

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, October 26, 1944

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE STANDING CENTRAL AFRICAN CONGRESS, which, as we announce in this issue, is to be created to ensure more effective and comprehensive co-ordination of policy and action between the Northern Rhodesia Central Councils, the Southern Rhodesia African Council, and Nyasaland, is to be created in the opinion of the Imperial Government, "make an important contribution to the future prosperity of those territories. All well-wishers should welcome the fulfilment of that expectation, but it is not by any means only the Government of Southern Rhodesia which, in the words of the official statement, "still adhere to their view that the three territories should be amalgamated." The pronouncements read in both Houses of Parliament last week were indeed disingenuous in that respect, for those who were told that the spokesmen for Southern Rhodesia accepted the proposal with reluctance, will naturally have assumed that there was no such half-heartedness in Northern Rhodesia or Nyasaland. Yet there is no justification for the implied suggestion that public opinion in those two Protectorates is less convinced of the need for amalgamation than it is in Southern Rhodesia.

Indeed, Colonel Gore Browne, the nominated member representing Native interests in the Legislature of Northern Rhodesia, and that country's most outspoken opponent of amalgamation, has repeatedly asserted that ninety-five per cent of the whites in Northern Rhodesia favour amalgamation, which the non-official leaders and public bodies of Nyasaland have also repeatedly expressed their belief that many missionaries (but not all) in both Protectorates oppose amalgamation, and that many officials (but far from all) take the same view, but it would certainly not fair to allow Parliament to draw the inferences, as it must have done, that practically all Northern Rhodesians and Nyasalanders side with the Imperial Government in its caution against a hasty impatient Ministry in Southern Rhodesia. Both Rhodesias and Nyasaland are impatient with the Colonial Office, not least occasional reminders from Sir Godfrey Huggins and his colleagues that the three territories constitute a natural economic and administrative unit, and must sooner or later be treated as such.

The first point to be made clear is that the great majority of the public leaders of the three territories hold the view which His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom admit to be that His Majesty's Government in Southern Rhodesia in Southern Rhodesia is the inevitable Rhodesia that the three territories should be amalgamated. In other words, the present plan will be widely regarded as the fruits not of decision but of indecision, as one more postponement, as yet another piece of amputations. That said, it must be added that public opinion will, we believe, support the Government of Southern Rhodesia in having preferred half a loaf to no bread. Secondly, the new Central African Council will clearly be something very much better than a Governors' Conference, even if the duties of the two bodies are described in similar terms. The Governors' Conference is a wholly official body, operating largely in the dark, discussing matters of which the public is usually too knowing or so little that it is none the wiser, giving no account of its stewardship, and protected from detailed criticism of its actions or inaction by the fact that non-officials are excluded from its meetings.

The most important thing about the Central African Council is the provision that the leading non-officials in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland should be closely associated with the work of the Council and its committees. Southern Rhodesia would certainly have declined any other kind of inter-territorial council, and it is assuredly the influence of that self-governing Colony which will now provide the non-official communities in the neighbouring territories with opportunities denied to those of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory. Northern Rhodesia has had the good fortune to have several excellent Governors in succession, each of whom has publicly declared his satisfaction with the contribution made by the non-official members of his Legislature to the solution of the problems facing the country. One of them, Sir Hubert Young, used words which might well be recalled annually in every East African Dependency when he said: "I regard the elected members as the permanent element in this Council. Individually they may change, but as a corporate body they represent those who intend to spend the whole of their lives in the territory. They represent permanent local interests in a way that no official can be expected to do, least of all a Governor who has

only a few short years in which to learn that those interests are permanent. That stable, permanent element is now to be represented in the body which will increasingly decide the shape of things to come in British Central Africa as a whole. Moreover, its participation is to be greatly strengthened in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature. That is the reply of the Imperial Government to the critics who lost no opportunity of urging that non-officials are best treated with suspicion.

If the non-official representatives on the Central African Council will have heavy responsibilities and opportunities, so will the official members. Not least of the conditions which they will require will be that of courage to follow their own convictions in whichever direction they may lead. That faithfulness may, in particular, require them to render repeated reports and recommendations to the Colonial Office even when they know that that Department of State is not likely to welcome them (and it is a common opinion in the Colonial Office that one of the ways to a solution is to refrain from telling the Secretariat of the Colonial Office unpalatable facts). Responsibility will also weigh heavily upon the Secretariat of the Central African Council. Indeed, the solicitude of the Colonial Office for the success of this inter-territorial structure will be measured in the first instance by the appointments to the Secretariat. If any but outstanding men of character and competence are selected, that will be taken as a sign that the brake is intended to be applied from the start. There should be no question of the routine promotion of colourless second or third-raters. The occasion demands men of initiative, vigour, breadth of mind, acuteness of judgment, and yet warmth of sympathy. No other type will break down the secrecy and suspicion with which one Government regards its neighbours, and all these qualities will be needed in the promotion of a Central African outlook.

When the new arrangements take effect the Governor of Northern Rhodesia will have in Council nine officials whose voting is to be direct, eight elected European members, and five nominated non-officials, instead of one in the New Council. Two of the four new nominated members will represent Native interests, and it is not surprising if one of them is not the Bishop of Northern Rhodesia, and the other two will

probably be outside the business or professional ranks of the advice in Council. The non-officials have been deprived because they of their boards of directors prefer that they should not be in the Council. There has been clear scope for extension of the Legislature to admit of such members, and it is possible, even probable, that among the non-official members will be some of the most useful members of the community. In the case of a serious discussion on another subject, the Government on one side and the elected and nominated members and the non-official members on the other, the Government members representing Native interests would not be in a position to decide, one of them might, for it is conceivable that one might vote with Government, making the Government's position even stronger, that a second might be known to hold strongly the non-official view, making their strength eleven also, and that the other members for the Government would then be in a position to master the situation—subject to the exercise of the Governor's reserved powers. If, on the other hand, two of the three members for Native interests agreed with the official policy—for the sake of argument, against amalgamation at some future date—they could get a majority in the Northern Rhodesian Council if their colleague and all the other officials favoured the change. While the Government's responsibility is to be as widely welcomed, it will thus be seen that the Secretary of State has not taken any undue risks.

It is not to be supposed that the Imperial Government imagines that the constitutional changes approved in the Rhodesia and Nyasaland will pass without notice in the British territories to the north, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory. These would be much more complacent than we expect if they failed to put forward a reasoned case for the reform of the East African Governors' Conference with adequate non-official representation, and they may be claims from each of those Dependencies for alterations in the present constitution of their legislatures. Kenya might plead that its case for non-official inclusion is stronger than that of Northern Rhodesia, that they have been for a long time. In the Uganda Council in recent months for an addition to the number of non-official members, and similar suggestions have been made in Tanganyika Territory from time to time. This is not the time to examine the merits or demerits of any of these ideas, but

merely note that they will gain strength from the decisions made in respect of the Central African groups of territories.

While the steps now to be taken towards the inevitable end of a Greater Rhodesia will be generally welcomed, we feel that, on a point of principle, such constitutional changes should be

Safeguards Needed Against Autocracy

sent to the Imperial Parliament as a matter of principle. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has within a few days announced the plans of non-official majorities in the Councils of Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Tanganyika Territory, and it is possible that an opportunity of discussing the proposed measures, which there has been no previous hint of, had the Minister had in mind a completely appropriate manner, would have been granted even from his own party, to say nothing of the House as a whole. To say that the Government had intended the proposals will be discussed in both houses of Parliament in the normal course is to make the same, and to say that it has done so in the past in the normal course will naturally be regarded as the same, and elsewhere as a promise, in which the Government cannot be held. In raising this point we are not criticising the nature of the arrangements made to Northern Rhodesia, but we do question the wisdom of the method, at least in respect of proposals acceptable to the Africans. If such an example is set by a Conservative minister, how could his party object if at some later date similar means were adopted by a Secretary of State unfriendly to African aspirations to impose equally drastic and far less justifiable changes? No Colonial Minister has insisted upon the sending of the Colonial Secretary on his wish to have the advice of Members of Parliament on major policy, and we should not have thought that he would have done so until recently, before he had committed himself. The point of principle affects the whole of the British Empire, and this appearance of a compromise may well reinforce the demand for a Colonial Council or other means of regular and close consultation with the Secretary of State.

Central African Council to be Established

Non-Official Majority in Northern Rhodesian Legislature

HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT have recently given priority consideration to the question of the relations between Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

In considering this question they have fully taken into account the recommendations of the Royal Commission of Enquiry and the various other opportunities which have presented themselves in the three territories since the Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, and the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland during their recent visits to this country.

It is recognized that there should be the closest possible co-ordination of the policy and action of the Governments of the three territories in all matters of common interest, and it has been agreed with them that concrete and positive steps should be taken to ensure that this co-ordination is effective and comprehensive.

Non-Official Membership of Council

With this end in view, it is proposed that a Standing Central African Council covering the three territories should be established on a permanent basis and that a permanent Inter-Territorial Secretariat should be set up. The Council will be consultative in character, and its general function will be to promote the closest contact and co-operation between the three Governments and their administrative and technical services. Its precise functions and constitution will be matters for consultation between the three Governments, but it is contemplated that it should deal with communications, economic relations, transport, education, research, labour, education, agricultural, veterinary and medical matters, currency and such other matters as may be agreed between the three Governments.

It is contemplated also that permanent standing committees of the Council should be set up to deal with communications, industrial development, research and such other matters as may be agreed upon, and that, in addition, *ad hoc* conferences should be held under the aegis of the Council to deal with technical and special subjects.

It is intended that the leading non-officials in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland should be closely associated with the work of the Council and its committees.

His Majesty's Government realize that the Southern Rhodesian Government still adhere to their view that the three territories should be amalgamated. While, however, His Majesty's Government have, after careful consideration, come to the conclusion that the amalgamation of the territories under existing circumstances cannot be regarded as practicable, they are confident that the present scheme will, by ensuring a closer contact and co-operation, make an important contribution to the future prosperity of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

Constitutional Advance in Northern Rhodesia

I am also glad to have this opportunity of making a statement on constitutional development in Northern Rhodesia. I discussed the reform of the Northern Rhodesian constitution with the Governor during his recent visit to this country, and as a result it has now been decided by His Majesty's Government that the time has come to increase the non-official membership of the Legislative Council.

The number of nominated non-official members will accordingly be increased from one to five, three of whom will represent the interests of the African community. The Council will then consist, in addition to the Governor as President, of nine official members, eight elected non-official members, and five nominated non-

official members. The Governor will be provided under the constitution with the necessary reserve powers.

It is intended that African interests in the Legislative Council should be represented by Africans as soon as a suitable basis of representation can be built up. Provincial African Councils have recently been established in the territory, and, when these have had sufficient experience, an African Central Council will be set up, consisting of delegates from the Provincial Councils. It is the intention that in due course African members from this Central Council should sit on the Legislative Council to represent African interests. In the interim African interests will be represented by members directly nominated by the Governor. For the present the members will be Europeans, but, in the occurrence of a vacancy or vacancies at any time during the interim period before the representatives of African interests can be appointed from the African Central Council, it will be open to the Governor to nominate one or more Africans, if he considers that African interests would benefit from such a change.

The Bill in the above terms was introduced in the House of Commons on Wednesday of last week by Colonel Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Lord Cranborne made a similar statement in the House of Lords.

Questions in the Commons

Mr. Creech Jones: "In thanking my right hon. and gallant friend for that very valuable statement, may I ask whether we are to assume that the independence and integrity of the three separate territories will remain, and whether the Government's position in regard to amalgamation has remained unchanged, and that consideration of the problem is postponed until there are further changes in Native policy in the respective territories?"

Colonel Stanley: "Yes, sir, that is so. Captain P. Macdonald: "These constitutional changes that have been announced today and which have been recently announced are of great importance, and in view of the fact that this House is responsible for the administration of these Colonies, shall we have an opportunity of discussing these matters before final ratification takes place? It is important that the House should know to what they are committed before the final settlement is made."

Colonel Stanley: "The change in the constitution in Rhodesia, as in the Gold Coast, has to be effected by means of an Order in Council. These Orders in Council are laid before both Houses in the normal course, and the usual procedure can be found to discuss them."

Earl Winterton: "In view of the great importance of this matter to the inhabitants of Northern Rhodesia, can my right hon. and gallant friend make it clear—I think it was clear from the reply he gave to the hon. Member for Stanley—that this in no way prejudices the eventual possible amalgamation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia after the war, in view of public opinion on the subject in Northern Rhodesia? Does it leave the position unchanged?"

Colonel Stanley: "That is the case. We have decided under existing conditions amalgamation is not practicable, but I would not like it to be thought that existing conditions merely meant the continuance of the war."

Earl Winterton: "Will my right hon. and gallant friend make it quite clear that this does not mean that His Majesty's Government are in favour for all time the idea of amalgamation of the African territories?"

Colonel Stanley: "Certainly, I have said that it is not considered practicable under existing circumstances, and I have given the House some idea of what those circumstances are."

Mr. John Dugdale: "With reference to the proposed Central Council the right hon. and gallant gentleman used the phrase that 'non-official help will be sought.' Will his non-official help be African help?"

Colonel Stanley: "Well, I meant was that non-official members of the Legislature will be associated. They will not be associated at the moment, and the Governor will have to represent African interests. No doubt, as soon as Africans emerge who are capable of really contributing to discussions of this kind, they will be associated."

Mr. Edwards: "Will the Bill be introduced in the course of the present session?"

Colonel Stanley: "I could not answer off-hand, but it should be doubtful if that would be so."

Mr. Ivor Thomas: "Has the Government of the Union of South Africa been kept informed of these proposals, and has it expressed approval?"

Colonel Stanley: "This is the responsibility of His Majesty's Government."

Mr. Astor: "Will the proposed Council have a full-time permanent chairman and secretary?"

Colonel Stanley: "It will have a permanent secretary, and it will have a permanent chairman, but not a full-time one. Probably he will be the Governor of Southern Rhodesia."

The Governor of Northern Rhodesia broadcast a statement in the terms used in both the Houses of Parliament.

"It will not be possible to prepare the amendments to the constitutional instruments in time for the new constitution to come into force at the first meeting of the new Council, but it is hoped that the new nominated members will take their seats at the second meeting. While acknowledging the most valuable work of the Council as at present constituted, I feel confident that the enlarged Council will have a still more important part to play in promoting the welfare of the whole community."

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Economic Approach to East African Problems.

Sir A. Grigg's Address to East African Women's League in London.

IN AFRICA, SOUTH OF THE SAHARA man has mastered by nature—by disease, drought, insects, and a thousand other troubles. We must deal with this strange hostility of Africa to man. Just across the ocean in India the population is increasing by about six millions a year; in Africa it either is not increasing or only very slightly.

Kenya, which won the hearts of my wife and myself—has achieved great things in the past half-century, but its chief export has been a controversy which has set race against race. It is a dreadful thing to set human needs against each other, and I wish the controversialists would reflect upon the possible effect of their words and writings. The two extremist schools seem to be mutually irremediable.

One school says Africa is for the Africans, and thus to recognize that someone has been in Africa, and that even if there were no settlers there would still have to be a vast administrative service drawing upon the wealth of Africa for salaries and pensions. But white settlements are almost irremovable; the question is how to make it most valuable to the country and to itself.

An educated fool's school talks of Africa for the whites, as though you could go back to the conditions of old Virginia with a class of settlers living on a life based upon partial serfdom. Even eighty years ago an attempt to continue that state of affairs produced a civil war in North America.

More Responsibility Rather Than Less

I dismiss both these extremist schools, and suggest that the sensible people are those who deal with the fact that the races have to live together in East Africa. I am convinced that the non-official European community in, say, Kenya, would do better with more responsibility rather than less. The lesson of history is that our race in all parts of the world at all periods has responded nobly to the call of responsibility. To deny it to them produces narrowness and extremism. Happily, the immense force of this argument has never been properly appreciated in this country.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has recently reaffirmed the official doctrine that there is to be no more talk about the paramountcy of one interest over another, but that all peoples are entitled to consideration and must cooperate. We must bury old controversies and make a new and non-political approach—though I consider politics of paramount importance.

I so strongly recommended closer union of the East African territories—and indeed, worked out a basis on which I thought it could have succeeded—because of my conviction that the problems of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika cannot be successfully solved by three separate Governments. We need a wider approach and the stronger authority in relation to East Africa and the Whitehall of a man who thinks all the time of the future welfare of the three territories, not of one. There

are many other arguments for union, but I think that the strongest.

Unfortunately, the political approach has led to party division in this country. Having seen what I thought a sound form of closer union, I was obliged to hang it loose. Then came a change of Government in this country following a general election, with the consequence that the whole policy changed. That is fatal to the Colonial Empire. Men may work, slave, hammer things out and get them agreed, and then find that differences in this country about old age pensions or the means test, or something else that has no relation to Africa, causes a great African scheme to be abandoned. That is an impossible state of affairs. Imperial policy in all its branches must be raised above party politics.

Can we make a new economic approach? Seven Fundaments

First I would put better use of the land. Much land in Kenya is suffering desperately from erosion. The Kamba, for instance, with their vast areas of land, are still finding it inadequate, because it is being wasted. Yet that urgent problem is not being dealt with adequately. Or take the forests: for generations the Kikuyu followed the process of cutting down forests, producing a crop or two, and then cutting down more forests. Our great fault is that we have not looked far enough ahead in these matters.

Secondly, the conservation of water. It always made me sad to see water pouring down the hillsides of Kenya and yet to be told that the country was suffering from drought. There was all the water necessary if we used thought, science and capital.

Thirdly, labour. We are all agreed that there can be no progress on the basis of forcing the African to do this or that. The British way of life means free societies, and every member of the British Society of Nations must be free. I hate compulsion of labour in any form. Moreover, I believe that the African will tend to live more and more in his own conditions in his own areas. I dislike the process which takes thousands of them long distances to the mining areas.

If you are not going to put compulsion upon the African, but are going to carry out your promises of better social services, you must face the fact that the labour in the country today, under free enterprise and with free choice of work, is inadequate to the opportunities offered. My own belief, which I have often expressed, is that a great part of East Africa will find itself sterilized unless European labour is introduced.

Fourthly, East Africa will need more capital—and I do not much mind whether it comes from private or State sources. I should judge particularly in the particular circumstances. There will have to be far more capital than has ever been contemplated under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, but the

heavily-burdened British taxpayers cannot do very much more for the territories. A great point in favour of the settlers is that every new crop in Kenya has been produced by private capital. Practically all new development in East Africa has been the result of the brave enterprise and industry of private men, the State having provided communications only and the general framework. The necessary new capital, I repeat, must be accompanied by new production.

Fifthly, markets. Very soon the world may find it easier to do with many products, and we must give our people more time and money to invest in primary industries, including the minerals and into secondary industries.

Bodily and Spiritual Health

Health and education are my sixth and seventh points—bodily and spiritual health and bodily and spiritual strength. They mean, example, teachers, and a great organization. To provide the money is useless unless the spiritual inspiration is available.

When I was Governor of Kenya, I used to ask, "What are the teachers?" One of the fundamental problems is to train teachers, and one of my great dreams was to start a teachers' school for men and women of all races, and this was a vital necessity. With my resignation, I should like to see Kenya a pioneer in this matter.

The great duty of the East African Women's Council is to look after the health of the women. Women do far better than men, particularly in regard to maternity and welfare services. Organizations which dispense their efforts seldom achieve much; it is better to concentrate. Look after your own sisters in East Africa, remembering that women have always borne the burden of pioneering, and that Governments, which have often been very ways stupid and indifferent, have done very little to help the women.

East Africa has had more than a dozen commissions and

committees, but I hope that a commission will be appointed to make a really comprehensive survey, and to put forward proposals for the development of East Africa. After visiting India after the war, I am convinced that we have overlooked immense opportunities in that country, but had no means to take advantage of them. That is a lesson for East Africa, where the services cannot be continued without a great deal of attention. There is also the warning of the future, which is the need of advancement in the backward territories, and taxation is not low in any case.

I would like to take this opportunity of congratulating Sir Henry Moore on his appointment as the Governor of Ceylon. He was Colonial Secretary in Kenya in my time, and I had reason to appreciate his work.

Sir Philip Mitchell

...the appointment of Sir Philip Mitchell to the Governor of East Africa, and has voted with me in the House of Commons, and has shown a great breadth of sympathy. Kenya is fortunate to have as her Governor at this stage a man of his calibre and character.

...with East Africa and Rhodesia that there ought to be an inter-territorial election for the general election, and more election addresses by the candidates.

...does not seem to have any objection to the election of the Governor of East Africa, and I think that the election of the Governor of East Africa should be held at the same time as the election of the Governor of Kenya.

...to the maximum co-operation. The African approach to development is not in itself a new concept, but it is a concept which has been developed in the African continent. It is a concept which is based on the maximum co-operation of the African people, and it is a concept which is based on the maximum co-operation of the African people.

Inadequate Use of Science in Colonial Empire

Sir Edmund Teale's Plea for Systematic Surveys

SIR EDMUND TEALE, former Director of Geological Survey in Tanganyika Territory, addressed the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board at its last meeting on the greater use of science in the development of East and Central Africa.

In the course of his remarks he said: "The keynote for East African development should be the fullest and best use of all natural resources, mineral, vegetable or animal (including human resources). One unfortunate aspect of much early Colonial effort has been haphazard and unco-ordinated development, leading too often to much wastage of natural resources and misdirected effort. The same is true of the water supply, the pastures, the forests and the valuable mineral deposits have suffered incalculable loss in this way."

"Before it is too late—and there is no time to lose—a competent and authoritative control is urgently needed for the conservation of all natural resources. By conservation I mean a wise use, not the hoarding of resources."

"Southern Rhodesia has set an example by passing an Act for the Conservation and Improvement of the Natural Resources of the Colony. It provides for a Board entrusted with general supervision over all natural resources, and the stimulation of interest in their conservation, use and improvement. One would like to see such a step in East Africa where already the signs of undue wastage in a number of directions are all too apparent."

"One of the first needs is an adequate survey of all natural resources, followed by a periodic revision for re-stocktaking in the light of new discoveries, new demands and other altered

conditions. This idea is admirably expressed in the Board's Memorandum on Post-War Problems in East Africa: 'the first pre-requisite to the attainment of this desirable end is a full survey by each regional unit of its resources, existent or potential, and its capacity to develop those resources over a given period of time. Some of these surveys have been started—for example, geological, meteorological, water, agricultural, veterinary, etc.—with varying degrees of continuity and completeness, but at the best quite inadequate for existing and future needs.'

"After all these years of British occupation in East Africa there is not yet an adequate geological survey, and yet this is the basis for most of the special surveys, such as geological, hydrological, soil, agricultural and other regional and economic surveys. Fortunately, at long last, there is the promise of a complete topographical survey at the close of the war as one of the projects supported by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, but will it be in time for many of the projects of the Colonial Development Fund projects?"

"And how was the lack of African Colonies to establish a geological survey, and that only on a small scale, having regard to the proposals in this direction with the proviso that minerals were unimportant or that mining was not directly associated with, and in fact forming part of the development, there should be the application of unhampered long-range and co-ordinated research into the many problems associated with the development of the natural resources of the Colonies. It is a pity that the Colonial Government, which is the only authority which has the right to issue orders, has not yet taken any steps to establish a geological survey, and that only on a small scale, having regard to the proposals in this direction with the proviso that minerals were unimportant or that mining was not directly associated with, and in fact forming part of the development, there should be the application of unhampered long-range and co-ordinated research into the many problems associated with the development of the natural resources of the Colonies."

ness link in the Colonies themselves, the establishment of regional committees, say, for East Africa and West Africa, closely affiliated to the Home Committee.

Local work could be supported by a Central Bureau of Scientific and Industrial Research for East Africa as a whole, under a suitable Director supported by a representative Council composed of scientists of all professions from local branches of scientific investigation. In this respect it is not intended to replace the valuable local services by undue centralization but to strengthen this effort by a central co-ordinating organization. Much overlapping could thus be avoided and that benefit and stimulus to co-workers of common problems should result from closer personal contacts at

the same time.

It is not possible to say whether the scientific research to which attention is shown by the useful co-operation of the industrialists in the mines and other technical and scientific work done by the Industrial Research and Development Boards which hitherto, under natural resources have been available for the discharge of industrial requirements, is not readily obtainable from outside. It should be possible to adapt such an organization for performing the necessary arrangements in order to ensure that the maximum number of the scientific staff and all available scientific equipment is made available for local and possible overseas work.

