

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA



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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THE NEED FOR DRAS TIC OVERHAUL** of the machinery of Colonial government has frequently been stressed in these columns. It has been emphasized for years by such bodies as the Joint East African Board and the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, and frequently in the Legislatures by non-official members of the various Councils. But, as Captain Peter Macdonald, M.P., writes in a letter quoted on another page, what has so far been done is "mere tinkering with a machine now creaking with age." With that opinion few, if any, of our readers will be at variance. Though they will find nothing in the letter which is not well known to East Africans, it provides a useful and timely summary of criticisms which have been made on many occasions. But its importance lies in the fact that the writer is Chairman of the Imperial Affairs Committee of the Conservative Party. He would not be likely to give prominence to these views unless he knew that they are in accord with the feelings of the members of that Committee, which has, of course, the readiest access to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, himself a Conservative. It is encouraging to think that this Committee may press for modernization of the machine when the tempo of Colonial development is to be greatly accelerated.

In such a matter the impetus must clearly come from the Colonial Office, partly because, as Captain Macdonald says, "local Governments will not acknowledge their inability to act with the speed and efficiency required" and partly because proposals for reform will be rejected by the Colonial Office until it can be persuaded that the need is general. Until that time arrives it will decline to sanction wise initiative on the part of one or more modern-minded territories, well knowing that other Colonies might thereby be encouraged to propose similar action. No one can deny that every able and devoted Chief Secretary is overworked and overburdened with routine. Again and again we have known Chief Secretaries say on their arrival in this country on leave in pre-war days: "Now I shall have the opportunity of thinking quietly about problems which I have wanted to tackle for years." It is unquestionably necessary, especially in the larger territories with more complex problems, to relieve these senior officers of purely routine functions which could quite easily be entrusted to others; and, in order to defeat that departmentalism and narrow-mindedness which are a constant war with efficiency, it is important to group departments dealing with cognate problems. This has been urged for many years upon the

**Colonial Office Must Provide the Impetus**

Governments, including in particular those of Kenya and Northern Rhodesia, but these and other Dependencies still produce frequent proofs of lack of co-ordination and overlapping, simply because they tolerate the half-cold system. The Secretary of State for the Colonies told Parliament some months ago that he hoped the new publicity proposals for certain of these Colonial Services. This is believed that

they will not be much longer delayed, for it began to take shape under Lord Howe nearly three years ago, and that it will provide the Colonial Empire with a much more efficient means of conducting its business. That word might, indeed, be the test. What is needed is a thorough businesslike organization for the great business of Colonial development and welfare.

## Uganda's Ideas of Public Relations

### Post-War Development Committee's Proposal by W. E. Birch

Advertising can be used wisely and well or miserably. In its best forms it is a direct, educational, inspired, or, in a straightforward commercial sense, well. It has been frequently abused, chiefly because in its economic technique it is a new and intricate science. In economics, particularly during this war, it has often been used wisely and to the general good of the community.

The word "advertising" makes all civil servants shudder. Yet, whether we like it or not, all the more respectable terms by which it is now the mode to denominate advertising—for example, publicity, public relations, and even propaganda—are in essence advertising, and founded upon the now established principles of advertising.

One of the easiest tests of the truth of this statement is to analyze the reactions of a Government official who, in general terms, condemns advertising. If he is a music lover, you will find that he has no objection to advertisements of concerts or new issues of classical records. If he is a book lover, he has no objection to advertisements of books, particularly when he happens to be the author. You will also find that in his private mind he is pretty certain that he can write a better advertisement than anybody else. All he objects to—and often quite rightly—are the same that childish appeals to credulity and fear upon which too much commercial advertising has in the past been based: There is tradition in this—because at heart the average official still thinks that commerce is something "not done," in the best circles, unless it is connected with the Stock Exchange or the heavy industries. And this despite the fact that if it were not for commerce the masses would have no income, and consequently there would be no taxes, and finally no "kitty" from which to pay official salaries.

#### Continuation of Objective

As an advertising practitioner, as a one-time resident in East Africa, it was therefore with interest that I read of Uganda's grandiose plans for a Public Relations Department, and your wise and trenchant comments thereon. To quote your own words, the Government of Uganda proposes to spend the best part of £1,000 a week for the next 10 years for the "projection and dissemination to the masses of the policy, plans, ideas and ideals of the social services departments of the Protectorate. The first task of the new Public Relations Department would, we are told, be to provide information

to the people about world development and opinion.

In the same leading article you express surprise that such a plan should come from a committee which has a majority of non-officials. But why? Admittedly it is now 16 years since I was last in Uganda, but as a regular reader of *ADVERTISERS WEEKLY* I can remember nothing which would lead me to believe that the non-officials concerned know any more about the technique of modern advertising than the Colonial servants of the Crown with whom they were.

The aims set out in the Post-War Development Report of the Development and Welfare Committee of Uganda need no more than a slight modification to turn them unbiased, informative public relations work into what we now know to be that insidious evil—propaganda as practised by Fascist countries. What is the weakness here? Briefly, it is a confusion of objectives. It is common enough in commercial life. Far too much advertising is still concerned with advertising instead of with the best advertising practitioners nowadays consider first the product, then the policy, and lastly the advertising media and tricks of the trade by which the policy and the product shall be drawn to the attention of the public.

#### Directorship, Not Public Relations

Let us examine this confusion of issues in the Uganda report. The first object of the new department is "to continue to provide, but on an increased scale, information to the people about world development and opinion, especially with regard to that in the United Kingdom and the British Empire. This information must cover social development movements, scientific, educational, propagandist, political, economic, civic duties and general moral uplift." The second is "to provide to the world and the United Kingdom in particular, wide information about development and activities in Uganda."

The first objective, as you rightly point out, can never be the duty of an official department working through its own advertising body. Every piece of information that it issues will be as suspect as an article by Eschbells.

The basic error lies in imagining that one department can successfully handle both advertising of home goods to the home market (which is the objective of point one) and advertising to the export market (which is the objective of point two).

Next the report says that the department will act as a liaison between Government and people. It will be the medium whereby all Government departments, organizations and agencies should be expected to give the people ideas of causing their smooth working, after the reasons for them have been explained and understood. It is, of course, too late. The genius of Field Marshal Montgomery's handling of his armies was, as any soldier who has served under him will tell you, in

Mr. Birch, a former editor of the *Uganda Herald*, was afterwards editor of *Advertisers Weekly* for some years, and is now managing director of Messrs. Colman, Prentiss and Vaux, Ltd., one of the leading advertising agencies in Great Britain. He therefore writes from an exceptionally wide experience. Our criticisms of the Uganda proposals appeared in our issue of 11th November 1944.

the fact that he has laid down the principle that every fighting man shall know, for his own good, exactly what he has to do, and how he has to do it. The approach of the Uganda committee to its public relations work shows too strict an adherence to the old Government policy of regulating first and pacifying afterwards. This is not public relations. It is dictatorship.

Other essential points are well brought out in the searchlight of your leading article. It is a criminal waste of public money for Uganda to act alone in this matter. Unless East Africa is, on the export side of the case, publicized as a whole, no tangible results can possibly be achieved.

A recent market research which I conducted showed that less than 10% of a mixed collection of the Allied Forces in this country knew where Uganda was. Incidentally the sample had more than 60% of British subjects. The same sample showed that 90% of these questioned knew something about East Africa as a whole.

None of the Uganda Committee's objections to the work being done from an East African point of view against an

Uganda point of view, convince me that it would not be possible to publicize East Africa and by departmentalization make such immediate service, as it is suggested would be urgently required from time to time, available to any particular territory or district. Indeed, the whole report favours of the parish pump.

It would be an impertinence to attempt to add to your valid criticisms of the proposed staffing. I am, out of touch now with the cost of living in East Africa, but even were I to suppose that I had an idea since I knew the territory after the last war, I can safely say that no men of the character, ability and sense of vocation required to carry out this great work, and which is likely to be obtained at the salaries scheduled for the respective posts.

