, including old people and invalids, to leave. The children were crying, the women were weeping, in the foreground the Germans ordered the men to stand forward, and conducted them to a neighbouring barn, where they were shot in batches of 20. The shooting was heard by the waiting women and children. Then the women and children were ordered inside the church, where some boys and girls were being prepared for their first communion. A young mother was forced into the church; a soldier carried her eight-day-old baby in his cradle. She deposited a large case in the church and closed the doors on the unhappy inhabitants inside. An hour later the case exploded, and soon the building was in flames. As it began to burn, soldiers entered and piled chairs and benches on the imprisoned victims. Soon the roof fell in. Meantime S.S. troops had drenched all the houses and barns in the town with some incendiary substance, and set the whole place ablaze. A woman who attempted to escape through a window of the church was fired at twice by a soldier and wounded in the shoulder. She fell to the ground, but during the night reached a neighbouring village. The Germans forbade anyone to approach the town. On June 13 they left, having spent the two preceding days in completing the destruction and throwing bodies in a prepared ditch. One reason given for the crime is that the Germans had found an arms camp in the town, another is that some German soldiers had been killed there. It is even said that the Germans had intended to burn not Oradour-sur-Glane, but Oradour-sur-Mayres, which is in a district where there has been serious fighting between the *maquis* and the Germans. Statement by the French Provisional Government.

# of the War News

### Opinions Epitomized.

defects of jealousy, suspicion and rancour, are more widespread in Germany than in any other country. — Mr. Harold Nicolson, M.P.

The best anti-tank gun in the world is the German 88 mm. *Daimler-Benz* cannon, built in Russia.

Not many of our great industries can have been created more laboriously than the transportation of British shipping. — Sir Philip Haldin.

There will not be long before the White Paper on a single economic policy connected with the great heritage of Empire. — Lord Hethcote.

I was the only Member of the House of Commons who opposed setting up a Ministry of Information. — Mr. Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information.

America has recruited an average of 10,000 men a day since Pearl Harbour. Nearly 10,000,000 men have been mobilized. — General Lewis B. Hershey.

A soldier's first request after being wounded for a cigarette may, in cases of artery injury, cause irreparable damage. — *Journal of the American Medical Association.*

It was General Gott who held Rommel off Egypt. Gott's fate was not unlike that of the victim of Corunna — to die on the threshold of ultimate victory. — Mr. Walter R. Couliffe.

There is need for 50% more food in India today, and in 30 years' time it will need to be three times more than at present. — Professor A. V. Hill, M.P., Secretary of the Royal Society.

Better allies when the weather is foul, more reliable partners when the going is hard, we could not have expected and we shall not find — than the British. — Mr. Walter Lippmann.

Still London shows to the world no sign of fatigue, moral exhaustion or terror. She comforts herself again like a thoroughbred who fears neither life nor death. — *Jurnal do Commercio, Lisbon.*

Civilians' casualties due to air raids in the United Kingdom during 1943 were: Killed for missing, believed killed, 1,935; injured and detained in hospital, 5,906. Those killed, or missing, believed killed, included 716 men, 998 women, and 291 children under 16. Injured and detained in hospital included 2,151 men, 3,262 women, and 498 children. — Ministry of Home Security.

We should not have heard so much about the poor deluded Germans or the nice kind Germans or the simple innocent dupes of Hitler and so forth if the ether had set foot in Kent. — Mr. William Barkley.

The demands for which we are fighting will be a complete failure unless all citizens are prepared as individuals to shoulder responsibility for the benefit of the whole nation. — Archbishop of Canterbury.

In 13 days of the most speedy evacuation from Southern England of the war there have been 267,468 registrations, and 102,652 women and children have left the danger areas. — Mr. Henry Willink, Minister of Health.

The flow of water over Teddington Weir during June was 250,000,000 gallons a day, against a normal daily average of 219,000,000 gallons. — Captain Jocelyn Bray, Chairman of the Thames Conservancy Board.

The Labour Party argues that as a system in which there is little public enterprise means much unemployment, one in which there is all public enterprise will mean no unemployment. This I think is the strangest of non sequiturs. — Viscount Samuel.

Truly many were saved because Captain Frederick John Walker was not disobedient to his vision. May there never be wanting in this realm a succession of men of like spirit and discipline, imagination and valour, humble and unafraid. — Admiral Sir Max Horton.

We know perfectly well that for Germany there would be no possibility of re-fighting this conflict in 10, 20, or 50 years if now, at the decisive moment of our history, we were not to show ourselves capable of withstanding our enemies united onslaught. — Goebbels.

To permit the visit of General Smuts to liberated France before the visit of General de Gaulle, when the associations of the two names are what they are in French minds, was a peculiarly bad piece of public relations work. — Mr. David Thomson, in the *Spectator*.

If the people elect me for a fourth term I will serve. I would not run in the usual partisan political sense, but if the people command me to continue in this office and the war I have as little right to withdraw as a soldier has to leave his post in the line. — President Roosevelt.

America's need of the British Empire is quite as great as the Empire's need of the United States. It is an all-out partnership on the battlefield, and the men at the front know it. I hope the people at home know it too. — General George Marshall, U.S. Chief of Staff.

The German generals, including Rundstedt, are as directly responsible for the German atrocities in Europe as Hitler and his gang. They are war criminals equally with the Nazis and must be dealt with in dealing with them as such, if we are to crase for the system they represent. — *Sunday Express.*

Let each business strive to attain its own success, but only in ways that will fit in with the national interest. If directors and executives do not take account of the national interest, how can they expect to be successful and the rank and file of wage-earners to do so? — Sir George Schuster, M.P.

When Mr. Neville Chamberlain, then Prime Minister, told me that it was my duty to undertake the task of first Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Ministry of Information, I undertook it with the greatest reluctance, thinking that I was going to face very dirty weather and I certainly got it. — Sir Edward Urigg, M.P.

British losses in killed during the first weeks of the Normandy invasion were fewer than the number of civilians killed in the first three weeks of the flying bomb. I hope the Germans are being told that their new and devilish devices will increase the severity of the terms to be imposed on them. — The Bishop of Winchester.

Casualties of the United States armed forces from the outbreak of war total 235,417, made up as follows: Dead, 53,002; wounded, 91,576; missing, 47,575; prisoners of war, 42,658. Navy Department casualties total 48,383 (20,382 dead, 14,127 wounded, 9,433 missing, 4,461 prisoners of war). Army casualties number 187,028 (83,240 killed, 72,419 wounded, 89,112 missing, and 98,197 prisoners of war). — U.S. announcement.

We ought to begin to repudiate the extraordinary legend that the German General Staff and the *Wehrmacht* are a honorable body of men admirable for their professional qualities. Too much honour has been paid to some of those officers already taken prisoner. General von Kluge, now Commander-in-Chief on the Western Front, is on the Russian list of criminals and traitors. In Russia are accomplices in the perpetration of abominable crimes and cruelties. — Lord Winster.

## PERSONALIA

A daughter has been born in Uasin to the wife of Captain F. C. Haden Tebb.

Mr. W. H. North Lewis, of Kitale, and Miss Ruth Irene Walsler have been married in Kenya.

A daughter has been born in Nakuru to the wife of Lieut. Colonel C. C. Robson, The Royal Scots.

Colonel Stewart G. Brown arrived back in Lusaka last week by air from Nairobi to his home.

Mr. J. B. Kempe has been elected Chairman of the Gatooma Farmers' and Stockowners' Association.

A son has been born at Ngong, Kenya, to the wife of Mr. Starr Johnston Stewart, of Synton, Selkirkshire.

Lionel Alastair David Atkinson, of Uja, Kenya, and Miss Wilfrida Blanche Dunstan, W.R.N.S., were recently married in Kenya.

Major James G. Has Heath, M.C., The Rhodesia Regiment, and Mrs. Sheila Mary Heath were recently married in Johannesburg.

The marriage is to take place shortly in Kenya of Mr. Thomas Rawson Shaw, of Moiben, and Miss Ariol Christian Davidson, of Nyera.

Mr. L. J. Stevenson, who formerly served in East Africa, has been transferred from the Consulate in Palestine to Northern Nigeria.

Dr. Bell, of the Northern Rhodesia Government Medical Service, has been elected Chairman of Kasama Club in the place of Mr. H. Booth, who had held the office for four years.

Lieut. Kenneth Lardlaw, S.M.C., V.R., and Miss Eric Vivian Wisdom, daughter of Mr. R. H. W. Wisdom, Director of Education and Information Officer in Nyasaland, were recently married in Nairobi.

Mr. Robert Plantagenet Morgan Grenville, of 19 Kaitum, Kenya, son of the Hon. R. W. Morgan Grenville, of Midhurst, and Mrs. Mabel Fraser Allen, also of Kenya, have announced their engagement.

Sir Henry Moore, who is on leave in the Union of South Africa, is not expected to return to Kenya until the latter part of September. Mr. Rennie, the Chief Secretary, is administering the Government meantime.

Sir Edward Grieg, M.P., a former Governor of Kenya, was the guest of honour at the 14th dinner of the British-American Forces Dining Club, held last week at Nunfield House, Halfin Street, London, S.W.

Mr. E. G. Ballantyne, who has trained over 26 years in the Sudan Government service, has been largely responsible during the war for providing the buildings and runways of the Western Reinforcement Route through the Sudan.

The marriage took place recently in Cape Town of Major F. W. Leonard-Liesching, of the staff of the G.O.C. Coastal Areas, South Africa, and Miss Marian Blumberg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Blumberg, of Bulawayo.

The Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister of Finance in the Union of South Africa, who has visited East Africa and long been interested in the problems of the territories, has become National President of the Study School Association of South Africa.

Mrs. Douglas Gray has been appointed Colony Secretary for Girl Guides in Northern Rhodesia, and Miss A. J. Anderson has been confirmed as Colony Treasurer. Mrs. Fitzhenry is acting as liaison officer with Polish Girl Guides in Northern Rhodesia.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Victor Gheris, The Royal Tank Regiment, son of Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. Stanley Gheris, of Kenya, and Miss Ourchie Cracknell, V.A.D., eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Cracknell, of Broomswell, Suffolk.

Mr. Manuel V. F. de Sa, son of Commander and Mariame R. N. F. de Sa, and Miss Maria Teresa Rocha Diniz, daughter of the late Agurcio da Rocha Diniz and Mrs. Diniz, were married recently in Portuguese East Africa. They spent part of their honeymoon in Rhodesia.

Recent Sudan Government appointments include Mr. J. W. Cummins to be Deputy Financial Secretary, in succession to Mr. J. W. A. Miller, who has been promoted Financial Secretary. Mr. D. Furze to succeed Mr. F. A. Kendrick on his retirement as Auditor-General, and Mr. A. I. Chick to succeed Mr. J. W. Cummins as Assistant Financial Secretary.

Mr. G. J. Phillips, chief architect in the Sudan Public Works Department, has retired after 20 years of service. He went to the Sudan from the Punjab in 1925 to design many of the country's public buildings, including the Khartoum General Post Office, Khartoum Civil Hospital, and the Sir Lee Stack Laboratories. He was keenly interested in the post-graduate training of Sudanese boys as architectural draughtsmen.

Dr. James M. Landis, American Director of Operations in the Middle East, and a former Dean of the Law School of Harvard University, recently visited Rhodesia, accompanied by Mr. W. M. Rowland, his Assistant Director of Economic Operations, Mr. John Gunter, of the U.S. Treasury, and Dr. Van Zile Hyde, Director of the Medical Division of the Middle East Supply Centre.

The Committee appointed by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia to inquire whether secondary education for European children beyond Form 2 should be provided within the Protectorate or at schools in Southern Rhodesia or the Union of South Africa, is composed of Dr. E. H. Cluver (Chairman), the Directors of European Education and Medical Services, Mrs. H. G. Williams, Mr. A. Scott and two elected members of the Legislature, Messrs. T. S. Page and M. S. Visagie.

### Colonel Oliver Stanley

Colonel Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who has been M.P. for Westmorland for 24 years, made known last week that he would not again contest the constituency owing to "a change of personal circumstances." He explained that, apart from personal matters, by representing a vast constituency with scattered villages and towns, his work in London, especially as a Cabinet Minister, made it difficult for him to give the division all the attention it required. There is no suggestion that he proposes to retire from public affairs at the next general election, and it is expected that he will be adopted as Conservative candidate for a constituency nearer London.

### Hargeisa's First European Marriage

The first European wedding ever to take place in Hargeisa, British Somaliland, was solemnized recently between Captain Jack Browne, a Nursing Officer, Elizabeth Lynch, O.A.I.M.N.S., daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Charles Lynch, of Skeps, Aberdeenshire. The District Commissioner, Major Kitson, performed the ceremony. It is stated that no more than three marriages of Europeans have occurred in the Protectorate during the whole of its history under British rule.

### League of Coloured Peoples Conference

The League of Coloured Peoples is to hold a week-end conference in London between July 21 and 23, the main purpose being to frame a "Charter for Coloured Peoples." Mr. A. Creech Jones, M.P., the opening speaker, takes as his subject "The Need for a Charter." Mr. C. W. W. Grainger and Mr. Hinden are to speak on "International Action in the Colonies," and Mr. Peter Abraham has an hour to deal with "South and East Africa."

OBITUARY

**Mr. "Tayari" Wilson**  
**Lord Lugard's Tribute**

LORD LUGARD writes:—  
The news in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of the death of "Tayari" Wilson, and that he had been living in the South of England for many years, during which I might not have known, have renewed our old friendship and brought me a very great regret. He had as completely vanished from my mind as I imagined he had returned to Australia. It would have been a very great pleasure and privilege to have met him again after 40 odd years and to have recalled old times. Now, alas! the news comes too late.

I endorse every word of Mr. Fisher's admirable appreciation of Wilson's character and work. The policy which has been so successful in Uganda owes much to any one man. They both arrived in Uganda after I had hurriedly had to do what I could in England to secure the retention of the country in the British Empire. Mr. Fisher can speak with a personal and detailed knowledge of "Tayari's" work here. I hope he may have it in mind to give the publicity to it which Wilson's self-effacing modesty prevented his doing.

**Mr. Norman B. Dickson**  
**Builder of Nyasaland's Railways**

A CORRESPONDENT writes of Mr. Norman Bornington Dickson, O.B.E., M.C.E., whose death we announced last week.

By the death of Mr. Norman Dickson, once Chairman of the Snare Highlands Railway, Nyasaland has lost one to whom, above all others, she owes the development of her railway communication with the sea. When the late Lord Faringdon took up Nyasaland's communications problems at the request of the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, it was to Norman Dickson that he turned to ensure the execution of his plans.

From 1898 to 1904 Dickson had been chief engineer of the Leopoldina Railway in Brazil, and from 1904 to 1907 had managed the Cuban Central Railways. To the chairmanship of the Snare Highlands Railway he brought, however, much more than technical knowledge and experience, for he was richly endowed not only with enterprise but with vision. These qualities were combined with shrewd commonsense and an appreciation of values which never allowed dreams of the desirable to impede the realization of the practicable.

Norman Dickson made several trips to Nyasaland, and his wide experience of transport problems in other parts of the world, coupled with his sound technical knowledge, were of inestimable value to the company of which he was Chairman.

In that capacity it fell to him to take a leading part in the negotiations with the British Government which led to the series of agreements under which the railway system of Nyasaland was extended to the Lake and connected to the Trans-Zambesia Railway over the Zambezi Bridge. It was only after all these arrangements had been concluded that pressure of other work compelled him to resign the chairmanship of the Company. He still remained on the board, and placed his unrivalled experience at the service of his colleagues.

His penetrating questions and tireless determination to get to the bottom of any problem he had in hand were sometimes a little alarming on first acquaintance, but those who worked for him or with him soon learnt to appreciate his extraordinary kindness of heart and the high principles which governed him in all his work.

There will be many, I am sure, hereafter, in Nyasaland, but in other parts of the world, who will mourn the loss of one who was not only a highly respected official, but a wise counsellor and firm friend in good times or in ill.

His courage was never better exemplified than in the last months of his life, when, though far from well, he insisted on going to the City to fulfil his duties to the various companies on the boards of which he served. The sympathy of all who worked with him and enjoyed his friendship will be extended to his wife, his three sons (all of whom are in the Army) and his daughter, Mrs. A. F. Barron, of Lilongwe.

**M. Georges Mandel**

M. Georges Mandel, who is stated by Vichy Radio to have been killed while being transferred from Germany to the Santé Prison in Paris to be handed over to the French authorities, was probably murdered by the Gestapo, for, as one of the staunchest patriots in French public life, he had been on the German blacklist since before the outbreak of war. No Minister in France stood so strongly against surrender to the Nazis as its claims for the restitution of the Colonies, and at a time when appeasement was at its height in this country and France, he remained one of the few leaders of the *Entente Cordiale* who was resolutely resolved to oppose the return of Germany to any part of Africa.

By profession a journalist, he was for many years the closest supporter of Clemenceau both in and out of office, but it was not until after "the Tiger" retirement from politics that Mandel stood for election to the Chamber of Deputies in 1919. He held the Government rank in 1934, holding various offices before becoming Minister for the Colonies, in which capacity he did some outstanding work that he was rewarded by a succession of Prime Ministers. A few days before the collapse of France in 1940 M. Reynaud appointed Mandel to be Minister of the Interior, but it was too late for his able, hard-working and courageous mind to stop the rot.

There is abundant testimony to his calmness and dignity at the crucial time in Bordeaux when Pétain took office. Lord Lloyd, who had flown to France on his last-minute mission for Mr. Churchill, pleaded with Mandel to fly back with him to England, well knowing that death of torture would otherwise be his lot at the hands of the Nazis. But Mandel declined to be saved, pleading that his duty was to remain in France. *L'air trop déshabillé*, was his excuse to Lord Lloyd.

**Sir Robert Hamilton**

Sir Robert Hamilton, former Chief Justice of East Africa, then from 1923 to 1935 Liberal M.P. for Orkney and Shetland, and for a short while in 1931-32 Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has died in London. A memoir will appear in our next issue.

Mr. William Lutley Slater, who in 1939 edited the late Sir Fitzpatrick Jackson's "Birds of Kenya Colony and the Uganda Protectorate," has died in his 81st year as a result of enemy action. An eminent zoologist and ornithologist, he was Director of the South African Museum, Cape Town, for many years in the past. He returned to England in 1906 via Kenya, Uganda, and the Sudan, studying their bird life on the way.