A few instances of these war-time industries and experiments are worthy of note. Hones of slipstones were in demand for sharpening knives in the campaign of local rubber tapping and for other purposes; local experiments were conducted into suitable hones at the geological laboratory in Dodoma. A recent statement gives the production at 8,000 corundum slipstones per month. Slates of a fine in considerable demand and a soapstone has been found suitable, is hoped to turn out about 200 pencils per month. Work has been in progress in local pigments, pottery clays, refractories, foundry sands, hydraulic and building limes and cements.

In Uganda extensive phosphate deposits, useful as a fertilizer for agricultural needs, have been opened up and worked.

In Kenya local systems have been used for the manufacture of plaster of paris and blackboard chalk for the Education Department. Phosphoric acid has been manufactured from the by-products of the Macalder mines. Pigments have been prepared from local manganese minerals. A suitable treatment has been evolved for the graphite deposits of Tsavo. An extensive deposit of high grade kyanite, useful for refractory bricks and for other purposes, has been worked, and may be able to find a market overseas as well as supply local demands. The local precious minerals to the Colony was estimated at £70,000 per annum based on the 1944

figures. In the sequel to the economic survey of natural resources, the scientific investigation of their qualities and the application of the results of this advice, assisted by the co-operation of administrative authority, and by commercial and industrial interests.

Thus in the question of soil and water conservation, particularly where primitive Native customs and ideas still prevail, the full and intelligent co-operation of administrative authority is demanded, to ensure the application of suitable methods for carrying out the advice provided by scientific research, and the commercial and industrial side these interests should be represented by qualified men in touch with local conditions and requirements.

Failure to Appreciate the Place of Science

It is no overstatement to say that the time and opportunity have been lost in post-Colonial development by the failure of high administrative authority in Colonial days to appreciate fully the necessity for organized scientific direction in the development of the resources of the Colonial Empire. We have to regret the loss of our scientists, and therefore of the means of their advice.

Colonel Ponsonby indicates the relation between the Colonial Office Research Committee and the research workers in the Colonies.

Sir Edmund Teale said that it was not clear, but he hoped for closer co-operation with the Colonial Office that end in view that the Colonial Office had a central organization in East Africa.

The Director of Kenya said that the Colonial Office had a central organization in East Africa.

to which a variety of questions could refer for information appeared to be

that the Imperial Institute, though it had done good work. It was well known to the scientists in touch with industry and industry had changed its mind and that advice from home was needed and that the Institute should get more support.

Colonel Ponsonby thought that the Empire Cotton Growers' Corporation provided a useful example of applied research, but that the same research could be undertaken on similar lines.

Colonel Seaton stressed the need for research in inland areas and that the African people should be encouraged to possibly

to which a variety of questions could refer for information appeared to be

the scientific staff and all available scientific equipment is made available for local and possible overseas work. It is not possible to say whether the scientific research to which attention is shown by the useful co-operation of the industrialists in the mines and other technical and scientific work done by the Industrial Research and Development Boards which hitherto, under natural resources have been available for the discharge of industrial requirements, is not readily obtainable from outside. It should be possible to adapt such an organization for performing the necessary arrangements in order to ensure that the maximum number of the scientific staff and all available scientific equipment is made available for local and possible overseas work.

Geological Survey

Geology has the largest field in many of the sciences. Health and welfare of the people depends on adequate and pure water supplies. Agricultural and other needs are based on soil and its conservation, and also on supplies of phosphatic fertilizers, limestone, gypsum, etc. Engineering uses a wide variety of many kinds require many metals and supplies of building stone, roofing material, sand, brick clay, lime and cement; but geological advice is essential regarding foundations for bridges, dam sites, haul roads, etc. and road design.

Most Colonial departments have found it advantageous to call on the Geological Survey for advice. In addition to the mining industry, these calls have often come from Departments of Agriculture, Health, Public Works, Railways, Customs, and even Police. Omission to obtain timely advice has led to startling and costly consequences.

In 1941 the combined value of gold and tin alone from Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika amounted to over £3,000,000. This was quite an advance on the 1938 production, which was about £1,500,000 for the two countries. I think we can confidently expect much further expansion after the war.

The main functions of geological survey include the following:

(1) The production of a reliable geological map. They form the basis, not only for mineral development, but for soil and agricultural survey, and they are an important part of many engineering and other undertakings. Unlike a topographical map, a geological map is never finished; continued revision is necessary, as is illustrated in the case of the Geological Survey of Great Britain. While much topographical survey can be reduced to a mathematical routine carried out even by Natives, every line on a geological map requires the mature judgment of special training and experienced geologists.

(2) Mineral resources survey. This is a special kind of economic survey with relation to all types of minerals, metallic or non-metallic, likely to be of value for existing or potential demands. Periodical revision is necessary, in the light of changed or changing conditions due to discovery of new processes, new demands or other new factors.

(3) Conservation of minerals. It is the aim of geology to assist in reducing the waste of minerals, soil and water. There can be wastage in mining through not having proper geological knowledge of the nature of the deposit or factors controlling it.

(4) Mining geology gives particular attention to the nature and occurrence of ore deposits above and below ground, to the minerals themselves, and to associated geological structure affecting economic mining. It is necessary also as a recording and co-ordinating organization for collecting valuable and possible key information revealed only by underground workings and perhaps of vital value in guiding future developments. Without this provision much important geological information would be irretrievably lost. The mining industry has often been at a disadvantage because, with existing geological maps, the Survey had not been able to record all the information. A company may even have employed geologists, but it is hardly possible to get a regular line of information. The Government should be providing information.

(5) Water supply. To those who know African conditions it is hardly necessary to emphasize the basic need in

practically all development projects for improving existing water supplies. Whether these call for surface collection or the tapping of underground storage, geological advice is essential.

This is becoming more and more important, but there has been a tendency recently in some of the Colonies to divorce this completely from the Geological Survey which, by my mind is a great mistake, for it will be difficult even to get the most favourable conditions to avoid overlapping of effort and to obtain the full co-ordination desirable and necessary to make the best use of geological service. This departure may have arisen to some extent from the inadequate support given by Governments to their Geological Departments, the small staffs of many of the Works Departments and a general failure to regard the Geological Service as a branch of the Government, as regards its public interest.

Engineering survey means the application of geological principles and information to engineering and industrial problems. It investigates not only the nature, quantity, source, etc. of raw material, such as clays, sands, limestone, building and road material, but studies conditions affecting foundations for bridges, dam sites, harbour works, etc.

The dissemination of results is most important, as put in the following words: "The results of inquiries which have been made and made. The fact, too, of an officer having to put the results down in a form fit for publication throws on

considerable responsibility on him and forms a valuable incentive towards a high standard of work. These publications have a value for exchange abroad, and enabling a valuable reference library to be established."

(b) Museums and laboratory facilities: The local laboratory can give considerable help in assessing the activities that are going on in the country, and this, if properly arranged, can enable mining engineers to see and estimate the minerals locally available.

Colonel Ponsbury suggested that Kenya had not enough staff. Mr. Hitchen agreed. "All the time of the present war could be utilized in providing information for the gold and tin industry. Kenya could do with five times as many men as it now could be sustained. In fact, there are 100,000 unemployed in the Empire because of the war. The Geological Department in Kenya was not started for some years, until for more than 20 years ago, when the universities were started."

He agreed with Sir Edmund that the Geological Service would probably produce better results.

Sir L. suggested that recommendations for an advisory committee to the Government might be put before the Secretary of State. The proposals included the appointment of a Geological Adviser at the Colonial Office, who would form the necessary connecting link. An Air survey was of the utmost help to a geological survey.

It was decided to ask the Colonial Office to consider the proposals already made had been met.

The War

The King Visits Rhodesian Squadron Eight Awards to No. 41 Squadron on One Day

HIS MAJESTY THE KING, during his recent visit to Belgrade, visited an aircraft with Field-Marshal Montgomery to see rocket and bombing-arriving Typhoons of a Rhodesian Squadron of the Royal Air Force take off to attack three villas believed to be the local German headquarters. Intelligence had reported that the enemy commander held a daily conference at 11 o'clock. At 11.5 a.m. the Rhodesian Typhoons had contributed 500 lb. bombs and rockets to the party.

Squadron Leader J. H. Deall, who led the rocket-firing squadron, said: "My squadron was second to go in. By that time the air was full of dust and debris. The entire middle of one house had been blown out, and we knocked more of it to pieces."

The King remained on the airfield until the squadrons had returned and then talked with some of the pilots.

"Haystacks" Attacked with Rockets

Two days later the same Rhodesian squadron, having obliterated a gun emplacement near Terneuzen, was attacking the enemy with cannon fire when the shells were seen to be ricocheting off a "haystack" from which German troops scurried for shelter. So the squadron immediately returned to base, refuelled, refitted with rockets, and quickly made a second attack, of which Flying Officer Reg. McAdam, of Shabni, who was on both missions, said:

"At least 24 rockets hit the three 'haystacks'. We released our rockets from 200 to 150 ft. and lots of concrete and steel in every direction as the 'haystacks' crumpled up. The forest completely flattened. It was a strongly fortified area, covered with a network of barbed wire and iron posts. We did not see any flares on the second trip, but we struck bunkers and trenches where they had hidden before."

Major-General Francis De Guindard was knighted by the King during his recent visit to Belgrade.

General Sir Bernard C. T. Paget, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.O.C. in C. in the Middle East, and brother of the Bishop of Rhodesia, has been appointed an Aide-de-camp General (Extra) to the King.

Six more members of the Rhodesian Fighter Squadron (No. 41) of the Royal Air Force have received the D.F.C., the awards all being gazetted on the same day, last week (October 17). They are Acting Squadron Leader Ernest White, Flight Lieut. Bernard

James Dobson, Acting Flying Officer John Edgar Percival Oxborough, Pilot Officers Alan Africa, Allan Dicken, and Noel Herbert Lloyd. On the same day Flight Sergeants Maurice John Stancer and Andrew Wilson, of the same squadron, were awarded the D.F.M.

The citation of Squadron Leader White read:—

"He has completed much operational flying during which he has attacked a variety of targets in Germany and France. In August 1944 he acted as air leader in a searchlight mission. Despite intense opposition and being illuminated by searchlights, he made a determined attack and succeeded in placing his mines accurately. Squadron Leader White has completed many sorties and has displayed the highest standard of skill and devotion to duty."

Of Flight Lieut. Dobson the "London Gazette" stated:— "Since joining his squadron he has completed 200 sorties against targets in Germany and France. Many of these have been strongly defended by ground and fighter defences. On one occasion in August, 1944, he was pilot of an aircraft detailed for a mine-laying mission. In spite of heavy fire from the enemy's defences, the officer, completely unaided, completed his task with determination and accuracy. He has consistently displayed the utmost skill and determination in passing on his tasks."

The reference to Flying Officer Oxborough was in these terms:—

"One night in August, 1944, he piloted an aircraft on a mine-laying sortie. In view of the nature of the target, extremely skilled and determined flying was required. Despite heavy opposition and the added difficulty of combating searchlight defences, this officer pressed home his attack. On the ensuing run his aircraft was hit by anti-aircraft fire and one engine put out of action. Undeterred, he continued to run and placed his mines in the correct position. He then brought his aircraft safely back to base without incurring any further damage. Flying Officer Oxborough has completed many operations against a wide range of targets and his skill and devotion to duty have set a fine example."

There were no citations in the other cases.

Flight Lieut. Arthur Vernon Sanders, of the Rhodesian Typhoon Squadron, has been awarded the D.F.C.

Warrant Officer T. M. King, R.A.F., who received his flying training in Southern Rhodesia, before being posted to the Middle East, has been awarded the D.F.C.

The Air Force Cross has been awarded to the following Southern Rhodesians: Wing Commander E. J. Nixon, Squadron Leader E. W. Brown, and Flight Lieuts. L. Shalman and J. H. W. Hill. Commendations for valuable service of the air have been gazetted to Squadron Leader D. Redington, Flight Lieut. J. D. Collis, P. J. Ginn, R. K. Webb, and Flying Officer C. O. Beck.

Lieut. Timothy Athelstan Riley, The South Lancashire Regiment, of Norton, Southern Rhodesia, has

been awarded the Military Cross for gallant and distinguished services in Burma.

Flight Lieut. A. M. Yelland, R.A.F., and Charles Brad Black, R.A.F.V.R., of the 1st Squadron, who received their air training in Southern Rhodesia, have been awarded the D.E.C.

Casualties

Wing Commander Charles ... D.S.O., who is reported missing, had commanded a Coastal Command unit ... was the private secretary of the late Mr. ... The situation in regard to the award of his D.S.O. stated:—

The officer has an outstanding record, having been engaged in cooperation ... since the beginning of the war ... completing 92 sorties. Following this, ... served for a while as a staff officer ... and, having voluntarily relinquishing his active ... operations ... his ... leadership, personality and ... contributed to the splendid spirit of his squadron ... participating in many dangerous missions.

Major ... Davies, The Royal Welch Fusiliers, whom we recently reported missing for the second time since D-Day, is now officially reported to have been killed in action. He was first reported missing on August 16, when he was taken prisoner near Falaise, but he returned a week later with 15 German captives as captives. He was again posted missing last month. He had recently become a champion of the Princess ... Memorial Fund in place of his late father.

Lieut. ... P. ... in a flying accident in the Middle East earlier in the year, was on the frontier survey staff of the ... Northern Rhodesia until he volunteered to leave service. His father, Mr. T. P. ... served with the South Africans in "German East" during the war in which he was taken prisoner.

Lieut. David ... The Royal Tank Regiment, formerly of Southern Rhodesia, was killed in action in the Middle East.

The ... of Bulawayo, who was reported missing from air operations, is now officially presumed to have been killed.

Mr. John Lawrence Harvard, son of the late ... L. Harvard of Southern Rhodesia, and Miss Lake of Farnham, Surrey, has been killed in Italy while serving with the Sixth South African Division.

Captain John Michael Reynard, son of the late Captain J. A. Reynard, who was curator of the Victoria Falls Reserve, and Mrs. Reynard, has been wounded in Italy while serving with the Natal Mounted Rifles.

P. A. H. Wiley, of Gwelo, has died from wounds received in Italy, and Ptes. ... Stuart Kemp and Gnr. John Gerald Steyn, all of Bulawayo, have been wounded.

Pilot Officer Dewhurst Graaff, Wankie, and Sergeant Edwin Guy Davies, of Bulawayo, are missing from air operations.

Flight Sergeant Air Gunner Robert Murray of Bulawayo, is missing from air operations over Italy.

Three Escapes Since D-Day

We recently reported that a Southern Rhodesian serving in the R.A.F. had escaped from the Germans three times since D-Day. It can now be said that this Flying Officer A. G. de Beer.

Flight Sergeant Peter Green, of Southern Rhodesia, who was recently reported missing, is now back at duty with an R.A.F. squadron serving in France.

Flying Officer T. H. Eynn, of Southern Rhodesia, previously reported missing from air operations, is known to be a prisoner of war.

L/Bdr. Clifford Lang Smith, Gnr. Patrick Joseph Burke, and Rfm. Patrick Callan, three Southern Rhodesians who were prisoners of war, are known to have escaped.

Military Pensions Appeal Board for Southern Rhodesia has been appointed. It consists of Mr. W. E. Thomas, K.C., Mr. J. Bryce Hendrie, and Major G. G. E. Chomley. The secretary is Mr. R. Archibald.

A War Assets Committee and a Disposals Officer have been appointed in Southern Rhodesia to deal with Government stocks ... Mr. Ferguson will act as disposal officer in a civilian capacity.

Safari for Men on Leave

Ten-day safaris have been arranged by Mr. Cleland ... to the Belgian Congo, with a lengthy visit to Kivu and the Belgian National Game Park, costing £21 in towards which an Army Welfare grant of 60s. is available to O.Rs. The second safari, into ... costs the individual little more than ... fare grant had been deducted. Guides ... and East African chain of lakes.

In the four months, June, July, August and September, the Colonies have made loans to the Treasury amounting to £1,078,496, of which £419,622 was free of interest. There was an additional local loan from East Africa of £726,285.

£99,000 were raised for the National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia by a fête in Bulawayo.

Tanzaniki gave £10,000 to the Red Cross and St. John Fund last year. This year the Territory has already contributed £28,000.

The National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia has forwarded a further £2,244 to Mrs. Churchill's Red Cross Aid to Russia Fund.

Three grammes of radium from the Belgian Congo have been presented by the Belgian Government to the U.S.S.R. for use in Soviet military hospitals.

To raise funds for the Red Cross, Mrs. Hidden, Deputy Colony Director in Southern Rhodesia, has charged knitters a shilling a row for the privilege of helping to make a pullover for Field Marshal Montgomery, to whom the garment has been sent by air mail with the news that the knitters paid £10 8s. for the opportunity of making it.

The packing of Christmas parcels for all Rhodesians serving outside the Colony has been completed. To ensure that each man receives his parcel, every Rhodesian is asked to send his address to the Rhodesian Liaison Officer in his area. Parcels for Rhodesians based on or serving in Great Britain are being packed and sent from Rhodesia House, London.

Twenty Years Ago

From our Issue of October 30, 1924

The East Africa Commission has arrived in Nyasaland.

The ... District Association is the first of East Africa's local bodies to make a reasoned statement of its views on the question of federation.

A special session of the Convention of Associations has passed a resolution that the establishment of a non-official majority in the Kenya Legislature must precede federation in East Africa.

Battle honours have been ... with the East African campaign to nine battalions of the Nigeria Regiment, five battalions of the Gold Coast Regiment, and the Gambia Company.

Background to the

I.O.C. Indicts the German People.—This Congress affirms its view that the German people cannot be absolved of all responsibility for the crimes committed during war. For Germany, and not for Japan, military defeat and surrender must mean retribution and atonement. War criminals of every rank and status must bear the full penalty of their crime. Restitution must be made to the people and whom it was without compensation. The country has been pillaged and ruined, and its population has been decimated and its property despoiled. Stolen property of every description—including trade union funds and buildings which were confiscated by the Nazi dictatorship—will have to be restored. The countries which have been ravaged and exploited to serve Germany's aim of conquest and domination have a just claim to reparation, which must be paid to the full and cannot be paid in money alone. Nor can the German people be allowed to believe that they can escape the burden of repairing and revivifying the life of the countries which have been ravaged and despoiled, or that the cost of re-establishing our own trade and industry and rebuilding our cities and villages destroyed by German air attacks and long range bombardment will not fall heavily upon them. The negotiations will involve claims upon the German economy which must be met. This Congress does not advocate a punitive peace; nor any kind of settlement which will perpetuate the hatred and antagonism which have torn the world asunder. Justice must be done in no spirit of revenge, but with a firm resolve to lay down such political and economic conditions and terms of settlement as will provide a strong foundation for the future peace of the nations, and afford the fullest possible guarantees that order and law will be maintained throughout the world, by complete disarmament of Germany, by the control of German industries that can be converted to war purposes, and by the creation by the Allied Powers of an organization of the peace-loving nations, armed with power to enforce peace. To the attainment of these aims this Congress and the unions in affiliation with it solemnly pledge themselves, with the prime purpose of realizing the objectives in the steady pursuit of which we see the industrial policy of national and international application. To this end the International Labour Organization may be deemed to assist the working people to secure their proper share in the benefit of economic progress and technological developments. No racial interests or privileged groups must be allowed to override the common interest. —Resolution of Trades Union Congress.

Hun Werewolves.—The rising in Warsaw cost the Poles 200,000 dead. Our enemy will have to learn that every mile of ground taken will have to be paid for with a river of blood. Ever and again German resistance will flare up in their rear. Everywhere in the country and in every town and village in the city will be defended by men who do not fear death, and if they fall, by women and girls. Like werewolves, our men will fall upon the enemy in their rear to cut off their retreat. Wherever the enemy crosses the soil of our country the *Volkssturm* must be ready to engage him, attack him on the ground, hunt him from the air, smash him with the fury of a fanatic, pin him down, and where possible wear him out. Every house, every ditch, every bush, every cluster of trees will have to be defended by our men, our lads, and our aged people—and, if the necessity arises, by our women. Our enemy, cursed may they be, will learn that a penetration into German soil is equivalent to national suicide. Never, never must a *Volkssturm* man capitulate. If someone is a responsible leader in a blind alley but believes he has no other choice but to give in, he must surrender his command to such of his subordinates as are resolved to continue the fight. —Himmler, in a broadcast to the German nation.

Huns and Their Prisoners.—Under the German prisoner of war system there are a number of main camps to which are attached subsidiary work camps and detachments, forming several thousand units scattered all over the country. Some of these camps have been situated near legitimate military targets in contravention of Article 7 of the Geneva Convention. The protecting Power has made repeated complaints to the German authorities and demanded their transfer to safer sites, but in several cases the German authorities have not complied with these demands. —Mr. Richard Law, Minister of State.

Women as Leaders.—The Liberal Party is blessed with some of the most competent women politicians in the land—Mrs. Lloyd George and Lady Violet Bonham Carter. Both daughters of Prime Ministers, have organized exhibits, exposition, and executive posts. Both constantly bubble up ideas. Both could hold their own on the platform and in the committee room with any contemporary male. Either would fitly be in the prominent department of which she took charge into urgent and creative activity. —Mr. Maurice Webb.

Recognition of General de Gaulle.—The announcement that General de Gaulle's administration has been recognized as the Provisional Government of France by Britain, the United States, Russia, and the Dominions, with the exception of France, is an important step in the re-formation of France's status among the Powers. The decision which will be exercised by the Allies more than remove a harmful and inexplicable discrepancy between fact and law. For since the operations of French soil began General de Gaulle's Government has shared with the Allied Command responsibility for civil affairs in the French territory. The fact that France has now been transferred to civil control, which means to the exclusive jurisdiction of that Government, and the continued absence of formal recognition in these circumstances could not have failed to increase the anxiety already felt not only by Frenchmen, but by powerful sections of British and American opinion, conscious of the vital rôle which France's relations with her western allies must have in any future settlement. Nothing but the exertion of the French people themselves can suffice to restore the greatness of France, and it is a clear obligation as well as pressing interest of the Allies to do everything they can to ease what must necessarily be a long and arduous process. —*The Times*.

Misleading the Allies.—The Allies insisted after the last war on the German railways being under civil administration. Yet each year a military commission visited each station and, in the presence of the stationmaster, opened safes and replaced old explosives by a new set covering the first 12 days of general mobilization. All this had been going on for some 10 years. The Reichswehr became in fact the old Imperial Army in uniform, and every single place in one of the 27 Imperial Army Corps formerly had its headquarters military unit with post-office companies, equipped the barracks formerly held by the regiment. The whole was perfect order for the Hitler army. When Hitler entered the Rhineland, his mask was dropped. On November 15, 1938, the General Staff was openly proclaimed, and the German Government as a whole was in a state of anarchy and weakness. And that was the war for the Allies. —Mr. H. E. Duke, in the *Daily Telegraph*.

to the War News

Opinions Epitomized
by Christmas is not impossible.
Mr. J. L. Garvin

Between 2,000 or 3,000 British
and Allied merchant ships are at
sea.

