

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**AFRICA NEEDS** regular, rapid and economic development of air services as much as any part of the world, and Lord Swinton, who has been appointed the first Minister for Civil Aviation, will certainly find that he has to devote much attention to the provision of adequate facilities for air transport in the British East, Central and West African Dependencies. We do not believe that he will be other than pleased at their opportunity provided it be wise. Fortunately, he has personal knowledge of almost all these territories, and he has also shown himself an enthusiastic air traveller. He was one of the first Cabinet Ministers in this country to use aircraft regularly long before the outbreak of this war, and his well-remembered visit to East Africa as Secretary of State for the Colonies gave him his first experience of the importance of flying in Africa's great spaces. Though it cannot be said that he was a felicitous Colonial Minister, he has certainly succeeded in the co-ordination of the West African war effort. We can reveal a little item of secret history: that when he was asked to undertake that duty, he made the condition that he should have his own aircraft. The reply that the Royal Air Force would naturally do its best to provide his requirements was, he explained, not satisfactory. He wanted an aircraft reserved for his own use and available at any time to take him anywhere. His in-

sistence prevailed, with the result that in the past two years he has flown frequently in West Africa—and to the Belgian Congo, the Rhodesias, South Africa and East Africa—whenever circumstances made personal inquiry, contact and consultation desirable. The resultant mobility of the Minister Resident has done much to break down the barriers between one Government and another, and has contributed greatly to the achievements to be put to his credit. Incidentally, it is to be assumed that his own experience in West Africa will make Lord Swinton a strong supporter in the Cabinet of union of the East African territories.

Lord Swinton has determination and drive, the ear of the Prime Minister, and a personal knowledge of Colonial Africa and air transport which we expect to prove of real value to the territories to which this journal is devoted. The Ministry, having necessarily to apply itself primarily to the military side of air policy, could not be expected to give to the development of Empire civil aviation that concentrated attention which is essential, and which could be provided only by the step now taken (after many years of public agitation) through the creation of a new Ministry. A Commonwealth Air Conference in Canada next month is to precede consideration of the international aspects of air transport

**Of Good Augury for British Africa.**

at a gathering in the United States of America which Lord Swinton will presumably attend. Since American air line operators are known to be pressing for increased passenger facilities in Africa, it will be advantageous from the Imperial standpoint that the Chief British Delegate has recent personal knowledge of all the factors involved. His appointment to the new portfolio augurs well for final ratification in British Africa.

**ALTHOUGH THE EAST AFRICAN GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE** has completely failed to justify confidence of East Africans, official and non-official, spokesmen for the Colonial Office have continued to praise it.

Further Criticism of Office has continued to praise it. The attention of the political and permanent heads of that Office may therefore be called to the latest criticisms, those of Colonel Ponsonby, M.P., Chairman of the Joint East African Board, and Lord Rennell, which, by a coincidence, fall to be reported in this same issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. Lord Rennell, describing the Governors' Conference as "tending to bring up instead of simplifying the machinery of government," demands the unification of the Dependencies, and Colonel Ponsonby confirms what we have often written in these columns when he declared that "all the Governors and most of the high officials of the territories ever since the Governors' Conference was started must have informed the Colonial Office time and time again of the futility of a body which has no power and no decision, and is merely another post office in the way to Whitehall."

No one former or present East African Governor has publicly professed his faith in the instrument which successive Secretaries of State have been content to trust.

Several have been disparaging in their speeches and writings after their retirement, and others have been sardonic in private.

Fortunately, the Conference has a new Chief Secretary in Sir Charles Lockhart, who, as we suggested on his appointment, is not the type of official who will be content to waste his time and talents on the Conference unless its future is to be very much more creditable than its past; and Sir Philip Mitchell, who has since been appointed Governor of Kenya, has given past proof of his conviction that it requires to be made a far more effective instrument. It will be surprising if the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa

misses the opportunity of its session this month to demand for the nth time something better than the present Conference; and if the newly-elected European members of the Legislature of Kenya decide to issue a statement of policy (which they would be very well advised to do), they are not likely to waste compliments on a body whose few friends live thousands of miles away and from that distance take an optimistic view which East Africans cannot endorse.

**THE BLUNT ASSERTION** in the House of Commons last week by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that His Majesty's Government will strictly adhere to its earlier declaration that the Italian Empire is irrevocably lost, has aroused widespread protests in the Italian Press, and the new Italian Prime Minister, Signor Bonomi, has officially stated to have asked the British Ambassador for a clarification of Mr. Eden's words. Our readers, at any rate, should not be surprised at these further indications that Italians regard their belated "co-belligerency," after many years of the closest cooperation with our enemies, as entitling them to keep the spoils of their earlier Colonial adventures.

We have reported on more than one occasion that prominent Italians who have opposed Fascism have nevertheless demanded retention of the former Italian East African territories, and that tentative suggestions of their "surrender" by Italy (which has already surrendered unconditionally to the Allies) have been coupled with the proposal that all Colonies should be internationalized. Italian public leaders, no less than the Italian people, appear already to have forgotten—or to be anxious to give the impression of having forgotten—that their Colonial record was about as bad as it could have been in both Fascist and pre-Fascist times, and that the United Nations are under as clear an obligation to put an end to Italian Colonial rule in Africa as the Allies were to deprive Germany of her Colonial territories after the last war. The administrative history of both nations in Africa has been disgraceful. No journal published anywhere has chronicled so many of the indisputable and damning facts about Germany's evil African record as this newspaper, and the extracts we have lately quoted from the official British account of the state of affairs in Eritrea and Italian Somaliland at the time of their occupation by our troops reveal a complete lack of any sense of responsibility. To contemplate the restoration of Italian rule in those East African areas would be a cynical betrayal of the principles for which the Empire has fought.



# Maladministration in Italian East Africa

## Disease and Denial of Justice

IN ASMARA, which by virtue of its cathedral, boulevards and super-cinemas must be judged by the standards of a modern European city, sanitation was deplorable. The chief means of obtaining drinking water was to purchase it from the carts of a monopolistic company in which Frazzini, the Italian Minister for Colonies, had a private interest. Such water as the taps provided was so filthy that it had to be boiled before it even for washing. Sanitation suffered from the fact that the Italian garrisons, comprising corps to a sudden stop at plumbing.

Local Italian doctors seemed to have no conception of the meaning of public health, and they had been trained to regard their work in out-districts not as an opportunity but as a form of punishment. A health campaign conducted by British doctors has in two and a half years achieved some striking results.

### Malaria and Dengue Eliminated

In all the main centres of population a mosquito control service was begun with the help of two military anti-malarial units. It is now carried on by Eritrean inspectors and a trained Eritrean staff. Today, except in Tessera, it is possible to sleep safely without netting in any of the main towns and villages. In Asmara only three cases were known to be contracted during the last malarial season, though in Italian East Africa more than 80% of the population, black and white, had been down with the fever.

In the first wave of the occupation dengue incapacitated every office of the Administration and almost every officer of the Massai Battalion. As part of the yellow fever campaign a house-to-house inspection is carried out weekly by a British major, three British other ranks, and 40 Eritreans. As a result the need for quinine has been practically eliminated, and with it dengue fever.

Asmara wears a new face. The refuse and debris of aerial bombardment have been removed. The contract with the town cleaning service, which in Italian times had not included the Native villages of 100,000 people, has been rescinded, and a new one issued. Milk pasteurization has been started, and hundreds of miles from the capital lorries collect milk and bring it into Asmara for small children and the sick.

A child welfare centre has been established in the Native quarter, as it was painfully obvious that the Eritrean mother had no idea how to look after or bring up her infants. The clinic is staffed voluntarily by unpaid British women and paid Eritrean staff.

The water shortage in Asmara has been very largely ended. When the British came the situation was worsened by means of a number of tanker lorries. Since then, Lake Delia, a great new reservoir, has been completed; the mats have been torn up and rolled to serve the Native quarter; filter wells have been sunk under the farms and old fountains have been restored with healthier conditions. Water shortage in the old European quarter is now almost a thing of the past, while inhabitants of the Native quarter can collect on three gallons a day, instead of the quart of so which was all they could get in the absence of 1942. In most of the other towns of Eritrea the water supply has been increased.

### The Graceful State of Italian Prisons

The prisons of Eritrea were found to be in a lamentable state. Prisoners were herded in vast, open, foul-smelling wards, with tightly closed doors and windows. They slept with no protection but their rags on cement floors, whether in the moist heat of Massawa or in the cold of Asmara. These wards each contained as many as 150 to 200 men. They were infested with vermin which carried typhus and other diseases. There was little provision either for bathing or washing clothes. Mirrors were not segregated from adults. Rations were inadequate, poor in quality, badly cooked. Europeans were given one meal of soup a day and two small loaves of bread. Natives had a bowl of vegetable soup and two flat cakes of mical. Many of the prisoners had been committed on

political or trumped up charges, some had been waiting trial for two or three years, because witnesses were at the war.

The most damning indictment was that the objects of any one prison, save Nocera, applied to almost all. Fascists were in charge in every case, and the warders were of a low type, ill-paid, and despised by the judicial and administrative staff, who were relatively well-paid and snobbish.

The British Administration promptly arranged that prisoners should get three meals a day, and provided them at no cost to public funds for the most essential necessities. It contrived to provide for the sick, and to make the tolerable; and whereas before the British came prisoners had been allowed to stay behind bars for years, and to start prison industries, which were provided for under Italian law, but had never been introduced. At first the men nearly died of what they thought an infringement of their right to life, but now they volunteer to go to the gallows which will help them to make a living when released.

Nocera has already been mentioned as an exception among Eritrean prisons, not because it was better, but because it was the worst. In this disgraceful penal settlement at the foot of the Massawa mountains, people scolded and spat at the Italian and practically no water, in one of the most

of the world was inspected on May 6. The British prison doctor, who had been in the island for several years, had decided that 133 were criminals in the first instance, and must be sent to Asmara prison, while 332 were "battered" men fit for immediate release. But immediate release was a serious question; they were too ill. Skin diseases were common, and venereal disease was so common and so advanced that the spectacle was terrible to behold; all were starving.

Some could not survive even the voyage to the mainland. Nine died in hospital on arrival and 113 cases had to be admitted for treatment, of which, after two and a half months of recent living, all save 10 were cured. "I met them all when they came off the boat," said the Legal Adviser. "They were a horrible sight. I'm told Devil's Island was perhaps compared with Nocera." "I have never in my life imagined one could see such classical cases of vitamin deficiency," said the Chief Medical Officer. "Of those in hospital 80% could not walk because of it. The scale of diet was absolutely appalling. They could not have expected anyone to live."

### Worse than Devil's Island

Nocera had been in existence for five years as a penal settlement, during which it had held an average of 300 prisoners, mostly young men. In these five years 250 had died, and 200 had been executed. The prison population every year today is about 1,000, and it exists.

It is also a hell, and the conditions found in the prisons in a condition which no British authorities could tolerate. In the main part of the island the prisoners were confined in overcrowded cells, the walls of which the walls had been occasionally whitewashed when they were inches deep in half-coagulated filth. The sanitation was such that the prison could be smelt 200 yards away; a senior official of the Administration who inspected it was promptly and literally sick. No washing water was provided.

No proper records had been kept of the crimes for which prisoners had been sentenced. UP-country commissioners and regiments, it seemed, had frequently conducted cases in the most arbitrary manner, merely writing a letter to the director of the jail asking him to imprison Natives for various terms. Two years for failing to hand in arms was as light a sentence as most of the Ethiopians had received.

Reasonable standards of sanitation have now been attained. Juveniles have been segregated from adults and sent to the reformatory started at Algol. Prisoners are properly fed. Almost all the offenders have been dismissed.

On the occupation of Somalia it was intended that the Italian courts should continue to function, as in Eritrea, so far as they could do so, however. Inquiry revealed a situation as intolerable as the condition of the prisons. The examination of the records showed that at the worst prisoners were convicted without trial, and that at the best they were tried according to principles repugnant to British conceptions of justice. To the Fascist judges of Somalia a prisoner who was an Italian was regarded as guilty unless he could prove himself innocent. If he was a Native, he was convicted anyway, merely receiving a lighter sentence if he did not happen to be guilty.

The original scheme was therefore abandoned. Sentences against proclamations were tried by the military courts of the Administration, while the Native courts were established to deal with those cases in which the inheritance and personal status which it was customary for such Moslem courts to try. There is an appeal from these courts to sharia tribunals, and in the last resort to the Chief Administrator, who takes advice from the Legal Adviser.

These extracts are taken from "The First to Be Freed: The Record of British Military Administration in Eritrea and Somalia, 1941-43," published by H.M. Stationery Office at 1s.

# Futility of East African Governors' Conference

Points from an address by Colonel Charles Ponsonby, M.P.\*

THE POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT of the East African territories has taken a prominent place in the discussions of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board during the past year. It is plain that the political progress of the territories is dependent on their economic development. But economic advancement in a reasonable and desirable manner should deal more than Government programmes of development, however lavish such a programme may be.

Modern Colonial development requires a new approach. The haphazard methods of the glorious past have gone for ever, and strict business principles applied to facts established by research will be our only salvation.

As we are engaged in business. We therefore realize that in the last year or two every industry or commercial undertaking has been trying to take stock of its position as affected by the war, and so far as possible to place its policy and administrative machinery for the future in the light of ever-changing world conditions.

## Need for drastic Overhaul of Colonial Office

In the original days very careful schemes for reform were prepared to fit into the new requirements and with especial regard to the developments of world trade. In the Colonial Office, if we may judge from the various committees appointed, and especially from the excellent work in which some of our problems have been tackled during the war, it is plain that the importance of the economic part has not been realized. But an old business often profits by a drastic overhaul of its methods, sometimes even by voluntary legislation.

We are entitled to ask whether the Colonial Office is putting its administrative house in order at home, and fully realizing as we do the necessities of personnel in the war, whether there are plans for drastic overhaul in the organization abroad. The old methods and establishments cannot possibly stand up to modern requirements.

What do we find in East Africa? The setting is much the same as in 1939. Four countries with very similar problems are still administered as separate concerns.

The official reply from the Colonial Office would be that the Governors' Conference is the connecting link between all the Governors and most of the high officials in the various territories ever since the Conference was started must have informed the Colonial Office time and time again of the futility of a body which has no power and no decision, and is merely another post office on the way to Whitehall. The success that has attended Lord Swinton's co-ordination of effort, his energy and his desire, in the West African group of Colonies has earned unstinted praise both here and in Africa. His success, in a group of Colonies of marked diversity and confronted by complex issues, throws the East African Governors' Conference into startling relief.

## Greater Inter-Territorial Co-ordination Necessary

I may be told that the inter-territorial committee for war purposes and the East African Production and Supply Council have been successful. If so, they provide a very good reason for more and more co-ordination leading up to final unity, but till that happens I continue to feel that the parallel lines running from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar to Whitehall will never meet. I wonder if the appointment of three new Governors to East Africa provide a ray of hope.

\* For the annual general meeting of the Joint East African Board.

There is a danger that the multitude of suggestions emanating from political parties and others will cancel each other out, and that in the end there will be no improvement of our central machinery. We have the proposal for a Standing Committee of both Houses of Parliament, for a Colonial Advisory Council (from the Liberal Party), and for a Colonial Development Authority with Executive powers (from the Labour Party). The Joint Board has made a strong recommendation for the appointment of a Standing Board, and it is necessary to review these proposals in the light of all these suggestions, but let us see what we are getting out of them from a business point of view.

We want to ensure that East Africa is developed in the most possible way for the benefit of the inhabitants. This implies that it shall ultimately be self-supporting, but in the meantime the scale of capital expenditure is necessary. Such capital expenditure must start, not with grandiose schemes of road and rail, building or electricity supply, but right down at the bottom, with improvement of the health of the people with all that that implies, and improvement in agricultural production.

As Captain Bromfield, secretary of the League of Nations for Central Africa, said in his Remsen sermon in London in May last: "The necessary improvements in housing, health, and the standard of living are impossible unless we advance the people to a stage of prosperity far removed from their present deplorable poverty."

The lines on which the Colonial Office is proceeding are logical and correct. It has asked for and obtained suggestions from all the countries concerned. It is in the process of sorting out these suggestions, but at this stage there is everything to be gained by calling in experienced business people, whose whole life has been spent in planning development and working to a plan of expenditure. I would therefore plead for the early inclusion in our Whitehall machinery of a strong business element, permanently appointed, (1) to help plan the Colonial expenditure, and (2) to see the plans implemented and the money properly spent.

One last word about the effect of party politics on Colonial affairs. Still looking at the Colonial Organization in a business point of view, can anything be more ridiculous than that there should be a change (or the fear of a change) in the control, or that there should be continued public controversy over the details of management and administration?

## Keep Colonies Outside Party Politics

I have often pointed out how impossible it is for Governors to administer their countries if they are to be subject to changes of ideas and policy owing to party politics in England. I have also often pointed out how impossible it is for provincial and district committees in daily contact with Natives to have to say one thing one day and another thing another day, and also how their initiative and energy are cramped if they know that at any moment a question in Parliament, very often improperly or inaccurately conceived, or inspired by prejudice, may bring back to them criticism for an action which is probably necessary and just.

People in this country must get rid of the old idea that the Colonies are part of the home front and a subject for party politics, and that the offices of Secretary of State or Under-Secretary for the Colonies are among the prizes of victory at the polls. There is very little difference between the views of the Conservative, Liberal and Labour Parties on the basic issues. We are all agreed on the policy for development of the African—health, education, training, leading ultimately to the creation of useful citizens of East Africa. Where the differ is in the pace of development.

If I may quote from a letter received from East Africa the other day: "It will be very easy to upset everything so far achieved and set the pendulum swinging back if attempts—particularly from Great Britain—are made to force the pace of African advancement faster and beyond the powers of the Native African to assimilate. I have discussed this question with all shades of opinion, including representative missionaries, and one and all agree that if we attempt to force the pace great harm can be done to Native interests. It is realized on all sides that there is a minute percentage of advanced Africans, who have left behind them the life conditions they were born in and have not yet found their feet under the new conditions; nor have we been able to solve their problem to any extent up to the present."

If this is realized, then there should be few differences between English political parties which could not be compassed, and I am sure that the Joint Board will be able to do the work, if it can help to take East Africa out of party politics. It is for this reason that we should welcome members of the Liberal and Labour Parties to the Board, and have altered our constitution in order to make room for more members of both Houses of Parliament.





The United Party will do all it is able to do to attract foreign labour. Bearing in mind that the total number of Natives, both local and alien, is limited, the United Party will encourage employers to provide artificial conditions for work and the use of labour-saving machinery.

Facilities for educating and training natives will be increased, provision of free and compulsory education being made in the urban areas.

To enable provision to be provided both in the cities and on the side of the colony, work hospitals and a dispensary will be created on a larger scale than before the war and a public relations office will be appointed.

### Need for East African Union

Points from Lord Rennell's Broadcast

LORD RENNELL said in the course of a recent broadcast talk in the Home Service of the B.B.C.:-

"I am not a new Iron Horse where the last of the quadrants was both and how the world is moving. I do not know or care whether Maritimus is a French or British Colony. The lack of public interest is probably due to the apparent lack of interest displayed by the governments we have had for the last 10 years, during which Colonial affairs have been drifting.

Very nearly our new Colonial Secretary ever since his evidence of this lack of interest. Just as one Colonial Secretary has had time to become familiar with the problems of his office, he has moved on to another Ministry of appointment. Only one, Lord Lloyd, died in office. This constant change of direction at the top has been particularly disheartening to the staff of the Colonial Office and to the Governors and Governments of the Colonies, who have never known for one year to another whether their plans would be scrapped by a new Colonial Secretary. This position has caused criticism in the Colonies and in certain Dominions affected. The stress of war is a poor excuse for all this. It is ironical that the Conservative Party, which has dominated our Cabinets for the last 30 years, should still be dubbed 'Imperialistic' in some quarters.

### Colonial Councils Would Provide Continuity

More than once in recent Parliamentary debates speakers have advocated the creation of a Colonial Council to help and advise the Colonial Secretary. The Government has not seen fit to adopt this suggestion, which would have done a lot to preserve continuity amid the innumerable changes of Colonial Secretaries. Instead, Colonel Stanley and his predecessors have formed advisory committees and sub-committees. One would like to have heard a little more in official statements of what was being done or going to be done and rather less about committees in London and in the Colonies to study and report.

The principle, the plans and proposals should come from the Colonial Governments for approval and help by the Colonial Office, which is always emphasized and is right, but there must still be full confidence among the Colonial Governments that the Colonial Office is their friend, agent and adviser, and not as a schoolmaster who tries to find out who Tommy is doing in order to tell him not to. No Colonial Office should try to administer the Colonies from London, but in my experience many Colonial Governments have nevertheless felt disheartened at the advisers they have received from London. Probably this again is largely due to the possession of Colonial Secretaries in office and the fact that a new Permanent Under-Secretary was appointed at the beginning of the war but owing to his being seconded for other duties only assumed office in practice a long time later.

There is one subject on which the Government spokesmen have been very reticent, and that is the future government of those Colonies which geographically fall into groups, notably the West Indies, West Africa and East Africa.

In East Africa there have been several commissions on and investigations of the question of closer political union between Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. But nothing has been done except to form an East African Governors' Conference, which does not by any means cover all the subjects common to these Colonies, and in certain respects tends to clog up instead of simplifying the machinery of government. But when the Government spokesmen have been asked what plans there were

grouping the Colonies into larger units, they have spoken of similar organizations, the answers being that something will have to be done. Better communications, especially by air, and the interdependence of these groups of Colonies in territories in most speedy action. The task of the Colonial Office itself would be eased by dealing with the units, so as to use military analogy, an army commander cannot command a lot of separate Divisions or battalions, his units must be brought into and at the same time decisions must be inclined to waver. The Government is so concerned on this subject.