Mr. F. Hodgson, whose death in Johannesburg is reported, had been Principal of the Muzali Training Centre at Lusaka and he built it some 10 years ago when the capital of Northern Rhodesia was moved from Livingstone. Born in England in 1892, he was for some time of the Muzali Mission, and of the London Missionary Society. He served through the last war, and joined the Northern Rhodesian Service in 1929.

# Questions in Parliament and in The Kenya Highlands

Mr. CREECH JONES asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the proposal under the land control schemes in Kenya to give legislative sanction to the principle of reservation of interest in the land in the European Highlands to Europeans had the approval of His Majesty's Government.

Colonel Stanley: I have not yet seen the legislation to which my hon. friend refers, as passed by the Legislative Council in Kenya, but I understand that it will not have the effect suggested in the question. The Governor, who under the existing law has control through the Executive Council of the land in the Highlands, will have the right to reserve land for the benefit of the Highlands for Europeans, which has been approved by successive Governments, and this control will be enforced administratively.

Mr. Creech Jones: Will the right hon. and gallant gentleman say that the legislation is based on the principle of racial discrimination in the European Highlands?

Colonel Stanley: I do not think the legislation is, but the administrative discrimination has been recognized by the Government, including the Labour Government of Great Britain.

Mr. Creech Jones: It is my right hon. and gallant friend aware that such provisions would be welcomed by the inhabitants of the Highlands?

### Labour Policy

Mr. Creech Jones asked whether more attention would be paid to labour policy in Kenya; whether the Labour Adviser or a Labour expert on trade unionism, industrial legislation, labour protection and ancillary subjects would be sent to Kenya to report and discuss such problems with interested parties; and whether the Minister would now consider suitable legislation on workmen's compensation.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Colonel Oliver Stanley: The Government of Kenya is fully aware of the importance of a sound labour policy. The Labour Adviser has not long returned from visits to the West African Colonies and to the United States, and will be continuing the work of the International Labour Office. It will be necessary to deal with substantial areas of work, but I certainly consider my hon. friend's suggestion. On workmen's compensation I cannot at present add to the reply given to a question by my hon. friend on September 22 last.

Lieut. Colonel Dowse: Is the Minister aware that such a visit would be welcomed by the Kenya Government?

Colonel Stanley: I have said that I would consider the suggestion.

Mr. Petherick: Would not my right hon. and gallant friend agree that although it is important to have labour advisers in the Colonies to collect information and give help, if it is required, it is not the job of the Government or the labour advisers either to hamper or to push trade unionism?

Mr. Creech Jones: Is the Minister aware that not only the Press in Kenya but settlers and the Government are asking that such a move should be made by the Government?

Mr. de Rothschild: In view of the great difficulties of this question and its great importance, and as labour disputes in Kenya have an adverse effect on our system, will the Minister give his personal attention to this matter in order to smooth over the difficulties?

Colonel Stanley: I do not know to what difficulties the hon. Member is referring. The question is an important one in which I take a personal interest, and had an opportunity of discussing at some length when I visited the territory.

Mr. George Jones asked what arrangements were to be made for the supply of labour to the new holdings of Europeans under the new European settlement proposals in Kenya; whether squatters who refused to attest and work 270 days for the new settlers would be removed; and whether provision for them had been made, seeing that their names were unable to receive them back; and whether the whole squatter question was receiving the attention of the Kenya Government.

Colonel Stanley: New settlers will be expected to engage a native labour, and no special arrangements are contemplated. Closer settlement is likely to increase the demand for labour on farms, but any squatters who are required to move because they do not wish to enter into contracts under the Resident's proposals will be given an opportunity to the Government of contracts to purchase land from the Government either on Native land, or on land in the special area which has been set aside. The whole squatter question is receiving the closest attention of the Kenya Government.

Mr. George Jones: Will the Minister take care to see that if squatters are required to move they shall at least be able to go to land where they can farm and earn a livelihood?

Colonel Stanley: Yes, sir, that is most important.

Mr. Creech Jones asked whether consideration was being given to the increasing anxiety of Colonial civil servants in respect of the cost of living and of their dependence on their pay, and what representations had been received by the Local Colonial Governments and himself on these and cognate matters, whether they had been made available; and whether consideration was also being given to the pensions of retired Colonial servants.

Colonel Stanley: The effect of the increase in the cost of living on the position of public servants has been kept under continuous review by Colonial Governments, and the majority have granted temporary allowances to lower paid staff. There is considerable variation in the rates and scope of such allowances in accordance with the variations in the cost of living in individual territories. The formulation of arrangements for the payment of allowances. Governments have taken fully into account any representations which may have been made by representative staff associations. In a number of cases similar allowances are being paid to retired officers. As regards the position of retired Colonial Service officers resident in this country, I refer to the reply which I gave to a question on May 17.

### The Spelling of Arabic Names

Mr. Astor asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he was aware that a standard British spelling of Arabic names had been adopted in the Middle East, but that several different systems of spelling such names were used by his and other Departments at home.

Mr. Eden replied: I am glad to hear that a standard British spelling of Arabic names, either personal or geographical, has been adopted by British authorities generally throughout the Middle East. Past efforts to adopt a standard system of transliteration have failed for a number of reasons, but principally because pronunciation differs in the various Arabic-speaking countries themselves. I am afraid that any renewed attempt at the present time to adopt a standard system could not but result in confusion.

Mr. Astor: Is not my right hon. friend aware that in General Wavell's time, in order to avoid confusion in mapping and so forth, a standard Arabic spelling was laid down for the whole of the Middle Eastern Command and that it was universally accepted and was a great success? Will he look into the matter further?

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## Five-Year Plan for Kenya

### Planning for Second £2,000 Scheme

THE COLONIAL OFFICE announced last week the broad outlines of a comprehensive development plan for Kenya, covering the first five years after the war, have been formulated by the Government of that country, and various schemes within the framework of this plan have already been submitted to the United Kingdom Government.

Kind of staff and the precise location of objects with urgent war-time problems have so far prevented the preparation of the detailed plans on district and provincial lines which were necessary to complete the picture, but a circular has been issued by the Government to all Heads of Departments, Provincial Commissioners and District Commissioners asking them to submit detailed plans in the near future.

The circular gives details of the schemes which have already been submitted to His Majesty's Government for financial assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940, and indicates the progress made with each in order that the officers now concerned with detailed planning may be aware of the action already taken.

The proposals already dealt with and for which assistance under the Act has already been granted, either in whole or in part, include a comprehensive scheme for soil conservation and agricultural development estimated to cost eventually £975,000, the establishment of agricultural training schools for Africans at a cost of £64,800, a housing scheme for Government African employees in Nairobi costing £83,000, and a scheme costing £180,000 for the development of the education of women and girls of all races. Other assistance already approved includes £19,000 for hydrographic surveys, £6,000 for a reconnaissance survey of the Tana River, and £192,500 for the development of water supplies.

It is thought that the new plans contemplated in the circular will cost about £2,000,000, part of which may be raised by Government loans, while part will be available from the Colony's surplus balances. This expenditure will be in addition to the £2,800,000 development scheme which the Kenya Government announced November 9 last, and the progress of which is indicated above.

### Planning Increased Settlement

A Settlement Schemes Sub-Committee has been appointed by the Agricultural Production and Settlement Board of Kenya. Its responsibility is to devise schemes for land settlement, and it is specifically instructed to consider adaptation for East African conditions of the Southern Rhodesian proposals for the settlement of ex-Servicemen. The Chairman of the Sub-Committee is Captain F. O. B. Wilson, and the other members are Captain G. J. B. Burton (Settlement Officer), Mr. F. P. Bicknell, Mr. B. E. Macdonald, Captain D. A. Vaughan Philpott, Mr. H. J. White, Mr. J. F. G. Thompson (Economic Secretary), and Mr. J. F. Lipscomb, secretary.

### Tanganyika Central Road Board

A Central Road Board has been appointed in Tanganyika Territory to advise the Government in regard to the development of the general road requirements. The Chief Secretary is Chairman, and the other members are the Administrative Secretary, the General Manager of the Railways, the Director of Public Works, and Agriculture, Mr. C. Parker, M.L.C., Mr. L. S. Weldon, M.L.C., and Messrs. A. L. H. Bennett, A. M. A. Karunjer and F. Walker.

## Dragons in the African's Path

### III—Health, Ignorance and Superstition

"Africans are in fundamental men like ourselves, then like ourselves they are fallible, weak and subject to the power of evil, like ourselves, they will on occasion seek their own advantage, oppress their fellows, just after power and riches, lie, cheat, steal, and be stupid, and, unlike ourselves, they have not had a thousand hard and bitter years of trial and error in the art of government and economy. I do not think they are likely, in the near future, to do a better job of things than we have done; they might even do worse."

Africans are not being held back by a ruling class. They are being held back, and have been for centuries, by ill-health and disease, by ignorance of good farming methods, by lack of tools, by superstition and mental attitude, and by other similar things. The ruling class, if you like to call it that, the British officials, missionaries and settlers, are striving constantly and striving hard to slay these dragons in the African's path and to arm the Africans so that they can slay the dragons too! —Mrs. Elspeth Huxley in "Race and Politics in Kenya."

### Sir Vincent Glenday

Sir Vincent Glenday, former Governor of British Somaliland, who has been on the staff of the Colonial Office, latterly, has gone to the Hadhramaut district of Arabia to relieve Mr. W. W. Ingrams, who has been ordered leave on account of strain through overwork. Sir Vincent thus provides another of the rare cases of an official of Governor's rank volunteering to serve under another Governor—in this case Sir John Hathorn Hall, Governor of Aden and formerly British Resident in Zanzibar.

# VIROL

OWING to the difficulties of distribution brought about by war conditions, it is regretted that supplies of Virol, the well-known food product, are not constantly available.

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## Sir Charles Lockhart's New Post Chief Secretary to Governors' Conference

The Information Offices in East Africa recently issued the following statement:—

Mr. H. L. G. Gurney, Chief Secretary to the East African Governors' Conference and Secretary to the High Commissioner for Transport, has been appointed Colonial Secretary, Gold Coast, and will be leaving East Africa about the end of July. On his departure his posts of Chief Secretary to the Governors' Conference and Chairman of the East African Production and Supply Council will be combined. Sir Charles Lockhart will assume these combined duties, and a new post of Assistant Chief Secretary will be added.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

## News Items in Brief

A C.M.C.A. Summer School is to be held from July 28 to August 9.

The new European school in Chingola, Northern Rhodesia, is to be opened this month.

The Nyanza Province of Kenya marketed 865,300 bags of maize from the 1943-44 crop and about 25,000 bags of millet.

The Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi have now 26,664 elementary schools for Africans. Scholars number 1,060,000.

Two American chemists are reported to have made synthetic quinine which is a duplicate of the natural product.

The Bulawayo Branch of the British Empire Service League has 579 members, and the Umhali and Salisbury branches report 49 and 300 members respectively.

The European Education Advisory Board of Northern Rhodesia has suggested that the Secretary of State should be invited to send an adviser on youth service to Northern Rhodesia as soon as possible.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has plans for the post-war construction of public buildings costing nearly £3,000,000 and the City of Salisbury proposes to spend £500,000 on buildings after the war.

The Agricultural Research Institute at Wad Medani, Sudan, has been re-named the Research Division of the Department of Agriculture, the title of Director has been changed to that of Chief of the Research Division, Mr. H. W. Bedford has been promoted to the post.

The British and Foreign Bible Society, the Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Sudan Interior Mission, the United Presbyterian Mission, and the Swedish Evangelical Mission are now represented in Addis Ababa.

To meet demands from the fibre board factory at Eushoto, collecting depots for waste paper are being opened at all up-country railway stations in Tanganyika. Experiments have shown that waste paper is a satisfactory ingredient for the boards which are used as building material.

One European and eight Africans are known to have contracted sleeping sickness last year in the Lomagundi district of Southern Rhodesia, and one African employed at Wankie who had visited an affected area of Northern Rhodesia has been diagnosed this year as suffering from the disease.

An application by a co-operative society in Southern Rhodesia to establish a condensed milk factory has been refused on the ground that it is first desirable that the Government should send a dairy officer to America to investigate the latest developments in the manufacture of condensed and dried milk, and because the present cost of the necessary machinery, if it were obtainable, would represent high over-capitalization.

The 150 patients of the Chazi Lepet colony, Tanganyika, grow enough food to make themselves self-supporting and earned enough money last year to make themselves independent of charity. Work in the communal gardens is a successful part of the treatment.

The Ethiopian Minister to the United States, Blatta Ephrem T. Medhen, when recently interviewed in America in a nation-wide broadcast, said that the Ethiopian Government wished to establish scholarships in the United States for promising young Ethiopians, and that his country offered a warm welcome to American enterprise.

## Sudan Communications

A complete breakdown of the Sudan's surface communications system with Egypt through the Nile Valley, for the remainder of the year, of assisting the public— from now until the end of July no steamers will be able to navigate the Halfa Shella reach, which is the section of the Nile Valley where no railway line exists, owing to the abnormal lowness of the river. The last steamer northwards carried a party of 30 British men, women and children, who left Khartoum by special train on the first stage of the journey to Aswan, but after a brief stop in which most of them have been unable to disembark since the beginning of the war, though it was an impediment in case of flood. Owing to the recession of water to the Nile from its tributary the Atbara, it is thought that they have a good chance of reaching Shellah after a trying journey through the midsummer sun.

The low level of the river is understood to have been caused mainly by the action of Egypt in letting an abnormal quantity of water through the Aswan dam for the purpose of irrigating the crops, particularly rice, which is being cultivated more extensively than before the war.

Without this the Halfa Shella reach would have been navigable until August, when the Blue Nile flood swollen from the rains in Ethiopia would normally reach Aswan.

The Sudan Press suggests that Egypt should provide aircraft for ferrying passengers across the gap, and urges that help be sought from the Mediterranean Air Transport Service, the Middle East Air Company or the South African Air Force, which regularly flies through the Sudan with transport aeroplanes. Times telegram from Khartoum.

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## Union-Castle Line Report

The report of the Union-Castle Marine Steamship Co., Ltd., for the year to December 31, 1943, shows that all the company's vessels continued under the sanction of His Majesty's Government throughout the year. War-time duties have necessitated most of the fleet still being withdrawn from service in the South and East African trade.

As hitherto, the realized surplus of insurance recoveries over the written-down book values of vessels lost was transferred to fleet replacement account for crediting the excess over present cost of high class passenger and other tonnage when replacement becomes possible. Passengers, however, may not be built up to normal but cargo tonnage has been secured. Depreciation of the vessels in 1943 during the year was calculated at the same rate as for the preceding year, i.e., at somewhat above the normal percentage rate.

In the past it was the practice of the company to charge against voyage accounts a fixed percentage in respect of insurance, any surplus arising after provision had been made for premiums and claims borne by the company accruing to the insurance reserves. These reserves at December 31, 1942, amounted to £712,305, which sum is deemed sufficient. For 1943 the premiums paid and claims borne by the company were added to voyage accounts a course which it is proposed to pursue in future. Consequently for purposes of comparison with 1942 profits on voyages, £107,186 should be deducted from the corresponding figure for 1943.

The balance of profits after charging depreciation on ships and debenture interest, providing for taxation, and adding to deferred repairs and renewals, amounted to £308,800. Preference dividends required £94,872, and a £50 dividend on the ordinary stock absorbed £85,382, leaving £228,546 to be carried forward, compared with £260,788 brought in.

In accordance with the terms of the trust deed securing the 5% debenture stock, £14,821 was set aside in 1943 towards the redemption of this stock. £14,820 stock was repaid on February 1 last, reducing the amount outstanding to £1,888,759.

One refrigerated cargo liner with replacement of tonnage lost was delivered during the year, and £109,458 withdrawn from the Government tonnage replacement account was applied to writing down the cost of the vessel.

The directors again deplore the loss by enemy action at sea during the past year of valued servants of the company. They also record their continued admiration of the elevation to duty and gallant conduct of all the officers and men in the service of the Line. During the year many further awards were made to the company's sea-going personnel, and the company's Commodore Commander, Captain E. H. Thornton, R.D., R.N.R. (Retd.), received the honour of knighthood.

Mr. A. M. Campbell, the company's chief agent in South and East Africa, has been elected to the board, and, in accordance with the articles of association, retired and offered himself for re-election at the meeting held on Monday. The other directors retiring by rotation were Sir Ernest Harvey and Mr. C. Dalziel.

The issued capital of the company is £5,450,000. The fleet replacement account stands at £2,054,837. Fixed assets totalled £7,000,000, including fleet at £2,750,000, investments in equities and other securities £2,772,249, and property, furniture and plant valued at £1,477,751. Current assets aggregated £8,955,902, including £3,500,000 in 2½% National War Bonds, cash totalling £2,064,076, 10% Reserve Certificates £1,500,000, debts due to the company totalling £1,202,365, and stores valued at £11,529.

## Tsetse from National Parks

Mr. H. E. Hornby, who retired recently from the post of Director of Tsetse Research in Tanganyika Territory, where he had previously been a veterinary officer, veterinary pathologist, and Director of Veterinary Services, says in the course of a most interesting letter published in the *Journal of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire*:

"Continued infection of game by tsetse fly within national parks need not be a serious threat to domestic stock outside if a complete break in transmission is made between the park and its surrounding areas. In other words, we must make and keep the boundaries of the park as strict as possible."

"If the boundaries of game reserves are defined by any other real or imaginary lines which pass through the natural potential fly-bush, then they are bad. The boundaries of a park in Africa should be lakes, or ridges of mountains, or rivers, or tsetse, or bracken, or any other natural barrier, and mountains and naturally open plains do not always occur just where they are wanted, but we can always make artificial open plains—as they are being made to the extent of hundreds of square miles in Rhodesia at present to grow meales."

"At the whole of the tsetse-infested area should be separated from the smallest potential fly-bush by a thick tree but not necessarily trees and a mile wide, there would be extremely little danger of *Glossina pallidipes* being carried across it by game. In addition, the surrounding farms were so well farmed that what is at present worthless thickets were converted into clean pasture, then if an odd fly were occasionally carried across it would not survive."

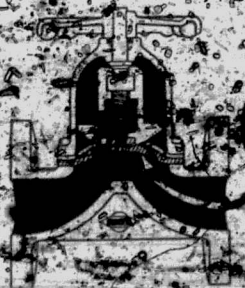
"The boundary could run anywhere across the plain so long as it was not within half a mile of the park thicket, i.e., far enough away to keep settlers' stock from approaching within half a mile of this thicket. Of course, the plain would have to be kept thicket-free; there could be no relaxation of this rule, but in my opinion it pays to keep thicket down. At present by main farming activity is converted to thickets in pasture in a part of Rhodesia where there are no tsetse, the presence of these insects would be merely an incentive to extra effort in this direction."