Essentially, of course, if these affairs are in the main to be directed by Government officials transferred from other departments, then it will—lacking further action by the Governor of Uganda and his advisers in the matter of this report—be necessary to have questions asked in the House before half a million pounds of the taxes paid by citizens of the British Empire are poured down the drain.

## An East African Looks Back Over 1944

Year-End Broadcast to East Africa by F. S. Joelson

**I**N THE SHORT TIME ALLOTTED FOR THIS TALK I cannot attempt a detailed review from the East African standpoint of the year which ends today. Since I must therefore select a few main topics, I have chosen those which appear of particular importance for the future.

It was as recently as the time of Dunkirk that the Imperial Government first provided five and a half million pounds a year for Colonial development, welfare, and research. Four years later, on D-Day, another enthusiastic Minister told the House of Commons that he had instructed all Colonial Governments to prepare long-range development programmes, for which he would ask Parliament to vote greatly increased funds. The King's Speech of this month foreshadows the generous fulfilment of that promise.

Since poverty has been a main cause of backwardness and lost opportunities in the Colonial Empire, the prospect of such larger grants will transform the outlook for most Colonies and enable many to plan comprehensively for the first time. East African Dependencies, for instance, have often spent unwisely because they could not afford the extra cost of better services, though they would have yielded more lasting results. Now all Colonies are to be relieved of that hand-to-mouth existence, on condition that they make much greater efforts themselves.

### A New Colonial Outlook

Not less important than this new financial attitude is the greater measure of agreement between the political parties as to the true bases of Colonial progress. Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika will not readily forget that the closer union which is their destiny today would almost certainly have been a century ago but for an untimely general election in this country. That mischance is a standing reminder, East Africans of the way in which political differences in the metropolis may gravely prejudice the Colonies, and a warning to narrow those differences in the home as well as abroad. We have shown the national conscience in activity.

The editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was invited by the B.B.C. to give a year-end talk in last Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme. The time allotted was 18 minutes. The text of the talk is given above.

aggravating conditions which were previously tolerated. While it demands social security at home, it has brought such remarkable adjustments on Colonial matters, particularly during this year, that it is fair to speak of a new Colonial outlook.

For example, the Liberal Party's new statement on Colonial policy could be endorsed by any reasonable Tory or Labour M.P. or voter. No East African, whatever his politics, would have found fault with that admirable document, which represents a great advance.

### Former Political Differences Dimmed

A still more remarkable case is that of the Fabian Colonial Bureau, which largely moulds the Labour view in Colonial affairs. The Bureau has not been friendly to white settlement and white leadership in East and Central Africa, but it said the other day through Mr. Creech Jones, its Chairman, and Dr. Hinden, its secretary, that Labour could no longer content itself with opposing closer union in East Africa and amalgamation of the Rhodesias, but must find a constructive reply to these proposals. Dr. Hinden even advocated the machinery of a common council and common services for adjacent Dependencies. That definition is near enough to the design for union which East Africans and Rhodesians have favoured for years—and which the Fabians have so consistently opposed. Here, then, is another important gain.

As to the Conservative Party, which has lately appointed a former East African, Mr. Gerald Salvis, as its Colonial adviser, it has in recent months done what Socialists would have thought bold only a few years ago. For instance, it stands committed to the principle of the mass education of Africans, to the rapid expansion of Native provincial councils, and to the general introduction of trade unionism and minimum wages. A Conservative Minister, Colonel Oliver Stanley, has caused the first African to be nominated to the Legislature in Kenya and foreshadowed similar appointments in other territories. Uganda and Northern Rhodesia have seen the first posts of social welfare secretary and social welfare organizer, and Africans have now been made district officers in West Africa for the first time.

Thus are the former Colonial differences between the parties being dimmed. The old man of Harvard

1944 must have been, frequently since the marked changes that have occurred... Five years ago, even two or three years ago, only a small number of Colonials... by almost any M.P. would have been enough to indicate his party... Today it is quite common for Conservative, Liberal, and Labour members to present identical arguments, and to use the same phraseology... Why, Mr. Speaker, of the extreme left wing of the Labour Party, has there not become a more stout champion of the Colonies in Parliament and the Press?

Development in Progressive Parties

I do not want to exaggerate these encouraging trends, or suggest that there are not still serious shortcomings of opinion. Of course there are. But it is now possible to realize that our policy of home rule will stand comparison with the Colonial rule of any other Power... The fault was not that of neglecting to plant Colonies, but of developing them too little.

So people of all parties and of no party want Colonial development in progressive membership. Many are influenced by the splendid knowledge of the Colonies throughout the way and especially what we stood alone... a larger section of the public is moved by the conviction that slums are no more justifiable in the Colonies than in the cities of the United Kingdom. All are determined to attack ignorance, and their intention that why the present Secretary of State knows that he will carry Parliament with him however far he may go to do so... money for Colonial development and welfare.

Here, then, is a better foundation on which to build. While there is still misunderstanding, and almost an infinity of ignorance about the Colonies, there is a wider interest and a keener sympathy than ever before. The Rhodesians have been much quicker than East Africa to seize the chances offered by this change in opinion at Home, and their Information Offices have been much more efficient in capitalizing their opportunities... in East Africa that news is spread in the country... as is proved by the Colonies... which continues to knock into the... of the poor material... Offices Daily newspapers... and six pages, will make room for Colonial news and good background stories—but not for profane puff.

British Press No League against Kenya

Why do I state this point? Because no Colony has been more misrepresented than Kenya; because thousands of men in the Forces are planning to settle overseas on demobilization because continued failure to present Kenya's case properly and promptly may deprive the Colony of many ideal settlers; and because there is so much recent evidence from Kenya of misconceptions on this subject.

The British Press is not leagued together against Kenya. Thousands of journals are published in the country, and those which deliberately and consistently misrepresent this attractive country could almost be numbered on the fingers of one hand. The right man would have no particularly difficulty in making East Africa's case before the British public—but he must be the right man.

Practical action in regard to post-war settlement is also urgently needed. To my knowledge there is a steady flow of inquiries from Servicemen about making a livelihood in East Africa—the costs of living, medical and school facilities, and so on. The London office of the East African Governments can give these inquirers only partial, and therefore unsatisfactory, information. On some subjects it has no pamphlets, others are years

out of date, and a number of men have told me that they have found the official statement about settlement in Kenya so unsatisfactory that they have gone straight across the street to the House of Commons to ask about settlement in South Africa, which is presumably not what Kenya wants. Sir James he in East Africa, not with the London office, and decision and action are urgently required in Kenya in Africa, and Tanganyika, in order that they may not be lost to the Empire.

The main obstacle to British settlement in Tanganyika has been the Mandate. It has not been a bogey after this war. A valuable symposium, the first published by the Royal African Society, on the question of the Mandates, has been published. The authors concerned include former British members of the Mandates Commission, the first secretary-general of the League of Nations, and ex-Secretary of State for the Colonies. It is a valuable document, and it is a pity that the Mandates Commission should have been abolished, and the Regional Colonial Councils should have been created, in order that the Mandates should have been dealt with in a more effective manner.

Why not an East African Consultative Council? The Decision of the United African Council for the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, with strong official representation, seems to me to give a better basis for the Council than the present one. It is equally necessary in the body which is supposed to fulfil similar functions in their territories. It has been the only body which has been set up since the last East African Year was described as an "obsolete system of the old-fashioned effort and overlapping." Why should it not be broadened into a fully representative East African Consultative Council preparing the way for a joint legislature?

I need do no more than mention other hopeful events. The appointment of new Governors to Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, involving the return to East Africa of Sir Philip Mitchell, one of the ablest advocates of union of the territories.

The election of Mr. Vincent to lead the European-elected members in Kenya. The experience which scores of thousands of the best Africans are acquiring in the Army, in the Home, in the Middle East, and elsewhere.

The United Nations Conference at St. Louis, which would provide a benefit for the Colonies.

The adoption of a conference in Philadelphia, April, minimum social standards for dependent territories.

The long-range planning of development in the individual Dependencies in East Africa.

The decision to extend Makerere College, Uganda.

The formation of an Electors' Union in Kenya. And, not least, the recent establishment of such East African bodies as Christian Councils, a Youth Council, and a Race Relations Committee.