On the subject of East Africa, one for which all evidence and facts are available, the requisite no more commissions, but a definite decision. Moreover, the Government is not aware of any proposals for material to be sent to the Colonial Office, which is vitally concerned with an annual income of £100 million, and it is likely to come to a decision on this matter more safely in the near future.

### Development of Empire Flying

Lord Swinton's Views for Civil Aviation

LORD SWINTON, M.P., C.H., M.C., Minister of Transport, West Africa and the Colonies, and first Minister for Civil Aviation, in the official announcement from 10 Downing Street states that the purpose of the appointment is "to enable a Minister of Cabinet rank to devote his whole time to carrying forward the work of planning in the field of civil aviation, particularly in its international and Imperial aspects."

Lord Swinton, formerly Sir Philip Colclough, entered the House of Commons in 1918 as one of the original members for Hendon, and retained his seat after his elevation to the peerage in 1925. He was President of the Board of Trade in 1922-23 and from 1923 to 1929 Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Middle East, and then for three years Secretary for Africa.

Editorial comment on his appointment appears under Matters of Moment.

### Lord Kinnross's New Appointment

Lord Kinnross—better known to East Africans as Mr. Patrick Kinnross, the journalist and author of "Horns of the Equator"—is now Director of the Public Relations Section of the British Embassy in Cairo. At the outbreak of war he was in charge of the "Londoner's Diary" of the London Evening Standard, but soon went to the Middle East as an intelligence officer in the R.A.F. In 1912 he was appointed to control the Propaganda Section at R.A.F. Headquarters, Middle East, and in the following year became Deputy Director of the Joint Publications Board. He was mentioned in dispatches last year, and some months ago was made Director of Inter-Service Publications in the Middle East.

### Twenty Years Ago

Our issue of October 16, 1924

Nyasaland is practically lying fallow through transport facilities.

Nairobi has enjoyed the mild sensation of being the balance of Sir Edward Northey's zoo because of the first stage of its journey to London.

The defeat of the Government finds three Ministers of the Government on the nation's business, namely the Hon. W.G. A. Grimsby, Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Hon. J. L. Linfield, General Sir John Halden, and another M.P. who recently left for Kenya.



The War

Wing Commander Miles Johnson

Wing Commander Miles Johnson, A.S.C., who is now serving in Italy, lost his life in the South African campaign in their George and Lady Innes' hospital. He was shot down during the campaign in Ethiopia, rendered unconscious when his aircraft crashed, but on recovering he managed to escape to the hospital in Khartoum. He was later transferred to a military hospital in England. Not long afterwards his aircraft was shot into flames while he was on reconnaissance, and he had to bail out behind the enemy lines in Libya, where he was taken prisoner and sent to Italy. The day before he was due to be sent to Naples an Italian hospital and the Italians vacated Derba on the approach of the British forces, and Flight Lieut. Johnson, thus escaped a long spell of captivity. He continued to render valuable services which were recognized by the award of the D.F.C. for gallantry in the air.

Major John Jack Tomayne ("Hoot") Gibson, A.S.C., the son of Surgeon Captain and Mrs. G. Gibson who died of wounds in September, had formerly served in East Africa. He left a widow and three sons. Colonel Gibson, who was well known as a naturalist, hunter and traveller, escaped from the Germans in Benghazi, and was one of the few British officers to escape from Crete after its occupation by Germany. He was in the first landings in Sicily and Italy and had been awarded the D.F.C.

Captain Charles Robert Gibson, A.S.C., attached to the 1st Battalion, 1st Airborne Division, was killed in action in Europe. He was 23 years of age.

Major Frank Stokes, who was officially reported to have been killed near Lisieux, Normandy, was the father of Mrs. E.M. C. Stokes, public relations officer at Rhodesia House, London, and Mrs. Stokes, with whom deep sympathy will be felt. Educated at Plumtree School, Southern Rhodesia, and Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, Stokes served for three years in the British South African Police, and thereafter in his country as a motor-car business, fully intending to return to Rhodesia on due course. Early in this war he joined the Royal Artillery, and after being commended by a commission, passed without a scratch into the Royal Armoured Corps. Heatherly he had been a Brigade H.Q., but kept pressing for more active duties and was leading his troop of tanks in action when he and two men in the turret with him were killed instantly by an enemy shell. His Colonel has written:

"Always, he had shown great initiative and courage in getting his tank into a position from which he could fire at the enemy. His action in the counter-attack was very difficult for the enemy, and his infantry would not have been able to make any progress. He gave a fine example of leadership to his men and to himself. In the short time he had been with me he had shown himself to be one of the best troop leaders I have known. Previously he had killed a considerable number of the enemy and captured more than 30 prisoners."

Flight Lieut. John Alan Bradley, D.S.O., D.F.C., D.F.M., previously reported missing, and now officially presumed to have been killed, served for nearly four years, navigating with the late Group Captain P. Pickard, D.S.O., D.F.C., formerly a settler in Kenya.

Flight Lieut. John Comyn, Badd., R.A.F.V.R., only son of Colonel and Mrs. Charles F. N. Bull, of Moibane, Kenya, died in a Johannesburg hospital following a head operation. He was 25 years of age.

Sergt. Dennis Frank Roper, Northern Rhodesia A.S.C., has been accidentally killed on service. He was the only son of Dr. and Mrs. F. A. Roper, of Exeter.

Lt. Col. Godfrey de Whinton, who has died of wounds in Italy, was employed in Southern Rhodesia by the Standard Bank of South Africa. He joined the forces early in 1941. He was the son of the Rev. W. P. Kitchener.

Major Lord James, The Royal Scots Fusiliers, whom we recently reported to have been elected chairman of the Princess Royal Memorial Fund in the name of his late father, has been reported missing for the second time since D-day.

Pte. T. J. O'Sullivan, of Kenya, now serving with the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, was wounded in Italy.

Two British soldiers and two Rhodesian soldiers were reported to have been shot down in the bush. The Rhodesians had been landed in the bush about 100 miles off the coast. The British had been shot down in the bush. The Rhodesians had been seen killed by the British. The trial of three men was held in the bush. The judge found the two assessors, both of great experience, that the Rhodesians were entitled to acquittal. The judge had said that the Rhodesians were killed because the British had fired that they would report them for having committed a crime, which was a royal warrant in Bechuanaland. The witnesses gave detailed descriptions of the British order of the men and the substance of the evidence, but there were great inconsistencies and contradictions in the evidence, and no human remains, clothing or other evidence had been recovered.

Colonel C. G. Arkwright, A.S.C., 2nd Battalion, The Rhodesia Regiment, was recently injured when a grenade exploded during a training exercise in Bulawayo. He is making satisfactory progress in hospital.

Regt. Sergt. David Cooper, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Cooper, of Bulawayo, is now known to be a prisoner of war in Italy. He was reported missing from operations on the Eastern Front.

Rhodesian Land Command have been provided by an official statement that "the National War Fund and the Rhodesian War Fund are the disposal of the Rhodesian War Fund. The Rhodesian War Fund, which is for the purpose of raising funds and to provide comforts for the men in hospital, etc., Rhodesians returning to the Colony will have through any of these centres can apply to the Liaison Officer if they are in need of assistance. Similar for similar purposes is also dispensed by Rhodesia House, London, and by the British Consulate in Cape Town."

Some 6,000 Christmas parcels for Rhodesians on active service have already been packed in the Colony. Each parcel contains raisins, other dried confectionery, cigarettes, soap, a tooth brush, a powder razor, blades, needles, cotton, wool, a pair of handkerchiefs, a pencil, envelopes, a writing pad, a pen, a tin of newsprint and another periodical.

One million francs (£5,714) were raised by the evening parties organized in aid of war charities by the Union Minière Social Club in Elisabethville.

Contributions from the Colonial Empire War Fund, Red Cross and St. John's Fund have been £1,000 from Nyasaland and £1,000 from the Bechuanaland Protectorate War Fund.

Recent donations to the Merchant Navy Comforts Service include £50 as a personal donation from the Governor of Kenya, £147 from the National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia, and £100 from the Rhodesian War Fund.

The new premises of the Beira Seamen's Club have been opened. It owes a great deal to its Chairman, Mr. A. Haines.

## European Education in Tanganyika Reorganization of Primary Facilities Proposed

THE FUTURE OF EUROPEAN EDUCATION in Tanganyika Territory is governed by economic and sociological factors which are almost impossible to foresee with any certainty.

The recommendations of the Central Development Committee, accepted by Government, may necessitate a substantial increase in the number of primary schools. The education of a European child should expect the main increase in the European population to consist of two classes, first, the permanent population of considerable means, and secondly the commercial, mining, or plantation employees. Parents of both these classes normally send their children to Europe not later than the age of pre-adolescence, the age at which primary education is normally completed, or is near completion. A large percentage of these parents send their children to Europe for an education that they may undergo the whole of their education in a temperate climate.

Primary education is therefore our main concern, and the reorganization and expansion of primary education. Joseph's School, Dar es Salaam, which is the school of all races except Africans, with 1,000 pupils in 1938 there were 19 primary European schools. The Government are now in the Territory. The cost of two of these schools is met by grants-in-aid from Government. The total enrolment in all schools was 934, which included nearly 200 non-European children at St. Joseph's School. Primary educational facilities will in the future be needed for about 800 children.

The majority of the existing schools are small institutions of the community or national type, and the standard of education which they provide is often low. Our recommendations, therefore, favour the concentration of children in a few large schools of an international character, rather than a national or community type.

We recommend the establishment of a few Government primary schools to serve primarily children living in the south-western highlands. It does not seem probable that it would be utilized by a number of children from other areas. A number of children in the region, especially in the smaller areas, are receiving no education. The school should accommodate between 150 and 200 children of both sexes.

In the eastern highlands a complete reduction in the number of small national schools. Children from the four German schools in the area have already been concentrated at Tushoto, a school which will continue to be open for one Greek school, for which we recommend consideration of a building grant to cover expansion.

### Future of Arusha School

We understand that circumstances may necessitate a review of the agreement between Government and the Diocese of Central Tanganyika regarding the Arusha School, which is managed by the Church Missionary Society as agents of Government. The results of this review are known, we are unable to endorse the proposal that grants should be progressively withdrawn from the smaller schools in the area and their children concentrated at Arusha School, to which extensions would be necessary.

Children over the age of nine years should not be admitted to the Junior European School, Dar es Salaam. They should be sent either to one of the country schools or to Europe for the continuation of their education. We recommend amalgamation of the staffs of the Junior European School and the Correspondence Course, and consider that appointments to the combined staff should be permanent. We recommend increases in the scale of fees for both the Junior European School and the Correspondence Course, this in some measure to reduce the disparity between revenue and expenditure.

We also consider that the number of children admitted by age and attainment would justify the establishment of a secondary school. A bursary system exists by which qualified children of poor parents may have their fees paid at certain secondary schools outside the Territory, and we advise that free travelling facilities should be continued for all children from the Territory attending approved secondary schools in Kenya, and free travelling to the port of embarkation (air or shipping) provided in the case of boys attending secondary schools in Southern Rhodesia.

We recommend that the Kenya Rules be adopted, with suitable modifications, to govern the fees of bursaries for boys at university education.

For children who are not desirous of secondary education we recommend the establishment, as an adjunct to the pro-

posed primary school near Mboya, of a modern school in the lines of those now common in England. This school will extend the education given in the primary school, and in its third or fourth year assume a very practical bias.

### Central Vocational School Not Proposed

The trades and professions which would need to be taught in any central vocational school would be so numerous in order to meet the wishes of all students, and the number of students following each course would be so small, that we find the establishment of such a school quite impracticable. We support the intention of the Director of Agriculture to establish training centres in various branches of agriculture at suitable agricultural centres. Facilities for the training of trades and professions exist in the East African States, and in South Africa, and there is already in existence a scheme of grants to enable poorer children to be trained in the various trades. We are of the opinion that an necessity exists at present for the introduction of compulsory primary education throughout the Territory. It is certain, however, that it may become necessary in the future, and we recommend the introduction of enabling legislation.

At the present stage of the Territory's development we do not consider that Government should be called upon to provide free primary education for European children as this would entail full charges on other communities. Parents who are unable to pay should not pay both for their children's board and tuition, but induce parents who could be able to obtain such a school to educate their own children, and we will ensure that their children should not be deprived of primary education on account of poverty. For the purpose of granting such relief we recommend the institution of ad hoc committees, such as that already established in connexion with a club school.

### Kenyan Member of Kenya Legislature

A special issue of the *Civil Service* of Kenya last year announced the resignation of the Governor of the Rev. J. J. Beecher to represent Native interests in the Legislature of Kenya (as EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA and NORTHERN NUGUST), and the appointment of Mr. Eliud Wambu Mutitu to be the second Native representative. Mr. Mutitu, the first African M.L.C. in East Africa, holds a B.A. degree as B.A. and completed his education at Balliol College, Oxford, under Professor Coupland. He is a schoolmaster by profession and is regarded by Europeans in Kenya who know him as a man possessing qualities of leadership. He is

### Commerce in Ethiopia

Mr. A. D. Bethel, Adviser on Commerce to the Government of Ethiopia, is to address a joint meeting of the Royal African Society and the Royal Empire Society on "Ethiopia: Commerce and Industry since the Reconquest and Future Possibilities." The meeting is to be held in the hall of the Royal Empire Society, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2, at 1.30 p.m. on Wednesday, October 25.

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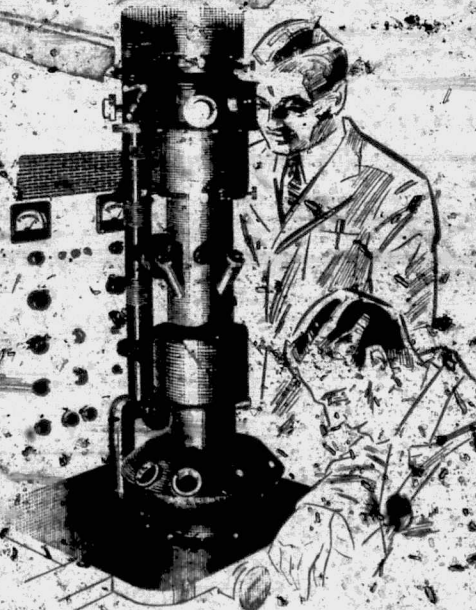
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**Tribute to Poles.**—The resist-  
ance of the Polish Home Army  
and the civilian population of War-  
saw to overwhelming odds, under in-  
conceivable conditions and hard-  
ship, came to an end on October 3,  
after a fight which had lasted 63  
days. The tip of all the efforts of  
the Army of the Air, the strong Ger-  
man presence on the Vistula could  
not be carried and relief could not  
come in time. British, American,  
Polish, and Soviet men and all  
they could to succour the Poles in  
Warsaw, but although this sustained  
the Polish resistance beyond what  
would have seemed possible, it  
could not turn the tide. In the battle  
for Warsaw, terrible damage was in-  
flicted upon that noble city, and her  
heroic population has undergone  
suffering and privation unsurpassed  
even among the miseries of this war.  
The fall of Warsaw when the Allied  
armies are everywhere victorious  
and the final defeat of Germany is  
in sight must come as a very bitter  
blow to our Poles. I wish to ex-  
press our respect for all Poles who  
fell and suffered in Warsaw, our  
sympathy with the Polish people,  
and this further grievous loss to the  
memory of Warsaw and the friends of  
freedom all over the world. —The  
Prime Minister.

**Air Raid Losses.**—Brighton's  
civilian casualties during air raids  
totalled 999—198 killed, 357  
seriously injured, and 498 slightly  
injured. Canterbury was attacked 3  
times and casualties totalled 26  
killed, 440 seriously injured, and 240  
slightly injured; 231 houses and 77  
other buildings, including several  
churches, were demolished, and 954  
houses and 98 other buildings were  
seriously damaged. Folkestone's  
civilian casualties numbered 88  
killed, 142 seriously injured, and  
300 injured; some 8,000 properties  
were damaged in air raids, about  
5,000 by flying bombs and 5,000 by  
shells. Weymouth had 833  
casualties. The worst incidents in  
East Anglia were caused by tip-and-  
run raiders; 26 persons were killed  
by a single raider in Norwich, a  
score of girls were killed in one in-  
cident in Yarmouth, and a single  
raider over Lowestoft killed 42  
people and injured 114 in a  
restaurant. About 25,000 in-  
cendiaries and 670 high explosives  
fell on Norwich. Lowestoft had 987  
high explosives. More than 330 per-  
sons were killed and nearly 1,100  
injured in Norwich; 216 were  
killed in Yarmouth and 457 in-  
jured; and in Lowestoft 266 were  
killed and 690 injured. In Norwich  
more than 2,000 buildings, mostly  
houses, were destroyed or damaged  
beyond repair, and 30,000 others  
were damaged. —Ministry of Home  
Security.

# Background to h

**Gestapo Tortures.**—The  
Belgians are being to present  
Breda donck to show how the  
Gestapo tortured their victims.  
They burned a patriot's feet  
with red-hot nails, pushed the  
iron in a stove within a few feet of  
where the victims lay, and so on.  
In the next room, victims,  
and were forced to lie on their  
backs to a pulley, and were  
suddenly two feet at a time. This  
sometimes lasted for two or three  
hours, until their heads swelled  
and blood ran from their ears and  
nostrils. One fell comatose, another  
but an air pump. In the wall was a  
hole through which the Germans  
forced gas. If the victim was strong  
he could pump in fresh air and keep  
himself alive—until his strength  
failed. If he was not strong he died  
quickly. For the hot and cold  
treatment the naked victims were  
confined to a small room into which  
a stove forced a draught of ven-  
erous air. A blast of ice-cold air fol-  
lowed. A variant was the ice-cold  
room in which a prisoner was  
pinned with his bare feet on a wet  
slab; then cold air was  
poured across the floor for several  
hours at a time. The Germans  
killed more than 120 men a month  
in Breendonck. The walls of a six-  
foot square cell were whitewashed.  
If one mark of white showed on the  
prisoner's clothing he was beaten  
up. So men and women stood up-  
right, unable to move more than an  
pace or so, for 12 hours at a time.  
—Mr. E. J. Fisher, in the *Daily  
Mail*.

**Reply to Bretton Woods Critics.**  
—So far from imposing a system  
of rigid exchange rates, the Bretton  
Woods document expressly recog-  
nizes the need for adjustment of ex-  
change rates to correct disequilib-  
rium. If we believe it is in our  
own interests to have a reasonable  
stability of exchanges but at the  
same time to have a method for the  
orderly adjustment of exchanges  
when the occasion arises, I do not  
see very well how one could have a  
very different principle from that  
stated in the Bretton Woods docu-  
ment. I am absolutely unimpressed  
by the loose criticism that by  
accepting the plan we shall have re-  
turned to the gold standard, in the  
sense of putting our policy under  
the dictation of others. —Sir John  
Anderson, Chancellor of the Ex-  
chequer.

**More Threats to Germans.**—It  
is possible to set up a German  
civil administration in an occupied  
Germany. Even should some  
blackguards be found to do it, all  
would be over. Even out ex-  
posed to the eyes of the Allies,  
Belgium, France, and even Italy, we  
know what the people call for. It  
is not a conquered country. The Ger-  
man army is the only force on the  
front, and it is the only force for his  
own soul, especially for his  
and equipped from the inexhaustible  
store of weapons of a State which  
for five years has been a great  
arsenal, the German who is every-  
thing to win or lose, would be quite  
a different spirit from the  
or Tite bandit. Bombers, tanks, and  
military carry no weight against  
the *man-tire*. Behind each street  
corner in conquered territory death  
would lurk. In occupied German  
territory there can be no German  
civil administration, because its sup-  
porters and organizations would  
barely survive a month of  
obeying German orders. Certain pre-  
parations to be found slumped over his  
writing table, cold and stiff. No one  
could carry out the enemy's wishes  
without the comb being behind  
him, no judge would be able to  
pass a hostile verdict against a Ger-  
man without being found crucified  
on his own window post overnight.  
—*Spencer Korps*.

**Blows from the Air.**—To the  
end of September R.A.F. Bomber  
Command squadrons operating from  
British bases had dropped 609,868  
tons of bombs on targets in Ger-  
many, Italy, and occupied Europe,  
324,173 tons having fallen on Ger-  
man soil. Since the beginning of  
1941 Bomber Command has  
dropped 362,082 tons of high  
explosives, of which 124,519 tons  
were on targets in Germany. In  
some recent attacks 200 aircraft  
have been able to cause as much  
destruction as 1,000 aircraft in  
1940. By far the most powerful  
bomb in the world, the 12,000-  
pounder, which makes a crater 100  
ft. across and will penetrate at least  
12 ft. of concrete, is now regularly  
used in precision attacks. —R.A.F.  
announcement.

**Great Prospects.**—If we work  
with determination, initiative and  
enterprise and give our play between  
employer and workman, we shall  
rebuild the British Empire within  
a generation. We shall have  
the advantage that comes from  
having educated all our brain-  
power, regardless of class. —Lord  
Woolton, Minister of Reconstruc-  
tion.



# to the War News

Opinions, Epitomized. The counsel that is furlon for cancer and death. Churchill.

...the most noble of our than... and... of... and...