"I do not say that the measures outlined above will remove all threat of naema from the area surrounding a game park—outbreaks due mainly to mechanical infection by flies other than tsetse may have to be considered—but the threat will be reduced to one of such small dimensions that it can be dealt with confidently by a vigilant veterinary department."

## Emperor's Gift of £13,705

Lord HORDER, honorary treasurer of the Princess Tsehai Memorial Fund, has written to the Press:—

"At the death of Her Imperial Highness Empress Tsehai, the funds represented by a holding of £125,000 of War Loan revealed to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia, His Imperial Majesty does not wish to treat by the reversion, and has most generously placed the whole amount at the disposal of the Council, as and when it can be suitably employed in the hospital project. The £8,000 remitted to Ethiopia on October 5, 1943, for protective work on the building previously made available to the Council by His Imperial Majesty was provided from this benefaction."



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## How to Drown a Crocodile

ARCHDEACON A. G. P. GLOSSOP writes in the monthly journal of the U.M.C.A. —

The villagers of Makungu had a crocodile which had come to their waters. Three or four were laughing full of men and boys, and as soon as the crocodile showed its whereabouts, they formed a semi-circle, with their backs, as it were, to the beach. A crocodile can live under water for only a certain time; it must keep coming up for breath, though it need not show more than its head above water.

As soon as the crocodile appeared the men and boys hammered the canoes with their paddles and the crocodile dived, going to the bottom of the lake. They then pulled the heads of the crocodile, coming up for air, and appeared again, and again beat their canoes with stones and shouted. Again the crocodile retreated, going further out into the lake, diving in deeper water.

The crocodile, though it knows it is being pursued, stays only about five minutes under-water, and later, as it gets tired, only about one minute. This process is repeated for about an hour and a half or two hours, and by that time the crocodile is unable to come up to the surface again. It is now in very deep water and about a mile from the shore. All are now in very deep water and about a mile from the shore. All are now in very deep water and about a mile from the shore.

As the crocodile is then dead, its stomach is full of water, and it has lost a balanced control of itself. I should like to have seen the corpse in order to prove above all likely the cause of death, but the current of the lake has taken it down to the bottom of the lake, and the corpse has been seen lying on its back on the surface of the water.

### Commissioner's Candour

The Workmen's Compensation Act in Southern Rhodesia is bluntly criticized by the Compensation Commissioner in his report for 1943. He states that the Act "is full of ambiguous provisions, anomalies, inconsistencies, redundant provisions, an obvious intention is not achieved by the wording of the Act and provision which must remain inoperative because of gaps in the legislation."

### LATEST MINING NEWS

## Rhodesian Chamber of Mines

The Rhodesian Chamber of Mines has elected the following officers: Hon. President, Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Southern Rhodesia; Hon. Vice-presidents, Mr. L. B. Fereday, M.P., Minister of Mines, and Captain A. E. Kennedy, Chairman of the Rhodesian Mining Federation; President, Mr. G. A. Davenport; Vice-presidents, Messrs. D. V. Burnett and G. Musgrave.

Executive Committee: Messrs. A. Armstrong, R. E. Davis, J. P. (alternate, Mr. F. Armstrong), Wm. Brown, J. P. (alternate, Mr. W. H. M. Snel), D. V. Burnett, G. A. Davenport (alternate, Mr. E. Mannix), C. L. Dillon (alternate, Mr. E. Mannix), B. W. Durham, J. Murdoch Eaton, R. L. Gardner, A. Haworth (alternate, Mr. G. E. Dawson), R. A. Lister (alternate, Mr. A. L. Gilmour), J. H. Mitchell, G. Musgrave, J. C. Pain (alternate, Captain J. B. Chick), C. Pennington, E. A. B. Prior, G. W. Rice (alternate, Mr. A. Thompson), J. E. Stone (alternate, Mr. H. C. Manning), A. J. Darby (alternate, Mr. D. D. Martin), W. G. Nowles, W. Wallace, Sir Ernest Montagu Colquhoun, T. E. Robins, and Major E. Trench.

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## Company Progress Reports

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**Clobel and Phoenix.**—In June 6,000 tons were crushed for a gold output of 3,098 oz. and a working profit of £10,934.

**Wanderer Consolidated.**—Last month 38,500 tons were crushed for a gold output of 3,216 oz. and a mine profit of £3,138.

**Rosierman.**—During June 4,000 tons of ore were milled for a gold recovery of 1,570 fine oz. gold, valued at £13,213. The working costs were £8,052, plus £287 for development. The main shaft was sunk 4 ft. to 1,185 ft., while the South crosscut was advanced 17 ft. to 71 ft. On No. 17 level, No. 4 level, the west drive was extended 33 ft. to 1,185 ft. from 115 ft. There was an average of 36 days of work.

### Andura Syndicate

The annual report of Andura Syndicate, Ltd. for the year ended December 31, 1943, states that on account of war conditions no work was done on the company's property, the option over which has been renewed for a further three years. An extraordinary meeting is to be held in London on July 26 to consider the proposals of the directors for re-organization of the capital. The company has a debit balance of £71,852. Cash in hand amounts to less than £10, and the property appears in the balance sheet as £9,590. The mine, which at one time operated in the Laps Goldfield of Southern Rhodesia, is now interested only in West Africa. The directors are Mr. J. G. Gammal-Smith (Chairman) and Messrs. John Morrison and J. W. Yould.

### Wanderer Mine

The Wanderer is Southern Rhodesia's biggest mine, and from a national point of view is in many ways our most valuable mine, because, treating in the neighbourhood of 40,000 tons a month, it is a big employer of labour and is playing a very important part in the economic life of the Colony. Mr. P. B. Fletcher, M.P., Southern Rhodesia.

### S. Rhodesian Mining

Last year 4,000 Europeans were engaged in mining in Southern Rhodesia, compared with 2,541 in 1941. The respective totals of Africans employed in the industry were 78,493 and 84,003. There were 56 producers of tungsten, the output of which mineral reached a record figure.

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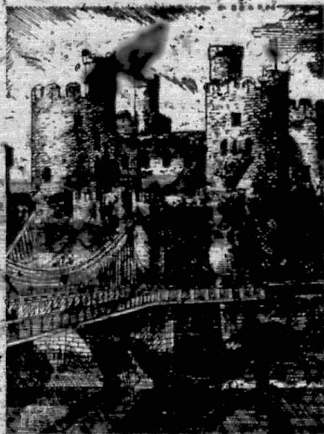
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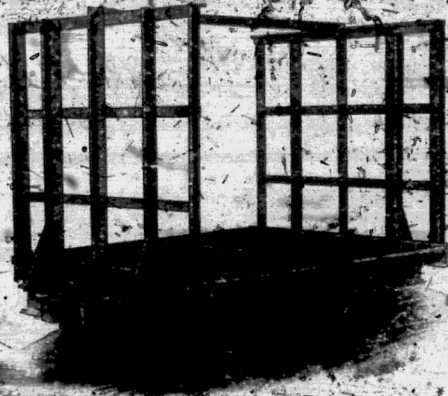
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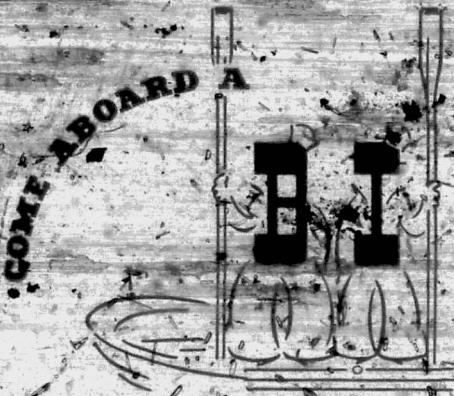
# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, July 27, 1944

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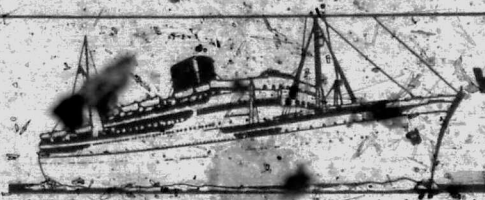
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT** debated Colonial affairs last week—and again in the Commons lived up to its unenviable record of a bad attendance on such occasions. Indeed, the departure of Members after the London Midland and Scottish Railway Bill had passed its second reading was so flagrant that the Secretary of State was moved to urgent protest. If the House empties when Colonial policy is to be discussed, how can it expect the Colonial Empire to treat it with the seriousness which the Mother of Parliaments should merit? Members are ready enough to utter platitudes on public platforms and pay lip service to the war contribution of the Colonies, but few recognize their duty to make themselves adequately acquainted with the Dependencies for which they are in a special measure trustees. The time allotted in the Commons was, moreover, too short to permit adequate discussion, but Colonel Stanley's peroration to his short reply abundantly justified the debate. "Above everything in the world I want to make a success of my job," he said, "because I believe that this job and the success of our Colonial administration are of immense importance to millions of people all over the world. In the long run it is just as important to the forty million people in this country as to the sixty million in the Colonies, because the Colonial Empire, economically developed to a

higher social standard, with the loyalty which comes from common interests and a common point of view, will add immensely to the power of this country for good in the world of the future, and give immense opportunity to strengthen our own economy, not at the expense of the economy of the Colonies, but in co-operation with them and to our mutual advantage."

That profession of faith and determination will be warmly welcomed throughout the Colonial Empire, for it rings with sincerity. And sincerity has not always been rightly valued by the Colonial Secretary of State's Office; some of its **Profession of Faith** troubles have been, and still are, the fruit of cynicism. Yet it is safe to assert that most Colonial problems would be well on the way to solution if the territories were convinced that the Imperial Government and their own Governors were resolved upon a policy of sincerity in all things. Procrastination, one of the worst faults of Crown Colony government in its present form, is one aspect of insincerity. Vision and vigour will be evident where sincerity reigns. If, then, the Minister can imbue his subordinates with his own sincerity will render the Dependencies a great service. It is at the top that a beginning would need to be made. There is probably no regular reader of

this journal who does not know, or know of, one or more Governors, one or more Chief Secretaries, one or more heads of important technical departments, one or more administrative officers in charge of important provinces, who have lost their enthusiasm and their sense of mission, and who now think first, not of their work, but of their next increment in pay, their next hope of their next automatic promotion, their equally automatic receipt of an award to which they do little honour. All this the Colonial Office knows very well; but for decades it has tolerated these unhealthy developments within the Service which it controls. The Colonial Office has many splendid men in all its branches and all their ranks, but no one who has left a hundred or more of its members over a lengthy period will deny that many first-class officers are frustrated by seniors of weaker character and lower competence, and that there are still far too many cases of genial incompetents promoted to positions in which they can do measureless harm.

Lord Rennell's address in the Upper Chamber to the remarkable work done by the Army in East Africa, in training quite unedu-

cated Africans in various trades and crafts—thanks in large degree to the personal interest of the Army's General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, General Sir William Platt—said that the military authorities had achieved during the war what the civil power had neglected for twenty years, and he concluded with the categorical condemnation that in his 3000 miles in British Colonies in Africa in the last four years he had seen no evidence of a plan, policy or vision. That is a much harsher indictment than we have ever suggested; in our opinion, indeed, it is an extravagant generalization, though it would not be difficult to name African territories in which such a statement has long prevailed. But such a verdict can be given to the House of Lords by a man of unquestioned ability and experience should challenge complacency in every section of the Colonial Office and every African Colony. Lord Rennell promises to be a valuable recruit in the consideration of African problems by the peers. Lord Hailey also showed how much room remains for improvement in our Colonial administration, which we repeat requires the right men more than plans, and their right treatment more than commissions and committees.

## East African Demobilization and Housing

### House of Lords Debate Initiated by Lord Rennell

**DEMOBILIZATION OF EAST AFRICAN TROOPS**, the housing of Africans in urban areas, and other problems of post-war development were debated in the House of Lords last week.

Lord Rennell asked what plans had been made for the settlement and housing of persons now serving in East and West African regiments and the Pioneer and Labour Corps on their discharge from the Armed Forces, and generally what plans were under consideration to provide urban housing for Africans.

He said, inter alia:

"The matter is urgent because quite a number of men have been or are being disembodied as time-expired or on account of sickness. It does not follow that those who have been called up from agricultural work will want to go back to the same occupations. That is the main reason for incorporating in the motion a reference to urban housing.

"The return to civil life of Africans in East and West Africa falls into two categories—those who will return to the land and those who will find their way into urban or closely-settled communities. A great many will resume their communal existence.

"There is no land in Africa, large as it is, which belongs to nobody. All land belongs to somebody, or rather to communities, and it is in those communities alone that people who are demobilized or disembodied must find their place, and they will only be able to find places if there are openings from those communities. For those who are unwilling or unable to return to settlement on other lands, will have to be provided, and the Governments will have to acquire that land. Domain land practically does not exist in the territories.

"If powers are to be taken to resettle Africa, it will involve very careful consideration to avoid disturbing existing communities and arousing all the antagonisms which normally do arise when land tenure in primitive communities is touched. The amount of free land available is limited, and in East Africa is not necessarily today in possession of African communities. Turning to the difficult question of urban populations, I would remark that the numbers will be very much larger than when they were called up or volunteered.

"A development which has struck me in the course of fairly extensive wanderings in Africa during the last four years is the amount of education provided by the Army. It has been very remarkable, and in no case more remarkable than in East Africa. West Africa started with a higher standard of education.

### Army Succeeds Where Civil Governments Failed

Those of us who have known West Africa, as I have for some 20 years, have known that the West African has shown particular aptitude for mechanical things, and his training in the Army in motor transport and technical services has therefore been relatively easy. Moreover, the use made of him in West Africa in this connection had up to the outbreak of war been considerably more than in East Africa. There is regret to say, among a great many Europeans and a great many British settlers, it has been commonly assumed that the East African was technically not fitted to do that sort of work. There has been a myth abroad there that in order to obtain a good carpenter or fitter it was necessary to go to an Indian and that the East African was not capable of doing that. That is completely nonsense. During this war the crudest African labour straight from the bush has been turned into a body of artisans and handicraftsmen at least as good as, and in some ways better than, the best in West Africa.

"Credit for this development is due to the Army, and especially to the great personal enthusiasm of General Platt commanding in East Africa. The results achieved by the training centres into which this crude labour has been put are remarkable. It has been found possible to train in a comparatively short time the crude farm and agricultural labour into a type of mechanical labour that has been good enough to be employed by the Royal Air Force, for instance, for stripping aircraft engines. Again, this crude labour has been employed in far more complicated employment, such as the repair and maintenance of electrical machinery, the laying and maintenance of telephonic lines and the use of teleprinters. The result has been in the combatant units a degree of mechanization which was never dreamed possible at the outbreak of war.

"I have seen anti-aircraft guns, the crews of which have

been entirely African. Artillery regiments are now very largely African, with British non-commissioned officers and other personnel. Such development would not have been possible but for these training centres, and for all the broad outlook and vision displayed by the military authorities. Satisfactory as it is to have this proof that the African can do this work, it is regrettable that it should have been left to the Army in what to do what the civil Governments should have done in the last 20 years but had not done.

On demobilization these men will not be ready to return to the primitive agriculture of their own communities. That would be the waste of this training, and it is proposed to do it so that a well developed agriculture would be created. These men are not a mere asset to their African Governments, and their training is not a mere asset to their own people. The livelihood that they have had to earn in the towns cannot be earned on remote bush farms; it can be earned only in the towns. While the very large number of these men who can now be profitably employed at really ample wages, and can compete with the Indian craftsmen who have accustomed to many problems in East Africa, plans must be drawn up for their own life in these new walks of life.

**East Africa Can Learn from the Belgian Congo**

The position in Nairobi is entirely unsatisfactory. The elements there consist largely of shacks overcrowded to an unbelievable degree, in which no building has taken place and very little allowed because of the restrictions on the types of building imposed by Nairobi's Municipal Council. Notwithstanding the best intentions, they have had down their noses no permanent buildings which are quite unprofitable in time & cost. The result is that nothing has been built. That is an example of the desire for perfection being the enemy of improvement. Broadly speaking, the position in a great many parts of East Africa is that it is better to have no houses at all than houses not built to certain specifications. It is not that the African house is necessarily unhygienic. In many parts of Africa climatically much less favourably situated than Nairobi—notably, for example, Leopoldville in the Belgian Congo—an African town with African houses and sanitation exists, and is clean and tidy. It is not so good there, why should it not be done in East Africa?

The present position in East Africa is that thousands and thousands of men are being housed on a scheme to spend £80,000 to house African employees of the Government. That is many years overdue. There is fortunate people are living in conditions as Government servants which are quite unbelievable. A great deal more is wanted, and one thing in particular to get aside within the walls of the Military Camp where these men alone can earn a living wage which is not too low and on which they can build their houses. The position now is that if an African has money himself, or can get it, he cannot get a plot of land near enough to Nairobi to enable him to earn a living in the town. He has got five or 12 miles outside the town. The artisans we have trained cannot earn their livelihood if they cannot live in the places where they can get it.

The question does not resolve itself into little ad hoc arrangements for housing a thousand men here or a thousand men there; it involves to a much greater extent what our Colonial policy is in respect of the Africans for whose government we are responsible. If the best that can be hoped for is tinkering with a problem like this, we shall continue to have the discredit and criticism which have been very reasonably publicized by all those British and American travel officers in the Army and other personnel, who have visited our African Colonies in such large numbers during the last few years. The criticisms which I have heard seem to me entirely merited.

**"No Plan, Policy or Vision"**

I have seen, in the course of my own wanderings through Africa in the last four years no plan, policy or vision.

In some respects the work and services that these Africans in the Army have rendered are, as rendering are as remarkable if not more so, than those rendered by our own people. They deserve better treatment than I can see on the horizon. More than that, they deserve a vision and a policy which I would like to hear, or see expressed somewhere, but which I have neither seen nor heard either on the spot or in London. LORD FARINGTON said that Africa was at the crossroads and that demobilized African troops would be back either as port bearers or as justly dissatisfied elements.

The replies of the Secretary of State to questions about African demobilization had not been enlightening, but it did seem that a co-ordinated policy was being worked out in regard to rehabilitation.

The greatest progress seemed to have occurred in Northern Rhodesia, where the Post-War Problems Committee had laid down certain principles, which were debated in the Legislature in December. Since then Reinstatement Committees had been set up in all the main towns. The Post-War Problems Committee had outlined the situation with clarity. For the demobilized African soldiers, it considered, the problem is largely bound up with the broader question of Native development, especially in that most of the troops were recruited from rural areas. Returning soldiers were likely to

stand a lower, higher, and more of living, and this would involve less subsidizing assistance in agriculture, provision of small plots for those who wanted them, and better living conditions generally. The possibility of absorbing African soldiers with some technical training into secondary industries should be considered. That seemed a very good summary of the proposals. LORD FARINGTON continued.