...the loss to the Allies of the
finest minds of the world.
Edmund Harvey

Fifty thousand German officers,
including 100 generals, have been
killed at the front during the war.
German Overseas Radio

...at a cost that could
have been put up to September
9. Mr. Philip Ascheton, Financial
Secretary to the Treasury

...a war scheme to
the exchange of British students with
about 25 leading American universities.
Sir Willard Curme

Half of Britain's 56 kings and
queens served fewer than 16 years.
So who does Roosevelt think he is?
Governor John Bricker

U.S. Army casualties in the
Western Front during the
October 20 battle 174,700, including
29,832 killed. U.S. War Department

German crimes cannot be for-
given with heartiness. There must
be retribution before there is
peace. The Archbishop of
Geneva

The Government's social
security proposals are a milestone in
the evolution of a new social
philosophy. Mr. F. Schumacher

There are 95,000 German
prisoners in this country. Arrange-
ments have been made to employ
17,000 of them. The Secretary of
State for War

In this war there have been 107
awards of the V.C. 64 to officers and
41 to other ranks. Forty-five awards
have been made posthumously.
The Prime Minister

Some 200,000 supplies at
least one-tenth of the Vigan A re-
quirements of all the Allied nations.
Dir. N. J. Van Rensberg, of the
Union Division of Fisheries

Karl Marx' real truths were the
first of the German secret weapons,
a kind of bacterial warfare on the
English intelligence. Mr. Willard
Barkley in the Daily Express

The Transatlantic air passenger
of 1948 will travel in a 40 to 75 pas-
senger four-engined aeroplane. Far-
462 return he will be in a berth
accommodation at least as comfort-
able as a Pullman. Mr. William
M. Burden, U.S. Assistant Secre-
tary of Commerce

Within a few days of the open-
ing of the flying bomb offensive we
presented the enemy with the in-
formation that the weapon was
faulty, and we specified the fault.
Gen. Gordon Carr

...ever known anyone
more publicly per minute of
presence in the House of Com-
mons than Viscountess Astor. I have
never seen her before she reached
her seat. Sir Herbert Williams

...in the society of reliable
friends not suspected to be agents of
the Gestapo, most Germans in speak-
ing today of Hitler refer to him as
"Der Führer" (the leader), not
"Der Führer". A Swede, back
from Germany

British seamen will not allow
German seamen to set foot in a
British ship until they have proved
themselves fit for the company of de-
fence men. Mr. J. Jarmah, general
secretary of the National Union of
Seamen

In the office of every London
daily newspaper there are two or
three men who, by their sagacity,
knowledge and sound judgment, are
the equal of the average Cabinet
minister. H. Wilson Harris, editor
of the Spectator

In the German Army there is
no evidence of kechichmarks for the
loss of 1,220 large machine-
guns and the loss of a field gun the
penalty is the cancellation of leave
and a fifteen rights for a year.
Mr. Christopher Buckley

The presence in the Army of
Occupation of men belonging to the
smaller nations would be most effec-
tive in destroying the legend and
theory of the Herrenvolk which
has taken such a firm hold on the
German mind. The Earl of Perth

Recovery of our old financial
and industrial leadership will need
a resurgence of that individual
initiative, tenacity, and spirit
of adventure which in war and
peace has ever been the source of
prosperity and greatness. C. G. Catto

The appearance of the Quingees
of the different sections of the syn-
thetical story which was to be laid
off the beaches at Arras, coupled
with our best fighting effort in
the Calais-Boulogne area for some
days and nights before the invasion,
and a naval diversion in that area
just before the initial landings in
Normandy, convinced the German
High Command that the Pas de
Calais was our objective. Commander
Kenneth Edwards

People in Switzerland expect to
see Cossack horses on the other side
of Lake Constance before the winter
is out. Military correspondent of
the London Evening Standard

I hope that we shall again
Englishmen's hands with German
naval officers. They have put
them on the outside of the door by
their deeds in this war. Lord Winston

You must do something yourself
to save your country from falling
against Germany by saying that the
German people in some way are
guilty and should be acquitted of the
consequences of the acts of their
Government. Sir Walter Curme,
addressing the Trades Union Con-
gress

Every German... the
complete... forces, which include
heavy bombers of Bomber Com-
mand, and both the 11th and 12th
U.S. Air Forces, 2,000 medium and
light bombers, and 5,000 or more
fighters and fighter-bombers.
Air Commodore E. L. Howard
Williams

We have been making arrange-
ments with the departments most in-
timately concerned to see that dis-
tinct... man business on preferential terms.
They are given exceptional
privileges which are not open to
other people. Mr. McCordale,
Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry
of Labour

Portsmouth has had 1,581
alerts, and in 67 raids 930 people
were killed, 1,200 injured in hos-
pital, and 1,621 slightly injured.
There were 6,625 properties de-
stroyed, 6,549 seriously damaged,
and 68,886 slightly damaged. The
churches, four schools, four cinemas
and one music hall were destroyed,
and the Guildhall was burned out.
Ministry of Home Security

The fundamental basis of war
organization is the precision instru-
ment and optical industry. The
majority of modern war appliances
cannot be constructed without its
products, and the air camera, range-
finder, periscope, gun sight and
gyroscope are now as essential as
aircraft and explosives. The Axis
nations must not be allowed to re-
establish this industry. Mr. J. E.
Ode

From the opening of the cam-
paign in Western Europe on June 6
until the end of August, casualties of
the Imperial Forces engaged totalled
163,842, of whom 20,705 were
killed, 68,198 wounded, and 19,857
missing or taken prisoner. These
figures include the casualties of
Dominion and Commonwealth
forces serving in the United King-
dom Forces. Air Force casualties
are as reported from April 1, 1944.
Mr. Attlee

Obituary

Colonel Deneys Reitz

Colonel Deneys Reitz, High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, who died in this country last week at the age of 62, served in the East African campaign of the last war, and had since paid several visits to East Africa and Rhodesia. One of the outstanding South African colonial administrators, he was the first to see Africa in the widest sense of the word.

After leaving a post in the South West African campaign of the last war, he went to East Africa in 1916, nominally as a member of General Smuts's staff, but in fact to see the country, actually as a free-lance, roaming as a hunter. He was with van Dyke's light infantry, then with the 1st South African Cavalry, and in the move forward from that area on Kilim, he commanded the 4th South African Horse. On paper he was a mounted regiment, he wrote after the war, but he knew that the men of the regiment would die, and that he should not be more.

While he lay in Dar es Salaam awaiting a ship to take him back to South Africa, he narrowly escaped death from a shark. Of this incident he wrote in "Tacking Off".

When I was half way across to a yacht that had once belonged to the German Governor, his bowsprit and enormous mast, approaching me, his bows of teeth and with both showing, he turned on his side. The brute came with grinders, pincers and actually gnawed at me like a dog. Then I remembered to chuck and last night went with arms and legs. I had his teeth fresh in my hand, but in this manner. My efforts to get some in return, the creature indignantly, but perhaps not without success, went rushing on his way, while I returned to the boat, much more frightened than I have ever been in my life.

That book, like its forerunner "Commando" and its successor "No Outspan," gave an intimate and most interesting account of his life. At a boy of 12 he served against us in the South African War, and at its close preferred exile with his father, a former President of the Orange Free State, to live under the British flag. It was General Smuts who called him back to work for the land of his birth, and thereafter he was a loyal subject of the King as could have been well seen.

After leaving "German East," he came to England, joined the Army as a private, was commissioned in the Guards, and soon as the High Commissioner for South Africa reported on him, and within a year was a major under orders to report to the Senior Officer School, which was then in France with the Royal Tank Regiment, the 1st Cavalry, and then commanded the 1st Battalion, The King's Shropshire Light Infantry.

Mr. J. K. K. Morrison

Some time ago we reported the death in London of Mr. J. K. K. Morrison. A friend has now written in *The Times*:

Jack Morrison's death was playing polo in Omdurman was a cruel blow to the public service, as to all who knew him. During his early years it soon appeared that he was a very promising member of the staff. In East Africa, Kipchoge had a hand in a record of a hundred and fifty work, and would himself be a first-class political officer, wise and energetic, a capable country manager, and a warm sense of humour.

Last January he was chosen to take charge of the personal section in the Government Secretary's office, a post which demands the highest quality of judgment, tact, and accuracy. He was the choice to do so, and became not only a really able colleague, but a good friend to all who worked with him.

Jack Morrison was a first-class, honourable, kindly, wise and witty individual in times of stress. He had high standards, but a great deal of patience, which set him in good stead with his colleagues and with the Sudanese people of whose welfare during his 15 years' service he took much care to see. He was a just, reserved, but a man who knew him well found him a warm and loyal friend, who is sadly missed.

Mr. Robertson Fyffe Gibb

MR. A. C. GRANDISON writes:

Your obituary of Mr. Robertson F. Gibb was excellent. Anyone meeting him for the first time must have felt immediately that he was in contact with a very vital personality. His calmness in both work and play was infectious, and his frankness and warm-hearted courtesy manifested themselves to both his staff and great alike. This innate courtesy made him an ideal boss. Then the Lines entertained on formal occasions, or in conversation on the cricket ground.

It was my privilege to serve under him for many years in Southern Rhodesia, London, and I think that I voice the feeling of the staff of the Castle when they learned that they had lost a very good boss. Grandison told me that in the opinion of the staff, the loyalty of the company was the main reason for the staff, that loyalty was given to a man who made the staff feel that they were in a good company.

One of the things which I have always had in my mind, the Chairman (as he then was) entered the office as we moved upwards he asked the Chairman what he was doing. Later the Chairman mentioned to me that one of the things which I had done was to remember the name of the Chairman, and I am remembering his name. This was a sign of the chief, who will long be remembered with affectionate appreciation by the staff past and present.

Mr. Frederick Hodgson

We recently reported the death of Mr. Frederick Hodgson, Principal of the Municipal Training Centre, Northern Rhodesia. The Northern Rhodesian Church News now writes of him:

It is surprising to discover that Hodgson worked only a few years in his territory, for he lived so much a part of the established order of things. He was a man whose abilities were fully developed in the committee of an educational establishment. He had the reputation in Lusaka of being a man who could do things for himself and building a house or the building of a house. He was a man of the order of Bezaleel and Amos.

He was an amateur whose work was never amateurish. It is as a craftsman, calm, confident, untroubled, that some of his friends will remember him best, standing in the middle of a shop with his hat on the back of his head, holding a piece of wood, and working on it with his hands. He was a man who could do things for himself and building a house or the building of a house. He was a man of the order of Bezaleel and Amos.

Perhaps the best valuable memorial he has left will prove to be neither bricks nor wood, but the mark he has made upon the young Africans who came under his influence.

Mr. William ("Jack") Laurie has died in Raydon, Southern Rhodesia, at the age of 58.

Mr. G. L. G. Hoare, who had been a member of the Umtali Municipal Council for seven years, has died at the age of 60.

Lieut. Colonel W. J. ... died in Eldoret at the age of 50, had lived in Kenya for about 2 years. He had been President of the Eldoret Club for the past four years.

The widow of the late Hazel Janine ... founder of the Samachar, has died in Zanzibar at the age of 76 years. For some time after the death of her son in 1938 she took charge of the Samachar.

Mr. Ernest ... of Lomagundi, who has been in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 72, had worked the same farm for about 30 years, and had previously been in business in Bulawayo and Salisbury. He was one of the founders of the Lomagundi West Farmers Association.

Mr. W. A. ... Spencer, who has died in Kenya, was in the Kenya Living Corporation. He had been in the last year began farming in the Cheringani district in Kenya. He had been in Eldoret and Karbo, and for the past two years had been farming near Lusak.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

East Africa Needs Economists Governments Should Have Trained Advisers

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR—Even though the Union of British East African Territories may be some way off, they would assuredly benefit from much more of a combined approach with regard to economic matters, some of which are common to them. The economic progress achieved in each attention in the past as other matters, the lot of many countries might be happier and today. From statements so far published it would seem that British East Africa has moved in the matter only to a limited extent. Elsewhere, the essential need of economic guidance in planning the future is certainly much more definitely recognized.

Freedom from economic autarky, a domestic economic service to assist individual enterprise and secondary industries in different countries to achieve it, can be attained merely locally within a comparatively brief space of time. Further, the development of backward areas will call for a considerable outlay of capital, the security and beneficial employment of which must be assured.

One may well ask who is to undertake these responsibilities permanently. If banks and industrial and commercial undertakings find it necessary or advantageous to employ economists, as they do nowadays how much more so must it be to the welfare of our Colonies.

Whatever the cost of securing the best available economic advice for the Territories, to which a young generation of their potentialities, if some countries fall behind, is in for want of this help, it will be due to the signs not having been seen in any good time.

London, E.C.3.

G. SCHLUTER.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Criticisms of Colonial Administration

The well-balanced statements and criticisms in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of Colonial Administration are far in advance of anything in any other publication which I know.

Import Control

Uganda is very far from satisfied with the operations of the Import Control, which still works so much in favour of Kenya importers. There has been public complaint in the past of this disregard of Uganda in favour of Kenya in Kenya and exasperation in Uganda is being brought about as a consequence of the continued failure to fulfil the commitment the various undertakings which have to be performed. Remissions made by senior officials are not fulfilled by theirordinates, who, being stationed in Kenya and paid by the Government, are exempt from any censure, or disciplinary action demanded in Uganda.

Tasks of the Colonial Service

The job of the Colonial Service is Administration and the social services, not economics, except in so far as location and general policy are concerned with the emphasis on administration. But there is the most abundant evidence that the Colonial Office and the local Governments want to jolly-dolly with everything, and, of course, they will end in doing so to the detriment of the Colonies.

Scissors in the Coffin of Separatism

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has certainly been hitting nails on the head in its condemnations of the separate East African Governments. I wish that your very true criticisms were screws which you were driving into the joints of the separate Administrations in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. There ought to have been one government for the whole territories long ago.

Improving African Diets

Large quantities in Kenya are gradually taking to a better diet, but the meat, bread, fat and sugar content of the diet is not ideal, and the habit will continue to stick with a considerable reserve for the future economies of the Colony, which should aim at fostering a large internal market for wheat, dairy products and meat, rather than seek to export them, for instance, to the U.K.

Risks of an East African Cabinet

The proposal to set up a recent public discussion to the possibility of forming a cabinet-general of British East African territories, some flag other than Nairobi, the initiative of which is obviously to be taken by no means all public leaders in those two territories endorse the idea. Many, however, as I do, that the creation of an artificial seat of administration in Arusha would merely repeat on a larger scale the tragedy of Entebbe. The officials would become segregated almost as an interlocking class, completely out of touch with modern thought and development, and increasingly out of sympathy with the people whom they are supposed to serve. This is a possibility which arises when government is carried to a great extent by regulations under enabling ordinances passed by local legislature.

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VIROL is a concentrated food prepared from Malt Extract, specially refined Animal Fats, Eggs, Sugars (including Glucose) and Orange Juice, with added Mineral Salts, Vitamins, etc.

VIROL is designed to provide, in its fully balanced proportions, those essential food factors (not Vitamins alone, but also many others just as important), which are most likely to be deficient in the rest of the diet.

VIROL is very palatable, easily and completely assimilated, and throws no strain upon the digestive system. In infancy and childhood, in illness and convalescence, in fact, in all conditions, where a simple and nutritious food is required—its growth-promoting and reparative properties are of proved value.

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African Mercantile Co., Ltd.
110, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2

E. A. Service Appointments Charles Roden Buxton Memorial

Recent promotions and transfers in the Colonial Service include:

Colonial Administrative Service.—Mr. E. L. B. Anderson, C.B.E., to be Senior District Commissioner, Kenya; Mr. D. W. Robertson, D.S.O., M.C., District Officer, Uganda, to be Senior District Officer; and Mr. J. G. Hamlyn, B.Sc., to be District Officer, Tanganyika.

Colonial Agricultural Service.—Mr. J. J. G. ... and ... to be Senior Agricultural Officers.

Colonial Customs Service.—Mr. W. Johnston, Comptroller of Customs, Sierra Leone, to be Comptroller of Customs, Tanganyika.

Colonial Education Service.—Mr. R. S. Foster, Assistant Education Adviser for the Secretary of State, to be Director of Education, Kenya; and Mr. H. W. Stokes, Education Officer, Kenya, to be Administrative Secretary, Education Department.

Colonial Judicial Service.—Mr. F. J. ... to be District Magistrate, Crown Colony; Mr. J. ... to be District Magistrate, Gold Coast; Mr. ... to be District Magistrate, Northern Rhodesia; and Mr. ... to be Attorney General, Gambia.

Colonial Legal Service.—Mr. A. T. ... to be Superintendent of Prisons, Tanganyika.

Colonial Veterinary Service.—Mr. D. T. ... to be Senior Veterinary Officer, Kenya.

Colonial Forest Service.—Mr. ... to be Forest Officer, Tanganyika.

Colonial Postal Service.—Mr. ... to be Chief Postal Officer, Tanganyika.

Colonial Public Health Service.—Mr. ... to be Medical Officer, Tanganyika.

Colonial Entomology Service.—Mr. ... to be Entomologist, Tanganyika.

Colonial Engineering Service.—Mr. ... to be Chief Engineer, Tanganyika.

Colonial Survey Service.—Mr. ... to be Surveyor, Tanganyika.

Colonial Transport Service.—Mr. ... to be Chief Transport Officer, Tanganyika.

Colonial Public Works Service.—Mr. ... to be Chief Public Works Officer, Tanganyika.

Colonial Police Service.—Mr. ... to be Chief Police Officer, Tanganyika.

Colonial Prison Service.—Mr. ... to be Chief Prison Officer, Tanganyika.

Colonial Medical Service.—Mr. ... to be Senior Medical Officer, Tanganyika.

Colonial Nursing Service.—Mr. ... to be Chief Nursing Officer, Tanganyika.

Colonial Dental Service.—Mr. ... to be Chief Dental Officer, Tanganyika.

Colonial Pharmacy Service.—Mr. ... to be Chief Pharmacy Officer, Tanganyika.

Colonial Veterinary Service.—Mr. ... to be Senior Veterinary Officer, Tanganyika.

Colonial Forest Service.—Mr. ... to be Superintendent of Prisons, Tanganyika.

Colonial Legal Service.—Mr. ... to be Chief Postal Officer, Tanganyika.

Colonial Public Health Service.—Mr. ... to be Medical Officer, Tanganyika.

Colonial Entomology Service.—Mr. ... to be Chief Engineer, Tanganyika.

Colonial Engineering Service.—Mr. ... to be Chief Public Works Officer, Tanganyika.

Colonial Transport Service.—Mr. ... to be Chief Police Officer, Tanganyika.

Colonial Public Works Service.—Mr. ... to be Chief Pharmacy Officer, Tanganyika.

In memory of the late Charles Roden Buxton, and with the approval of his family, the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, in collaboration with the Society and Protection of Native Races Committee of the Society of Friends and the League of Coloured Peoples, hopes to raise about £3,000 for the establishment of a library for the use of people from dependent territories temporarily in Great Britain.

Since it is not practical to collect, cheaply, to provide a building, books, book-cases and the cost of maintenance in perpetuity, it is planned to place the books and cases in a building frequented by Colonial peoples, at the Colonial Centre, Russell Square, London, W.C.1, which has been established by the Colonial Office, regarded as the most suitable.

The Colonial Office has expressed its willingness to provide the staff to care for the books and issue them and receive them on return. Each book will bear an inscription that it was part of the Charles Roden Buxton Memorial, and the book will be similarly marked.

The fund is to be vested in three trusts, one appointed by each of the organizations collaborating in this appeal, and the ownership of the books and book-cases would also be vested in them.

Contributions should be sent to Mr. C. W. W. Greenidge, secretary of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, 26 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1, the treasurer of the fund.

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The Spirit of the Pioneers

Colonel T. E. Robins, speaking in Salisbury on the 54th anniversary of the arrival of the Pioneer Column said:

Sir Starr Blander Jameson was the first Pioneer, the Founder, the original ambassador to Lobonqulu's royal kraal, and the commander of the Pioneer Column. He was a man who, having made a great mistake, spent the rest of his life atoning for it, and in the end some of the highest honors that an Empire had to give.

I remember meeting "Doctor" in 1907 when I was an undergraduate at Oxford and he, as a Rhodes Trustee, dined with the Rhodes Scholars here in residence and talked of them of Rhodes and his intense confidence in its future. No one who heard or talked with him could fail to catch the fire of his enthusiasm and the almost childlike spirit of adventure which inspired him.

Having referred to the Chartered Company's great services to Rhodesia, Colonel Robins continued:

The company is prepared to take its part in the Colony's post-war affairs, in the arrangements for our retirement, and in the expansion of enterprise and industry, in the improvement of the lot of the Native, should at other times be loyal to its motto, "to the great ideal of African development which the Founder always had before him."

Africans Must Help Themselves

In the course of a two-column leading article, the African Weekly, a Native newspaper recently established in Southern Rhodesia, writes:

"Our people have taught themselves the disgraceful habit of despising their own race. That is wrong, because this lack of the spirit of true race pride has deprived our people of the powers of imagination. And, as many of our readers know, where there is no vision the people perish."

"We make an appeal to our educated and enlightened Africans to devote more attention to the study of African problems in this Colony. This is an aspect which many of them neglect. At the same time, our African leaders must be prepared to suffer with their people. Our African people are one of the most backward races in the world. Our African leaders' first duty ought to be to remove illiteracy."

"If the African people learn to help themselves, they will certainly secure the respect of other peoples. We call upon our people to organize themselves into one central body, such as the Southern Rhodesia Bantu Congress, to help them to do it. It is a thousand pities that the Africans have so many separate and conflicting organizations."

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In prudent imitation of the "Silent Service," we cannot ourselves with assuring prospective users of our engines that our design, production and methods are constantly being improved, and that when we are again free and able to deliver Kelvin-Ricardo Marine Engines will, as ever, be the best of their respective types.

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DOBBI'S LOAN — GLASGOW, C.A.

Questions in Parliament

Non-Official Members of Council

Importance of Local Government

The most important Parliamentary business of the week from the Rhodesian and East African standpoint was the Bill introduced on 15th September on the subject of the proposed constitution of a Central African Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia.

Colonel Lyons asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would consider abolishing the system under which non-official members of Legislative Councils representing European Colonies are appointed by the Government and not elected, and replacing it by a procedure more in consonance with the times.

Colonel Stanley: "When the proposed constitution of the Central African Council takes effect, it will be the only Colony where such a provision operates, and no reason to change."

It is curious that no member interposed to make clear that this reply of the Secretary of State has reference only to Colonies in the full legal sense of the term, and does not apply to Protectorates and Mandated Territories. In the latter, for instance, the Governors of Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, Kenya, and Nyasaland still nominate Europeans (and other non-officials) to their Councils, some without inviting the leading local public bodies to suggest panels of names for consideration.

Post-War Opportunities in the Colonies

Colonel Lyons asked the Secretary of State whether he was aware that numbers of all ranks now in the Services were anxious to be demobilized to consider residence in the Colonies, either as settlers or as land in Government commercial service, and whether he would be prepared to discuss the question and co-operation and the possibilities of settlement in the Colonies, and details of steps to be taken in the registration of applicants and the formulation of opportunities.

Colonel Stanley: "Yes, sir. But I must emphasize that for climatic and other reasons opportunities for permanent settlement in the Colonial Empire by Europeans are very limited. As regards employment in Government service, a statement on post-war recruitment was issued by my Department last month."

Mr. Apsley asked how many women had within the last six months received transport facilities to the Colonies, and how far newly-married British wives of Dominion soldiers were given precedence in that respect over men (time-expired, discharged, or ex-prisoners of war) who were awaiting return in this country after years of absence from home.

Colonel Stanley: "The number of women who have been provided with transport facilities to the Colonies since July 1, 1944, is 892. This includes officials, non-Government employees, returning residents, and wives of men normally resident or employed in the Colonies. In addition, 205 passages were arranged for children. The second part of the question does not appear to be applicable to the Colonies. If any case should occur no precedence would be given."

Mr. Apsley: "Is my right hon. and gallant friend satisfied that no ex-prisoners of war are awaiting transport either to the Colonies or to the Dominions?"

Colonel Stanley: "That is another question. There are prisoners of war awaiting repatriation."

Colonel Lyons asked the Secretary of State where and with what success experiments had been carried out in any of the Colonies in the cultivation of the soya bean, and what encouragement was being given to any further research and experimentation.

Mr. Drewe (Lord of the Treasury): "I have been asked to reply. Cultivation of the soya bean has been tried in most Colonial Dependencies, and developed with some success in East Africa. It also shows possibilities in restricted areas in West Africa. Colonial Departments of Agriculture in East Africa, West Africa, and the West Indies have been, and still are, engaged in programmes of experiment and research."

Nyasaland Railway Finance

Colonel Lyons asked what charges against revenue had been incurred by the Nyasaland Government during each of the past three financial years for interest and for guarantees in respect of railways and the Zambesi Bridge, and whether arrangements had yet been made to release this Colony in future from all such hampering liabilities with a view to an acceleration of its social and economic development.

Colonel Stanley: "The charges falling to be met from Government funds are met by a free grant from His Majesty's Government, which in the three years ended December 31, 1945, amounted on an average to £159,000 per annum. The second part of the question does not therefore arise."

Mr. Bartle Bull asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he had any statement to make about the future of the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation.

Sir J. Anderson: "While it is not yet possible to reach any final decision about the future of the Corporation, I feel, after consultation with the President of the Board of Trade, that we shall continue to need its services for perhaps eight or ten months after the end of the war with Germany, perhaps for somewhat longer. It is difficult to foretell the pattern of post-war trade during the remainder of the war and in the very post-war years, and it may well be that tasks will emerge in which we shall find it desirable to rely on the help of the Corporation. Meanwhile the Corporation will continue to handle the public and non-trading transactions which are normally handled by traders, and will also continue to handle wherever possible any business which should like to take the Corporation as a partner to the Corporation for its original and current work during the war."