Folkstone's war damage bill is... N. W. Castle, Acting Borough Engineer.

The total figure for whole time... Mr. Assheton, M.P.

The Government ought to have... Lord Rotherwick.

There is now a good chance of... Richard Williams, Chairman of the West Indian Banana Growers Association.

Germany's victory is partly a... even take the offensive. ...ebbfels.

As we look at the Pope's record... National Review.

Germans are capable of great... something out of it. ...The Lord of Oslow.

During September an average of... Mr. Willink, Minister of Health.

When the war ends the British... Lord ...

The more bitter our task, the... Sunday Press.

Many people in America think... Mr. Don Iddan, in the Daily Mail.

...scholar... Mr. George Edinger.

We are coming across some... Letter from soldier in Italy.

For Britons to go into the... Mr. William Barkley.

The possibility that Marshal... Lord Addison.

The... Sir Roland B. Davies, Field.

We need a programme of social... Sir William ...

Applied policy will not allow... The Lord Chancellor.

Shipping losses in September... Mr. Churchill.

During September the United States Strategic Air Forces Europe's dropped... European Theatre of Operations. U.S. Army statement.

The idea that... Mr. ...

Some parts of Yorkshire 20%... Mr. ...

The increase of coal output... Mr. ...

... Mr. ...

## PERSONALS

A daughter has been born in Mombasa to the wife of Major John H. Wagstaff.

Mr. W. P. Nason, until recently Auditor in Zanzibar, has been transferred to Kenya.

A son has been born in Mombasa to the wife of Captain B. A. B. B. East African Engineer.

Arefionema E. Fleming is in charge of the Masasi Diocese during the absence of Bishop Lucas.

Yves Bortolin has been recognized as French Consular Agent in the Zanzibar Protectorate.

The Aga Khan was married on Monday in Vevey, Switzerland, to Marie Yvette Blanche Labrousse.

Mr. T. A. E. Holdengard, O.B.E., has retired from the Council after 21 years' service.

Mr. H. H. D. S. G. M. is Chairman of the Sisal Growers' Association of London, is shortly to visit East Africa.

Mr. H. H. F. F. of Nairobi, and Mr. P. Hicks, of Nairobi, recently climbed the north face of Mount Kenya.

The wife of Surgeon Lieut. Cyril Payne, of Southern Rhodesia, recently gave birth to a daughter in Aberdeen.

Mr. John England Kennett, of the Sudan Political Service, and Miss Jill Lelebur, are shortly to be married.

Major H. Anderson has been appointed a non-official member of the Kenya and Uganda Railways Advisory Council.

Mr. E. E. Nood, an administrative officer in Zanzibar, has taken up the appointment of Resident Magistrate in the Protectorate.

Lieut. Colonel W. W. Laird, and Dr. Winifred Robertson, M.B., Ch.B., have been married in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. R. J. O'Connell, Resident Magistrate in Zanzibar, and Mrs. O'Connell spent their recent leave visiting Rhodesia, the Belgian Congo, Uganda and Kenya.

Mr. Harry Herbert Featherstone, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Featherstone, of Marais, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss Joan Leslie Newland Gwelo, have announced their engagement.

Miss Ruth Comely, daughter of the late Rev. J. Comely, of the C. M. S. Embu, expects to leave for Kenya shortly as a nurse on the staff of the Church of England Society.

Mr. Mandal Gandhi, son of the Mahatma, and editor of *Indian Opinion*, a journal published in the Union of South Africa, recently passed through Zanzibar on his way to India on holiday.

Sir Gordon Lethbridge, Governor of the Seychelles from 1933 to 1935, and now Governor of British Guiana, is in England on leave for discussions. He will return about the end of the month.

Flight Lieut. Lawrence Cecil Hoare, R.A.F., of Beira, now serving in Evelyn with Coastal Command, and Miss Dorothy Peery, of Swanley, Kent, have announced their engagement.

Father Arthur Hughes, formerly of the White Fathers' Mission in Uganda, and now regent of the apostolic Delegation in Egypt, was granted several audiences by the Pope during a recent visit to Rome.

Captain John Dimsdale Buckmaster, East African Engineer, only son of Mr. and Mrs. John Buckmaster, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss Diana Joyce Smith, of I.S., of Nairobi, have announced their engagement.

Missie Boyce, M.P., who was a Conservative member of the Empire Parliamentary Delegation to Northern Rhodesia in 1930 and for a short time a member of the Executive Committee of the Joint East African Board, has been elected Chairman of Wagon Repairs, Ltd.

A Marodzi-Tatagura Conservation Area has been defined in Southern Rhodesia, with a Conservation Committee composed of Messrs. Walter Wood, Frank Gebbie, J. Saunders, C. E. Duthie and R. F. Peake.

Mr. J. K. Chorley, entomologist to the Southern Rhodesian Government, and Mr. W. E. Potts, Tsetse Research Officer in Tanganyika, have been investigating tsetse fly and trypanosomiasis problems in Nyasaland.

Mr. J. S. Worsfield, who has been Chairman of Greystones Farmers' Association in Southern Rhodesia for many years, has left ample in Zanzibar's office, but has consented to accept the office of Vice-Chairman. The new Chairman is Mr. J. Z. Z. Z.

Dr. Frank Dixey, Director of Water Development in Northern Rhodesia, has been seconded to the Kenya Government for the next six months, to supervise a hydrographical survey of the Northern Frontier District.

Mr. Victor Semenovitch Kozloff, the new Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the U.S.S.R. to Ethiopia, has presented his credentials to the Emperor. Official relations between Russia and Ethiopia were broken by the revolution in 1917.

Dr. Audrey Richards has been touring East Africa to advise the Governments on sociological problems. She has been asked to report on the establishment at Makerere College, Uganda, of a department for the study and teaching of African languages and sociology.

A Rhodesian Society of Engineers has been formed. The inaugural committee consists of Messrs. J. S. Clinton, F. Elliot, A. T. Marham, H. G. Issels, A. Zimou, J. A. Ferrow, R. M. Rice, W. W. Fildes, R. H. Roberts, C. I. Robertson, M. B. Sells, and K. G. Stevens.

Mr. Christopher A. E. H. H. H., Assistant Superintendent of Police in Uganda, and Miss Daphne Margaret Fielding Davidson, younger daughter of the late Sir Walter Davidson and of Dame Margaret Davidson, of 57 Gloucester Terrace, London, W., have been married in Talaton, near Exeter.

Captain Kingston Davies is making a tour of East and Central Africa for the Ministry of Information. One of his tasks is to prepare a long documentary film on the subject of trusteeship, including a pictorial record of Native villages, industries, and councils, and European industries and activities.

The officers of the Nakuru Athletic Club for the ensuing year are Mr. C. E. Devlin, President; Mr. D. V. Bunting, Vice-President; Mr. E. J. Maryon, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer; other members of the Committee, Messrs. W. Scott, H. Whiddett, R. J. Fittall, J. Hamilton Ross, and Captain D. P. Petrie.

Mr. J. Gordon Read, who is now on leave in Milnerberg, South Africa, will retire from the Colonial Service on October 12. His services as a Provincial Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia were marked by a well-earned mention in the last Birthday Honours. It is probable that he will return to Northern Rhodesia after his holiday either to take up other Government work or as private resident.

## Christmas Mail

Letters, Christmas cards, printed papers, and parcels sent by surface route and intended for Christmas delivery to members of the Middle East Force and Palestine must be posted not later than October 10. The dispatch of foodstuffs and confectionery is prohibited.

## AFRICAN PHOTOGRAPHER

LONG-TERM TRAVELLERS IN SOUTH AFRICA AND EAST AFRICA, now resident in London, seeks the collaboration of anyone interested in sorting a small collection of photographic negatives, about half of which only have prints. Suggestions welcomed. Reply to Box 409, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 60 East Street Chambers, Taunton, Somerset.



Obituary

Professor A. Berriedale Keith

Professor A. Berriedale Keith, D.C.L., D.Litt., Regius Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology and Lecturer on the Constitution of the British Empire in the University of Edinburgh, died last Friday at the age of 70.

Keith sat in 1901 for the London Indian Civil Service examination. He scored more than 1,000 marks above the highest total ever achieved by any previous candidate, and his record is still unbroken. Owing for the Colonial Office, he was later appointed secretary to the Crown Agents in the Colonies, took part in the Imperial Conference of 1911, and private secretary to the Permanent Under-Secretary of State. In 1914 he resigned to become professorship in Edinburgh. He wrote many books on the Empire including "Responsible Government in the Dominions," "Imperial Unity and the Dominion of Sovereignty of the British Dominions," "Constitutional History of the British Empire," and "The Governments of the British Empire."

He participated actively in discussions of current affairs which touched on constitutional questions, and often engaged in Press controversies concerning the Rhodesias, East Africa and Ethiopia. In such matters his strong feeling sometimes led him to make rash statements. He continued to insist for instance, that the colour bar is spreading in the Rhodesias and East Africa. He declared that European opinion in Southern Rhodesia would be shocked at the idea of Africans being trained in arms, whereas there is a Rhodesian African Regiment, he described the appointment of British officers as advisers to the Government of Ethiopia as imposing on the Emperor what is nothing short of a British protectorate, and asked "Why should the youth of America be sacrificed to add new territory to an already over-jarje British Empire?" He was critical of white settlement in Eastern Africa, and in pre-war days urged the internationalization of Colonial territories.

The Dowager Countess Grey

The death of the Dowager Countess Grey has prompted a friend to write the following appreciation in *The Times*—

"The death at a very advanced age of the Dowager Countess Grey, widow of the late Earl, who was best known to his friends as Albert Grey, severs a link with the old world which virtually ended with the outbreak of the war of 1914-18. With those who knew Lady Grey in her later life there will remain a precious memory of a very charming old lady, shy, gentle and never robust, but always tender and affectionate. Much the same will be the memory of those who knew her during the crowning episode of Lord Grey's life, his distinguished Dominion Generalship of Canada from 1904 to 1912, a third of a century ago. Throughout those years Lady Grey attended her husband, fascinating and enthusiastic husband with an unflinching zeal and with a love which had in it something of the eternal."

But there was another and earlier episode, nearly half a century ago, which deserves to be recalled. In 1896, just after she had sailed into the Transvaal, Lord Grey was appointed to succeed the late Sir Cecil Jameson as Administrator of Southern Rhodesia. That was the year of the Matabele Rebellion, which might well have destroyed the then small and struggling white community in a territory which is now the greatest Colony of the Empire. The tale of how Lord Rhodes assumed and almost alone, but at an end to that rebellion by means of his famous march with the Matabele, stands in the Mafopo Hills to this day.

But what is not so well known is that not only did Grey share Rhodesia's stay at his little camp at the foot of the Mafopo which preceded the indabas, while there were others who were making serious faith in him to allow the meeting to take place, but that Grey, with superb chance on Rhodesia's side, over the Native mind, and as an additional proof of trust in the issue, provided with him his wife and Vera, the

eldest of the three daughters, then a very young girl. They, who know, as Lady Grey well knew, what a savage indaba might be, and how unimpaired the possibility of success must have appeared, may well marvel at the courage and loyal devotion which inspired her noble personality. Fully in quietness and confidence, was the strength.

Mr. Forbes Hugh Mackenzie

Mr. Forbes Hugh Mackenzie, editor and part proprietor since 1935 of the *Eastern Province Advertiser*, has died in Ndaba after an illness of only a few days. He had spent many years in Southern and Northern Rhodesia as a builder and contractor, but was, we believe, without previous journalistic experience. He felt strongly on various matters, and in such cases he not infrequently wrote, with more sincerity than discretion. But if his judgment was sometimes faulty, and his personal attacks reminiscent of the journalism of a century or more ago, he recognized that his intentions were genuine, and that his actions were often generous. His personality overcame many handicaps, and he persisted through circumstances which were at times far from favourable. He is survived by a widow, a son and a daughter.

Mr. Cecil John Vincent has died in Dar es Salaam at the age of 43.

Mr. W. Laurie has died in Bulawayo at the age of 88. He lived in Ufawayo for many years.

The wife of Captain Douglas H. S. Dyer, formerly of the Union-Castle Line, has died in Harbord.

Mrs. Molly Paterson, wife of the Rev. Ned Paterson, has died at Cyrene Mission, near Bulawayo, at the age of 46.

Mrs. E. G. Talbot, who has died in Kampala at the age of 73, was the wife of the pioneer tea planter in Uganda.

The death is announced of Mrs. Dulcie Ward, wife of Mr. Andrew A. Ward, of the Royal Naval Armament Depot in Eritrea.

Brother P. Bulak, of the Jesuit Fathers' Mission at Katondwe, Northern Rhodesia, was recently killed by a lion which he was attempting to shoot at night in the light of a lantern.

Mr. Johannes Lodewijk Lategan, who has died on his farm in the Charter district of Southern Rhodesia at the age of 78, reached the Colony with three of his brothers in 1893. All fought through both rebellions and became successful farmers.

Canon Hubert Curtis, who died in this country some time ago, was, we now hear, father of Mrs. Henry Parker of Ngong, Kenya. He had been Grand Chaplain and Past Grand Warden in the United Grand Lodge of Freemasonry under the English Constitution.

Mr. John Martin Wallace, who has died at the age of 81, was a former London manager of the African Banking Corporation. Joining its staff in 1891, he became London manager in 1909, and held that appointment until the amalgamation with the Standard Bank of South Africa in 1929, when he retired on pension.

The Rev. W. Wilson Hitchings, who has died in Natal, was Minister of Trinity Church, Gwelo, for nearly 20 years, and for several years Deputy Mayor of the town. He was a former President of the Rhodesian Conference of the Sons of England Society and Deputy Grand President of the Order of the Sons of England.

Dame Ailce Goodman, D.B.E., who has died in Harburg, had for many years been in charge of the Rhodesian and East African Home for the aged. Her days seldom passed without her meeting in London connected with the territories. She was a former Deputy President of the British Red Cross Society, and for her work for that body during the last war was created D.B.E.

Rhyme the Rudder

CAPTAIN G. D. MARINEAU in his author's note to "Rhyme the Rudder" (British Author's Press, 5s) that the contents of his volume are "emphatically rhyme and nothing more." It is at any rate pleasing to find rhyme, and sometimes marked by the Kipling touch, as, for instance, in "The Old Battalion" and "The Rover's Odyssey". In a tribute to General Smell, who is called a "Battain of Africa," we find his passage: "Old Smell's hat leaves a baton for his pains, Holds a high place in history, but on his still remains, Brown and hard as leather, though his beard is turning white, Bringing new commands into the force, a grimy old knight Out again in harness for his own unconquered land, Spirit of South Africa, and Christendom's right hand, "Out of Africa" has five stanzas, the last two of

The Rhyme of Africa  
Has laid him by the heels  
Who had not meant that Africa  
Should come the hand that steals  
The spoils of triumph, proudly planned  
Where Mammon's wreathed memorials stand  
To one more empire built on sand,  
Doomed legions flee through Africa  
Before the chariot wheels.  
New strength pours out of Africa,  
Wings beat above the foam  
The lion voice of Africa  
Roars further north than Rome,  
Lee dupe and despot hear the sound  
For giants tread her ancient ground  
From free born Empire's iron bound,  
Steel, iron, and brass  
To drive the undomestic  
War drums" was first contributed to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA at the time of the attack on the Italians in Ethiopia. That about half of the rhymes now brought together have appeared in *Punch* and indicate their appeal. Some are in the form of sonnets, some descriptive of war, and some of the home front.

Mr. A. K. Chesterton

Mr. A. K. Chesterton, who has been appointed Deputy editor of *Truth*, served in East Africa in the last war, and this, as a boy of 16 he fought in "German East" with the 5th South Africa Infantry under General Bullen; later he went to the Western Front, where he won the M.C. for gallantry during an attack on the Hindenburg line. In this war he volunteered for service in the tropics, and served in 1917 on the M. F. during the campaign in Italian Somaliland and Ethiopia, his unit leading the spearhead of the advance. Carrying his 2nd Battalion, The Buffs, to the front, and then the 6th Battalion, The Buffs, to the front. After Addis Ababa had been reached, he was sent to take mechanical transport to the front in the Somaliland Camel Corps, with which he served during its intervention in a tribal feud between two branches of the Somalis. Invalided home with malaria and colitis, he was discharged in 1919, and then spent a year in the Army. His last play, *Called Victory*, which has been produced by the Students' Repertory Company, is a tribute to the hero and his life. The treatment of a Euro-pean settlement against the background of a Native land.

Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Sandford

The current issue of the monthly journal of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa says of Mr. T. F. Sandford, who recently retired from the appointment of Secretary for Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia: "The Universities' Mission to Central Africa has lost one of its leading members. It is of those who have joined the British South Africa Company, which at the time administered Northern Rhodesia, Mr. Sandford has been a member of strength in the Church. As a young man he was a member of the B. S. A. C. and later joined the Church. He has just completed one of his prodigious walks, and Mr. Sandford recounts how both host and guest sat at the table after dinner. The retiring 'N.A.' had done much to build up Church life in the Northern Rhodesia and perhaps more particularly in Lusaka."

A year ago, when on a visit to Mrs. James, Mrs. Sandford discovered that there was going to be no Easter services and he had to get up to the shop asking whether he might conduct Good Friday and Easter services. Mrs. Sandford's needle was constantly occupied in the service of the Church. Their kindness, generosity, and regularity of service will be sadly missed. Our loss will be someone else's gain.

Emperor's Daughter Remarries

Princess Tesfaye Wod Haila Selassie, eldest and only surviving daughter of the Emperor of Ethiopia, and widow of the late Ras Desta, was married to Akemessa Andargat Massih, Minister of Justice in Ethiopia, in Addis Ababa last week. The Princess's late husband, who was commander-in-chief of the Emperor's forces on the southern front during the Ethiopian campaign, was captured and shot by the Italians in February, 1937.

Historian of Kenya-Uganda Railway

Recently we reported that a history of the 1880-1900 period of the Kenya and Uganda Railways was to be written. We can now state that this task has been entrusted to Mr. Melvyn Hill, who has been given complete freedom in the selection and treatment of the material placed at his disposal.

Service-men Candidates

Franklin Hill, former member of the Executive Council of the Rhodesia Legislative Council, is a candidate for the constituency at the next general election.

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**Colonial Medical Service**

Dr. M. Purcell, who resigned from the Colonial Medical Service because he was dissatisfied with the lack of attention given by the Colonial Office to the problem of nutrition in the Gold Coast Colony, on which he had spent two years, suggests in a letter in the *British Medical Journal* that the Director of Medical Services in the Colonial Empire should be directed to appoint more research and teaching officers, appointing them on special contracts, and to keep a record of achievements in the clinical field. The financial and administrative duties which now demand so much the time of the Director should, however, be undertaken by administrative officers. He also proposes that, although the appointment of the D.M.S. must be made by Government, it should be subject to approval of a majority vote of all medical officers in the Colony concerned. This has been confined in their rank. The need for this revolutionary step has already arisen from appointments hitherto made.

**Kahete Helps Palestine**

The Veterinary Laboratory in Kenya is operating in Palestine to arrest an outbreak of African horse sickness in Palestine. The Jerusalem correspondent of *The Times* cabled on Sunday.

Though cases of African horse sickness were first diagnosed in Palestine only last year, 2,400 and 773 horses have died, and the epidemic has spread as far north as Aqaba. It is officially stated that if the northward trend is unchecked there is grave danger that the epidemic will reach Syria and eventually Europe by way of Turkey. However, a remedy is already known and preventive measures are being taken to destroy the insects which contract the illness are destroyed. So far, 200,000 to two millions of Kenya and South Africa, resulted in the receipt of 2,300 doses of vaccine, immediately and 600,000 in the last six months, and the purchase of 3,000 doses weekly.

**World Revolution in the Rhodesias**

Mr. W. D. Gale, Information Officer of Southern Rhodesia, said when addressing the 89th Society during a recent visit to Nairobi.

Southern Rhodesia's plans for the future include a far-reaching scheme, where the proposal for installing a dam on the great Zambezi river, where it flows through the Kalihari, to create a firm a dam which will make possible a series of dams like Boulder and Grand Coulee, amounting to a total of 100 miles and 30 miles across at one place, at an estimated cost of only £2,000,000. If successful, it will revolutionise both Southern and Northern Rhodesia, providing ample power and irrigation for vast stretches of country. It would make great new industries possible.

**African Air Routes**

Brigadier-General A. C. Critchley, Director General of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, has begun a month's tour of the Corporation's African routes, accompanied by Mr. R. D. Stewart of the commercial department.

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- (f) The Board of Trustees will grant sick leave on full pay for a period not exceeding 92 months to its officers who fall ill during the course of their duties or due to the tropical climate, and, in addition, the Board will cover each officer with a £10 yearly accident-illness insurance, which will be taken out in the name of the Board, and payments under this insurance will be allotted as the Board thinks fit.

Applicants are asked to state their age, place of birth, general health, research experience, and to give a list of their publications. They should submit as many testimonials or names of referees as they can, and should send a medical certificate stating that they are fit to do field research in tropical areas.

Men and women will be considered on equal terms. Married couples, both of whom are research workers, will count as two officers if appointed as such. Men and women serving in the national forces are asked to submit their applications and allowance will be made for the fact that it may be some time before they can take up their posts. However, where possible, applicants are asked to state when they would be free to come to Livingstone if arrangements can be made for them to travel.