Colonel GORDON said the members representing active interests in the legislature (Colonel GORE-BROWNE, etc.) was not in favour of the distribution of land to demobilized soldiers, except in a limited way. He pressed for a plan for extensive public works and development of secondary industries (which a Committee had been set up to consider) and co-operation with Southern Rhodesia in a similar way. The Financial Secretary proposed a loan of £200,000 for development. The Government had been asked for a guarantee for a hydro-electric scheme in the industrial area for the development of secondary industries.

His Lordship said he had in Africa on the line proposals for a Public Works Conference, and he was asking for a period of at least six months' suitable training before demobilization. Government should also find suitable employment for all who wanted it. He was asking for information from official reports on the state of the building industry in Nairobi, and in the industrial area in Kenya and in the industrial area in Northern Rhodesia. He said that improvements in the physique of Africans had resulted from sports we used throughout Africa as apostles of a good and better life. LORD FARINGTON concluded.

**Opportunity or Problem?**

LORD FARINGTON said he believed that large numbers of demobilized men will be prepared to return to their villages. That seems to me extremely unlikely; and if they do return it seems even more unlikely that they will remain. They have grown used to different things. They have become detribalized. That gives us a tremendous opportunity, in setting up a new structure of life in the rural areas. These settlements should be on a co-operative basis. Above all, they should be made an admirable example to the rest of Africa.

LORD FARINGTON said it is right that there should be white settlement in Kenya so long as there are Africans without land, and if there is no land, as there is in the so-called White Highlands, the white claimants, I submit, should be Africans.

LORD FARINGTON said at the present time there is a period of most difficult adjustment. The East African subsistence economy is being altered and is suffering the impact of the more developed and wholly different European economy. It is our duty to our African Colonies to help them through this period in such a way that what is solid in their own foundations shall be preserved, and that on the new superstructure shall be added those features of our civilization which are good and which will benefit Africans. These demobilized men should be used and could prove invaluable allies in this way of transition for the African people. Is this to be welcomed as an opportunity or regarded as yet another African problem?

LORD FARINGTON said in the course of his speech.

Demobilization gives us an opportunity which, if we see it rightly, will be of the greatest economic value. Africa has been used for men with training in mechanical and technical work. Lord RINGELL has mentioned that in East Africa there was a myth that they were unsuited for such work. That myth is fortunately exploded. I do not think that feeling ever was very widely spread throughout our Colonies in Africa. Africans have been trained and utilized throughout the making of the railway to Nyasaland and they were utilized in Uganda in various mechanical processes. Although the myth may have existed, it was restricted to certain areas.

The great use is for men of this class to provide the instruments of production, which every community must organize for itself—transport, the making of agricultural tools, domestic equipment, banking, etc.

**African Artisans Should Replace Indians**

Our opportunity will have been partly wasted unless we can do something to stimulate those secondary and tertiary industries which are so much needed in African economic life. The employment of these demobilized men in this way will have the effect of raising prices generally, first through the higher wages given to them as skilled men, and ultimately in the raising of general wages in agricultural employment and the like. That will not be welcome everywhere, but it is certainly a process that we ought to encourage. It is impossible to see how the general standard of African life can be raised unless there is at the same time a reasonable standard of wages and employment.

To a certain extent, so far as East Africa is concerned, the employment of demobilized men in this direction will replace the work of Indians. I think that is a measure to be welcomed. I do not overlook the contribution which Indians have made to the economic life of Africa, particularly at the







habilitation of disabled ex-Servicemen is already being valuable work. It is proposed to expand this centre to provide facilities for all disabled soldiers in East Africa. In West Africa plans for rehabilitation centres are being put into operation, and Lord Swynnerton has paid a visit to Nairobi with a team of civil and military officers with a view to applying East African experience to the plans being put into force on the West Coast. An expert from Southampton is now visiting East Africa.

In Nairobi the Salvation Army, with assistance from the Government, is running a special school for the blind from all the East African Forces. Arrangements are under consideration for the construction of a hostel for the blind in the Victoria Park area.

General planning in East and Central Africa is progressing on a comprehensive scale. In Kenya a committee was appointed by the Government in May, 1941, to consider what steps should be taken by the Government to absorb ex-Servicemen into the economic structure of the Colony, and this committee appointed a sub-committee which devoted its attention entirely to the problem of absorbing African ex-soldiers into the economy. This sub-committee reported in May, 1942. Its report was issued and the attention is being given to the provision of training for African ex-soldiers, and to the provision of technical training for all cadres, and to supplement technical training which has been received in the Army centres and workshops to be set up for providing instruction for fitters, blacksmiths, carpenters, motor mechanics, builders, tailors, butchers, bakers and laundry men. In fact, for the development of any skills which Africans have acquired during their Army life.

**Return to Agriculture Encouraged**

It is recommended that in Kenya the Government should actively encourage the growing of all kinds of crops by Africans by the establishment of Native agricultural training centres and the organization of marketing. An expert on co-operative marketing in Kenya has advised the Government on the constitution and development of Native co-operative societies, with particular reference to marketing problems. Development programmes of rural extension and agricultural development have been approved for assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, together with schemes for developing water supplies in native areas.

In Uganda the Governor has recently prepared a programme of post-war development. It is not the policy actively to encourage ex-soldiers to abandon their former agricultural pursuits, since agriculture is the mainstay of the Protectorate's economy, but the Governor agrees that there will be numbers of men who will not wish to return to peasant agriculture and for them adequate training facilities will be provided to enable them to earn a livelihood in trade or village crafts. The Uganda Industrial Committee has recently established a pottery at Entebbe, and it is intended to develop similar village industries as spinning and weaving and brick-making.

In Tanganyika the confident expectation is that the vast majority of discharged soldiers will want to return to their villages. The District Administration staffs are being made responsible for seeing that ex-soldiers are provided with suitable employments on the land, and small provincial committees are being set up to survey the local field of employment for skilled and semi-skilled men.

In Zanzibar a committee set up last year concluded that the problem of absorbing ex-servicemen into civil life must be regarded as one with that of the development of the Protectorate as a whole. Funds have been provided by the Zanzibar Government for an experimental smallholders' scheme and other projects are under consideration.

In Nyasaland the Post-War Development Committee, consisting of official and non-official members of the Legislative Council, has made excellent progress in working out a post-war plans covering the whole of the Territory. It is intended to provide vocational training for the soldier who has seen service with the various transport corps, in a semi-skilled capacity. Labour Bureaux will be set up within the demobilization centres to assist ex-soldiers to find employment.

In Northern Rhodesia a comprehensive development scheme is in course of preparation and will be considered by the Development Adviser when appointed in the autumn of this financial year. An inquiry is being undertaken by an outside expert into the possibility of establishing secondary industries, and the Development Adviser will pay special attention to the encouragement of rural industries.

**Kenya Housing Schemes**

In Kenya schemes for housing large numbers of African employees of the Government are in progress in Nairobi and Mombasa, and money will be advanced to local authorities for carrying out approved schemes of building for lower classes of Africans. The total fund mentioned is £100,000. The figure is £600,000, planned to be spent during the next few years, and assistance is to be given under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act by way of free grants and loans. About half of this expenditure will be incurred in providing suitably planned houses in Nairobi, where the need is espec-

ally great. This scheme is under consideration in the Colonial Office. Further schemes are in contemplation for increased housing accommodation in Mombasa, Kisumu, Eldoret and Nakuru.

As regards housing in rural areas, the possibility of utilizing the provisions of the Housing Ordinance of Local Native Councils is being examined. Funds have been provided for the manufacture of bricks and other building materials for sale at cost in certain Provinces.

In Uganda a large-scale building estate scheme is being worked out for Kampala to accommodate 3,000 persons. In Java housing schemes are already in progress. Most rural Native Administrations are prepared to house ex-soldiers with loans up to 80% of the cost, and the Government is considering ways of financing housing schemes by loans where necessary.

In Tanganyika experiments in housing are being carried out in Dar es Salaam with a view to the preparation of a full-scale scheme which will be submitted for assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

Plans for rebuilding the whole Native town of Zanzibar over a period of years with funds to be provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act is under consideration. In the meanwhile an experimental slum-clearance scheme has been approved.

In Northern Rhodesia a comprehensive programme of improvements for the urban areas is being undertaken, and an African Housing Commission is expected to report shortly. A great deal remains to be done before the general standard of housing in the urban areas will compare with that provided by the mining companies on the Copperbelt, but substantial and real improvements have been made even during the war.

LORD RENNELL thanked the Duke of Devonshire for his comprehensive and eminently satisfactory reply, which gave evidence of a more active policy of Colonial development than had been witnessed for many years.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

**Kenya's General Election**

**Contests in Only Four Constituencies**

NOMINATION DAY for Kenya's forthcoming general election was last Thursday, when fewer candidates were nominated than had been expected as recently as the previous week.

There will be contests in only four of the 11 European constituencies, for in seven cases there was one nomination only. Those who will be returned unopposed are Mr. Alfred Vincent (Nairobi South), Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck (Nairobi North), Commando F. J. Courtney (Nyanza), Major A. G. Keyser (Kram Nzoia), Mr. W. A. C. Bouwer (Uasin Gishu), Mr. S. V. Cooke (Coast Province), and Mr. F. W. O. French (Rift Valley).

In Ukamba Colonel Ewart S. Grogan, who represented the constituency in the last Council, is opposed by Major Frank Joyce, and in Kiambu the late member, Mrs. Olga Watkins, has Mr. Gerald Anderson, a well-known Nairobi surgeon, as an opponent in his first candidature.

Mr. George Nicol, who has represented Mombasa, is opposed by Mr. Granville Roberts, former editor of a local newspaper, and there is to be a three-cornered fight in the Aberdare constituency, where Mr. E. H. Wright, who has held the seat for a long time, has two opponents, Colonel Vaughan Kenely, a former M.L.C., and Lieut. Colonel A. W. Sutcliffe, a former member of the Administrative Service in Kenya.

Of the seven members returned unopposed, six were substantive or substitute members of the old Council. The newcomer is Mr. French, who has the unusual experience of avoiding a contest in his first election, nor, so far as we recollect, has he served as an alternate member.

The vacancy which he fills was created by the retirement of Lord Roberts, who has spent many years of devoted service to Kenya, for much of the time as Chairman of the European Elected Members' Organization and a member of the Executive Council. He has been on military duty throughout the war.

The War

H.M.S. Tanganyika in Commission

Mr. W. A. MacArthur Introduces Her Officers

I have just returned to London from a two-days visit to H.M.S. TANGANYIKA, the warship... for the Royal Navy... the company are intensely proud of her.

H.M.S. TANGANYIKA, a mine sweeper, launched on April 12 this year by Mrs. Lamb, wife of the Administrative Secretary of Tanganyika, and recently commissioned for service. I cannot, of course, give much technical information about the ship, but I may say that she is an exceedingly smart, trim little vessel about the size of a... an average-sized steam yacht or river steamer.

The Commanding Officer

Lieut. Commander H. L. Dudley Hoare, R.N.R., the commanding officer, is a remarkable man. I shall not use that hackneyed phrase "a typical seadog." "Seadog" he is, and has been since 1911, when he first went voyaging, but "typical," oh, no, he is too powerful a personality to be typical of anything but himself. Slim, tall, 49 years old, sharp-featured, decisive, intensely alive and energetic, he comes from Brixham, Devon, that cradle of British seamen since the days of Drake. He wears three rows of medals. One is the Board of Trade Sea Gallantry Medal awarded for rescuing a Norwegian sailor who fell overboard in the Bay of Biscay. He has also been mentioned in dispatches.

He is a Merchant Navy officer, having sailed in and commanded general cargo vessels and oil tankers, and there is scarcely a country in the world possessing a coast line that he has not visited. There is one port that he has not yet entered and wants to see—Dar es Salaam.

He fairly bristles with anecdotes. One vessel under his command was lying at Istanbul at the time of Kemal Ataturk's death. Lieut. Commander Hoare, who had met Ataturk, gave orders for the ship's flag to be lowered to half-mast as soon as it was known that the Turkish leader had died. A little later he was summoned to the Palace, where, as representing the British Mercantile Marine, he signed the Golden Book.

All through the last war and all through this one he has served in mine-sweepers, so there can be precious little about that technique—highly specialized work—that he does not know. He was in command of a ship taking part in the blocking of Zeebrugge harbour, and his present engineer officer took part in the same operation in another ship.

First Lieutenant Served in East African Waters

The first lieutenant, or Number One, is Lieut. L. Robson, R.N., a young officer who joined the Service as a boy and worked himself up to commissioned rank. He specializes in gunnery, but in H.M.S. TANGANYIKA his job is to be as the commander in a big ship is to the captain, that is, the skipper's right-hand man. It is a busy and exacting job, calling for organizing ability, character and tact in handling men of many varying temperaments. But Lieut. Robson remains imperturbable in face of every new problem and difficulty. It is delightful to watch how TANGANYIKA's captain and his Number One co-operate like two integral parts of a piece of well-oiled mechanism.

Lieut. Robson has seen much strenuous and exciting service in this war in places as far apart as Narvik and Singapore. Having served in H.M.S. ENTERPRISE, he knows the Indian Ocean well, including the East African side of it. In 1941 and 1942 he was often in Mombasa. He has been to Dar es Salaam, but, alas, had no

chance of a g. shore. That opportunity, he trusts, will soon come.

The only other officer of pre-war vintage is the chief engineer, Warrant Engineer... served in the last war and has spent his work in the Navy, first as engine room officer and then as warrant officer. Most of his time has been spent in the stowery, but for a while he was in the Royal Yacht, VICTORIA AND ALBERT. An uncle, Mr. E. Tinsley, is a well-known Nairobi accountant.

The Junior Officers

Of the younger members of the wardroom—a fine bunch of men—one, Sub-Lieut. R.N.Z.N.V.R., hails from Auckland, New Zealand, where he was employed in an insurance office until he joined the Royal New Zealand Navy two years ago. Part of his service was spent in ACHILLES, of River Plate fame. Since then he has been in frigates and in an anti-aircraft vessel.

Lieut. J. Clark, R.N.V.R., accountant officer of H.M.S. TANGANYIKA, was in a lawyer's office in the south of England. His service during the war took him for a time to West Africa.

A stout fellow in more senses than one is Sub-Lieut. Curtis, R.N.V.R., a specialist officer who was once a railway clerk. He was blown up once during mine-sweeping operations in a trawler, being one of nine survivors out of a company of 34. But he remains as enthusiastic on mine-sweeping as ever he was.

Sub-Lieut. A. N. Kisher, R.N.V.R., the navigating officer, was formerly a transport contractor in Eastbourne.

Assisting him is Midshipman Brooke, a keen and charming lad, whose performance on the clarinet makes him the wardroom's musician. I heard him play accompaniments to sea chanteys and other songs, grave and gay, sung by the captain, other officers and their guests.

Sub-Lieut. Llewellyn, R.N.V.R., a young technical officer, who, although not belonging to the ship, was assisting her with his expert knowledge, was at college in London until he entered the Service. He is a great friend of Sub-Lieut. D. J. Dalton, of Nyasaland.

I cannot introduce you to Lieut. P. V. Gray, R.N.V.R., signals officer of the ship, because he was away on leave at the time of my visit.

It is, unfortunately, impossible to introduce you to the men on the messdeck, for there are too many of them. Some have been in action several times, for quite a number, however, H.M.S. TANGANYIKA is their first ship, and therefore a deeply thrilling experience.

Ship's Crest A Giraffe's Head

There is sincere gratitude for the gift of money sent to the vessel from Tanganyika Territory, and careful consideration is being given as to how that money should be used for the welfare of all. Some of it may be set apart to provide emergency travelling expenses for men who may be called to their homes suddenly because of damage done by flying bombs in southern England. The vessel has also received two gifts, a cigarette box and a coffee table, from the builders.

Officers and men now await the arrival of the ship's crest, which is to be a giraffe's head. It will be a place of honour in a prominent position below the bridge.

## Heavy Rhodesia Casualties

### —Service on Many War Fronts—

Wing Commander John Buchanan, whose death has been announced, was one of the R.A.F. pilots who took part in the campaign in Eritrea and Ethiopia when he went to the Western Desert, where he commanded a Blenheim squadron which won a great name for itself. After the war he went to Malta, where he was a specialist of beautiful flying. On one occasion he shot down six enemy aircraft and damaged a seventh within a few minutes. While operating with his squadron off Greece, he was shot down by anti-aircraft fire and died in his flight.

Lieut. Colonel John Fass, The Welsh Guards, only son of Sir Ernest Fass, a former Financial Secretary to the Sudan Government, was killed last month while commanding his battalion. He was 33 years of age and leaves a widow.

Flying Officer Peter John Piggan, R.A.F.V.R., former Command, eldest son of Mr. J. E. Piggan, of Makumbani, Tanganyika Territory, has been officially reported killed on operations during March. He leaves a widow.

Lieut. Desmond Scarle Crossley, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Crossley, of Bulawayo, has been killed on active service in Burma. He volunteered at the outbreak of war and he and two brothers went to West Africa. He served throughout the campaigns in Ethiopia and British Somaliland. Before the war he was one of the best tennis players in Rhodesia, and represented Matabeleland at both lawn tennis and Rugby football.

Sergt. Pilot John Casson, before the war an employee of the Imperial Tobacco Co. in Southern Rhodesia, has been killed in air operations. His parents live in Salisbury and he was educated at Plumtree School.

Sergt. Pilot V. Reuben Potter and Cadet Kenneth Smith were recently killed in a flying accident near Bulawayo.

Flight Sergt. Alfred Victor Hefferon, of Southern Rhodesia, previously reported missing from air operations during September of last year, is now presumed to have lost his life.

### East African Losses

Captain Michael Hogg, The South Staffordshire Regiment, formerly of East Africa, has been killed in action. He was the younger son of Lieut. Colonel C. M. T. Hogg, D.S.O., and Mrs. Hogg, of The Red House, Church Crookham, Hants.

The death in East Africa on active service this month is reported of Captain Andrew Philip Barnett. He leaves a widow and four children.

Captain Jack A. Appleby, East Africa Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, who has died in action in Kenya, served in the Royal Navy during the last war, rejoined in 1939, was for some time stationed in Malta, and later transferred to the Army. At one time he ran his own motor business in Nanyuki. He was the only son of Mrs. Geoffrey Peirson. He leaves a widow.

