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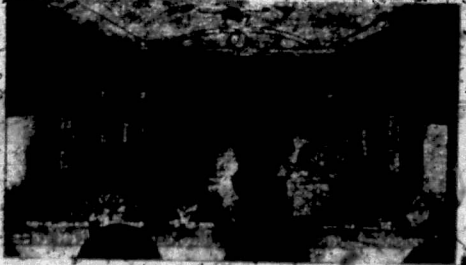
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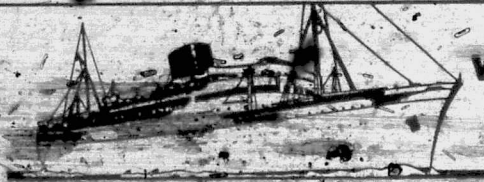
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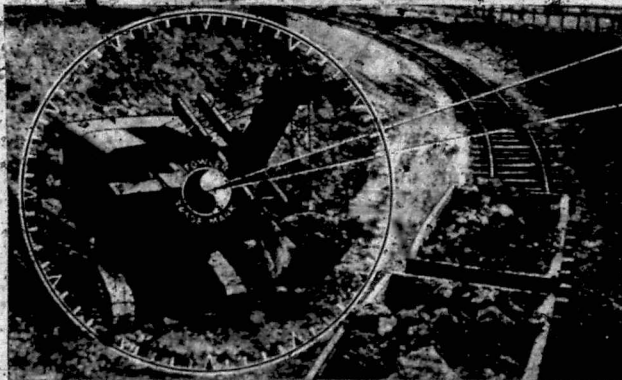
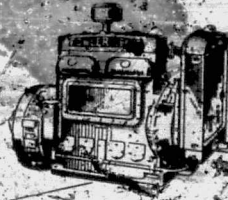
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Principal Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
Matters of Moment	979	Personalia	998
Commonwealth	981	Questions in Parliament	991
Colonial Affairs	981	Labour in Uganda	992
Government Machinery	981	Kenya: P.L.C. Expansion	993
Needs Reform	981	Rhodesia: Tobacco	993
The West	981	Latest Mining News	993
East and the West	981		

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE LATEST COLONIAL DEBATE in the House of Commons provided evidence in support of the Secretary of State's proposal that future discussions might more profitably

Minister Recognizes The Need to Improve Machinery in London.

be directed to particular geographical areas or specific subjects. In the absence of such an arrangement the short time available tends, quite understandably, to be used by Members of Parliament in the mere mention of many matters, rather than in sustained argument for some course of action. The Colonial Empire could assuredly be far better served by concentration on the more urgent matters, and to focus attention upon them would also put the Colonial Office spokesman more on his mettle. In the recent debate, in reply to references by different Members to the various Colonial Advisory Committees in this country and to proposals for a Colonial Economic Development Board and a Joint Parliamentary Committee on Colonies, Colonel Stanley said: "Heaven knows, I do not think the machinery in London is perfect, and I am perfectly prepared to listen to suggestions for strengthening it. But no considered plan was advanced from any quarter, though it needed particular expert knowledge to outline desirable improvements in the Colonial Service. They have been suggested often enough in these columns, and the need is described elsewhere in this issue by a man who

has resigned from the Administrative Service in Tanganyika from a sense of that frustration which many of his fellows share.

The House—which following its form in Colonial debates, was very poorly attended—did not hear from even one Member an important proposal so clearly stated that it could be said: "There is one outstanding item at any rate for immediate attention." Not were the criticisms very impressive or robust. Colonel Stanley has made an excellent beginning as Secretary of State, but that welcome fact should not make Members of Parliament delicately diffident of judging his Department. I hear apologies for quite gentle inquiries are becoming monotonous. Do they not realize that the essence of our system is that every Minister is responsible to the House, which has not merely the right but the duty to criticize the action or inaction of every Department? No instructed student of Colonial affairs could deny the need for drastic changes in our system of Colonial government, and especially in the spirit in which responsibility is exercised in every rank. Last week we welcomed the sincerity of the Secretary of State's declaration of faith in the importance of the task entrusted to him, but our compulsion us to contrast that statement with the cynicism so often shown by the Colonial Office and

First Priority: Reform of the Colonial Service.

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Colonial Governments, and in coming more clearly and disastrously than in the appointment to responsible office of men lacking in character or competence or both.

That Mr. Amery was far more deserving of attention than the various proposals in the debate; for we repeat, to pile man on plan and leave the question of personnel in the present highly unsatisfactory state.

Demobilization, Opportunity or and risk disaster.

If any reader thinks that too strong a term, let him consider the inevitable result of bad handling of the vast African demobilization opportunity and problem with which the Imperial Government will soon be faced. If it is wisely treated, an opportunity it can do illimitable good. If it is bungled, the consequences might be incalculably grave. With the contingency in mind, is it extravagant to say that disaster might be the price paid in the future for refusal to deal satisfactorily with the whole question of the Colonial Service? It is a question which the Colonial Office has burked for decades, with results evident to all who know anything about the Colonies. To discuss Colonial reconstruction without providing for drastic reform of the Colonial Service is simply to say with the issue: In the fargon of the day, Priority One is to attract and make the utmost use of men of character and ability, and thus raise the whole tone and temper of a Service which should be a vocation in the highest sense of the word.

Priority Two drew from the Secretary of State the remark: "I want to see the biggest integration practicable of Colonies, but in getting that we have to take account of political sentiment, political difficulties."

Priority Two: and the circumstances.

Federation: particular region, and nothing is more fatal than to force upon people federation for which they are either unready or which ignores practical difficulties in economic circumstances or political affairs!

From those words the uninstructed reader or reader might deduce that the Colonial Office has yearned for the federation of neighbouring territories in all possible cases, and followed the policy of preparing the way for the adjustment of difficulties. Every East African knows how distressingly remote that is from the truth: If it had determined to postpone action as long as possible—and has it not so determined?—the Colonial Office could scarcely have done less. The trouble has not been lack of sound guidance, for while Sir Samuel Wilson was still Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, he visited East Africa at the direction

of Mr. Amery, then Secretary of State, and produced an agreed basis of union. With certain adjustments Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Malawi, and perhaps Zanzibar could have been federated at any time during the past fifteen years, unhappily, the change of Ministry before Mr. Amery's resignation had not appeared likely to succeed, and it was the only Secretary of State who has shown any realization of the need and equal courage to deal with the hard Iloilo. But owing to the state of the war, he had no chance of acting in the matter before his sudden death—a major tragedy for the Colonial Empire.

It is not unfair to say that the attitude of the Colonial Office for at least thirteen of the last fifteen years has been one of inability or indifference to union in East Africa, and that it has tolerated a degree of

Advocated By the non-co-operation between the neighbouring Gov-

ernments which would be a hindrance to those who have had the experience that the incredible is sometimes normal in the routine of Governments. If the present Secretary of State were the greatest possible politician in East Africa, he can be assured of hearty co-operation from the best officials and non-officials—and continued obstruction from the lesser men until they realize that for once the Colonial Office is in earnest in this matter. The Minister has in the Colonial Service men of marked ability who could quickly achieve integration on a basis just to all and beneficial to the whole group—just as he has futile fund-raisers who want merely to be left alone on their little pinnacles. Not a few have been far too long in offices in which they have shown little ability and little energy. Even Colonial Office men must show a different attitude towards this question of structural change in East Africa is the nature of the Mandates and the Congo Basin Treaties, and there will be general satisfaction at Colonel Stanley's statement concerning the need for drastic amendment of the provisions of these international instruments.

Captain Gamman—who reminded the Secretary of State that the responsibility for fostering unity in the Colonial Empire rests upon him—argued that the Colonies should have their place in Imperial defence

Parliamentarians And the Colonies that there should be a single Imperial currency

and a minimum standard of living for every Colony, and then renewed his plea for a Colonial Economic Development Board in

with representation upon it for each group of Colonies. It cannot be said that in the case very convincingly. Indeed, to some extent there is no federation of groups of Colonies. The reverse representation in the House of Commons is a "token" which, if federation were achieved, might not be better to allow the Colonies to get on with their tasks, so many of which are hindered by the insistence of the Colonial Office on preserving in this air age territorial arrangements which a reasonable engineer of unavoidable half a century ago. Colonel Stanley had no difficulty in disposing of the complaint that only four M.P.s are included in the 118 Members of the seven advisory Committees in London. The whole purpose of those bodies is to provide expert guidance and to make their nurseries of Parliamentarians who are babes in Colonial matters would be to destroy their utility. There are, indeed, politicians serving on some of those Committees who have from time to time

made such queer statements about the Colonies that the public has the impression that they would hardly have been appointed on the score of their knowledge unless they had been members of one or other House. Surely that circumstance of a "token" has been the determining factor. The Minister again showed that he has little patience with the demand for a Joint Parliamentary Committee on Colonies. As an alternative, why should the Imperial Affairs Committees of the different political parties not be strengthened? Visiting members of Colonial Legislatures are often invited to address separate gatherings of Unionist and Labour Members interested in Colonial affairs. Is the idea of a joint meeting (which would not prevent continuance of the present practice also) too revolutionary? For years there has been talk of the desirability of raising Colonial questions out of the party arena. Would not this be a move in that direction?

Commons Debate on Colonial Problems

Speeches of Secretary of State and Captain Gamman

SOUTH-EAST ISSUED reported most of the speeches in the House of Commons when Colonial affairs were again debated, but heavy pressure in space compelled us to hold over the report of those by Captain Gamman, Mr. Emmott, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

CAPTAIN L. D. GAMMAN agreed that the need was not for a new statement on Colonial policy, but for greater clarification of the intentions of the Colonial Office for the impulsion of that policy. There ought, he felt, to be better machinery in London for this purpose. He continued (in part):

"I call the Cabinet colleagues of the Secretary of State during the past year come forward with far-reaching and daring plans for the future, and I hope they will come forward in the long with some comprehensive and long-term plan for the future of the Colonial Empire. We do not need to argue about the principles on which we should develop the Empire. There are two. First, we should do all in our power to promote self-government in the Colonial territories. Secondly, those territories should be developed in the economic sense for the benefit of their inhabitants.

Need to Promote Colonial Unity

"A third principle much to the fore during the past year is the necessity for promoting unity, not only between this country and the Colonies, but between the Colonies themselves. We often say that we know very little of the Colonies, and it is distressing, in some ways more so, how little the Colonies know about each other. So far as unity in the Colonial Empire is concerned, the responsibility for fostering it rests upon the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and in finality on this House.

"Today three sections of public opinion are vitally interested in the future of the Colonies. First, there is world opinion, and especially the American people of the United States. Many of the criticisms of many of our American friends are unfair, and to a certain extent, among a certain section of the community are inspired by malice, but even among the vast majority of the American people, who are well disposed towards us, there is a deep-seated ignorance of what we are attempting to do or have done. If they know little about our Colonial achievements, who fault is ours for not telling them. The second section is the opinion of the people here at home. At least the British public are becoming increasingly

conscious of their Colonial responsibilities. And a certain extent that has arisen out of admiration for what the Colonies have done in the war. I believe they will be prepared to tax themselves increasingly for the development of the Colonies.

"Lastly, we have the opinion of the Colonial peoples themselves. One of the things that worries me with regard to our relationship with the Colonies is that on the whole we are not carrying the Colonial intelligentsia with us. The tendency for them is to follow what has happened in India. The tragedy of India in the last two generations is that the best brains have been lost in the arid desert of agitation and not made available for social and economic reforms. There is a danger that the same thing may happen in our Colonial territories.

"How can we get the co-operation and understanding of these three branches of public opinion? The best way is for the Minister to come to the House and state his long-term programme.

Points for a Long-Term Programme

"What could that programme contain? We ought, to try to get a proper Imperial currency. Why is it necessary to continue with the shoddy patch of dollars, rupees and all sorts of coinage? There ought also to be a certain minimum standard of social services. There is a great disparity between Colonies. Surely there is a minimum at which we should aim in medical and health services, workmen's compensation and the like.

"What is our Colonial educational policy? A mass attack on illiteracy is not enough. Education policy is a failure, unless it makes men good agriculturalists, develops local powers of leadership, and engenders pride in local traditions and customs. If we apply that test to our educational achievements of the past 20 or 25 years in many parts of the Colonial Empire, there is much that we find unsatisfactory. We have transplanted our own education system into a tropical setting, and on the whole it has not been a great success. One of the worst things we ever did was to introduce the British educational system as a sort of standard of general education for the African, dissatisfied African without making him a satisfied anything.

"We have paid tribute to what has been done by Colonial regiments in the war, and a wonderful story it is. They have shown that not only are they willing to share the burden of Empire defence, but that they are doing it. It is all that to be lost when the war is over. Are we just to go back to our few regiments in Africa and other parts of the world? Cannot we have a proper Defence Council, so that it will feel that it has a share of the defence of the Empire?

We cannot be satisfied with the development of the Colonies unless we have a proper Economic Development Board here in London upon which each Colony has direct representation. The Colonial Welfare and Development Act was a move in the right direction, but it is not all that is required. That Act is too short-term in its application. To a certain extent the tendency is for it to operate only when something arises in a Colony. It is not part of a long-term plan. Perhaps the greatest responsibility that the Colonial peoples themselves have is the responsibility for their own development. It is not doing our job for them on Western lines.

Four great functions in the economic field cannot be solved on the present basis. One of them is the question of secondary industries. I do not believe that, under the provisions of the Act, any secondary industries developed in the light of the experience that we have gone through. We need something more comprehensive. The Act will apply to broadcasting and

Colonies. Will my hon. and gallant friend say

that I will come to that in a moment. In regard to broadcasting I knew that in the Colonial Empire we lagged very far behind the rest of the world, but until I went to the West Indies the other day I had no idea how far behind. Broadcasting is not merely a means of telling people the news and of amusing them; it is the best method yet devised for adult education and imparting technical knowledge. How is that to be developed? Colony by Colony?

In regard to civil aviation, whatever may be developed over the trunk lines of the world, as between territory and territory and island and island, development must remain British, and the Colonial people themselves should have their say in what is to happen.

What is to be the future of the investment of outside capital in these Colonies? It is the fashion to talk about exploitation. The truth is that the Colonies which have attracted the most outside capital enjoy the highest standard of living. Will the day be far when they will be deprived without any sort of regulation, without any cause that fits into a plan, and without any assurance that they will have their fair share of local taxation.

Colonial Economic Development Board

My right hon. and gallant friend introduced me a moment ago and asked what the Board was going to do. That is a very big subject, but my answer is shortly this: The Board is to be responsible for the various things I have mentioned, done in a co-ordinated way as between territory and territory. I admit that it would need a proper technical staff and a competent secretariat.

COLONEL STANLEY: Does my hon. and gallant friend suggest that this Board will consist of representatives from each one of the 40 Colonies, but will be responsible for the economic development of only one of them?

CAPTAIN CAMPBELL: No, when I speak of direct representation of the Colonies, I was not suggesting direct representations from each territory or island, but perhaps for each block of territories. There is a case for a Board of that sort, which to a certain extent my right hon. and gallant friend has now. It would have direct responsibility under him for the proper co-ordination of economic work. Let me give one example. The thing that struck me about British Guiana was that the first thing needed was a thorough survey of its mineral resources and agricultural possibilities, but it is no one's particular job to do it, except the Government of British Guiana.

Under these five different heads I feel that the Member could do something, and produce a very inspiring programme. I do not suggest that that is all. I hope he will be able to tell us of the work being carried on by women officers of the Civil Service. We all agree that was, cannot raise the social level of any community above that of its women. Far more can be done in that direction.

I feel greater confidence in Colonial Office administration to-day than for many years. I was a Colonial servant for many years, and I know that the Crown is served by no more devoted and loyal men. Since the last 40-odd years they have not known exactly what they were supposed to be doing; it has been a sort of rear-guard action of political concession and economic improvisation. There has not been a blue-print of what they had to do. Too often, things were only done when a matter had gone wrong.

We cannot solve our Colonial problems by doing out constitutions in response to political clamour on the spot or unpractical idealism at home. The foundations of our association with the Colonial peoples have been well and truly laid. Our association has been sanctified by blood shed in two wars. Now is the time when we can build on those foundations a firm and world order which will be of benefit, not only to ourselves and the Colonial people, but to the whole world.

MR. EMMOTT pointed out that there would be great waste of money unless there was adequate preliminary investigation of expensive schemes of Colonial development, and that it was essential for the Colonial Service

to recruit the best men available at the end of the war, when there would be numerous retirements of the older officials. He also stressed the importance of giving entrants to the Colonial Service more practical instruction in the practical knowledge of agriculture.

Reply of the Secretary of State

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. RILEY, Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied that the Government had a long-term vision of a plan for the Colonies, and that the Government was for Colonial development and the broad subjects of agriculture and modern economic thought.

He continued: *in alia*

I have not had time to do much practice to-day in the two days' debate of the Colonies, and I hope more. I would add to the value of the debate, if we could, by arrangement among ourselves, a half evening on Friday to a general discussion, try to continue subsequent days to the discussion of particular subjects, particularly geographical and functional subjects.

There is another thing that I have considered, which has not been in a position to introduce into the Chamber to-day, but which I am sure, during the period of the recess, will be interrupted for other business, but also at another time, and had one told him that at one time the House was discussing an important matter, it is true, but a matter which affects only a particular unit in this country, consisting of perhaps a few thousand people, and that at the other time the Chamber was discussing Colonial affairs, in which 60,000,000 were concerned, and he had one asked him to guess from the attendance which subject we were discussing at which time, I wonder if he would have guessed right.

I am anxious to have the Members of Parliament, and their hon. friends, to visit the Colonies, to give them an opportunity to know the realities of visiting them, and of taking an interest in them. I want ample opportunities for debate and question and answer in this House. Members of this House of Commons should be helping to deal with broad lines of general policy, particularly on the political side, rather than with the technical questions which are dealt with by the Advisory Committees of the Colonial Office, whose members are experts on particular subjects. Above all, I do not want the situation so that, whereas I said, "You have put a member of that party on a particular technical committee, and so you will have a member of the other party." Gradually what started as an expert committee would become a party political committee.

The Member for Dewsbury (Mr. RHEY) also wanted development authority in the country with executive powers, charged with carrying through schemes, and which apparently would decide on the scheme and put it into operation.

MR. RHEY: I twice specifically said, "Under the direction of the Secretary of State."

COLONEL STANLEY: Under my direction—but there may be a scheme for building a school in Jamaica, and it is not going to be done by the Jamaica Government. There are the particular principles to be agreed with me for help under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. I want them to decide where the school is to be, what numbers they are to have in the school, and what type of school it is to be. I do not want a board sitting in London.

MR. RHEY: I also said specifically, "in co-operation with the local Colonial Government."

COLONEL STANLEY: What on earth does that mean?—a board in London, to whom we give executive powers like the Tennessee Valley Authority, and yet say it is only to work in co-operation with the local authority. Had not the local authorities better take themselves? In all this discussion on strengthening the authority in London—and Heaven knows, I do not think it is necessary and am perfectly prepared to listen to a suggestion of strengthening it—we must always bear in mind that more and more of these things are going to be decided and carried out, not in London, but in the Colonies, by those who are for whom they are intended.

Why Minister Opposes Joint Parliamentary Committee

Hon. Members have raised the question of a Joint Parliamentary Committee. I want to associate Members of Parliament with this work, but let me state quite frankly my objection to this proposal.

I think it was suggested by Lord PEARCE that a Joint Committee of 10 Members of Parliament and 10 Members of the House should visit the Colonies, make reports, and take a general interest in Colonial affairs. In Colonial affairs in this House I do not want just 10 selected Members to have all the opportunities of going abroad, of hearing evidence, of writing reports, because, I know that if that happens, other Members will be angry. In Colonial affairs have been taken out of their hands and given to a 10 people, who would get all the interesting jobs, with the result that other Members would not bother.