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## Settlement in N. Rhodesia

### Correspondence with Secretary of State

That many white residents in Northern Rhodesia feel that the Imperial and local Governments have failed to make statements which sufficiently guarantee the future of the European community of the Protectorate has become increasingly obvious in recent months. Feeling which has been expressed in several ways, such as the demand for an independent State, a clarification of the terms by an independent body, or a representative speaking both in Council and in public outside it.

It is now announced that the Executive Committee of the Northern Rhodesia Council has discussed this matter with Sir Cosmo Parkinson during his recent visit, and subsequently with the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject. They said (in part):

"We very strongly feel that the best interests of this territory are not being properly served by a complete dependence on British officials, and that those who are in the spot, both official and non-official, and those really qualified to judge as to what is desired for the good of the territory. One of the great uncertainties as to the future of white settlement in this territory lies outside the territory, the decisions of settlement of lands by present settlers and a determination to invest or further capital in the best interests of the country as a whole."

### Doctrine of Native Paramountcy

"We feel that at the root of the matter is the doctrine of Native paramountcy (White Paper of 1930) which has never been revoked. This states that the interests of the two races clash, the Native interest must be paramount. We submit that economic fair play between the races is essential, and that in the best interests of the territory themselves permanent European settlement is indispensable, and that for ourselves we are justified in regarding ourselves as the future, and recognition as a permanent community, an asset to the territory, and not merely a temporary necessity in the development of the Natives."

"Our efforts to obtain acknowledgment of our due rights in this respect from leaders of our local Government, have proved barren in the past."

"We urgently request that a straightforward statement in reply to the points raised above be dispatched to you at the earliest opportunity, and if possible not later than May 31, 1931."

The Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia has since replied at the request of Colonel Stanley. That reply says, *inter alia*:

"The memorial states: 'The root of this matter is the doctrine of Native paramountcy (White Paper of 1930) which has never been revoked; this states that where the interests of the two races clash, that Native interest must be paramount.'"

"This is not a correct statement of the position, and Sir Cosmo Parkinson informed the Executive of this fact when he visited Matabele."

"The operative document of this position is the report of the Joint Select Committee on Colonies in East Africa of October, 1931. In paragraph 73 of that report, in discussing the relations of the two communities, the Committee stated that the fullest security must be given to the legitimate interests of European settlers. They considered that the matter might be summed up briefly by saying that the doctrine

of paramountcy means no more than that the interests of the overwhelming majority of the indigenous population should not be subordinated to those of a minority belonging to another race, however important in itself."

"In commenting on this opinion, the Secretary of State said that he regarded this interpretation as authoritative, and that he did not wish to add to or detract from it. The policy of His Majesty's Government in this matter has in no way changed since 1930."

### No Artificial Bolstering of European Farming

"The Secretary of State is fully aware that the European farmers of Northern Rhodesia have produced the greater part of the cereals which have been essential for the local war effort, and is anxious that this important industry should continue to prosper. While they have a right to be allowed to do so, it is not artificial bolstering of this industry in a manner which would be detrimental to the general welfare. Colonel Stanley wishes to assure them that he will always be ready to consider sympathetically any proposals for the improvement of the European farmers in their own land."

"The memorial mentions a possible clash of interests between the European and African communities, but the Secretary of State looks forward rather to a common effort on the part of both communities, in the joint effort to secure the future prosperity of the territory which is desired."

### Thanks for a Governor-General

Major McKee, M.L.C., for the Midland area of Northern Rhodesia, said at a recent meeting in Lusaka that when he was recently in England he suggested to the Secretary of State for the Colonies that a Governor-General should be appointed for the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland with the duty of immediately co-ordinating those matters of common interest on which agreement could be made, and endeavouring to effect modification in the case of matters of common interest on which there is present disagreement. Since the Imperial Government had issued a White Paper with a black policy some years ago, they might, he added, now even the score by issuing a Black Paper with a white policy, in order that the two Communities could progress together.

### Ex-Service Settlers

We have referred from time to time to the number of men serving in Southern Rhodesia with the Royal Air Force who have expressed their wish to settle in the Colony after the war. Mr. W. A. Carnegie, secretary of the Bulawayo and District Publicity Association, has now supplied some interesting particulars of the first hundred prospective settlers who have been interviewed by members of the committee of that body. Of the total, 51 were single and 49 married (33 to wives born in Rhodesia or the Union of South Africa); between them they have 37 children. The total capital declared by the hundred men was £37,425; since 29 had no capital, the average possessed by the others was £527. Their occupations covered no fewer than 58 trades, with engineering and motor mechanics high on the list. In the case of 36 of the men supplementary interviews were arranged with professional or business specialists.

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Questions in Parliament

Italy to Lose Her Colonies

British Undertaking Renewed

In the House of Commons last week Mr. Barstow asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether in view of the... The first to be served... was practised by the Italian Government in their Colony of Somalia... and the neglect of sanitation, public health, water supply and education in Eritrea and Somalia... and the imprisonment for years without trial and under bad conditions of persons guilty of no crime known to the laws of civilized countries... He would assure the House that His Majesty's Government was opposed to the return of the... Italy... and that this declaration that the Italian Empire in Africa is inevitably lost would be strictly adhered to.

Mr. Barstow: "Yes, sir." [Personal comment on this statement appears under Matters of Moment.]

Mr. Barstow asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he could discuss the terms for the proposed agreement submitted by the Emperor of Ethiopia and the alternative proposals of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

Mr. George Hall: "The answer is in the negative." Lord De La Warr and the members of the delegation appointed to negotiate with the Ethiopian Government have only recently arrived in Addis Ababa.

Mr. H. D. G. Henderson: "The answer is in the negative." The Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement of 1941... the Ethiopian railway which for the period of the... was placed under British military control... had now been restored to Ethiopian control... and whether British troops had vacated the reserved areas occupied under the 1942 Agreement.

Mr. Eden: "In view of the negotiations for a fresh agree-

ment now pending, the Ethiopian Government had agreed to maintain the status quo in both respects for a further period." He had asked whether the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs could now discuss the terms of all agreements made by British, American and Ethiopian Governments in connection with air services in Ethiopia.

Mr. Eden: "There is no agreement... for His Majesty's Government and the Ethiopian Government in relation to air services in Ethiopia other than Article II of the Agreement and Military Convention of January 31, 1941 (Command Paper 6831 of February 6, 1941). Negotiations for the revision of this agreement are pending... I have no knowledge of any agreement between the American and Ethiopian Governments on this subject."

Non-Official Representatives to Uganda

Mr. Sorenson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether in view of the fact that there are 1,000 in Africa... 2,000 European in Uganda... four non-official members of the Executive Council... and no non-official members of the Legislative Council... he would review the whole question of non-official representation.

Colonel Stanley replied: "I am very anxious that the hon. Member and the House should understand... a different position from some of the... part of the work there is done by purely African associations... not at all averse to a proposal of this kind... I am sure that it would not damage the existing system of African government."

Mr. Sorenson: "Do I take it that the right hon. and gallant gentleman is giving sympathetic consideration to the possibility of more non-official representation?"

Colonel Stanley: "A new Governor has been appointed and I will discuss this with him before he goes out."

Mr. G. Strauss asked what action was being taken to appoint African representatives to serve on the Nairobi Municipal Council in accordance with the recent suggestion of the Mayor of Nairobi.

Colonel Stanley: "The Nairobi Municipal Council have approved a proposal to nominate two African members to serve on the Council, and the Kenya Government now has the proposal under consideration... An amendment of the law relating to municipalities is involved."

Mr. Riley asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he had now obtained any information of the alleged colour-bar discrimination in operation under the Defence Regulations in the town of Mada in the Seychelles.

Colonel Stanley: "The regulation... hotels, bars, and restaurants out of bounds to non-commissioned Seychelles Pioneers and to African troops... also put bars... out of bounds to Africans... Its purpose was to stop Seychelles and African troops from drinking rum and other drinks strange to these... Unit canteens have been established both for the Pioneers and for African troops... the regulation was made with the full concurrence of the local Service and Civilian authorities, and I am informed that it has proved very successful."

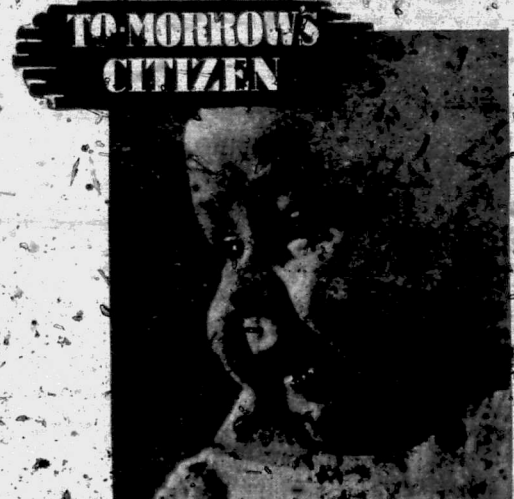
Mr. Creech Jones asked what steps were being taken to recruit suitable mercantile women for the political and technical services in British Dependencies in the light of present and post-war needs, whether terms of employment were under revision, and what methods would be employed in the selection of candidates.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies: "I would refer my hon. friend to the official announcement of post-war recruitment to the Colonial Service which appeared in the Press on September 16. The arrangements for reopening recruitment after the defeat of Germany are well advanced, and detailed information about them and about the method of application and selection will be published shortly in pamphlets which will be widely circulated both in this country and among the armed forces overseas."

Mr. Creech Jones and Kenya

Mr. A. Creech Jones, M.P., authorizes us to state that it is his wish to accept the invitation of the Electors' Union of Kenya to visit that Colony. But that heavy arrears of work in consequence of his recent absences abroad, his responsibilities in connexion with the report on higher education in East Africa, and the uncertainty of the political situation in this country, combine to make it impossible for him to find the time at present or make any immediate decision in regard to a visit there. He is, however, anxious to pay a visit to East Africa as soon as circumstances permit.

As a nominated non-official member I consider that I represent all sections of the community, whether African, Indian or European. — Mr. H. R. Fraser, M.L.C., Uganda



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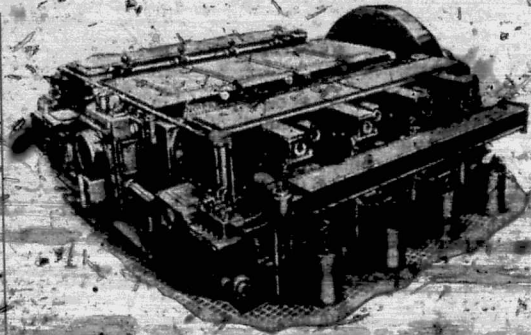
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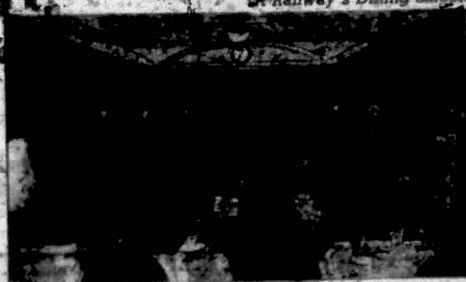
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## News Items in Brief

A new Rotary Club has been formed in Mombasa. The new Legislative Council of Kenya was due to assemble yesterday.

This season's coffee crop in Kenya is not expected to total more than about 6,000 tons.

There are about 80,000 African residents in Leopoldville, Congo, Belgian Congo.

Francis Foster, Erasmus, 73, born son of Messrs G. B. Beckett and A. E. Zaloumis, of Choma, Northern Rhodesia.

The Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa is due to meet again this month under the presidency of Mr. S. H. Naylor.

Sales of the Southern Rhodesian 1940 commemorative stamps and the Matabele anniversary stamp will take place at the House, London, on October 31.

Mr. A. J. Carter has won the 100 mile Rhodesia cycling championship road race in 4 hours 56 minutes 20 1/2 seconds. The record, which he set up some years ago, was 4 hours 47 minutes 17 seconds.

An African Amateur Football Association has been formed in Nyasaland, with Mr. H. O. J. Barker, Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Province, as President, and Mr. R. G. Grant as Chairman.

The sisal and tow production of East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., during August totalled 285 tons, making 675 tons for the nine months of the current financial year.

Mr. J. H. Holmeys, Union Minister of Finance, said as he passed through Kenya recently that he was anxious to see trade grow between the Union and the rest of Africa.

Salisbury City Council has made a grant of £200 to the Federation of Native Welfare Societies of Southern Rhodesia and of £150 to the Salisbury District Native Welfare Society.

For the period of the war provincial universities and colleges in India are to reserve places for a certain number of Indian medical and engineering students from East and South Africa.

A group of Sudanese game scouts has been formed and trained by the elephant control officer. Two of the scouts who are already working on their own in Equatoria have shot several marauding elephants.

Gross receipts of Rhodesia Railways for July totalled £540,829 and for the first 10 months of the current financial year £5,371,806, compared with £556,419 and £5,001,842 respectively in the previous year.

Mr. G. Cross told a farmers' meeting in Southern Rhodesia recently that 55% of the motor vehicles in the Colony were eight or nine years old and that no replacement could be expected until 1944 at the earliest.

Rhodesia Lodge of Freemasons, No. 2479, of Salisbury, has decided to award a scholarship of £25 per annum for four years at Cape Town University to a Southern Rhodesian candidate taking an approved degree course.

The Government of Tanganyika Territory has taken legislative powers to remove undesirable Natives from certain localities. Any African feeling aggrieved by an order to quit a township or other area has the right of appeal to the Provincial Commission.

The Public Works Department of Tanganyika Territory is advertising for experienced civil engineers for road location, survey and construction work on agreements of from two to three years. Salaries range from £450 to £1,000 a year according to qualifications.

Messrs H. T. Armstrong and G. W. Power, architect and new works engineer respectively, to the Sudan Government Railways, have contributed to the *Builder* an interesting description of El-Kowit Hill Station in the Sudan, which has accommodation for 100 people taking leave.

Two records were broken at Southern Rhodesia athletic championships meeting recently when G. D. Baker, of Bulawayo, established a new national record for the 440 yards by winning in 40 2/5 seconds, 3/5ths of a second less than the previous record, and Flight Lieutenantearnley ran the half-mile in 1 minute 59 1/5th seconds.

Mr. S. A. Rowe, hitherto Assistant Commissioner of Taxes in Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed secretary of the new Department of Trade and Commerce, which is expected to take over certain of the functions of the Department of Supply after the war. The Industrial Development Advisory Committee is now responsible to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, who is expected to be assisted by an Industrial Development Commission.

### Export Merchants' Guarantee Company

Membership of the newly registered Export Merchants' Guarantee Company, Ltd., formed under the auspices of the National General Export Merchants' Group of the London Chamber of Commerce to handle stocks of goods which may become available through the Board of Trade for supply to Middle East territories, is confined to general export merchants who have been exporting to one or more of the following territories: the Sudan, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, French Somaliland, Aden, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, Palestine, Transjordan, Saudi Arabia, Cyprus, Cynnaica and Tripolitania. Members are required to provide a banker's guarantee for a minimum of £2,000. The company, limited by guarantee, has registered offices at 40 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

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## Trans-Zambesia Railway Redemption of the 6% Debentures

The Trans-Zambesia Railway Company, Ltd., has issued the following statement to its shareholders:—

When the 6% guaranteed first mortgage debentures of the company were issued in 1929, the Government of the Nyasaland Protectorate guaranteed the payment of the interest on the debentures for a period of 25 years, that is until January 28, 1954, and of the annual sinking fund for the redemption of the debentures for a period of 30 years after the commencement of the issue of the debentures. The Government has also guaranteed the interest and principal of the company's £200,000 3½% guaranteed 10-year notes, which are repayable on August 31, 1945.

The earnings of the railway have never yet been sufficient in any year to provide for the payment of the interest on the debentures and notes, and the amount of the annual sinking fund for the redemption of the debentures, and, in accordance with the terms of its guarantee, the Government has from time to time made advances to the company, which by January 28, 1944, will amount approximately to £250,000, in addition to accumulated interest thereon amounting at this date to approximately £1,040,000, all of which is repayable out of the company's profits before any dividend can be paid on any of the company's share capital.

As stated above, the guarantees of interest and sinking fund of the debentures expire on January 28, 1945, and thereafter the company would be dependent entirely on the earnings of the railway to provide for the payment of the interest on and the sinking fund for redemption of the debentures, and default in such payment would entitle the debenture-holders to enforce their security. In these circumstances, the directors have considered the possible ways and means of raising new capital in order to repay the 6% debentures, but it is clear that any such attempt would, without a guarantee, fail. The Colonial Office was therefore consulted with a view to obtaining the assistance of the Nyasaland Government in raising the requisite funds.

### Replacement by Government Finance

After discussion and consideration, the Colonial Office, on behalf of the Nyasaland Government, has made a proposal that the company should at the earliest possible date give the requisite six months' notice of redemption of the 6% debentures at par, and that the sums required for such redemption and for the repayment of guaranteed notes would be advanced to the company by the Nyasaland Government, subject to the condition that as security for such advances new first debentures should be issued to the Nyasaland Government by the company.

The new first debentures would carry interest at the rate of 8½% and be redeemable over a period of 50 years from the date of issue by the operation of an annual sinking fund. The company would have the option to redeem these new debentures at any time after 10 years from the date of issue or six months' notice, and, in the case of the existing 6% debentures, the new debentures would be secured by a first fixed and floating charge on the company's assets and undertaking.

As to the advances made to the company by the Nyasaland Government, which will by January 28 next amount approximately to £2,580,000, including interest, it is proposed that £1,080,000 should be written off and the balance, £1,500,000, funded by the issue to the Nyasaland Government of 5% income debentures of the company. These income debentures would rank after the new 3½% first debentures as a second charge on the assets and undertaking of the company, and the interest thereon, which would be payable only out of the surplus revenue of the company, would be non-cumulative until the whole of the new 3½% first debentures had been repaid, from which date the interest would become cumulative and an agreed sinking fund would begin to operate.

The directors are satisfied that the proposals are in the best interests of the company and the shareholders, and if adopted they anticipate that the company would be able out of its own resources to meet the annual interest and sinking fund charges in respect of the new 3½% first debentures.

In addition to the £200,000 guaranteed notes, there will be outstanding, after the annual redemption in 1944, £760,000 6% debentures, of which approximately £475,000 will be held by the public and approximately £285,000 by the Nyasaland Government. It is proposed that the company should create £1,050,000 new 3½% first debentures of which £600,000 would be taken up by the Government either in exchange for the 5% debentures held by it or for cash at par to provide the funds for repayment of the outstanding 6% debentures and notes otherwise held. £90,000 of the new debentures would for the time being remain unissued.

If the foregoing proposals are carried into effect, the outstanding £760,000 6% guaranteed first mortgage debentures and £200,000 3½% guaranteed notes will be repaid by £960,000 new 3½% first debentures, part of an authorised issue of £1,050,000 3½% first debentures. The amount of approxi-

mately £2,580,000, which is repayable to the Nyasaland Government before any dividend can be paid on the share capital of the company will be cancelled, and in place thereof there will be issued to the Nyasaland Government £750,000 5% income debentures.

But in order to proceed with the proposals it is necessary that the borrowing powers of the company under its articles of association be extended, as the amount which the company may now borrow for its general purposes may not, without the sanction of a general meeting of the shareholders, exceed £2,200,000.

The aggregate nominal amount of the issue of the £1,050,000 new 3½% first debentures, £1,500,000 new 5% income debentures and the £200,000 new 3½% first debentures of the company (the last mentioned amount being by the present proposals £2,050,000, and it is proposed to extend the borrowing powers under the articles of association to £3,200,000 in all, leaving a margin of £1,150,000 in excess of the necessary £2,050,000 to cover future requirements).

It is proposed that there should be an extraordinary general meeting of the company to be held on October 17 for the purpose of extending the borrowing powers as before mentioned, and there is set out in the notice the necessary resolution. A form of proxy for use at the meeting is also enclosed, and if you are not able to attend the meeting in person you are requested to sign and return this so that it reaches the office not later than 4 p.m. on October 11.

### British Empire Air Routes

Operational and technical problems connected with the establishment of air routes within the Empire are to be discussed at a conference in Montreal beginning on October 23. Since a general international conference on air problems is to be held in the U.S.A. in November, the Canadian invitation for prior Commonwealth discussions in that Dominion have been accepted by Great Britain and the other Commonwealth Governments. The Union of South Africa has agreed to postpone the conference, which was to have been held in Johannesburg this month for the consideration of civil aviation problems in the South, Central, and Eastern Africa. The Montreal conference will be a meeting of officials, not Ministers.

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### Pyrethrum and D.D.T.

Some publications have suggested that the new synthetic insecticide D.D.T. (dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane) constitutes a serious threat to natural insecticides, particularly pyrethrum, of which Kenya is now the world's largest producer.

Consideration of the subject by Professor J. W. Munro of the Imperial College of Science and Technology is of great importance from the East African standpoint. In the course of an article he writes:

"D.D.T. has proved an unusually effective insecticide, with more uses than any other single substance so far available, and has already more than justified the intensive work done on its development. For example, it has been used with great success in Italy—notably in the control of a typhus outbreak in Naples—when, in January, 1,300,000 civilians were dusted with D.D.T. powder and within three weeks the outbreak was completely arrested. This is the first occasion in medical history that an outbreak has been arrested in mid-

The significance of D.D.T. as an insecticide can best be appreciated by comparing it with other insecticides used. Briefly, those are of three types: derived from the flowers of Chrysanthemum, from the rotenone derived from the roots of certain leguminous plants, of which species Derris and Lonchocarpus are the most important; and synthetic insecticides such as the organic thiocyanates and iso-butyltin cyanide.