Lieut. Colonel E. A. Stoodley, Sergt. C. F. Sheed, R.A.M.C., Lance-Bombadier S. F. J. Spencer, R.A., and Cnr. J. W. Benson, R.A., are reported to have died in the East Africa Command.

Pte. Arthur Stevens Everett, of Nkana, has been killed in action in Italy. Pte. Everett, whose wife lives in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, was 31 years of age.

Flying Officer Arthur Canisius Coulson, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Coulson, of Southern Rhodesia, is missing from air operations. A former employee of Rhodesia Railways, he received his preliminary air training in Southern Rhodesia and went to the Middle East late in 1942. He is 21 years of age.

Flying Officer J. I. de Wet, formerly a farmer in Southern Rhodesia, has been reported missing.

Sergt. Pilot David Frank Boyce Bell, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Bell, of Mufuira, is reported missing from air operations. He was formerly employed by the Mufuira mine. Sergt. Bell was 21 years of age.

Major C. V. King, of Bulawayo, who is serving with the 6th South African Division in Italy, has been wounded.

The following Southern Rhodesians, all of Salisbury, have been reported wounded in Italy: Lieut. Leonard Abbot Smith, Sergt. Major Robert William Dell, formerly of the Staff College, and Sergt. Major Wilham Henry Hammond.

Lance-Bdr. George Simpson, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has been wounded in action in Italy. He was formerly employed at the Gam and Motor mine.

An Gunner Leslie Ronald Blake, formerly engaged in gold mining in Southern Rhodesia, has been injured in air operations.

Sergt. Pilot Percival Keith Mitchell, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Mitchell, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Sergt. Pilot Edward Henry Donne, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Donne, of Umali, who were previously reported missing from air operations, are now known to be safe.

Sapper R. Lunderstedt, of Northern Rhodesia, is now known to be in Stalag 4. Taken prisoner while serving in North Africa with the South Africans, he escaped from an Italian camp at the time of the British invasion, but was recaptured and taken to Germany.

### Awards

Major-General G. E. Bink, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., of the South African Forces, who has been mentioned in dispatches for the fourth time, served in the German East African campaign of the last war and commanded the 1st South African Division in Ethiopia, Egypt and Cyrenaica in that war.

Major-General Roderic Loraine Petre, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., formerly a Staff Officer in the Sudan Defence Force, has been granted the acting rank of lieutenant-general.

Colonel C. G. Phillips, D.S.O., M.C., late of the West Yorkshire Regiment, has been mentioned in dispatches. He was seconded to the 1st King's African Rifles in 1912, served in the Merehan Somali Expedition of 1913-14, and fought in "German East" in the last war, being wounded at Nyangao in 1917. He commanded his battalion and was at one period O.C. of troops in Nyasaland. During one stage of the East African campaign he gave his name of "Philcol."

Captain T. T. Stevenson and C.O.M.S. Hutchinson, both of a small East African force attached to the West Africans in the South-East Asia Command, have been awarded the M.C. and M.M. respectively for "great bravery and leadership" in continuous grenade attacks against the Japanese. C.O.M.S. Hutchinson was seriously wounded but refused medical aid and fought on.

Captain John Richard Olvey, of Melsetter, Southern Rhodesia, has been awarded a Bar to the M.C. Reported missing from operations in the Aegean last December, he spent a considerable period in enemy territory, but is now back at Middle East Headquarters.

### B.S.A.P. Gift to Essex

In a recent "Calling Southern Rhodesia" programme, the Hon. H. B. Hermon Hodge spoke of the work done during air attacks by the mobile canteen presented to the Essex County Police by the British South Africa Police of Southern Rhodesia. Inspector Tomalin has been at the wheel in most of the raids, and War Reserve Constables Malsching and Griffith and Mead have been the other members of the crew. Rhodesians were asked to write to them. In the only article missing from the canteen has been one cup, though sometimes as many as 800 cups of tea have been served in one night. "And," added those guardians of law and order, "we know who pinched that one."

# Commons Debate Colonial Problems

## What Part Should M.P.s Play in Colonial Office Organization?

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS resumed its debate on Colonial affairs last week, following the statement of the Colonial Secretary of the administration of the Colonial Office.

Mr. RILEY (Labour, Dewsbury) complained that of 118 members of the Colonial Economic Advisory Committee sitting in London last year were members of Parliament, and those Committees are being valued, while their members were all busy men who could spare only odd hours for such duties. How could it be suggested that an M.P. should properly belong to the Colonial Economic Advisory Committee of 18 members? It was of the highest importance that a large number of members of the House should have the opportunity of acquainting themselves with Colonial conditions and of stimulating Parliament in its work for the Colonies.

I suggest," he continued, "that the Minister should consider the Colonial Economic Advisory Committee should not be a statutory body. Voluntary people giving an hour or two here and there—charged specifically with the duty, under the direction of the Minister of conducting and carrying out the necessary and important schemes of economic development. These voluntary advisory committees will not be able to act on the economic side in an authority vested under the Minister, with executive powers to get on with the job.

Mr. SHINWELL: Suppose that expansion and development are desirable in our judgment and that some Colonial Governments stand in the way? What are we to do then?

### Colonial Development Authority Proposed

Mr. RILEY: I take it that we should not wish to impose any line of policy or development against the declared wishes of the great mass of the people. We should have to use persuasion to get their consent. It is impossible to see that any Colony would object to being assisted to develop its territories and raise its standards of living. My main friend is ignoring the fact that there is no intention, as I understand it, that any Colony should remain under any system of political rule which is not progressive or desirable, and that it is the declared policy and intention of Parliament not to go backwards and impose unrepresentative government, but to proceed gradually to self-government from stage to stage.

He urged the need for a Colonial Development Authority to carry out Parliament's intentions. There was already something of the sort in the West Indies, where a large staff of qualified men had been at work for four years—not counting together for an hour or two now and again.

In the last four years about £26,000,000 should have been spent in Africa under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, but only about £900,000 had actually been spent. Colonial Development Authorities in both East and West Africa would make a great difference. What would our Russian allies not have done in the circumstances? The Secretary of State was trying to do the work of six or seven Ministers, whereas he should be considering machinery which would give adequate power to qualified people engaged for the job.

There should also be a Standing Committee of Parliament to survey Colonial conditions systematically. A former Prime Minister had given a half-undertaking, but nothing had been done. Such a Parliamentary Committee would bring a breath of fresh air into the relationships between the Colonial peoples and the Imperial Parliament.

Lieut. Colonel WALTER ELLIOT (Unionist, Kelvingrove) said that the African Elapite was sufficiently important to have an uninterrupted session to itself, for it had clamant problems, and sound advice could be offered by the Minister only if the Colonies were taken group by group.

Dr. MORGAN: There are problems of federation which are of general application to any Colony.

### Consider Colonial Group by Group

Lieut. Colonel ELLIOT: I would deny that in every detail. The problems of federation are utterly different when you deal with great contiguous groups like the East African Empire and when you get to Malaya and the East Indies group. If an attempt to apply one broad general principle in all these matters we shall find ourselves continually bogged in practical matters of detail.

Suppose that our cooperation were hindered by some hang-back on the part of a local Government or Governor. The responsibility lies with the Colonial Secretary. He has the enormous constitutional responsibility of seeing that the Colonial Empire is properly administered, and the Colonial Secretary has on many occasions initiated policies of development. I must much reference to certain local conditions, and certainly without any consideration for advisory committees of this House.

AS a former Minister, I look with a good deal of uneasiness on any inter-position of some executive authority, ill-defined in scope, between the Minister and this House. The other way we get away from the responsibility of the Secretary of State, the weaker we make the authority of this House. One of the great problems before us is the association of the African with his own government. The fact that 118 members in this country, either officials or M.P.s, have been given an additional amount of executive authority, which is not necessarily in his mind, a thing to do for his own benefit.

Mr. RILEY: I said that it would work under the direction of the Minister, and in association with cooperation with the Colonial Government.

### How Committees Kill

Lieut. Colonel ELLIOT: I have no fear of a committee riding roughshod over any body. That is not the way committees kill things. They kill them by the Chinese device of death by a thousand cuts. By an innumerable series of reports, resolutions, references and re-references. A year or two afterwards you wonder what has happened. The people of the Colonies who want action are angry about the prospect of more committees before their proposals can be acted upon by the Minister, or before the Minister's ideas can be acted upon.

The suggestion made in the last debate that a Resident Minister might be replaced by an additional Parliamentary Under-Secretary who should sit in Africa as Chairman of a Conference of Governors seemed to me to bring up the possibility of vigorous executive action, a possibility absent from some of the suggestions for committees.

The industrial revolution is coming to Africa, whether we like it or not. Those people are stretching out their hands towards this enormous new development, and the responsibility on us of giving control, advice and guidance during that coming transition is really being increased. The development of African thought which will without doubt lead to an increase in African nationalism, the nationalism of different parts of Africa. Nationalism is the really overpowering religion of our time, and it will have just as strong an appeal in Africa as anywhere else.

Africans, whether primitive or cultured, have as much a sense of individuality as have the different nations of Europe, and they have no more desire to be mixed up in a general lumps of Africans than anybody in Europe has.

The theory of the economic man is an abstraction which has done great harm in Europe, and will do great harm in Africa. The African is very much like ourselves. He prefers to deal with those who speak his own language, eat his own food, and on the whole share his own customs. He is no more anxious than we to throw away those things simply for an increased amount of food, shelter or economic well-being. Very often he will adhere to those things in the teeth of his economic well-being.

The arrangement of the Western world in dealing with primitive populations is one of the things of which we shall have to divest ourselves. There are long conditions in those countries which it is necessary for us to take carefully into account. The line points most clearly towards a sufficient amount of education on their part and ours to enable us to come closer together and understand each other.

### Parliamentary Colonial Committee Inadvisable

Mr. DE ROSASCHILD (Liberal, Isle of Ely): To set up a Standing Committee of this House which would put the Minister himself in a commission could not help in the conduct of Colonial affairs. This system of outside bodies with more or less executive power has in other countries been conducive to disrupting the Parliamentary system, and I hope it will not be adopted here.

An idea that I have put forward before is that an advisory committee should be called to this country with representatives from the Colonies themselves, elected or chosen according to the development of those Colonies, who would sit in London and debate in public or private the affairs of the Colonial Empire in general, and who at their private sittings would be able to invite any Members of both Houses of Parliament who are interested in Colonial affairs.

The Minister is to be congratulated on having included some Members of Parliament on a few of his Advisory Committees. Formerly members of these committees were encouraged when they became M.P.s, from continuing. The hon. Member for Wallasey, Sir George Schuster, was one of the Colonial Economic Advisory Committee. When he became a Member of this House it was intimated to him that he should have had better resign his function on it. The Colonial Office seems to have changed its method.

The finest of the young Colonial people have gone into the Forces. They have, with other countries, mixed with people of other lands, acquired technical training. They have attained

in war-time a degree of efficiency and education which in peace-time the Colonial Office had not been able to give them. The Colonial Photographic Exhibition, probably a paltry affair, was still very interesting. It shows the activities of the Colonies in all the different walks of life. Nobody could have failed to be thrilled and inspired by seeing all the many occupations which these men have filled.

The Colonial Secretary said on a recent occasion that we must make certain that a Colony with a more active driving force at its head was not going farther ahead than one which was more supine. I sincerely hope that this was merely a casual remark. I trust that the pace will not be that of the runners, but the stragglers, the least developed, but that of the runners, with the best of the race.

Has the Minister a year plan for Colonial agriculture? What, for instance, is to happen to sisal growers in East Africa? The Minister said last month that he had been forced to put great pressure on them to expand output in order to replace manila hemp for the Allied Fleets. What is he going to do for the pyrethrum growers? Insecticide is more used in war-time than in peace-time. I do not say insecticides are more necessary, but they are more used. I hope the Minister will get in touch with the people dealing with the liberated areas. Insecticides will be no necessary, and that he will see that these pyrethrum growers and the workers they employ are not thrown out of employment.

**Securing Markets for Colonial Produce**

The liberated countries will be markets for Colonial produce. But is the Minister taking this up with other Government Departments, with U.N.R.R.A., and the Department of Overseas Trade? We must recognize our responsibility to the producers in the Colonies and the men they employ. Only a few months ago a silver went through the railroads of Rhodesia when the Colonial Office announced that they were reducing their purchases of copper, and the men feared that they would be thrown out of employment. These fears must not be realized.

I trust that private enterprise will be given full scope. The Colonial Office could provide all the necessary finance. Private enterprise can take more risks than can enterprises which the Government would leave untouched. I hope that if commercial firms are encouraged to come in, they will also be able to make preliminary surveys of national resources. Sir Alan Pim has pointed out the importance of our information on these matters, and said that a survey should have a high place in the order of priorities. If a survey is difficult as it is, of all the resources of the Colonial Empire was made, and the results placed at the disposal of manufacturers and industrialists in this country, it would be of immense service. But if private enterprise is encouraged, there must be no slackening of the safeguards to prevent commercial firms gaining economic control.

The Colonial Secretary has all the requisites for a successful plan and all the resources and human material to work it, but he will also have resources of inanimate material. The other day the Government published a plan for the disposal of its surplus stores. In this document, which is very exhaustive, the word "Colonies" never occurs. Yet what about the vehicles and machines of all kinds and the huge surplus stocks after the war? The White Paper states that no goods are to be considered surplus which may be required for any public purpose. I can imagine the better public purpose than the development of the Colonies; but there is not one word in the White Paper about that. I hope the Minister has not been asleep, but has put in his claim.

CAPTAIN COBB (National Unionist, Preston) said the Treasury could ease the heavy burden on individual Colonies, some of which spent 25% of their total revenue in interest on loans, by seeing that Colonial loans carried the same rates of interest as Imperial Government loans.

**East African Federation Essential**

SIR STANLEY REED (Unionist, Aylesbury) suggested that Colonial administrative machinery required to be adjusted to the Colonial Empire's new economic and social policy. One essential was closer union of territorial groups.

"I would emphasize that the energy I command," he said, "that the federation of East Africa under one Governor-Generalship and the federation of West Africa under one Governor-Generalship is a policy which is being pushed today if our new policy is to find its full and proper justification. Analogies from other parts of the Empire are not exclusively that small units of administration are being abandoned and retrograde, because they do not afford full benefits, and their best brains always migrate to the larger units where there is a better and freer life.

"There are Governors' Conferences, but what happens if the Governors are not on friendly terms? How are the differences decided between them? When and where do the differences obtain? You immediately come to the conclusion that the Conferences are sterile.

"Kenya has a bold programme for development over the post-war years. The Rhodesians have done the same. What

has been done in Tanganyika with the report presented by the Governor's own committee in 1940 urging the importance of a certain measure of a new African settlement as the only means of effectively producing a rapid extension of agricultural and industrial development? For four years this report has lain in a pig-sty. It seems inconceivable that if those four territories were united under a single Governor-General there would not be a coordinated development rather than uncoordinated developments in one part and stagnation in the other.

"You will never have a bold economic and social policy from the Civil Service. It is not their function. All right, nobody would deny to civil servants their natural ambition to rise to the head of these federated provinces. I think it would be a most beneficial thing if the Governor-General were drawn from the ranks of public life in this country. They would take out with them a broad conception of their duties and the policies of the Government with our public life. It is some of the members of the Government is rich in men with overseas experience, but there is only one member of this House who has ever held both an administrative and a political post in any part of our Colonies. It is possible, of course, we could draw out our public life for the creation of a Governor-General, which have to be created and will be created. The longer they are postponed, the more ineffective will be the execution of our new policies. We should add immensely to the political and economic life of the territories and, in the process, strengthen our own sources of supply. I should like to take part in our discussion.

Mr. SHUTELLER claimed no knowledge about the Colonies, but wanted a clearer definition of Governor-General after the war. The Secretary of State had, he recognized, his heart and soul in his job, but success postulated much greater sums than a miserable £2,000,000 a year. "If the House did not support the Minister in his demand for much greater sums, it would show that we did not deserve Colonies." Indeed, the poor attendance that day seemed to justify such an observation.

**Abolish the Mandates**

MR. TURTON said that though Africa had many timbers which were excellent for building and furniture, the timber exports of all our African Colonies before the war amounted to no more than £17,000 a year compared with an export of £41,000,000.

He urged the need to abolish the Mandates, which, by making their future uncertain, had repelled the capital which should have been attracted for their development.

The ban on fortifications and naval bases in Mandated Territories must also go, to leave those territories defenceless would be a crime against the future peace of the world.

It was likewise absurd that Mandated Territories should be less free than Colonies to exercise their own fiscal policy. These should have the right to determine that policy in the interests of their own property and with due regard to their trade with other countries.

He favoured a Council for Undeveloped Territories, with representation of Colonial and non-Colonial Powers, and thought it should supervise all undeveloped Colonies, whether previously mandated or not. He also urged that every British Colony should publish an annual report as full as those which Great Britain had submitted to the League of Nations in respect of the territories under British mandate.

DR. MORGAN described the British Colonial system, bad as it is, as the best that could possibly be witnessed in such a civilization as exists today.

[The speeches of Captain Gammon and Colonel Stanley will be reported in our next issue. Editorial comment on the debate appears under Matters of Moment.]

**Buffalo**

"I do not expect ever to get a picture of buffalo. Nearly all big game pictures worth having are taken from cleverly camouflaged hide-ups near drinking places. I don't mind sitting in any sort of flimsy imitation bush with a camera and a good heavy rifle waiting for lion, rhino, or even elephant; but for buffalo I should not want a bush and a machine-gun. Even then I shouldn't get any pictures, for buffalo are almost nocturnal in habit. They do practically all their feeding by night, drink at the peep of dawn, and are away long before there is light enough for photographic purposes. The buffalo is the most dangerous of all African animals because it has everything the others have in the way of fight, speed, and endurance, and is only inferior to the elephant in size. In addition, it is as active as a carrier, as courageous as a bull dog, and possesses the most dreadful pair of horns." — Mr. F. Ratcliffe Holmes, in a broadcast talk.

# Background to

**Champions of Militarism.**—The rivals of Hitler's power are his friends of the Allies. Generals set themselves up as opponents, claiming to supplant the Nazis, so as champions not of liberty but of militarism, which they believe they are better able to further, or to reverse, than the Nipponist politicians of the party. Against militarism and National Socialism, however, expressions of the same sentiment, the resolution of the United Nations is equally inapplicable.