Government Machinery Needs Reform

Says Tanganyika Official Who Has Resigned

WHEN IN AUGUST, 1940, I LANDED IN DAR ES SAALAM I found myself launched on a career on which I had set my heart nearly 15 years earlier. Most of that long, quiet period I had spent in a job for which I thought I would be of more use to me in the work which I had chosen.

I was young and hence determined to succeed; I was steeped in liberal principles and filled with an altruistic regard for the Native people among whom I was to work. After five years' experience I felt disillusioned, frustrated, and convinced that I should be in a junior position to serve the interests of Africans in East Africa. I accordingly resigned from the Service.

This article is an attempt to set out some of my impressions of the Colonial Service. I am not concerned with the grievances of officials, though these are important, since a discontented service is unlikely to be efficient, and discontent is widespread. I am concerned in lamenting the chronic lack of funds and the consequent neglect of the constructive services of health and education. Unless the problem of capital investment in Africa is tackled and somehow solved, Africans will remain for the most part diseased, poor and illiterate. I am concerned, however, not after nearly a quarter of a century, to see a rule in my former German colony which has been accomplished. Lack of funds is not the whole story, or even half of it.

The Colonial Needs of the Colonies

The country needs two things, above all else: a new outlook on the part of its officials, and drastic reform of its whole machinery of government.

The tone of the Service is one of sympathy and friendliness for the Natives, a friendliness amounting almost to affection in many instances. No one could doubt the justice of the administration in Tanganyika, particularly in matters affecting land. It was one of the terms of the Mandate that Native interests should be paramount, and this has been scrupulously adhered to.

British Colonial officials have many virtues. Let no one undervalue their honesty, impartiality and (according to their lights) conscientious performance of duties. But something more positive is required than the prevailing attitude of benevolent despotism. Too often one finds a negative outlook, a spirit of unadventurous routine, a devotion to precedent and an exaggerated deference to the hierarchical order. There has been a lack of imagination and audacity, and an incapacity to recognize essential change or the need for it; there has been an unwillingness to take the risks of innovation, even though the times called for the abandonment of obsolete methods.

What Tanganyika needs is a body of men with both the capacity to see the problems confronting them in their full proportion and the courage to tackle them with resolution. If there is to be active government, live men must be placed in responsible positions—men who are not too old, men who are accustomed to think of progress in terms of successful experiment, and who

do not shrink from the risks and the responsibilities attendant on bold action.

The most pressing problem to-day is how to revitalize the administrative machine. I do not believe that this can be accomplished merely by raising the pay of officials, unaccompanied by reform of the machinery of government. There is already a widespread sense of frustration, especially among the younger and more able members of the Service. A mere raising of the standard of remuneration, without giving them scope for their energy and ability, would be like pouring new wine into old bottles, and would give disappointing results.

Promotion and Seniority

The Tanganyika Administration has some good points, a few of which are first-rate. But these are largely nullified owing to the prevailing system of promotion by seniority, a system which compels them to mark time in junior posts which call for but a moiety of their capacity. This state of affairs has been aggravated by the tendency of the bureaucratic machine to become more and more rigid, cumbersome and top-heavy as the Secretariat has concentrated power in its own hands and whittled down the authority of the officers in the field. The result has been a plethora of official obstruction and interminable delays before it has been possible to get anything done.

To a large extent, government has lacked the spirit to increase efficiency, which at home is stimulated by informed criticism in the Press and on the platform. Where there has been a measure of criticism it has always been strongly resented and I think misunderstood. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Secretariat should have become increasingly moribund as it developed all the faults of bureaucracy, the shirking of responsibility, the shelving of vital decisions, the inhibiting of decisive action, and but few of its virtues.

The remedy for this state of affairs is a much greater devolution of powers to the officials in the field, and should at the same time be relieved of some of the routine work which now occupies so much of their time and energy. Each officer's task should be clearly defined and not too extensive, but within that field the responsibility for reaching a decision should be squarely on him.

The young administrative officer soon finds that his work is largely routine and that it affords few opportunities for constructive action. If he protests he will in all probability be told: "We all have to go through the mill some time, you know." But this tedious process should not, and need not, take years to accomplish. If it is prolonged unduly the victim will either succumb to the prevailing inertia or revolt, according to his temperament. More should be done to stimulate interest and encourage initiative. Officers should be made to feel that their rate of progress depends entirely on themselves and not on the mere passage of time.

Promotion by Seniority

Promotion by seniority probably does more than anything else to rebel men conscious of their own worth, and to attract those who want above all to play for safety. If promotion were more closely related to proved ability there would be a firm basis for initiative, and we should expect to find more vigour and imagination and less self-satisfaction and complacency than is at present the case. There is a real danger that an energetic junior who finds himself faced with the limitations and prejudices of those above him

By the courtesy of the *New Statesman and Nation*, we are able to reproduce the above article, recently contributed to its columns under the title "I Was a Colonial Civil Servant," by a junior official who has resigned from the Colonial Service owing to his sense of frustration. There are parts with which most East Africans will agree, parts with which many will disagree, and parts which will particularly interest officials and ex-officials.

(Continued on page 990.)

The War

Rhodesians in Italy

Admiral Fraser's New Command

THE RHODESIAN MILITARY OBSERVER in Italy has reported that the Rhodesians serving with the 6th South African Armoured Division had their battle inoculation in the Italian campaign when their division was first committed in the Mount Caciolo area, where, during the offensive against the Rhodesian gunners had been in hiding positions north of Cassino. He continued:

"On the 22nd, in particular, it was a grim initiation. In the St. Eusebio position the battalion of which Rhodesians formed a part was in position on hill features completely dominated by the Germans of higher ground. This resulted in the battalion being completely phased down by day, when the men lay in foxholes, slit trenches and behind the rubble of buildings on the reverse slope. At all times they were subject to mortar fire."

"Artillery activities were also nightfall, when machine gun and fighting patrols went out. The enemy naturally did the same, and one third of his patrols got through the Rhodesian company area. Only one of that patrol got through the mine field being killed. One Rhodesian was killed and two slightly wounded."

"The battalion hung on there for 47 days till they were relieved. The experience was a test of stamina as well as nerves. The support of that infantry battalion was South African gunners, and among them a Rhodesian 25-pounder battery under Major Eric Fothergill, M.C. of Salisbury."

"They first went into the line at Aquafondata and during their 18 days of action the battery guns each fired nearly 1,000 rounds, chiefly in the barrages which preceded the main assault on this stronghold."

"The first African to enter the town of Cassino with some of the first-line troops was Private Albert Thabane, of the African Auxiliary Pioneer Corps."

"In the opinion of the Government it is absolutely imperative that the Territorial Forces of Southern Rhodesia be maintained," stated Captain A. E. Harris, Minister of Defence, in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament recently. All forces in Southern Africa were, he said, co-ordinated, and the maintenance of the Territorials was part of the plan. If the Territorials were not kept up to strength it would be necessary to bring a number of men back from the front."

"News of the invasion of Normandy was greeted in Bulawayo by the sounding of the air raid siren."

"In addition to troops in the Supply Services, it is announced that 7,000 civilians are employed by the Stores and Ordnance Department in Khartoum."

Service in East African Waters

Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern Fleet, in succession to Admiral Sir James F. Somerville, G.C., C. since April 1942 and also Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station (as it was then known before the war). Admiral Fraser, at one time Chief of Staff on the East Indies Station, takes over what is now likely to become the chief British sea-going command. Both admirals have had frequent visits to East African waters.

Major-General Hauncey, Chief of Staff of the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces, and Brigadier-General Sanborn, Chief of Staff of the Eighth United States Air Force in Great Britain, recently visited Kenya for consultations with the Air Officer Commanding in East Africa, Air Vice-Marshal H. P. Kirby.

Temporary Colonel M. S. Harris, of the Southern Rhodesia Defence Force, has been appointed acting colonel.

Colonel F. S. B.A. is Chairman of the Executive Committee in charge of the arrangements for the East Africa Command Army Exhibition to be held in Nairobi between August 25 and September 9.

The London Gazette recently recorded that Mr. Edward Ogilby Boyle, of Kenya, had been made a second lieutenant, as from May 1, 1940.

Major R. H. C. Hacksshaw, who is on service in Madagascar, was previously on the staff of Rhodesia Railways. Shortly after the outbreak of war he was posted to the East Africa Command.

Nursing Officer Molly Langridge, O.A.I.M.N.S.R., formerly of Rongai, Kenya, is now serving in a British military hospital in North Africa.

Casualties and Awards

An Officer, Guy Lloyd Carter, D.S.O., A.F.C., who has been killed in air operations at the age of 24, was A.D.C. No. 51 Rhodesia Force, 1941, while he commanded the R.A.F. in Italy.

Wing Commander Alan Cousins, D.F.C., D.F.C., Czech War Cross, who was resident in Rhodesia before the war, and recently reported missing from operations, is known to have lost his life in Italy. He was the youngest son of Mrs. Dorothy Meyer, of Green Shutters, Hunstanton, Norfolk. One of his brothers, Bryce, is a prisoner of war in Germany, and the other, Henry, is serving in Italy.

Flight Lieut. J. V. Heptonstall, D.F.C., was killed on July 20 in a flying accident in Sicily. He was the 20-year-old elder son of the Mayer and Mayores of Wivetonham.

Flight Lieut. Basil Herriek McMichael, reported missing in January, 1943, is now known to have been buried with his crew at Catania. His widow lives in Bulawayo.

Acting Squadrons Leader William Nelson Whamond, who was born in Bulawayo, has been awarded a Bar to his D.F.C. He is serving with No. 610 Squadron, R.A.F., and since the award of his D.F.C. has participated in many sorties and successfully attacked such targets as Berlin, Stuttgart and Brunswick, setting a fine example of skill and gallantry. The official citation reads:

"On a night in May this officer piloted an aircraft detailed to attack a target in Berlin. Before reaching the objective the aircraft was hit by anti-aircraft fire and one engine was rendered useless. This did not deter Squadrons Leader Whamond from continuing his mission, and he went on to complete his attack."

Flying Officer Colin Hiram McKenzie, No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron, R.A.F., has been awarded the D.F.C. The official citation reads:

"During his tour of operations this officer has attacked a wide range of targets, including Berlin, Hamburg, Stuttgart and others important to the enemy's war effort. He is an officer of high merit and has invariably displayed commendable courage and devotion to duty. On a recent occasion Flying Officer McKenzie took part in a sortie against a target in Germany. During the operation the aircraft was attacked by night fighters and sustained extensive damage. In the return flight he rendered valuable assistance by directing his pilot on course, which evaded heavily defended areas. His skilful navigation played a good part in the safe return of the aircraft."

D.S.O. Won on First Operation

Flying Officer Peter West, who was born in Khartoum, has won the D.S.O. on his first solo assignment. He was briefed with other Typhoons to destroy a vital radio target near Boulogne, his task being to go in first and silence the guns. He completed the trip unconscious in the field in the South of England, with his aircraft riddled with holes. This is his modest story:

"I went in at 10,000 feet. Just as I passed over the position and began to break away my ammunition ran out. I went into a vertical bank, and then the attack was on. A large flash filled the cockpit, and there was a bang. I felt my left side become useless. With most of the controls on my left side, I was now in some difficulty. I did not know how long it might be before I passed out. I decided to try to get home. By all the rules I should have lost consciousness before I was half-way there, but I didn't. When I saw I had knocked a fuel-leak-off lever open the throttle with my good hand, kicked the flaps down with my right leg, and made a landing without the stick. The aircraft came to a stop in perfectly level ground. I got out and went up in bed."

Flying Officer West sustained multiple injuries from two shells which hit the Typhoon. His left side was injured and his arm and leg were torn, but not a bone was broken.

Background to the

Tory Reformers.—I estimate that 60% of the electorate (at least) hold the same views as the Tory Reformers in the House of Commons. But the Tory Reformers are called Conservatives. It is no use their saying that they stand for the good things in Conservatism, even though they may be true. In 70% of the electorate in this country (this is another guess) Conservatism means the same type of administration we endured for most of the period between the wars, and the country—and in particular the ex-soldiers—are not voting for it as a matter of course. Just as we are not to have a new deal in our approach to national economic problems—and the minimum programme is that set forth in the White Paper on Full Employment—so we shall have to have a new approach to our political problems. The young Tories have the ability to make this approach, and very largely the will to do so. But they are like an aircraft on a carrier when the pilot of the plane cannot make up his mind to take off because he is not sure what the shore base is. The Tory Reformers, who mean business, will, I believe, have to bury the words "Conservative" and "Tory" with appropriate and respectful monuments, like stations, etc., and present themselves to the country as something new and definitely post-war. They might get away with the name of "National Revisionists" the word "revision" being related to national unity. Ten or 15 claps who mean business, who had guts, intelligence, 20 years of political life in front of them, and a readiness to work fanatically in a clear-cut programme of an up-to-date reformist character would make a lasting and substantial contribution to British history.—Commander S. Kings Hall, M.P., in the *National News*.

Papen Plans a Come-Back.—Papen has accumulated £1,000,000 in the Argentine with which to found a German Catholic Party. For many years this most wily of German diplomats, in the company of neutral Turkey, has gone quietly about his work of preparation. He believes that after defeat there will be a religious revival in Germany, which his Catholic Party would interpret and exploit. The makers favour him because they believe that his non-military and semi-religious party would shield them during the immediate post-war period from the destructive intentions of the victorious Allies.—Mr. Cedric Salter, *Daily Express* correspondent, in Istanbul.

Pro-Axis, Argentina.—The dominant power in Argentina continues in the hands of pro-Axis elements determined to impose their will on the day of Axis triumph against the North American hemisphere. Argentina has proclaimed its solidarity and unity with its sister republics, but during the last half year it has persisted in an open, notorious, and contrary course of action, which has cost constant aid and complete enmities of those republics. At the most critical moment in the history of the American republics, the Government of Argentina has seen fit to take two steps which have resulted in tremendous injury to the Allied cause. (1) It has deliberately violated the pledge taken jointly with its sister republics to co-operate in support of the war against the Axis powers; and, in thus deserting the Allied cause, has struck a powerful blow at the whole system of hemispheric co-operation. (2) It has actively and notoriously been giving affirmative assistance to declared enemies of the United Nations.—U.S. State Department statement.

Rhodes Scholarships.—We have met one of us encountered the ineffectual sporting life of the school of the printed word and laureates of the examination room who could not run a wheel-stall for a week. The most successful method of picking winners yet invented in the field of education is the method of the Rhodes scholarships. Cecil Rhodes laid it down, in effect, that a Rhodes scholar should either possess exceptional intelligence founded on sound character or exceptional character founded on sound intelligence. His scholars are selected by carefully picked committees, who base their choice on the past academic record of the candidate, on testimonials, on a written statement by the candidate himself, and on lengthy and painstaking personal interviews. Lord Elton, in the *Daily Mail*.

U.K. Income Tax.—Since 1938 the number of people in Great Britain with income from £250 to £500 per annum has risen from 1,745,000 to 5,500,000; from £500 to £1,000 it has risen from 500,000 to 1,100,000; from £1,000 to £2,000 from 195,000 to 2,050,000. The number with over £10,000 a year has remained unchanged at 8,000. State schemes for social betterment could not be financed by taxing the rich to any greater extent than they are taxed; there are not enough of them left to pay for these schemes.—Lord Woolton.

Japan Faces Defeat.—The dismissal of General Tojo is the beginning of the bit in the Japanese wall of militarism. Instead of a perimeter running from Burma to the Gilberts averaging 3,500 miles from Tokyo, General Tojo's successive successes have breached the American perimeter in possession of Japan, 1,500 miles from Tokyo to the north and about the same distance from the Philippines to the west. This great forward surge has been achieved by the exercise of closely integrated air-sea power on the grand scale. He has effected the frustration of the Japanese attempt to invade India and the Japanese forces had put to it to hold Burma. In his survey General Koiso will have found some crumbs of comfort in the Japanese capital ship fleet (with its powerful new additions) virtually intact; the Japanese Army strong numerically and technically, as yet little affected by its losses in Burma, New Guinea, and the South Islands; vast quantities of every kind of war material accumulated against the day when communications with the Islands of the south are severed; and a people ever ready to put up with rather more than most nations. Koiso is a militarist die-hard of the old school. He equals Tojo in ambition, excels him in political acumen, and falls short of him in brain-power and organizing ability. Admiral Yonai, the new Minister of Marine, proved an eminently successful occupant of the post during the years 1937 to 1939. Then and during his brief premiership in 1940 he opposed extremist courses, and particularly the conclusion of an alliance with Germany. Like many of the wiser heads in Japan, he saw where war with the British Empire and U.S.A. must lead.—Sir Robert Craigie, in *The Times*.

Wood for the War Machine.—A hot-amo nickel, a game very precious to Hitler after the loss of Niopol, Finland's copper, too, is invaluable to Germany. But Finland's timber supplies, her cellulose and wood pulp have become priceless to the German war machine. In modern warfare wood is a key commodity. In one form, sulphite cellulose, it forms the basis for the production of smokeless gunpowder and white cellulosid, cellulose nitrate, varnish, cellulose acetate, rayon, alcohol, nitro-cellulose, ink and newsprint. Other vital derivatives are methyl-alcohol, acetone, turpentine and tar.—Mr. Felix Wirth, in the *Daily Telegraph*.

to the War News

Opinions Epitomized.—Russia's numerical superiority gives us the hell of a lot of trouble. —Guderian, Chief of the German General Staff.

All that remains of Munich is only in air. —*Forbes's Beobachter*.

The British are holding six of the eight German Panzer divisions in Normandy. —*Chicago*.

Enforcing "Dear Hitler" on the German Army at this dark hour, is like a suicidal salute. —Mr. J. L.

France has lost a very brave and England a faithful friend by the death of Pierre Vidiot. —General

The British 17-pounder anti-tank gun is in every way superior to the German 88mm. —*General Montgomery*.

The population of India is increasing at the very alarming rate of about 5,000,000 a year. —The Earl of Munster.

Americans in London have not only howled, but they have lurks at every corner. —*Brook Pearson*, American columnist.

The Germans have no flair for strategy, their main characteristic is their incompetence in battle. —*Strategicus*, in the *Spectator*.

Marshal Graziani, who was Mussolini's Defence Minister, has been appointed C-in-C. of the Italian Fascist armed forces. —*Swiss Radio*.

In Italy and elsewhere in the Mediterranean South Africa has an Air Force more than equivalent in numbers to a division of troops. —*General Smuts*.

A Christian has no right to fight unless he can ask God to grant success to the cause for which he is prepared to give his life. —The Archbishop of York.

The external activities of the Ministry of Information should at the earliest possible moment be transferred to the Foreign Office. —*Sir Edwin Crigg, M.P.*

Turkey's cautious moves towards an absence of friendship with Germany arise from the certain knowledge that the Allies are going to win the war. —*Daily Mail*.

Hitler is symptomatic of the dominant German mentality, not something forced on the German people from without. —The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The coal-mining industry of Great Britain needs the force and stimulus of private enterprise to put it on its feet again, not the iron lung of State ownership merely to keep it alive. —*Daily Express*.

The Allies are now using the destroyed harbour of Cherbourg for the disembarkment of troops and material. —*Human News Agency*.

The United States has to realize that it is the only nation of its size which has no institution of retirement. —*Free Enterprise*, as Americans understand it. —*Mr. Walter Lippman*.

The Germans have gone ahead with their tanks and their Panzers and they have started to catch up by putting 17-pounder guns in some of our Sherman's. —*Mr. Alexander Clifford*.

An attack has cost the City of London 1/10 of its assessed value, and has had a loss in sales of well over £1,000,000 a year. —*Mr. W. G. Hatch*, Chairman of the Rates and Finance Committee, City of London.