#### Outstanding Feature of Pyrethrum

The outstanding feature of pyrethrum is its rapid action, technically described as "quick knockdown." Its defects are that, as ordinarily applied as a pyrethrum benzene spray, it is not persistent, and that to some extent it is irritant, and susceptibility to it varies under continued exposure.

Rotenone is a more persistent insecticide, but is unsuited for application in the house, but is more effective as a dust. In this form it is more persistent than pyrethrum and does not cause skin irritation.

The thiocyanates and iso-butyltin cyanide more nearly approach rotenone than pyrethrum in their insecticidal action; they lack the "knockdown" action; they are more toxic to man and animals; and the thiocyanates have a persistent unpleasant odour which quite seriously limits their use.

While lacking the rapid action of pyrethrum, has all the good insecticidal qualities of rotenone, and the synthetics. In pure form it is practically odourless and it is remarkably persistent. When sprayed on walls at a suitable concentration D.D.T. kills any fly alighting on them up to a period of three weeks. A bed sprayed with D.D.T. is fatal to bed-bugs for 300 days, and clothing dusted with it is safe from lice for a month even after several launderings. In agricultural and in veterinary pest control D.D.T. also shows high promise.

The truly astonishing rate at which D.D.T. has been put through its paces by the biologists, chemists and malariologists in the laboratory and in the field, and the extensive demonstration of its value as a general-purpose insecticide, has led in some quarters to the assumption that D.D.T. will rapidly replace all the older insecticides. Such an assumption is unwarranted.

#### Pyrethrum Still Essential

While on the practical side D.D.T. has provided a solution of our difficulties far beyond expectation, on the scientific side it has raised many problems and difficulties which must be tackled before the full potentiality of D.D.T. and this is important—the method of using it can be realized. This demonstration of our ignorance of many factors affecting the full use of D.D.T. is bound to retard on the development of other insecticides.

D.D.T. is not the successful rival ousting all other insects, either from the field. It is a challenge to the chemists and entomologists to develop these other insecticides by applying to them the same exhaustive and critical study that has been given under pressure of war to D.D.T. Pyrethrum, for example, is still essential as an ingredient, even with D.D.T.—of sprays designed for the rapid destruction of mosquitoes. When peace returns, the factor of costs both in production and in application will once again become important and rival insecticides will enter the field. One called "666" has already been developed.

European planters in the Belgian Congo are being encouraged to grow derris, pyrethrum, and etichona. They have been asked to inform the Agricultural Department of their minimum and maximum estimates of production of derris during the next three years.

### LATEST MINING NEWS

## Company Progress Reports

**Wankie Colliery.**—Coal sales in September amounted to 197,118 tons and safe sales to 6,727 tons.

**Bushick.**—A gold yield valued at £21,386, was recovered from 15,800 tons milled during September for a mill profit of £6,460.

**Illovo.**—19,600 tons were crushed during September for a gold yield valued at £21,111 and a working profit of £3,515 (£3,522 in August).

**Illovo Consolidated.**—During September 25,000 tons were crushed for a gold output valued at £15,000 and a working profit of £3,000 against £20,305 in August.

**Sherwood Starr.**—A gold recovery of £8,381 was obtained from 8,000 tons milled during September. Working profit amounted to £400 (against £300 in August).

#### 1000 Shares in the Sale of Ore

Messrs. J. and M. Smith have purchased for 500,000 shares the only property in Southern Rhodesia which is known to have produced more than 1,000 oz. of gold from less than a ton of ore. The purchase price is believed to have amounted to £10,000. Working in the mine in the Bulawayo district since 18 years ago, when it was bought by a Chinaman, Mr. Hon. Leson, it was in 1912 that Messrs. J. and M. Smith bought it. It was in 1924 that 1,000 shares of gold were sold by Messrs. J. and M. Smith. In the last three months for which statistics are available, April, May and June last, the outputs were 758, 730 and 700 tons, 105 oz. from 276 tons, and 105 oz. from 276 tons of ore.

#### Wanderer Consolidated

Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., announce that net profit for the year to June 30, 1941, amounted to £1,277,000 (£1,058 in the previous year). A dividend of 6% (£1,277,000) will be paid on or about November 25, 1941, and a final dividend is to be held on October 27.

#### Viscount Elibank

Viscount Elibank, Chairman of the London and Rhodesia Mining and Trade Co., Ltd., has been elected Deputy Chairman and joint managing director (with Sir Joseph Baily of Henderson's Transvaal Estates, Ltd., and its subsidiary companies).

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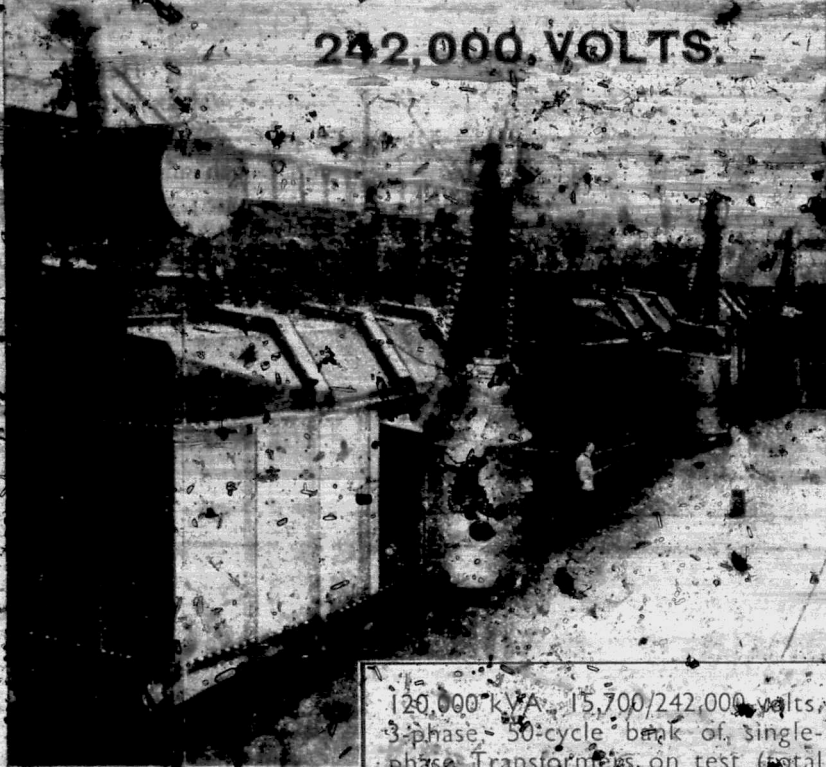
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

IT IS ONE THING TO INSIST, as the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has recently done, and not for the first time, that "His Majesty's Government is opposed to the return of the Colonies to Italy, and that their

**Strange Ideas about Eritrea and Somalia.** declaration that the Italian Empire is irrevocably lost will be steadily adhered to.

It is something quite different to demand, as *New Times and Ethiopia News* again does in its recent issue, that "Eritrea and Somalia should be given self-government, and should return to their ancient motherland." As recently as last week we suggested in a leading article that it would be a cynical betrayal of the principles for which the Empire has fought to contemplate the restoration of Italian rule in the East African areas which Italy administered so badly in both Fascist and pre-Fascist times. But to repudiate the idea of the restoration of Italian administration (to use in this connexion a word to which British officials have bequeathed a content of honour of which the Italians showed themselves to have no conception) is not to suggest that the Native inhabitants of Eritrea and Somaliland are fit to manage their own affairs. Such an idea must, indeed, seem fantastic to all who know these territories at first hand. "The First to Be Freed," the late Mr. Kenneth Gandar Dower's account of British military administration in Eritrea and Somaliland to the end of 1943,

sharply eschews politics, but it affords evidence enough of the absurdity of this proposal.

The two territories are not highly productive and desirable areas attractive to predatory powers, as the uninitiated might suppose from some of the imputations of incipient imperialism with which the British Government has been charged. They are "two of the world's

less-promising deserts," inhabited in the one case by no more than three quarters of a million Africans, and in the other by about a million and a half. So, learning nothing from the fragmentation of States after the last war, the world is now to consider autonomy for agglomerations of that inconsiderable size! Never yet has other territory been able to meet the cost of its own skeleton administration. Moreover, the Somali, in particular, are a turbulent, truculent race, still deeply imbued with their age-old tradition of raiding, looting and inter-tribal fighting. They have, it is true, the qualities of courage, endurance and loyalty to personal leaders whom they respect, but to regard them as fitted by nature and training for their own immediate self-government is grotesque—though no more ludicrous than the notion that the Somali long to return to "their ancient motherland." Our contemporary, which clearly intends the phrase to imply Ethiopia, can surely not be unaware that there

is no love lost between the Somali and the tribes of Ethiopia. Indeed, various sections of the Somali are so prone to fight another on the slightest pretext—preferably over a well or a grazing ground—that the maintenance of order by highly trained and well disciplined armed police, under European leadership is a first necessity. If such force and such leadership were removed, as the idea of self-government presupposes, the area would be prompt bloodshed and spreading chaos. It will be for the United Nations (of which Ethiopia is one) to decide in due course on the future of these ex-Italian territories, and while we agree that any Italian pretensions should be promptly abandoned, we cannot think of one tenable argument for the grant of self-government to either Eritrea or Somalia.

**NYASALAND**, which has not infrequently given a lead to other British Dependencies in East and Central Africa, particularly in matters of Native welfare, has for more than five years been engaged upon a land reclamation project which we publish in this issue. The damage which had to be arrested and repaired, the early difficulties encountered and overcome, and the abundant reward of persistent devotion to the object in view have been so clearly, modestly and encouragingly described by Mr. Dennis Smalley, the agricultural officer entrusted with a disheartening task, that his report deserves the widest circulation. It might, indeed, be reprinted and sent with advantage to every agricultural, veterinary and forest officer in East

and Central Africa—and in other areas also—for it is true that each locality has its peculiar and special problems, so that there can be no one panacea, it is nonetheless true that what was done in this case might be profitably repeated, with adaptation, where necessary, in many other places, and not least of the areas of this Nyasaland record is its spirit of helpfulness, its emphasis on harmonious co-operation, and its emphasis on whole-heartedness, spells disaster.

The beginning and the end of a campaign which lasted five and a half years deserve to be noted. At the outset the task seemed "thankless and unproductive" and there was "almost next to nothing to show for it."

**The Sense of Mission.** But the officer selected for this long-range experiment—and he appears to have been very well chosen—was not to be frustrated. Since he was evidently sustained by a sense of mission—that greatest of all motivations for successful work anywhere—initial discouragement was to him but a spur to greater and unremitting effort. Mr. Smalley's reward is described in his summary of the results obtained: the conviction that "no areas should be classified as beyond repair." There could be no more triumphant vindication of the faith with which he and his superiors embarked upon a piece of work to which we give prominence in recognition both of its own success and because the record may well encourage others grappling in depressing circumstances with difficulties which are perhaps equally capable of being defeated by the use of the right measures.

## Uganda's Plans for Demobilized Africans

### Training Courses in Many Trades and Crafts

**A**FRICAN SOLDIERS on their return home will expect to enjoy a higher standard of living than that to which they were accustomed prior to enlistment.

The general policy of the Government of Uganda is not to do anything to entice men away from agricultural pursuits; in fact, everything will be done to encourage a back-to-the-land movement. There will, nevertheless, inevitably be a number of men who will not be content to return to peasant agriculture, and it is for these men that it will be necessary to ensure that there are adequate training facilities to earn a livelihood in trade or in one village craft or another.

Among the facilities contemplated are the following:

(a) Training of ex-Army Medical Corps personnel as hospital officers and nursing orderlies at three training centres.

(b) Training courses for men with suitable qualifications.

Being extracts from the Report on Post-War Development of the Uganda Development and Welfare Committee.

particularly from the Army Education Corps, to fit them to become teachers.

(c) Training courses at the technical schools. These may be of three kinds: (i) a refresher course; (ii) a three to 12 months intensive course in a special subject; (iii) a full tradesman's course.

The refresher course is intended for those who wish to follow their pre-war trade or the trade they have learned in the Army. The intensive course is for those—and it is believed that they will be numerous—who wish to learn a new trade in the semi-skilled village craftsman class, realizing that their Army trade will in peace-time be too highly specialized or too overcrowded to permit it to serve for the purposes of earning a livelihood, except for the lucky few. The full tradesman's course is for those who wish to be qualified as tradesmen or craftsmen.

Courses in the following trades are under consideration: tailors, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, cycle-repairers, carpenters, shoemakers, builders, wheelwrights, fitter mechanics, masons and bricklayers.



instruction will also be offered at certain centres in simple book-keeping and business methods for men who wish to set up as shopkeepers or traders, while evening or extension classes can be arranged wherever possible.

It is intended to circulate all Government departments and commercial firms to ascertain the number of vacancies that could be filled by ex-servicemen. The information so collected will be handed to the Labour Department which will establish a Corps of General Labour. Details of the steps in this exchange, as of many others, are to be established at the headquarters. Every effort would not be to find employment for ex-servicemen, but to place employers and ex-servicemen in touch with each other.

Openings in Industry

It is anticipated that there will be a not inconsiderable number of vacancies in commercial, industrial and Government employment for ex-servicemen. The types of work available are: makers, night-watchmen, fitters, and various other kinds of artisans, who can be employed in the repair of cars and lorries, etc. The oil and sugar factories will be able to absorb a large quantity of Army-trained cooks and dressers, as well as N.C.O.'s as headmen, while the Public Works Department could well replace the less efficient elements amongst its road-porters with ex-Pioneer Corps personnel. The same Department will require many unskilled labourers for its large-scale building programme (especially in the manufacture of prefabricated materials) for construction and reconstruction, for roads, buildings, and many other works. The possibility of forming a Italian Pioneer Corps has been explored, but the conclusion reached is that such a corps would inevitably have to be under the direct control of the Public Works Department and would therefore bring little from that Department's present operations, which has the advantage that it mostly recruits men from the areas in which any work is in hand. It is not responsible for housing more than a percentage of its employees.

A properly recruited and more or less permanent corps would, on the other hand, need to be both rationed and housed, and would have to be mobile and ready to be transferred in a body to another locality where a new job was started.

Employment under Native Authorities

The Native Authorities will be in a position to offer employment to an appreciable number of ex-soldiers as road headmen, prison warders, fund assistants, welfare officers and clerks.

Most Native Authorities are willing to assist ex-soldiers with loans, up to 50% of the cost, for the building of houses of permanent materials. There will also be in each district several mobile building squads consisting of one or two carpenters and two or three masons, in addition to unskilled labour for the purpose of erecting public buildings such as dispensaries, village halls and so on, as well as private houses. These mobile building squads will offer ex-soldiers employment opportunities to ex-soldier tradesmen.

Loans might also be made available for the purchase of tools, seeds and agricultural implements, and, if desired, for the building of shops and for stock-in-trade.

It is not thought that many ex-soldier tradesmen will wish to attend courses in better methods of agriculture, but for those who do, such training will be available at Serere, Bukalala and Ngetta. It is hoped that, given the necessary staff, it will be possible not only to demonstrate good husbandry, soil conservation, care of stock, etc., but also to use them as centres for the training for village crafts and for instruction in dairying and butchery. In fact, such centres would provide

tution in every type of rural pursuit of benefit to men and women who earn their living from the soil. The ideal would be one in every district, and many Native Authorities are prepared to contribute handsomely to achieve one such institution of their own.

Other openings for soldiers, and many for any go-ahead African, are in the manufacture of soap from local materials, the use of locally grown net for making fish nets, string bags out of local fibres, and expansion of the dried fish trade, mainly for market, sundries, spinning, and weaving. There are also openings in the transport and financial assistance, where the private sector is accorded by Government and/or the Native Authorities.

In the past, a post-war re-organization was undertaken by the military authorities, and the Army Pioneer Corps drivers with replacement as drivers of gliders, tractors, bulldozers and mechanical scoops, of dam-making. Those who have been trained as drivers will also be required for the numerous motor cars and trucks needed to keep borehole pumps running.

With a view to improving the general standard of driving throughout the Protectorate, and at the same time to ensure that the best ex-Army and ex-Corps men obtain a fair share of available vacancies, the establishment of a school of motoring is under consideration.

Co-operative Buying

In order to enable soldiers and others who take up village crafts to obtain at cost price supplies of materials, such as cloth, leather, solder, or merely replacement of tools required for these and other trades, it may be necessary to set up an organization or agency managed by a European with a knowledge of, and trade connections in America, Europe and India, for the purpose of making bulk purchases. Such an organization might begin as an agency, financed by the Native Authorities, but in time it would probably develop into a co-operative store, especially if in addition it made bulk purchases of trade goods required by African shop-owners.

It will thus be seen that the demobilized soldier can for the most part be fitted into the general development picture. He is not so much a problem as a challenge and an opportunity.

It is true that in the transition period when he first tastes the joys of untrammelled civilian freedom after being subservient for so long to Army discipline, there may be some boisterousness, some flouting of traditional tribal authority, some increase in crime, some spasmodic violence from malcontent unemployables, but on the whole there is nothing to suggest that the great majority will not settle down quickly and smoothly in their normal pursuits or in the new occupations which they themselves will create as a result of their skill, experience and determination to maintain standards learned in the Army.

Twenty Years Ago

From our issue of October 2, 1924

Land in Lalkipia, where some of Kenya's best sheep country occurs, may be obtained at about 5s. per acre.

Messrs. Brooke Bond and Co. have purchased a 640-acre farm near Limuru station, on which they intend to erect a new tea factory.

The appointment by a British firm of an agent for Egypt and the Sudan, may be expected to prove ever less productive of good results than one which embraces France and America.





# Africa Needs Cheap Long-Term Capital

## Government Should Collaborate More Closely with Industry

THE OSARARITY and SPERITY enjoyed by the Africa during a war which has lasted 14 years, says the latest annual report of the Central Africa Board. Many of the economic and financial statistics have been withheld for security and other reasons, but a review of economic matters are necessarily less comprehensive than usual. The facts recorded will not be new to the public, but they are here set out in a convenient summary of the report states, *Nigeria*.

There is a striking similarity between the main requirements of the various territories, and it remains for the Colonial Council and the Governments concerned to lay down a clear, constructive economic policy to be carried out without delay.

Projects for development, so far put forward indicate that the funds allocated for such purposes is inadequate to meet the requirements of the various African Administrations, and the Joint Board would again have to be requested to secure collaboration by Government with the banks, industry and commerce. Political advances, largely dependent on a long-term plan for production, consideration marketing, better sanitation and the vocational training of Africans.

### Development of Animal Husbandry

**Animal Industry.** In N. I. the Live Stock Control in Kenya purchased 116,298 head of cattle (2042, 99,241), and 238,014 head of sheep and goats (156,088). Deliveries of pigs to the Control amounted to 42,696 (39,300). Exports of hides were 59,902 cwt. (39,054 cwt.), and exports of skins numbered 1,374,880 (1,524,685). Creamery butter production amounted to 4,900,226 lbs. (1,938,656 cwt.). The price paid by creameries for butter fat was 18.10% per lb. for the first six months of the year, and 15.50% for the latter half.

Uganda animal husbandry was extensively maintained, and the consumption of meat again increased considerably. The slaughter of sheep and goats, for example, rose by more than 300%. These exports of skins and skins increased somewhat as a result of various factors, one being the raising of the standard of selection, thus, resulting from the market a considerable quantity of very poor quality and dried fallow hides from the more outlying areas, another being the inevitable increase in the demand for more skins, and so resulting in a greater proportion of small and immature animals due to the less demand for more skins, and so resulting in a greater proportion of mature and adult bullocks coming forward for sale at the open country market. Uganda exported considerable quantities of butter fat monthly to take out Kenya's supplies to the many Service establishments in the Colony. The pig industry has also been developed for the first time.

Since the start of the war the Tanganyika livestock industry has been steadily expanding. In 1939, 99,000 head of cattle were marketed, while virtually none were exported. In 1942 the number of cattle marketed was more than 200,000. In 1943, Messrs. Liebig's alone purchased more than 100,000 head of cattle.

### Excellence of New Uganda Cotton

**Cotton.** A large acreage was sown under cotton in Uganda in 1943 and a crop of approximately 350,000 bales was hoped for. The final cultivation figure was 1,232,000 acres, against 874,776 in 1942. After a promising start drought intervened and this led to progressive deterioration throughout the growing season. The final crop was 127,300 bales. Lancashire was disappointed by the allocation to India of most of the lint.

The new BP of seed is now planted throughout Uganda, and Busoga is following suit. The excellence of the lint produced from this seed has given Lancashire spinners a new view of the quality of Uganda cotton as compared with Egyptian spinners.

The Government continue to handle the crop disposing of it through the Export Pools, paying a fixed price to the grower based on 73 cents for this figure, and the profit accruing has been much in excess of this figure, and the profit accruing to the Government has now reached a large figure. The fund thus derived could be used as a nucleus for a price stabilization scheme and financed thereafter by the raising or lowering of the cotton tax according to the world price of cotton. This would have the effect of assuring the grower a fair return for his crop and eliminating the extreme fluctuations in price which he does not understand.

When the plan was started, it was stated by the Government that the fund should be earmarked and applied to the benefit of the cotton industry. The Government has now

appointed a committee to examine all the interests concerned in the growing, processing and marketing of cotton, to advise on the disposal of the fund. The committee has very wide terms of reference, and its report will envisage a wider interpretation of the fund, and a preference remains to be seen in the light of the experience which surrounds Government policy generally, and prices have been well maintained.