Viscount Churchill asked: "By my own personal knowledge, I find the actual termination of the activities of the 1946-47 financial year by the end of the year."

Vocational and Technical Education

Colonel Lyons asked the Secretary of State whether he was aware that Makerere had ceased to function as a technical training school, and in view of the future need for such a school and of the fact that the Government are now considering the establishment of a technical school in the African territories, with a view to the foundation of a comprehensive system of technical education, and of suitable centres for an extension of the instructions in such subjects as and when instructors and equipment become available.

Colonel Stanley: "I am not sure that I should be on a par with the Secretary of State in establishing a school of civil engineering at Makerere, but I am in some consideration. Other vocational and technical education is generally well catered for as a result of plans of State concerning plans for further extension of facilities for those purposes."

Colonel Lyons asked the Secretary of State whether, following the example of the Sudanese and Salisbury institutions in Southern Rhodesia, he would make arrangements to locate a primary school for African boys and girls (or boys and girls) in the large centres in the African Colonies.

Colonel Stanley: "Primary schools for African boys and girls are being built in the large centres in the African Colonies."

(Continued on page 188)

H.M.
Eastern African Dependencies
Trade and Information Office

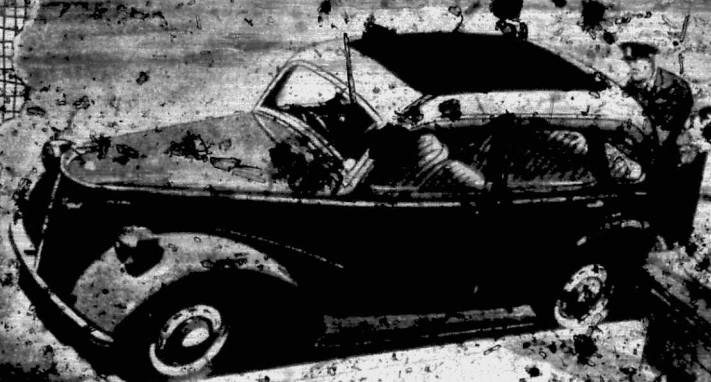
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New Election for Ndola Seat

Voting Papers Were Improperly Rejected

We reported last week that the Governor of Northern Rhodesia had received an application for the election recently held in the Ndola constituency to be set aside on the ground that certain voting papers had been improperly rejected by the returning officer. Following an inquiry in Ndola by the Acting Chief Justice, the Governor has declared the election null and void. Having in his hands seven ballot papers and 214 validly rejected papers, the returning officer, Allan, would have polled an equal number of votes. In addition, one postal ballot paper was not included owing to a doubt as to its validity. This doubt could now be resolved. A new poll will therefore be required.

Chief Sentenced to Hard Labour

The Chief Justice of Northern Rhodesia has sentenced to three years imprisonment with hard labour a charge of an accessory after the fact to the murder of a Native girl. The Court found that the defendant knew of her death at all stages of the crime and that instead of reporting the fact, he stated that the girl had killed herself and then took payment from this people for concealing the circumstances. The sentence is the maximum permissible under the Ordinance.

Rhodesia - Johannesburg Air Services

There are now daily air mail services between Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa. Aircraft leave Salisbury each day at 7 a.m. Bulawayo a few minutes later and arrive in Johannesburg at 11 a.m. In the afternoon the departure from Johannesburg is at 4 p.m., from Bulawayo at 11 a.m., and arrival in Salisbury is timed for 4 p.m.

Questions in Parliament, Oct. 24, 1944, page 186.

...ided... of the case... the experience... conditions prevailing in different countries and centres. The Secretary of State for the Colonies said in the course of a discussion on the subject...

We have... colonial opinion is still... the attached much... importance to the... Legislature in comparison with the... and opportunities of work of that kind, and anything that can be said in this House to stress the importance of local government, and make... that in the course of the whole we have... our constitution through the local government, and that the... the... the... of local government. I think it would be extremely valuable.

Four Freedoms World Meeting

...Captain... speaking... last Friday... debate on... aviation... the maximum degree of freedom in the... in the White Paper... have laid down... four freedoms: first, the right of innocent passage; second, the right to land for non-traffic purposes; third, the right to drop passengers originating in the country of origin of the aircraft; and fourth, the right to pick up passengers in another country... the... of origin of the aircraft. We want to see the world accept these four freedoms, but we are not prepared to accept... nations except as part of an international regulatory system.

I am not the slightest bit ashamed of saying that at Chicago we want to see that the interests of the British Empire are adequately looked after. At Chicago we can look after the interests of the British Empire, and we can forward the doctrine of freedom of the air, provided that we are consistent that we should only concede those four freedoms in return for substitution of an international authority which will administer the new international regulatory convention.

Sir W. Smathers asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer how those shares recorded on page 22 of the Finance Accounts, which were... each year... £104,000... dividend on... of the Cable and Wireless Co., Ltd., whether no reference was made to the holding of such shares among the assets listed on a later page of the accounts.

Mr. Anderson: H.M. Government holds 2,800,000 £1 shares of the Cable and Wireless Co., Ltd. acquired by the Treasury under S.1 (1) of the Imperial Telegraphs Act, 1936. The circumstances in which these shares were acquired are described in a White Paper dated April, 1938 (Cmd. 5746). Dividend at the rate of 4% namely, £104,000, has been received each year and is recorded under "Receipts from Sundry Loans, etc." in the Finance Accounts. I agree that the value of the holding should be included with the assets shown on page 22, and I am giving directions for this to be done in future.

Asians in East Africa

The Aga Khan has written to the *African Sentinel*, of Dar es Salaam, saying: "My message for all Asiatics permanently settled in East Africa, Arab, Indian, Hindu, Moslem is to realize and understand your brotherhood, your unity with the original Native Africans. Work sincerely with them under British peace for the wealth and happiness of all who have made Africa their permanent home. In comment, the *Zanzibar Voice* has suggested that a joint standing-committee of Arab and Indian associations should be set up.

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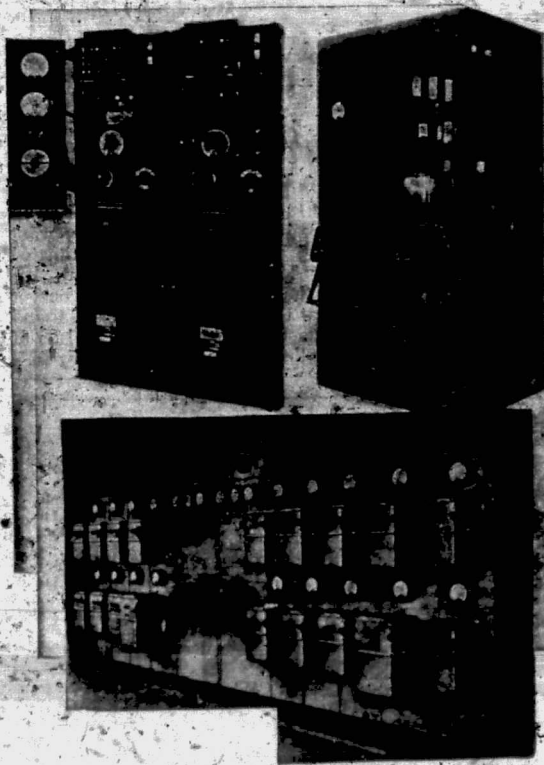
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DAR ES SALAAM

Developing Native Agriculture

New Arrangements in Southern Rhodesia

THE DECLARED POLICY of the Government of Southern Rhodesia is to assist and guide the Natives to obtain and maintain maximum productivity of the land under their own occupation, and to develop their economic, social and community life on a stable basis.

The policy was a joint circular issued by Sir H. H. D. Gubbins, the Native Commissioner, and Mr. E. D. Alford, Director of Agriculture, and has embodied the financial balance of the land conservation and the land through proper tillage methods, crop rotation, compost-making and use, live-stock improvement, pasture improvement, controlled grazing, soil conservation, water conservation and use of timber, water conservation, improvement of water supplies, irrigation development, tree plantations, road-making, kraal and village sanitation, planned village layouts, improved housing, agriculture and rural industries, and all sorts of community-improving enterprises.

It is a condition of the policy is essential, it is recognized that the execution of policy will vary in different parts of the country. In order to carry out the above policy an adequate organization of technical officers, both European and African, is essential. It has been decided that every district and every sub-district should have a European technical officer, and the Native Commissioner's staff so that direct supervision of all types of demonstrators and all sorts of development work may be done locally instead of from headquarters in the past. It has also been decided that a block of technical officers shall be attached to the Provincial Native Commissioner's office, who will give technical assistance and direct attention to the various district technical officers of that circle.

The Director of Native Agriculture, a senior agriculturist and a senior and inspector have been attached to the headquarters of the Native Department, and at each provincial headquarters there are an agriculturist, an animal husbandry officer, a soil conservation officer, and inspectors and two Africans, an agricultural instructor and a livestock supervisor. Each district headquarters has a European land development officer in charge of the following Africans, a district supervisor, agricultural, livestock and soil conservation demonstrators, forest rangers, and community demonstrators.

African Lakes Corporation

The African Lakes Corporation, Ltd., reports a trading profit for the year ended January 31, 1914, of £86,207. Taxation requires no less than £70,700, and after payment of a 6% dividend, absorbing £17,400, there remains the sum of £963 to be carried forward, compared with £856 brought in.

The annual report states that the demand for trade goods continued keen in all the territories served by the Corporation, but that turnover was lower than in the previous year because of difficulties in obtaining and shipping supplies. The tea crop was smaller, principally on account of labour shortage and scarcity of suitable fertilizers, but the progressive increase in rubber production was maintained, the output of manufactured rubber showing a 63% increase on the 1913 production.

The issued capital is £277,500 in A shares of £1 each and £12,500 in B shares of the same denomination. There is a general reserve of £50,000. Stocks of goods and produce appear in the balance sheet at £197,102, land, plantations, buildings and other property in Africa, £76,717; accounts receivable £75,846 (against accounts payable £94,375); investments £69,673; tax reserve certificates £48,850; and cash £86,687.

Rhodesians and the African

Governor's Tribute to Their Sympathy

THE CHANGE OF ATTITUDE of Europeans in Rhodesia toward the Native population is one of the most hopeful features of modern Rhodesian life, as declared the Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, in a farewell address to educated Africans at Domboshawa School last week.

"During the 14 years I have been here," he said, "I have found that there are many Europeans of all classes, not only those who are just passing on or coming into life with Native admixtures, but the others in ordinary life who are taking an ever greater interest in Native affairs, and feeling greater sympathy than in the past for the difficulties of Africans in this Colony. This change of feeling, and you have only to read reports of debates in Parliament to see how great is one of the most hopeful features in modern Rhodesian life."

The Governor reminded the Natives that for the current financial year the Native education vote was 30% greater than for the previous year, which showed that the Government was prepared to spend more money than in the past on that branch of expenditure, and that the number receiving education would grow, and the educated African would become an increasingly important factor in the State.

But if educated Africans had bygone their opportunity to help to their fathers, they would also be threatened with dangers and faced with problems that neither threatened nor puzzled Africans of an earlier generation.

The Governor urged educated Africans to help their own people to a better way of life; nothing could be more disastrous than the growth of a breach between educated and uneducated Africans—as had happened in Eastern countries, where the growth of a proud educated class had prevented the raising of the general level of life.

Educated Africans in Rhodesia should help their uneducated fellow-citizens to become better farmers, build better houses, raise better cattle, and mend bad customs. But they should also go on learning themselves.

The advancement of the mass of Africans was achievable only by a double pull, one by educated Africans, and the other by the traditional leaders of the people, which was far more effective than European influence. The Government could not persuade Africans to be better farmers or send their children to the "admirable rural clinics" perhaps the best in Africa.

Sir Evelyn concluded by urging educated Africans not to be too impatient or expect to advance too rapidly. "It was better for them to receive half a loaf than no bread."

Hospital Costs

The Southern Rhodesian base hospital in Nairobi, a very fine building, was built as a Native hospital but never used as such. It has accommodation for 300 beds and cost £50,000. Johannesburg has recently built a hospital with 312 beds, costing £160,000. In our new hospitals in Salisbury and Bulawayo we want accommodation for 526 beds each, and the estimated cost on our planning is £450,000 for each hospital. We have decided to send the Medical Director and one of the architects to look at the Johannesburg hospital and see whether we can reduce our costs. —The Minister of Internal Affairs of Southern Rhodesia.

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News Items in Brief

The Fort Victoria branch of the I.C.H. has been revived. The Tudor Hotel, Mombasa, formerly known as Tudor House, is shortly to be reoccupied.

The Parliamentary delegates who have been visiting East Africa, the Rhodesias, and South Africa are on their way home.

A society for maintaining and improving administrative officers will be formed next year for a fixed course in administration.

An association bearing the name "Unity of Ethiopia with Hamasen" has been formed in Addis Ababa to work for the return of Eritrea to Ethiopia.

Date cultivation is being developed in British Somaliland under an Arab expert. Plantations are being prepared at Haro, Hadle, and Zeilah.

The Southern Rhodesian Union of Southern Rhodesia decided at a recent first congress to raise the farmer's licence fee from 35s. to £2 annually.

Parliamentary hearings of the City of Salisbury, designed by the College of Arms in London in 1939, have just arrived in the capital of Southern Rhodesia.

The British Ministry of Food has undertaken to purchase the whole of the exportable surplus of sugar from the East African territories to the end of 1946.

A new hospital with about 100 beds is being built at Mutha, primarily for African labour engaged in the sisal and rubber industries of Northern Tanganyika.

The Southern Rhodesian Native Affairs Department is investigating the possibility of establishing the first Native town in a Native village in the Shabani district.

The Kenya Transport Licensing Board's annual report states that 3,349 vehicles were licensed during 1943, an increase of more than 500 on the number licensed in 1942.

Members of the Kikuyu tribe have formed "The Kiambu Chicken and Egg Sellers' Union" and have rented a stall in the Municipal Market in Nairobi. The union has a membership of about 100.

New franc coins made of brass and new 50-franc pieces containing 600 thousandths of silver are about to be put into circulation in the Belgian Congo. The coins were struck by the South African Mint.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia proposes to raise the price of locally grown cotton to 1s. per lb. for top grade next year, an increase of 3d. For the lowest grade of usable cotton 7d. per lb. will be paid.

Hybrid types of cassava highly resistant to disease have been produced at the Amani Institute, Tanganyika Territory, which hopes to do much more work on the improvement of East African food crops after the war.

The Belgian Sabena air line has placed orders in the United States for 15 aircraft, which are expected to be delivered early next year, and with which regular flights from Leopoldville to Leopoldville will be made in 24 hours.

Approximate gross receipts of the Rhodesia Railway for August were £557,100, and for the 11 months £5,922,000, compared with £545,678 and £5,547,520 respectively for the corresponding periods in the previous year.

The Indian High School in Nairobi maintained by the Government of Kenya has a total of 700 pupils, and is easily the largest school in East or Central Africa, and it is thought probably the largest in the whole continent.

At the 1943-44 Conferences in London, the delegates made a brief reference to the Colony, in the statement that knowledge is now available not only to develop rapidly the standard of life among dependent people but also to quicken the pace of their own development.

Dr. J. F. West said in a recent broadcast in pyrethrum test experiment in the Veterinary Laboratory in Tanganyika have shown that solutions sprayed or sprayed on to a donkey prevent tsetse flies from feeding during a period of more than 24 hours. Pyrethrum may therefore prove to be a future instrument against tsetse.

We recently reported that the Solusi Mission in Rhodesia of the Seventh Day Adventists had celebrated its jubilee. We now learn that Mr. W. H. Anderson who was one of the little party which established the station on July 26, 1894, opened the celebration by driving up in a covered wagon similar to that by which he journeyed for three months from the then railhead 50 years ago.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Gold Fields Rhodesia Report

The Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co., Ltd., reports a net profit of £64,821 (against £60,293) for the year ended May 31 last. £200,000 has again been appropriated for depreciation on investments, treatment in the U.K. required £16,755 (£16,825), a dividend of 3 1/2% absorbs £28,874 (£29,856), and £16,290 remains to be carried forward compared with £19,077 in 1938.

There was no important change in the company's investments during the year. The main Rhodesian holdings in Wendenau Consolidated Copper Mines Ltd., Phoenix Mines and in companies operating in South Africa, West Africa, Australia, New Guinea, Canada, and Trinidad.

The issued capital of £2,221,750 in shares of 10s. Investments appear in the balance sheet at £95,679 (£700,689), mining properties, farms and ventures at £44,845 (£52,821), Kenilworth Estate, 277, 281, Dumbachurn Estate, £11,557, British Government Guarantees, £93,000 (£150,000), and cash £276,032 (£204,503).

Two of the directors, Mr. Douglas Christopher and Mr. J. P. Turner, on June 1 of this year, and Mr. Robert Annan and Mr. W. H. Christie, who were elected in their stead, will submit themselves for re-election at the ordinary general meeting to be held on October 10 next. Mr. Annan has been re-elected Chairman of the Board. The director retiring by rotation is Mr. J. P. Christie. Mr. Samuel Wilson, who offers himself for re-election, Mr. H. G. Lailla is the other director.

New Temporary Addresses

The address of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa group of companies is now Nabgate House, 20-24 Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

Also at this address is now the Bechuanaland Corporation, Ltd., and Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., whose telephone number is Clerkenwell 2632.

The temporary address of the Phoenix and Phoenix Gold Mining Co., Ltd., Phoenix Mining and Finance, Ltd., and Phoenix Prince Gold Mining Co., Ltd., is 5 Throgmorton Avenue, London, E.C.2.

Mining Personalia

Dr. William Gullen, Chairman and managing director of Tati Goldfields, Ltd., has been elected an honorary member of the Society of Chemical Industry. He is a past president, Chairman of Council, and general secretary of the Society.

Mr. James Miller, who left Luanshya to live in the Cape Province, arrived on the Copperbelt in 1930 as mine secretary at Roan Antelope. Lately he had been assistant general manager.

Employment on the Copperbelt

Between January 25 and June 30 last the four Northern Rhodesian copper mines, Mufudira, Nchanga, Nkana, and Roan Antelope, discharged 10,466 Africans and engaged 7,867. The net total of discharges was therefore 2,679, made up as follows: Nkana 881, Mufudira 821, Roan Antelope 522, and Nchanga 205.

Union Corporation

Union Corporation, Ltd., which is substantially interested in the Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., and Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., has announced an interim dividend of 30%. The same rate has been paid for the past seven years, followed by a final dividend of 44%.

Bechuanaland Exploration

The report of the directors of the Bechuanaland Exploration Co., Ltd., for the year ended March 31, 1944, states that the authorized capital of the company is £350,000 in shares of 10s. each, of which 601,773 had been issued. £1,000 was received in dividends, and there were no sales of land.

The company's land-holdings comprise 577,287 acres in Southern Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Northern Rhodesia 25,613 acres carrying surface and mineral rights, 14,012 acres carrying surface rights, and 12,800 acres carrying mineral rights. The municipal value of the sites and buildings was £198,550, compared with a book value of £200,527. Grants received amounted to £17,000.

The company's assets, based on a valuation of the previous year's year-end, and allowing for depreciation, and valued on March 31 last at £404,811. After deducting the cost of buildings, etc., and providing £7,000 for taxation on the year's profits, there remained £397,811. The balance forward and loss account, to which was added the balance forward, making a total of £9,297. An interim dividend of 3%, less income tax absorbed, £9,243, and £20,044 is available.

The retiring director is Mr. Cromwell Huxley, who himself for re-election at the forthcoming meeting.

Rio Dividend

Rio Interoceanic, Ltd., announced a dividend of 5% (the same) on the 5% cumulative preference shares.

Woodrow Consolidated, Toronto, crushed during September was down 10% in output of 2,400 tons, and a net profit of £3,069.

The Future of Gold

"If any people still have any worries about the future of gold, they can forget them," Dr. J. E. Holloway, Secretary for Finance in the Union of South Africa.

News of Our Advertisers

It has now been disclosed that the British Thomson-Houston Company was the first British firm to produce the motor installed at the Tanga power station.

The Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., announced an interim dividend of 4% (nil).

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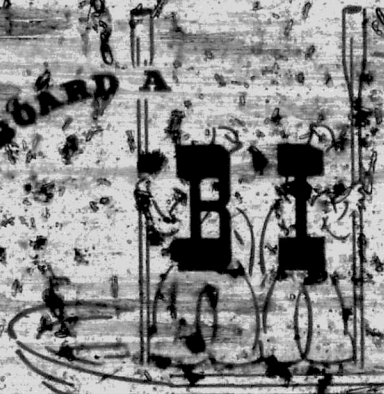
EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THIS NEWSPAPER was, so far as we are aware, the only publication in this country to call prompt attention to the fact that the constitutional changes announced in respect of Northern Rhodesia and the Gold Coast have been presented to the Colonies concerned and to the Imperial Parliament as *faits accomplis*. We added in our leading article of last week that the Orders in Council amending the constitutions will be laid before both Houses of Parliament in the normal course is to evade the issue, for that will not be done for months, and in the meantime the proposals will naturally be regarded in the territories concerned and elsewhere as promises from which the Government cannot recede. In raising this point we are not criticizing the nature of the undertakings made to Northern Rhodesia, but we do question the wisdom of the method even in respect of proposals acceptable to Rhodesians and East Africans. If such an example is set by a Conservative minister, how could his party object if at some later date similar means were adopted by a Secretary of State unfriendly to Eastern African aspirations to impose equally drastic and far less justifiable changes?

subject in the House of Lords, and cannot be seen from the report on another place, both emphasized our point that the Council before Parliament at a later date is no more than a formality, since the undertaking of a Government to the Colonies could not then be properly upset. Both speakers expressed dislike of arbitrary decisions of the Government without any prior indication that such important matters were under consideration. Viscount Bennett, speaking with the authority of a former Prime Minister of Canada, explained that from the legal standpoint these constitutional changes were arbitrary acts of the Executive which had to answer to a House of Commons possessed of the power to repudiate them. That, no doubt, is the position in constitutional law, but legality and wisdom are not always associated. None can deny that one of the chief needs is for the major principles of Colonial policy to be removed from the arena of party politics in this country. The desirable development can be attained only by mutual confidence derived from constant consultation—which, many members of Parliament believe, would be fostered by a Joint Standing Parliamentary Committee on Colonial affairs. The present Minister has said repeatedly that he dislikes the idea of such a body, but the demand for it will be strengthened, not weakened,

Shortly after the publication of that comment Lord Elibank and Lord Rennell raised the

by resentment among back-benchers; and we have evidence of strong feelings among Unionist members in the manner in which they were informed of measures with which they fully agreed in principle. Moreover, inter-party agreement will certainly not be encouraged by acts which have all the appearance of autocracy, even though they be clothed with an ample legality.

If a general election were to take place in this country before the new Northern Rhodesian Order in Council was introduced, experience shows that such instruments are often delayed for months. If a Labour Government were to be returned at that election, and if the new Labour Secretary of State were to be promptly opposed to the grant of a non-official majority in the Legislature of Northern Rhodesia (as many of the party certainly are), he would find himself obliged either to ratify a promise made by his predecessor which was contrary to his convictions, or to follow his convictions and break faith with Northern Rhodesia, for that would unquestionably be the case. It is highly probable that a matter of

first importance to a 'Dependency' should become a party issue in the United Kingdom, and it is no comfort to Colonial opinion to be reminded that the Parliament of this country has the legalistic remedy of closing the stable door after a Secretary of State has outrun the opinion of a section of the public, if that section should prove dominant in a general election fought, not on that question, but on topics of purely domestic concern, such as social security, the nationalization of certain industries, or some such other ordinary domestic issue. The Secretary of State himself appears to recognize the force of this argument, for his Under Secretary, while naturally insisting in the House of Lords that the Secretary must maintain his responsibility for the formulation of policy, added that Colonel Stapleton realizes the great importance of affording the opportunities for consultation with the Legislature by Parliament on such matters. He explained that he was already investigating the possibility of widening the opportunities for the discussion of constitutional changes. This intention, though he denied, is to be welcomed, for wider opportunities of discussion are clearly essential to the inter-party consideration from which may spring that broad agreement which can alone forestall the emergence of such situations as the one postulated above.