Three million combatants is the maximum Germany can produce, the number she can get from the satellites is now negligible. Against that (a) Russia alone has 8,000,000 men in the field. —*Time and Tide*.

Do nothing to weaken international organs like the I.L.O. They may be the penicillin of the peace effort for some of our wounds, and stop some of the gangrene in our international life. —*Mr. Bevin*, Minister of Labour.

On the key part of the British sector beyond Caen the enemy's density is about one division to every two miles which of itself would amply explain the resistance that our battering ram blows have met. —*Captain Liddell Hart*.

Rommel was in his headquarters at Lisieux, 80 miles east of Caen on the road to Paris. Allied bombers attacked the town, hit Rommel's H.Q. and seriously wounded the field marshal. —*German staff officer captured on the American front*.

That trashy man Ribbentrop, when German Ambassador in this country, sent an official protest to the Foreign Office because of an article in the *Grand Magazine* by the present Prime Minister. The impudence of the Hun was tremendous then. —*The Minister of Information*.

The enemy has arrayed seven Panzer divisions for his attempt, so far successful, to seal off the allied bridgehead in Normandy, and may have others in reserve in France. He has only one such division between the Pripet marshes and the sea, and between the marshes and the Carpathian mountains he has seven. —*The Times*.

Thousands of tons of crude rubber are being saved annually by the substitution of paper for insulating purposes. A new material is being created of paper, although the people of this country do not seem to appreciate it. —*Mr. C. U. Platt*, Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Supply.

The background to the whole resettlement scheme for the Army and Air Force is that the officer, soldier and auxiliary should have the Army with increased understanding of those problems of citizenship of which every member of a vital democracy should have knowledge. —*The Secretary of State for War*.

Near Briansk a German Army recording van was destroyed, the soldiers of the Russian Red Army killed the crew and captured the van. On the record van, near the German, announcer, after a pause, the trilling of the bird, then the alarm *Achtung*, partisans, staccato firing, cries of the wounded, then Russian voices. After a silence come the nightingale's liquid notes again. —*Mr. Alaric Jacob*.

Bomber Command is prepared to take on almost any task of destruction from the annihilation of a city to the winking of a battery. The breaching of the Moeche and Eder dams, the reduction of Leipzig through ten-thousand tons, the reproduction of tidal waves in the E-boat harbour at Le Havre, and the digging out of caves used to store flying bombs in France have represented stages in the development of the technique. —*Mr. Colin Beddall*.

If Britain is to maintain and enhance those high standards of living which are our pride and which are dependent upon a healthy and progressive export trade, private enterprise must be given full scope. War-time conditions of necessity bring Government control. However necessary this is in war, the sooner such controls are relaxed and ultimately withdrawn the better will the interests of the country and its trade and its standards of life be served. —*Viscount Bearsted*.

The war-time savings of the little man and the little woman of Great Britain have reached £3,000,000,000, made up of £1,183,000,000 invested in Savings Certificates, £140,000,000 in Defence Bonds, and £1,077,000,000 in increased deposits in the Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks. This third £1,000,000,000 was subscribed in 12 months, whereas it took 22 months to secure the first and 18 months the second £1,000,000,000. —*National Savings Committee*.

PERSONALIA

Mr. A. F. Semple, an American picture expert, has recently visited Kenya.

Mr. Roger Norton and Mr. R. S. Wollen have arrived in England by air from Kenya.

Colonel and Mrs. F. Stewart Modera, of Kenya, have been visiting Southern Rhodesia.

Bishop Linn of Massey has had to undergo a serious spinal operation, which, we are very glad to hear, has proved successful.

General Sir John H. Davidson has been re-elected Deputy Chairman of the Gresham Life and Gresham Fire and Accident Societies.

Mr. C. K. Ledger is the new British Consul-General at Leopoldville, capital of the Belgian Congo. He follows Mr. A. J. Shepherd.

Mr. A. J. Fisher, Director of the Sudan Veterinary Services, has left Khartoum on retirement after 26 years in the Sudan.

A daughter has been born in Fife, Scotland, to the wife of Surgeon Lieutenant C. E. R. Payne, R.N.V.R., formerly of Southern Rhodesia.

Sir Wasley Sterry, who was 76 last week, was Legal Secretary to the Sudan Government from 1917 to 1926, and was appointed the Sudan's first civil judge in 1901.

Lieut. Colonel R. A. F. Hurt and Captain Daphne Williams, W.T.S. (F.A.N.Y.), daughter of Colonel and Mrs. A. D. Williams, of Naivasha, were recently married in Kenya.

Miss Clifford Simpson, of Eggesfort, and Miss Joan Cecily Wilson, second daughter of Captain and Mrs. Guy E. H. Wilson, of Embu, Uganda, have been married in Barnet.

The Nyala Branch of the British Empire Service League has been resuscitated with Mr. Donnelly as Chairman, Mr. Bruce Anderson as Vice-Chairman, and Mr. P. Wright as honorary secretary.

Captain George Tyler Ford, United States Army, and Miss Mary Louise Howitt, W.T.S., of Nairobi, have been married in Kenya, this being the third Anglo-American marriage in the Colony this year.

Pilot Officer Roger Goldsworthy, elder son of Captain and Mrs. G. S. Goldsworthy, of Nyeri, and Miss Margaret Graham, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Malise Graham, of Kafue, Northern Rhodesia, have announced their engagement.

St. Joseph's Society for Foreign Missions, has made the following appointments: Upper Nile, Fathers R. Cornelius, J. Pacey, J. A. Vallyeh, M. King, Kisumu, Fathers L. Roll, A. Dodds, F. Maher; Belgian Congo, Fathers B. Clarke, A. Johnson.

Flying Officer Robert Alfred Rose, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Rose, of Sevenoaks, and Miss Jesse Eleanor Waugh, second daughter of Mr. E. Waugh and the late Mrs. Waugh, of Bulawayo, have been married in Southern Rhodesia.

Lieut. Colonel W. A. B. Harris, The Royal Fusiliers, attached The Parachute Regiment, whose marriage to Miss Christine Gaynor is reported, is the only son of Sir Douglas Harris, who in 1934 visited Kenya to advise on development of the Tana River area.

Lieut. John Charles Hyde, R.A.S.C., son of the Rev. E. C. and Mrs. Hyde, of Nutfield Rectory, Surrey, and Miss Lavender, Beryl Lloyd, younger daughter of Lieut. Colonel C. G. Lloyd and Mrs. Lloyd, of Karen House, Nairobi, have announced their engagement.

The wedding has taken place in Mombasa Cathedral of Mr. Arthur James Jarman, M.N., eldest son of Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. A. J. Jarman, of Winterslow, Wiltshire, and Miss Pamela Constance Grove-White, O.A.I.M.N.S. (R.), only daughter of Major and Mrs. Grove-White, of Kilbyrne, Donerale, Co. Cork, and Clogheen, Hythe, Kent.

Mr. F. M. Withers has been elected Chairman of the Nyasaland Angling Society. The other members of the Committee are Messrs. R. C. Bisset (President last year), W. H. Matthews, C. E. Dowry, J. W. McChute and D. McLeod (hon. secretary and treasurer).

Dr. Robert William Nash, only son of Mr. R. Nash, formerly of the Colonial Civil Service in Uganda, and the late Mrs. Nash, and Miss Joan Carr-Chapman, youngest daughter of the late J. Carr-Chapman and Mrs. Chapman, of Pendleview, Settle, Yorkshire, have announced their engagement.

Recent callers at H.M. Post Office, East Africa, Trade and Information Office, London, have included Lieut. Commander R. Cooke, of Naivasha; Captain Winton G. Ulyate, of Arusha; The Hon. Mr. Justice Bishop, of Mombasa; Sergis P. A. Campbell and J. M. Southon, of Kenya; M/S/M. E. B. Blyden, of Nairobi; and M/S. G. W. Boyce Aggett, of Bugh.

Mr. Claude Ramsay Wilmot Seton, M.A., Chief Justice of Nyasaland since 1941, has received the honour of knighthood from the King by Letters Patent. The knighthood was approved by His Majesty on 8.8.44.

Mr. William James Fitzgerald, Chief Justice of Northern Rhodesia, has also received his knighthood by Letters Patent.

At the annual meeting of All Saints Church, Nairobi, Dr. Trowell was elected vicar, warden, Lieut. Colonel I. Sheringham, people's warden, Mr. W. H. Wynne, treasurer and Mr. C. V. Curtis, secretary. The Church Council consists of Mrs. Boazman, Mrs. Curtis, Mr. Justice Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Horne, Mr. Phillip J. Williams, Mrs. Hunter, Lieut. Colonel Pitman, Mr. Sykes, Mr. G. C. Baker, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Wynne, Mr. Hooper, Mr. Lattin, Mrs. Trowell and Mrs. M. J. G. The Rev. J. C. Jones, of Mukono, has been Acting Chaplain for four years.

IN WAR MASTERY OF THE AIR

British Aircraft

IN PEACE SERVICE TO THE EMPIRE

THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH AIRCRAFT CONSTRUCTORS

OBITUARY

General de Meulemeester

Administrative and Economic Pioneer

We deeply regret to report that news has been received by the Belgian Government in London of the death in Brussels on May 10 of General de Meulemeester, Honorary Vice-Governor-General of the Belgian Congo and former Governor of the Eastern Province of that Colony.

He was one of the Regular officers of the Belgian Army who in the 1920s regarded Africa in the Congo Free State as much more attractive than the round of garrison duties at home, and in those early days there was ample excitement in the Eastern Province in which he was to spend most of his career. The province borders the Sudan and Uganda, from one to which in that Pioneer Era of embryonic administration, there was a constant passage of elephant hunters (many from the Belgians). This represented many nations, and though officially at enmity with them, many of the Belgian administrators had good friends among their King was peace assured among the tribes, for the war-torn leaders and turbulent followers still so common. It was in that environment that de Meulemeester acquired his experience.

He became Acting Governor of the Katanga Province soon after the outbreak of the last war, and in that capacity acted in close co-operation with the British civil and military authorities in Northern Rhodesia. In 1947 he returned to the Eastern Province, and in the two years following the end of the last war initiated large programmes in cotton cultivation and road building, which were subject to much criticism at the time. But with characteristic persistence and tenacity, he persevered with his plans, and his province has since become a model for the rest of the Congo.

He was likewise ahead of his contemporaries in the development of Native Reserves, rural dispensaries and other measures for the advancement and welfare of the Native population. He also created agricultural and technical schools, and was an ardent advocate of progressive education of the African. He it was who made Stanleyville a pleasant garden city, planned with an eye to the future and reflecting his love of nature and his imaginative and creative mind.

In 1925 General de Meulemeester became Acting Governor-General, with Leopoldville as headquarters. He retired in the following year with the honorary rank of Vice-Governor-General.

He had visited the Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, and parts of the former German East Africa, was keenly interested in British East African policy and developments, and his relations with neighbouring British authorities were always most cordial.

General de Meulemeester was 75 years of age.

Mr. Justice Blakeway

Last week we reported the death of Mr. Justice Blakeway, a Judge of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia. A friend has since written to *The Times*.

Blakeway established a reputation in Southern Rhodesia the country of his birth, for adding the indispensable qualities of common sense and humanity to the wide range of the legal knowledge and experience. He was always the most friendly of men, and did not allow the judicial office to isolate him from his numerous social and private interests. His death at the age of 61 was, prematurely, a career of great public usefulness.

It is not without significance that one of the great Rhodes scholars should have also been a Rhodes scholar, and that one of his colleagues on the Bench of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Justice V. A. Lewis, and Mr. Justice R. P. S. Hall, should also be Rhodes Scholars.

Blakeway married in 1918, and had one son, who took his name at Oxford not long before the war, and two daughters. He will be widely mourned both in the Rhodesia journals and in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. John Leslie Richardson Stap, Provincial Commissioner in the Umfolozi area of Southern Rhodesia, has died in the city of Johannesburg.

Miss Margaret Collyer Wellbourn, in East Africa for many years both as an artist and as a long lover and the artist, has died in Johannesburg.

Mr. H. E. Hopkins, whose death is announced, was for many years secretary of Messrs. Anglo-Northern (London) Ltd., agents for the Indian Oceanic Line.

Sheikh Ali Gulka, who has died in the Sudan, the son of about 1000, guided General Gordon from El Odeya to the west to quell the rebellion of Suliman, the son of Abdel-asha.

The death has occurred suddenly in Nairobi, Tanganyika, at the age of 40 years of Mr. Hugh Downes, son of the late Percy Downes and the Hon. Mrs. Arthur B. Byde, of Nyeri, Kenya.

Colonel Percival Mackie, Chief Medical Officer of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, who has died in Cranbury at the age of 69, was a member of the Royal Society's sleeping sickness commission to Uganda in 1908, from 1928 to 1931 Chairman of the plague committee of the League of Nations, and later pathologist to the London Hospital for Tropical Diseases.

Mr. Walter C. Gerwell, who was employed as a reconnaissance engineer in the Irrigation Department of Southern Rhodesia, has died suddenly in Bulawayo at the age of 54. He served in the Transport Department throughout the German East campaign of the last war, having previously been mentioned in dispatches while holding a commission with the Union Forces during the campaign in German South West Africa. In 1927 he joined the Roads Department of Southern Rhodesia, transferred two years later to the Irrigation Department, and was in charge of the survey work for the Umshandige Dam at Hart Victoria.

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Reform The Colonial Service Pressure Must Come from the Outside

(Continued from page 484)
in the official hierarchy may in time lead to conformity to their ideas.

Whether or not *laissez-faire* principles should be retained in the sphere of production is a moot point, but there is no case for their retention in the sphere of distribution. Except in the case of actual famine, distribution of Native foodstuffs and indeed of all commodities for which there is any demand, is in the hands of a non-Native middle class, which has established monopolies over vested interests throughout the country. This parasitical trading element has a monopoly in Tanganyika both of business functions and of a desire to exploit the Natives. Speculation, in cotton, beer, goods and Native foodstuffs is rife, despite the stringent price control regulations. The *walla wallah* (small shopkeeper) thinks nothing of buying up a quantity of goods and then selling it back to him three months later at a price which can be harvested at double the price.

If, as we say, Tanganyika is being held in trust for the Natives, then the ubiquitous *walla wallah* must be eliminated. The purchase and distribution of Native produce, and also the sale of all goods intended for Native consumption, should be a Government monopoly, undertaken as a duty rather than as a commercial venture. If this were done the African, who is by no means a really individual, would be ensured a square deal, and at the same time it should be possible to exercise a little gentle propaganda in such matters as diet, clothes and housing.

In India and the Empire

As elsewhere throughout the Colonial Empire, the official *mot d'ordre* is *Indirect Rule*, which may be defined, in the words of Professor Macmillan, as "local government by indigenous Native Authorities acting on the advice and under the general supervision of British officers." On the whole the system has worked well in Tanganyika. It has certainly been useful to the central Government, which has provided itself with inexpensive agents on whom it can devolve duties of tax collection and the details of local government.

It is, however, questionable whether indirect Rule based on tribal traditionalism has not already become obsolete in the face of decentralization. The system provides no co-ordination between the many parts, no practice in political democracy, and above all no outlet for the energies of the younger and more forward-looking tribesmen. It is not too soon, I think, to press forward and invest these autocratic bodies with a more popular character, to provide representative institutions, in part, at least, elected, which would encourage the growth of, and provide an outlet for, African opinion. We should assume that one day Africans will be sovereign in their own country, and build accordingly.

If Tanganyika is to have the necessary elements in its administrative technique, a thorough revision of the existing system is necessary. Unfortunately, those few in the Service who have the power to institute a measure of reform have no wish to do so. They are accustomed to the system and blinded to its defects. Reform will have to be initiated from without. There will be no reform unless the people of the Empire insist on it.

I have just completed reading a number of essays submitted by the school children of Gloucestershire for a prize competition on Imperial studies, generously promoted by Lord Bledisloe, and I have been astounded at the knowledge of the Empire which these young people displayed. Professor C. M. MacInnes

Rhodesians in the Royal Navy

Four Southern Rhodesians serving in the Royal Navy were interviewed in a "Calling Southern Rhodesians" programme of the B.B.C. last Saturday. They were King Seaman (Mr. Bingo) Baker, of Bulawayo; A.B. Frederick ("Freddie") Adams, of Nyati; A.B. Stanley ("Stan") Siebert, of Salisbury; and A.B. Terence ("Cov.") Coventry, of Bindura. Baker, who has spent most of his sea-time in the Middle East and India, said he had had a nice quiet time scrubbing a few hundred miles of deck; Adams, who has been serving in the Mediterranean, part of the time on Combined Operations, said he had enjoyed scrubbing a ship's deck with more vim and vigour than he had scrubbing a tank landing-craft in rough weather, but that his ship had shot down a Hun aircraft. Siebert was impressed by the way in which soldiers at Home have stood up to air and flying-bomb attacks; and Coventry, given a glimpse of life in armed merchant ships, said he was a racy broadcast. With them was Springbok A.B. Charles Taylor, from the Cape.

Dr. Carlo's Former M.M.S.

Dr. Carlo Castellani, who has been dismissed from his post as Rector of the University of Rome in consequence of his fascist activities during the last 25 years, is one of the leading authorities on tropical diseases. At the beginning of this century he was invited by the British Government to make a tour of inspection in East Africa and he afterwards became a specialist with a big Harley Street practice. He fought the Italian aggression against Ethiopia, he was in control of the Italian Army medical service to Mussolini, and the surprisingly low sickness rate among the troops was generally attributed to the preventive measures he had organized. He was still in Great Britain when Italy stabbed France in the back and was sent to Rome under an *armistice* privilege. His daughter married the present Lord Wedderburn, British Ambassador in Egypt (formerly Sir Miles Wedderburn Chamberlain). His honorary K.C.M.G. was cancelled in 1943.

Kenya's Civil Service

There has been much discontent in the Civil Service in Kenya for years past, but now the Legislative Council has adopted a resolution, moved by Mr. Van Cote, and seconded by Mr. George Njiru, one of the European elected members, calling upon the Government to look the Secretary of State to establish one unified Civil Service for all European officials in Kenya, as recommended in the Report of the Kenya European Civil Service Committee which was published fully when it was published. The motion called for such unification as soon as possible. In order that the official members of Council should not oppose the clause, if after examination it is considered that such a scheme is practicable and desirable, it was added at the instance of the Chief Secretary that a motion now follows, the Local Civil Service would disappear.

Day 10 With Houses

There has always been a high Community sense in Southern Rhodesia, which keeps alive Rhodes's principle of looking after the Rhodesian down on his luck. Messrs. Hadron and Sly, one of the first businesses established in the Colony, recently decided that they could not more fittingly celebrate their 50 years of commercial activity than by building a house in which a disabled Rhodesian might live rent-free on his return from active service. Hearing of this generous intention, the staff of the firm asked to be allowed to furnish the dwelling, and now Bulawayo Builders has been taken to erect another house for a disabled soldier. Does one good deed inspire others?

Questions in Parliament

Future of the Mandated Territories

Mr. Hugh Lawson asked of the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether an arrangement for the future of the Mandated Territories was made in the course of the late Colonel Stanley's visit to the Colonies. The proposals for the administration of the Mandated Territories for the next five years were submitted to the United Kingdom Government by His Majesty's Government in the League of Nations during 1939 in respect of the years 1938-43.

Mr. Lawson: Can the right hon. and gallant gentleman prepare a report for the year since 1939 so that they can be submitted to a properly constituted international authority? The hon. gentleman has not explained to me on this subject why the Government have not done so. It is the policy of the Government to have no report of this kind prepared?