A similar method of handling and disposing of the crop was adopted by the Government of Tanganyika Territory. The 1943 Province produced approximately 24,000 bales, the Eastern Province produced approximately 20,000 bales, and the Southern, Northern and Tanga Provinces and the Protectorate, nearly 10,000 bales. The actual sale was bought by the Ministry of Supply at cost, the remainder being sold to the market. A small profit was obtained. It is understood that the Government profit from this source will be applied for the benefit of agriculture.

The 1943 crop in Kenya was 12,000 bales, compared with 12,000 bales in 1942. This cotton was disposed of to India, Australia and South Africa.

With climatic conditions in 1943-44 planting and growing season, particularly in the Nyanza Province, being very much the same as in 1942-43, the crop in Kenya was low, and the yield was a small one, approximately 20,000 bales, compared with the previous season's crop of approximately 24,000 bales, against 12,000 in 1941-42. The Nyanza Province was responsible for 4,226 bales, and the Coast Province, 1,200 bales. Agreements on the same lines as those of the Uganda Government were made with the Ministry of Supply and with the Government of India.

**Essential Oils.** The demand for essential oils continued during 1943. The essential oils control scheme in the United Kingdom has resulted in lower levels of prices to the market. The essential oils of the East African region are being limited to 1% of the cost, and the price of orange oil to 11s. 6d. f.o.b. Lemongrass, lavender, geranium, and ylang-ylang are in a position to pay higher prices, consequently the demand for these oils is only met and the supply of these oils were in ample supply. Lavender again fetched over 100s. per ton, grass 12s. to 14s., geranium 55s., but available supplies were small.

**Wheat and Maize.** The Kenya wheat acreage increased in 1943 to 146,000, being 24,000 acres more than the previous year's plantings, and the harvest was excellent. The 1943-44 crop is expected to reach 700,000 bags; the 1942 season's crop totalled 401,000 bags. Maize acreage planted at 130,000 was 29,500 acres more than in 1942, and the 1943-44 season's crop delivered for sale amounted to 361,253 bags.

### New Contract with Sisal Industry

**Sisal.** The whole output from British East African territories continues to be produced for account of the British Ministry of Supply's production during the year increased by 2.9% over 1942, but efforts to improve upon this were handicapped by severe drought, which interfered with the normal growth of the plants. Drought also shortened the food supply and affected the labour situation. A large number of Africans were employed in war work, and the difficulty in obtaining spare parts and replacement of worn out machinery persisted, but 1944 should show an improvement in the latter respect as a result of recent African co-operation with British interests.

The new contract with the Ministry of Supply dates from January 1, 1944, and is for a period covering the duration of the war with Japan plus two years thereafter, with the option on the part of the Ministry to break the contract two years after the cessation of the war with Germany, subject to six months' notice by the intention to exercise such option. On account of the increased cost of production, the new contract provides for an average increase in price of 45 7/8% per ton over all grades.

Results comparative with 1942 showed a decline in production in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika amounting to 3,311,000 lbs., or 14.9%. The chief cause of this shortfall may be attributed to low rainfall. In the case of Kenya the year's high yields reached in 1942 may in some measure have accounted for the reduced crops. Comparative production figures are as follows:

	1942	1943	Shortfall
Kenya	2,280,000 lb.	1,694,000 lb.	19.4%
Uganda	1,843,000 lb.	1,761,000 lb.	
Tanganyika	1,389,000 lb.	1,289,000 lb.	
	5,512,000 lb.	4,744,000 lb.	

In January, 1943, Government control was imposed on internal tea consumption, and supplies distributed to the trade were limited to 100 lbs. per person. The control is administered by a Tea Marketing Board, under the East African Production and Supply Council. After provision has been made for the internal markets of Kenya, Uganda, Tanga

nyika and Zanzibar, the remainder of the production is first allocated against quotas determined by the Ministry of Food for specified adjacent African export markets, and the balance then goes to London under contract to the Ministry.

Allocations for 1944 were: internal use, 3,736,000 lb.; Sorvetest supplies, 2,203,000 lb.; exports, 3,823,000 lb.; Ministry of Food, 6,500,000 lb.

Production estimates for 1944 have been given as: Kenya, 11,500,000 lb.; Uganda, 2,200,000 lb.; Tanganyika, 1,600,000 lb., making a total of 15,300,000 lb.

During the early months of 1944 the areas continued to suffer from drought conditions, and production was likely again to be affected unless good conditions experienced over the remainder of the year.

Imports from South Africa, Mozambique, Malaya, Ceylon, Persia, and West North Africa during 1944 are estimated to total 5,500,000 lb., of which 5,201,000 lb. were exported to Rhodesia. Local consumption is about 100,000 lb.

**Tobacco.**—The 1943 tobacco crop in Nyasaland was again a record. Over 25 million pounds were produced, of which over 24 million were of the dark type grown by white settlers on Trusts and on a number of private estates. The quality was not particularly good, and there was too heavy a proportion of stems and not nearly enough dark-leaf tobacco. The weather and the effect of throwing the supply market out of gear for the month or more there is no doubt overwinters and an abundance of others. However, it is hoped that a higher proportion of wrappers in the present crop will help in large measure to bring about the necessary readjustment in the stock position. Notwithstanding the poorer quality of the crop, prices were well maintained throughout the season.

As regards consumption in the country, figures for production are still not available. It is a matter of general know-

ledge, however, that consumption of Empire tobaccos fell fairly considerably from the higher proportions that had been reached in earlier years of the war. It may be said on the basis of general reports that the Nyasaland dark tobaccos did not suffer such a marked decline as did the other tobaccos of Empire origin.

**Wattle Bark and Extract.**—Full production of wattle bark and extract was maintained with considerable difficulty during 1943. The lack of freight space for certain markets such as the Middle East has caused congestion in the factory warehouses, and shippers and manufacturers, and, although this congestion did not actually force a slowing down of production during the year under review, the difficulties experienced were considerable. Unfortunately, the first 100,000 tons for freight to these markets are not immediately available, and have serious repercussions on the reports for the year and in consequence force a slowing down of production. Unless arrangements can be made for the immediate export of the whole quantities are not shipped to these markets.

Comparative export figures for bark and extract over the last three years are under:

	1941	1942	1943
Bark	9,875	9,955	10,721
Extract	7,291	9,500	8,368

It will be seen that, whilst wattle bark exports are slightly up on the 1941 figure, the reports for 1942 are considerably reduced and do not correspond to the actual production level after allowing for the amount consumed locally. The drop in the exports of wattle extract can be explained by the fact that the bulk of available quantities for shipping to the overseas market continues to exceed the available supply. During 1944 the Price Controller sanctioned a moderate increase in the export prices of both bark and extract to meet the increased costs of production.

## The War

### Honour for African Pioneers

#### No Longer an Auxiliary Corps

THE KING has approved the removal of the word "Auxiliary" from the title of the African Auxiliary Pioneer Corps, whose African personnel were recruited from British East and West African territories and the South African High Commission Territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland. The status of the corps has been raised in recognition of its achievements in the Middle-East, North Africa, Sicily and Italy. Units were attached to the Eighth Army from the latter part of 1941, and took part both in the fighting retreat to El Alamein and in the subsequent rout of the Axis forces in Africa.

A Rhodesian squadron of rocket-firing Typhoons serving with the R.A.F. recently blew up a German ship of about 2,000 tons sailing near Maslides.

It has now been officially revealed that a Belgian Congo field hospital, staffed by about a dozen Europeans and 100 Natives, has been working at full strength in Burma since May, and that 480 sick and wounded are at present under treatment in the hospital. This field hospital, under the direction of Colonel Thomas, served with the Belgian Expeditionary Force in the Ethiopian campaign, and was afterwards attached to British troops during the operations in British and Italian Somaliland. Later it went with the British forces to Madagascar. At the end of the campaign in that island the field hospital returned to the Congo to be re-equipped, then accompanied the Belgian Expeditionary Force to the Middle East, and was thence transferred to Burma.

A new club for African soldiers has been opened in Cairo by the G.O.C. in C. Middle East. African dishes are served, and there is a pool table, games, including "bar" vernacular newspapers are provided, and a gramophone record in Swahili, Kinyua, Luganda and other languages.

Roller skating is a popular pastime with the African askari in at least one camp in the Middle East.

Souvenirs of the campaigns in East Africa are to be sent to the Imperial War Museum in London after the war.

In Northern Rhodesia there are only 35 Italian prisoners of war of whom no more than five are in employment with the army.

#### Casualties

Major Hugh Alder, S.A.A.F., son of Mr. R. H. L. Alder, of Hereford, has been killed on an operation over Italy. He was 23 years of age.

Captain I. S. Genussow, The Green Howards, and Lieut. D. R. Hinds, The Northern Rhodesia Regiment, are reported to have been accidentally killed while serving in the East Africa Command.

Captain G. M. van den Berg and Capt. J. Butcher, R.A., of the East Africa Command, are reported to have died from "other causes."

Lieut. Col. Jack Southey and Eight Sergeants W. H. McCormick and A. R. Murray, Southern Rhodesias, previously reported missing from air operations, are now presumed to have lost their lives on active service.

Sergeant Harry Lawrence ("Lawrie") Greig, R.A.F., formerly of Southern Rhodesia, has been killed on air operations.

The following Southern Rhodesian casualties are announced: Killed in action in Italy: Tpr. John Eric Davidson, Aberdeen, formerly employed by Italian mines. Wounded in Italy: Cpls. Samuel Walter Jameson and James Charles Tapson, and Tms. Michael Ramsay-Fergusson, Johannes Jacobus Weber, and G. L. Magdo.

Sergeant Pilot A. D. C. Dedman, of Nuanetsi, Southern Rhodesia, formerly employed by African Explosives and Chemical Industries, is now known to be in Germany after making two escapes from prisoner-of-war camps. Sergeant Dedman, who took part in the first Lancaster raid on Augsburg with the late Wing Commander Nettleton, V.C., was shot down on that occasion.

Captain (Commander, 2nd Class, R.N.R.) Terran, William Ludham Nicholson, D.S.O., R.N. (retd.), has been mentioned in dispatches for distinguished

## SIXTH WEEK OF WAR



while serving as a commodore of ocean convoys. Captain Nicholson was headmaster of the Prince of Wales School, Nairobi, until the outbreak of war, when he returned to active naval service.

Colonel H. C. R. Bunter, who has been mentioned in dispatches for gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East, was a member of the Unvul district of Southern Rhodesia before the war.

Acting Wing Commander Charles Lowell Green, of Southern Rhodesia, who has been awarded a D.F.C. for having received the D.F.C. from D.S.O. has now been awarded a Bar to the D.F.C. The official citation reads:

"Within recent weeks he has led formations of aircraft on numerous sorties, during which outstanding successes have been obtained. In particular, he was responsible for locating large concentrations of enemy armour which were subsequently attacked with great effect. Eighty-nine tanks were destroyed and a large number damaged; many other enemy vehicles, transport vehicles and guns were also destroyed throughout the theatre. Wing Commander Green set an example which inspired all. His leadership was exceptional, and his skill and bravery of the highest order."

Flight Lieut. B. Champneys, R.A.F., and P. F. Barry, R.A.F., who were trained in Southern Rhodesia, have been awarded the D.F.C.

Flying Officer H. H. ("Happy") Taylor has been invested by the King with the D.F.C. On the same occasion Mr. "Ticky" Baggott was invested with the M.B.E.

**Commands Rhodesian Typhoon Squadron**

Squadron Leader John Drall, of United Kingdom commands the Rhodesian Typhoon Squadron, part of the R.A.F. Squadron Leader S. Benney, S. Wright, having been posted missing.

Squadron Leader A. M. T. Noye, D.F.C., A.F.C., of Nairobi, is reported to have led the unarmed transport aircraft which carried the first British paratroops in the recent landings in Greece.

Squadron Leader W. A. R. Harris, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, took part in a recent R.A.F. Liberator raid on a Japanese base in Siam. His crew could still see the glow of the fires 400 miles away on the return flight.

Squadron Leader L. A. Owen, of Kenya, has just finished his second tour of operations. He has been serving as a Pathfinder in Bomber Command.

Major Escomt Palmer, a pre-war days Chairman of the United Farmers' Association and of the Eastern Districts Federation of Farmers' Associations, has been discharged from the Army on medical grounds and has arrived back in Southern Rhodesia. He had served in West Africa for more than four years.

Major H. C. Nightingale, M.C. and Bar, who has arrived back in Kenya, has been a farmer in that Colony for 27 years. He served during the East African campaign of the last war, joined up again at the outbreak of this war, taken prisoner at the capture of Tobruk, escaped from an Italian prisoner of war camp in September of last year, and months later managed to reach the British lines.

Flight Lieut. Grenfell Goddon, who was recently repatriated to this country from Germany, is on his way back to Southern Rhodesia.

Miss E. M. Goodenough, C.B.E., Deputy Director (Welfare) of the W.R.N.S. since 1930, has been appointed Superintendent W.R.N.S. on the staff of Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, C.B.E., Eastern Fleet, to supervise the welfare of the W.R.N.S. members now stationed in East Africa, India and Ceylon. She has already taken up her new duties.

Mr. J. H. Bessing, who has been appointed to represent the South African Press at S.H.A.E.F., was a war correspondent during the campaign in Italian Somaliland and Ethiopia.

**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR**

**Namirembe Cathedral**

**Bishop's Appeal for £2,000**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
SIR, I have just received from Uganda the disturbing news that the central dome of Namirembe Cathedral has begun to subside and must have immediate first-aid repairs at a cost of about £2,000.

It is exceedingly difficult to raise this sum locally, and, with your permission, I would venture to appeal to our readers for help. There are so many of them, I believe, who used to live in Uganda and other parts of East Africa of who have business interests here and would deeply regret if the magnificent Cathedral were to collapse.

If any such, or others, would be ready to help, their gifts would be most gratefully received and acknowledged if sent direct to me, c/o the Church Missionary Society, 21 Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4, or to the Church Missionary Society, Kampala, Uganda.

London, E.C.4.

CYRIL UGANDA.

**Archdeacon and Mrs. Burns**

Archdeacon Burns, whose death in Kenya you have announced, was one of the earliest of the arrivals from Australia to join the Church Missionary Society in East Africa. Mrs. Burns is, in fact, the oldest living member of the C.M.S. in Kenya.

**Subscriber Show No. 1**

I have been a subscriber to your Journal from the time of its establishment, and I have found your criticisms and opinions in East Africa to be very fair, necessary and based on knowledge. There is one good reason why I think East Africa and Rhodesia and wish it a wise creation and a prosperous future. I hope it calculates well among Members of Parliament and others in places of authority. It is a case to do so.

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**We go in as Conquerors.**—Germany is fighting with fanatic desperation. She now has the advantage of short lines of communication, and the Allies are facing an intricate network of roads and railways which she has laboured to perfect during the past century or more. There will be no fraternization. We must be prepared. We shall treat them justly, but with firmity with civilized standards. But we still have nothing to do with them except in necessary official relationships."—General Eisenhower.

**Huns Short of Petrol.**—The Luftwaffe has plenty of planes, but not petrol to fly them. It possesses more planes than at the beginning of the war, but Allied bombers have cut the latest scheduled monthly output of 1,635 combat planes of all types to an estimated actual output of approximately 800. We have cut their single-engine fighter schedule from 850 to an estimated 350, of twin-engine fighters from 285 to an estimated 100, and of long-range bombers from 370 to an estimated 200. General Doolittle, Chief of United States Air Forces.

**Work of Our Aircraft.**—In the day alone Typhoons accounted for more than 130 German tanks. On August 18, after the Falaise gap had been sealed, the U.S. and British Air Force alone destroyed 1,159 vehicles and damaged 1,700 more, destroyed 124 tanks and knocked out another 100. Wrecked remnants of the defeated German Army were trying to struggle across the Seine, the 9th U.S. Air Force destroyed 75 German aircraft in combat and 50 more on the ground, while R.A.F. light bombers claimed a record destruction of 1,400 motor vehicles in one evening. In these attacks it was estimated that nearly 3,000 trucks were smashed. Seven thousand dead Germans were found among their wrecked vehicles in the neighbourhood of the Seine crossings. This transport concentration might go down to history as one of the outstanding targets of the war. At Trappes 90 locomotives and 900 destroyed "railway" wagons were found. The total destruction carried out by our fighters and fighter-bombers during August alone was 373 tanks, 12,411 motor vehicles, 1,413 locomotives, 9,925 rail vehicles, and 1,405 river barges. Between August 9 and September 3 our aircraft flew more than 18,000 tons of supplies to the forward positions and brought back wounded on the return journeys. In all, 108,742 casualties had been evacuated by air between D-day and the first week of October."—Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory.

**Warning to Murderers.**—The Polish Government has notified His Majesty's Government that they have received reliable information that the German authorities are planning the mass execution of the inmates of the concentration camps at Oswiecim and Brzezinka. In these camps thousands of people from many European countries are imprisoned. His Majesty's Government wish to make it plain that any possibility of doubt that if this plan, or any similar plan elsewhere, is carried out, they will hold responsible all those who are in any way involved, from the highest to the lowest, and in full co-operation, and agreement with the Allies, will make no effort to bring them to justice."—Foreign Office announcement.

**Duties of German Women.**—Dear Front Soldier.—When will you come back on leave? When will you be able to forget the hard duties of a soldier and exchange them for a few days of happiness? We are waiting for you, but you who have been compelled to spend your leave in a town. We are waiting for you. Cut out the badge on this letter. Display it visibly on your glass in every tea room, in every bar near a railway station. Soon a member of our League of Lonely War Women will take charge of you. There are members everywhere, since we German women understand our duties towards our country and towards those who defend it."—Circular issued by the German League of Lonely War Women.

**Rommel.**—Rommel, whose death the Germans now admit, was restless, arrogant, and difficult to work with, neglectful of the administrative side of the forces which he commanded, and too apt to repeat himself. But he brought to modern large-scale warfare the methods of bluff and ambush which had begun to appear unattainable in present-day conditions. This strange figure, master of tank warfare without knowing anything about a tank or even understanding the inside of a car, was full of contradictions. Disliked by those whom he came in contact, he exercised an amazing influence over the troops of whom he exercised so much. Brutal in speech and sometimes in action, he treated British wounded prisoners in Africa with consideration. Boundless in daring, it would seem that his nerve was liable to break suddenly. He will be remembered as a brilliant though uncertain and uneven commander in the field rather than as a commander-in-chief."—The Times.

# Background to the

**Man and the State.**—It is possible to conjure up a conception of the State as an all-good, all-powerful institution, and to believe that we are making progress if only we will strive to adjust ourselves to the State. I believe that this is a very foolish doctrine, though it is sometimes put forward in popular guise. War-time is abnormal, and in war conditions the Government may be given abnormal powers. It should not care to see these powers or anything like them become a practice in times of peace. To grant totalitarian States our people have accepted responsibilities and control to an extent never before known in our history. We have no intention to perpetuate them for their own sake in peace. Such a course would be too much like canonizing the black-out, or standing in a queue for the good of our souls. Nor was not in our view made in the State. The State was made for man. The art of government consists in striking a just balance between the claims of the individual and those of the State to which he owes allegiance."—Mr. Eden.

## Aircraft Industry Prospects.

—In the Government's view, civil aviation has an immense future, as great as that of the motor-car industry in 1910. Then, there were in Great Britain 100,000 licences for motor-cars. In 1938, 1,798,000 people held them—a multiplication of 18. It would be folly to argue that the future of air transport is limited by pre-war traffic on sea and land. The immediate duty and opportunity before the civil aviation industry is dramatically revealed by the fact that 55 nations are to meet at the Chicago conference and that only four of them are engaged in the manufacture of aircraft engines. So it will be seen that four nations must supply the civil requirements of the other 51. We must take our share in that. We must have our share in that manufacturing output. We must see to it that our design is good enough and our production large enough to assure for Britain what we were used to in the motor-car industry, a fair share of the world market for civil aviation. We must work under the stimulus of American rivalry. That country is making an immense effort in civil aviation, an effort that must be paralleled here."—Lord Beaverbrook.



# the War News

**Opinions Epitomized.** — We must take our pugnacity at present for export purposes. — The Prime Minister.

In 1942 there will be no news paper except one. — *The Daily Labour* of London.

Religion has a close bearing on industrial efficiency and on our standard of living. — Sir Stafford Cripps.

Housing must be tackled like a great military operation as soon as we are in a sound financial position. — Lord Halifax.

I doubt whether the Italians are entitled to a status of *quasi-allies* after four years of activity on the front. — Lord Rennell.

The Government aims to increase Britain's exports after the war by at least 20% over their pre-war volume. — Mr. Dalton, M.P.

There are plenty of bureaucrats in insurance offices and large business concerns, as well as in State employ. — William Beveridge.

The shipbuilding industry, having made their claim to be allowed to help in the development of civil aviation, have had very discourteous and cavalier treatment. — Lord Chatfield.

The Government is in favour of a policy of emigration, but it must be carried out in close collaboration with the Dominions. — Mr. Emrys-Evans, Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions.

Half of those who stream back. Send the most brutal officers of the division for this task and, as soon as you have banded them together, shoot everybody who dares open his mouth. — Himmler.

No people ever rose to such heights of spiritual glory as did the British when they alone defended and alone saved the freedom of mankind. — Mr. Lawrence Hunt, addressing New York Rotary Club.

Practically the whole of our industry, particularly engineering, will have to be retooled and redeveloped. In Britain the whole of our facilities had to go over to war work. — Mr. Ernest Brown, Minister of Labour.