**Retribution for Germany.**—What nation has ever contemplated, much less triumphantly achieved, the wholesale massacre of her own people at the order of her German overlord, without antibodies? Have we not volumes of evidence from this and the last war that the individual German soldier is different from the men of other armies, and not the army a cross-section of the nation? If further evidence is needed, of the eccentricity of the German race, take their notorious sensitiveness to ridicule and their total lack of that salt of civilized life, a sense of humour. To know the Germans you must live with and play with them. Lastly, there is the inherent brutality that inspires a German to strike a prostitute foe and to mistake mercy for weakness and fear. The only weapon the German understands is ruthless and humiliating retribution. It is a weapon we cannot withhold. —Mr. H. L. Duke, in the *Daily Telegraph*.

**Ware Militarists.**—There has been no sign of revolt among the 70,000,000 Germans, although a few million Danes have revolted very successfully against Nazi domination. This may be a staged affair by Goebbels to build up a nationwide hysteria based on the feeling that the Fuehrer has been spared to lead them at this time. Or it could be staged in the same way by the military clique, which has used Hitler as its puppet. Or it may be a genuine revolt. It happens at the most convenient time for the real rulers of Germany. For months I have forecast that this would be the more of the militarists who have always been behind the scenes in the rise of the Nazi movement and are prepared to get rid of the Fuehrer and his associates as soon as their usefulness is ended. They hope they can then appeal to the not inconsiderable number of people in this country who say that the German is, after all, a good fighter, and that the generals are pretty decent fellows and sportsmen. We must be on our guard more vigilantly than ever during this war. —Lord Vansittart, in the *Daily Mail*.

**Heiling, Schücklgruber.**—The Reichsmarschal of the Greater German Reich, Goering, as the most senior officer of the German armed forces, has reported to the Fuehrer in his name and in the names of General Field Marshal Keitel and Admiral Doenitz, that all parts of the German armed forces, on the occasion of the Fuehrer's accession, have asked for the Nazi salute to be introduced in the armed forces as a sign of unshakable loyalty and closest attachment to the army and party. The Fuehrer has complied with the request of the armed forces and given his approval. Will effect at once the salute by hitting the right hand to the forehead is replaced by the Nazi salute.

**Order to German Armed Forces.**

**Generals by the Thousand.**

The *Wehrmacht* is divided into 20 army groups, 10 infantry and four panzer. They are numbered up to 21 because there never has been a 13th, in deference to superstition. Each army group carries a major-general for every two regiments of infantry and one of artillery, a lieutenant-general to command a division, a general to command a corps of two or more divisions, a colonel-general to command an army, and a field-marshal general to command the group. There are usually nine divisions, in two or three corps, to an army, and two armies to a group. Additionally, the *Wehrmacht*, unlike the British Army, has separate generals of infantry, artillery, cavalry, panzers, *Luftwaffe* and engineers. But them all together and they run into 10,000 or more. —Mr. William Taunton, in the *Daily Express*.

**Murderer's Dilemma.**—Hitler may kill the men who made last Wednesday's coup, their sympathisers and their suspected sympathisers. But if he kills too few, he is certain to leave them avengers alive; and if he kills too many, he will emasculate the whole officer corps of the German Army—the only thing which still stands between his person and the hangman. The issue is crystal clear: whether to save Germany's bare physical existence through surrender now that her defeat has become certain. Army leaders want this done. Hitler wants it prevented. When the generals now revolt against Hitler, whom they set long served, they do so not for the sake of humanity, but for the sake of Germany. They do not become our friends, they remain beaten enemies. When dealing with them we shall have to be on our guard. —*The Observer*.

**Dachau Degradation.**—About 1,800 people die each month in Dachau concentration camp. Its outstanding show-piece is the museum of wax models of distinguished persons who have died there. Beneath each model is a description of his rank, titles, heights and so on, and on the wax heads of the bishops and priests rest their own hats and caps. The Polish underground paper, *In Hell*.

**Canada's Help.**—Canadian casualties to the end of May totalled 37,673 killed, wounded and missing. Army—Killed or died of wounds, 3,483; presumed dead, 209; natural deaths, 1,100; total, 5,800. Missing, 420; prisoners or interned, 3,820; wounded, 10,824; total, 21,060. Air Force—Killed, 1,000; missing, 2,006; presumed dead, 4,517; prisoners, 1,479; interned, 20; seriously wounded, 829; total, 14,317. Navy—Killed, 980; other deaths, 166; total, 1,146. Wounded, 184; prisoners, 8; missing, 329; total, 1,667. The strength of the Canadian armed forces at the end of May was 761,000, made up as follows: Army, 485,000 men and 18,000 women; Navy, 75,000 men and 4,000 women; Air Force, 189,000 men and 14,000 women.

—Canadian Government.

**Youth at the Helm.**—Thirteen men whose average age is only 42 are planning the air offensive against the Germans in France. Only four are over 45, five are under 40, and the youngest is 28. Head of the team is Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory, C.-in-C., Allied Expeditionary Air Force. He is 52, and his Senior Air Staff Officer, Air Vice Marshal Horace Wigglesworth, 48. Major-General Hoyt Vandenberg, Sir Trafford's American deputy, is 45; Lieut.-General L. Brereton, commanding the 9th U.S.A.A.F., is 54; Brigadier-General Richard Nugent of Advanced H.Q., 41; Brigadier-General Frederick Smith, deputy to Air Vice Marshal Wigglesworth, 36. Air Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham, C.-in-C., R.A.F. 2nd Tactical Air Force, is 49; the Group Commanders, Air Vice-Marshal Basil Embry and Harry Broadhurst, are 42 and 38; Brigadier-General Samuel Anderson, C.-in-C., 9th Bomber Command, is 38, and Major-General E. R. Quesada, who commands the 9th Fighter Command, 39. The youngest two in the team are Brigadier-General Herbert Thatcher, who at 34 is commanding a bomber wing, and Major-General Richard Sanders, aged 28, administration officer, 9th Bomber Command. —*The Times*.

# the War News

**Opinions Epitomized.** — The British people are champions at forgetting. — Lord Strachey.

Extremists always find things rather easy in debate. — Mr. Gwynn Hogg, M.P.

War is not fought with the hope when it suggests a peace. — The Archbishop of York.

Vision, Vigour and Values are the three V signs before the Church. — The Rev. V. Taafell, U.S. Chaplain to the Forces.

The isolationists and ostriches who planned our thinking before the war are becoming slowly extinct. — President Roosevelt.

We must think, as Sir William Beveridge says, that there should be more jobs than people looking for jobs. — Professor Harold Laski.

The Foreign Secretary and I are on closer terms than Siamese twins. We have never had a controversy of any kind. — The Minister of Information.

The Japanese Tea-Drinking Society hopes that the Fucoer will become addicted to the gentle art of tea drinking to soothe his nerves. — Tokyo Radio.

Damage to Methodist mission property overseas, particularly in China, Burma and Italy, is estimated at £350,000. — Report to the Methodist Conference.

A hundred thousand houses can be provided in the first year after the European war, and 200,000 in the second. — Mr. Wil-link, Minister of Health.

It may be assumed that British and American troops will not talk or give information. Much valuable time can be lost in useless interrogation. — Captured German officer.

When a child continually steals it is mania. When an adult continually steals, it is kleptomania. When an entire nation continually steals, it is Germanism. — *Ny Tid*, Sweden.

Keep away from Munich and appeasers and the sold pro-German lot, and do not encourage the people who helped the Huns in the past. — The Duke of Sutherland.

The parasitic growth of bureaucracy must be checked if America is to be saved from the very Fascism which our sons are fighting to destroy on foreign soil. — Mr. Dwight Green, Governor of Illinois.

If the Germans had had the additional strength in fighters, bombers and coastal fortifications of which they chose to deprive themselves to manufacture flying bombs and sites, it would have been a factor of importance in the Normandy battle. — Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P.

This time Germany must drink the bitter waters of defeat to the very last drop. It might be necessary to reduce Germany for 25 years to a second-rate Power. — Mr. Herbert Baxter, M.P.

Hundreds of German officers of all ranks have been executed during the last months in the prisons of Vienna, Munich, Koenigsberg, Magdeburg, Ingolstadt and Berlin. — *Journal de Geneve*, Switzerland.

A new industry, clothing and processing of wood is being established in Scotland. It will be used in making textiles, plastics, foodstuffs and surgical medical and dental material. — Sir Steven Bilsland.

We have buried 8,000 enemy dead in Normandy and captured 60,000 prisoners. Counting dead, wounded and prisoners it is a reasonable conjecture that we have wiped off 156,000 Germans. — General Montgomery.

Since we landed in Normandy 77% of all German prisoners taken admit having read our pamphlets or listened to our propaganda, and 47% had our leaflets in their possession as something in the nature of passports. — Mr. Eden.

American bomber losses were four times as high two months ago as today, yet the proportion of protecting fighters is lower owing to concentration chiefly on bomber production. — General Doolittle, commanding the U.S. Eighth Army Air Force.

The disciplinary measures that will clearly be needed to quell the arrogant and aggressive provocative behaviour of the Germans will have to take precedence over the sympathetic treatment that many will instinctively desire for the individual German in defeat. — Mr. H. Stephen Pasmore.

A very small clique of ambitious, irresponsible, senseless and criminal, stupid officers have formed a plot to eliminate me and the German *Wehrmacht* Command. It is a miniature group of criminal elements which will be ruthlessly exterminated. The Army has carried out a self-purge and eliminated the sordid elements. — Hitler.

The essence of adventure is freedom. No merchant adventurer worth the name could ever be a mere filler-up of forms, a petitioner waiting cap in hand for laggard priorities, or a servitor for the fardy favours which that least adventurous of mammals, the bureaucrat, may in his good time be pleased to grant. — Mr. John Parsons, in the *Daily Telegraph*.

General Sepp Dietrich, who started life as a baggage porter in Munich, now commands several S.S. divisions in France. — Mr. G. Ramsey.

This country reverences inexperience. We love the amateur, and in appointing men to high place very often the first thing looked for is inexperience. — Mr. Beverley Baxter, M.P.

The German U-boat convoys passed South Africa when the Mediterranean was closed, including several with American troops. In all, 2,000,000 troops were carried safely to their destinations. On one occasion there were 100 ships in harbour at the Cape and a similar number in Durban. — A naval officer, broadcast from Cape Town.

The Government will maintain in Britain after the war a strong nucleus of research development and experimental work for civil aviation, wireless and television. Their purpose is to seek to make the fullest arrangements for defence against aggression and also to assist to the utmost the development of the peace-time uses of these devices. — Sir Stafford Cripps, Minister of Aircraft Production.

All influences, whether official, semi-official, or unofficial, acting in restraint of the publication of news and opinion regarding the very substantial contributions to the war cause and the war effort of the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth by hundreds of thousands of Irish men and women, in the front, in the field, and in industry and agriculture, should be removed. — General Sir Hubert Gough.

Another 33 British prisoners of war have been shot in Germany, bringing the total, including the 30 airmen shot at Stafag Luft 3 in March, to 152 since the beginning of the war. The latest shootings took place at different camps and at different times since August, 1943. Twenty-seven of the men are said to have been shot while making individual attempts to escape either from prison camps or trains. — Sir James Grigg, Secretary for War.

Germany should be divided into three States: (1) Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt with the Rhineland and the Saar, the people of these regions being predominantly Catholic; (2) the old German territorial divisions, together with small areas contiguous to them: Upper Hesse; Thuringia, Westphalia, Hanover, Oldenburg and Hamburg; (3) Prussia, excluding East Prussia, Mecklenburg and Saxony. — *The Times*. — Mr. Sumner Welles, in his new book, "The Time for Decision."



## PERSONALIA

Major-General Sir John Davidson, 68, on Monday.

Mr. S. O. Sacranie, of Linyi, has been visiting Kenya and Tanganyika.

A daughter has been born to the wife of Major J. Wilkinson, K.A.F., and her husband has been appointed Captain G. H. R. P. Veitch has been appointed D.C. of the Government of Uganda.

A daughter has been born in Mombasa to the wife of Lieutenant Colonel R. D. Blackmore, R.A.F.

The Governor-General and Lady Huxton have been making a three weeks' tour of the southern Sudan. During the absence on leave of Sir Norman Whittly, Mr. Justice Manning is acting as Chief Justice in Uganda.

Mr. A. A. Watts, Superintendent of Stores, Posts and Telegraphs in the Sudan since 1927, has left the country.

A daughter has been born in Nairobi to the wife of Colonel H. R. War, The Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment.

Mr. Harry Rich has been appointed Belgian Consul in Lusaka, and Mr. H. C. Paice Vice-Consul for Belgium in Adola.

Mr. Benjamin Newman, whose death in Nairobi at the age of 85 years is reported, has been in the Colony for some thirty years.

Mr. A. M. Campbell, chief agent of the Union-Castle Line in South and East Africa, and a director of the company, is now in England.

The Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon is on his way to Portuguese East Africa to consecrate the new Roman Catholic Cathedral in Lourenço Marques.

Major John Raymond Little and Miss Ruth Seex, daughter of Mr. H. W. Seex, of Woodland Hill, Coulsdon, Surrey, have been married in Algiers.

Mr. Jaroslav Benjoha, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Czechoslovak Republic to Ethiopia, arrived in Addis Ababa recently.

Brighton G. Harvey Watt, C.P., a director of several southern Rhodesian gold mining companies, has joined the board of the Birmingham Smelt. Arms Company.

Playing Officer Gordon P. Henri Jeffreys, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth F. Jeffreys, of Loughton, Essex, and Miss Nan Edgeworth-Nichols have been married in Bulawayo.

The golf trophy awarded annually by the South African Society in Kenya has been won for the second successive year by Mr. L. Brooks. Mr. R. Browse was the runner-up.

The officers of the East African Traders' Association for the current year are: Mr. H. R. Maxwell (President), Mr. A. Amin (Vice-President), and Mr. A. Gill (Hon. treasurer).

Mr. C. Donaldson and Mr. J. Dorset have been re-elected President and Vice-President respectively of the B.E.S.E. United Branch. Brigadier C. S. Tute has been re-elected hon. secretary.

Mr. Frederick Livingston Higgins and Miss Margery Patricia Davis, only daughter of Mr. R. Davis, of the Education Department in Kenya, and Mrs. Davis, have announced their engagement.

Canon W. J. Wright, formerly Dean of Nairobi, has sent 100 to the Diocese of Mombasa Endowment Mission and Cathedral, England, in the hope of the best spiritual leadership for Kenya.

The new Vice-Principal of the Gordon Memorial College of the Sudan is a former Warden, Mr. G. C. Salt, who has acted for the past year as Vice-Principal of the Higher Schools which have been incorporated into the College.

Mr. Joseph Ball, who has been on the headquarters staff of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa for 49 years, latterly as publications manager, is about to retire. He is making a good recovery from a severe operation.

Lord Swinton, Resident Minister in West Africa, and a former Secretary of State for the Colonies, has arrived in England for consultations and a short period of leave. He recently revisited East Africa.

Mr. Colin Maher, Kenya's first African, has advocated in a Press interview in South Africa an African conference to discuss the technical and economic measures necessary to safeguard the agricultural economy of the African continent.

Mr. Frederick Bishop, of the Colonial Office, second son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Bishop, of London, S.W. 17, and Miss Margaret Ruth Morgan Smith, First Sister, W.R.N.S., daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Macnair-Smith, of Bideford, Cornwall, have been married in Mombasa.

Mr. Clifford Carr, who is on the staff of the Ministry of Supply as an engineering and technical assistant, is to leave England shortly for Barakat to take up his appointment as assistant mechanical engineer in the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Ltd. His home is in Chislehurst, Kent.

Mr. K. D. D. Henderson, who has latterly been Deputy Assistant Civil Secretary (External) in the Sudan, is returning to Kasala as Governor of the Province. His post in Khartoum is to be filled by Mr. D. M. H. Evans. Mr. A. W. Hankin becomes D.A.C.S. (Personnel).

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Faure have left Nyasaland after 22 years' tobacco growing in the Namweras district. They intend to settle in the Cape Peninsula. Mr. Faure, who had won cups for his hue and cry at the seven Nyasaland Agricultural Shows, went through the Cape Empire East Campaign of the last war.

At last week's annual meeting of the All-India of the British Empire the Duke of Sutherland announced that he wished to relinquish the office of President, which he has held for 23 years, as soon as a suitable successor could be found. The Duke has been keenly interested in the development of civil aviation in Africa.

The forthcoming marriage is announced between Lieut. K. C. J. G. Mackenzie-Kennedy, The King's African Rifles, eldest son of Sir Donald Mackenzie-Kennedy, Governor of Mauritius since 1942, and Lady Mackenzie-Kennedy, and Miss Jeanne Marie-Alix Doge de Speville, fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Doge de Speville, of Crepepe, Mauritius. Sir Donald Mackenzie-Kennedy was formerly Governor of Nyasaland, and was formerly Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia and of Tanganyika Territory.

The Uganda Club have elected the following officers: President, the Governor; Vice-President, Mr. H. R. Fraser, M.E.C., hon. secretary, Mr. D. F. Shaylor, hon. treasurer, Mr. J. P. Simpson; assistant hon. secretary (for the purpose of administering the Merchant Seamen's Fund), Mr. C. G. Moody. The other members of the Committee are Messrs. E. F. Martin, Capt. Brown, P. R. J. Cow, R. A. Snodgrass, M. J. Bessell, and K. Horwood. The captains for cricket, hockey, golf, and squash are Messrs. M. J. Bessell, G. W. B. Bate-man, G. Roland Bell and E. A. L. Watts respectively.

### Lord Gort to Follow Sir Harold MacMichael

Sir Harold MacMichael, High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief for Palestine and High Commissioner for Transjordan whose term of office will expire on September 3, is to be succeeded by Field Marshal Viscount Gort, V.C., at present Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta. Sir Harold has spent 80 years in the Sudan Civil Service, and was Governor of Tanganyika Territory from 1934 to 1937.

**Obituary**

**Sir Robert Hamilton**

SIR ROBERT WILLIAM HAMILTON, Chief Justice of East Africa from 1905 to 1920 and Liberal M.P. for Orkney and Shetland from 1922 to 1935, died in London at the beginning of last week.

He was born in 1867, the second son of Sir R. G. C. Hamilton, who was afterwards Under Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and later Governor of Tasmania. Hamilton was educated at St. Paul's School and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar in 1891, but two years later he had been appointed Chairman of a Commission of inquiry into the administration of the Colony of Dominica and Hamilton had gone out with him as secretary.