If it has often—too often—been my lot to criticize, I have still no doubt that 1944 has brought many solid reasons for encouragement. Believing that 1945 should be marked by even greater progress in many directions, I wish all East Africans a happy New Year.

Twenty Years Ago From our issue of January 1924 The Duke of York [our present King] has been charged by a rhinoceros on his first big game hunt in Kenya. A sub-committee of the Chamber of Commerce has reported that the adoption of the mainland shilling currency would be advantageous to Zanzibar. The proposal of Mr. Ormsby Girdlestone, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, that funds should be used to build a railway from the north of Lake Nyasa to the Central Railway of Tanganyika says plainly that Tanganyika is the central link of the chain, an essential and enduring part of our Eastern African Empire. Though not concerned with that object, it smashes the German hope of gaining possession of East African territory.



# East Africans and Rhodesians in the New Year Honours List

## Knights Bachelor

**BLAIR, WALTER**, William Butler, Chief Engineer, P.O. 100, Nairobi. He was the first white man in the Colony to be a Knight Bachelor in the honours list. He was in the Royal Air Force during the war and is now at Africa.

**BURNEY, Felix**, Felix, Chairman of the Gold Storage Commission, 27, South Street, London. He is also a general manager in the East Africa and Rhodesian Mining and Finance Co., Director of the London and Rhodesian Mining and Finance Co., and the Rhodesian Transport and Packing Co., and Chairman of the North Chartered Exploration Co., Ltd., and also of the North Chartered Exploration Co., Ltd., and also of the North Chartered Exploration Co., Ltd. He has been in the Colony since 1912 when he was a manager of the Bushick mine.

**FLEMING, Arthur Percy**, M.A., a director of the Metropolitan Victoria Electrical Co., Manchester. For services to education. Is keenly interested in Colonial trade and development.

**FRANK, RAYNE**, Stewart, Lieut. Colonel, D.S.O., M.C. For public services in Northern Rhodesia. The son of Sir Francis Gore-Brown, K.C., he was commissioned in the R.F.C. in 1901, served in the Rhodesian-Belgian Congo Border Commission in 1911 in Europe throughout the last war, then from the Army in 1921, and settled in N. Rhodesia, where he was the pioneer producer of essential oils. Elected to the Legislature in 1933. He was one of the two non-official representatives at the Coronation in 1937, and two years later was nominated to represent Native interests in the Legislative Council, which office he still holds. Appointed Commissioner for Civil Defence in 1940.

**HARRIGAN, Walter**, K.C., Chief Justice of the Gold Coast Colony. Went to Nyasaland in 1921 as Attorney-General, was promoted to the same office in Kenya in 1933, acted as Chief Secretary and Governor on various occasions, and was regarded as one of the best administrators that Colony has had in recent years.

**MANDER, Geoffrey**, M.P. for Wolvehampton, since 1929. For political and public services. Has been keenly interested in Colonial affairs for many years.

## Order of St. Michael and St. George

### K.C.M.G.

**CAUSON, Gerard Leslie**, Makins, Assistant Under-Secretary of the Colonial Office. After serving with distinction in the last war, he joined the clerical staff of the Colonial Office in 1919, and has made special studies of economic matters in recent years.

**FREESTON, Leslie**, Brian, Governor of the Leeward Islands. Was in the Army from 1914 to 1919, joined the Colonial Office on Quinquilization, became secretary to the East African Governors' Conference in 1936, was appointed as assistant secretary at the Colonial Office two years later, and was Chief Secretary in Tanganyika 1937-43.

### C.M.G.

**BLUNT, Frank**, Clayton, Director of Agriculture in Kenya since 1934. Became a senior agriculture officer in Kenya in 1936 on joining the Colonial Service, was promoted Director of Agriculture in Cyprus in 1933, and Director in Uganda and four years later.

**BROWN, Brian**, Bruce, M.C., Deputy Colonial Secretary, Jamaica. After serving in the last war, he was in the N. Rhodesian Administrative Service from 1919 to 1936.

**CAINE, Sydney**, an Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Colonial Office. Has been in that department since 1926.

**DE ROER, Henry**, Spelderwinde, M.C., Director of Medical Services in Kenya. After serving with the C.M.C. through the last war, he became a medical officer in Kenya in 1920, and in 1931 went to N. Rhodesia as Deputy Director of Sanitary Services. Two years later was appointed Deputy Director of Medical Services in Uganda, and Director in Nyasaland in 1938.

**FOLLOWS, Charles**, Geoffrey Shield, Administrative Secretary in N. Rhodesia. Served through the last war, went to the Seychelles in 1920 as private secretary to the Governor, and after some years in Gibraltar, was in 1930 appointed Assistant Chief Secretary in N. Rhodesia.

**INGLESON, N.**, a Provincial Governor in the Sudan.

**LEWIS, E. H.**, a lately Economic and Financial Adviser to the Government in the Middle East.

**MACDONALD, Charles**, M.C., Principal of the University of Rhodesia since 1939. Served through the last war as manager of Marlborough College, 1933-39.

**WORLDIDGE, John**, Leonard, Director of the Colonial Audit Department. Served in France 1914-18, appointed assistant auditor in Kenya in 1920, and spent 12 years in East Africa, including short spells in Zanzibar and the Seychelles.

## Order of the British Empire

### K.B.E.

**CARON DE WIART**, Baron, French Colonel, 14, St. Paul Street, Namahland, 1914-1918, was severely wounded and winning D.S.O.

**GRAY, Vivian**, Beaconsfield, Lieut. Colonel, M.C., Chairman of the Middle East Board of Directors of the Anglo-Egyptian Commercial Corporation. A past President of the British Chamber of Commerce in Egypt, where he has lived since 1930.

### G.B.E.

**BLACKLOCK, Mrs. Mary**, G. M.B., B.Ch., lecturer at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, and author of works on tropical hygiene.

**BROWN, Captain**, J. C., R.N.R. (retd.), Director of the African Cases, of the Union Castle Line.

**BUCKLEY, J.**, Major-General, R.O.Y.L.I., a director of the Uganda Co., Ltd.

**CRANWORTH, Baroness**, Chairman of the Women's Land Army in Senegal, and President of the Federation of Women's Institutes in Suffolk. Lady Cranworth lived in Kenya for many years, and has maintained the keenest interest in East African progress.

**DIMBRELL, Henry**, James Edward, Director of Education in Bechuanaland since 1928.

**FOXLE, R. W.**, Deputy Chief Engineer, Crown Agents for the Colonies.

**HUNTER, Wilfrid**, Clare, Deputy Sisa Controller, Kenya. Has lived in the Colony since 1906. Established the secretarial agency and printing company, W. C. Hunter and Co., Ltd., in 1914, after the last war by De Witt and Co., Ltd. Mr. Hunter was for two years a non-official member of the Legislature, has been President of Muthaiga Club since the death of Lord Delamare, and is a past President of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce.

**KESSLER, the Hon. Laurence**, John, M.P. for the Ministry without Portfolio in Southern Rhodesia, and for many years general secretary of the Rhodesia Railway Workers' Union. Served with the Artists' Rifles in France during the last war (being taken prisoner at Cambrai in 1918), was first Chairman of the Rhodesia Labour Party, and has been a Labour M.P. for Bulawayo since 1928.

**NETTELTON, Gerald**, Enright, Government Secretary and Deputy Resident Commissioner in Bechuanaland.

### O.B.E. (Military Division)

**BUXTON, Valentine**, Hector, Major, The Rhodesia Regiment (Territorial).

**ELLMAN-BROWN, Geoffrey**, Wing Commander, S. Rhodesia Air Force.

**FOSTER-SUTTON, Stafford**, William, Powell, Lieut. Colonel, Attorney-General in Cyprus, lately commanding Cyprus Volunteer Force and in command of Cypriot Troops.

**WHITEFORD, Victor**, John, Major, S. Rhodesia Military Forces.

### O.B.E. (Civil Division)

**BIRKITT, Frank**, Senior Deputy Postmaster-General in East Africa. Went to Nyasaland in 1912 as a postmaster, was promoted P.M.G. in British Bechuanaland in 1907, became chief accountant of the postal service of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika in 1936, and was appointed to his present post in the following year.