In view of the Security Council proposal at Dumbarton Oaks would be one for keeping small boys in order by prefects who themselves would be exempt from the rules when they would administer. — Lord Winston.

The cost of social services in Great Britain before the last war was about £2,000,000 per annum. Before the outbreak of this war it had risen to £55,000,000. Now it is £1,200,000,000. — Sir Waldron Smithers, M.P.

The enemy can still deploy against us an effective force of 200,000 troops of improvised design, armed with new weapons. We may not have to face dangerous losses. — Sir V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty.

The total number of dwellings in the London Civil Defence Region which have been destroyed or so badly damaged as to need demolition as a result of enemy air attack to June 10, 1941 is 2,665. — Minister of Health.

We have a deep suspicion that while the gentlemen at Dumbarton Oaks were drawing their picture paper millions of Europeans were perhaps unconsciously playing the actual foundations of a new international sort of *Struggle for National Survival*.

Just to do to every German what we have of necessity done to Aachen. Must you go to the ground the Cathedral of Aachen, which took 800 years to build? It would seem so, alas. The Germans, until they crack, will have it so. — Mr. Guy Ramsay.

The Portuguese Government have informed His Majesty's Government that they will not be granting asylum in its territory, permit war criminals to escape the decisions of the national or international tribunals competent to try them. — Mr. Richard Law, M.P.

Do Liberal and Labour tacticians suppose that they are to be bled from six to 12 months in which to concentrate upon fortifying the spine in the constituencies while the Conservative Party continues in office as residuary legatees inheriting all the public disavour. — *The Times*.

Civilian air raid casualties in Great Britain during September were 170 killed or missing (63 men, 80 women and 27 children), and 360 injured and detained in hospital (130 men, 194 women, and 26 children). During August 1,709 people were killed and 2,921 injured. — Ministry of Home Security.

German pilots complain of the indifference of the civil population and of their carelessness. Because of this indifference in the great air battles over the Reich, the Luftwaffe is suffering unavoidable losses when machines are shot down by the enemy, when pilots are forced to bale out, or when their machines have to operate in open country. Very often people stand round a burning machine but do not lift a finger to assist the pilot who baled out. — Luftwaffe spokesman in a broadcast.

... will need 20,000,000 vehicles after the war, mostly imported. Who will supply them—Britain or the U.S.A.? — Mr. George W. Lucas, President of the Motor Agents' Association.

The House of Lords is simply cluttered up with former Secretaries of State for Air. A plane is being hiked back to America to take up this sort of civil work. Lord Brabazon has called Lord Swinton 'Mr. Know-All' and Lord Illingworth 'Mr. Know-Nothing'. I think I'm the only person that the Government in its wisdom would have appointed. — Lord ...

The Government hopes to resume the construction of singer buses, which are needed for the movement of armoured troops and their eventual repatriation. Our Merchant Navy must be at least as large as it was before the war, and as much larger as British efficiency can make it. — Lord Leathers, Minister of War Transport.

Atom bombs, the explosion of which is likened to frozen lightning, have the 'secret' weapons which German scientists are trying to produce before Germany is defeated. Mysterious explosions which have been seen 80 miles away from the Danish island of Bornholm are now fairly conclusively established as being caused by atom bombs. — *Daily Mail* correspondent in Stockholm.

When I got back to New York, most of the headlines read 'Yanks do this' and 'Yanks do that,' but lately it has changed. The British paratroopers received columns of space for their gallant stand at Arnhem and the British drives into Germany are being featured. We get no credit, but chiefly insults, for our part in the war against Japan. — Mr. Don Iddon, in the *Daily Mail*.

In consequence of the scientific progress by the Germans in the re-claimed Pontine Marshes 20,740 cases of malaria have been registered in Littoria Province, but only one death has been reported, as suitable drugs and treatment including the use of 9,000,000 atabrine tablets and thousands of ampoules of quinine, were made available. — Public Health Sub-Commission of the Allied Control Commission in Italy.

**Humorous Humour.** — The universities are beginning to send a better type of man to the House of Commons than they have sent in the past. — Mr. ...  
It is the hon. member suggesting that I am an improvement on Francis Bacon and Isaac Newton. — Mr. Pickthorn, M.P., for Cambridge University.

PERSONALIA

Sir Harold MacMichael was 62 on Sunday. The title of Captain Alex Macdonald of Blantyre, recently won Highland Light Infantry in Nyasaland. Mr. P. J. ... Mr. J. ... returned from Eastbourne Tower ... after five years' service.

Mr. E. N. Corbyn has now taken up his new duties as public relations officer of the Sudan Government in London.

The Misses M. E. Head, O. H. Brook and J. ... of the C.A.S., have arrived in this country.

Flying Miss Gordon ... and Miss Helen ... of the United ... were recently married in Southern Rhodesia.

Auntie ... former Vichy ... for the colonies ... is reported to have been ... in Rhodes follows ...

Mr. C. ... and Colonel M. J. Saunders Vice-President of the Nyasaland ... the British Empire ... League.

Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor-designate of Kenya, has arrived in London ... by the ... issue is in the hands of ...

The ... of the Colonial Administrative Service ... agricultural officer in Tanganyika ...

Mr. J. H. Botes, an employee of Rhodesia ... in their ... workshops and his 22-year-old son were ... mauled by a leopard near Christmas.

Colonel F. O. ... former Officer Commanding the Equatorial Corps and the Southern Area of the Sudan is returning to take up a post in the Sudan Police.

Southern Rhodesia's new Central Advisory Committee consists of Messrs. C. ... Hutchings, Chairman, S. W. Shearer, J. ... W. B. ... and ...

Mr. ... of the ... has been elected honorary secretary and treasurer of the British Overseas Banks Association.

The marriage ... took place in Bulawayo of Flight-Lieut. Francis Walter Bradley and Miss B. Gay Coley, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Coley, of Southern Rhodesia.

The Bishop of Uganda has arrived in this country on leave and will remain until about January. His appeal for funds to save Namirembe Cathedral from collapse appears on another page of this issue.

Mme. Albert De Vleschauer, wife of the Belgian Minister for the Colonies has left Elisabethville with her children for Lobito. They have lived in the Katanga Provinces of the Belgian Congo since 1941.

Mr. Martin ... has resigned his appointment as general secretary of the Northern Rhodesian Mine Workers' Union in order to ... the Fort Jameson district. He did not ... to contest the Nyana seat at the recent general election in Northern Rhodesia.

Suh-Lieut. N. J. Coleman, R.N.R., of Nairobi, was recently married in the U.S.S. to Miss Barbara Harrington, of New York.

Colonel J. W. Tolpin, who is to make a long business tour of South Africa, the Rhodesias, and East Africa, has arrived at the Cape after an uneventful voyage. Colonel Deneys Reitz, High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, who served with distinction during the East African campaign, was ... seriously ill in a ...

Mr. G. ... P. ("Cappo") ... manager of the Victoria branch of the Standard Bank ... Africa, has ... after 42 years' service. The new ... who has been ... from ...

Mr. ... Humphrey Gibb has been elected President of the ... Farmers' Union of Southern Rhodesia ... to Mr. John ... the ... M. ...

Mr. ... is the ... of the ... and District ... Saunders is Vice-President of the club, which has some 60 members, has ... the ... Dam with black bass and blue gill fish.

The Rev. C. J. E. Stephens, Principal of ... has been appointed by the Bishop of Zanzibar to be Archdeacon of Masala, in place of the Rev. Malcolm Mackay, who has resigned. ... remains a Canon of Zanzibar (C.A.S.).

Lady ... is now ... to arrive in Uganda before Christmas to join her husband Sir John ... the new Governor. Their daughters will ... from ... Christmas holidays.

Mr. ... who, elected M.P. for Lorn, ... when Major Hastings ... three years ago, and has since ... independent has announced that no further useful purpose can be served by maintaining that independence.

Mr. A. F. M. Crisp, who arrived in this country in June ... treatment, has made an excellent recovery, and will leave England again in the early autumn for Mombasa, travelling via South Africa. His daughter, Margaret, who was born in Mombasa, was recently awarded a special citizenship prize of £5 by Howell's School, Denbigh. She also won the school prize for French and Spanish and has passed the Northern Universities' examination for the Higher School Certificate.

Recent ... of the ... African Dependencies' ... London have included Colonel W. J. ... Colonel G. C. Grimshaw, Squadron Leader, and Mrs. D. Ross, Squadron Leader, and Mrs. M. G. Kidson, Squadron.

AFRICAN PHOTOGRAPHS
LONG-TERM TRAVELLER in South, Central and East Africa, now resident in London, seeks the collaboration of anyone interested in sorting a small collection of photographic negatives, about half of which only have prints. Suggestions welcomed. Reply to Box 300, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 60 East Street-Chambers, Taunton, Somerset.

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**Petition Against Ndola Election Result**

The Governor of Northern Rhodesia has received an application for the election recently held in the Ndola constituency to be set aside on the ground that certain voting papers were improperly rejected. The declared result of the contest was that Mr. Godfrey Bellamy had polled 2,000 votes and Mr. Charles Allan 218.

**Ethiopian Trade Prospects**

On Wednesday next, October 25, Mr. A. J. Bethell, Adviser on Commerce to the Ethiopian Government, will address a joint meeting of the Royal African Society and the Royal Empire Society on "Ethiopian Commerce and Industry since the Reconquest and Recent Possibilities." The meeting will be held at the headquarters of the Royal Empire Society, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2, at 1.30 p.m.

**Seven Wickets for Thirteen Runs**

When Kenya Kongoni Cricket Club recently played Rampala Kobs, Mr. D. M. Edmunds was top scorer for the Kenya side in the first innings with 43 runs and took seven wickets for 18 runs. The Kongonis declared at 162 for seven wickets after the Kobs had made only 14, but the Uganda side replied with 164 for seven declared (H. King, 69), and the Kongonis had made 56 for two when play ceased.

**Mr. Higgin Visiting U.S.A.**

Mr. W. W. Higgin, member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, President of the Liverpool Cotton Association, and a director of the Liverpool Uganda Co., Ltd., is to attend a conference of the International Chamber of Commerce to be held in Rye, U.S.A., from November 10 to 16. After the conference he expects to have informal talks with the New York Cotton Association, the New Orleans Cotton Association, and the American Cotton Shippers' Association, which have invited him to discuss with them a wide range of matters affecting cotton imports and exports and the reopening of the Liverpool futures market.

**Captain W. E. Thomas**

Captain W. E. Thomas, O.B.E., M.C., K.C., latterly Attorney-General in Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed a Judge of the High Court of the Colony, with effect from October 1, to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Mr. Justice Blakeway. The son of a pre-occupation pioneer missionary, he went to Oxford as a Rhodesian Rhodes-Scholar in 1910. During the last war he served in East Africa and in France with the King's Royal Rifle Corps. He was appointed Solicitor-General of Southern Rhodesia in 1938 and in the following year Attorney-General. Captain Thomas played "Digger" for Oxford against Cambridge in 1911 and 1912 and for Rhodesia against British Rugby teams in 1910 and 1924.

**Obituary**

Mr. J. R. Nicols, who recently died in Fryingstone, was one of the pioneers of that town.

Mr. George Harold Osborne, a former Provincial Commissioner in Kenya, has died at his home in Harro-

Colonel Henry Stilton, D.S.O., M.D., formerly of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, died recently in the Seychelles at the age of 78. He was appointed Staff Officer of the Seychelles Department in 1911 before the outbreak of war, and in 1914 saw four months' service in the Middle East. On his return to the Seychelles he retired on account of his age.

Mrs. Margaret Fraser, whose death in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 80 is reported, was wife of the first minister in the Colony, which she reached in 1896 to join her husband, making the journey from Beira to Salisbury by ox-wagon. She continued to practise her profession in many parts of Rhodesia, and also in Cecil Rhodes. She also did valuable work during the Matabele Rebellion.

Major Samuel Weir of Mosses, Julius Weir and Co., who has died in Johannesburg at the age of 82, organized the first regular postal service between Bechuana land and Rhodesia in 1868 and arranged transport for the Matabele campaign under Colonel Gould Adams. Born in London, he went to South Africa in 1876 and became a director of a number of enterprises in the Union.

We regret to report that Mrs. Joyce Wiltshire, wife of Mr. Eric Wiltshire, Executive Engineer to the Public Works Department, died suddenly in Zanzibar on October 5. Mrs. Wiltshire, who was a keen horticulturalist, had done Zanzibar a great service in pioneering the "open garden" in the town, despite the very poor soil and nature of the soil. She had been a most popular hostess in Zanzibar for more than 20 years, and was a keen worker for all good causes.

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## North Charterland Settlement

### Proposals of the Land Commission

MR. L. W. G. TULLES (Chairman), Colonel Gore-Browne, M.L.C., and Mr. E. Taylor were appointed a Commission two years ago to report upon unalienated land in the Eastern Province of Northern Rhodesia which had then accrued by the Government from the North Charterland Exploration Company. Their report has now been published, with a covering letter from the Government concerning the recommendations.

The area of the concession was 10,000 square miles, with an African population of 225,195. The first European settlers started ranching soon after the establishment of an administration in 1910, but it was not until just before the outbreak of the last war that tobacco growing was started. The industry reached its peak in 1929 when planters produced tobacco worth more than £1,000,000 lb. of tobacco. Then occurred the disastrous slump which forced nearly 400 of the growers out of business.

In 1930 the British Government introduced a quota system to protect their own growers, the Northern Rhodesia quota amounting to 400,000 lb. From 1932, when Port Jackson began to find a better market in England, a steady recovery set in, and the present production is 2,500,000 lb., the producers numbering 65, including four coloured persons, and the natives 81. There is general agreement that, in spite of the good quality of the tobacco produced, the industry can not be regarded as being on a stable footing until an annual production of something like 5,000,000 lb. is reached, so as to ensure that it is worth the while of buyers to come up and purchase the crop.

### Increased Tobacco Production Necessary

As soon as it became apparent that the Government might acquire all the available unalienated land, the planters asked that their interests should not be overlooked. They stated that more settlers were needed to ensure the increased production of tobacco that was admirably suited to place the industry on a really sound basis, and that additional land above that already set aside would be required for these settlers. They asked that four areas, aggregating 100,000 acres, should be reserved as Crown Land, and a committee consisting of two officials and two planters, under the chairmanship of the Provincial Commissioner, was appointed to go into the matter.

This Committee unanimously agreed that an increased production was necessary to put the tobacco industry on a sound basis, but the official members contended that if improved methods of cultivation were employed the land already in use, or potentially available for tobacco production, would be capable of producing 7,250,000 lb. of tobacco, and they could see no necessity for the provision of new land, particularly as the ecological survey had revealed that all the available land was needed for Native requirements. Eventually they unanimously agreed to propose that the Mpangw-Nsaden (No. 1) should be reserved as Crown Land and that the planters should relinquish their claims for Areas 2 and 3 to the north and south-east of Port Jameson.

According to the planters' figures, the alienated land under production aggregates 139,154 acres, to which they add 36,186 acres comprising the company's estates, leaving 98,700 acres of land available for settlement, excluding 23,000 acres which the company has retained by agreement with Government. They point out that 2,500,000 lb. of tobacco were produced in 1932 from 175,310 acres, and argued that therefore an additional 100,000 acres of new land is required for alienation to ensure the desired increase in production.

The Mpangw-Nsaden (No. 1) less the portion to the north of the Great East Road, comprises approximately 58,000 acres. Expert evidence goes to show that it is more suited for tobacco than maize, and the District Commissioner has stated that for administrative reasons he would not like to see it become a Native area, as it is more or less completely enclosed by European farms.

The Commissioner's recommendations are (in part) as follows:

The total area of the concession, excluding the Native Reserves, is 1,173,000 acres, of which some 2,654,000 acres consist of tallies and scrap land which it constituted Native Trust Land would more than suffice the requirements of the valley Natives. Of the remainder, 120,000 acres has already been alienated, is in process of alienation, or is being retained for alienation by the North Charterland Company. The balance, amounting to 1,290,000 acres, has to be divided into Native Trust Land and Crown Land.

We are instructed to make full provision for the agricultural requirements of the Natives. From the evidence it would

appear impossible to do so in the Fort Jameson district, even with the addition of any portion of the Petauke district, that could with advantage be utilized to relieve the congestion in the Petauke district itself.

On the other hand, there is a well-developed European community which has been established for many years, unfortunately in the most populous part of the concession. This community, in many respects, appears now to be on the road to prosperity, provided that present conditions as regards tariffs, and so on, are maintained, and provided above all that the present output of tobacco can be at least doubled.

There can be no question but that the prosperity and increased production of the tobacco community in the concession are entirely dependent upon the tobacco industry. They must, therefore, be dependent upon the community that they must rely for the local employment, and it is desirable to avoid any open excessive immigration, and to consider the best means for its advancement. Whether economic conditions will be so conclusively favourable for the survival and growth of the Port Jackson tobacco industry it is of course impossible to state, but it is certain that if all the available land is irrevocably locked up now in Native Trust Land, any subsequent collapse of the industry, whatever the true cause, would be attributed to the Government's failure to make available additional land for settlement.

### White Settlement in Petauke District

We are unanimously agreed that it would be in the best interests of the community as a whole to set aside some of the newly-acquired land in the Petauke district for possible European occupation, and such land must of necessity be suitable for tobacco production. We consider, however, that the alienation and use of such land should be very carefully controlled in accordance with a properly worked out settlement scheme, and that it should be disposed of only to new settlers and under such conditions as would ensure its beneficial occupation and use.

It appears to be correct that a fair proportion of the 20,000 acres retained by the company and of Area No. 1 is of little use, a factor which would certainly be taken into consideration in determining what areas should for the time being be retained as Crown Land.

The reservation of Area 4 would to some extent upset the settlement scheme, though it contains excellent tobacco soil and its carrying capacity does not exceed 1,500 Natives. After inspection of the land, and careful consideration of the various factors we cannot see our way to recommend the reservation of so extensive an area in the locality earmarked for the settlement of surplus Chinese Natives, but we have selected an area of 15,000 acres in the same locality, also containing excellent tobacco soil, and with an estimated carrying capacity of only 710 Natives, for reservation as Crown Land.

To compensate for the fact that the new Sinda Area is appreciably less in extent than that originally asked for, and that we believe a large portion of the Mpangw-Nsaden areas of little use, we consider that the Sasare and Kalindawalu areas should also be retained as Crown Land. Should these areas be ultimately occupied and developed by Europeans, they will form useful local outlets for Nianga labour.

We recommend therefore that the four areas defined in Schedule 1 should be retained for the time being as Crown Land, the position to be reviewed within 10 years and should remain Crown Land until it is definitely established that it is actually required for the development and security of the tobacco industry, and then to be released for settlement only if the conditions set out above are complied with.

No request was received from the owners of the mineral rights for the reservation of any particular area on account of its mineralisation. There is, however, one small gold mine being worked on the surveyed and beyond Sasare mineral areas, 30,000 acres in extent, which has spasmodically pro-

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duced small quantities of gold over a number of years. The area is totally unoccupied by Natives, the escarpment country and is not required for the settlement scheme. We recommend that it should be reserved as Crown Land.

With the exception of the five areas mentioned, we recommend that the area under consideration should be constituted Native Trust Land. If our proposals are adopted the Natives would have adequate access to main roads.

**Individual Tenure for Natives**

On the subject of individual tenure the Commission reports:

"This question was brought to our notice by an educated African employed at the home of Fort Jameson. He stated that when he came for educated Natives, he himself to return, the majority did not wish to go back to their villages, but would like to take up a part of their civilization which they could make their homes and support themselves under the conditions to which they had become accustomed. He indicated that such Natives would be prepared to pay rent for the land, and that it would be reasonable that they should be permitted to utilize the land properly and build adequate houses. He suggested that provision should be made not only for large and township plots in the vicinity of the township but also for small farms rather further away.

"We consider that a settlement of this nature should be encouraged and we see no reason why it should not be permitted within Native Trust Land. We suggest that the Agricultural Department should be instructed to select and set aside an area for Native farms near the Msondu Reserve and that a further area should be set aside for garden plots in the vicinity of Fort Jameson township.

"Care should be taken that good agricultural land is selected, and that it is put up in accordance with expert advice. Such land should be allocated only to carefully selected Natives and under such conditions as will ensure adequate agricultural control and the prevention of soil destruction.

The leader of the local coloured community stated that there was a large number of coloured people who had not the means to acquire land on the usual terms and consequently had nowhere to live. He asked that an area should be set aside for their use upon which they could acquire small plots of land, as a reward for their services upon which they could make their homes.

The coloured question is one of great complexity and we do not feel that the present definition of a coloured person can be regarded as entirely satisfactory, based as it is in fact, largely upon material possessions. No person without means and little opportunity for employment can live according to European standards, but it does not necessarily follow that he or she should be compelled to adopt Native standards.

**"Idle Land" Monstrous**

Reference has been made to the fact that many alienated farms are being derelict and unused, their owners having left the country. It is monstrous that nearly 80,000 acres of land, much of it more suited for cattle than tobacco, should be lying completely idle at a time when land is so urgently needed.

There are other extensive areas of land in various parts of the territory held by companies and individuals, presumably for speculative purposes, and we urge most strongly that Government should give earnest consideration to the early introduction of a tax upon undeveloped land. We suggest that the tax might be on a sliding scale, increasing annually as long as the land remains undeveloped, which would have the effect of compelling people either to use their land or surrender it.