Prospects of Ethiopian Trade and Industry

By Mr. A. D. Bethell, Commercial Adviser to the Ethiopian Government

BEFORE THE ITALIAN INVASION Ethiopia, with a population of eight to 12 millions, had an external trade of some £2,000,000 annually. It consisted in the exchange of coffee, hides, skins and beeswax for low-grade textiles and simple hardware. The Franco-Ethiopian Railway, 520 miles long, which connected the capital, Addis Ababa, with the Red Sea coast, provided the main link with the outside world. Internal communications, in spite of the efforts, made by a beneficent ruler, were extremely primitive, and almost entirely dependent on animal transport, pack mules and camels.

Export trade was controlled by a few old-established European firms; imports largely by Indians and Arabs, and internal trade was divided between Arabs, Greeks, Armenians and a numerous class of Ethiopian mule-trader.

Several large European concerns, among them the Abyssinian Corporation, tried to establish themselves in Ethiopia after the last war. That they failed disastrously was no fault of the country or the Ethiopian Government. It was partly, because they lacked the necessary experience of the produce trade in Africa, but mainly because the situation of the export goods then available and the low market value due to the lack of communications left no opening for purely commercial

expansion at that time. In other words, the entry of capital was not co-ordinated with new development.

The standard of living of the Ethiopian peasant was, and still is, very low compared with other parts of Africa. The peasant grew his own food and a little over for local exchanges. Export crops were not grown at all, except for coffee, which is that same wild from the forests. Coffee, hides, skins and beeswax provided the necessary cash for clothing and tools, and there the peasant reached the limit of his few wants in respect of imported goods.

Native industries, such as the weaving of the local cotton and wool, basketwork, pottery and metalwork, still competed successfully with manufactured goods from abroad. Foreign industrial enterprise was confined to a few sawmills, flour and oil mills, soap works, small distilleries, a brewery and a cigarette factory. Two small platinum mines and a little alluvial gold mining represented the only attempts to scratch the mineral resources of the country.

Between 1895 and 1940 the Italians invested £100, £200 million sterling in Ethiopia. They built roads and brought in thousands of homes, turned villages into towns, installed electric plants and factories, and generally initiated a modern programme of colonization and development. In order to lessen the drain on their mother country, and to prepare for the eventualities which they anticipated, if we did not, they wanted to make Ethiopia as soon and as far as possible self-sufficient.

During this period the commerce of the country underwent a process of forcing and readjustment. With very few exceptions, the old firms, especially the British and British Indian, were harshly expropriated and replaced by nearly 1,000 Italian firms, half of which were handling food and clothing, while the rest were split up between machinery, engineering, motor furniture, housing and so on. Less than 10% of the Italian traders were concerned with the former. The export of coffee, hides, skins and beeswax was seriously declined. Imports, on the other hand, rose by

* In an address to a joint meeting in London of the Royal African Society and the Royal Empire Society, over which Lord Hailey presided.

nearly 3,000,000. The bulk of external trade is directed from other countries to Italy.

The re-conquest of Ethiopia and the evacuation of almost the entire Italian population produced an anomalous situation with which the new Ethiopian Government was ill-equipped to deal. From the financial standpoint, the British subsidy, though generous and generous, provided no initial reserve allowance for emergency. The inevitable time-lag in the collection of taxes, for the vast majority of the Ethiopian government to the thousands of Italian mispossessed exiles and unemployed. In the "Lavinia" phase, there was a terrible dearth of trained Ethiopian personnel, it will take the schools 10 years to make up the gapway in this direction alone. It is remarkable that, in spite of these difficulties, much has been achieved. The Italian Government has been re-established. Essential services, communications and communications re-organized.

The foreign trade of Ethiopia was paralyzed to a small way during the few months of British occupation, but has since reached higher levels than at any time since the Italian invasion. The war has helped this through by creating a temporary market for the export of Ethiopian cereals.

The railway, suspended since the outbreak of war, by the railway before 1935 was 50,000,000 tons. In 1943, the first year that the line is fully open, the combined total was 38,400,000 tons. In 1928-29, the peak year before the outbreak of war, the combined total of imports and exports was under 10,000,000 tons. In 1943 it was over 13,000,000. This looks very satisfactory, but is surprising in the light of the war.

The effect of the dollar crisis, apart from those due to the war and common to all countries, is being felt against the export of the export trade. The rise in value of the British dollar from 1s. 10d. in 1942 to 3s. today. This was not, as some people think, engineered by the Ethiopian Government, who have actually lost nearly every penny of their subsidy. It is paid in shillings, but may still be paid in shillings at the rate of 3s. for one silver dollar.

The rise of the M.T. dollar was primarily due to the withdrawal by our military authorities in Nairobi of the silver dollar reserve which alone had enabled Barclays Bank to maintain the then official dollar rate of 3s. 10d. This withdrawal undermined confidence in the shilling, because the bank could no longer sell M.T. dollars at a profit.

Our defeat in Egypt created boom prices for silver outside Ethiopia, smuggling of silver into Ethiopia inevitably followed, and the M.T. dollar rose to a parity of its external value as silver. There were a number of other factors at work, but that we need to note is that the Ethiopian peasant does not sell his produce except against silver dollars. The thousands of Italian finance guards and the harsher repressive measures failed to cure him of that.

On the other hand, exports have to be sold abroad in markets controlled by world levels for each particular article. The greater the value of the M.T. dollar, the fewer the dollars which the Ethiopian export merchant can pay to the peasant for his produce. Below a certain M.T. dollar figure it does not pay the peasant to bring in his goods at all.

The import and export merchant can always cover on his exports against the risk of fluctuations in the dollar exchange, while he can sell his imports in shillings. East African shillings are still legal tender and will probably remain so until a new currency, based on sterling, or linked with it, is introduced.

Coffee the Most Important Export

Coffee is the most important article of export. Foreign markets recognize two qualities only, "Harrari" (or so-called "Longberry Mocha") and "Abyssinian". The former, a plantation coffee grown in the Harrar and Chercher provinces, is normally used in Europe and America for blending purposes. "Abyssinian", of which there are several varieties, is a smaller type of bean, a large proportion of the crop is picked wild in the forests. The Harrari bean is grown in other parts of Ethiopia, notably in the Sidama Province, where one or two Belgian planters have for years produced a splendid coffee unequalled anywhere in Africa.

Before the Italian occupation the peak annual figure of coffee exports was 24,000 tons via Jibuti and 374,000 tons via the Sudan. Under the Italians exports declined to one-third of these figures. In 1943 they recovered to 1,428 tons, and in 1944 to more than 19,000 tons. It is an expert's gradual return to pre-Italian levels. Anything more than that is unlikely unless a serious attempt is made to increase the production of Harrari plantation coffee in the parts of the highlands. This should be combined with improvements in the curing of the "Abyssinian" coffee, and with international trading over the whole crop. Grading and sorting machinery imported by the Italians still exists.

"Abyssinian" has now to meet very serious competition from Belgian Congo coffee in markets like the Sudan, where the Ethiopian article once had a virtual monopoly. Egypt, the only stable market for Harrari coffee under war conditions, is likely to turn to the cheaper Brazilian varieties as soon as these are available. Although the old quality

markets in Europe and America will remain, they are price markets as well, and Ethiopian exporters will have to fight for their share.

Current prices for Ethiopian coffee are over double they were a year in sterling, not in M.T. dollars. The 1943 crop were worth just over 4,000,000, so that a reduction in world prices, which is inevitable in another year or so, means a corresponding shrinkage of 4,500,000 in the export figures.

Before 1935 the Ethiopian peasant grew stiff millet and maize for his own consumption. The staple basis of the diet was barley, which is bread for the Ethiopian. There are small exports of millet in most years, but up to 1934 wheat flour was still being imported for the use of the urban population. The Italians raised wheat and other cereals to the status of cash crops on a large scale, so that when shipping was shut in 1942 and early 1943, it was not applied until some time later. In 1943, the total wheat crop was 13,000 tons, in 1944 it was 14,000 tons. In 1943 the S.K.C. were budgeting for wheat to be just about half that can be moved with the available transport.

The value of these cereal exports was 2137,000 in 1942 and rose to nearly 44,100,000 in 1943. But they pay no export duty. The Ethiopian Government and have to pay export duties on other commodities like coffee and hides, which are very valuable to the Ethiopian economy and which do pay export duty. Furthermore, to encourage increased production, export prices were raised in 1943 to more than double their normal level. As 90% of the cereal produce is sent to the urban population, the small exports of cereals are of little value to the whole population.

When shipping was so scarce, price was a secondary consideration to consuming countries. Now that things are improving, European customers can obtain Canadian and Australian wheat and wheat flour at something like half the price which they have been paying for Ethiopian goods. Obviously there must soon be an end to that. The question of quantity and the cost of transport to the coast will rule out further export of Ethiopian cereals. This will mean the loss of another 11,000,000 in exports.

Sharp Drop in Hides and Skin Exports

Hides and skins are normally the second staple export. Taking 1935 as an average year before the Italian occupation, the exports of all hides and skins were just under 8,000 tons. The present value of these averaged 1,000,000. The 1943 exports show a drop of 65% in both quantity and value: first, because the herds have been depleted by two wars; secondly, because the price of meat in dollars is now five times and in shillings 10 times the 1935 price, which restricts consumption and reduces the number of beasts slaughtered; thirdly, and this is a sore point with our Ethiopian friends, because British and American official ceiling prices have been so low that the peasant prefers to keep his hides and skins walking about alive.

In the case of Ethiopia it was particularly galling that all her production could have been sold to Middle East markets at 50% above British and American maximums. Since August, 1943, the Ministry of Supply have considerably raised their prices for Ethiopian hides. But for this concession the export would have ceased completely.

It is unlikely that there can be any real expansion of exports beyond the pre-1935 averages unless cattle raising is organized on a large scale with European capital and direction. This could be done, and could also be combined with culling the very excellent beef.

Beeswax is the last of the pre-Italian staple exports. The 1943 exports, which were slightly above average, were 415 tons for 432,800, say 480 a ton. Since the re-conquest the export has been around 200 tons a year at prices ranging down to the present Ministry of Supply maximum of 1160 per ton. Peace conditions will probably bring a return to pre-war levels of value and quantity. As a factor in the national economy beeswax will remain insignificant unless bee-keeping is organized as an industry. Ethiopia is a wonderful country for flowers, and there are great possibilities in this direction.

The export of timber, like that of cereals, is a war baby, but of a hardy type. The Italians, with good reason, considered the forests one of the country's principal assets. In one province alone they estimated 24 million hectares of high timber, mainly pole-carpus, a nice light wood for furniture, and juniper, a white, ant-resistant red wood of fine grain. There are plenty of good sawmills, but exports were impossible until 1943, when the railway re-opened and carried 1,200 tons to Jibuti.

From January to May this year exports were 1,274 tons, and would have been far more but for the lack of shipping facilities from Jibuti and the exorbitant sea freight thence to Suez. Timber is now apt to lie for months exposed to the fierce Red Sea sun, and by the time it reaches Egypt the buyer has ample room for claims on the unfortunate shipper. The rise in the M.T. dollar has also militated against expansion.

Under peace-time conditions the export of timber

Uganda to Appoint Social Welfare Secretary

Whole-Time Organization to Promote African Settlement

THE NEED FOR AN ORGANIZATION that can devote its whole time to the welfare of the African is becoming more and more apparent.

The Provincial Administration, the Education, Medical, Agricultural and other Departments are integral parts of a design aimed at improving the living standards and well-being of the African. But each devotes its specialized activities towards some particular aspect of the general scheme, leaving over to the others the essential things on the social, material and physical side. It has practically neglected the moral, social and psychological plane.

With the gradual disintegration of the old social system and the scattering of the clans over widely dispersed areas, the type of existence now lived by the average African lacks both the common interests and the social cohesion which the clans, the age groups and other organizations previously provided. The younger generation in particular are beginning to revolt against the dullness of their lives, while upon the older generation also it is having a stagnating and degrading effect. It is thus the fact that many thousands of soldiers have become accustomed to the care and attention paid to their welfare by their officers, and to the very much higher standard of living that they have enjoyed in the Army, that it becomes evident that when they return home they will expect and demand an amelioration of their pre-war primitive existence.

The time is thus ripe for the establishment of a service which will not only cater for that side of African life which has so far been scarcely approached, but will co-ordinate the activities of all the other service departments towards the concerted aim of achieving the general betterment of the masses.

Co-ordinating Social Service Activities

Such a service would supply a substitute for the old social groups by stimulating interest in co-operative movements, A.H. clubs, thrift societies, recreational and social clubs, and in this way through mutual effort and by reviving the old communal instincts enable amenities now lacking, especially in rural areas, to be provided, and new interests in the social and cultural to be introduced.

Included in its duties would be the encouragement of youth organizations and recreations, the formation of guilds, the management of circulating libraries, the operation of a probation system, and the supervision of mass education.

It would also be an instrument for disseminating on behalf of all departments of Government information and propaganda by an extensive use of the local broadcasting apparatus, and would work in the closest touch with the existing Information Office, whose news sheets and mobile cinemas would be of even greater value when co-ordinated with the activities of social workers in the field.

All this cannot be done at once. A staff will have to be made in a small way, and as trained staff becomes available, and particularly trained African staff, the organization can be built up and its ramifications extended, until they become a potent force in the war against ignorance, dirt, disease, ill-health and boredom.

The natural first move in the campaign would be the secondment to the Secretariat of an officer to take charge of a Social Welfare Section. Among the tasks that would be set him would be a study of all information available on the subject and its applicability to local conditions, the relative needs of urban and rural areas, the practicability of making a beginning in the formation of a Social Service Branch with staff now in the country, and what additional personnel would be needed in the immediate post-war period.

It is thought to be so good the man-power position cases it may be possible to select three suitable administrative officers and attach one each to the three provincial headquarters as welfare officers, adding women welfare officers whose procurance for they are indispensable to any social welfare scheme. Without them the confidence of African women cannot be gained.

Gradually the aim would be to engage additional European

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

staff, both male and female, until there was one of each sex in every district.

Probation system and approved schools are properly the responsibility of the Prisons Department; nevertheless, and especially because a probation service can work efficiently only in urban areas, the supervision of juvenile delinquents in rural areas and the after-care of prisoners would also fall upon district welfare officers, who in these and other directions would work in close touch with probation officers and superintendents of approved schools.

The nucleus staff of Secretary for Social Welfare and the three seconded administrative officers would be recruited in 1945, and a complete staff would be ready to begin work on a certain date after the conclusion of hostilities.

Appointments for Officers

The same might apply to the first batch of district welfare officers. It is assumed that there would be distinct advantages in selecting on the spot Army officers who have had experience in the field with African troops and have proved that they have a bent for welfare work among Africans. Such men, on selection and release from the Army (possibly before general demobilization takes place), could be drafted to districts on probation with a view to familiarizing themselves with local conditions, dialects and so on; then, if at the conclusion of a year they were found suitable for permanent employment, they would be sent home for a year of their training in social science before again returning to Uganda.

As to African staff, there will certainly be need for one at every district headquarters (15) and one at every county headquarters (90 in all), and possibly one at every township unless it is found that the rural assistants can do the welfare work with their town duties. This it is believed they can do.

It is anticipated that suitable material to form the original cadre of African welfare officers can be found from the ranks of the Army Education Corps, into which over 100 Uganda Africans have been enlisted, but they do will require training, as will others selected later.

The best of these men might be capable of benefiting from the course in social science which is now being attended by a number of Africans, chiefly from the West-Coast, who have proceeded to England for the purpose. The majority will, however, have to rely for their training on Makerere, where a special year's course in social studies is being planned. Here, too, it is hoped in time African women will graduate as welfare assistants.

Short courses during the College vacations are also being planned there for the benefit of chiefs, teachers and other leaders of social life, since it is essential for the success of any welfare work that educated and influential men and women should understand the meaning of civic responsibilities and take an increasing interest in the well-being of their fellows.

African Housing on Garden City Lines

For some years now Government has been engaged on erecting houses of permanent materials for the benefit of its employees, and though many such houses remain to be built, it is proposed to continue steadily, and when possible more rapidly, with the balance still required, while at the same time utilizing those already erected as the nuclei of modern African town settlements in which not only will non-Government employees be able to obtain good houses at reasonable rents, but the whole neighbourhood be able to obtain social amenities at present lacking.

These settlements will be laid on "garden city" lines, with plenty of space for children's playgrounds and adult recreation, but above all having as their main feature a social hall, with committee room at one end, library at the other, and in the centre an assembly room where indoor games can be played, cinema shows and lectures given, and debates and social gatherings held.

Situations within the settlement will be a lodging-house for visitors and casual travellers, a Native restaurant with milk bar, and it is hoped that the local education authorities will be able to provide a school and the missions places of worship.

In order to encourage Africans of the tradesman and craftsman type who live permanently in or near townships to take up residence in these settlements, as scheme is under contemplation whereby such people will be granted building loans for the purpose of erecting their own houses to their own design, but of certain minimum standards which comply with township regulations, alternatively they might be enabled to buy on the hire-purchase system houses already built by Government in the settlements.

So soon as possible these settlements will be managed and controlled by a council or committee of local residents, as by this means it is considered that the African can best be taught to

take an interest in local government and to aim at improving and increasing the social amenities provided.

In Kampala, for instance, a scheme is being worked out for a large-scale housing scheme capable of accommodating 5,000 persons. Similarly in Entebbe, where a new cotton textile mill may be situated, housing for a considerable scale will be required to house the hundred mill workers besides normal residents. Entebbe has a small housing estate in temporary materials, but this will require extending not only for residential purposes but also to provide amenities such as a club, beer garden, etc.

All district headquarter townships will also need settlements, but in the majority of cases 21 to 30 houses will suffice. It is anticipated that once a demand has been created for good housing, the Government will be able to attract private funds and are anticipated to be able to well afford to build up new residential areas, as well as building schools or Native Administration houses.

In addition to the Kampala Housing Estate, an African club is urgently needed in Kampala. This should include not only a recreation room and a reading room, but also space for a library.

The expenditure necessary to put these schemes into effect is estimated at £290,000, made up as follows: Naguru Housing Estate, Kampala, £150,000; African Club, Kampala, £100,000; housing scheme, club, and beer garden, Entebbe, £20,000; housing estate, £50,000; 10 district townships at £5,000 each, £50,000; and four district townships at £2,500 each, £10,000.

The War

New G.O.C.-in-C. for East Africa Command

Sir Kenneth Anderson Succeeds Sir Wm. Platt

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR KENNETH ANDERSON, K.C.B., M.C., has been appointed General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, East Africa.

The announcement was made on Monday by the War Office, which stated that General Anderson, who has been G.O.C.-in-C., Eastern Command, since 1939, will be succeeded on December 1 by Lieut.-General Sir Alan Cunningham, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., G.O.C.-in-C., Northern Ireland, who commanded the East African forces during the brilliant campaign against Italian Somaliland and Ethiopia.

Sir Kenneth Anderson, who is 52 years of age, extricated the Third Division from Dunkirk almost intact, and commanded the British First Army from its landing at Algiers to the end of the campaign in Tunisia.

Major-General G. C. Bucknall, B.E.F., M.C., who commanded the Fifth Division in the Madagascar campaign and a corps in Normandy, is to take over the Northern Ireland District from General Cunningham. No announcement has yet been made of a new command for Lieut.-General Sir William Platt, who recently arrived in England from East Africa.

Group Captain Pickard's Last Mission

Group Captain P. C. Pickard, D.S.O., and two Bars, D.F.C., the former Kenya settler, who became known throughout the world as the pilot of the "Frieda" in the film "Target for Tonight," is now officially stated to have lost his life when leading a British low-level attack by Mosquitoes on Amiens prison last February.

When the British Government learnt that more than 100 French patriots were under sentence of death in the prison, and that some were to be executed within 24 hours, three squadrons of aircraft were selected for the difficult task of releasing them. In briefing the crews, Group Captain Pickard said that they were about to undertake the "death or glory job" of saving Frenchmen, many of whom had been sentenced to death for helping Allied airmen who had been shot down over France. The prison was a brick farm building surrounded by a wall 3 ft. thick and 20 ft. high, that had to be breached and enough damage done to the main buildings to free the patriots.

In addition to Government building plans, Native Administrations are becoming increasingly conscious of their obligation to meet, and indeed to anticipate, the growing demand for better housing standards in rural areas. An impetus in this direction has already been given by soldiers on leave, and judging by the amount of money they are sending to their relatives and their district commissioners for the purpose of having better houses built for them, it will be necessary for each Native Authority to have an organization ready before the conclusion of hostilities for the rapid construction of large numbers of cottages of permanent or semi-permanent materials.

Plans to this end are in hand, and meanwhile Government is setting up a fund amounting to £400,000-£150,000, from which loans will be made to those Native Administrations which require the necessary capital assistance from their own resources for the expenditure required for large-scale building schemes and other development projects.

It is as yet impossible to attempt any prediction as to where the African housing problem will be most acute. The average African family consists of a man, his wife, and four children, and based even on the present population of the continent, a minimum of 500,000 houses will be required. Some of this has been provided, mostly in the form of two-roomed cottages.

It is therefore evident that only strict standardization of materials, a high degree of portability and recovery value rather than permanence, most careful research in design and finance, and an elaborate organization for effect improvement within a reasonable period.

The first wave of aircraft was to breach the wall, the second to smash the ends of the prison and destroy the quarters of the German guards, and the third to fulfil any part of the plan which might have miscarried. The attack went exactly according to plan, and a Mosquito detailed to take photographs recorded prisoners running through the gaps and later disappearing across a snow-covered field outside the prison. It was afterwards learnt that a high proportion of the condemned men had escaped and that considerable casualties were caused among their guards. Two Mosquitoes and two portable lighters were shot down by German fighters.

Since the liberation of Amiens new details have been learnt as to how Group Captain Pickard and his navigator, Flight Lieut. J. A. Broadley, D.S.O., D.F.C., D.F.M., met their death. They were apparently trying to ascertain the state of a crew which had been shot down when their aircraft was caught by two B.F. 100s. It crashed a few miles from Amiens, and the bodies of the two men were recovered by French villagers, who had to surrender them to the Germans. But all the village attended their burial in the cemetery alongside Amiens prison, and a few personal belongings of the airmen which had been kept from the Germans, and photographs of their graves, have now been received by the R.A.F.

Other Casualties

Wing Commander John Buchanan, R.A.F., who took part in the Eritrean and Ethiopian campaigns, has been killed by anti-aircraft fire off the coast of Greece.

Wing Commander Nelson Reuben Mansfield, D.F.C., previously reported missing, and now presumed to have lost his life, was married to the daughter of the late Francis Mackenzie, of Uganda, and Edinburgh, and Mrs. Mackenzie.

Lieut.-Colonel John Fass, The Welsh Guards, only son of Sir Ernest Fass, Financial Secretary to the Sudan Government from 1921 to 1927, has been killed in action. He was 83 years of age and leaves a widow.

Major John Symes, The Special Air Service Regiment, only son of Lieut.-Colonel Sir Stewart Symes, Governor-General of the Sudan from 1925 to '30, and a former Governor of Tanganyika, and Capt. Symes, has been reported missing from operations in Europe during July.

Major J. F. Firth, serving with a Tank Battalion of the King's African Rifles, was killed in Burma. Before the war he was a member of the staff of Messrs. A. Baumann and Co., Nairobi.

Private James G. ... has died in ...

The Rev. J. H. ... Andrews, Nairobi ... served as a chaplain in Gibraltar ...

Lieut. Norman ... Flight Lieut. ...

Lieut. G. F. ... has been awarded the Efficiency Decoration.

Rhodesians Flying Tempests and Typhoons

Fight Lieut. Charles Derek ... Rhodesian Squadron ...

Flight Lieut. E. L. Williams ... speaking of this aircraft ...

Squadron Leader M. G. Kidson ... is now serving in this country with the R.A.F. Regiment.

acted ... in Cairo ... is serving in Italy ...

... Welfare Worker ... has been in Kenya for some years ...

... married ... has been serving in the R.A.F. ...

... has served in East Africa and Egypt ...

Messrs. William O'Brien Lindsay, John ...

Captain Anthony Booth ...

The son of Lady ... is on the point of joining the Royal Navy.

More than 1,000 South African women ... are now serving in Italy.

Pilots and other members of the crews of British Overseas Airways ...

Fifty R.A.F. pilots, veterans of Bomber and Coastal Commands ...