Mr. Lawson: The hon. and gallant gentleman is suggesting that the Government have not done so. I am sure that the hon. and gallant gentleman is right. It is a matter of fact that the hon. and gallant gentleman's report, however interesting it is, and however much we will have a record after the war, is nearly as important as the preparation of plans for the future of these territories after the war effort.

Mr. Lawson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether an arrangement for the future of the Mandated Territories would be made in the course of the late Colonel Stanley's visit to the Colonies. The proposals for the administration of the Mandated Territories for the next five years were submitted to the United Kingdom Government by His Majesty's Government in the League of Nations during 1939 in respect of the years 1938-43.

Mr. Lawson: The hon. and gallant gentleman gives assurance that the Government will continue the commonwealth of the Mandated Territories. I have so far heard nothing of the future of these territories after the war effort.

Corporal Punishment in Africa

Mr. Dugdale asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would consider requests from some of the colonial Governors that only those offences punishable by corporal punishment in this country should be so punishable in the Colonies.

Colonel Stanley: No, sir. The question of corporal punishment in the Colonies was considered in 1935-6, when it was decided, on the advice of the Colonial Penal Administration Committee, that the time was not ripe for the total abolition of corporal punishment in colonial territories, but that in the case of adults the gradual abolition of corporal punishment as a court sentence should be aimed at, and that in the case of juveniles there should be a gradual replacement of corporal punishment by supervision in approved schools or by probation officers. In the case of prison offences it was hoped that as a general principle corporal punishment should be awarded only for mutiny, attempted mutiny and violence towards officers of the prison service.

I have recently reviewed the position. A good deal has been done in spite of the difficulties imposed by war conditions, but I am proposing shortly to make a further examination of the question in those territories where such a course seems desirable.

Mr. Pitt asked the Secretary of State for War under what conditions the Africa Star was conferred on West African troops, and the approximate number of such troops entitled to receive the star as a result of service in Ethiopia.

Mr. Pitt: The West African troops qualify for the Africa Star for service in an operational command, namely, North Africa, Ethiopia, Kenya, in the same way as other troops. The number of West African troops entitled by service in Ethiopia is not available as the War Office figures must be many thousands of them.

Maltese in Uganda

Mr. Edmund Harvey asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how many Maltese British subjects were still detained in internment in Uganda, and whether any proposals for their repatriation were being considered.

Colonel Stanley: Twenty-five Maltese British subjects are at present held in detention in Uganda, on behalf of the Government of Malta. Seventeen of the original party of 42 were repatriated last year after all the cases had been reviewed. The cases of the remainder are again under review with a view to possible repatriation and release.

Mr. Denville asked the First Lord of Admiralty whether all applications for export licences should receive the approval of the Admiralty as well as that of the Board of Trade.

Mr. A. Alexander: No, sir. The Admiralty are occasionally consulted when their interests as a supply department are involved.

Trader's Gift of Clinic for Africans

As a gesture of appreciation of his pleasant trading relationship with the Natives, Mr. H. Schur, a Bulawayo hide and skin merchant, has presented funds to the Government of Southern Rhodesia to build and equip a Native medical clinic at Kozi in the Matobo district of Matabeleland. The clinic, which will serve about 10,000 Natives in two reserves, will have an operating theatre, wards for male and female patients, and accommodation for 55 medical or surgical cases and 40 infectious cases. It will be staffed by trained African medical orderlies and nurses. If the clinic is successful Mr. Schur has promised to finance the building and equipment of others in areas controlled by the Provincial Commissioner for Matabeleland. The gift is a tangible proof of the growing interest being taken by the European population in the welfare of the Natives of the Colony. Sixty-seven Government clinics are doing work of the greatest value in the Native reserves.

Outlook for Flax

The Linen Industry Post-War Planning Committee has reported that about one-third of the flax produced in the industry in the United Kingdom should be produced within the British Isles (from about 100,000 acres), which would leave a large demand to be met from Empire and other sources. The creation of a Flax Buying Corporation as the sole purchaser and distributor of home-grown and imported flax is recommended, and it is proposed that the Linen Industry Research Association, with headquarters at Lambeg, County Antrim, should assume control of all flax and linen research, the cost of which might rise to £50,000 annually.

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Labour in Uganda

Points from Commissioner's Report

OF UGANDA'S ADULT MALE POPULATION of 78,154 last year, 100,477 were in permanent employment according to the Annual Report of the Labour Department, which gives interesting details of the African manpower engaged in the major industries.

During the season cotton ginners employed about 20,000 men and the approximate monthly averages in other cases were: Uganda Sugar Factory Ltd., 31,600; Uganda (K) Tea Sugar Works, Ltd., 11,900; the rubber industry (Duchassaing, H. & Co., Ltd. (the rubber and sugar), 4,000; the timber industry, 3,500; two plantations in the Toro district, 3,200; Uganda East Africa Exploration Syndicate Ltd. (tear and rubber), 2,600; wild rubber collection, 2,000; Uganda Sisal Estates Ltd., 1,800; Uganda Rubber and Coffee Estates, 1,700; Uganda Company, Ltd. (tea), 1,600; Uganda Tea Estates, 1,450.

Labour Welfare Officers

The Labour Commissioner, Mr. E. A. Temple Perkins, stresses the importance of personal interest in African labour, which, he says, of greater influence than wages and amenities in attracting primitive labour. He writes:

The largest tin mining company in persuading its labour, a welfare officer and sufficient canteen facilities, as well as providing certain essential tools such as a reasonable rest to supplement the normal rations, also by its pleasant atmosphere and the personal interest taken by the welfare officer and the employees who daily patronised it, provided an attractive diversion for the labour. Those who speak intelligently are rewarded by an invitation to partake of well-sugared tea at tables in the front of the building. The institution is both a meeting place where workers can discuss their affairs and well being, those in the bazaars, and to some extent a recreation room. It will, also, if it is properly managed, reduce absenteeism by its inducement to labour to work regularly in order to obtain the benefits of office.

In the case of the two large sugar companies, who employ 11,000 to 13,000 labourers, the question of absenteeism was constantly to the fore, constituting as it does a most deplorable wastage of man-power. One company has the majority of its labour employed on contract, and therefore supplies requisite housing and amenities and suffers less from absenteeism, but as regards the other the general rule is for 3,000 to 5,000 to absent themselves daily from the 11,000 on the rolls. The former company, which used to have 53 camps scattered about its 77,000 acres, is now reducing them to eight camps in accessible places. The new camp will be of the Labour Department's standard design, with a self-contained canteen, recreation hut, sports ground, and so on.

Together with many other things, the inadequacy of vacant land within the limits of the estate, the bulk of its labourers crowded on a small area of land, as they then live as squatters in the neighbourhood, within a radius of two or three miles of the estate boundary. The tendency in this way is for slum conditions to develop, such as the latter population draws back to the estate. Steps are constantly being taken to restrict this most undesirable development by a process of thinning out, and gradual improvement in the standard of the villages is thus created.

Other industries on the priority list were sisal and pyrethrum production and timber milling. One mill, which had for some years been unfortunate for various reasons in the labour supply, experienced an almost immediate improvement by the employment of a successful European welfare officer. Within a month or two the shortage of labour was converted into an excess, and this happy state of affairs has been maintained. Personal attention and interest in the labour was the outstanding cause of the sudden change of equilibrium, improvements in rationing and housing, of equal importance, were contributory factors.

Employers should realize that Africans can be induced to become wage-earners only by pay and conditions which offer more attraction than an income derived from the soil, and it has been one of the main functions of this Department to stress this point of view.

Another aspect of labour difficulties which has been brought to the notice of employers is the unexpected harm often done by unsuitable overcasts and headmen. They are frequently at the root of any trouble, and although regarded as first-class servants by their employers are not held in the same esteem by the labour, in fact it may be that the more

ingratiating they are to the employer the more intensely disliked they are by the labour.

It is interesting to record that an English employer of some 1,600 labourers of various tribes, mostly from the Northern and Western districts, who has spent many years in tea estates in Assam, made the unreserved statement that he found African labour on his Ugandan estate more content and dealt with more industriously and more efficiently than the labour in Assam.

It has been realized that attention is somewhat overdue in regard to improved housing for Government employees in the vicinity of Kampala. In consequence much thought has been given to the proposed African housing scheme at Nkurunsi, the outskirts of Kampala town. When the Labour Department was reconstituted in January it was one of its first duties to review the proposals to erect barrack-type buildings in the same location. Such suggestions have always been unpopular, and it is held, on the grounds that the Government employees are not to be housed in barracks, but in two by two by any but casual labour. As permanent quarters on any scale they have proved to be a most unsatisfactory and unsatisfactory.

Bonus Not Wanted

It has been experienced in the past that a basic minimum wage would be necessary, provided that bonuses were given for the quantity of labour produced and regular attendance, but eventually it was found that many of the labourers, the majority of whom are of a low standard of mentality, with the basic wage and had no desire for bonuses in addition.

Various forms of inducement, such as bonuses, badges for regularity, conduct and so on, have been tried, but the employer seemed to have his own ideas and there appeared to be no necessity for any uniformity. It was noticed, however, that where improvement occurred it was almost invariably due to a greater degree of personal interest, proving again that wages and amenities are not the paramount consideration with primitive labour.

The tapping of wild rubber in our vast forests necessitated the employment of very large labour forces. Considering the difficult and somewhat hazardous nature of the work, the primitive tribes employed are remarkably well. Absenteeism was not a problem in the forests as in the established rubber estates.

It may be interesting to record that the chaining of trees to a height of 60 to 70 feet was done by means of two rope loops, one under the left hand and one under the right foot. The ropes were normally held on the far side of the tree by the left hand, or held at all, while the right was used for tapping. Ascent was made in this way almost as rapidly as up a ladder, and the number of accidents was negligible.

Trade Union Mistakes Its Functions


There is only one registered trade union, the Uganda African Motor Drivers' Association, the members of which apparently still regard themselves as a political body entitled to address both the Protectorate Government and the Native Government of Buganda on any subject that occurs to them.

About 50,000 immigrants from the Belgian Congo are employed annually by Baganda farmers, many of whom are stated to provide very bad housing conditions.

During the year the Department settled out of court 184 disputes between Europeans and Africans, 111 being dismissed, 141 cases of Africans versus Africans, with 255 dismissals, and 1,802 disputes between Asians and Africans, with 824 dismissals.

The report has useful statistical appendices in regard to the recruitment and movement of African labourers.

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Makerere Plans Expansion New Department of African Studies

The report for 1943 of the Council of Makerere College, Uganda, states that it has decided to develop its academic courses and staff from a preparatory to professional and technical education, and that provision is to be made for advanced study. By members of the academic staff and later by attached research students, with a view to developing university standard and standards of research, even at the college level. With this in view the Council has approved the following proposals:

The first question is to be given to sociology and anthropology, and a new Department of Social and Anthropological Studies is to be established.

The second question is to be given to medicine, and a new Department of Medical Studies is to be established. The new department is to be established in the East Africa Command, has been established by the results of the medical studies of the college and by the rich field of clinical study offered at the college and it has been agreed that all pre-clinical studies should be accommodated at Makerere and clinical studies at Muni.

The third question is to be given to agriculture, and a new Department of Agricultural Studies is to be established. The new department is to be established in the East Africa Command, has been established by the results of the agricultural studies of the college and it has been agreed that all pre-clinical studies should be accommodated at Makerere and clinical studies at Muni.

The fourth question is to be given to engineering, and a new Department of Engineering Studies is to be established. The new department is to be established in the East Africa Command, has been established by the results of the engineering studies of the college and it has been agreed that all pre-clinical studies should be accommodated at Makerere and clinical studies at Muni.

The fifth question is to be given to education, and a new Department of Educational Studies is to be established. The new department is to be established in the East Africa Command, has been established by the results of the educational studies of the college and it has been agreed that all pre-clinical studies should be accommodated at Makerere and clinical studies at Muni.

The sixth question is to be given to law, and a new Department of Legal Studies is to be established. The new department is to be established in the East Africa Command, has been established by the results of the legal studies of the college and it has been agreed that all pre-clinical studies should be accommodated at Makerere and clinical studies at Muni.

The seventh question is to be given to commerce, and a new Department of Commercial Studies is to be established. The new department is to be established in the East Africa Command, has been established by the results of the commercial studies of the college and it has been agreed that all pre-clinical studies should be accommodated at Makerere and clinical studies at Muni.

The eighth question is to be given to arts, and a new Department of Arts Studies is to be established. The new department is to be established in the East Africa Command, has been established by the results of the arts studies of the college and it has been agreed that all pre-clinical studies should be accommodated at Makerere and clinical studies at Muni.

African Affairs

Mr. H. V. L. Swanzy, who was recently appointed editor of the Royal African Society's journal, is to be congratulated on his first issue, which appears under the new name *African Affairs*. Apart from reporting addresses delivered to the Society by Miss Margaret Wrong, Sir Angus Gillan and Mr. Geoffrey Hunter, the number contains an interesting article about the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation, an abridged report of a broadcast talk by the Information Officer of the Gold Coast Colony, which has now changed the title to Public Relations Officer, an account of the Society's annual meeting, reviews of recent books and customary quarterly notes.

Encouraging African Thrift

The Uganda Savings Committee, of which Mrs. Ishmael is Chairman, has issued an interesting report on its first year's work. Uganda's investments in 1943 in East Africa 2½% War Bonds reached £285,190, an increase of 60.5% on 1942, and deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank increased to £86,569, a rise of no less than 173%. One of the primary objects of the Committee is to inculcate thrift in the African, and for this purpose nine African agents have been appointed in the country.

Uganda Congo Malaria Penicillin

The Uganda Congo Malaria Penicillin is a product of the Belgian Congo Medical Service, and is a valuable supply of penicillin, which is already in use in hospitals of the Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi for the treatment of malaria and ulcers.

Cultivation by Fire Sudan Method Described

Both cultivators and cattle owners turn eagerly to crop production on remote grass plains by the Sudan method of cultivation by fire, states the Information Office in the Sudan, adding:

The large herd requires a particular type of vegetation, one consisting of densely growing annual grasses of which all the seeds will germinate together after the first good rain.

Such a vegetation is obtained by the grass from being sown in a field, and the seedlings are allowed to grow thick and the seedlings are then destroyed by fire. The grass then grows in the field, and the seedlings are then destroyed by fire. The grass then grows in the field, and the seedlings are then destroyed by fire.

Within a few days after the land has been thoroughly soaked by the heavy rains, which have given birth to a new green vegetation, the seedlings are then destroyed by fire, and the young plants are then sown in the field, and the seedlings are then destroyed by fire. The grass then grows in the field, and the seedlings are then destroyed by fire.

Tranquillity

The combined circulation of the three newspapers published in the Seychelles is less than 1,000 copies, and there are only 98 wireless sets in the whole of the islands, says the Governor recently. Because of the widespread ignorance of public affairs, he has decided to issue a French edition of the daily, and this is published by the Government and instalment listening cards will be given free to the public. The Government has also been made to the Central Office for a public cinema van.

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News Items in Brief

The Northern Rhodesian Legislature will re-assemble tomorrow.

The Kenya Farmers' Association has opened a co-operative store in Nairobi.

Knee growing in the Tana Valley of Kenya has increased twelvefold in eight years. A record crop is expected this season.

A co-operative society is being established in the Hoch area of the Sudan to market produce other than cotton, groundnuts and sorghum.

Three new municipal committees are to be set up a year on secondment in the Sudan Customs Service. All three speak English fluently.

Truth, the Red Sea fortnightly magazine published in Arabic and English from Kamaran Island, recently published its fourth anniversary number.

In one recent month more than 42,000 inoculations against rinderpest, bovine pleuro-pneumonia were given in the Masai district of Kenya.

Spinning and weaving as a home industry is developing steadily in Kenya. The looms are turning out a fine heavy fabric, tweed which sells at about 30s. a yard. The grade pyrethrum flowers are being raised in East Africa for the local manufacture of anti-mosquito spray for domestic use. All high grade pyrethrum is exported.

The assistants of the Resident in Buganda are henceforth to be styled Assistant Residents, instead of District Commissioners, in order more closely to designate their functions.

Food for African population on the Copperbelt in Northern Rhodesia is now being carried by motor bus through canals which have been completed in the Bainesville Swazi areas.

The Northern Rhodesia General Missionary Conference, which is held at intervals of four years, was opened by the Governor when it recently met at Chalimbana, the site of the Pease School near Lusaka.

The Local Native Council of Kitui, Kenya, has ordered every land-holding family in the area to plant and keep in a good state of cultivation not less than one-eighth of an acre of cassava or sweet potatoes.

The Government of Kenya intends to introduce amendments to the Companies Ordinance in order to compel any company outside Kenya which is interested in land in the Highlands to register in the Colony.

A "cowboy evangelist" who set out to ride his horse from the Cape to Cairo, was in Southern Rhodesia when the last mail left. But, now knowing something more of the dangers of the tsetse fly, he has decided to leave his mount in the Colony and continue the journey by bicycle.

Mr. Norman Taylor, Director of the Cinchona Products Institute of New York, has written a monograph entitled "Quinine: The Story of Cinchona." It does not deal with production and prospects in Africa.

Of the two penny stamps of Southern Rhodesia issued to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the occupation of Matabeleland, one in 60 is stated to have a flaw, the face of the mounted pioneer being somewhat blurred.

The British Central African Co., Ltd., has announced a first and final dividend of 5% (4.1/16%), plus a bonus of 1.44% (1.2 1/16%), payable on September 30, less tax at 4s. 6d. representing an investment of 10s. per 2s. share unit.

During the first four months of this year 24 new companies were registered in Southern Rhodesia with a total nominal capital of £300,404. In the corresponding period of last year there were nine companies with a total capital of £102,000.

Kenya's £4,000,000

Kenya's surplus balances have reached £4,000,000, said the Financial Secretary recently when asking the Legislative Council to transfer £200,000 to the War and Armaments Fund.

No Kenya Farmers' Union

The various organizations representing agriculture in Kenya have decided against the proposed formation of a Kenya Farmers' Union, since most of the work which such a body would perform is already done by the Agricultural Production and Settlement Board. It was considered wiser to strengthen that organization and ensure its permanence.

Impressions of N. Rhodesia

Professor J. L. Gray, who has now completed his tour of Northern Rhodesia to investigate the social conditions of Europeans and urbanized Africans, and before leaving Livingstone for the Union last Friday said while he could not anticipate his report on possible measures of social security, he could say that he thought the fairly widespread fear of economic insecurity in the territory was largely unjustified, taking the long view. He had been pleasantly surprised at the degree of enlightenment amongst Africans in industrial areas on matters concerning their own social development. On most social security matters he had found amongst both Europeans and Africans almost unanimity as to what was needed, and that was unusual in such surveys as his. He had been impressed by the quality of the medical services for Europeans employed by the mines and railways, and considered them as good as any he had ever seen.

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Rhodesian Tobacco Industry

Expansion Urged by Prime Minister

The need for Southern Rhodesia to increase her production of tobacco as much as possible with a view to holding the market which she has secured before the war was stressed by the Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, at last week's annual meeting of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association. There was, he said, no fear of over-production for several years, for most markets were expanding by leaps and bounds.

The Prime Minister urged that tobacco production should be encouraged in all suitable areas, and that the Government should do its utmost to assist the industry.

He described the important aspects of the tobacco industry as excellent, tobacco growing had served a most useful and necessary purpose during the war, and had been a tremendous factor in maintaining the economic stability of the Colony. One of his first advertisements for the industry ever had was the Association's cigarette and tobacco fund, through the Rhodesia Tobacco Board had been distributed to troops all over the world.

J. M. Caldicott, said that lack of leaf tobacco in other countries would probably prevent the crop in Rhodesia from reaching the estimate of 22,000 tons. The Rhodesian position, however, had improved considerably in the past six months, and allocations to tobacco growers had been increased.