As soon as he had been called at the Inner Temple, he entered the Colonial Service as a District Commissioner in West Africa, but two years later became Registrar in the East Africa Protectorate, now Kenya. He was promoted Assistant Judge and Administrator-General in 1900 and a Judge of the High Court in 1902. He was secretary of the Lands Commission of 1904 and in the following year became Chief Justice of the Protectorate and President of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa. He was Chairman of the Commission of 1918 which reported upon conditions of employment in the Civil Service of Kenya, and he retired in 1920, having been knighted two years earlier.

His speeches in the House of Commons on East African affairs were not numerous, but they aroused a good deal of resentment as being unduly critical of the settlers in Kenya and too favourable to Indian interests. He was always strongly opposed to Imperial Preference.

He became Chairman of the Indian Hospitality Committee in 1930, and later that year was appointed a member of the Round Table Conference on India. At the same time he sat on the Joint Select Committee of Parliament which considered East African questions, and in November, 1931, he entered Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's second National Government as Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. Ten months later he resigned in protest against the Ottawa Agreements. Appointed Scottish Whip of the Liberal Party in 1934, he retired from Parliament in the following year. He had married in 1925.

**Brigadier-General Nussey**

BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. H. M. NUSSEY, whose death in South Africa is reported, served under General Smuts in "German East" during the last war.

When Brigadier-General Manie Botha was recalled to the Union in July, 1916, he was given command of the 1st South African Mounted Brigade, which was part of Major-General van Deventer's force then on the Kondoia Inyanga front. His first task was to clear the road to Mwapwa while the infantry drove for Dodoma. Heavy casualties among the mounts in bad tsetse country had already been suffered, and on the march onwards from Kilosa the brigade was reduced to 1,117 mounted and 286 dismounted men; nearly 25% of the horses were lost in another few days, and when Nussey reached Kwaiki in the first week of September the effective strength of his command was down to 500 men. To add to his difficulties, his one wireless set was lost when the mule carrying it fell over a precipice, and so, owing to the thick bush, he knew nothing of what was happening on other parts of the front only a few miles away. That marked the end of the campaign for most of the South Africans, who were withdrawn to the Union.

Nussey, who had begun his military career as staff officer to General de Wet in the South African War, retired from the Army in 1934 on account of ill-health.

**Mr. Norman Dickson**

A memorial service for the late Mr. Norman Bonnington Dickson, an obituary of whom appeared in last week's EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, was held at St. Michael's, Cornhill, London. The service was conducted by the Rev. J. Wall, and Canon Stephens gave an address. Among those present were:

Mrs. E. A. A. Dickson (widow), Mrs. C. M. Dickson, Colonel W. G. B. Dickson, Mrs. Dickson, Brigadier-General C. G. Higgins, Major Vaisey, the Earl of Verulam, Viscount Bridgeman, the Hon. George Peel, Sir Frank Baddeley, Sir Felix Pole, Sir William and Lady McLintock, Brigadier R. A. Hamlyn, Brigadier and Mrs. James Storr, Brigadier-General F. D. Hammond.

Mr. William Codrington, the representative of the Eastland Railways, Ltd., and the Great Western Brain Railway, Ltd.; Mr. E. P. Higgs and Mr. J. S. Burns (Central Railway Co. Ltd.); Mr. R. H. Haviland (Central Railway Co. Ltd.); Mr. S. H. Mercer and Mr. P. Hayes (Lampont and Holt Ltd.); Mr. H. U. Mann (Mann Rutter and Co., Ltd.); Mr. J. Medlicott (Central Uganda Railway Company of Messrs. Ideo, Ltd.); Mr. Arthur G. Hunt (United Railways of Havana); Mr. H. A. A. Hicks (Leopoldina Railway Co. Ltd.); and Mr. Cresswell Ains (Messrs. George Spencer Motion and Co., Ltd.).

**Mr. Justice Blakeway**

Mr. Justice Cyril Tennant Blakeway, K.C., of the Supreme Court of Southern Rhodesia, died in the Colony on Monday at the age of 62. He was the eldest son of a former manager of the Salisbury branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, and one of the first contingent of Rhodes Scholars sent to Oxford. He began practice in Johannesburg in 1907, became Crown Prosecutor for Basutoland and Swaziland, Attorney-General for the High Commission Territories in 1938, and a judge in Southern Rhodesia three years later.

Miss Ida Watcham has died in Kenya.

Mrs. Agnes Philip Blach has died in Nyasaland at the age of 61.

Mr. Duncan Matheson, a Commissioner in the London office of Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., has died as a result of enemy action.

The death has occurred suddenly in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, of the Rev. Donald Wynch Murray, M.C., aged 68.

Mrs. Christina Mila Milson Rees, wife of Mr. Charles Milson Rees, of Arusha, and only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Mulholland of that town, died recently at the age of 64 years.

The Rev. Le Roy E. Farnsworth, of the African Inland Mission, who has died in Kenya at the age of 62, had been in East Africa for 25 years. He was born in the United States of America.

Mr. Alexander Susman, who went to Southern Rhodesia as a young man, spent years in the Union and returned to England in 1928 as general manager in the U.K. for the African Life Insurance Co., has died.

Mr. D. W. ("Dan") Noble, who died some weeks ago from blackwater fever in Kisumu Hospital, had been in Kenya since 1902. At one time he managed the Old Stanley Hotel, Nairobi. Latterly he had been engaged in mining in the Kakamega district.

Father Jean Marie Ryo, who has died in Nyasaland at the age of 65, had been in the country since 1906 as a missionary of the Monfort Marist Fathers, except from 1914 to 1918, when he served in the French Army in France, and the Near East, being awarded the Croix de Guerre.

Mr. G. E. Woodforde, a former President of the Rhodesia Agricultural Union, and formerly one of the best-known cattle breeders in the country, has died in Southern Rhodesia. He was also interested in mining and was one of the vendors of the gold mines, which the Cam and Motor and Thistle Etna companies were developed.



## Assistant Education Adviser

### Mr. Tyndale-Biscoe Coming to London

MR. C. E. TYNDALE-BISCOE, M.C., Director of African Education in Northern Rhodesia, as we learn by telegram from Lusaka, has seconded to the Colonial Office for a period of about a year as Assistant Education Adviser. He expects to leave by air for London in a few weeks, and it is understood that his duties will be largely in connexion with African Colonies.

Mr. Tyndale-Biscoe has shown resource, energy and determination in the eight years in Northern Rhodesia, where African education has been established on a sound basis under his leadership. When improvement in the financial position of the country made much larger sums available for education, he saw and seized his opportunity.

During the last war he served in France and Palestine with the Royal Artillery, was awarded the Military Cross, and was appointed a political officer in Nazareth in 1913. In the following year he passed the examination for the Indian Civil Service, became a Superintendent of Education in Tanganyika five years later, was for a time in 1925 Acting Director of the Department, and in the following year went to Northern Rhodesia as Director of African Education.

### Seven Years Procrastination

Mr. Godfrey Pelletier, M.L.C. for Ndola, of which he was previously Mayor, said at the last meeting of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia that the state of African housing in that town was deplorable, chiefly because the Municipal Council had been waiting for nearly seven years for the Government to decide to provide the financial assistance which had been asked. This was an example of a responsible local authority wishing to make every effort to remedy unsatisfactory conditions. One of the compounds on the outskirts of the town which had been inspected by the Governor was nothing less than a den of iniquity and a disgrace to humanity; but since the financial resources of local authorities were extremely limited, they could not raise money on the open market and were entirely at the mercy of the Government. Practical steps ought to be taken immediately to alleviate these appalling conditions. It was said that Northern Rhodesia had a protective policy. He thought it could be more aptly described as a procrastinating policy.

### Action Group Joins United Party

The Action Group formed in Bulawayo two years ago to stimulate public interest in problems of government, has resolved to join the United Party but to retain its identity within it. This decision was reached because the United Party is considered to be the only political organization in Southern Rhodesia broad enough in its outlook and strong enough to give effect to the aims of the Group, of which Mr. J. M. Greenfield is Chairman and Mr. J. H. Allen honorary secretary. The other members of the Committee are Mr. L. Ayres, Mr. B. Goldstein and the Rev. P. Ibbotson.

### Parties in S. Rhodesia

An amusing gibe at political parties in Southern Rhodesia has been published by the *Sunday Mail* of Salisbury.

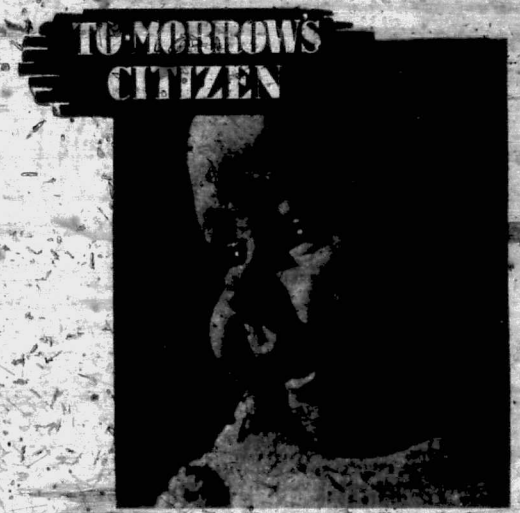
"Here's the United Party," says the writer, "which follows the general rule of choosing a name opposite to the facts—like the All Blacks, who are really all white. Then there's the Socialist Party; the last thing it wants is the dictatorship of the proletariat. Then there's the Liberal Party, so called because it's *Thou! Thou!* And the Rhodesian Party, so called because Rhodesians largely vote for the others. And the Central Party, so named from being extreme right. And even the Labour Party, so called from its aim of reducing labour."

## Provincial Councils for Nyasaland

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved the establishment of an African Provincial Council in each of the two provinces of Nyasaland. These Councils, which will be advisory and composed of chiefs and other responsible African members under the presidency of the Provincial Commissioners, are intended to facilitate consultation between the Government and the African population through their leaders, to provide a ready and authoritative means for the expression of African opinion, and to promote the development of political responsibility among Africans. It is intended in due course to establish an African Council for the whole Protectorate, consisting of members of the Provincial Councils, and the Secretary of State has agreed to the establishment of such a body when the Government considers that the Provincial Councils have made sufficient progress and gained the necessary experience to warrant this further development.

### McDonald's Club

Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has been requested by the executor of the will of James G. McDonald to nominate a committee to form Sir Godfrey Huggins, the committee of management for the proposed McDonald's Club, Bulawayo, for which Sir James bequeathed £50,500, and a legal firm to draw up the club's articles of association. Since Sir James died at sea through enemy action while on his way back to Rhodesia, his directions that a granite slab should be placed over his grave cannot be fulfilled, and the executors suggest that a memorial of that type should be erected on the Klondike Matopos Estate near the site of the late Sir James's huts, close to the nursery and arboretum and near Sir World's View.



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# Cattle Industry of Uganda

## Improvement in Many Directions

MOST ENCOURAGING PROGRESS is recorded in the annual report of the Veterinary Department of Uganda for 1943, in which a wave of rinderpest passed through Buganda and the Western Province, the disease having been originally introduced into north-west Uganda from the Sudan early in the previous year through the medium of infected game.

In consequence, some 200,000 cattle were immunized by the Veterinary Department during 1943. In face of this emergency it was necessary to place an ever-increasing amount of responsibility on the local African staff, which is said to have been individualized, as well as on the whole. By careful selection of the most self-reliant Africans for the comparatively isolated or detached fronts, it has been possible to achieve a more comprehensive control of the livestock population and its disease problems than until recently we had dared envisage.

### Development of Mixed Farming

Both European and African staff have intensified their work and drive directed towards a general improvement in the housing, feeding and care of stock; lectures are given frequently at schools and to chiefs and people, especially in the more enlightened areas and results have been most marked. In the more thickly populated and cultivated areas large fields are being broken up into smaller and more easily handled units, with a view to utilizing and conserving all available grazing. Housing of stock in these areas is now almost universal. The feeding of concentrates, to milk cattle especially, is becoming popular, the use of manure is being advocated, and, in short, a system of mixed farming is being steadily and efficiently evolved with the full co-operation of the people.

The consumption of milk is rising rapidly, not only in the main towns, but throughout the whole population. Efforts to ensure improvement in the standards, cleanliness and organization of dairies are proving most successful, and many of the Africans who own dairy herds, since great keenness in their endeavour to copy the best features of modern dairy management.

In the main consuming area of the Protectorate, Buganda Province, the slaughter rate of cattle has risen by 33 1/2% and of sheep and goats by over 200%. Today the amount of meat sold is governed solely by the number of animals offered for sale in the livestock markets.

### Great Increase in Meat Consumption

This enormous increase in meat consumption is now causing grave concern, as mature stock have virtually disappeared from the markets, the majority of animals being either immature calves, heifers, or cows of poor quality. The result has been a marked increase in prices of all types, especially of fat cattle, which a few years ago sold at 80s. per head, and are now being retailed at 250s. or more. It is becoming the habit to pay to sell for slaughter all types of stock, from a ploughing oxen to young heifers, in order to take advantage of a rising market.

This propensity is assuming dangerous proportions, and the future of the livestock industry is seriously threatened. Unfortunately, control of prices in the absence of weighbridges is almost impracticable, and equitable limitation of exports of stock from stock-raising areas difficult to operate, as the stock-owners have now come to depend very greatly for their annual income on regular sales of what they, often in their improvidence, consider are their surplus animals.

Our present consumption rate, including normal wastage, is estimated in the region of 200,000 cattle and 1,000,000 sheep and goats per annum. As our stock population is approximately 2,500,000 cattle and 3,500,000 sheep and goats, and our annual culling increase is only 15%, the increase in sheep and goats being impossible to estimate, it will be seen that we are steadily eating into our capital resources.

The ever-present increase of expanding ticks, and its whose far-reaching effects are magnified still greater by the mechanical transmission of trypanosomiasis through biting flies in areas as yet remote from fly belts, acts as a further stock-reducing agent, to which this year must be added severe drought and rinderpest.

With a view to obtaining a clear picture of the general position throughout the Protectorate a special officer was detailed towards the end of the year to carry out an economic survey.

## East African Film Unit Proposed

Mr. A. M. Champion, a former Provincial Commissioner in Kenya, who has been in charge of the touring cinema van of the Kenya Information Office during the war, is visiting other territories under Colonial Office control in East and Central Africa to discuss a proposal for a Central Film Unit for the production of 35 and 16mm. films of high professional standing for exhibition to African audiences. It is also proposed to make short instructional films for the British, American and other overseas markets, so that a better knowledge of the Colonial Empire may be disseminated.

## Jibuti Offered to Italy

That the French Government offered to give Jibuti and Obock to Italy, just before Mussolini stabbed France in the back has been affirmed in the *Memo D'Oberte* by an anonymous Italian author. He declares that this statement was read to him by General from his diary shortly before his arrest. It is not clear whether the reputed French offer was to surrender the whole of French Somaliland, but as the territory would have been useless without its port, that is presumably the interpretation to be placed on his alleged bid to purchase Italian neutrality. France is stated to bid to purchase the retention of Comaca and Nuce.

## Polish in Uganda

M. Szyzkowski, representative in Uganda of the Polish Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, has stated that the number of Polish refugees in the Protectorate is now about 6,200. Rather more than 2,050 are scholars in the three primary schools which have been established, 1,400 are between five and 12 years of age, 692 between 12 and 14, and 283 under five. Nursery schools accommodate 203, and 313 are under secondary instruction. Among the refugees are 98 teachers. Rather more than 200 of the children are orphans, 240 are Boy Scouts and 651 Girl Guides.

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## Statements Worth Noting

"Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on Thee."—Isaiah XXV.

"Uganda must continue some such organization as the Information Office in normal times."—Mr. J. E. S. Merriek, Chief Secretary.

"Quite a number of farmers will qualify for excess profits tax in the next few years."—Mr. C. I. Lewin, Director of Agriculture in Northern Rhodesia.

"Exportation in Southern Rhodesia under the Air Training Bill will now be possible, possibly more money into circulation than our unproductive gold mining."—Mr. M. B. H. G. Minister of Finance in Southern Rhodesia.

"The United States of America has a full publicity staff in Johannesburg doing active work. I am sure that America intends to push her way into South Central Africa."—Mr. B. M. Gough, President, Associated Chambers of Commerce in Rhodesia.

"Zimbabwe surplus balances amounting to about £400,000 were not amassed due to idleness and laziness and a pride of possession, but to meet just such a contingency as we are seeing."—Mr. J. H. Bull, British Resident.

"It is better to use less quinine or other drugs to kill the parasites in a milder form in a severe case of malaria. They are the same parasites, and the full course of treatment described should in all cases be carried out."—Medical Department of Tanganyika Territory.

"I have seen and produced three bags of maize per acre which in six years with proper farming produced 10 to 15 bags and maintained that practically year in and year out, with, of course, green manuring."—Mr. E. W. L. Seaks, M.P., Southern Rhodesia.

"What is the test of the successful training of a boy? I believe it is whether he has learnt to take responsibility."—Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

"Like football, politics are as clean or dirty as the player cares to make them."—Colonel E. Lucas, Guest, M.P., Southern Rhodesian Minister of Air, Mines and Public Works.

"Confronting all the territories of Southern Africa common problems which are worth common consideration—co-operation and action. A Regional Council for Africa should be allowed to grow; for the less our duties and the more one allows for natural evolution, the greater the chance of success."—Philip M. Gosh.

"There is a great future in Kenya for the development of leasehold tenures between landlord and tenant farmers, and I foresee the possibility of the establishment of a public utility landholding trust company for settlement purposes, with limitation of dividends."—Mr. C. B. Mortimer, Commissioner of Lands in Kenya.

"Africa's future will be very largely in the air. After the war there will be enormous developments of air services on the continent. The majority of our planes imported from American trade are still in preparation. We have not only to buy new planes to replace these but also to start to buy aircraft instead."—Mr. S. H. Wainwright, Director of the Sabena Air Company, interviewed by the Cape Times.

"The Nyasaland Council is of the opinion that there should be an immediate increase of trained African men and women to enable them to form centres on the lines of the Jeanes Training Centres in order to provide more health visitors and the teaching of hygiene, these centres to be run on more economical lines than the present Jeanes system. There should also be stressed the urgency of raising the salaries of African teachers."—Mrs. R. Sharpe, Chairman of the Council.

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# No Colour-Bar in Congo

THE ABSENCE OF AN INDUSTRIAL COLOUR-BAR and occupational segregation in the Belgian Congo was never intended, nor has it witnessed the severity of the social combat and residential segregation, nor are there any professional people of colour, except Native priests, writes E. Silbermann, of the Department of Social Studies of the Witwatersrand University in *Libertas*. He continues:

The commonest habit of shaking hands on arrival, the exchange of salutations, the habit of not ordering a drink, the habit of not going to the cinema, the habit of not going to the theatre, but all ranks are trained in the use of arms. The lowest rank of a Belgian is that of warrant officer.