The first contingent of the Belgian Colonial Expeditionary Corps ...

East Africans Escape from German

Fifteen Africans from the East African Dependencies ...

The U.S. War Production Board has requested a 5,000-ton allocation of Belgian Congo gum copal for 1945.

The African staff of the Santa Clara Estates in Portuguese East Africa ...

New Constitution for Northern Rhodesia

Question Raised in the House of Lords

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS on Thursday, Viscount Elibank asked His Majesty's Government whether they proposed to consult Parliament with regard to any changes in Colonial constitutions before they were made, and whether they would ensure that no future change should be made in a Colonial or Protectorate constitution without full consultation with Parliament.

Referring to recent announcements of constitutional changes in Northern Rhodesia and the Gold Coast, Viscount Elibank said:

"I did not propose to discuss the merits or demerits of the constitutional changes, but only to raise the principle of whether these changes have been made in breach of Parliamentary privilege, and to ask the Government to consider whether in future they will take steps to avoid that Parliamentary situation."

In answer to the question through question and answer in the House of Commons, I learn that certain changes were being made in the constitution of the Gold Coast Colony. A few days later, also in another place, because the same statement was not made here, we learnt that a constitutional change of some importance was being made in Northern Rhodesia, a part of the Crown. In the first instance, in my country, the Government, in another place, the Secretary of State for the Colonies said that this constitutional change in the Gold Coast Colony was concerned had been made in principle.

So far as Northern Rhodesia is concerned, he stated that when discussion with the Governor—a discussion, presumably, between him and the Governor—His Majesty's Government had agreed to certain changes being made in the constitution, which he outlined. Only yesterday there was laid before your Lordships' House an Order in Council in connexion with the change of Kenya which, I understand, Parliament has been informed that certain changes are going to take place.

Parliament Faced with a Fair Accomplish

I suggest that once the Secretary of State has agreed to a change in a constitution in principle, and once His Majesty's Government have approved of certain alterations in the constitution of a Colony, the people of that Colony or Protectorate look upon that as an undertaking, a promise. When ultimately these constitutions are made before your Lordships' House and another place in the form of Orders in Council for discussion by Parliament, Parliament is confronted with something which is practically a fair accomplishment.

When either House does discuss the matter, we shall do it with our hands tied. The dice have been loaded against us, and the whole discussion merely becomes an academic interest so far as Parliament is concerned. I can understand that very few members, whatever their feelings may be about the constitution which has been granted or promised in principle before it comes before Parliament, will think it worth while to get up and say what they think about it. They may disagree, but what is the good of saying anything then? It may do more harm than good to say anything, because it has already been given and you cannot take it back.

Let us beg the Government to give us an undertaking that they will not in future lay ready-made constitutions or changes in constitutions before us, with no hope of our being able to change anything that has been done.

"Why not approach the question, as has been done twice in the case of Ceylon, through a Royal Commission? The recommendations of the Ceylon Commission came before both Houses of Parliament, and, so far as I remember, there was nothing binding in connexion with that constitution or any of its terms."

"I do not suppose that in the case of all our Colonies or Protectorates, where a question arises about alterations in their constitutions, it is necessary to send out Royal Commissions in order to consider and make recommendations with regard to the proposals. Obviously in the case of the smaller Colonies these matters can take the form of consultations between the Governor and the Secretary of State. At the same time I do urge that whatever is done should not be so tied up that Parliament has no opportunity for reconsideration."

LORD KENNEL said that the point raised by Viscount Elibank was of considerable importance, for Northern Rhodesia and the Gold Coast were two of the largest and most important of African Colonies. It seemed that the country had been committed to a line of policy in the case of the Gold Coast which could not properly be undone, and he would like to know whether it was

not considered desirable by the Government to give publicity to decisions when reached with regard to constitutional programmes. His Lordship continued:

"We have been frequently accused of being slow in allowing our Colonies and the institutions in the Colonies to develop on more liberal lines, and here is a case where a constitution is apparently being developed along those lines, but the announcement has been made in such a form that practically no one is aware of what has happened, or of the reasons for or the desirability of it."

"I admit that it can be done in this case in the most liberal way, if it can equally be done in another Colony in the opposite direction, and much of the progress that has been made in certain cases can be undone by the same procedure. I would like to know whether it is now to be considered a regular procedure that all constitutional changes in the government of Colonies, whatever they are, are the product of the same arbitrary decisions of the Government, although after the decisions have been taken and without any warning that such decisions are likely to be taken."

Viscount Bouverie, former Prime Minister of the Dominion of Ireland, said that the responsibility for administrative acts must be accepted by a Government, which would be defeated if its acts did not meet with the approval of the House of Commons. Constitutional changes were not made by Parliament, but by administrative acts of the Executive. He said:

"The Secretary of State for the Colonies, being in constant communication with the Governor as representative of the Sovereign in the Crown Colony, and the Governor, who is constantly making recommendations, gradually the power of the people of the community is extended until ultimately they elect their own representatives and Government. The advisers of the Government are selected not because of their importance in the community, as was done in the instance when the Governor had an Executive Council, but rather because they command the support of the majority of the members of the Legislature."

Under Opportunities for Discussion

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in the course of his reply:

"The Secretary of State fully realises the great importance of giving Parliament complete information at the earliest possible moment of any major or important changes proposed to be made in the constitution of any Colony, and of affording full opportunities for consultation with and consideration by Parliament of such matters. Indeed, my right hon. friend is the very last person in the world to desire to stifle any discussion by Parliament of matters of this kind."

"But I am sure that the noble lord and your lordships all will agree that he must be responsible for the formation of policy. That is part of his executive functions. It has been his practice, and that of his predecessors, to make a very full statement of policy in each case, and there must necessarily be a very considerable lapse of time between the publication of any new policy and its implementation."

"The lapse of time between the announcement of the policy and its implementation affords opportunities for members of either House to take whatever action they think right before changes of this character are actually effected. In your Lordships' House, at least, those opportunities seem to be ample. Any noble lord can put down a motion calling for a reply. But if the opportunities available in either House are not regarded as ample enough, or as providing sufficient opportunity for members of either House to express their views, my right hon. friend has authorized me to say that he is ready to look into the matter."

"While my right hon. friend cannot agree to give the noble undertaking required by the noble viscount who asked the question, for there are very considerable difficulties both of a constitutional and practical nature, I am in a position to repeat that it is the desire of my right hon. friend that Parliament should have ample and adequate opportunities for discussion of constitutional changes, and that he is investigating the possibility of widening the opportunities should it be established that there is really a case for the widening."

[Editorial comment appears under "Matters of Moment."]

£345,000 for Nyasaland Education

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved a free grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of a maximum sum of £345,000 to Nyasaland in order to assist the Government of that territory in carrying out proposals recommended by the Post War Development Committee for a comprehensive five-year plan for educational development.

Outlook of Kenya's New Governor

The Role of the Legislature

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor-designate of Kenya, referred in his valedictory address to the Legislative Council of Fiji to various matters of importance from the East African standpoint, and we therefore quote the following passages:

Among our fundamental purposes must be to produce good and wholesome food for all the people in sufficient quantity and variety for a healthy and active life; and to take vigorous measures to protect from disease and damage the soil from which our food comes; to produce in quantities as practicable all the requirements of our people; to increase the principal crops that might be produced with profit, and for markets for home consumption; to encourage the mining of gold and other minerals we may discover; to make the best use of the skill of our craftsmen in any industry serviceable to our needs; and finally, to provide the best facilities and inducements to attract visitors to travel or make their homes here.

We need to see that we have an effective and vigorous administration founded upon as great a measure of public opinion as constructive public opinion is. We can get the greatest benefit from the participation and support of the people in all our war efforts, and we must see to it that we continue to enjoy the same advantage in peace. Our Government in our day can hope to achieve what we have achieved in an alien land, and our machinery insensitive to public opinion and without the help of all the expert counsel available to it, rather the central problem which it has to face is not only to devise wise policies and sound developments, but to obtain for them public support without that support they will surely not be carried out.

In this task the Legislative Council has the leading role. There are still a few people who think of the Legislative Council as a place where official and non-official members meet in a continuous struggle and conflict, but such an idea bears no relation to the facts or to the practice of this Council, where all members have an equal share in the responsibility to the people of the Colony for the policies and projects upon which their welfare depends. We are calling for not opponents in party politics, and we have no party objective. The only distinction between the two kinds of members in this Council is that the non-official members have the last word, since, by their majority decisions in the Standing Committee of Finance, they hold the power of the purse. It is true that those majority decisions could be over-ruled in full Council; it is also true that in practice they prevail.

Responsibility of the Governor

The Governor cannot escape the responsibility laid upon him by his office of initiating, in consultation with his expert advisers, proposals and projects for the better government and development of the Colony and of co-ordinating them into a comprehensive plan of operations, but at every step in those of his ordinary processes, I and my official advisers have been in the habit of seeking help and guidance from members of this and the Executive Council and from public opinion, and so we shall continue. When we have a comprehensive plan ready to lay before this Council we shall hope to persuade honourable members that it ought to be adopted and prosecuted with their warm approval and support. If we do not succeed in so persuading them, we shall certainly not force upon the Colony a plan which they have rejected.

If faith, confidence, and a spirit of service are made the main spring of your public life, they will see you through whatever duties and tribulations the future may hold.

The people of the Colony now comprise three racial groups, which are reflected in the composition of this Council and other public bodies; and this is sometimes made a matter of criticism or controversy. But there is already great good will and mutual tolerance between the three groups, and it is certain that there does not exist on the part of any community the slightest wish or intention to be less than just and fair to the other communities or to infringe their rights in any way. You have, indeed, all that is necessary for a fruitful collaboration and for peaceful progress towards a future which I cannot doubt will bring with it a greater unity among you, until the day comes when all those who live in these beautiful islands shall have become one community and be known as the people of Fiji. It would be unwise to try to hasten the pace at which that day comes; for no purpose is to be served by impatience in so complex a matter. You have, as I have said, the most important things of all, mutual good will and tolerance; these must will have the rest to follow.

If any words that I have spoken in this Colony are to be remembered, I should wish that they might be these: that you should jealously guard that good will and tolerance, mindful that they derive from the sense and practice of justice and fair dealing between you, and from the inner spiritual life of man, which tells him in terms the truth of which he cannot doubt that all men are equal in the sight of God.

Political Parties

Possibly the political party which best justified its name was the Rhodesian Party, since it was charged with and carried out the task of proving Rhodesian capacity for self-government. We have since had such parties as the Progressive (which wasn't), the Reform (which didn't), the Democratic (which died early), the People's (which was but a handful), the Country (which was practically stillborn), the United Party (now striving to get the unity to justify its name), and the Labour Party (largely ignoring the real labourers). The new Liberal Party stands for an unqualified individualism, but apart from that it does not associate with Liberalism in politics in the same sense of the term. In so far as Liberalism in Britain was midway between pure Socialism and pure Conservatism, that position in Rhodesia is occupied much more by the followers of Sir Godfrey Huggins than by the followers of Mr. J. H. Smit. If the three parties now established or in the course of being established in Rhodesia go to the electorate, the choice will appeal to many people as being the choice between the party (that is, European) Socialism of the Labour Party and the not so pronounced radicalism of the United Party and the tendency to Conservatism of the Liberal Party. Of the importance of the so-called Independent, *Rulawa's Chronicle*.

Colonel W. H. A. Webster

We recently reported that Colonel W. H. A. Webster, C.I.E., had been appointed representative for South Africa and Southern Rhodesia by the Port of London Authority. Born in 1884, the eldest son of the late J. Webster, J.P., The Royal Irish Constabulary, he was educated at Christ's Hospital, entered the Indian Police Service in 1905, became private secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma in 1914, served with the Burma Rifles during the last war, and was Deputy-Inspector-General and Commissioner of Police in Rangoon from 1922 until 1926. He then entered the service of the Port of London Authority. In 1939 he was commissioned in the Territory Army Reserve of Officers with the rank of major, and was posted to the Intelligence Corps as Security Control Officer in the Port of London. He relinquished his combined military and P.L.A. duties in 1942 to go to South Africa as Security Liaison Officer with the rank of colonel. Colonel Webster's present address is 15, Etherton, Portland Road, Rondebosch, Cape Province. The date of his first visit to Southern Rhodesia is still undecided.

Regional Development Committee

The following have been elected to the new Eastern Districts Regional Development Committee of Southern Rhodesia.—Mr. A. C. Sofie, Chairman, Mr. Estcourt Palmer, Vice-Chairman, Mr. I. E. Stone and Mr. John Dennis, representing the Industrial Advisory Development Committee of the Colony, Messrs. Ian Wilson, J. E. Lister and J. P. de Kock, the three local M.P.s.; Mr. E. K. Evans, Mayor of Umtali; Mr. D. Cisticas, Deputy Mayor, representing Umtali Industries; Mr. J. F. Durr, of the Chamber of Commerce; Mr. B. D. Goldberg, of the Publicity Association; Mr. D. Cnapton, representing mining interests; Mr. J. Drysdale, forestry, and Mr. M. H. Goldberg, the tobacco industry. The hon. secretary is Mr. B. D. Goldberg.

African Engine Driver's I.S.M.

Thomas Makako Koronga, an African engine driver on the Tanganyika Railway, has been awarded the Imperial Service Medal in recognition of his skill, reliability and exemplary conduct during his service of the Crown. He has been granted life exemption from hut and poll tax.

From the Business Standpoint

Pointers to East African Progress

THERE IS GENERAL AGREEMENT that our policy in East Africa should take into consideration as a first essential our trusteeship for the native population, and that the claims of European and Indian settlers, to a large extent legitimate, shall not be allowed to militate against their eventual welfare.

The inclusion of white settlers into the healthier parts of East Africa has done much to encourage the scientific development of agriculture, and their presence has attracted to East Africa a amount of capital which would not otherwise have been brought in. In the highlands of Kenya and Tanganyika there is room for further white settlement without having to encroach on Native lands or rights, but the right type of settler will have to be brought in, men and women with proper training and adequate finance. Without such selection, preparation and support, Native competition, which in the natural order of things will accelerate, might reduce a section of the white settlers to the "poor white" category.

While considerable progress has been made in the direction of Native education, it is not general enough and there is still much to be done. It is necessary to accelerate the training of African teachers and technicians.

Africans Must Understand Finance

Progress along modern lines in the East African territories necessitates development by the aid of modern financial methods. Hitherto it has been difficult to convey to the African a proper appreciation of the advantages of these methods. We are still judged by the Native in terms of tangible rather than physical assets, but if progress is to be made a fuller appreciation must be acquired of what lies behind symbols related to currency and banking. Long association with currency and the use of banks has made it difficult for the European to realize that the African is quite unable to visualize an asset represented by cipher figures, however well-managed the financial system may be. Development in this direction is a primary requirement. This may be assisted to a large extent by encouraging the employment of a higher percentage of Native clerks in the Civil Service, commerce and banking.

Other matters which require consideration include the absence of a proper system of land registration, together with the absence of facilities for taking effective lien on Native assets in order to enable banks to make advances to Native farmers. Many Africans, of course, operate on such a small scale that the extension of Native co-operative marketing organizations appears desirable. This might be done on tribal lines with a European-controlled marketing organization. The financing by the banks of the purchase and sale of crops so produced would be within the legitimate range of banking business.

The function of the Asian in East Africa is recognized, but the presence of this element, which creates a triangle of population, creates certain difficulties. The standard of living of the Indian trader is such that it fails to permit development of those expansionist lines which are our present aim and may prove a hindrance in raising the economic level of the Native. Moreover, the Indian has a natural tendency to look beyond the borders of Kenya to his homeland, to which a large part of the wealth which he accumulates in East Africa is eventually transferred.

Steps have already been taken to promote industrial

We are permitted to quote these passages from the grounds written by a group of business men closely associated with East Africa.

development in East Africa and to foster the growth of local industries. It has been pointed out, however, that there should be a greater development of the sources of supply of fuel and power, and that an endeavour should be made to arrange for the location of any new industries in the neighbourhood of appropriate power sources. For obvious reasons of economy the types of industry that should be fostered should be selected from amongst those for which the requirements in the way of raw material, and also equipment as far as possible, could be drawn from within the territory.

Much has been said on the question of the possible federation of certain of the East African Dependencies, which, with proper arrangements, might afford greater economy in administration and immunity of policy. These territories are likely to be drawn together by the force of economic circumstances, and there is also much to be gained from close co-operation with existing territories outside of the Commonwealth and neighbouring territories. Some of these are faced with Colonial problems almost identical with our own. Co-operation with them in the matter of Native welfare and scientific research will do much to maintain a beneficial upward curve on the chart of progress.

Lieut.-Colonel Alistair Gibb

We reported last week that Lieut.-Colonel Alistair Monteith Gibb, T.D., late The Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry, and the Hon. Mrs. R. B. Gordon, widow of the only son of Lord and Lady Cranworth, were shortly to be married.

It is now announced that Colonel Gibb has been adopted as prospective Unionist candidate for the Swindon Division of Wiltshire for the forthcoming constituency. Sir Wavell Wakefield, having been selected to oppose Captain Cunningham Reid in the Marlborough at the next election.

Colonel Gibb is well-known to East Africans. He went to Kenya at the beginning of 1934, became a director, and later managing director, of Safari Land, Ltd., the Nairobi outfitters of hunting and scientific expeditions, and also took a keen interest in political affairs. He accompanied Lord Francis Scott's delegation to London in 1936, and on his return to Kenya became a member of the Pysethram Board and the Gilgil District Council.

In October, 1939, he returned to England to join the Wiltshire Yeomanry, in which regiment he had been commissioned in 1925. He went with his unit to Palestine at the beginning of 1940, commanding the 1st Battalion from Swindon in his new constituency, and recently demobilized in this country. He has now made a partner in his father's firm, Messrs. Alistair Gibb and Partners, the consulting engineers.

Twenty Years Ago

From our issue of November 6, 1924

Dr. Frank Weston, Bishop of Zanzibar, died last Sunday.

From the past season's cotton crop in Uganda fully £2,000,000 found its way into Native hands.

Sir Milsom Rees has acquired two farms of approximately 4,500 acres in the heart of the Kusa coffee belt.

Settlers are needed in Africa, but in small numbers and of picked character. The Rt. Rev. Frank Weston.

For some unknown reason the Government of Northern Rhodesia has not been represented at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley.

Kenya's one-time famous troupe of entertainers is being revived, with such promise.

Mr. Justice Gurnea has been appointed to the Bench.

Background to

The Moscow Meeting.—The results achieved on this occasion at Moscow have been highly satisfactory, but I am quite sure that no final result can be obtained until the Heads of the three Governments have met again together. I earnestly trust they may do before this year is at its end. The future of the world depends upon the united action in the next few years of our three countries. Other countries may be associated, but the future depends upon the union of the three most powerful allies. If that fails, all fails. If that succeeds, a bright future for all nations must be assured. Our relations with Soviet Russia must be more close, intimate and cordial. Never before have we been able to reach so high a degree of frank and friendly discussions of the most delicate and often potentially vexatious topics. Where we could not agree, we understood the grounds of each other's disagreement, but in an astonishingly wide area we found ourselves in full agreement. Let all hope die if German boasts that there will be the slightest division or weakening among the forces which are closing in upon them and will crush them out of their resistance.

On the tangled question of the Balkans we were able to reach a simple agreement. The most urgent burning question was that of Poland, and here again I speak words of hope, reinforced by confidence. We have got a great deal nearer to the solution. I hope that Mr. Mikolajczyk will soon return to Moscow, and it will be a great disappointment to all the sincere friends of Poland if a good arrangement cannot be made which will enable him to form a Polish Government on Polish soil. If the Polish Government had taken the advice we tendered them at the beginning of this year, the additional complications produced by the formation of the Polish National Committee of Liberation at Lublin would not have arisen. —Mr. Churchill.

Hun Hopes.—We are working untiringly to break the enemy's air terror squadrons of fighter and bomber planes of the most modern and effective designs are being produced. German workers are turning out entirely novel weapons in all spheres of war production, on which we pin the greatest hopes. Hitler, with whom I spent several days at his headquarters, stands like a rock upon the rising tide. He told me that he was never so firmly convinced of victory as today. —Goebbels.

The Archbishop of Canterbury.—The unexpected death of the Most Rev. William Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury, is a most grievous loss. To deepen the sense of the spiritual factor involved in the war and to all our hopes for a better world, we must more closely tie the things temporal and eternal, to cling for the whole of life for religion and reason for the whole of life was the purpose to which he addressed himself with unflagging energy. Those who differed most strongly from some of the views he expressed, or was supposed to entertain, could not doubt his sincerity, his absolute sincerity, that deep sense of duty on his part, and of God which controlled every word he wrote or said. He would draw the example of Jesus of a courageous and high-principled leader. His kindness, his insistence on the good in human nature, his complete selflessness, when the matter of doing a service came his way, endeared him to his friends. In a little while he fulfilled long years of service, and these ancient words more unquestionably true, "He was an intellectual leader of large stature. He was of a well-balanced and central churchmanship; he spoke of the good will and confidence of the other Christian Churches in the country; he was of an unflinching good temper, a fine sense of humour, and a rare charity; and his interests were as broad as his humanity. He ranked in a remarkable way, admiringly, ability and solid learning; he was a philosopher whose mind had been deeply given not only to classical studies, but also to the problems of current thought." —*The Times*.

Militarist Boy Snatcher.—Many people will say, "How can you be so cruel as to take a child in an occupied territory away from its mother?" To whom I would say, "How can you be so cruel as to leave on the other side a brilliant future enemy who will later on kill your son and your grandsons? Either we win over anybody's blood that we can use for ourselves and give it a place, or gentlemen, you may call this cruel, but it is cruel—we destroy this world. But we cannot answer for it to our sons and our ancestors if we leave the blood on the other side of the line, our enemies' camps, our leaders and the commanders." —Himmler, addressing German officers.

Weather Threat to Invasion.

Those of us who were embarked and waiting in the assault ships remember how D-Day had already been postponed for 24 hours on account of bad weather. Had it been put off for a day more the expedition would have probably been delayed until just before the critical date of preparation. On Sunday, June 18, was a perfect summer evening in the Channel. My staff had taken the opportunity of fair weather to sail across 23 tons of pier equipment for the harbours. The weather was good, but only for these tons survived. In the morning the sea began and became steadily worse during the day. It moderated and died away after two and a half days. Had the invasion fleet called on that Sunday the whole expedition might have been wrecked. Part of the synthetic port had already been towed across and put in position, but it was not possible to land. Experienced, inside the harbours, and the craft that broke loose were washed up and down on the beaches. Only hundreds of ashore. —Admiral William Tennant.

Franklin in France.—The Germans made the French Government pay them 100,000,000 francs a year in occupation charges. And do this the Banque de France were not running for itself. It is told in the book "The Occupation of France" is 45 times as great as it was in 1914 and six times as large as in 1939. The five franc note, which at the present rate of exchange corresponds to 6d., has become the smallest monetary unit. British and Americans who showed confidence in the purchasing power of sterling and dollars, find that when they have converted their pay and allowances at the present exchange rates they are poverty-stricken in a country where lavish spending has become the rule, because no one has confidence in the value of paper money. A bottle of Burgundy which before the war would have cost 5s. is charged 25s. in any restaurant. You get the equivalent of 6s. for a small glass of brandy. At a small restaurant where years ago I used to lunch for about 3s. 6d. the fixed price for a meal is 10s. 6d. A woman's handbag which in 1939 would be thought dear at 10s. is now priced at 15s. —Mr. G. Ward in *The Daily Mail*.

to the War News

Opinions Epitomized — strategy of mercy for the German bandits will fail utterly. — *Investig.*

Alamein was the first major defeat of the German armies in the field. — Field-Marshal Montgomery.

In the six years of war, the cost of our public expenditure has almost met out of taxation. — The Lord Chancellor.

Education is what remains when we have forgotten all that we have been taught. — Viscount Halifax.

In 1914 the burden of the national debt on the head of the population was £17. Today it is £100. — Lord Tsviot.

Natural selection is the most important quality in an editor. — *Journalist.*

My weekly exports of bicycles represent the output of my factory in pre-war days for one hour and a half. — Sir Edmund Crane.

The Germans under their leaders have thrown down the gauntlet to exterminate or exterminate them. — *Slogan.*

If we are going to keep up standards of living in this country we must increase our exports by not less than six times in volume what they were in 1938. — Earl Stanhope.