**BROWN, William**, J.P., Chairman of the Southern Rhodesia Central Council Branch of the British Red Cross Society, the Rhodesian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the Mashonaland Division of the Children's Seaside Holiday Society; a past President of the Automobile Association of Rhodesia, Chairman of the Salisbury Board of Executors and of Loan, Wick and Shepherd, Ltd., Salisbury; general manager in Rhodesia for the South African and General Investments Co., Ltd.; and a director of other Rhodesian enterprises.

**CLEGG, Kin, General**, Alphonso, M.D., D.P.H., Government Bacteriologist and Pathologist in British Guiana. Served with the Colonial Medical Service in Kenya during the last war, and was transferred to Tanganyika in 1925 as Deputy Director of Laboratory Services.

**FLEMING, George**, Notval, the public health officer in Southern Rhodesia.

**HARRIS, the Hon. Robert**, Acwing, Chief Accountant, Nyasaland, and a director of that country since 1921.

**LUMPHREYS, W. W.**, a Senior Physician, Sudan Medical Service.

**MANSON, Henry**, Rindle, Director of the Electrical Department, Bahamas. Served as a wireless electrical engineer in Tanganyika Territory for some time after the last war.

MASON, Reginald James, Assistant Director of Education in Tanganyika Territory. Has served in that Territory since 1937. The recent Education Report paid special tribute to his services.

MOODY, Clifford George. For public services in Uganda, where he has lived since 1924, and in which he is one of the best-known non-official European residents. His secretary is the Uganda Chamber of Commerce and Cotton Association. Played tennis, and other sports, and was President of the Tennis Club. Served through the last war in East Africa and France.

OATES, P., Chief Geologist in Tanganyika Territory, in which he has served since 1924. Went to the East War, and then spent eight years in the Geological Survey of the Gold Coast.

RUDLAND, Thomas Windburn, President of the Federated Pioneers of Rhodesia, which he entered with the Pioneer Column in 1890. Was engaged on the construction of the Bulawayo-Mafeking-Bulawayo railways, and was later a contractor in Kenya. Finally returned to Rhodesia in 1920. He is a freeman of the City of Salisbury, and one of the four remaining men resident in the Colony who were present at the hoisting of the flag in Salisbury at the time of the occupation.

SOMLIES, Cecil George, Acting P.M. Manager, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours. Served at sea during the last war, went to Kenya in 1924 as a Government pilot, became assistant port officer in Zanzibar in 1929, and at the outbreak of this war was acting as Senior Customs Officer and a lieutenant-commander in the Zanzibar Volunteer Force.

WALTERS, Arthur Willoughby, Financial Secretary, Bechuanaland Protectorate. Formerly served in Swaziland and Basutoland.

#### M.B.E. (Military Division)

BONES, James Robert, Battery Serjt. Major, The Rhodesia Regiment.

ELLIOTT, Duncan George, Lieut., Rhodesia Military Forces.

ROXBURGH-LEIGH, Dulcie (Mrs.), Squadron Officer, S. Rhodesia Women's Auxiliary Air Service.

#### M.B.E. (Civil Division)

BUDD, Maud Stewart, Miss. For nursing and welfare services in Uganda.

RASTER, Olive Mary, Mrs. For social welfare services in Salisbury, S. Rhodesia. Honorary secretary for 16 years of local branch of Royal Women's Guild.

HAVES, Eric Reginald St. Aubrey. A district officer in Kenya who has acted as Information Officer for past three years. Recently confirmed in his post.

FERNANDEZ, John Francis, Esq. Honorary accounts British Somaliland.

GERRON, Joan Phyllis, Mrs. For social welfare services in Bulawayo.

LAMMOND, William. For public services in Northern Rhodesia.

NEVILL, Edward, Mrs. For welfare services in Zanzibar.

BERLEMAN, Cyril. Manager for Custodian of Enemy Properties of Olden Estates, Tanganyika Territory.

STANTON, Albert, Assistant Superintendent of Prisons, Tanganyika Territory.

WAGAN, William Cecil, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. (Ed.) and F.R.C.S. (Lond.), where he has served in connection with the I.M.C.A.

WRIGHT, Norman Francis, Senior Agricultural and Livestock Officer, Veterinary Department, Bechuanaland.

#### M.B.E. (Honorary)

HASSAN, Haji Dualah Abdullah. Sub-Accountant and District Clerk, Zaidah, British Somaliland.

#### B.E.M. (Civil Division)

HARVEY, Charles Alfred, Storekeeper (Class 1) Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours. For services to the Kenya Police Band.

SHARMA, Amar Nath, Asian Clerk, East African Military Records, Kenya.

#### KING'S POLICE AND FIRE SERVICES MEDAL

MORRIS, John Sidney, Brigadier, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., Inspector-General, British South Africa Police. For distinguished services. Has served with B.S.A.P. in S. Rhodesia since 1914.

The second part of the New Year Honours List will be issued while "E.A. & R." is being printed.

## The War

# East Africans Advancing in Burma

EAST AFRICAN TROOPS IN BURMA have passed through Pwintgaing and are now about nine miles to the south-east of it on the Shwegyi-Yeu road. This represents a gain of 42 miles since leaving Kalewa. The advance continues in the face of Japanese opposition.

Dry country is now being entered, with a rainfall only one-third of that in the Irrawaddy Delta. Hitherto some of the greatest difficulties have arisen from too much water. Now lack of water may be a problem at times.

The war correspondent of *The Times* on the Chinwin front telegraphed a few days ago:—

When Japanese forces defending the bunkers along a telegraph line track on the Indaingyi front were mortaring Uganda troops who were attacking it, a gibbon ape came out of the enemy position through the firing and joined the 11th East African Division. The troops took him, and he joined the mess.

He displayed an inordinate fondness for tea, which he drank with skill and relish from a tin. Tea is usually kept ready in special vacuum flasks holding a gallon, and the ape formed the habit of sitting down close to a flask and pumping up and down with his tin as soon as his tea was finished and he wanted more. He had another habit that was not so popular. An inveterate smoker, he began by sucking the ash of a cigarette to pieces to chew the tobacco, but he was at his best when somebody lit cigarettes for him. He sat up perkily and blew smoke rings through his nose with great expertness.

The gibbon was thoroughly battle-inoculated. He did not mind small steel, but whenever a mortar bomb or a shell burst, he dived under the nearest cover. He was rather sensitive and temperamental and hated to be injured; he looked reproachful at his tormentor and then went off by himself and sulked. He had been wounded in battle when he deserted from the Japanese army. He had a nasty gash under the neck, so he was evacuated with the rest of the battle casualties and became a patient at the Uganda field ambulance.

Colonel George Steer, who is reported to have been killed on Christmas Day in a motor accident in Burma at the age of 35, served as a war correspondent in Ethiopia at the time of the Italian aggression, wrote "Crusade in Abyssinia," and later "Judgment on German Africa," and other books. Joining the Army early in this war, he was attached for special duties with the Emperor of Ethiopia, whom he accompanied to the Sudan and then back to his own country. Steer was in charge of the propaganda work which helped to arouse the patriot forces against the Italians, and his book "Scalped and Delivered" gives a racy, first-hand account of the restoration of the Emperor. As his second wife he married the younger daughter of Sir Sidney Barton, former British Ambassador in Ethiopia, and Lord of the Isles.

Lieut. Commander the Hon. John Michael Southwell, R.N., who has been killed in a flying accident, had served in the cruiser *EMERALD* in East African waters. He was the youngest of the three sons of the fifth Viscount Southwell, who died almost three months ago, and a brother of the present peer. He was 33 years of age.

Captain G. G. Locking, The Green Howards, is reported by the East Africa Command to have died from other causes.

Lieut. Alan John Scott, 4/4th King's African Rifles, of Southern Rhodesia, has been killed for action in Burma.

Lieut. Frank Dennis Allen, The King's African Rifles, of Southern Rhodesia, has died on active service in Burma at the age of 25, and served all through the campaign in Ethiopia, and was the youngest son of a member of the South African Parliament.