The speaker said fifty new growers, mostly managers and assistants with previous experience, had been registered, a considerable increase in crop would not harm the industry or the interests of growers now serving with the forces, or those who were to enter the industry after the war. Demand for expanded production, and an immediate increase in prices, was essential if markets were to be maintained and the industry to take a full part in the development of the Colony.

Caldicott recalled that about five months ago the Imperial Government had reduced the preference on Empire tobacco. At that time it was generally considered that the preference system would be abolished, but he was glad that Rhodesia might get a special arrangement. Since then the preference system had made considerable progress. The Rhodesia Tobacco Association considered the preference should be increased, even if reduced.

Although the industry had been handicapped by unimproved growing methods and quality, it was not the industry's fault. Open competition with countries in which the industry had been established for centuries. The Rhodesian industry therefore still required protection. Growers, however, must do all possible to improve their own position.

Squatters in Kenya

At the instance of Mr. Wyo Harris, the Labour Liaison Officer recently appointed by the Government, a conference held in Nairobi has accepted his recommendation of a "standstill order" under which no new squatters may be attested in the Kenya Highlands during the next 12 months without the prior authority of the District Commissioner. Within the year further policy is to be worked out for the limitation of the number of squatters on each farm. Government was urged by the conference to secure the immediate release from the Arms of suitable persons for the five newly-treated points of squatter infiltration.

The whole subject of squatters, who formerly, resident Native labourers) has been under consideration by the Labour Sub-Committee of the Agricultural Production and Settlements Board. Major Cavendish Bentinck, Chairman of the Board, said that there were 147,480 registered squatters on farms and 17,313 squatters employed by the Agricultural and Forest Departments, but that since 1939 farmers did not differentiate between squatters and what they termed casual labour, the actual total was probably about 250,000.

It was calculated that they had had under a poor type of cultivation about 1,000,000 acres in the Highlands, and allowed for their practice of shifting cultivation, it was likely that they had had in recent years some 300,000 acres or about half of the total area under crop in the Highlands, including all the tea, coffee and sugar estates. It had to be remembered that only about 100,000 square miles, or 6,400,000 acres, had been demarcated for European farmers. The total number of European-owned European stock was under 350,000, which would mean very little larger than that used by the 300,000 British squatters on 1,000,000 acres.

It might therefore be said that between 5 per cent. and 10

per cent. of the Highland areas allocated to European settlers was being actually ruined by squatters on account of the invir that they provided cheap labour. The truth was that the system provided most expensive and ineffective labour, and threatened that the White Highlands would soon become half-black, inhabited by many detribalized Natives who would come to believe that they had right to the land they occupied.

Among those present at the conference were the Chief Native Commissioner, the Commissioner for Lands and Settlements, the Director of Veterinary Services, the Labour Commissioner, the Labour Liaison Officer, the Deputy Conservator of Forests, the Provincial Commissioner for the Rift Valley, the District Commissioner for Nakuru, the Settlement and Local Government Officers representatives of all the District Councils, and a representative of the Agricultural Committee.

Record Tobacco Prices

Record prices have been paid in the tobacco auctions in Port Jameson, Northern Rhodesia, for tobacco suitable for the duty-free market of the Union of South Africa. The highest price so far reported is 63s. 6d. per lb. for a small number of bales. And the average price paid at recent sales was the very high figure of 55.172s. per lb. Of the non-quot tobacco, 179,555 lb. were sold in an average of just over one parcel per acre, at sales 30s. 3d. of leaf were sold for £88,178.10s. 6d., an average of 37.33d.

Rhodesian Cattle Industry

The report of the Veterinary Department of Northern Rhodesia for 1943 states that European-owned cattle totalled 128,594 and African-owned 321,250, of an aggregate value of just under £2,000,000. At the end of the year grade oxen were realizing 90s. each, 100 lb. live weight, and Native oxen at sales organized by the Government averaged 18s. per 100 lb. live weight, these prices being about 30% higher than in 1942. Tons of live stock and livestock carcasses exceeded 1,200,000, while the value of such exports was 441,000. Twenty-five pedigree bulls were imported for breeding purposes from Southern Rhodesia and 81 from South Africa.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Benevolence Towards Mining Promised by S.Rhodesian Government

A promise, authorized by the Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, that the Government of Southern Rhodesia will "adopt a benevolent attitude towards the mining industry after the war" was made by the Minister of Mines, Mr. L. B. Peredy, when he addressed the annual congress of the Rhodesian Mining Federation in Que Que on July 19. He said that appointment of a commission of inquiry into the present position of the mining industry was in hand and that Government was considering personnel.

Broadly speaking, it would be asked for the post-war to examine the gold-mining industry, and the possibility of relief from normal taxation in certain cases to encourage development. He would also advise on the Departmental Report on rehabilitation of the mines, to examine all aspects of Native labour, and generally to advise the Government on means of encouraging development and rehabilitation in the gold mining industry.

The need for prospecting was considered urgent, and it must be left entirely to discover new properties. During the war, he said, he had visited the Bulawayo district, and had seen the gold-mining industry.

Among schemes for the employment of returning servicemen, the establishment of a mine training school at Epworth in the Gwelo area.

Rhodesia Copper and General

The Rhodesia Copper and General Exploration and Finance Co. Ltd. has reported a profit for the year ended May 31, 1943 of £2,012 or £35.00, was transferred to general reserve £10,110 required for a 14% dividend, £3,466 absorbed by taxation, and £2,127 carried forward, compared with £1,996 brought in. The authorized and issued capital is £441,555 in stock units and shares, all of 8s.

Investments appear on the balance sheet at £267,433, 41% of the holdings (20% of market value) being commercial and industrial. The company's investments other than the main 108 shares of steel, railways, 10% railways and shipping companies, 4% of various assets, 2% in finance and land companies, and 3% in iron, steel and steel. Cash amounts to £10,110. The company holds 100% of the 3,884 mining claims in Northern Rhodesia.

The directors are Mr. E. E. Thomas (Chairman and managing director), with Mr. A. G. Gibbons as alternate), Lieut. Colonel C. H. Villiers, Mr. A. Harford, and Mr. Rupert de la Beche, M.P. who has been appointed to the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Percy Tarbot.

Copperbelt Agreement

The managements of the copper-producing companies of Northern Rhodesia and the Mine Workers' Union have reached their agreement for a further two years, from January 1, 1945, last on all questions except the basic rate of pay for artisans. The claim of artisans for an increase has been referred to an arbitration tribunal.

S. Rhodesian Mica

There were 19 mica prospectives in production in Southern Rhodesia last year, when the output showed an increase of 49% on the 1942 total. The number of Natives employed in the industry increased from 328 to 1,604.

Company Progress Reports

Phoenix Prince.—During the quarter to the end of June 2,240 tons were milled for a recovery of 1,487 oz. mill working costs amounted to £25,614, and the mine profit was £8,920. Development totalled 2,746 ft.

Thistle-Etna.—During the quarter ended March 31 last 13,290 tons of ore were milled for a gold yield of 2,804 oz. and an operating profit of £11,730. During the quarter 2,235 oz. of silver were also recovered.

Globe and Phoenix.—Ore reserves at June '30 were 129,944 tons containing 1,747,000 oz. gold, an average value of 10s. 6d. per ounce. The total amount of ore in the mine is 81,700 tons, containing 70,600 oz. of gold and 48,200 tons, containing 17,100 tons.

Mine Starts Braille School

A Braille school has been started at the Harwood Star mine, according to the annual report of the Rhodesian Society for the Care of the Blind, which is published in the "Rhodesian" magazine.

Stibnite in S. Rhodesia

The Chief Mining Engineer to the Government of Southern Rhodesia has stated that the Globe and Phoenix mine is now producing stibnite as a by-product.

News of Our Advertisers

Greaves Premier Engineering Co., Ltd. has announced a dividend of 10% (the same).

At last year's general meeting of the General Electric Co. Ltd., Mr. Harry Harding, the Chairman, said: "The post-war world will demand from export industry imagination, initiative, pioneer spirit, the courage to run risks and make bold decisions, or, as the report of the Ministry of Production puts it, 'resiliency and flexibility.' All these qualities are much more likely to be obtained from individuals, from specialists operating in industrial units of manageable size than from the State. If the individual of unit must give way wherever its interests clash with clearly established over-national considerations, but within these limits the greatest possible freedom must be given to the action of individuals and business bodies within the State, if we are to remain in the forefront of human development and achieve the greatest possible progress for the community at large."



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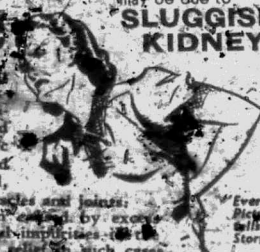
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Principal Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
Matters of Moment	990	Questions in Parliament	1002
Centre of the Man- dated Territories	1002	How Items in Effect	1012
Kenya's Five-Year Plan	1004	African Education in N. Rhodesia	1014
The War	1004	Parliamentary Rhodesia Broken	1016
Sir Godfrey Huggins, C.H.	1005	Mill Development Co., Ltd.	1018
Background to War	1006	Latest Mining News	1019

MATTERS OF MOMENT

A MOST CURIOUS DEBATE in the Legislative Assembly of Southern Rhodesia, followed Captain Small's motion that the House request their government to introduce legislation at an early date to provide for

S. Rhodesian Labour Party's Attack on Freedom of the Press

all articles, letters, or other printed matter of a political nature published or circulated in any form within the Colony to bear the signature of the contributor or writer. Instead of commenting when brief telegraphic news was first received, we preferred to await the full Hansard report, which has now reached us. It extends to forty-six columns, which contain many strange assertions. The motion, proposed and seconded by Labour members, was solidly supported by that party, and adopted by thirteen votes to eight. It is surprising to find this demand for restriction upon the press's liberty to express his political opinions put forward by a party which always claims to champion freedom of utterance. It is not less astonishing that Messrs. J. G. Munnister, of Umtata, and Mr. E. B. Terrell, Minister of Mines, Trade, Commerce, and Supply, should have voted with the Labour Party. The Acting Prime Minister, Captain L. F. Haines, wisely left the motion to the free vote of the House, and the two other Ministers, Mr. L. G. West and Captain Burton, opposed it. The Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, was in Eng-

land at the time. It is not difficult to imagine how shatteringly so staunch a defender of tolerance would have dealt with such a proposal if he had been present.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Macintyre, spoke at considerable length, emphasized his poor opinion of the Press, and went so far as to declare that "the paper has got no entity." Even that

The Paper Has No Entity!

extravagance went uncorrected. Merely to mention such names as *The Times*, *Spectator*, *Punch*, *Manchester Guardian*, *New Statesman and Nation*, and *National Review* is to destroy such a fantasy. Each such publication has its own individual character, so strong that it might reasonably be called its personality, and in greater or lesser degree the same is true of thousands of other journals. If that were not the case, how could a publication maintain and retain its character despite the retirement or death of editors and other senior members of the staff and outside contributors? Mr. Macintyre was, moreover, not satisfied to forbid publication of any letter, unless it bore the signature of the writer. There ought, he argued, also to be a note explaining whether the writing was approved by the writer or the paper, and in the latter event, giving the name of the individual responsible for it.

The ideal, presumably, is something like the string of "credits" with which the modern film so boringly opens. The newspaper reader would thus be supplied with dull domestic details in each issue. It would be certified for his enlightenment that the first leader was written by John Smith and the second by Stuart Adams, and that the Parliamentary report was written by Jonathan Montgomery and Bruce MacFayish, and sub-edited by Henry Brown, Harry Green and Herbert Black (if division of the job among three journalists would not offend some canon of Labour principles); that the Notes of the week with a political flavour, however slight, were the work of John Smith, Harry Green and Ezekiah Happlethwaite; that the paragraphs of political interest in the personal columns were the masterpieces of the aforesaid Ezekiah; that the headings to the letters to the editor were suggested by James White and passed by the editors Septimus Sebastian Sedley, who had, however, not approved the provisional sub-head to the second letter and substituted a brain-wave of his own and whom *ad infirmitatem et ad usum suum* does not a dialogue seem ridiculous; and that the Bill of Southern Rhodesia were to legislate in accordance with the votes of thirteen of its thirty members that is precisely the state to which the Press would be reduced.

Defining the great principle of democracy as clean, fair-minded criticism, and protesting his own great belief in tradition, Captain Vernal pointed out that he was really proposing something for the good of the Press, since to add the name of the writer would enhance the value of the article or letter. But Mr. Leader was unkind enough to insist that signed matter in the Press has much less influence than unsigned. Mr. Danziger, the Minister of Finance, likewise attributed the power of the Press to anonymity. Is not the truth that the intelligent reader will judge an article or letter according to its intrinsic merits? A well argued case will be recognized as such whether signed or unsigned, and a poor brief will not be redeemed either by anonymity or by the signature of some well-known individual. Conceding criticism to be a legitimate function of the Press, but nevertheless postulating that nobody takes much notice of letters, Mr. Danziger thought that articles should be signed in order that their true work might be gauged. We should have expected an advocate to compute according to the rules of logic, not the cognomen of the reader.

Mr. H. H. Davies went to the extreme of stating that the only writers of letters to the Press who did not sign their names were those who had something to hide, and that to attempt to engage in public discussion in such circumstances was an "abuse of liberty"; and several speakers suggested that a considerable proportion of writers of unsigned letters were civil servants or others who ought not to associate with the Press. Judging from our own experience of twenty years, there is a high standard of honour among African civil servants in this matter; and we trust that it is not less high among responsible journalists. On more than one occasion, but on few altogether, have we still serving in some part of Eastern Africa had in a moment of extreme irritation sent us letters for publication which they had clearly not intended to offer, and on each such occasion we have therefore refrained from publishing the correspondence. Perhaps reference to that fact may act as a corrective to those who imagine that journalists are eager to seduce public servants from their loyalty in order to obtain "excitations" for their readers. Incidentally, there is a widespread impression that civil servants must not write for the Press in any circumstances, the regulations are much less widely drawn than that, and in effect forbid only the unauthorized disclosure of information received in the course of duty and criticism of the Government of which he is a servant. Mr. Keller approved the principle of the motion but regarded it as impracticable in many ways, and Captain Vernal explained ingeniously that a politician hesitated to bring a libel action because the decision might be that publication had been no more than fair comment. If a why undesirable?

The outgoing Prime Minister, who though not of the most popular of Rhodesians, has nevertheless been the target of much criticism in his Ministerial capacity during the past ten years, sat with characteristic speeches of a little good humour that he Prime Ministers? revealed none of the indignation which the proposed detraction from free speech, the Minister of Justice scored a hit with, the suggestion that there would have been a storm of protest from the Labour Party if the proposal had been made by the Government; and the Minister of Internal Affairs, Sir Lucas Gubb, welcomed Press criticism as keeping the men on their scratch and frequently indicating points of view which have been missed. The motion, he emphasized, went much further than the provisions in the Union of South Africa, which in

this matter as far in advance of any other part of the Empire; but even the name of the writer is demanded only in election times, and the secrecy in respect of "matter which on the face of it is intended or calculated to affect the results of an election."

In a balanced speech Mr. Lucas Guest made one curious mis-statement, that "all articles, before they are published in papers in England, have to be submitted to the Security Department." That very general **A Widespread** misconception needs correction. In the United Kingdom, the restriction of press censorship is entirely voluntary, and no editor is under compulsion to submit anything to anybody. He is a perfectly free agent in the matter; but if he is one whom he can consult in any case of difficulty, he fails to avail himself of the advice which is available and in consequence publishes matter helpful to the enemy, or is, of course, tried in respect to the full rigour of the law. In this country there have been at no time during the war suggestions from any quarter half so extreme as those lately advanced upon the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia, and the fact that the censorship still remains voluntary is clear evidence that the authorities in the United Kingdom have not had cause to be dissatisfied with the Press—to which, indeed, high tribute has been paid by many Ministers and leading soldiers, sailors and airmen.

Mr. P. B. Fletcher described the motion as a proposal to punish the majority by the transgressions of an infinitesimal minority, and affirmed that some of the most valuable articles were the work of people

Restricting Freedom of Expression.

who shun personal publicity. No journalist of experience will question that, or that insistence on the disclosure of the identity of every writer would deprive the public of many useful contributions to the consideration of public problems. Mr. F. W. L. Neale testified that there was scarcely any subject which would not be affected, since in his experience there was no aspect of warfare which at one time or another had not become a red-hot party political issue, and Major Beadle added the reminder that any persons defamed by an anonymous letter has exactly the same rights against the offending newspaper as if it had been signed.

The motion demands that "all articles, letters, or printed matter of a political nature published or circulated in any form within the

Colony shall be signed by the contributor or writer." It is strange that no speaker warned the House that if it were to adopt a Bill of that character Southern Rhodesia might merely find itself cut off from knowledge which it might to possess, that it might do its own law. Is it for one moment to be imagined that any newspaper published in Great Britain would print a special edition for Southern Rhodesia, giving the names of the various writers? It is fantastic to suppose that the great British dailies, weeklies and monthlies would allow themselves to be dragged in this way. To be consistent Southern Rhodesia would have to forbid the entry of all such British publications—a situation which would scarcely satisfy Rhodesians. No did any Member seem to appreciate that the individual who now writes over a pseudonym could write privately to a journalist, whether on the staff of a newspaper or a free-lance, who if he adopted the suggestions made to him, could quite conscientiously sign the article himself. And does the Labour Party of Southern Rhodesia wish to prevent free-lancers from writing under several pen-names, thus curtailing their earning-power?

Its members may be startled to hear that it is not lack of principle which causes a ready writer to use a different pseudonym for each subject in which he specializes, but self-protection, which also extends to the newspapers and their readers.

The Thirteen Threnodists.

World Captain Verball or Mr. Macintyre pretends to have articles on widely diverse topics in half a dozen of their favourite publications (if their tolerance extends to so many) all signed by the versatile William Williams? Do they not regret, on reflection, that, if he has the exceptional ability to write well on many aspects of public affairs—or, in the words of the motion, on "matters of a political nature"—he is justified in creating a demand under separate and distinct *noms de guerre*? In conclusion, who are the Members of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament who voted for these heavy restrictions on the right of the public to express itself with complete freedom? They are Captain Verball, Mr. Zanget, Mr. H. H. Davies, Wing Commander Eastwood, Mr. L. B. Feraday, Mr. L. J. W. Keller, Mr. T. A. Kumbie, Mr. J. B. Leister, Mr. Donald Macintyre, Mr. A. W. Redfern, Mr. T. Smith, Lieutenant Colonel ... and Captain A. W. Whittington. Their constituents may have questions to ask about this matter which these thirteen Threnodists next lack their suffrage.

Future of the Mandated Territories

No Concern of the "Slaughterers and Butchers of Europe"

THE FUTURE OF THE MANDATED TERRITORIES was mentioned by the Duke of Devonshire, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, when he replied to a debate in the House of Lords last week.

"I am in a position to say what is to be the ultimate future of the Mandated Territories, but your lordships will be familiar with the Prime Minister's utterances on the future of the British Empire, and I can assure your lordships that the Cameroons will not be administered half-heartedly as if anticipating that some day they will be returned to the Germans."

"I cannot speak for future Governments; but it seems to me inadvisable that any future Government, or whatever complexion, should entrust to the slaughterers and butchers of Europe the responsibility for well being of anyone in the world."

Some of the Cameroons was under discussion was West Africa, and the Cameroons was natural, but the reply assured that in equal degree Tanganyika Territory.

The Grouping of Colonies

The Duke of Devonshire also said that although he could not make any definite statement in regard to the grouping of Colonies, "our minds are working along those lines. The mere fact of the appointment of a Resident Minister to deal with all West African Colonies, the fact of the establishment of the Governors' Conference in East Africa, and the appointment of a Development Officer and a Joint Planning Officer for West Africa as a whole shows that we are certainly not tending towards a break-up, but that the tendency is all the other way."