Weather normally tends to favour the defender of mud inevitably cancels the routes by which an attacker can move upon his objectives. — Mr. Christopher Buckley.

Plymouth's civilian dead and death total was 1,172, with 1,000 injured. Altogether 2,754 houses, 100 churches, 100 schools were destroyed. — Minister of Home Security.

There are more hotels in Miami than in New York city. At the height of the season people pay at least £10 a night for a room. — Graham Stanford, *Daily Mail* correspondent.

Apparently 70% of the Indian prisoners of war in this country have volunteered to co-operate in the Allied cause, and are employed on work of national importance. — Lord Croft.

There is an increasing tendency on the part of Governments throughout the world to suppress the propaganda organizations in an attempt to influence the public on our newspapers. It is the duty of newspapers and the public to keep watch on this insidious movement. — Sir Warren Fisher, former head of the C.I.F. Service.

Fourteenth Army casualties during the past 12 months total 27,108, including 5,567 killed, 48,848 wounded, and 2,693 missing. — South-East Asia Command announcement.

In the first four days of the invasion, A.I. casualties in all ranks and missing exceeded those for the whole of the British and American forces in Normandy. — Air-Marshal Sir John Baldwin.

The appointment of market officers with local experience of local markets to assist in the commercial departments of His Majesty's missions and consulates under consideration. — Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade.

At the end of the first week's fighting on Leyte Japanese ground casualties are estimated at 14,000. Almost half the enemy forces there killed, 130 missing, and 1,500 wounded. — General MacArthur.

A great deal is made of the fact that the secret of the development of the V-2 missile engines in America was kept for two years. In England, and especially Rugby, the secret has been kept for nearly eight years. — Spokesman for British Thomson-Houston Company.

Sixty-five per cent of the production cost of British motor vehicles goes in raw and fabricated material costs, and approximately two-thirds of that percentage is controlled by firms, combines and cartels. — Mr. George W. Lucas, President of the Motor Agents Association.

The American Navy now consists of more than 1,150 combat ships, more than 45,000 auxiliary craft, 5,000 smaller craft, and more than 34,000 aircraft. The fleet includes 23 battleships and 23 aircraft carriers. — U.S. Navy Under-Secretary.

The Nazis are beginning to lose their morale by submission, and they are determined to shoot it out in the style of the American gangsters of the 1920's. It matters not a whit to them if they destroy Europe in the process. — *National Geographic* Letter.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was one of the happiest men I ever knew. — A magnificent example of that happiness which comes from holiness and love of one's fellows. His stentorian laugh was like a great organ. — *Londoner*. I know of no man who had an equal capacity for work, except Mr. Churchill. — The Earl of Selborne.

The Italian army, navy and air force are cursed with the blight of seniority. Italy is the only country which in time of war keeps up a central commission for promotion. — Mussolini in talks to Admiral Franco Maffei, Chief of Naval Intelligence under Badoglio's Government.

The present practice of parachute jumping with a kit bag instead of using a lot of containers was originally suggested by Corporal Le Normandy, who dropped gear and six-pound bombs by parachute. — Lieut. General ... Deputy C-in-C of 1st Airborne Army.

About 800,000 war-damaged houses in London have to be repaired this winter at a cost of between £30,000,000 and £40,000,000. In four weeks from September 22 something like 120,000 tons have been brought to a reasonable state of comfort. — Mr. Wainik, Minister of Works.

The Soviet News Agency is officially authorized to deny reports that the Soviet Union is to take part in the civil aviation conference in Chicago. Among the nations taking part in the Conference are Switzerland, Spain and Portugal. — *Soviet News Agency*.

Hitler planned to invade Canada from Norway at the end of 1941. During the critical months the nation was so unprepared for naval war that in the first convoys 700 tons of guns were carried on the forecastle heads and hoisted aboard with four-ton cranes to fool any watching spies. — Lieut. Commander ... Royal Canadian Navy.

With the attention of the Government of Eire called to the German documents discovered near Brussels proving that the German military authorities were making preparations for the invasion of Eire against the Irish mainland, Mr. de Valera had informed the German Minister in Dublin that Eire would maintain her neutrality. — Professor Savory, M.P.

The figures of war-correspondents allotted to each theatre of war are as follows: 150 from U.K., 30 from Dominions, and 10 from U.S.A.; Allied Force H.Q., 30 from U.K., 12 from Dominions, and 68 from U.S.A.; Middle East, 100 from U.K., 50 from Dominions, and 10 from U.S.A.; South-East Asia Command, 100 from U.K., 10 from Dominions, and 10 from United States. — The Secretary of State for War.

PERSONALIA

The Emperor of Ethiopia, crowned 14 years ago today.

Mr. J. W. Watson recently celebrated the 50th anniversary of his arrival in Umtali.

Mr. J. W. Cummins, Deputy Financial Secretary of the Sudan, is spending his leave in Kenya.

Mr. F. B. Paul, of the Zanzibar Port and Marine Department, has retired after 25 years' service.

A son has been born in Entebbe to the wife of Mr. David Symonds, of the C.M.S. Kigari, Kenya.

A son has been born in this country to the wife of Mr. William Addis, of the Colonial Administration, Zanzibar.

Lord Rennell of Rodd is to address the Royal Geographical Society on Monday, next, on "Italian East Africa in 1941."

Mr. A. H. G. William Ireland, of the Sudan Civil Service, and Miss Daisy Constance Beatrice Gleason, have been married in Khartoum.

Mr. Montague Eugene Hayward and Mrs. Dorothy Ann Brown (née Kenworthy) were married in London, Tanganyika Territory, on Thursday last.

Mr. S. Cowie, former secretary of the Zambian Association, Harare, has been elected press secretary of the newly reformed Cape Colony Association.

Mr. Robert Roy Meldrum, director of many companies with Rhodesian mining and commercial interests, has a net estate valued at £11,819 gross (net personally, £4,588).

Mr. D. H. W. Fakenham is editing the *Official Gazette* of Zanzibar and acting as clerk of the Executive and Legislative Councils while Mr. L. W. Raymond is on leave.

Captain Peter Raymond Stephens, R.A.M.C., and Miss Jean Roy, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Roy, of Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia, have announced their engagement.

M. A. De Vrieschauer, Belgian Minister for the Colonies, has returned to Brussels from London, accompanied by M. Gorla, secretary-general of the Colonial Department.

The following coffee planters in Kenya have accepted the invitation of the Director of Agriculture to serve on a coffee research committee: Messrs. G. W. Reynolds, R. C. MacWatt, K. V. Lane, G. B. Shields, and A. F. Beakbane.

Flight Lieutenant James Herbert Carter, son of the Rev. and Mrs. Herbert Carter, and Miss Ruth Margaret MacDonald, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John MacDonald, of Bulawayo, have been married in Southern Rhodesia.

The Highlands (Salisbury) Town Management Board, of Southern Rhodesia, now consists of Messrs. D. W. Forshaw (Chairman), H. W. H. Wallis (Vice-Chairman), H. H. Smetham, W. D. Gale, C. A. Bött and E. W. Erasmus.

The Cultural Society of Dar es Salaam has elected Mr. G. Gillman its President; Messrs. A. A. M. Isherwood and Abdulla M. A. Karimjee, M.L.C., Vice-Presidents; Mr. A. J. Neville, Chairman, and Mr. H. C. Baxter, Vice-Chairman.

Commander Thomas Howard Morton, U.S.N., and Miss Susan Fass, youngest daughter of Mr. Ernest Fass, Financial Secretary to the Sudan Government from 1931 to 1934, and Lady Fass, of Inkpen, Berkshire, have been married in the U.S.A.

Sir Richard Whiffrey, managing director of the Northamptonshire Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., who visited East Africa some years ago, left £16,144. Among his bequests was £1 for each year of completed service for every employee of the company.

Dr. Keith Bradford, director of the C.M.S. Hospital in Omdurman since 1940, has left the Sudan with his family. He is succeeded by Dr. Elfrida Whiddorne, who was in charge of the small group which started C.M.S. work in the Nuba Mountains of the Sudan.

Mr. Armand Denis and his wife (née Elsa Roosevelt, cousin of Mrs. Roosevelt), who have travelled extensively in the Belgian Congo and visited parts of East Africa, have just issued a new film in the U.S.A. entitled "Dangerous Journey." Mr. Denis is a Belgian. Their previous picture was called "Dark Kingdom."

Miss Evelyn Pankhurst, founder and editor of *New Times and Ethiopia News*, is in the Sudan at Ababa at the invitation of the Emperor of Ethiopia. It was she who proposed the Princess Tsehai Memorial Hospital, and she is now a secretary of the fund which is being raised for that purpose. It already exceeds £46,800.

Mr. Gordon Verd Leigh, M.P., has received a cheque for £2,260 from the members of the London Chamber of Commerce in recognition of his 21 years' service as secretary to the Chamber. He is also honorary secretary of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, for which he has attended six international congresses.

Mr. Gordon Verd Leigh, who has for so many years been keenly interested in East African and Rhodesian affairs, has left London to resume his North American tour in the interests of Anglo-American understanding. Communications may be addressed to him in care of his sister, Mrs. Robertson, 14, 112 Stratmoor Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.

The following have been elected officers of the Uganda-Caledonian Society: Mr. H. Macdonald, President; Mr. R. W. G. Cowie, Vice-President; Mr. S. G. Cowie, hon. treasurer; Mr. J. B. M. Tollet, hon. secretary; Mr. D. W. Robertson, hon. piper; Mr. P. B. M. Tollet, hon. agent; and Messrs. R. Blackie, J. L. Anderson and J. Holden, Committee.

Lord Swinton, Minister for Civil Aviation, heads the United Kingdom Delegation to the International Civil Aviation Conference in Chicago, which opened yesterday. Among those in attendance are Lord H. Pollys, Chairman of B.O.A.C., Wing Commander T. Davison, representing Southern Rhodesia, and Mr. W. J. Digg, of the Colonial Office.

Sir William Brass, M.P., who has decided not to seek re-election, is today to leave the way clear for a younger man, has shown much interest in Dominion and Colonial affairs through his 20 years' membership of the House of Commons. He was Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr. Amery, whom he accompanied on his tour of the Dominions in 1927-28, and he has taken a keen interest in the Fairbridge Farm Schools.

Mr. F. C. Hayter

Mr. F. C. Hayter, one of the best-known planters in Nyasaland, in which he has resided since 1902, has left the Protectorate on medical advice that he should live at sea level and for the next three months his address will be Arthur's Seat Hotel, Sea Point, Cape Province, Union of South Africa. Mr. Hayter has been manager of Cholo and Michiru Tea and Tobacco Estates, Ltd., for 40 years. He is a past President of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture, the Cholo Sports Club, and the Cholo District Tea Association, and was for some time one of the best rifle shots, cricketers, and soccer players in the country.

MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE

Major J. P. Firth, The Buffs, was a member of the staff of A. Baumann & Co., Nairobi, reported missing in Buana.

Tsetse Fly Committee

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed a Tsetse Fly and Trypanosomiasis Committee to consider and advise on the co-ordination of research, including research directed against human and animal trypanosomiasis, and in particular against the tsetse fly as the chief vector.

The Committee, on which the Dominion Office and the Sudan Government are represented, will report from time to time to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. On all matters affecting research its recommendations will be referred to the Colonial Research Committee for comment and advice before coming to him.

The Committee is composed as follows:

- Mr. G. H. Cross, Colonial Office; Mr. R. G. Archibald, representing the Sudan Government; Professor P. A. Buxton, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine; Dr. H. Lindhurst Duke, Director of the Human Trypanosomiasis Institute in Uganda, a member of the League of Nations Sleeping Sickness Committee; Mr. S. A. Coulter, Dominion Office; Professor L. M. Hellroth, Imperial College, London; Dr. W. M. Lewis, Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine; Sir Cyril Marshall, Dr. S. A. Murray, Director of the Imperial Institute of Entomology; Mr. G. F. S. Scott, Omdurman; Dr. A. G. H. Soper, Medical Officer to the Secretary of State for the Colonies; Mr. J. G. Smith, Advisor on Animal Health to the Secretary of State for the Colonies; H. A. Soper, Agricultural Advisor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies; and Mr. C. W. Footman (secretary), Colonial Office.

Obituary

Colonel Denys Reitz

Colonel Denys Reitz, whose death was reported in our last issue, was one of those leaders of South African opinion who resisted the extension of the constitution of any African territory to non-whites. He said publicly on various occasions that the whole of the Union of South Africa would oppose any suggestion of the return of Tanganyika Territory.

General Smuts said on learning of his death: "In him passes one of the greatest South Africans of our generation. He leaves a record of achievement of which South Africa will remain justly proud. Above all, I remember him as a dear friend and comrade, a faithful companion in vicissitudes such as few have passed through. He was true, straight and upright—every inch of him."

At the memorial service at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, Lieut. Colonel the Rev. W. H. S. Runge, D.S.O., M.C., formerly Principal Chaplain to the South African Corps in the Middle East, said: "The courage, energy, sagacity and steadfastness of purpose, the genial manner, directness and complete lack of pretence which he showed in his public life, were also to be found in his private and personal relations."

Lieut. Colonel Eric Aubyn St. John Carmichael, one of the Sudan Government Railways, died in Cairo on October 21. He leaves a widow.

Mr. R. E. Laiden, O.B.E., who was killed in an aeroplane accident while returning to Calcutta from the United Kingdom recently, was the son of the late Sir Godwin Laiden and Lady Lagden. He was Chairman of McLeod and Company, Chairman of the Tea Gardens Labour Association, and Vice-President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. C. H. Osborne, whose death we briefly announced last week, was born in 1876, and, after serving through the South African War, went to Kenya in 1906 as an Assistant Collector. He was promoted D.C. in 1910, served through the last war, became a Provincial Commissioner in 1928, and retired in the following year. He was popular with Europeans and Africans alike, and did good work in the Kamba country.



Two identical stakes were buried in tsetse infested ground. Result: that on left treated with "Atlas A" undamaged; that on right consequently stacked and largely destroyed. Test conducted in Rhodesia by an independent.

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Questions in Parliament

No Development Commission

East Africa Not to Follow West Indies

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week, Sir John Mellor asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the agreement of the proposed Standing Central African Council would be established in headquarters at Salisbury in Southern Rhodesia, and how would the funds be apportioned between the territories.

Colonel Stanley: "The primary planning between the three Governments concerned is to be held to consider the arrangements for the setting up of the Council, but I am not yet in a position to make a statement."

Mr. Riley asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he had under consideration a scheme for the establishment in East and West Africa of Development Commissions similar to the Stockdale Commission now operating in the West Indies.

Colonel Stanley: "No, sir."

Sir George Schuster asked the Secretary of State whether he would issue a revised version of the return, part of which defines Protectorates, etc. (Local Legislation), dated November 9, 1938, and, in anticipation of the coming of the Colonies, Protectorates and Dependencies, could be classified in each of the following categories: (1) wholly elected legislature with responsible government, namely, Ministers selected, entirely or as to a majority, from the elected legislature; (2) wholly elected legislature, or assembly, but nominated executive; (3) legislature with a majority of elected members; (4) legislature with a majority of non-official, elected or nominated, members; (5) legislature with an official majority but some elected members; (6) legislature with no elected, and some non-official members; (7) no legislature.

Colonel Stanley: "A revised version will be prepared when the constitutional changes which, as the House is aware, are taking place in a number of Colonies, are completed. Meanwhile, I will send my hon. friend a note of the information which he desires as soon as it can conveniently be assembled."

Leave for Colonial Service

Mr. Ascheton asked what arrangements were being made to encourage leave to members of the Colonial Service, bearing in mind the necessity of their being to be involved in some or several months of sick leave, and the disorganisation which would result from the absence of a considerable part of the staffs for long periods.

Colonel Stanley: "Local conditions and individual circumstances vary too greatly to enable any rigid rule to be laid down, but I have asked Governors to deal with this question as far as may be practicable on two general principles: first, that officers who have put in long and arduous service during the war should have reasonable leave, where possible; second, that, for the reasons suggested, the question of the length of leave granted on the first post-war occasion should be limited."

Captain Cobb asked the cost of the service of the Colonial Service.

Colonel Stanley: "The annual public debt charges of the various Colonial territories amount to £6,884,000."

Captain Cobb: "Is my right hon. friend aware that it works out at approximately 5% compared with 2% for the service of the National Debt, and will the approach of the Treasury with a view to lightening this burden, which presses very hard on the great majority of our Colonies?"

Colonel Stanley: "I will look into that."

Captain Cobb asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he would give early consideration to the allocation of tax between the British and Colonial Treasuries of taxation on the profits made by companies operating in the Colonies, and registered in Great Britain.

The Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Ascheton): "I assume that my hon. friend's question refers to the scheme for the relief of double taxation within the Empire. My right hon. friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, previously stated we may make an arrangement with the United States, on somewhat different lines from the Empire scheme, and in that event, as I pointed out during the Finance Bill debates last June, it will clearly be necessary to consider the repercussions on the Empire scheme. My right hon. friend is, however, in a position to make any further statement at present."

Captain Cobb: "Is it not a fact that these profits are not taxed in the Colonies, and that the Colonies derive no benefit at all from these profits earned in the Colonial territories?"

Mr. Ascheton: "No, sir, that is not quite the position. It is, however, a most complicated matter and would involve a very lengthy explanation."

Captain Cobb asked whether holders of British Colonial stock resident in Great Britain paid full British income tax on dividends derived from this stock but paid no income tax to the Colony which issued the stock.

Mr. Ascheton: "A person resident in the United Kingdom is liable to United Kingdom income tax on his total income from all sources, subject to the qualification that the assessment is made on income from sources outside the United Kingdom is subject to remittance to the United Kingdom instead of on the full amount arising abroad in the case of a person not domiciled in the United Kingdom or a British subject not ordinarily resident in this country."

Whether dividends on holdings of Colonial Government stocks are liable to Colonial tax in the hands of United Kingdom residents would depend on the terms of issue of the stock and the income tax law of the Colony concerned, but generally speaking such dividends are exempt from Colonial tax in the hands of a person not resident in the Colony."

Colonel Lyons asked the Secretary of State whether he could recommend the Development Fund for the installation of a broadcasting station in Nyasaland.

Colonel Stanley: "I have not yet been asked by the Nyasaland Government for any assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for the installation of a broadcasting station."

Profits of Cotton and Coffee Control

Captain Duncan asked what profits had been derived by the Government of Uganda from the war-time control of cotton and coffee, and how the Secretary of State proposed to dispose of them.

Colonel Stanley: "The estimated profit from the controlled marketing of cotton amounts to not less than £2,100,000 in respect of the crop years 1942-43 and 1943-44. The profits of the hard coffee control to May 31, 1944, amounted to £119,461. The general intention is that these profits should be set aside for the benefit of the areas in which the production takes place, and the Governor has set up a Committee, which, after consultation with all interests concerned in growing, processing and marketing, will recommend, in order of priority, the best use to be made of the funds which the fund accumulated should be used."

Captain Duncan: "Will my right hon. and gallant friend bear in mind the large grants made from the Colonial Development Fund in relation to this large amount which is available for spending on the Colony?"

Colonel Stanley: "Certainly."

IN WAR MASTERY OF THE AIR

British Aircraft

IN PEACE SERVICE TO THE EMPIRE

Mr. Spence: Will the right hon. and gallant gentleman, when making a speech on political matters in future, take note of the benefits of State enterprise?

Colonel Stanley: Under rather exceptional conditions of monopolistic trading due to the war.

Colonel Lyons: And what progress has been made in erecting and organizing rest compounds for the motor-transporting the main routes and outlying parts of the African colonies?

Mr. Spence: I stated his reply, which said that in the case of the East African colonies, I have no details of recent progress in Nyasaland.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have continued to give close attention to the improvement and extension of facilities for travelling Natives. In Northern Rhodesia nine new rest camps were built in 1942 in the route from Barotseland to Livingstone, while camps have also been provided on the Great North Road for the use of motor-transport passengers. The construction of further camps, camps and three rest camps were completed in 1943. In Nyasaland, four more were built on the main road and one on the minor road linking the British Province with the Lusaka area. I have no details of recent progress in Nyasaland.

British Advisers in Ethiopia

Mr. C. C. Koch: I have asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he could make available to the House information regarding the situation in Ethiopia during the period since the agreement following the liberation of that country, when British advisers had been appointed or had resigned, which had been reappointed, and which appointments, jagged, whether the whole subsidy from Britain had been expanded and under what main heads, and whether any report of the period to date would be published.

Mr. Spence: As regards the first and last parts of the question I refer to the reply given on October 15. Since the agreement referred to was signed His Majesty's Government have asked the Ethiopian Government to maintain the services of 30 British subjects as advisers in the Ministries of the Interior, Finance, Justice, Public Works, Commerce and Industry, Education, Communications, and Posts and Telegraphs, and as judges and police officers. The Adviser on Communications died during the currency of his contract, while the Adviser on Posts resigned owing to ill-health. Neither has been replaced. Four other advisers have resigned for various reasons, while eight have left the country on the expiry of their contracts.

Advisers in the Ministries of the Interior, Finance, Commerce and Industry, a judge in the High Court, and a number of police officers have renewed their contracts on the expiry of the initial period of two years, while others have varying periods of their contracts still to fulfil. His Majesty's Government have also provided, at their own expense, the British Military Mission to Ethiopia, which comprises a comparatively large number of British officers and other ranks.

As regards the subsidy, I would refer to the information given to the House on May 17. The subsidy is absorbed into the general revenue of the Ethiopian Government and it is not possible to regard it in isolation as having been expended under certain heads.

Mr. Spence: I asked the Secretary of State for War whether he could now state the views of his consideration of the need of reducing the number of offences committed by Colonial troops for which corporal punishment could be administered, and whether he was now prepared to abolish this form of punishment as was the case with white troops.

Corporal Punishment

Sir J. Grigg: My right hon. friend the Secretary of State for the Colonies and I have now obtained the views of the Resident Minister in West Africa and of the E.A. African Governors' Conference on the question of corporal punishment for African troops. In the case the views expressed have been arrived at after full consultation with all the civil governors and the military commanders concerned.

The main question at issue is whether corporal punishment is, in fact, a deterrent to the commission of the crime for which it is inflicted, of such value that its abolition would seriously impair military discipline. It is the deterrent effect which matters, because the actual infliction of corporal punishment has already been reduced to a very small proportion. In West Africa the figure is 0.8% or 1 in 1,250 per annum, and in East Africa the corresponding figure is 0.5% or 1 in 2,000 per annum. Corporal punishment, moreover, was only awarded by the British Colonial Courts 21.6% of cases, and it is not awarded capriciously. I do not think the number inflicted is unduly small, and it is so clear that it is only rarely needed.

It must be borne in mind that African troops are drawn from a civil population which is subject to corporal punishment for a wider range of crimes than applies in this country. Moreover, as a result of the rapid expansion of these forces, the maintenance of discipline in the new armies recruited in East and West Africa presents a special problem. It is important to take no step which would impair the efficiency of our African troops at this stage of the war, and for this reason we have come to the conclusion that it would be unwise to abolish corporal punishment at this juncture.

New Social Welfare Organizer

N. Rhodesia Sets the Example

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA came by cablegram from Lusaka yesterday that Mr. A. H. Ebbell, former assistance officer of the Home Office and late of the Metropolitan Police, has been appointed to organize Affairs of Social Welfare in Northern Rhodesia.

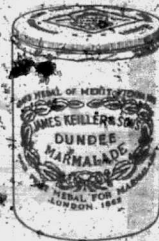
He arrived in the territory in time to attend the recent conference of Provincial Commissioners and has already visited Lusaka and the Copperbelt.

Mr. Ebbell will now spend about a fortnight in Southern Rhodesia, and three weeks in the Union of South Africa for the purpose of studying welfare work in those areas, and will take up his duties in Northern Rhodesia on January 1, with Kitwe as his headquarters.

African Nurses in European Hospital

Two African nurses have started work in the European Hospital, Kampala. All are fully trained and speak English. It is hoped that the experiment will prove successful but eventually ease the strain of the work on the European nurses.

AFTER THE WAR, REMEMBER



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Ethiopian Trade Prospects

(Continued from page 197)

much more promising outlet for the hard goods of the west down the Didesa River and the Blue Nile in the Sudan, but calls for large capital and export credits, both of which are lacking. An interesting recent development is an attempt to export timber in the form of match splints.