Flight-Lieut. Albert Edward Chappell was recently killed by lightning while cycling to Gwelo from Moffat as a courier.

Sergeant Major John Widdows, K.A.R., of Southern Rhodesia, has been killed in action in Burma.

Flight-Lieut. Donald MacGibbon, R.A.F.V.E., No. 15 Squadron, at Bulawayo, who was recently awarded the D.F.C., is reported missing and believed to be a prisoner of war. He commanded a flight of rocket-riding Typhoons of the 2nd Tactical Air Force which was giving close support to the Canadians in Holland.

Company Sergeant-Major J. S. Brown, formerly of the Nyasaland staff of the African Staff Corporation, is reported missing while serving in Burma with The King's African Rifles.

Lieutenant Robert Stacey Wilsher, British South Africa Police, is reported missing as a result of operations in the Aegean at the end of October.

**S. Rhodesian Casualties**

The following names appear in the latest casualty lists received from Southern Rhodesia:

- Killed in action: Ptes. Arthur Wynand Green, of Gwelo; delias Leonard Harcourt Rausch, of Salisbury; Ptes. Dennis Dukes Bentley, of Queens, near Bulawayo, and Ptm. Frederick James Wagg, of Miami.
- Killed in a flying accident (Bulawayo area): Cpts. Percy Robert Killert and Charles James Woodhead.
- Died of wounds: Tpr. C. J. C. Nesar, of Mutambara.
- Died on active service in the Far East: T/Major Stanley Norman Palmer, formerly employed by Rhodesia Railways and Pte. James Ferguson of Salisbury.
- Died: T.A.C. T.A.D. Appleby, of Gwelo.

Missing from air operations: Acting Squadron-Lieut. Harry James Goodwin, D.F.C., D.F.M., of Gwelo, and Sergeant Air Gunner Maurice George Buckley, of Gwelo.

Injured: Acting Flying Officer Alan Salmon, of Salisbury (on air operations); and Gpls. Harrington, Pretorius, Olney, Shore, of Salisbury (by enemy action).

Wounded: Captain H. R. C. Callow, of Gwelo; Lieuts. R. N. B. Sinclair and John Kenneth Payne, and 2nd Lieut. E. A. M. Davies, all of Salisbury; Sergeant Frank Theodor Eriksson, of Salisbury; Cpl. Reginald Vincent Blackhead, of Serowe, Bechuanaland; Bdr. Hector Annandale McDonald, of Salisbury; L/Bdrs. Norman Douglas Pascoe, of Salisbury, and Edward Harold Straton-Collins, of Nkomo; Ptes. Harry Beuzendhout and Nicholas Gerhardus Lombard, both of Gwelo; A. D. L. Harley, of Marandellas; Harry Rhodes Perren, of Umfali; James Arnold Adams, of Salisbury; C.P. H. Hepburn, of Bulawayo; and Ptm. Andrew Van Niekerk; Gmrs. Lennox Maritz, of Avondale, Martin James Brannigan, of Que Que, Edward Ernest Laurent, of Bulawayo, and Dudley Steven Meyer, of Filabusi; and Tpr. A. T. H. Little, of Gwelo.

**Awards**

Brigadier Maurice Stanley Lush, C.B.E., formerly of the Sudan Political Service, has been awarded the C.B. in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Italy.

Major Tom B. Hendrie, The Royal Tank Regiment, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Hendrie, of Bulawayo, was recently granted the immediate award of the D.S.O. He has served for four and a half years in the Middle East and latterly in Italy. He was wounded twice in 1942 and later mentioned in dispatches.

The D.F.C. has been awarded to Flying Officer Dudley Thomas Johnston, R.A.A.F., of No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron. The citation states that:

"In air operations this officer has displayed outstanding bravery, fortitude and devotion to duty, setting an example of the highest order."

Lieut. C. F. H. Cooper, of Southern Rhodesia, who has received the immediate award of the M.C., was formerly employed in Salisbury by the Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Company.

Flying Officer D. A. Beaton, who was born in Nyasaland, has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for "fortitude, courage and devotion to duty on numerous operations against the enemy."

Rhodesian pilots are reported to be serving in an R.A.F. Spitfire wing operating from south-eastern England under the command of Wing-Commander Harold Brod Wilson, D.F.C. and Bar, whose 24 is one of the young pilots serving in R.A.F. squadrons such as operational flying.

Wing-Commander Ralph Newmarch, of Salisbury, now commands No. 14 (Rhodesia) Squadron of Bomber Command, which has recently been under the command of Wing-Commander F. W. Thompson, of Gwelo. Flight-Lieut. E. D. Colclough, a Northern Rhodesian, is the new adjutant of the squadron.

Brigadier G. I. Fisher, Military Governor of British Somaliland, was in this country in connection with the African Demobilization Committee in Nairobi, whose objects is to secure uniformity of procedure and arrangements for the demobilization of Army personnel (European, African and Indian). Brigadier Knott served in the Sudan for some years before his transfer to Nairobi (two years ago).

Brigadier R. D. S. Arandell, who is reported to have been revisiting Gwelo, became Chief, Civil Affairs, District in this area last some months. He is currently in the Administrative Service of Tanganyika Territory at the outbreak of war, and after the occupation of Africa last year, he held the post of Deputy in that territory.

Colonel S. S. Durrant, who has been Chief Secretary of the British Military Administration in Eritrea, has left to take up a new appointment.

**Demobilization**

An announcement has been issued in Southern Rhodesia in regard to the demobilization of Rhodesians leaving in the R.A.F. It states that leave of absence outside the territory will be the principal consideration, that every effort will be made to secure preferential passages for men and their families, that Southern Rhodesians will be demobilized in their own country, but that the Southern Rhodesian authorities do not intend to raise any present objection to the posting of Rhodesians from R.A.F. stations in the United Kingdom for service in the Far East, since Rhodesians in the R.A.F. are attested as that force, and are liable to use any part of the world, irrespective of the period prescribed, four of them.

Non-official members of the Legislature of Tanganyika were outspokenly opposed in last week's debate to the appointment of a retired administrative officer as welfare officer whose duties would be mainly in connexion with demobilized war. There was emphatic insistence that the appointment should go to a young and vigorous man who has served in the firing line with these African troops.

**Chapels as Camp Centres**

"I believe that one of the main causes of our victory will be shown to have been the faith in God of our King and Queen and so many of our war leaders," said the Bishop of Uganda in a recent broadcast talk to East Africa. Bishop Stuart added:

"I have now had two visits to East African troops in the Middle East. I spent nearly two months with them while we were being driven back to El Mankin in the summer of 1942. During that time I became most plain to me that for the African Christians God is real. On my way to England this year I spent another short visit with them, and was thrilled to see how they had developed and how well they are doing."

"These years in the Army have done much to raise their whole conception of life, as well as their standard of living. They have good and well-kept chapels, which are quite literally the centres of spiritual life of the padres, European and African, and the parish catechists and leaders, usually chosen by themselves, are their natural leaders."

"The African in the Army is developing. He is developing mentally under the care of the excellent Education Corps, physically under the best circumstances of army life, and spiritually as he finds God to be with him at all times and in all places."

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## The "Nandi Bear" Described

A Reply to Major Howard Williams

In the issue of November 30 appeared an extract from the B.B.C. programme ("Traveller's Tales" series) of Sunday, November 11. I listened to this particular broadcast with a sense of mounting irritation because of the lack of the intelligence of the knowledgeable (a) the carelessness of the B.B.C. in not verifying easily verifiable statements, and (b) the carelessness of the programme. The letter broadcast from Major Howard Williams, in which the Nandi bear was described as a "Nandi bear" (not the knowledge of which may seem to be of so much value in the estimation of its real worth) is the only one of the letters it appears that Major Howard Williams claims to be "the man who first started the story of the Nandi bear" in Kenya 30 years ago, i.e., 1914. The truth is that the fable was current in British East Africa (now Kenya) at least 24 or even more years prior to 1914, and evidence to that effect is abundant.