A covering statement by the Government of Northern Rhodesia states that the Commission was asked to appropriate 3,743,055 acres, and that it recommends that

81,100 acres should be set aside as Crown Land for European farms and 39,236 as Crown Land in the Siasare mining area, leaving a balance of 3,622,720 acres to be designated as Native Trust Land.

The Commission states, it is not possible to say whether economic conditions will remain sufficiently favourable for the growth of the Fort Jameson tobacco industry, nor is it possible to say whether the industry would be rendered more secure, as is claimed, by making the land in question available for European settlement. It should be noted, however, that the fact that the industry would in fact be rendered more secure by this means, that the interests of the areas as a whole of the European settler and of the Native inhabitants, for whom the industry provides a large scale employment, would require that this course should be taken.

**Government Accepts Recommendations**

Government has therefore accepted the Commission's recommendation and will reserve as Crown Land the areas mentioned above until such time (within the next 10 years) as it can be determined whether the land is required for the development and security of the tobacco industry. It is the intention, as the Commission recommends, that a consideration of the release of the land in question for settlement that its alienation and use should be very carefully considered in accordance with a properly worked out settlement scheme, and that it should be disposed of only to new settlers and under such conditions as would ensure its beneficial occupation and use.

In the case of the Mpangwe-Nsadzwa area it is understood that the Fort Jameson Settlers have in mind a group settlement scheme, but it is not considered that the land in this area should be alienated piecemeal, as there are unalienated farms available elsewhere in the district and many be others at present occupied for sale.

The Commission recommends that a tax on undeveloped land should be imposed with a view to compelling the owners either to use their land or surrender it. The Government accepts the principle that in a congested area like the Fort Jameson district land which could be of use ought not to be allowed to remain unoccupied. Government is therefore considering whether the best method of making such land available for use would be the imposition of a tax or other means such as the use of compulsory purchasing powers. Some of the unoccupied farms in the Fort Jameson district are adjacent to the Native reserves, and it is the intention of the Government that if these farms can be acquired by the State they should be added to the Native Trust Land and relieve the congestion in the district.

The real solution of the problem is the adoption by the Natives of improved methods of agriculture. To induce them to do this has been the constant aim of Government in its agricultural policy, but it must be realized that the Native is slow to imitate methods which involve a complete departure from his traditional form of agriculture. In its further endeavours to effect a change in Native outlook an increase in agricultural staff will be necessary, particularly in the provision of trained African instructors. The training of such African staff will form an important part of the programming of post-war development.

**Turkish Tobacco in N. Rhodesia**

A Turkish Tobacco Association of North-Western Rhodesia has been formed in the interests of growers and intending growers of Turkish leaf.

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### Kenya's New War Bonuses

The basis upon which war bonuses are paid by the Government of Kenya to its officials has been changed retrospectively as from January 1, except in the case of Africans who are paid less than 75% a month and Europeans drawing more than £1,000 a month, who are not affected. The new principle is that the increased cost of each official's personal expenditure, as compared in comparison with his salary, his commitments, and standard of living, shall be met from public funds to the extent to which that increase exceeds one-ninth of his salary. For the purpose of the formula, salary does not include housing, gratification or travelling allowances, overtime pay, private income, or a wife's income or salary. Essential expenditure has been calculated at £200 for the case of a single European, male or female, and £110 in the case of an Asian individual; £800 and £160 respectively in the case of a married man; £350 and £190 for a married man, widow or widower with one child; £400 and £220 if there are two children; £400 and £245 if three; and £500 and £270 respectively if there are four or more children. For all categories of European staff the essential expenditure is assumed to be £400. The cost of living at the beginning of this year is taken as 100% above the pre-war figure, and it is to be increased by 2% in respect of each subsequent increase of six points in the local commodity price index.

### E.A. Bonds Dividends

The East African Loan and Development Co., Ltd., announced a final dividend of 5% (the same), again making 15% for the year and an interim dividend of 10% (the same) on account of the year to December 31, 1944.

### Oranges and Tea Increase Output

Research carried out by a lime-juice and ketchup factory in Nairobi, says the Kenya Information Office, issued with two oranges and a milk can once during their mid-day interval. A check of the work has shown that since this innovation was introduced their output has increased considerably, and a "slackening off" period during the latter half of the afternoon is now a thing of the past.

### Settlement in Tanganyika

Tanganyika Territory will have a Local Settlement Board if the Government accepts a recommendation of the Post-War Development Committee, among whose members are the chief officers of the Territory. It will be recalled that the Tanganyika Development Report of 1940 stressed the importance of promoting Native settlement, partly by means of local boards. The Government has now also been asked to appoint a settlement officer.

### Refugees in Eastern Africa

The Commissioner for the East African Refugee Administration—and in this connexion the term "East African territories" is defined as including the two Rhodesias—feeling that a wide perspective may have been created in some quarters by criticism of the behaviour of some refugees in Eastern Africa, points out that it is to be expected that a proportion of undesirable would be found among the refugees. Cases of insubordination have been isolated and treated due to pathological abnormality created by the privations of war.

In June, 1942, the East African Governors' Council, at the request of the Middle East and Refugees Administration, to account for the Poles in Tanganyika Territory and Uganda; the large number of Italian prisoners of war and civilians in Kenya at that time made it impossible to receive any Polish refugees there.

Against the advice of the Government, a number of Czechs were also shipped from Persia. These were temporarily accommodated in East Africa, and at a later date another 500 were also accommodated in Tanganyika. Shortly afterwards it became necessary to find room for another 1,000 refugees.

East Africa and Northern and Southern Rhodesia says the Commissioner, "by their magnanimous and unliberal, much inspired in Persia, thereby making possible the evacuation from Russia of soldiers, and, *ipso facto*, the transfer from Soviet Russia to the Middle East front, at a most critical moment of the war, of thousands of additional Polish bayonets."

Recruits from among the refugees have been sent to the Polish Army in the Middle East; women have been enlisted in the Polish Air Force in England and the R.A.F. in Kenya, and an effort is being made to recruit more for the Polish forces.

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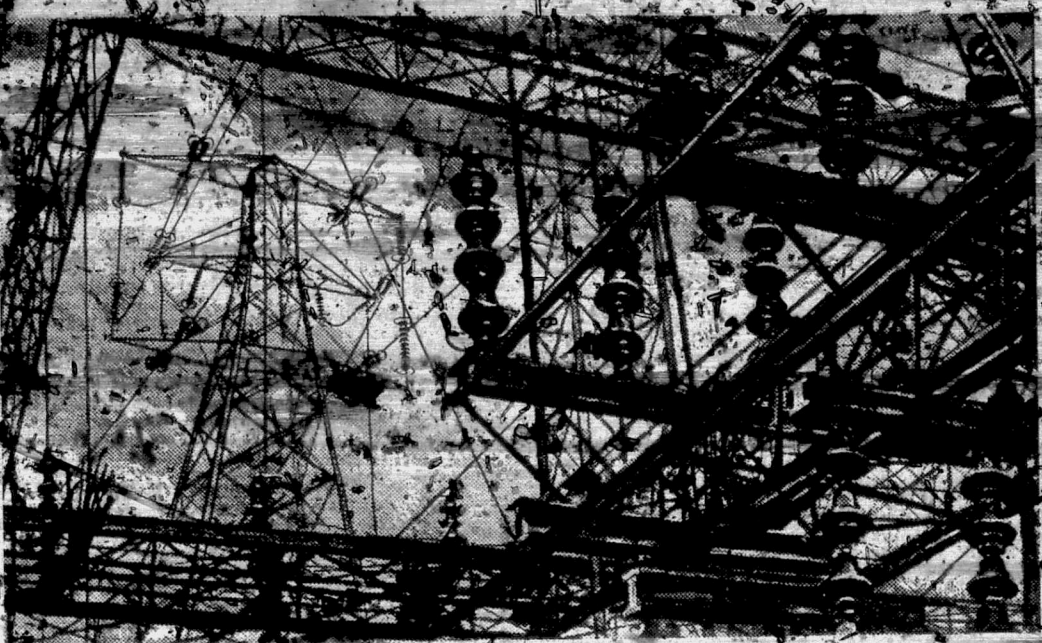
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## Questions in Parliament

### Unalienated Land in Kenya

#### Co-ordination of All Transport Desirable

Mr. A. W. LYNONS asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if the Wood-Whetton Agreement in relation to the alienation of land was still in operation in Kenya, and if so, the estimated area of land available for alienation in the Highlands which was still in operation.

Colonel STANLEY: "The second part of the question, the policy of His Majesty's Government in regard to the alienation of the Highlands is as stated in the Devonshire White Paper of 1933, which I do not wish to submit to the Wood-Whetton Agreement. The second part, it is estimated that some 100,000 acres of the land reserved for Europeans is still available, of which 50,000 acres are deeded and the balance is unalienated."

Colonel STANLEY: "The Secretary of State for the Colonies is aware of the serious overcrowding of patients in the hospital at Uganda."

Colonel STANLEY: "Yes, sir. A free grant of £17,500 has been made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for the construction of a new hospital of 100 beds. The Government proposes to increase the present accommodation to 150 beds in temporary buildings while the new hospital is under construction."

Colonel LYONS: "May I ask my right hon. and gallant friend whether he has given instructions for this matter to be pressed on with all possible speed?"

Colonel STANLEY: "I do not need to give instructions. The Governor himself is perfectly aware of the necessity for expediting this."

Colonel LYONS asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what results he had received for the gradual transference over a period of years of Government offices from Entebbe to Kampala on the grounds of public convenience and economy, whether such recommendations had been endorsed by the Governor, and whether he would give this matter favourable consideration when examining the Colony's programme and plans for post-war development.

Colonel STANLEY: "The transfer of the Government offices to Kampala has been suggested by non-official bodies, but no official proposal has been received from the Governor, though I am aware that he has been engaging the attention. It is stated in the Uganda report on Post-War Development, which I recently placed in the library, that the provision of new central offices will find a place in a later programme to be drawn up at a later date."

Colonel LYONS asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the various Government railways in the African Colonies were co-operating financially and otherwise with local airway developments and with road transport and bus companies, as was now being done elsewhere; and, if not, would he urge them to do so as soon as possible to avoid future complications.

Colonel STANLEY: "None of the Government railways in the African territories for which the Colonial Office is responsible at present participate financially in local airway development, although some Government railways operate transport services. I entirely agree with my hon. and gallant friend that the closest co-ordination of all transport activities is desirable. I know that the Colonial Governments share that view, but I will again bring the point to their attention."

Colonel STANLEY: "The Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would arrange for a review by a shrewd expert of the further possibilities of the marine and inland fisheries in East African waters, whether any co-operation in this direction and the biological research, was contemplated with the Union Government of South Africa, and whether the airway and land routes in East Africa would be encouraged to assist in developing cold storage facilities at suitable centres and to encourage an active interest in development to advantage on the whole community of these States."

Colonel STANLEY: "East Africa has been well visited by the Washington Leading Expert in Fisheries, a member of my Fisheries Advisory Committee. His recommendations are now under consideration by the East African Governors' Conference. I have no doubt that the subject upon which I will communicate to the Conference will be taken into account in their deliberations."

Colonel LYONS asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether improvements in the pay and conditions and terms of service of trained Africans in the Soil Conservation Service in Kenya could not be made.

Colonel STANLEY: "The Secretary of State for the Colonies is aware of the question, and it is hoped that the Government will provide adequate remuneration for this staff in due consideration by the Kenya Government, and it is hoped that a decision will be reached shortly."

Colonel LYONS: "May I ask the right hon. and gallant gentleman whether he will hurry these discussions, which have been going on for such a long time?"

Colonel STANLEY: "I have asked for further reports."

### Future of Eritrea

Mr. HYND asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been drawn to the demonstration which took place in the ex-Italian Colony of Eritrea in January and February of this year in favour of reunion of that territory with Ethiopia, and whether, in fulfilment of the promises made in R.A.F. Article dropped in Eritrea, the Government would now declare its intention that the principles of the Atlantic Charter shall govern any decisions concerning the future administration of these African territories now liberated from Italian rule, and the occupants given full and free opportunity of indicating their desires in this connection.

Mr. LAW: "I am aware that interest of the kind indicated by the hon. Member has been evinced in certain quarters in Eritrea. As regards the second part of the question, the future of Eritrea must await consideration by the United Nations at the conclusion of peace."

Mr. ASTOR: "Has not the Foreign Secretary said that in no circumstances is Italy going to get her Colonies back, and would there not be widespread opposition to the re-establishment of Italy on our communications through the Red Sea?"

Mr. LAW: "Certainly the Foreign Secretary said that at the meeting of most of us in the House."

Mr. HYND: "Has not the right hon. gentleman misread the second part of my question, which asks not whether the United Nations shall come to any ex parte decision, but whether the principles of the Atlantic Charter shall be applied to these territories?"

Mr. LAW: "No, sir, I did not misread the question. I would point out that we are not the sole signatories of the Atlantic Charter. The United Nations as a whole are signatories. It is a matter for the United Nations as a whole, and not for us alone."

Mr. IVO THOMAS: "Is my right hon. friend aware that the union of Eritrea and Abyssinia has not existed since the shadowy days of the 16th century, and will he do his best to save the Emperor of Ethiopia from his friends in this country?"

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### News Items in Brief

The airmail service has been extended to the Belgian Congo.

The Somalia Chamber of Commerce has been formed in Mogadishu.

A large scale attack is being waged by the Germans in the northern area of Kenya.

The Empire Review is now entitled Commonwealth and Empire Review, has become a quarterly publication.

When present building is finished, the Prince of Wales School, Nairobi will have accommodation for a further 50 boarders.

Substantial quantities of potatoes are to be exported to the Union, following partial failure of the South African crop.

Aeronautical developments in Portuguese Africa will be the concern of the recently appointed Secretary of Civil Aviation in Lisbon.

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa recently held its ninth annual session in Nairobi.

The official report of the debate in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia between August 4 and 11 reached England last week.

Lydiat Hotel, Norton, Southern Rhodesia, is to be re-named "The Final" after the London hostility which is so popular with Rhodesians.

The British South Africa Company has, by the courtesy of Consolidated Gaslights of South Africa, Ltd., secured temporary office accommodation at 10 Moorgate, London, E.C.4, where will be the company's address until further notice. The telephone number is Royal 7921.

The Inter-Departmental Committee on Food Standards has recommended that liquid coffee essences should be required to contain a minimum of 0.5% weight in volume of caffeine derived from coffee.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has announced his willingness to facilitate the provision of foreign exchange to British business men who wish to go overseas for the purpose of re-establishing export trade.

Great Britain has exported 1,100 tons of coffee beans to the United States since the outbreak of the war, and has exported 1,000 tons of coffee beans to the United States since the outbreak of the war.


A national study and progress teachers' vocational conference of this kind to be arranged in the Gold Coast was recently held in Bulawayo. About 100 teachers attended, 25 of them from Indian and African schools.

Messrs. A. Baumann and Company will shortly transfer their head office from East Grinstead to their London headquarters, Corporation Street, 100, Strand, Avenue, E.C.3. All communications should be sent to that address from October 25th.

Within a 24-hour period of a bushing the Amman Institute, Tanganyika Territory, produced 1,000 lb. of crude solid camphor, 100,000 lbs. of camphor oil for the British Ministry of Supply at the time when supplies were very difficult to obtain. Production had then to cease because the local supply of camphor wood ran out.

The Tanganyika Labour Report for 1943, published a few days ago, states that some 2,000 Africans were conscripted for essential war purposes, including in particular the growing of sisal, the collection of rubber, and the cultivation of essential crops, this being equivalent to some 10% of the total number of Africans employed in about 10% of the total of male tax-paying African population.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

**Wanderer Consolidated**

Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., report that the mine working profit for the year ended June 30, last, was £50,889. During the year 457,000 tons of ore were treated for a recovery of 10.17 oz. fine gold per ton, or an average of 10.17 oz. per ton. The total reward amounted to £38,528. Working costs amounted to £1,112,000 in the previous year. The operating profit was down to £50,889 mainly on account of a fall of 0.927 dwt. per ton in the yield.

The amount of development was 30,116 tons of 28,355 ounces, £210 ft. proved payable at an average grade of 3.7406. Ore reserves were estimated at 1,080,000 tons averaging 1.17 dwt. against 600,000 averaging 1.25 dwt. per ton. The dividend of 6% requires £27,000, and £58,068 is provided for taxation in Rhodesia and £10,000 for taxation in the United Kingdom. The amount carried forward is £169,541, which has been brought in from the previous year.

The annual report states: "During the year the company's arrangements with Government were in force whereby the company continued to receive the full basic price of gold and the remission of the royalty previously payable to the Government of Southern Rhodesia on the monthly output of the Wanderer mine. The arrangement has been continued for a further year to June 30, 1945, on the same conditions."

"The Supreme Mine was closed down at the end of 1943, its ore reserve having been exhausted."

No ore bodies of major importance have been discovered and development work carried out in the lower levels of both the Wanderer and Ashton sections yielded negative results which must be taken as an indication that the known ore bodies are unlikely to extend much further down. A new ore-bearing feature is, however, that various small ore bodies have been located, which it is expected will, in total, make an appreciable contribution to the mine's ore tonnage. A decrease in the ore reserve must be expected, but it is considered that it will be possible to maintain operations on a profit-earning basis, although on a declining scale, for many more years.

The issued capital is £600,000 in 100 shares, and the general reserve is £40,000. The fixed assets for development, machinery, plant and buildings are

the balance sheet at £358,710, cash £72,564, stores £51,212, 5% War Bonds £14,000, gold in transit £8,617, and debtors £18,320.

The directors are Mr. Robert Annan (Chairman, with Mr. B. C. Lemanias alternate), Captain H. B. Jamieson (who resigned by rotation after himself for reelection at the annual meeting in London next Tuesday), Messrs. Hatilla (alternate), Lord Walsingham, and Brigadier General Sir Samuel Wilson (alternate), Sir Cecil Rowley. There is a local board in South Africa, consisting of Mr. G. Carlton, Mr. A. P. S. Hammond, and

**Company Progress Reports**

Tath—Tonnage milled during September 1944, 1,000,000, yielding 100,000 oz. of gold.

St. Lawrence—Production of the Gold Reef City plant totalled 1,217 fine oz. gold from 6,205 tons of ore, worked by Rosterman. During September 1,000 tons of ore were milled for 1,578 fine oz. gold, valued at £19,255. Working costs were £7,355 (with £2,035 for development), and the working plant was £1,065. The main shaft

to 150 ft. On the 18th level, No. 3 tonnage drive was advanced 36 ft. 20 in. in total, and the No. 2 drive was advanced 36 ft. 20 in. in total. A raise started at 130 ft. was 100 ft. long. A 100 ft. raise started at 130 ft. was 100 ft. long and sunk 26 ft. disclosed from 0.11 to 0.12 dwt. per ton, and sunk 26 ft. disclosed from 0.11 to 0.12 dwt. per ton, and sunk 26 ft. disclosed from 0.11 to 0.12 dwt. per ton. The north crosscut was advanced 14 ft. 11 dwt. over 19 ins. The north crosscut was advanced 14 ft. 11 dwt. over 19 ins.

**Mining Personalia**

Mr. A. J. Stradford has been appointed as Government Mining Engineer in the Salisbury district of Southern Rhodesia during the absence on leave of Mr. E. A. Richardson.

**Bechuanaland Exploration Co.**

The directors of the Bechuanaland Exploration Co., Ltd., have declared a final dividend of 3% on the shares issued March 31, 1944. The total dividend for the previous year was £27,300.

**Post War Copper Production**

Representatives of leading copper producing companies are meeting in London, Canada, among them being Mr. S. S. Taylor, managing director of the Inokoma Corporation, and Mr. Ronald Train, managing director of the Roan Antelope Copper

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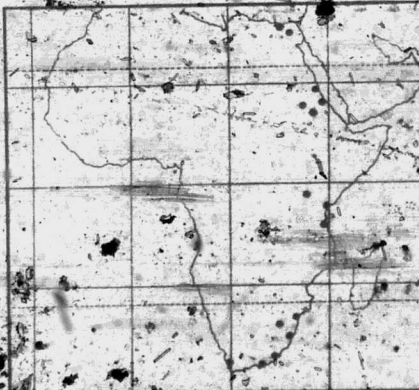
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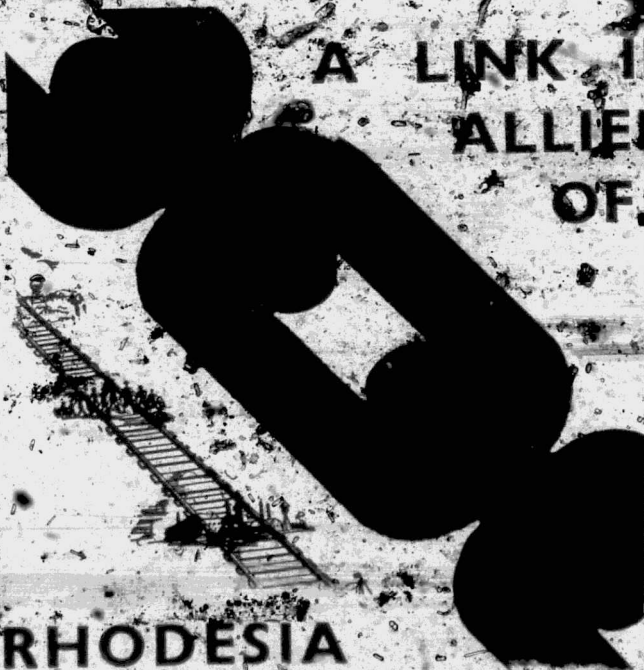
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