As to the proposed creation of a Colonial Economic Advisory Committee.

"A great many committees, perhaps my noble friend thinks too many, advise him and I have had no opportunity of consulting my right honourable friend, but for myself I believe it better that he should be advised by committees with various functions than by an Advisory Committee. An Advisory Committee dealing with the Colonies in general would find itself lost in the colossal task. There are committees on animal husbandry, medicine, fisheries and on a very large number of other subjects, and there is the quite recently appointed Economic Advisory Committee which is a very high-powered committee composed of men of great intelligence and experience. Of course, Economics covers almost every field. I do not think it would be profitable to have an Advisory Committee which believes the breaking-down of the problems which the Office has to consider is better than setting up a committee to advise over the whole field."

Viscount Trenchard spoke about a staff college. A committee has been going very carefully into the whole question of the future training and recruitment of staff. The committee has not yet reported.

The spokesman for the Colonial Office also said that close touch was maintained with Government Departments concerned with the disposal of surplus vehicles and other equipment at the end of the war, and that it was desirable to give Colonial Governments an opportunity of securing what they required from such surpluses.

Too Much Uncertainty

The debate had been opened by Lord AMMON, who asked has the Colonies might have what they needed from the millions of surplus military vehicles after hostilities had ceased.

"Turning to the question of Mandates, he said:— "There is too much uncertainty about the future in these areas. This country should say that it will administer them in accordance with the Mandates until the countries concerned are able to stand on their own feet. There should be no half-hearted approach, as if at some time Germany will return. I felt a little annoyed to see some Germans still in possession and to find that one German actually had permission to use an aeroplane to go about the country. Probably we have passed for that in other ways since those days. A decided line of action would help the administrators. Let the land be held in trust for the people and for their use."

LORD WINSTER who opened by saying that the Colonies and the Merchant Navy run a neck-and-neck race as to which

can attract the poorest attendance at a Parliamentary debate said that the Mandated Territories ought to be brought completely within the British system and their future guaranteed within it.

"Only in that way can public works and capital development and social needs receive proper attention. I do not consider that there is any real question of the Mandated Territories being former German colonies."

"My view is that the noble Duke may or may not agree. I fear he will not agree—that the plantations ought to be grouped into a co-operative organization and a settlement system but in association with the people. I think that, with the good services of the Agricultural Department these plantations can be made for a bold collective experiment."

To my mind the co-operative movement is the key to unlock the gate of progress in our Colonial Empire. It seems to me to show the one way in which to break through the individualism of crude African farming. It is the way to provide suitable tools to use proper means of production, to establish processing factories to secure better prices in the world markets, to break down the power of the middle man, to supply the credit and mutual aid which are essential for the development of agriculture."

A survey of the Colonies shows that co-operation is almost non-existent, although it is such a vital instrument in the struggle to improve the standard of living and of education, and to enable the indigenous races to stand alone. Sir Horace Plunkett spoke of co-operation as showing the way to better farming, better business, better living. What phrase could be more applicable to African problems than that? Once the co-operative colony is established, it is not a very long step towards democratic self-government. Colonial Office Commissions have recommended co-operation, but very little indeed has been done.

Lord Trenchard Wants Colonial Economic Committee

Viscount Trenchard was not satisfied with the expert committees which now advise the Secretary of State. "I want," he said, "to see a general Advisory Committee composed of first-class men who come to the problems with completely fresh minds and uninfluenced by official sources."

"My suggested Committee was to be of a high standard composed of public men of eminence and wide experience of all types—economists, industrialists, bankers and so on. They should be allowed to send small delegations to different parts of the Colonies, and they should report direct to the Secretary of State. I would hope that their reports would be published as a matter of course."

"The Committee would be formed for the purpose of seeing broadly how to develop the economic life of the Colonies for the benefit of the inhabitants of those Colonies."

"I do not want this Economic Advisory Committee to have any executive power whatever, or to interfere in any way with the rights of the powers of the Secretary of State. I agree that Committees can never take the place of an individual man. But they can help. I feel that the present committees which the Secretary of State has set up do not quite meet my point."

Commercial organizations with their roots in Africa should be encouraged in every way to play their full part in the provision of finance and the technical services necessary to ensure its proper management. Far too much emphasis is laid on the question of what we will give to the Colonies—whether we will give them a greater measure of political independence or large sums of money to build up the standards of welfare which we should like to see established. All such gifts are of negative or of very partial value unless we keep constantly in mind the training, which must be given to help the African to acquire these things for himself by teaching him to govern fairly and by inculcating in him those characteristics which are essential for sound administration, whether in official or unofficial life. In this task of training the African, commercial and plantation companies can, if given the chance, do a great deal.

"The African in the Belgian Congo has learnt much from the technical development there. I would go further and say that the African today can learn much from the staffs of Government and trading companies in the ideals and standards which they set in their everyday work. A large business must work and build for the future, far beyond the span of a single life."

"It makes no sense to me to hear it said, as it often is, that because a corporation relies on English management it will therefore be in the hands of Great Britain and is virtually alien in its feeling towards the Colony. Its roots are in fact driven deep into the Colony, and wherewithal thrives or not depend largely on the fertility and health of the soil in which it is planted. In fact, if such a company is to succeed it must identify itself with the country in every way."

Kenya Funds for Five-Year Plans

£250,000 a Year Expected from Colonial Development Fund

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT concerning a circular letter issued to senior officials in Kenya by the Secretariat in regard to the preparation of development plans recently appeared in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, which has now been reprinted in the form of a circular letter dated April 1944.

It begins by stating that the Government of Kenya has good reason to believe that it can count on receiving from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund about £250,000 a year for an improved scheme. Urgent attention must, it is stated, be given to post-war development planning, including provision for the re-employment of demobilized Service personnel. Comprehensive development plans covering the first five years after the end of the war are consequently to be prepared, and in order to obtain a practical, well-built, balanced, and comprehensive plan, such plans must be conceived on district and provincial lines.

What is now required is a comprehensive five-year post-war plan for each province, covering where necessary the following subjects: land (agriculture and soil conservation), land tenure, water, forests, roads, education, medical facilities, public works extraordinary (including housing), veterinary services, posts and telegraphs services, prisons, police, mining, marketing, local industries (secondary and rural), the administration of justice, local government, Native settlement, social welfare, tourist traffic, etc.

Had it been possible during the war to complete district plans, consisting of a list of Provincial Commissioners of each district and the departmental officers stationed in the district representing such departments as Agriculture, Medical, Veterinary, Public Works and Forestry, and had it been possible to form familiar teams of senior officers at provincial headquarters, the preparation of district and provincial plans would have been greatly simplified.

When the question of development planning was considered recently at a joint meeting of the Provincial Commissioners and members of the Native Welfare Committee, it was agreed that it would be helpful to provincial and district officers if those heads of departments who had prepared, or were preparing, five-year plans would send them to Provincial Commissioners as a guide for provincial and district planning. Action should now be taken accordingly by the heads of the Medical, Education, Agricultural, Mining and Geological, Police, Prisons, Public Works, Veterinary, and Forestry Departments.

The letter of the Chief Secretary states that departmental plans must be forwarded to the Chief Secretary and to Provincial Commissioners not later than the end of July, that district plans must reach Provincial Commissioners before the end of September, and that provincial plans must be in the hands of the Chief Secretary before the end of 1944.

Loss of Soil's Productive Capacity

An appendix gives the details of an application for assistance from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund in respect of soil conservation. It states:

The necessity for such a scheme is evidenced by the fact that in certain older established farming areas land which used to yield at the rate of 15 to 20 bags of maize per acre has had to go out of maize altogether because profitable crops cannot be grown and average yields have fallen to four or five bags.

The same process is going on in Native areas, and it is believed that it is no exaggeration to say that within the past 25 years half the productive capacity of all cultivated land has been lost. The loss of productive capacity is continuing at an ever-increasing rate except in the very small areas where adequate action has been taken to prevent it.

From the report of a committee appointed by the Advisory Council on African Education to draw up detailed proposals for the training of teachers in agricultural centres we quote:

The Committee agreed that in principle it was desirable for all the existing grades of teachers in Kenya to be given their training in schools closely associated with agricultural centres if the time could be found at Maseno and Embu, but that it would not be practicable in the case of elementary teachers, both

because of the large numbers involved and since such teachers must ordinarily be trained through the medium of their own vernacular, unless their practice teaching must be conducted through the same medium.

Although these difficulties do not apply with the same force to lower primary teachers, it is inevitable that they will be eventually trained in their own vernacular wherever the training schools are situated. It is therefore of thorough instruction in the theory and practice of agriculture and there are obvious advantages in such instruction, wherever possible, to agricultural centres.

The Committee further agreed that all training centres should be based at such centres, but in this regard they emphasized two points. It is in the Committee's opinion neither practicable nor desirable that all students trained at these centres should be in any sense specialist teachers of agriculture, though opportunities would naturally be afforded for the production of a limited number of specialists. The principal advantage of such training centres is that in training schools of this type the provision of a primary teacher of general subjects with that sound agricultural knowledge which is so necessary in a country where the vast majority of the primary schools must become increasingly rural in character and curriculum.

This leads to the second point, namely, the urgent necessity of giving more practical effect to the original conception of the aims of our primary schools. There is a marked tendency in many of them to give but scant attention to the needs of the majority who will be, or at least should be, the future peasant farmers in the country, and to concentrate on the needs of the few who are destined for secondary and post-secondary education and therefore for skilled employment in various walks of life.

Education of Women and Girls

Of the education of women and girls we read:

As the stabilizing element in society, women play a social and economic importance, and the individual woman, in order to be fully self-reliant, must see herself not only as an acquisitive individual but as a contributing member of a group. Women and girls' work must therefore be planned on a community basis, whatever the race under consideration. At the same time one must bear in mind the necessity to build up the confidence of the individual in her ability to contribute.

It is vital that education should be sufficient training to give an impetus not only to individual and personal ambition but to the development of public service. Practical training therefore should be related constantly to the needs of ideas, and ideas should be translated into terms of practical possibility. The calibre of the training educationists, whether administrative or executive, is therefore of supreme importance.

There are in the Colony a considerable number of educationists in Government and private schools capable of directing general academic work. Two weaknesses in the existing system are, however, apparent: (1) the lack of a sufficient number of teachers qualified for junior work; (2) lack of serious training in housecraft and health care, which are necessary parts of the education of women.

For these reasons Government proposes to appoint a small group of advisory specialists in domestic science, physical training and model work, who will co-operate with the Superintendent of Female Education in furthering the general aims of education outlined above, and remedy the defects indicated.

As the schools proposed are destined to develop home and health care, the Education Department will have to develop its relations with the Department of Medical Services and the Department of Agriculture for cooperative advice.

The little which has been achieved in the education of African women and girls is almost entirely the result of their far-sighted efforts. The State has done little to supervise or co-ordinate the work, largely because of lack of staff; but comparatively small sums have, up to the present, been expended in grants for the training of women. In 1939 educational grants to mission schools for Africans totalled £48,092. Of this amount only £10,026, or 21%, was allocated to the education of women and girls, the section of the people on whom the raising of the standards of community life so much depends.

Rhodesia's Christian Council

A Christian Council has been formed in Northern Rhodesia to help to form an enlightened Christian public opinion on all issues affecting the spiritual, moral and physical welfare of all people in the territory.

The War

Rhodesians Enter Florence

Belgian Congo Gratuities by Instalments

THE SIXTH SOUTH AFRICAN ARMOURD DIVISION, in which many Rhodesians are serving, were the first troops to enter the outskirts of Florence last week after capturing the town of Impruneta in company with British units. The town had been taken by the German army. Impruneta was captured only after heavy fighting which reduced it to rubble. The South African Armoured Division were stated to be using Sherman tanks.

The East Africa Command doubts whether military vehicles in any comparable town anywhere can show a better driving record than Naitobi, in which War Department vehicles on the road average about 500 a day. In the first three months of this year accidents in which Army vehicles were involved in the Nairobi area represented only 217% of the vehicles in use, and most of the accidents were quite minor ones.

Casualties

Wing Commander Ashley Duke Jackson, of Southern Rhodesia, previously reported missing, is now presumed killed. He leaves a widow and two children.

Major the Hon. Sir Thomas Frankland, St. 15th/19th Hussars, who has died after an accident on active service, was A.D.C. to the late Lord Lloyd while he was British High Commissioner in Egypt and the

Widow the Hon. Mrs. Margaret Frankland, Air Transport Auxiliary, who died on Saturday after an air crash in Cheshire, was the eldest daughter of Lord Runciman, and a sister of Mr. Leslie Runciman, Director-General of the British Overseas Airways Corporation from 1940 to 1943. In which period he did much flying in East and Central Africa.

Captain R. J. L. Crampton, The Royal Berkshire Regiment, and Captain A. G. Gilbert, East Africa Army Service Corps, are reported to have died while serving in the East Africa Command.

Corporal Margaret Aider Sykes, W.T.S. (F.A.N.Y.), elder daughter of Captain and Mrs. Sykes, of Tumaini, Thomson's Falls, has died in Ceylon while serving with the South-East Asia Command.

Mr. Gayne Ebnias William Tobin, youngest son of Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. T. V. Tobin, of Erith, has been killed in Italy at the age of 22 while serving with the Cape Town Highlanders in the 6th South African Armoured Division. His eldest brother is a prisoner in Japanese hands.

The senior African soldier in the Gambia Regiment, Sergt. George Thomas, D.C.M., has died after 35 years' service. He was mentioned in dispatches for his services in East Africa during the last war and awarded the D.C.M.

Flight Lieut. P. H. C. Theodosiou, The Southern Rhodesia Air Force, is officially reported missing.

Awards and Appointments

Rear Admiral Sir Phillip Louis Vian, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., who has seen service in East African waters, has been appointed an additional member of the Military Division of Knights Commanders of the Bath, for distinguished services in the planning and execution of the successful Allied landings in Normandy.

Flying Officer (Hon. Acting Squadron Leader) David Evans, Rhodesian Air Training Group Liaison Officer in Durban, has been awarded the O.B.E. He has signalled for Beletanyo about 40 years ago, served for many years in the Audit department of Rhodesia Railways, and retired on pension shortly before the outbreak of

Northern Rhodesia, has been awarded the D.S.M. for outstanding courage, skill and undaunted devotion to duty on successful patrols in H.M. submarines. Before he joined the Navy seven years ago he was employed by Rhodesia Railways. He has a sister in the Fleet Air Arm and two brothers in the Army. All four were at Milton School, Pittsaway.

Vice-Marshal L. O. Brown, Air Officer Commanding a group in the R.A.F. 2nd Tactical Air Force, was on flying duty during the East African campaign of the last war. He is a South African. Major General A. J. C. Telford, and a senior military adviser in the Air Defence of the Eastern Mediterranean to five successive Command-in-Chief, has been appointed Director of the Middle East Division of the Ministry of Information.

Squadron Leader J. A. Paggis, of Southern Rhodesia, captain of the Spitfire bomber squadrons which recently wiped out a German headquarters in the West Peninsula.

Lieut. Aircraflywoman Helen Venter, who 100 days ago broadcast an account of the work of the R.A.F. flying nurses who care for casualties flown back from Normandy to base hospitals in Great Britain, is the widow of a Southern Rhodesian airman who was killed during the attack on Augsburg in April, 1942. Mrs. Venter had been nursing in a London hospital before joining the R.A.F.

Flight Lieut. W. R. Hammond, who captained England in an August Bank Holiday match at Lords against Australia, and scored 105 runs in a total of 225, recently returned to this country from Southern Rhodesia. Australia's score was 103.

Major R. P. Sharp, acting as Chairman of the Food Production Committee of Southern Rhodesia while Mr. W. M. Leggate, M.P., is on holiday in Natal following a recent motor accident.

Typical German Trick

An *askari* of the Makua tribe of Southern Tanganyika has returned home after being released by the British advance in Italy. While serving with the African Auxiliary Pioneer Corps in Libya he was taken prisoner as the result of a typical piece of German infringement of the rules of warfare. Told that the Germans were advancing quickly, some of the Pioneers were put in lorries and ordered eastwards. To the east of Tobruk a sentry in English uniform directed them along a track which led to a German prison camp. He was taken to Italy and was in hospital in Naples when the town fell to the Allies.

Native military policemen from East Africa now patrol the streets of Middle East towns which are recognized leave centres for African troops.

All Native troops of the Belgian Congo who have served beyond the frontiers of the Colony are to receive gratuities at the time of discharge, the amount depending upon rank and length of service. The gratuity is to be paid by instalments spread over several years.

Soldiers of the R.A.F. serving in Southern Rhodesia travelled to Elizabethville in the Belgian Congo recently for the celebration of the Belgian Fête Nationale. They played an exhibition football match and received a commemorative cup in the form of a copper ball mounted on a malachite pedestal and adorned with ribbons in the British and Belgian colours.

Correspondence courses have been arranged for Service men and women in the East Africa Command who wish to prepare for post-war careers. The courses have been prepared by the East Africa Command Directorate of Education and Welfare with the cooperation of Witwatersrand and Cape Town Technical Colleges.

Sir Godfrey Huggins, C.H.

Signal Recognition Great Service

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, K. M.G., F.R.C.S., M.P., Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed by the King to be a member of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Knights of Honour. This is marked recognition of the signal service which Sir Godfrey has rendered to Southern Rhodesia since the number of living members of the Order is limited to 25. Among the Companions of Honour who have had close connections with British East and Central are Mr. Winston Churchill, General Smuts, and the Rev. T. B. (Tubby) Clayton, but nobody who could be claimed as a Rhodesian or East African has, we believe, ever before been appointed to the Order.

B.B.C. and East Africa

Mrs. Huxley Answers Some Questions

IN A BRUSH UP YOUR EMPIRE PROGRAMME of the B.B.C. last week, Mrs. Elsie Huxley answered a number of questions about East Africa received from listeners.

From the start of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA the most interesting questions and answers were the following:

"Why is it that the white settlers in Kenya have got on so badly with the Natives?"

"I don't think they have. On the contrary, I think that as a general rule they have got on extraordinarily well, considering that in Kenya you have a small white population put down in the middle of three and a half million Africans, many of whom were in the early days in a primitive state of development.

Many of the farms in Kenya are scattered and isolated, and early in the war a very high proportion of the settlers joined the forces and left their farms in charge of their wives. If relations between settlers and Africans had really been bad, here was a golden opportunity for the Africans to get their own back—but, so far as I know, there has not been a single case of sabotage or disorder of anything like that."

Friction between Settlers and Government

"But one does seem to have heard about a good deal of friction and trouble in Kenya."

"Perhaps, but the friction has been not so much between settler and Native as between the settler and the British Government. Forty years ago the first settlers went to Kenya at the invitation of the Government. After they had got things going they began to wish to be governed by the Colonial Office in London and to demand self-government and control of their local Parliament."

"Why shouldn't they have had it?"

"That wouldn't do, because it would have meant that three and a half million Africans were being governed by a small group of European farmers. It would be a disaster to realize that, nowadays, but in the past they have made extravagant claims, and their critics say that they are always trying to pass through legislation in their own interest at the expense of the Natives and that the Africans have not had a fair deal all round."

"Are there many Indians working in East Africa in proportion to the Natives?"

"For Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika there's rather more than one Indian to every hundred Africans. That does not sound so bad, but the Indians actually occupy a much more important position than you might think merely from their numbers, because they own practically all the little stores scattered over the countryside. The internal trade is virtually in their hands."

"So they've stolen a march on the Africans, and naturally there's a certain amount of friction."

as the African race has in skill and ambition to trade as they are going, they will inevitably clash with the Indians. I think the so-called Indian question in East Africa is partly a political question also—is probably going to be the toughest problem we shall have to tackle in this region after the war."