It will never be known who first heard of the Nandi bear. The story of the existence of a strange creature which became legendary as the elusive and mythical "Nandi bear" is that which is relevant. What is relevant is that no such creature has been proved to exist in reality.

The late Walter Hayes, then D.C. at Kapso City, told me the story of the alleged "Nandi bear" when I visited his home at the end of 1904; he said he had heard from the Nandi of this fabulous creature at intervals during 1900-02. He told me that it was known to the Nandi as a *chumset*, *chemset*, *kateit* or *gereit* (with their somewhat hazy description of the beast suggested a bear-like animal). He referred to the "Nandi bear" when speaking of this alleged new species of fauna. Like many other old-timers I heard somewhat similar stories from the Natives between 1904 and 1909. The late A. Blayney Percival also told me in 1907 what he had heard of this strange beast; he recorded the data long afterwards in "A Game Ranger's Note Book" (1924).

From 1910 onwards the legend of the "Nandi bear" constantly received enhanced notoriety, and the range of the curious beast became more widely extended (Uganda, Ruanda, and the southern part of the Belgian Congo). It also received diverse Native labels, as well as being endowed with contrary habits and characteristics.

In 1914 (or perhaps 1915) Miss Cara Buxton, a settler at Kedowa, in Kenya, trapped and killed a persistent sheep-raider which the local Natives insisted was a "Nandi bear"; and the culprit proved to be no other than a common spotted hyena. Every skin and spoor-sketch of the alleged "Nandi bear" submitted for expert examination was that of a common spotted hyena.

Captain J. E. Tracy Phillips and Captain (now Lieut.-Colonel) C. R. S. Pitman were successful in 1930, after patient and prolonged investigations, in satisfying the zoologists at the British Museum (Natural History) that the alleged "Nandi bear" was no other than a common spotted hyena or, possibly an outsize of that species. One would have thought that this exposure might have sufficed to put paid to the account of this alleged beast, but, like the myth of the "elephant country", the fable will apparently continue to be resurrected at intervals.

All the sources of information have been from African Natives; a most unreliable fountain of knowledge concerning zoological subjects. I believe there is no record in East African literature of any European

ever having seen the alleged "Nandi bear" dead or alive.

If Major Howard Williams had that unique experience, has he admitted it publicly during these 30 years? (If so, can any of your readers give me the reference?) Incidentally, in his letter he referred to the Masai G. hu (Kalenjin as an animal which he had seen 20 years ago (1924) but many old-timers had named the fable before that date. I did so with the Roosevelt expedition in 1900, and the South Africa in 1901, and in the district during 1903. The township of Eldoret was established in 1902 or possibly somewhat earlier.

Yours faithfully

Reading

W. ROBERT MORAN

## Famine Should be Abolished

TO THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
I have been thinking some time when the word FAMINE should be banished once and for all from the East African dictionary.

Surely it is not beyond the scope and power of the Colonial Research Committee to delve into the scientific side of food storage, review what has been or is being done in other countries, including tropical and sub-tropical Colonies, which on occasions suffer from food shortages, and suggest remedies of a practical or experimental kind for immediate application by local Governments.

Perhaps it is not out of place to remind your readers that a sum of no less than £500,000 a year is granted by the British Parliament for Colonial famine research. Matters affecting health and food should surely have first priority on the list of endeavours of the Research Committee.

Yours faithfully

London

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# Machinery of Government

## The Need for Drastic Overhaul

CAPTAIN PETER MACDONALD, M.P. wrote to *The Times* a few days ago:

The question arises of the form in which the machinery of government should be made to function. This will attract large-scale attention by Colonial Administrations, and if the same is voted by Parliament it will be largely upon the machinery of Colonial Administration, which require drastic overhaul, especially in larger Colonies.

The present system dates from a time when Administration was rough and ready and problems were less complex. Under the Colonial Secretary, the Governor and a panel of lieutenants, is the main, often the sole, channel of approach to the Government, and in addition to advising on major policy and giving decisions on important matters, he has to deal with a mass of routine papers, a colossal overburden. He has little time to study important issues or to take decisions and to refer to other departmental heads. He is, however, too busy to give a wide distribution of work between his various departments, and his Colonial Secretary, and is merely offering his machine new creaking with age. New times demand new machinery, and what is wanted is a reorganization of the departmental system, redistribution of functions, and delegation of powers.

A survey of the main departmental activities of government shows that, generally speaking, they can be grouped under the headings of finance and economic, social services, communications, defence, and development. The first step, therefore, seems to be to group these departments under much the same names as these. For example, the agricultural, veterinary, land, forest and mines departments are all concerned with development and the urban and rural departments are, of course, concerned with social services. It is of interest, but they still function too much in their own departments, so that departmental jealousies and overlapping activities are apparent. There is, in fact, a union where there ought to be holy matrimony.

### Grouping of Departments

Under a grouping system each department would remain an entity under its own technical head, but at the head of the group would be a secretary responsible for general policy and for exercising some powers now reserved to higher authority. He would act as spokesman for the group in the legislature and have direct access to the Governor. He would, in short, function much as a Minister does at home, like him, he need not necessarily have technical knowledge, but should be a first-rate administrator. Such an arrangement, moreover, has the advantage that, when the times come for a Colony to be granted a measure of self-government, the official secretaries could be replaced by Ministers with a minimum of disturbance to the machinery.

This change would doubtless meet with opposition from technical officers, though with no good reason if comparisons are made with the Home Civil Service, where the permanent secretaries in departments like the Post Office, and the Ministry of Education, are appointed to the post on the basis of their technical officer would be appointed to a secretaryship, showing the necessary administrative ability. Such departments as could not conveniently be grouped would come under the heading of the Colonial Secretary, whose principal task, however, would be to act as consultant and co-ordinator, rather than on the lines of a Minister without portfolio. There would thus be four or five secretaries who, with the Colonial Secretary as business in chief, and such non-official members as might be appointed, would form the Cabinet or Executive Council. Together they should constitute a team capable of planning and executing development. Unless the present "bottleneck" is widened some extremely high speed will never come to fruition, while others will be launched too hastily, with resultant waste of funds.

The impetus to reorganize must come from the top, since local Governments will not acknowledge their inability to deal with the speed and efficiency required. Colonel Stanley, who has earned the gratitude of the Colonies for his persistent advocacy of their needs, has the courage and vision to see that the machinery is brought up to date.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of the Day.]

### Memorandum

We recently reported that the Ministry of Food had offered to buy matoram in Kenya. Our latest information is that there are only two or three growers, with very small acreages. So far as we know, there has been no export of the product, which is used in the flavouring of sausages.

# Kenya Association

## Mania for Social Planning

The report for November of the Kenya Association states:

A well-known anthropologist, now with the forces, who before the war was engaged in research in Kenya and with it a hope that the Peter of Kenya had his work, writes:

Kenya first suggested to me that the Government was tending towards a policy of:

(1) Society is never static, but is in constant change. (2) The Government are responsible to the people, controlled by financial and the agencies (legislative, administrative, etc.) of organized social welfare.

(3) Changes are attributable to obscure forces acting on interdependency of human will and largely uncontrolled and uncontrollable by it (e.g. population changes, changes of base, natural and convention, etc.).

(4) Leadership and authority tend to concentrate in the hands of a few and are not really aware of the extent to which they are dependent on the people.

(5) The Government for social planning is in a state of what the answer is, it is difficult to say, except widespread, constant and detailed research to improve the efficiency of the official mind, and to be sure, the Government is in a state of flux.

(6) In the Colonial sphere the juxtaposition of the various races is a by-product of about 1930 and 1935, so to speak. The tension and conflict in Kenya are symptoms of the increased pressure, as it were, in a rather narrow-minded and not very imaginative way trying to put the pieces on a board and not to see the very well.

(7) The Government (and the political activities of the people) were really to use skilled and knowledge of the past could be (by full use of the contemporary skill of the world) could be stepped up to 1941 and so be a bit ahead of it.

(8) The principal components of 1941 are (a) intensive research in all political, economic and racial aspects of difficulties, (b) long-headed and fundamentally liberal-minded administration, and (c) an immense effort by the responsible leaders to plan and act in the spirit of 1941, not with a hangover from 1939.