The advantages of assimilating the grammatical and phonetic difficulties of the French language by making administrators use existing simplified trade languages already known to large numbers of Africans are obvious, yet with it an element of caste is introduced, and Africans are divorced from European literature, the Press and radio.

For an empirical people, and do not think of anything before they try to do it, the Congo has attracted the mass of the white population, the desire to make pronouncements as to what will happen when they have achieved mass literacy and physical well-being. But as the French are so intensely interested in philosophical and political questions, it was in France that the idea of the spiritual goodness of primitive man found its most apt formulation, as did also the contrary notion that primitive people think on a different pre-logical plane, and that primitive society is full of injustices and barbarous practices.

## The French Attitude to Empire

On the one hand complete economic subversion of the Colonies to the requirements of France has been demanded and imposed, and, on the other hand, complete equality of status has been given to certain Colonial peoples like those in the West Indies, Senegal and the municipalities of Indo-China.

When a Frenchman meets a native he is not a people, a nation or an individual, it would be correct to call him an instinct of patriotism, and humanity to call him a social distinction. A man worthy of being a Frenchman is worthy of being treated as a Frenchman, and no hotel-owner or private individual would have the politeness to abuse a person because of the difference of his skin colour. A Native is an inferior man because he is uneducated; he is not an inferior being, that is the French conception.

The colour-bar in the French Colonies is really a social bar. If a black man rises to the full height of French civilization, he can become an officer, an administrator, a Parliamentary representative or Governor-General of a Colony. The non-European administrators in French Equatorial Africa are not aborigines from the primeval forests of the savanna. They may be half-caste, or stem, as the late Governor-General himself, from the old Colonies in the West or East Indies or the West Coast of Africa. The brilliance of French civilization, the epitome and climax of Europe's search for culture, self-expression, cannot help assimilating. The final aim of all French Colonial endeavour is the creation of an Empire neither white nor black, but French, united in the defence of things French, and in the determination to serve through France the progress of mankind.

It was in France's saddest hour of defeat that her optimism of the feasibility of this policy was vindicated. M. Eboué was the first black man to become Governor-General of African territory. He was appointed in 1938 Governor of Chad and of the provinces of French Equatorial Africa.

was the most experienced and gifted administrator France had at her disposal for this task. When whites in the top-ranks of the Colonial hierarchy deserted the Vichy betrayal, it was M. Eboué who revolutionized the situation, taking the whole of French Equatorial Africa, which joined the British Empire's long struggle against Hitler, an act of great courage if one thinks of the circumstances of those days.

## M. Eboué's Service to Allies

French Equatorial Africa, once the most neglected of French Colonies, became the centre of French resistance and national rebirth. The role assumed by this obscure African Colony has left the French conscious of the hidden possibilities of their almost backward parts. The eyes of the public when given humane principles have been opened to the activities which continued to serve France, and to the sacrifices. The reason is perhaps to be found in the human warmth that Frenchmen show to their fellow-men, and which is not obviously so.

Great developments are taking place in Central Africa, and a common sense dictates policies which diverge from those of the South. Yet, the very difficulties in the path of progress make the men at the helm of policy more sympathetic to all who are trying to help Africa. They are nervous of anything that smacks of racial imperialism; they feel that their own people are not

Like the Native who is holding on to his fetters and questioning his fate of labour and poverty, they believe that many of our own fetters must still be burnt, and so many shorn.

Perhaps the rallying of the French and Belgian Congo to those who stand against Nazism is only a symbol. With the enemy line the seas shown by those who are struggling to transform this inhospitable river basin, it is not impossible that ideas and tools are being found there in the dark Congo, that will remake the Continent of Africa.

## Why "Ubbi Scebeli"

The Public Relations Section of the East Africa Command has an Italian spelling for its communications with Somalia, previously known as Italian Somaliland. The public has recently been informed, for instance, that the Ubbi Scebeli is coming into flood. Why not Webbi, for perhaps Webbi Scebeli.

## Parcels for Eritrea and Ethiopia

Parcels may now be forwarded to Addis Ababa and certain other places in Ethiopia and also to civil addresses in the occupied territory of Eritrea, providing the sender holds a censorship permit and complies with export and currency regulations. Import licences are required for all parcels sent for commercial purposes to Eritrea.

## Plantyres or Lambé?

The Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce has indignantly protested against a proposal of the Government to transfer the Customs office from Blantyre to Lambé. Mr. John Marshall said during the discussion that between 50% and 60% of the country's commercial imports came to Blantyre, and that the Government's intention appeared to the business community to entail some disadvantage and inconvenience and no conceivable benefit.

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## News Items in Brief

The American consulate in Leopoldville has been raised to the rank of consulate general.

More than 1,000 tons of vegetables are being produced daily by a canning factory at Sotik, Kenya.

The Arts Club has been formed in Nairobi to encourage the graphic arts, music, literature, dancing and acting.

The new dam now under construction at the Rhodesia border will be the largest in Southern Rhodesia.

Sisal and sugar production from the estates of East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., was 100 tons, making 1,501 tons for the financial year.

The estimated population of the Nairobi Police District is 9,421, Europeans, 36,821, Asians, and Europeans, 24,022 Africans, making a total of 69,264.

The former province of Uganda is henceforth to be officially known as Kaffir Province. The town of Jimma will continue to be the provincial headquarters.

Residents in East Africa may no longer send beyond the borders in Kenya, Uganda or Tanganyika Territory any articles which have been imported, except printed matter.

On Monday next there is to be an East African programme in the "Broadcast Your Empire" series of the B.B.C. Mrs. Elspeth Huxley will answer questions received from listeners.

There are Africans from Tanganyika Territory and Uganda among the members of the Assembly of Makerere College, but no Africans from Kenya. The Government of Kenya is to consider the appointment of one or more Africans next year to the term of office of the present members of the Assembly, expiring

This season's crop of sisal in Kenya is not now expected to be above 5,000 tons, which is only about one-third of the normal output. The weather last year also resulted in a bad crop, exports totalling only 3,872 tons.

There were 3,901 European arrivals in Southern Rhodesia in April, comprising 40 immigrants, 1,925 returning residents and 1,936 visitors. The March figures were 41 immigrants, 1,088 returning residents and 3,975 visitors.

When the Fort Har Local Native Council recently discussed the possible constitution of a Native Council for Kenya, a motion was moved to secure a Council consisting of 10 members, 5 Native Commissioners, the European Members of the Legislative Council, and 5 interests and African members from the four provinces, who should be elected annually by the delegates to the annual Local Native Council meeting.

A fund has been inaugurated in memory of the late Cardinal Hinsley, Apostolic Delegate in Africa from 1933 to 1934. The object is to provide centres in London and in Roman Catholic Missions in Africa and in which Roman Catholics from all parts and in all countries. In the words of the announcement, "it will be a centre for the Roman Catholic people of our Empire, operation in social and international questions, a development of the late Cardinal had much at heart." The centre is to be known as "Hinsley House."

The Board of Trade is endeavoring to arrange an export outlet for stocks of utility and other rubber-proofed garments which have accumulated in the hands of manufacturers and wholesalers and which are apparently not readily saleable in the home market. Permissible markets include Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Zanzibar, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and the Seychelles.

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## Questions in Parliament International Aviation after the War

MR. EDGAR GRANVILLE asked the Prime Minister whether the date for the coming international conference on civil aviation had yet been arranged, and for it would take place in this country or the U.S.A., and when an official Ministry would be given to the House to debate the merits of the discussion on this subject at the present time.

The Prime Minister: "I intend to make a statement on this subject in the course of my speech on the 28th. I am sorry that I am held up pending the decision as to whether or not it will be held. Will he suggest that, if the first and second have not been fixed, the conference should be held in this country?"

The Prime Minister: "I cannot govern the last matter entirely. Other people will have to come to the country, and they will have to make their own decisions. I do not really feel that His Majesty's Government. The whole of this question is being continually raised. I remember that we had a long discussion on this subject while ago. The hours of discussion were such as to prove that the matter was gone into in very considerable detail. I am not giving it much thought, but of course it takes far and away a back place compared with the conduct of the war."

MR. EDGAR GRANVILLE asked the Prime Minister whether he would discuss the matter in the country the previous day. His Majesty's Government would follow in this conference? He said he would give the matter consideration. Will he tell the House what the policy of His Majesty's Government is on diversification?

The Prime Minister: "I certainly should not attempt to do it in answer to a question."

MR. SHINWELL: "Is the Prime Minister aware that there is considerable discussion in industrial circles in this country in particular, and elsewhere, about the number of international conferences being held, where arrangements are being made, as a result of which we may be faced with a fair amount of competition from the U.S.A. in the international policy?"

The Prime Minister: "Nothing of this kind will be settled without this House having the opportunity and the opportunity— and it certainly has the power—to assert its views upon the subject."

MR. PROBY HARVEY: "Is it not vital that in all these matters we should have the co-operation and good will of the United States, and are not these conditions most inadvisable?"

MR. BOWLES: "As the Prime Minister seems disinclined to give the information that I asked for in answer to a question, when will he give the information?"

The Prime Minister: "At the proper time the fullest information will be given by the appropriate Minister."

MR. BOWLES: "What is the proper time, and who is the appropriate Minister?"

MR. SHINWELL: "Is my right hon. friend aware that no one is digging at the United States, but that we are anxious to see that this country gets a fair chance after the war?"

The Prime Minister: "It must not be supposed that the hon. gentleman and we on this side do not feel the same way about that."

MR. R. B. HAYES asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether attention had been called to the shortage of potatoes in East Africa; why potatoes did not keep well there; and what progress was being made with their dehydration?

Colonel Stanley: "I have seen a Press report of a potato shortage in Kenya, but have had no official reports of such a shortage in East Africa. Potato storage presents special difficulties in tropical climates. Two dehydration plants for vegetables, including potatoes, are working in Kenya, but the

bulk of the produce goes at present to the Army. I am bringing the question to the notice of the Governors in East Africa."

MR. RILEY asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies why the M.P.s had been appointed to the Colonial Labour Advisory Committee.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Colonel Stanley): "The non-official members of the Committee were appointed after consultation with the British Employers' Confederation and the Trades Union Congress. The Committee is therefore composed on the tripartite principle which is the basis of the International Labour Organization. It sees no present need to depart from that principle. I am sure that the Committee has the power to report members whom it thinks the advice of persons with special knowledge on a particular subject."

### Lord Harlech's Farewell Message

Lord Harlech said in his farewell message to South Africa: "I have observed with pleasure the increased interest of the people of the Union of South Africa in all neighbouring African territories. In Central and East Africa some of the problems that face the Governments are the same as those which face the Union. Whether the Union will be able to expand its trade with the rest of the continent, which seems so desirable, will depend on the Union's costs of production."

### Southern Africa Labour Conference

The Southern Africa Labour Conference, meeting in Bulawayo, has resolved that the time has come for regrouping the territories of Africa on the basis of social and economic unity, which will promote the interests of both civilized and indigenous populations. Although the Conference is telegraphically reported not to have agreed on details, it urged the immediate implementation of the two Rhodesias under a constitution which would assure full self-government to the United Kingdom. The Conference comprised representatives from the Union of South Africa, the two Rhodesias, and the Belgian Congo.

### Salaries of African Teachers

In our leading article of July 13 we mentioned that the Government of Nyasaland recently declined to increase its educational subsidies to the missionary societies to enable them to raise the salaries paid to their African teachers, though non-official opinion in the Protectorate strongly supports the missionary case. We now learn with pleasure that, since the protests of non-official members in the Legislature, an additional provision of £4,000 has been made by the Nyasaland Government in order that the missions may increase the salaries of certificated teachers in African aided schools at an average rate of £3 per teacher per annum. This is an interim arrangement, pending approval of the permanent salary scales recommended by the Nyasaland Advisory Committee of Education and since considered by the Post-War Development Committee, from whose report we hope to quote extensively at an early date.

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## Marketing After War

### Minister Against Bulk Purchases

Expansion of export trade is accepted as essential for the realization of the plans which the Government is making to achieve a better way of life for our people after this war," said Sir Harcourt Johnstone, Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade, in an address last week to the British Federation of Exporting and Allied Trade Associations. He added:

"I should be lacking in candour if I were to hold out expectations that resuscitation of the organized markets is just around the corner. For some time there will be world shortages of certain raw materials and raw materials, and in these circumstances control is the only alternative to maldistribution and famine prices. There is also no doubt that control, when it does take place, will have to be effected in commodity by commodity as conditions allow."

"As the world becomes more normal and adequate world supplies of commodities become available, I hope that bulk purchasing by the Government will disappear. I believe the people of this country can obtain foreign produce more cheaply and in greater variety through the operation of the produce markets than by any system whatever of Government bulk purchase."

### Kenya Police Under Strength

Whereas the establishment of the Kenya Police Force is 31 European officers, 114 African inspectors, 28 Asian inspectors, 28 African inspectors and 1,981 African rank and file, the present strength is officially returned as 31 European officers, 41 European inspectors (exclusive of eight more who were on the water from England at the time), 28 Asian inspectors, 38 African inspectors and 4,853 African rank and file.

### Kenya Pyrethrum

The annual report of the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya states that production during 1943 totalled 4,107 tons. In the previous eight years outputs had been as follows: 1935, 322 tons; 1936, 1,678; 1937, 989; 1938, 1,864; 1939, 2,869; 1940, 5,860; 1941, 5,763; 1942, 5,469 tons.

### Population of Mombasa

The report for 1943 of the Medical Officer of Health in Mombasa estimates that the population of the island, exclusive of personnel of the Armed Forces, was 6,269 Europeans, 18,987 Indians, 12,334 Arabs, 1,311 Goans, 1,086 other non-Natives and 49,950 Africans.

### Kenya Kippers

Seine net fishing, introduced to Lake Tanganyika fishermen in the Ngong'ong District of Kenya, has resulted in another local industry—the kipping of the lake fish in special smoke ovens.

## LATEST MINING NEWS

### Sir Abe Bailey's Estate

An interim injunction has been granted restraining Syfrets Trust Co. of Cape Town representing the estate of the late Sir Abe Bailey, from purchasing 437,000 shares in Rezebhe Mines Ltd. to the Land and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd., from removing the shares from Cape Town, or in any way dealing with them pending an action to be instituted by the applicant company against the respondent company for a mandatory order in respect of the shares.

### S. Rhodesian Mica and Tantala

The production of mica in Southern Rhodesia has advanced in 1943 than that of any other mineral. The Government of the Colony advanced £23,000 to assist the industry, in addition to financing considerable sums for the improvement of roads in the mica mining areas, and the Imperial Government, which purchases the whole output, twice raised the price, by 15% on each occasion. Southern Rhodesian hopes of producing tantala have, the Department of Mines says, not been fully realized. It is stated that the Department of the United States advanced £9,000 for the exploration of certain fields.

### Mining Personalities

Mr. Lawrence Etienne Bernard, assistant reduction manager on the Globe and Phoenix mine, One One, has died suddenly in Southern Rhodesia, where he had lived for 30 years. In the last war he served with the Canadians in France.

Mr. F. V. Stevens, Assoc. Inst. M.M., addressed the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy last week on "Recent Observations on a Dyke at the Beattie mine, Southern Rhodesia." The 316th general meeting of the Seikwe Gold Mining and Finance Co., Ltd., held in Johannesburg last Thursday, was the first such occasion for many years on which the Chairman, Mr. A. J. Buckley, did not preside. He was, however, having lately undergone a serious operation.

### Dividends

African and European Investment Co., Ltd., announces an interim dividend of 4½% (the same).

Kenton Gold Areas.—Production at the Gema mine during June totalled 1,596 fine oz. gold from 6,691 tons of ore milled.

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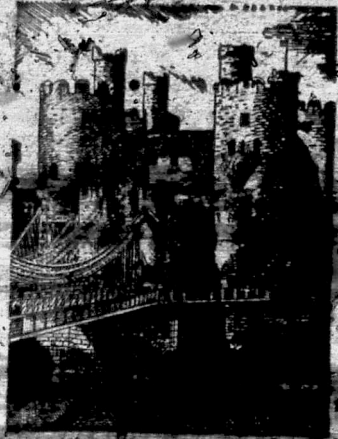
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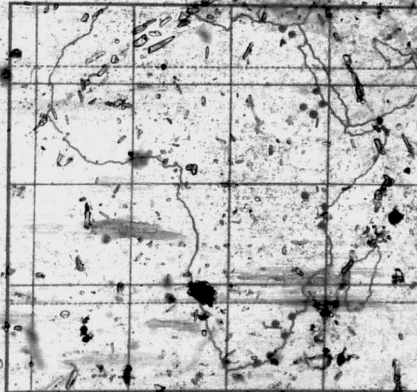
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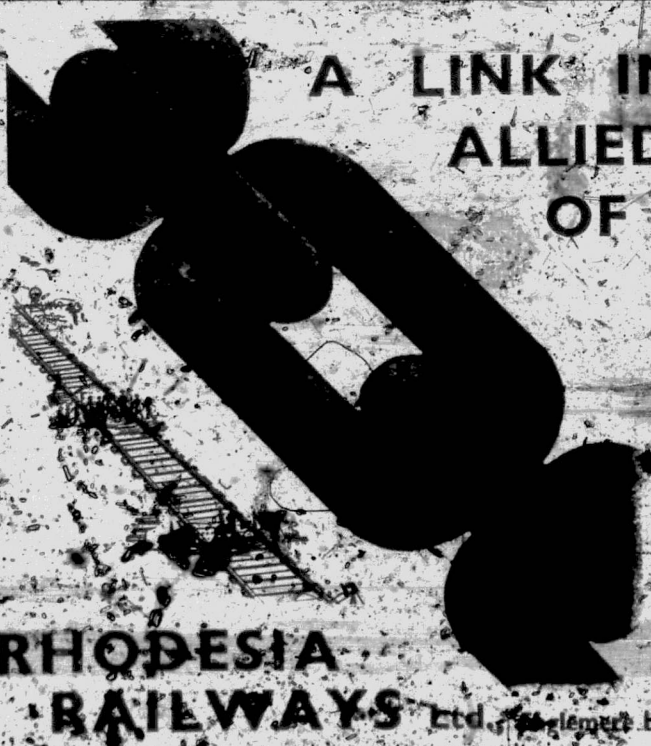
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