"Is it true that we have exploited the Natives in East Africa for the benefit of British commercial interests and British settlers?"

"I would say 'no,' though some wouldn't agree. Exploitation, I think, means that some people make large profits—the shareholders and settlers—while the Natives are made to work hard for very little. It is true that we have made a lot of money, but not true that the Natives have made large profits. There is no big business in East Africa, and no big mining companies. Our fault has not been the profit, but the fact that we have not done enough to develop the resources of the country."

"Will there be openings for ex-Service men and other young people who wish to go to East Africa after the war?"

"The answer depends on whether we make a really serious effort to develop these territories after the war. If we have things like irrigation and soil conservation projects, power schemes, secondary industries, and big social advances like mass education, then there will be a fair number of openings for ex-servicemen and women. There will be openings for some men who want to farm, in Kenya, and for those pursuing a settlement scheme of a small scale. In East Africa the answer will be 'yes' on a limited scale for people with enterprise and ability, and some of the spirit of the pioneer."

East Africans in England

IN the last "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C. Mrs. Dorothy Noad gave some interesting news of East Africans.

Commander Frank Worsley, of Thika and Makuyu, is, she says, now on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth, while Mrs. Worsley is working with the Red Cross in London. Their 25-year-old son, Lieutenant Worsley, R.N., who was brought up in the East, is a distinguished musical artist on the staff of the Royal Academy of Music, and was reported missing last November but is now known to be a prisoner of war in Germany. Some other war pictures have been on show at the National Gallery. He was serving on H.M.S. Nautilus when he was torpedoed. The Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir Dudley B. Kerr, who was training near Kitale, is now in command of a coastal force base, and Commander Maurice Worsley, R.N.V.R., recently joined the planning staff of Operation Hercules.

Miss Rosevear, formerly of the Girls' School and the High School, Nairobi, is running a hostel in Cambridge for ex-servicemen's girls, and Mr. Kenneth Rowold is in charge of the Women's Training College of the Church Missionary Society at Hoveley Hall, Cambridge.

Mr. J. E. Forrester, former Financial Secretary in Uganda, is Assistant Government Secretary in the Isle of Man. Before they went to Douglas, Mrs. Forrester was Deputy Education Organizer of the W.W.S. in Brighton, and is now Probation Officer at Douglas and Castletown. Mr. Ritchie Forrester is shortly going up to Worcester College, Oxford, to take a medical course.

Information Rooms for Africans

There are Information Rooms for Africans at only two places in Kenya, Kericho and Kapsobet, though others are to be opened shortly. The initiative was due to the District Commissioner in Kericho, who built a shelter for the convenience of *akari* who had to report to him while on leave; he provided African newspapers, magazines, photographs and posters for their information, and later added a wireless set. News of this initiative was circulated by Government to all Provincial Commissioners. Similar action could clearly be taken without delay in all appropriate areas. One possibility is that lending libraries of books in Swahili and local languages may be attached to the rooms.

Enemy Aliens Bought Property in Rhodesia

At a recent conference of Southern Rhodesian branches of the British Empire Service League, the Government was urged to stop the transfer of commercial and other properties, urban and rural, to alien residents in the country, but on the ground of their nationality not liable for military service. It was stated that such aliens had taken advantage of the war to "dig themselves in," and that property had even been transferred to enemy aliens.

Prime Minister's War Review.

I saw a few days after the landing was complete, six medium landing craft vessels of considerable size—large up to life together they were supported by the sand and sandy beach. Down fell the draw-bridges, they poured their vehicles, and in a few minutes our entire heavy battery was in a column of route ready for action. In less than 15 minutes the heavy guns had pushed ashore on shore and were returning to England for their commitments. This is a new light upon the possibility of an invasion across the Channel, which I hope will not be lost upon our own people. An invasion of this nature, breaking through the stages was prepared as soon as they could be disposed in their appropriate places to clear the sea water space. In the first month, half hours had been created to which Dover seems small. In spite of gales, mines, more than 100 German submarines waiting, baited, in the Biscay ports, and a swarm of E-boats and other raiders, ceaseless traffic has been maintained over the 100 miles stretch of channel. When our ships crossed the Channel in an armoured half the guns that were to have blown them out of the water had been already dismantled or silenced by the air forces, and, when the counter-attack began on the land and under the sea, the tactical and coastal air forces held it back while our footholds on shore and our sea-lanes were being firmly established. These deeds of the Air Force were not done without losses which, in killed and in proportion to the number of flying personnel, far exceed those of any branch of the Service. On June 4, 1940, the opening of the air campaign, from then till June 1940, 7,000 men of the Home Command from the R.A.F. alone have been killed or are missing. United States losses are also most severe. The devotion of the pilots and the air crews of both countries were sublime. We have been in constant battle, General Oman Bradley clearing the Cherbourg Peninsula and General Dempsey occupying the area around Caen. We have inflicted losses on the enemy which are about double those we have suffered ourselves. It is remarkable considering we were the challengers. Lest our enemies suggest upon their wireless that the burden of the struggle had been unfairly shared, let me say that the losses of the British and Canadian forces together are about equal to those of the larger United States Army in proportion to their relative strength. It has been share and share alike. In my 46 years in this House I have heard the War Office steadily abused before, during and after our various wars, and I have frequently

Background to

taken part in the well-voiced criticism which was their lot. But when I last saw General Montgomery in the field he said: "I doubt if the British War Office has ever sent an expedition so well equipped as the one fighting now in Normandy." I think it is a well-justified statement. Not only in the War Office, but throughout the Service departments, the whole administration of war policy stand, I believe, at this moment at a higher level than they have ever reached before, and at a level which compares not unfavourably with similar organizations in any other country, whether friend or foe. Which a hard blow, but the British, once compelled to go there are attentive pupils. It is the Russian armies who have done the main work in tearing the guts out of the German Army. In the air, on the oceans, and on the land we can maintain our place, but there was no force in the world, and there was no force that could have been called upon, except after several more years, that would have been able to maul and break the German Army unless it had been subjected to the terrible slaughter and man-handling that has fallen to it through the strength of the Russian Soviet armies. I salute Marshal Stalin, the great champion, and I firmly believe that our 20 years' treaty with Russia will prove to be one of the most lasting and durable factors in preserving the peace, good order and progress of Europe. It may well be that the Russian success has been somewhat aided by the strategy of Corporal Hitler. Even military idiots find it difficult not to see some faults in some of his actions. Here he now finds himself with, perhaps, 10 divisions in the north of Finland and 20 or 30 divisions cut off in the Baltic States, all of which three or four months ago would have been transported, with their material and their weapons, to stand between Germany and the Russian advance. Don't tell him how to do it. It is far too late for him to achieve that at the present time. Altogether, I think it is much better to let officers rise up in the proper way."—Mr. Churchill.

Casualties.—"The casualties suffered by the Allied Expeditionary Force from June 6, when the assault was launched, to July 26 include: British—5,644 killed, 27,766 wounded, 6,182 missing; Canadian—919 killed, 4,354 wounded, 1,372 missing; United States—11,456 killed, 52,710 wounded, 6,143 missing."—Supreme H.Q. announcement.

Honour Forsooth!—"The Army, in order to vindicate its honour, has requested the Fuehrer to carry out, as soon as possible a further purge to cleanse it of the last criminal who took part in the attempt to assassinate the Fuehrer, with the Army that after the purge the culprits shall be handed over to the people's justice. The Fuehrer has agreed to this request, and set up a court of honour to inquire into the antecedents of field-marshal and generals to find out who took any part whatever in the attempt. The Fuehrer has reserved the right to exercise his final decision over the proposals of the court of honour."—German radio.

Put No Faith in Huns.—"The German Army—that is, the German nation—has not the faintest notion of honour. All that the average German soldier understands thereby is that he is entitled to kill you if you don't crawl to him. The German Army and its purposes are not variable quantities. Put no faith in 'moderate' (i.e., astute) German generals, their friends, or their supporters, the German Churches and people, who are still backing, even officially praying for the corporal. If any one, of two or three, of these categories had ever prevented a war, or stopped it short of defeat, there might have been something more to say in their favour, especially of the two latter categories. They have never done so till the last gasp."—Lord Vansittart, in the *Daily Mail*.

How to Deal with Germany.—"The programme must be for defeated Germany to permit nothing, positively nothing, to survive which can materially or spiritually become the nucleus of a new military renaissance. No army, no navy, no air fleet of any size whatsoever; not one company of soldiers, not one destroyer and not one plane, not even a German civilian plane and not even a civilian German pilot. No general staff, no Ministry of War, no military attaches. No manufacturing in Germany of war tools, weapons or munitions of any kind whatsoever for any purpose whatsoever, not even of hunting rifles, revolvers or industrial explosives. No veterans' legions, militia, rifle clubs or marching. No employment of German nationals as military instructors, engineers and any country. And all this, not just for a few years, but for a minimum of 50 or 60 years."—Leopold Schwarzchild, German writer now in U.S.A.

The War News

Opinions Epitomized.— In Italy the enemy has been out-generalled and out-fought. This brilliant campaign has added much to the glories of the British, Dominions, and Allied Armies. His Majesty the King.

United States aircraft output for July was 8,000 planes. U.S. Aircraft Production Board.

"The German nation needs a man who will not capitulate in any circumstances."—Hitler.

"Double summer-time will be extended to the performing of Sunday, September 17." The Home Secretary.

"We became axed by the national industry first of the Prussians and then of the Germans."—Mr. Eden.

"Major-General Wingate was a man of genius who might well have become also a man of destiny."—Mr. Churchill.

"The Luftwaffe has been finally sacrificed on the altar of the flying bomb." Aeronautical correspondent of *The Times*.

"London is paying a tremendous price in suffering for the progress of the Allied cause."—Mr. Curtin, Australian Prime Minister.

"The Archbishop of Canterbury is second only to the Prime Minister as a certain draw whenever he is announced to speak."—Mr. Sidney Dark.

"Very soon a powerful French Army, equipped with the most modern material and battle-trained, will deploy in France." General de Gaulle.

"The total number of war-time civil servants of October 1, 1943, was 413,871, as against 612,469 on April 1, 1944."—John Wardlaw-Milne, M.P.

"Mail will in future be delivered once a day only in Germany. There will be no more illustrated papers." Rudolf Heilmann, of the German Propaganda Ministry.

"Wanted for murder: Mayor Karl Gerdler, for a conspiracy against the life of the Fuehrer, 225,000 marks (about £50,000)." German Radio.

"Minimum German losses in Italy since May 17 include 200 tanks and 300 assault guns, 450 anti-tank guns, and 35 artillery pieces." Official Allied announcement.

"A grand total of 11,484,822 persons of both sexes are serving in the American armed forces. In 1943 the total in the armed forces was 975,298."—U.S. War Department.

"A British producer whose film is shown in the U.S. is taxed on both sides of the Atlantic at a higher rate than the American producer whose film is shown in Great Britain."—Film Council report.

"Lord Wavell in all his dealings as Viceroy has displayed the characteristics of a statesman and the qualities of a great soldier."—The Earl of Munster, Under-Secretary, India Office.

"Field-Marshal Rommel met with a car accident as the result of an air raid in France on July 17. He suffered injuries and concussion. His condition is satisfactory."—German News Agency.

"I demand that each officer and man who can be spared at home be sent to the front in accordance with his own wishes or, if he be too old or medically unfit, take up work in the armaments factories."—Hitler.

"Sixty-nine thousand people lost their lives on the roads of Great Britain and 2,250,000 people were injured between 1930 and 1940. The average cost of those accidents to the country was £50,000,000 a year."—Lord Bradzon.

"If the Russians can push forward quickly enough to frustrate German preparations for a counter-offensive, then a military catastrophe of the first magnitude is inevitable."—Berlin correspondent of the *Neue Zuercher Zeitung*.

"We recommend that the unemployed should be employed in the production of munitions, and that the unemployed should be employed in the production of munitions."—The Liberal Party Committee.

"The new flying bomb danger warning will be three two second blasts on a saxon at intervals of two seconds. The signal that danger is passed—the cease—will be continuous blasts lasting seconds."—The Home Secretary.

"Between January 1 and June 30, 5,918 officers and other ranks were killed in the campaign in Burma, 10,000 wounded, and 2,594 are missing. These figures include casualties suffered by British, Indian and West African forces."—The Secretary of State for War.

"The growth of the R.N.V.R. has been such that its officer strength exceeds their R.N. Colleges. Their proportion is five to one. Nearly 2,000 naval craft are commanded by R.N.V.R. men, and over 50% of the coastal areas are manned by the volunteer branch."—Peterborough, in the *Daily Telegraph*.

"If all the guns in the world could be assembled at one spot and discharged simultaneously they would be of no avail towards breaking a dry spell. The driest corner of the British Isles is the district round Shoeburyness, the testing-ground for many years of some of our heaviest ordnance."—Mr. E. L. Havke, Secretary of the Royal Meteorological Society.

"The 1918-19 war came approximately 15 years after the armistice. If the armistice is made in 1945, then about 1960 Germany will be either to preparing a new war or to real peace. Germany will not accept the settlement and the war party will die out, or they will revolt against the settlement and the war party will be reborn."—Lippmann.

"The aggregate weight of bombs dropped during July 1944 by a Bomber Command was 57,500 British tons, equivalent to 24,400 American tons, of which more than 13,000 tons fell on targets within Germany. This total compares with over 50,000 British tons in June, over 35,000 tons in May, and 33,000 tons in April." Bomber Command spokesman.

"I happen to own a few acres in the parishes of Wootton and Glympton in Oxfordshire. It is interesting to find that in 1086 the manors of Wootton and Glympton formed part of the possessions (estimated at 265 manors) of Geoffrey de Montbray, the great Bishop of Coutances, who came to England with William the Conqueror."—C. E. Ponsonby, M.P., in a letter to *The Times*.

"The number of civilians (Great Britain and Northern Ireland) who have been detained in hospital, as a result of enemy action, for each year from the outbreak of war to June 30, 1944, are: 1939, killed, 1; 1940, killed, 23; injured, 80,529; 1941, killed, 851; injured, 21,811; 1942, killed, 3,263; injured, 14,500; 1943, killed, 2,367; injured, 3,456; 1944, first six months, killed, 2,367; injured, 8,822."—Ministry of Home Security.

"Since for certain raw materials and food we are dependent on other countries, we are vitally interested that where a lower standard of education and living exists, it should approach more closely to our own and thereby foster an expansion of world demands. It is also vital for us by choosing the right kind of goods and producing them at the right time, to ensure our export trade. It is these things that we are anxious to see new nations in return. Our Harry Ramsden, Chairman, General Electric Company."

PERSONALIA

General Smuts has accepted an invitation to receive the Freedom of Derby.

Twins have been born in Nairobi to the wife of Major Nevill S. Baxendale.

Sir Donald Malcolm, President of the British South Africa Company, died last Saturday.

Lord Pearson, who has a keen interest in African affairs, reached his 70th birthday a few days ago.

Mr. Cyril Armstrong, formerly of the Sudan Political Service, and Miss Kathleen de la Beche, have been married in London.

Captain G. C. Barber, Royal Corps of Signals, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss J. W. Ellis, W.F.S., were recently married in Nairobi.

Mr. W. W. King, Assistant Native Commissioner of Gaborone, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss Winifred Hazel Deaman were recently married in Bulawayo.

Mr. E. A. B. of the Colonial Administrative Service, Tanganyika Territory since 1933, and Miss Susan Sackley, W.A.D., of St. Buryas, Cornwall, were married last week in Oxford.

Miss Padmapo K. and S. S. S. a K. S. Hindu, has passed the associate examination of the College of Preceptors, London. She is the first girl in the Ismailia community in East Africa to achieve this distinction.

Miss Lieut. George Oxy, Miss Watson, R.A.F., and Miss Audrey, and Miss Patricia Phillips, daughter of Mr. G. Phillips, of Dar es Salaam, and the late Mrs. Phillips, were recently married in Tanganyika Territory.

At the moment of closing for press we learn that Sir Harold MacMichael, High Commissioner in Palestine, and formerly Governor of Tanganyika Territory, was slightly wounded in Jerusalem on Tuesday when shots were fired at him as he drove to an official function.

Mr. L. E. W. Bevan, who was Director of Veterinary Research in Southern Rhodesia until he retired in 1933, has been awarded the Dalrymple-Champneys Cup and Medal for 1944 by the Council of the National Veterinary Medical Association in recognition of the value of his bacteriological research work in the Colony.

On July 27 we reported that Mr. K. D. O. Henderson, Deputy Assistant Civil Secretary (Internal) in the Sudan, had been posted to Kassala on transfer. Through misinformation, we incorrectly added that he was going as Governor of the Province. In fact, this is his first appointment to the Kassala Province, as a District Commissioner.

Mr. Christopher J. Chancellor, son of the late Colonel Sir John Chancellor, a former Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and having many connexions with the Colonial Empire, a member of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee, has been appointed general manager of Reuters following the retirement of Mr. W. J. Moloney, joint general manager.

Mr. W. Hichens, the Swahili language expert, who was at one time in the Administrative Service in Tanganyika, is now visiting Kenya, having driven across Africa from Nigeria. He is undertaking research into the Swahili language, literature and history. He has collected a large amount of Swahili literature in manuscript form and arranged for its editing and publication.

Captain Edmond Teskey-King, eldest son of Commander and Mrs. J. G. E. Teskey-King, of Hull, and Capt. Kathleen C. Sutton, one of the first contingents of a F.S. to arrive in East Africa, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Sutton, of 10, Viaduct Road, Brighton, have been married in Mogadishu, Somalia. They are the first British couple to be married in Somalia since the occupation.

Mr. T. T. K. Allan, London manager of The National Bank of India, and Miss Joan Lilla Brownfield, daughter of the late Sidney Brownfield and Mrs. E. B. Brownfield, have been married in London.

The wedding has taken place in Brighton of Captain Neville Tacey, R.A., Resident Magistrate in Tanganyika, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Tacey, of 6 Ann's Court, Hove, and Miss Hilda M. Lee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Lee, of 30, Sackville Road, Hove. Captain Tacey served with the King's African Rifles in Italian Somaliland, was a Staff Captain in Eritrea, and was with the Royal Air Force in Palestine and Libya.

Obituary

Mr. J. H. Fowles, Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax in Northern Rhodesia, who had been stationed in Ndola, has died in Johannesburg while on leave in the Union of South Africa.

Mrs. Duncanson, wife of Mr. P. W. Duncanson of the Nyasaland Public Works Department, has died following a collision between a car which she was driving and a lorry. She was the daughter of the late J. Mortimer, Mrs. Mort, of Limbe.

Mr. W. J. Woolrich, O.B.E., whose death is reported, retired a few months ago from the chairmanship of the Anglo-Portuguese Colonial and Overseas Bank, established in 1929. He had been a director since that time and Chairman since 1931. He was also a governor both of St. Thomas's Hospital and Dulwich College.

Mr. John Abegg, whose death at the age of 64 is reported from Bulawayo, was a planter in German East Africa before the war, later engaged in trading in Portuguese East Africa, and began business in Nyasaland in 1925. He was of Swiss nationality, and was highly respected throughout the Protectorate. He leaves a widow and one son.

Mr. J. A. Halliday

Mr. J. A. Halliday, who has died in Bulawayo at the age of 69, walked from Uganda to Southern Rhodesia, about 1900, taking nearly two years on a journey which started as a shooting trip and developed into a cattle trading venture. He joined the Native Department of Southern Rhodesia and served in Umtali, Chilimanzi and Fort Victoria. After retiring from the Civil Service he farmed near Fort Victoria, and was the founder and for some time honorary secretary of the local co-operative society. He had been a J.P. for nearly 40 years.