With the exception of one or two peak years, import trade was steady at between £800,000 and £1,000,000 for the 10 years before the Italian invasion. An average of 7,000 tons of cotton piece goods and cotton yarns accounted for three-quarters of this total. There was average of 15,000 tons of salt, 3,000 tons of galvanised sheets, cement and timber, 2,000 tons of kerosene and petrol, 200 tons of tin, 500 tons of iron and steel, and 5,000 tons of machinery goods, giving a mean total of 11,900 tons. In contrast the Italian exports in 1938-39 were 26,000 tons of goods worth £31,000,000. Of this £10,000,000 went on food and drink for Italians, six on vehicles and machinery, six on textiles, and two on carburants.

Dissatisfaction with Textile Prices

From May 1941 to the end of 1942, Aden acted as an export market for Ethiopia. From January, 1943, onwards the Government allotted definite quotas by the Middle East Commission for high quality Indian manufactures, such as cotton goods, which were still obtained through Aden acting as a group buyer. This worked well enough in 1942 when the total imports were 15,901 tons, valued at £1,821,000, of which 10,000 tons of cotton goods accounted for £1,200,000. In 1943, when total imports were 12,121 tons, valued at £2,074,000, in 1945 there were only 3,200 tons of cotton goods, as against 5,090 tons in 1942, but their cost in Ethiopia £550,000 more. Thus cotton goods, for which Ethiopia paid £140 per ton in 1935, cost £230 per ton in 1942 and £267 in 1943.

Ethiopians very naturally bitterly remarked the total absence of control over export prices of cotton goods in Bombay and Aden as contrasted with the close control exercised by the Ministry of Supply over the export prices on Ethiopian raw products. Happily, the Indian Government have recently taken action to control the export prices, and there has already been a considerable drop in the prices. The Aden authorities also are now doing their best to eliminate profiteering by Aden merchants on goods in transit for Ethiopia.

The future of the import trade is difficult to assess, as it is intimately linked to questions of development which remain to be solved, but it is reasonably certain that the great improvement in communications will make for heavy increases over the pre-Italian averages. Even one garment a year for a population of 10,000,000 needs 20,000 tons of cotton goods, as against the former 7,000. This alone means £2,500,000 at pre-war prices for grey sheeting. There is also the factor that the population now want more durable and warmer clothing. Existing transport will call for at least £350,000 annually in carburants, replacements, spare parts and tyres. Electrical materials, machine spares, hardware, glass and pottery and the long list of sundries will easily swell the future import total to £3,000,000, without any allowance for better standards of living, education and medical care.

Adverse Balance of £1,000,000 to be Expected

Now, to summarise the results. In 1942 imports exceeded exports by £1,260,000, and in 1943 by £430,000. These unfavourable balances are not immediately serious, as they were covered by British subsidies, but their potential is deeply significant when we remember that cereal exports will soon disappear and that export prices for coffee, hides and beeswax will return to normal as soon as the shipping position grows easier. In a word, the present Ethiopian export trade is bound to decline to the pre-1936 level of £1,000,000 or less if something radical is not done about it. On the other hand, prices for imported manufactured goods will not decrease pari passu with those of raw materials.

At the most conservative estimate, we have to expect a further excess of imports over exports of £1,000,000. The only way to obviate the necessity for subsidies is to put the economy of Ethiopia on a solvent basis by the development of new exports, or the reduction of imports by local manufacture, or both.

The Italians looked to mining and agriculture for new exports, and to agriculture and industry for the restriction of imports. The money invested and the spade-work done by them will be largely wasted unless further capital and other technical skill are forthcoming to finish the job.

Transport is the key to all development. The Italians built over 7,000 kilometers of excellent arterial roads at a cost of £80,100,000. These roads have been practically untouched for four years, and it will require more than £1,000,000 to put them in repair and to replace 86 broken bridges. This initial outlay, which was caused to no small extent by war damage, calls for substantial assistance from the Allied Nations. A subsequent upkeep might cost up to £250,000 annually, which could be met by a charge on trans-

port. Apart from questions of security, good roads permit a more rapid turnover of goods. Goods which formerly took three months to reach railroad now take three to four days. Some £2,000,000 worth of roadmaking machinery is still available in the country.

In the 10 years of their occupation the Italians expended, at a moderate estimate, £10,000,000 on vehicles, spare parts and engineering repair shops. The shops and large stocks of spares remain. Some 1,500 commercial vehicles, most of them heavy diesels, are still on the roads or repairable. Full re-organization of existing stocks and facilities, systematic repair and rebuilding of existing vehicles, and a centralized system of transport would pay commercially, and would solve the major transport problems for a few years. The vehicles actually on the road cope with the existing traffic, but wages are high, traffic charges absurd, and transport rates commensurate.

Some ways alone can permanently solve the problem of cheap transport in Ethiopia. At the earliest possible date the Franco-Ethiopian Railway should be extended from Addis to Goffam, to link up eventually with the Egyptian Sudan systems, and from Addis Ababa to Jimma and Sidamo.

Some very well equipped engineering shops could be set up in connexion with the completion of public utilities like the Addis Ababa water supply, which the Italians had not quite finished. Later they would come in very usefully for schemes like the Lake Tana barrage. It is curious that this barrage was forso long in the forefront of our diplomacy in Ethiopia and is no longer even mentioned.

The known deposits of gold and platinum in the area were thoroughly examined by the Italians, with disappointing results. By an irony of fate the most promising Ethiopian gold field to date was discovered by some of General Cunningham's South African troops on their victorious march to Addis Ababa. This is now being worked by the Ethiopian Government.

The Italians failed to find gold and oil, they succeeded in locating numerous other minerals such as wolfram, tungsten, asbestos, and mica. They were also working a very rich surface iron mine.

The possibility of mineral wealth in Ethiopia still remains, but calls for years of work by a powerful and experienced mining group which could undertake the management of existing mines and gradually prove known deposits. This is not the bread and butter of development; it might one day provide the jam.

Ethiopia's Agricultural Wealth

The tangible wealth of Ethiopia lies in her rich volcanic soil, wide range of climate, and ample rainfall. The Italians were primarily concerned to produce their own food, but their experimental farms concentrated on new export crops which would carry transport charges, such as cotton, tea, tobacco and oilseeds. All of these, except tea, are indigenous.

Cotton is now fetching a high uningined in Addis Ababa. The cotton produced by the Italians was of good quality and long staple. Nine hundred tons of it were exported to Italy in 1938. The objection to cotton are that it grows best in malarial areas and needs large bodies of casual labour for picking. Local consumption alone might be insufficient to justify large-scale production, but Ethiopia is not bound by existing export quotas, and the other difficulties can be overcome.

The possibilities for tea were investigated about 15 years ago by a British expert, who reported very favourably. Italian experiments did not reach the marketing stage. The plantations remain and the matter should be pursued further. There again Ethiopia is not bound by quota restrictions.

Tobacco has been grown for local use for many years. The Italians raised remarkable crops near Addis Ababa, and experts have assured us that with selection of seed and proper methods of curing and cultivation, Ethiopia can produce the best tobacco in Africa.

Oilseeds, such as sesame, castorseed and amaranth, are the most promising export articles of all. Some grow wild. All have been cultivated for years to satisfy the modest demands of the Addis Ababa oil mills. The Italians had started to export to Italy, and recent high prices in and a growing demand from the Middle East have already done far more to encourage production.

When I left Addis Ababa at the end of July caravans were bringing in oilseeds from as far afield as Gambelaha and Gondar. Present prices will go far, but they will at least have established the crop as a staple cash crop. Apart from peasant production, there are big possibilities for Ethiopian plantations.

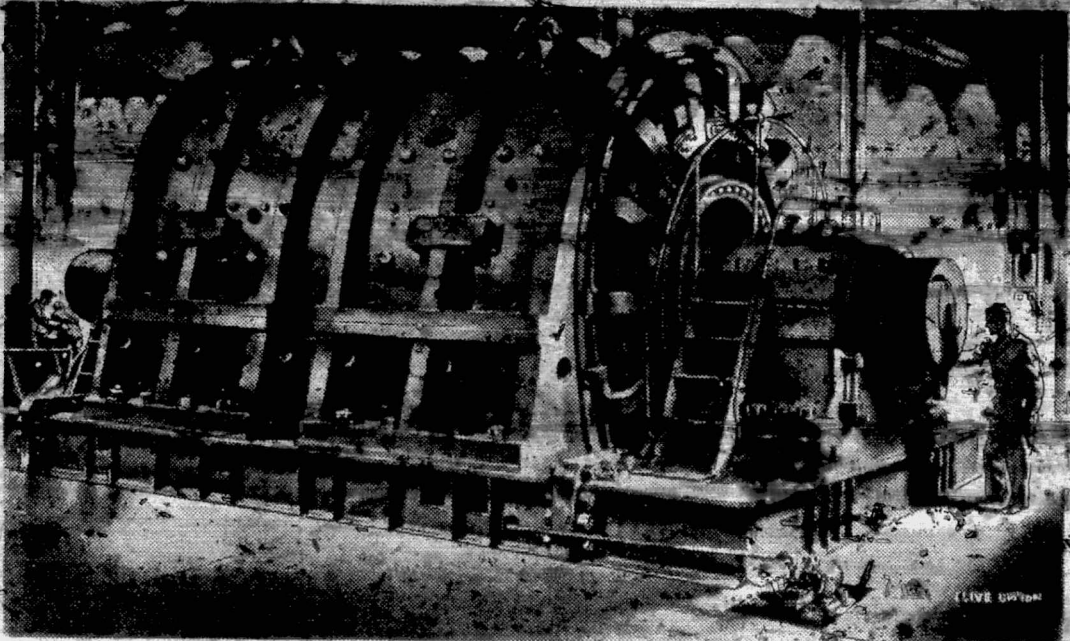
Among many other agricultural possibilities are pyrethrum and essential oils. There is also the raising of fur-bearing animals, such as axonal sheep (otherwise known as Persian Lamb), which the Italians had already begun to breed near Jijiga. The production of honey on a big scale is another

Italian industrial enterprise was sold to the Ethiopian Government, and cover the needs of an expanding and growing population. Thus construction and housing were met by the engineering concerns, a cement works, brick and the factory saw-mills, plywood and furniture factories, and so on; clothing by a cotton mill, tanneries, and boot and clothing factories.

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The experience accumulated in the days of peace prepared the Company for its immense task of helping to equip British industry, faced at the outbreak of war, with manifold problems of rapid and phenomenal expansion, to provide, in ever-growing abundance, the munitions and supplies for the fighting services. This must still be the first concern of the G.E.C.

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food by oil mill, flour mills (among them one of the most modern in Africa), soap works, a macaroni and biscuit factory, several large distilleries, a brewery and a cigarette factory. Most of these factories are now working again, under Ethiopian, Greek or Armenian management. Quite a number of these existed before the Italian occupation and have their permanent places in Ethiopia.

It is, however, curious that, apart from the soap factories, only one concern, the cotton mill at Dire Dawa, catered for a fundamental need of the bulk of the Native population. This cotton mill, which is now being operated under lease from the Custodian of Enemy Property by the Sabeen Utility Corporation, an Anglo-Egypto-Ethiopian concern, is well built and equipped with modern machinery, but only comprises 200 looms and 200 spindles. The total output is about 200 tons of grey shirtings and 200 pieces of broad cloth, most of the latter required by the population. Labour is cheap, but owing to the shortage and consequent high cost of Ethiopian cotton, raw material has to be imported from the Sudan. At present the mill is making a handsome profit, but after the war, when Japanese and Chinese competition has again to be reckoned with, it will have small chance of survival unless it is expanded to an economic size.

There would seem to be room at Dire Dawa for another and much larger mill when the textile machinery can be obtained. Some of our cement factories in Lancashire might fit in here.

There is one possibility of competing with the tanneries which the Italians overlooked, namely the semi-tanning of hides and skins for export. They were quick to see the increased export value of air-dried, butcher hide on skin as compared with the dried article. When you semi-tan, you go further and turn the hide or skin into unfinished leather. It has a higher export value and costs less in freight.

Electrical Development

The Italians began an extensive programme of electrical development which would eventually have included the electrification of the railway. There remain two hydro-electric stations in Addis Ababa and Imma, and five thermal stations in the other principal towns. The Addis Ababa plant, which is now being managed by a British firm, rates a normal 2500 K.W. against a present load of 1000 K.W., so that there is ample room for further power consumption. In one adds the perfect climate, cheap and docile labour and the low taxes Addis Ababa sounds like a paradise for some of our worried industrialists.

Guerrilla warfare during the Italian occupation and the activities of the patriots during the campaign of reconquest obviously stirred up some undesirable elements and flooded Ethiopia with modern weapons, but the only noticeable result was the constant "feux de joie" which punctuated the night hours during the early months of 1942. The Emperor made two drastic measures—heavy fines and confiscation of arms—and within three days Addis Ababa was quieter after 8 p.m. than the City on a Sunday. So much for the "street battles" of which reports are still coming in from Eritrea, Cairo and Nairobi.

It is quite true that some months ago there was a serious revolt, due to administrative defects, in the Tigre, and that the Asmara Road had to be closed for a few weeks while the Ethiopian Regular Army put it down; but that road has since carried a steady stream of unarmed commercial traffic, including the weekly motor bus from Addis Ababa to Asmara. The Boran country has also provided a few "incidents" but from time to time goes the adjoining Northern Frontier District of Kenya.

Security of property is another bogey. In pre-Italian days my own firm was insured against theft for 15 years without a single claim. Today, with an efficient police and vastly improved communications, property risks are considerably less than ever before. As to contracts, Ethiopians have always re-

spected their written obligations, and the courts are a most improvement of pre-Italian times. In any case, those who go to a foreign country for the idea of going to law with its people had far better stop now.

Perhaps the best securities of all is the fact that all the Asians who traded in Ethiopia before the Italian occupation have now returned.

Our people and our Government have recognized a moral obligation to Ethiopia, and whether our commitments are crushing and for once inimitable resources needed by her, I hope that we can still help, to raise to prosperity this country which our arms have freed. The Emperor has no qualms. It would be quickly the day before I left. I am confident that my friend and ally, Great Britain, will not let me down.

Constitutional Changes

Surprisingly few comments on the constitutional changes have appeared in the British Press. Even those journals which might have been expected to be critical have either ignored the subject so far or contented themselves with the mildest of notes.

The sharpest comment is that of *The Times*, which wrote:

"The Liberal Bank suggested in the House of Commons that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had exceeded his powers when he decided to substitute members for members of the Legislative Councils of the Gold Coast and Northern Rhodesia without prior consultation of Parliament. The suggestion lacks substance. Parliament does not govern, it controls the Government, and the political head of a department does not seek Parliamentary approval before taking administrative action in accordance with approved policy, though he must be prepared to face Parliamentary criticism after he has taken it. The policy which Colonel Stanley has begun to apply is one of talking Colonial peoples along the road to self-government. Its principle is beyond question, and if Parliament desires to discuss its application there is usually, as the Duke of Devonshire pointed out yesterday, ample time for debate. It is the amendment of the Government's proposition and its accomplishment."

The Bulawayo Chronicle was far less satisfied. It commented:

"Disappointment with the announcement of the Imperial Government cannot be other than great, for if we sum up the position it is to admit that absolutely no progress has been made over two years towards what so many regard as absolutely essential to the development of the South and Central African hinterland. The official announcement leaves us all just as much as ever in the dark concerning the British Government's views towards amalgamation. The position calls for reconsideration of the whole question, in both Southern and Northern Rhodesia, a reconsideration which we imagine will be given by our Government."

Mr. Roy Welensky, leader of the Northern Rhodesian Labour Party, said that there was one bright spot in the proposals, the Inter-Territorial Council. With good will, that could be the first step towards amalgamation.

Another notable member of the Northern Rhodesian Legislature, Major H. K. McKee, said that a large body of opinion favoured a federation in which Northern Rhodesia would not lose its identity, and a Central African Council would be a step in the right direction.

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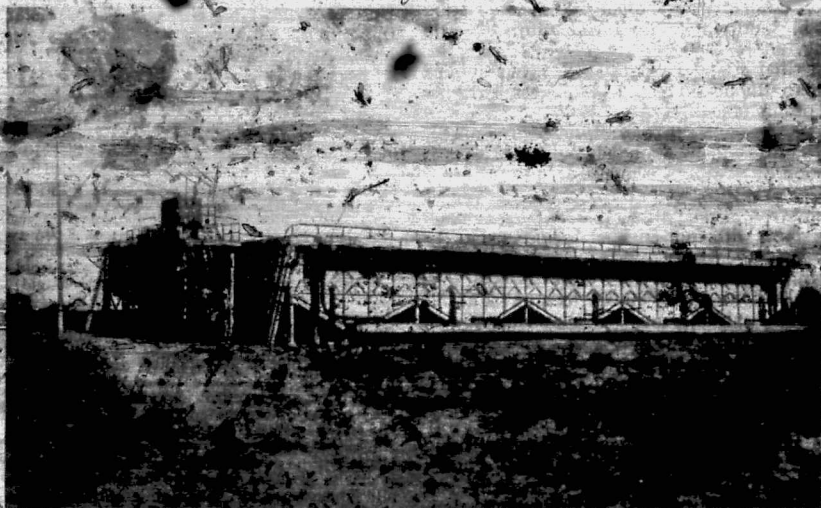
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- Paper Industries, Ltd.
- Quix Products
- Rhodesian Milling & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
- Ropes & Matting (S.A.), Ltd.
- Stahl Mountain Canning Co., Ltd.
- Temperley, Hatcher & Co., Ltd.
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News Items in Brief

Indian traders in the Broken Hill district of Northern Rhodesia have formed their own Chamber of Commerce.

It has been estimated that about one in five of the visitors now in Southern Rhodesia will return to settle in the Colony.

The North Charter and Exploration Co. has applied to the Northern Rhodesian board of revenue for relief from excess profits tax.

A bursary for agricultural research is being offered by Robert Mervin, who is to be formed by the National Farmers' Union of Southern Rhodesia.

It is suggested that British Overseas Airways may soon establish a commercial air service between London and Johannesburg with four-engine planes doing the journey in 45 hours.

The Belgian Congo now produces about 170,000 tons of copper, 21,000 tons of tin, 20,000 tons of palm oil, and 1,000 tons of rubber annually. Diamond production is well over 10,000,000 carats.

The Chief Native Commissioner of Southern Rhodesia reports that there were 575 Native builders, 573 Native carpenters, 773 painters, and 30 mason-plasterers in the Colony last year.

In various rural areas of Kenya schemes are being prepared for the construction of African social centres, including cottages, hospital and dispensary facilities, soil conservation programmes, general agricultural development and the eradication of ticks from stock diseases.

A new Lingala version of the Bible has been published by the British and Foreign Bible Society and sent to the Middle East. Belgian troops are being in that Command. Lingala is the official colony language of these troops, with whom the Rev. W. A. Deans is serving as Protestant chaplain.

A Canadian priest of the White Fathers Mission, Father Capbut, who recently arrived in East Africa, writes of his mission at Viriki, Ugabaga on the slopes of Mount Ruwenzori. "The superior is English, the procurator is Polish, there is a French father, a Dutch father, two Canadian fathers, two Canadian brothers and one German brother."

The September-October report of the Transvaal (D.C. & O.) states that in Southern Rhodesia trade remained generally good, and that on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia it continued brisk, with considerable building activity. In Broken Hill conditions were unsettled owing to the expectation of the closing of the vanadium plant, instructions for which were later countermanded. The Nyasaland tobacco crop was reported of good quality, and the tea crop obtained progress satisfactorily, exports this year comparing favourably with those of 1942.

Africans without previous experience in working clay have been taught to use the potter's wheel at the East African Agricultural Research Institute at Amari, where they have been making mugs, cups, jugs, teapots, etc.

November 20 is to be the date of issue of the new Zanzibar stamps marking the bi-centenary of the Al Busa'id dynasty. The sale of these stamps will continue for 12 months, or less if supplies are exhausted.

Praise for East African Cottons

Mr. W. A. M. Heskey, past contributor to the quality of East African cotton in last Saturday's "Quality East Africa" programme of the B.B.C. said:

"Beira 1941 cotton is excellent in strength and lustre, as good as, or not better than, even before. Spinners are pleased that it is so clean and so clean, regular crops come round year by year."

"Some of the 1941 crop bales have a new type of bale iron fastener, and the four small iron studs. This is a locking device, a great improvement on the old stud principle."

"Cottons marked AM (for Abou Magid), DMSK and WN, grown on the banks of the White Nile, are exactly equal to the best growths already mentioned. These three qualities are suitable for making cloths, the ballants, paracettes, and aramis."

"Cotton grown in the Sudan is a study of best quality and can be included with other cottons I have mentioned as the best Egyptian product."

"I have no special experience of spinning the American seed cotton of the Sudan type, but I have tried and find it is very popular and economical to use. A sample of American seed cotton, grown under irrigation at Zeidab, is the best type of American cotton I have seen or heard of. It is chiefly used for the manufacture of utility hosiery, especially underwear. The spinning of these types is of a high standard."

"Cottons from Uganda, Tanganyika, and Nyasaland are all much sought after by British manufacturers."

East African Cotton for India

Telegram from New Delhi report that representatives of the Governments of the East African Dependencies and the Sudan have reached agreement with the Government of India for the sale to that country of the necessary supplies of East African and Sudanese cottons next year, but the question of price does not yet appear to have been settled. It was announced in February that the 1944 cotton crops of East Africa and the Sudan were to be sold to India after the requirements of the British Ministry of Supply had been met. Four months later it was stated that a second allotment of 85,000 bales of East African cotton had been made to Indian mills.

Post Christmas Air Mails Today

Today is the latest date for the posting of 1s. 8d. air mail letters intended for Christmas delivery to members of the Forces in East Africa, India, South-East Asia, and Palestine. It is also the last opportunity for the dispatch of 1s. 3d. air mail letters for Christmas delivery to civilians in East Africa, Persia, Iraq, India, and Ceylon.

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ENGLAND

MINING NEWS

Findings of Copperbelt Tribunal

No Increase in Basic Pay for Artisans

The Arbitration Tribunal appointed to consider whether there should be an increase in the basic rate of pay for artisans employed in the Northern Rhodesian copper mining industry met in Kitale from October 9 to 13 to hear the evidence and submissions of the parties concerned. After hearing Messrs. R. Willoughby and R. Glasstone, who spoke on behalf of the Northern Rhodesian Miners' Union, and Mr. J. J. O'Brien, representative of the industry, the tribunal sat in private in Lusaka on October 20 and 21.

The award of the tribunal is that no case had been made out for an increase in the basic rate of pay for artisans in the copper mining industry. The member appointed to the tribunal to represent the workers expressed his disagreement with this finding.

The Commission of Enquiry into the Copper Industry of the Northern Rhodesian industry were proposed to have reached agreement in regard to the production of the metal for British Empire markets and concerning the disposal of surplus mined metal and the future supplies of scrap-copper. The members considered to have approved the principle of a lower price for the metal than the ruling £45 per short ton, which might be a handicap to the expansion of export trade.

Mining Personalia

Mr. Harvey Benjamin Spier, a director of the London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd., the North Charter and Exploration Co. (1910) Ltd., Union and Rhodesian Mining and Finance Co., Ltd., and the Tobacco Company of Rhodesia and South Africa, Ltd., has been appointed a director of Henderson & Sons, Ltd., of the same firm as the main colliery, Ltd., at the place of the late Mr. Roy R. Aldrum. He has also joined the board of the De Beers Bay Development Corporation, Ltd.

Company Progress Reports

Globe and Phoenix.—400 tons were milled in September in 1943 and 300 tons in 1944. Working cost of £40,784.

Harwood Star.—For the quarter to the end of September 2,000 tons were milled for a yield of 3,191 oz. gold and a working revenue of £26,500. Working costs were £29,161. The main drive west was extended 164 ft. to 115 ft. and the 1st level fully exposed. On the 7th level 40 ins. of drift was done in places of 7.9 dwt. over 12 ins. and 200 tons were milled for 17.30 oz. gold and a working revenue of £37,135. Working costs were £40,784.

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The Zambia Exploring Co., Ltd., has announced an interim dividend of 2% (one penny).

Newspaper Advertisements

Mr. G. G. G. has been elected to the board of the British Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd. Mr. Alan Gray has been appointed office of managing director of Messrs. Thomas Firth and Sons, Ltd., but retains a seat on the Board. Mr. Arthur G. G. has been appointed a director of the same firm. Mr. G. G. has retired from the company and relinquishing some of his business responsibilities.

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