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# The War News

... It has been the only... in war-time. It should be equally possible to make all... in... Mr. Bernard Shaw.

... weapons... to... *Review*, Essex.

The worst German crime is the... of all the... of Europe. Lord... *Review*.

... are by their very... more... than... or... Mr. Harold Nicholson, M.P.

German... prisoners of war... travel third class in Great Britain. Sir James Gray, Secretary of State for War.

Lord Strachey... always... responsible... Mr. J. D. P. ... Leader of the House of Lords.

No new international commitments should ever be undertaken without reference to the Committee of Imperial Defence. Lord Hankey.

The Central Electricity Board has a £90,000,000 extension plan for the whole of Britain. Mr. J. D. P. ... deputy chief engineer to the Board.

We believe the war in Europe will last until some time beyond next August. Mr. A. Krieg, Chairman of the U.S. War Production Board.

Since this war began a house has been destroyed or gravely damaged in Britain every half minute on the average. Colonel Walter Elliot, M.P.

More than 1,400 personnel who have previously served with the Royal Air Force have been seconded to the British Overseas Airways Corporation. Viscount Swinton.

... Providence is testing with such grim tribulations is chosen for the supreme blessing. Hitler speaking about himself as a broodster to the German people.

To stabilize the process of... by... so far as necessary with... is the only alternative... human beings in... Mr. William Beveridge, M.P.

The Belgian coal mines which were producing 300,000 tons a month at the time of the... are now producing 200,000 tons and it is expected that they will reach 300,000 tons by January. Lord... production was... month. Belgian... Agency.

Civilian casualties in the... Kingdom from enemy action in the first 11 months of 1944 were 8,098 killed and 21,107 seriously injured. Ministry of Home Security.

The development of the Ordnance Office research... the present war has been a solid and praiseworthy achievement. It is excellent news that these services are to be permanent. *The Times*.

I know... he has been dissatisfied at the end of a conversation with Hitler. With a mere gesture of the hand or with one word he solves problems which have puzzled experts for weeks. Goebbels.

Eight hundred thousand acres of agricultural land, most of it little more than scrub, has been taken for air fields, factories, defence works, and other purposes arising out of the war. Mr. R. S. Hudson, Minister of Agriculture.

Halton-trained men provided the nucleus on which the great expansion of the Royal Air Force was based. Mr. S. ... Minister of Air.

The Dumbarton Oaks scheme reads to me like the prospectus of a fraudulent investment trust. It means nothing since the Great Powers are free to contract out of their obligations. Commander Stephen King-Hall, M.P.

If we focus our vision too far forward and keep our heads in the air of utopian generalities we may well trip up so badly in our first steps... and ourselves and the world in a worse mess than after the last war. Sir George Scuster, M.P.

The Spanish language is spoken by 110,000,000 people. Over four-fifths of these people inhabit 15 countries of Latin America. It is imperative that Spanish should become a principal, not a secondary, language in more of our schools and universities. Lord Dawson.

The House of Commons has set up machinery capable of securing that money is spent only on objects for which it was voted, but has not devised satisfactory permanent machinery to secure the economy in that expenditure. Any Select Committee set up by the House itself, is almost entrapped by the fact in which... or accounts are presented to the House. Select Committee on National Expenditure.

The total invested in war savings is the vast sum of £170,000,000, equivalent to £35 for each of these five years for every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom. Lord... Chairman of the National Savings Committee.

A suspicious circumstance is that a famous Viennese doctor, Dr. ... was recently awarded a high order by the Emperor for meritorious service to science. Undoubtedly this surgeon has his hands full attending the fit-too-well human faces of leading... Third Reich... will... *Review*.

Millions of uniforms can be recycled and converted for distressed Europe. Many... England tabs were inserted, it would be the best of advertisements. Almost every house in the country has a uniform of some sort doing nothing. Why must Yorkshire looms be employed of sending out shoddy stuff, which... English people... to those countries which are short of clothing? Mr. A. H. ... and son.

As soon as hostilities in Europe finish we could invite over here the parents, wives, or sweethearts of all those American wounded whose injuries are such that they cannot be sent back to the States. There would not be an excessive number, and the cost to the Exchequer would not be prohibitive. The essence of the gesture would be, of course, that they would come as guests of the British people. Sir Arthur Evans, M.P.

A great section of the Germans has been schooled in barbarism, and still greater numbers have acquiesced in the perpetration of crimes against humanity. We cannot acquit the German and Japanese peoples of all responsibility. It is just and right that they should make what reparation and restitution is possible. It is madness to expect the... and Hitler Youth will suddenly turn into good, peaceful citizens and democrats. Mr. Attlee.

The city of Westminster had 1,954 alerts and 1,393 air raid incidents in the first five years of the war. High explosive bombs caused 1,071 incidents, mines 11, oil incendiary bombs 94, and flying bombs 11. *Review*.

The casualties were 1,042 persons killed, 2,492 seriously injured, 2,792 less seriously injured and treated at first-aid posts. Sixty-three persons serving in... were killed and more than 200 injured. Mr. L. R. McColvin, Westminster City Librarian.





## Colonial Development Planning

Sir Frank Stockdale, for the past four years Controller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, has been appointed to the new Colonial Office post of Director of Colonial Planning, and will take up his duties in April.

He was Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State from 1934 to 1940, Vice-Chairman of the Colonial Advisory Council on Agriculture and Animal Health throughout that period, and Chairman of the East African Agricultural Cashes since 1931.

He has travelled widely in East Africa, and has had exceptionally wide experience of the planning and execution of colonial development and welfare projects of all kinds, large and small.

## Maj. Christopher Holland-Martin

Major Christopher J. Holland-Martin is on the point of leaving England for East Africa to take up the duties of private secretary to Sir Philip Mitchell, the new Governor of Kenya.

Born in 1910, the son of the late Robert Holland-Martin, C.B., Chairman of the Southern Railway, and Mrs. Holland-Martin, of Overbury Court, Worcester-shire, he was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, then went into the Army and a member of the London Board of Marine Bank.

Commissioned in the Royal Engineers (Territorial Army) in 1939, he served in this country until March, 1940, when he was forced to resign on account of ill health. A few months later he was re-commissioned and attached to the War Office, and at the beginning of 1941 he went to New Zealand as A.D.C. to the Governor-General, later he became Military Secretary and Comptroller, and held those offices until early in 1944 when he returned to England. He was at the War Office from June until last month.

## Obituary

### Mr. James A. Findlay

MR. J. A. FINDLAY, who died last week at the age of 60, had for many years been connected with Messrs. Row, White and Co., Ltd., for whom he had undertaken the secretarial and agency duties in connexion with a large group of sisal and rubber estates in Ceylon, Malaya and Sumatra.

During the war, in association with Mr. Walter Schoeller, the late Johann Franz, and Mr. Alfred Wiggle, with whom he became connected with a number of sisal estates in Tanganyika Territory, notably the Ambou, Kikwetu and Ruvu plantations. By influencing the boards of the Lewa and Kamna companies which had been engaged in rubber growing in "German East", to invest in these sisal estates, he was instrumental in enabling them to pay dividends which would not have been earned from the production of rubber.

Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth writes:—  
Findlay was well known in the City to a large group of printers and business men, and his integrity and affable, kindly way endeared him to many. He made no enemies. No difficulty ever caused him any perturbation, as he went calmly on his way during the terrific ups and downs of rocking commodity markets. Few knew that he was a keen musician and had composed an opera. His daughter inherited a taste for music, and is a distinguished violinist. Her mother died many years ago, but is survived by his son, Philip Findlay, of Princes Risborough.

Findlay was active until the end, and had arranged to attend a meeting on the very day of his death. He will be greatly missed by his business and private friends.

## Mr. Oscar Kaufman

WE REGRET to report the death in Cape Town some weeks ago of Mr. Oscar Kaufman, one of the best-known business men in Southern Rhodesia, and a past President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia and of the Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce. He was modest, kindly, but rather practical, and gifted with a keen sense of humour, and he had been a generous supporter of many good causes.