Mr. C. St. J. Collier

Mr. Charles St. John Collier, C.M.G., Governor of the State Bank of Ethiopia, has died at the age of 64 in the Haile Selassie Hospital, Addis Ababa. He was injured in a motor accident some months ago and had not made a proper recovery. He was the son of the late William Edward Collier, of St. John, New Brunswick, was educated at Dundee High School, had training in finance, and went to the Ethiopian capital to found a bank which later became the State Bank of Ethiopia. For many years he had been a confidant of the Emperor.

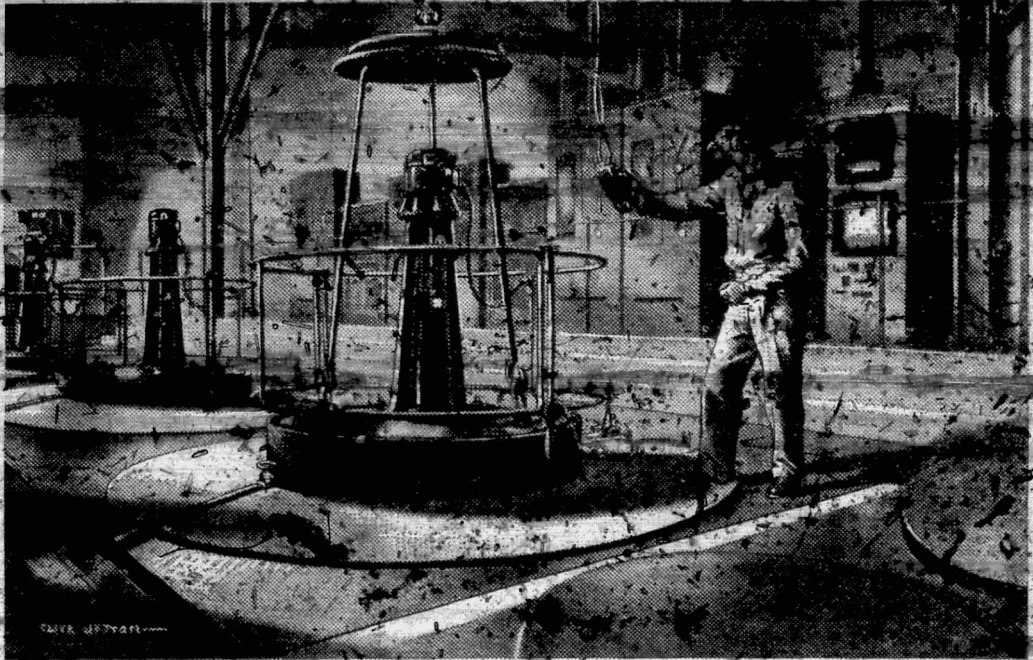
Mr. Fenn Sherie

Mr. Fenn Sherie, who after a long illness, patiently borne, has died in hospital in Henley-on-Thames at the age of 47, was appointed Assistant Press Officer to the Pensions Office and the Colonial Office in March, 1941, and became Press Officer to the Dominions Office in October of the following year. Before entering Whitehall he had had a long and varied experience of staff and free lance journalism, and had been in many and dim scenarios. For about eight years he was assistant editor of the *Strada Magazine* and he had been assistant editor of the *Humourist*. He was a widower, his wife having died in the early part of the war.

G.E.C.

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in war — as in peace
at the service of the Empire



Many large industrial electrification schemes carried out before the war included installations of G.E.C. Furnaces. They had been steadily developed to accord to modern metallurgy all essential heat treatments, with unprecedented accuracy, uniformity, precise control and simple adaptive operation.

With the coming of hostilities, and the consequent diversion to war production of the vast research and manufacturing resources of the G.E.C.—the largest British electrical manufacturing organization in the Empire—the Company's pioneering development of electric furnaces was of invaluable value to the nation. Every metal part of equipment for the fighting services, must of necessity undergo one or more heat treatment processes.

During the war, G.E.C. progress in this, as in all other spheres of electrical application, including electronics, has been rapid and continuous. When peace returns, electrification will be one of the first needs of reconstruction. Then, the important technical advances made by the Company will be available to all concerned with electrification schemes of any size in any part of the world.

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G.E.C. Electrification Schemes have been applied to all industries, including Aircraft Factories; Chemical Works; Collieries; Food Factories; Gold Mines; Iron, Steel and Copper Works; Locomotive and Railway Carriage and Wagon Works; Machine Works; Ship and Shipyard; Tissue Mills; Oil Refineries; etc., etc.

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the amendment of the law in respect of overseas dominions acquired through women resident in the country marrying foreigners with overseas domicile.

The Attorney-General said that His Majesty's Government are anxious to proceed with this subject as soon as possible. It is, however, a matter about which it is proper to communicate with the Dominions, and while we have already taken this action, we have not yet received an answer from all of them.

Mr. Riley asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he could make any statement regarding a conference with the Government of His Majesty's Government and the Government of Ethiopia, and whether he would give any indication of the terms of any agreement which had been concluded.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs said that the Government had not yet received an answer from all the Dominions. He mentioned the short Message for Wolverhampton, which was read on June 11, in which he said for the first time that His Majesty's Government are now actively engaged in the process of reaching a fresh agreement with the Ethiopian Government on the subject of the Ethiopian Air Force.

Mr. Riley asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the question was being given to the question of the Air Ministry's consideration of the proposal in Northern Rhodesia to have a flying school in Northern Rhodesia to be held in the Legislative Assembly.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies said that he had no information on this matter.

Civil Aviation in The Colonies

When civil aviation was discussed in the Motion for the day, Mr. Peter Macdonald said:

We have a very large network of air-shapes throughout the African Colonies. The different Colonial Governments are anxious to get on with the plans for civil aviation, which are vital to the Empire, and yet they are frustrated, right, left and centre, because they have not got a policy out of the Home Government, that must be framed, because it is not only vital to each aviation in the Colonies, but holds up the whole development of the Empire. It has to be decided, unfortunately, by the Air Ministry, who cannot make up their minds. What is the policy with regard to the African Colonies today? There is nowhere else, we must get on with colonial development, and we cannot do anything until we have our air policy.

I wish to see civil aviation divorced from the Air Ministry at the earliest possible moment. I have not always been of that opinion, but, looking back, I see that the air marshals have clung to this service for all the years before the war, with the result that the history of British civil aviation has been one of frustration, procrastination and ineptitude. We have the best pilots in the world, but they are having to fly the worst machines, while their working conditions, in respect of pension and everything that goes with it, are not satisfactory. What amazes me is that we have ever been able to find enough pilots to take up that career at all.

The Joint Under-Secretary of State for Air, Captain Harold Balfour, said that replies could not be given to many of the points raised, but that he could say British Overseas Airways Corporation was doing a magnificent job.

Its route mileage had been raised from 49,000 to 72,000 between January 1, 1943, and January 1, 1944; passenger ton-miles increased from 9,154,000 in 1942 to 11,252,000 in 1943, and freight (all for war purposes) was up by 86% between 1942 and 1943. The corporation, which had 76 aircraft at the beginning of 1943, now had 140.

Post-War Flying in Africa

The Government of the Union of South Africa is shortly to invite representatives of the Governments of Great Britain, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, the West African Dependencies, and perhaps of Portugal, East Africa and the Belgian Congo, to meet in conference in Pretoria in October for the purpose of discussing post-war civil aviation in Africa.

Lions of Tokolo

The itinerant special correspondent sometimes cables a curious news item. Thus a representative of the Daily Mail has telegraphed from Lisbon that at Tokolo, near Lumbo, Portuguese East Africa, man-eating lions have devoured 15 Natives and one mulatto. The fatigued bodies no longer care sleep on earth floors, but cling to the bamboo roofs of their huts at night.

League of Coloured Peoples

Call for a United Nations Charter

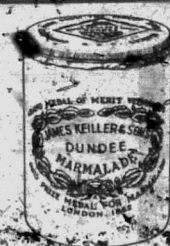
A recent week-end conference of the League of Coloured Peoples held in London called upon the Governments of the United Nations to sign the following Charter:

The same economic, political, social and political rights shall be enjoyed by all persons, male and female, whatever their colour, and discrimination in employment, in places of public entertainment and refreshment, or in other public places shall be illegal and shall be punished. The Government of each of the United Nations shall provide their own citizens and their subjects with the following:

- (a) That comprehensive economic and social policies, in accordance with a definite time schedule, for the economic, educational, social and political development of the dependent territories and their peoples. Special and adequate funds shall be set aside for this purpose.
- (b) That all such economic development shall be in the interest of the peoples of the regions concerned. That educational plans shall be prepared and carried out, in the shortest possible time, to provide a part in all spheres and at all levels of activity in their own countries.
- (c) That the full and equal status of all dependent territories shall have immediately a majority on all law-making bodies, and shall be granted full self-government at the earliest possible opportunity.
- (d) That Imperial Powers shall be required to account for their administration of dependent territories to an international body with powers of investigation, and, in particular, to make regular reports on the steps taken towards self-government.

The joint Chairmen of the conference were Dr. Harold Moody, President of the League, and Mr. E. John Kitchner, secretary of the Friends Service Council. Among the speakers were Mr. A. Creech Jones, M.P., Mr. C. W. W. Greenidge, and Dr. Rita Hinden.

AFTER THE WAR REMEMBER



KEILLER
for
Marmalade

News Items in Brief

A new dehydrator factory is being built in Umjeli. The Sudan cost of living index is the lowest in the Middle East.

Pyrethrum growing has extended considerably in Ruwaa and Urungu.

There is now a bus service along the present railhead of the Tera Railway to the Tera-Beasaland motor road.

The possibility of establishing a Preventive Diseases Institute is being considered by Nairobi Municipal Council.

Messrs. W. J. Bush and Co. Ltd. reported a profit for 1943 of £128,887 against £132,228. Ordinary dividends were unchanged at 10%.

The 10th ordinary general meeting of the Joint East African Board will be held at 22, O'Brien's Gate, London, W. 14, on Monday, August 21, at 2.30 p.m.

The removal of the seat of Government in Uganda from Entebbe to the vicinity of Kampala is under consideration in connection with schemes for post-war development in the Protectorate.

The issue of Treasury Bonds with which Mussolini financed the Italian war against Ethiopia is to be honoured by the Government of liberated Italy. The bonds fall due for repayment on August 28.

The Committee appointed by the Government of Tanganyika to inquire into the cost of living has reported that the cost in Dar es Salaam has risen since the outbreak of war by 66% in the case of Africans, 61% in that of Europeans, and 49% in that of Asiatics.

The Parliamentary Delegation is due in Northern Rhodesia in the middle of this month on its way to Nyasaland, Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa. Lusaka, the Copperbelt, Broken Hill, Esingstone and Fort Jameson are included in the itinerary.

Receipts of Rhodesia Railways Ltd. for May were £556,006 and for the eight months £4,297,329, compared with £505,136 and £3,929,759 for the corresponding periods in 1943. The Beira Railway Company's receipts for the month were £99,932 and for the eight months £632,217, against £67,266 and £538,991.

Native Development Committee

The Standing Central Native Development Fund Advisory Committee of Nyasaland will consist of the Chief Secretary (Chairman), the Directors of Medical Services, Agriculture and Education, and a non-official Member of the Legislative Council.

Air Mail Edition

From 1936 until the outbreak of war EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA published a week by week air mail edition on light-weight India paper—being the first newspaper in the British Empire to issue such an air mail edition. The Times began publication last week of an air mail edition of the same kind.

Air Services of The Sudan

An increasingly large number of South African Air Force squadrons in Italy has caused a big growth of military air services between Pretoria and Naples via Khartoum.

The Americans are expected to continue to use a Sudan base in peace-time. Recognizing the urgency of peace-time expansion, the Sudan Government has just announced an outline of civil aviation policy. Apart from the American base, this includes the provision of an elaborate air station (on the largest contemplated land craft and flying-boats at Gordon street and Nile Bank, six miles from the city, one of the best resting places in the Sudan) at General Gordon.

Apart from its willingness to share maintenance through-out already, with the British Government, main routes and 28 subsidiary aerodromes—the Sudan Government declares its intention to see established an air service, the precise nature of which is still under consideration, covering 1,000,000 square miles of territory; and the Government is at present investigating the numbers and types of aircraft required. All the Sudan railways, the Government declares, are therefore to be intimately connected with this future development. It has not been decided yet whether the internal services will be run commercially or governmentally. —Telegram from Khartoum to The Times.

Sudan Study Camp

In a recent broadcast from Khartoum Mr. R. V. H. Roseveare told of an interesting experiment. The idea having been mooted that 20 or 30 people should spend a week or more in a quiet place to discuss some topic of general interest, there were no fewer than 80 applicants. Ten British and 20 Sudanese were chosen, among them being two judges, three doctors, two ladies, an Army education officer and the assistant manager of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate. Co-operation was the topic selected, and about 500 books on the subject were collected and taken to Erkowit Camp, where the Sudan Government Railways last for the occasion. The plan worked splendidly. In the evenings there were organized entertainments, including a brains trust, an impromptu debate, a mock trial, music, a fancy dress evening, and chess and bridge parties. A wall-newspaper was produced every other day. Such an example might well be followed elsewhere.

Tanganyika Sisal Labour Bureau

Mr. L. A. W. Vickers-Haviland has retired from the Administrative Service of Tanganyika Territory and has been appointed chief executive officer of the Tanganyika Sisal Labour Bureau created by the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association. The Bureau is a separate legal entity with a managing committee. Mr. Le Maître is the secretary.

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COMPANY MEETING

The Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company, Ltd.

Mr. S. S. Taylor's Statement

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., was held in London on August 10.

Mr. S. S. Taylor, C.M.G., D.S.O., Chairman and Managing Director of the Company, directed to shareholders with the annual report and accounts a statement which reads (in part) —

"The reserve for taxation on profits for December 31, 1943, £105,000, again includes two years' liability to Northern Rhodesian income tax. The liability in respect of the first of these years, 1942, has since been paid."

"The profit and loss account shows a very satisfactory result of the year's operations, the sales of metal and manufactured goods being a record in the company's history. The reason why shipping and realization figures in respect of these records show a reduction is that a larger proportion of our sales has been made upon a f.o.b. basis."

"The appropriation account shows that from the net profit of £36,025 there has been deducted £23,104 for taxation, but I would emphasize that there is a large credit for £24,455 reserved in previous years and no longer required. From the balance of profit remaining £900,000 has been allocated by the directors to capital reserve account towards the cost of completing the capital programme."

"I am not able to give particulars of our production during the year, but can state that the output of zinc and vanadium was well maintained, in spite of increasing difficulties in obtaining supplies and in maintaining a satisfactory operating and maintenance personnel."

Progress of Construction Programme

Further development was carried on from the new ore shaft, mainly from the 450 ft. and 550 ft. levels. Subsidiary development and stoping preparation work for supplying ore to the new sulphide plant, when completed, is well in hand.

Work continued throughout the year upon the new Luemfwa hydro-electric plant and upon the extension to the Mulungushi plant. Our hope that the Luemfwa plant would be ready for operation in the 1943-44 rainy season was not fulfilled owing to the delayed arrival of certain vital items from overseas. The civil engineering and construction work on the site is practically complete, and when the awaited sections of

the plant arrive the installation should soon be ready for operation.

"We have now reached the last stage of the large development and construction programme upon which we embarked in 1937. The object of which is to turn to account the ore content of the mine below the old water-level at a depth of 225 fathoms and to supply the resulting products in the most readily marketable form. Expenditure to December 31, 1943, upon the Luemfwa power station was £484,657, and upon other capital work to the same date £1,239,377."

"The principal items in the programme have been the sinking and equipping of the new pumping shaft to 114 ft.; the sinking and equipping of the existing shaft to 550 ft.; the construction of a flotation plant; various additions and improvements to the treatment plants and ancillary items such as pumps, fans, European and native water supply etc. of the last stage, upon which we are now engaged, consists of the sulphide ore concentrator, zinc roasting plant and lead smelter. Unfortunately, some items were lost in transit and fresh orders have to be placed in America. It appears impossible that sections of the plant will be ready for operation next year."

"I wish to express our thanks for the excellent services rendered during a difficult year by Mr. T. R. Pickard, our general manager, the staff at the mine, and the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa Ltd., our consulting engineers and managers."

"Blackmailed" by Whitehall

When the Trade-Union and Trades Disputes Ordinance was before the Legislative Council of Nyasaland for its second reading, Sir William Tait Bowie, senior non-official member, said that he and his colleagues considered it to be "little less than blackmail" for the country to be told that it would receive no assistance from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund unless the legislation were placed upon its Statute Book.

The Committee which had considered draft labour legislation had reported that the stage of development reached in Nyasaland does not call for legislation in amplification of that already in force. Despite that fact, and that the Attorney-General had been Chairman of the Committee, this Bill was being forced upon the Protectorate. The country was the threat. While the craft unions would be all to the good, it did not want identical organizations masquerading as trade unions.

Mr. M. P. Demayo, another non-official member, thought the senior non-official member had exaggerated the case; it was nothing less than "monstrous blackmail," in which he saw the finger of the British Labour Party. "It is the contribution, then it is something very discreditable to them to use the Colonial Development Fund in order to further Party ends."

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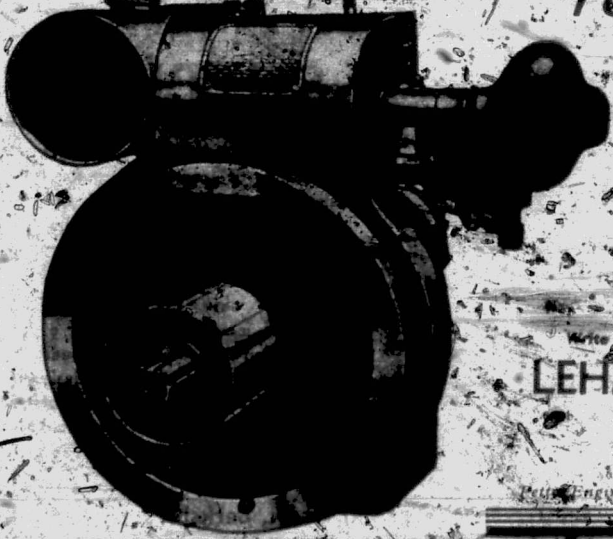
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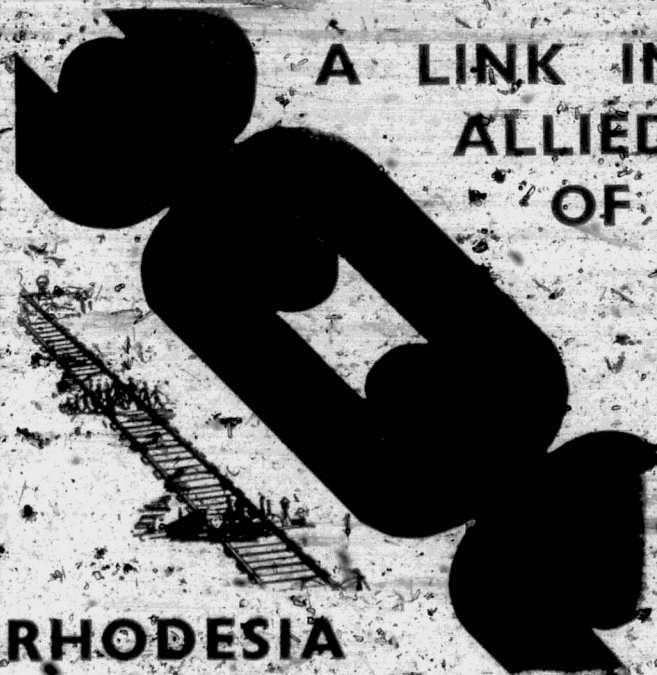
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