Born in Rumania in 1885, he arrived in Rhodesia when only 17 years of age, and had lived there ever since, except for a few years spent in the country as a buyer for the wholesale trading house of C. Salomon. He married Miss Rebecca Salomon in 1910, was admitted a partner in 1921, and the title of the firm was then changed to C. Salomon and Kaufman, and it became Kaufman and Sons and Company.

Mr. Kaufman, who always took a keen part in public affairs, had served on the governing bodies of public organizations, engaged in social, political, and commercial affairs, and he was for many years President of the Hebrew Congregation of Bulawayo.

He was a member of the Economic Development Committee which in 1940 produced a broad-minded and businesslike report, and he had served on other commissions and committees concerned with economic matters. He was Chairman of the Commerce Section of the Rehabilitation Committee for Metropolitan Rhodesia, and thus bore the chief responsibility for planning the re-absorption of Servicemen into business life in the Colony.

He is survived by Mrs. Kaufman and three sons, Major Ivan Kaufman, Captain Roland Kaufman, and Captain Basil Kaufman.

Et Saged Ajeel Mahdi, one of the two remaining sons of the Mahdi, recently died in Omdurman at the age of 61.

Mr. Alexander Birnie, of Selukwe, who has died at the age of 72, had spent 40 years in Southern Rhodesia.

The death is announced of Mr. G. H. Oldfield, from 1903 to 1934 secretary of the British Cotton Growing Association.

Mr. Anhur Rubidge, Peacecke, whose death in Southern Rhodesia is reported, had been in the Colony for 46 years.

Miss Marguerite Clarkson was recently killed at Penhalonga by falling over the "modzi fans," a drop of about 250 feet.

Dr. Edmund Solow, a medical officer in Bechuanaland, was recently killed when a rifle in his baggage accidentally went off. Dr. Solow, who was 24 years of age, was born in Bulawayo.

Mr. Charles Harris, whose death in Glasgow in last year is reported, was formerly employed by the British South Africa Company and the Southern Rhodesian Public Works Department.

Mr. C. Cairns, who died recently in Southern Rhodesia in his 71st year, had lived at Meikle's Hotel, Salisbury, ever since it was built. He first reached the Colony in 1899. For many years he had practised as an accountant.

Mr. William T. Bevan, J.P., Cardiff's oldest magistrate, who died last week at the age of 82, had always been greatly interested in East Africa, which he visited some years ago. He had been in an aeroplane for 10 years and at the age of 72 made an aerial tour of this country to urge the air training of boys.

Mr. Robert Craig, who has died in Ndola, served with Grenadier Guards in the Nile Expedition of 1908, through the South African War, the South West African campaign of 1914-15, and then with the 2nd Rhodesia Regiment in "German East," being wounded in the attack on Latetia Hill. He was afterwards a stock inspector in Barotseland for some years.

### Native Tradesmen in the Army

In the course of an interesting article in the *Fortnightly* on "Native Military Development in East Africa," Mr. Russell Swallow writes:

General Sir William Platt, during the recent operations of the King's African Rifles, was Commander in Chief in East Africa. In the past the Division had been made solely between Swahili, Nyanja and Somali-speaking troops. Now, wherever practicable, each battalion is recruited from one Colony, and all units have been numbered accordingly. Besides simplifying the military problem, this system has advantages for the African. The young soldier is welcomed once into a file that includes many members of his own tribe. New bonds are forged between troops from the same area. In Tanganyika men here, the askari of a former province, are being expanded to embrace more important communities.

Members of all the 70 classes of tradesmen in the African Command in motor-car and lorry driving, Africans of all different tribes have shown great aptitude. Their main failing is over-confidence, but the steady level-headed man makes a fine driver. As in everything, he is a born imitator. A few weeks in a driving school, some practice on the open road, and he is set to drive in convoys. Mechanics present harder problems. About 12,000 Africans from Kenya alone have learnt to drive, nearly half have passed first or second class, a demanding mechanical knowledge.

Clerks, welders, cartographers, butchers, electricians, carpenters: the list is almost unending. The Native Artificers Training Depot at Kabete alone turns out over 1,000 tradesmen every month. In the lower grades nearly all have been trained from the outset. Army leaders have learned that the unteachable African is a myth.

### Mission Work in Ethiopia

Recently reported that foreign missionaries were henceforth barred from working in areas of Ethiopia which are inhabited mainly by adherents of the Coptic Church.

The *Catholic Herald* has written that since

In future the Ethiopian Minister of Education will be in charge of a Commission on Missions, and he will have power to control the entry of missionaries and to design the official areas.

Foreign missionaries seem to be responsible for the regulations. The first is the rather unexpected association of Catholic missionary activity with the Italian rite. The Italian treated the Ethiopians very harshly, exiled the Coptic Patriarch and tried to liquidate the Coptic Church. However careful the Church authorities may have been to dissociate their apostolic work from Italian imperialism, the British would not have impressed the Ethiopians. The British are another unfortunate example of the consequences of their own past religious imperialist blots.

The second blunder is the Ethiopian insistence on its own dissident Coptic (or Ethiopian) Church. The Emperor himself is said to be interested in Catholics of the Eastern Rite, but his advisers are strongly opposed to any such national Church. At present about half the population of the country belongs to the Ethiopian Church and about half is Muhammadan or pagan. Catholics are a tiny minority, about 20,000 of the Latin rite and about 30,000 of the Ethiopian rite.

### Hostel for Coloured Seamen

When the Secretary of State for the Colonies recently opened Colsea House, Liverpool, as a hostel and club for coloured Colonial seamen, he said that the scheme, sponsored by the Colonial Office, had cost about £10,000. He commended the public spirit of the Liverpool proposal to establish a permanent coloured community centre (which is to be called Stanley House), and mentioned that more Colonial merchant seamen use that port than any other in Great Britain.

### Ducks Reduce Bilharzia

Dr. Alan Mozley, who has done so much research on bilharzia in Southern Rhodesia, has urged all Rhodesian farmers to keep ducks (preferably not Muscovies), since they eat bilharzia snails and those that carry the liver fluke of cattle.

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Questions in Parliament

Settlement in Tanganyika

Text of Governor's Statement

BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TOBY for the Christian Mission, Mr. C. S. Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he could make any statement regarding the proposals for creating non-Native settlement in Tanganyika, and what any steps were being taken to implement the Tanganyika Development Report of 1940.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies replied: "I have not found a permission to circulate in the Official Record the statement made by the Governor of Tanganyika on the subject of non-Native settlement in his address to the Legislative Council on December 7. The Post-War Planning Committee in Tanganyika is now engaged in framing a comprehensive programme, with the Development Report of 1940 as a basis in so far as it is applicable in the circumstances of today."

Following is the statement: "In December, 1939, Sir Mark Young in a statement before the Legislative Council laid down certain principles which guided the policy of the Government at the time of the expansion of non-Native settlement. As I have already stated on a previous occasion, these principles continue to guide the policy of this Government. They provide that while there are no necessary restraints imposed by factors such as the available land and labour supply, the encouragement of non-Native settlement should be regarded as an integral part of the plans for advancement of the general prosperity of the country, subject always to the condition that the settlement in view is such as to give a reasonable assurance of being economically successful and contributing to the general development of the Territory."

"The Central Development Committee, reporting in 1940, accepted non-Native settlement as a central feature in the construction of the wide schemes of development put forward in their report. What that Committee had in mind, to use their own words, was 'the encouragement of settlement by non-Natives who are prepared to accept the general policy of steady advancement on the standards of living of our inhabitants, not only their own'."

Potent Influence of White Settlers

It is the view of the Government that successful settlement by non-Natives on these lines would provide one of the most potent influences in helping to raise the standards of African life. It goes without saying that all plans for the expansion of non-Native settlement must be conditioned by a scrupulous regard for the rights and interests and the fundamental needs of the African population and must make due provision for the potential development of possible new types of African land settlement.

War conditions have prevented progress in the pursuance of this policy for the past five years, but, with the approaching termination of the war in 1945, the measures which should be taken to investigate further the possibilities of settlement of this kind have now come into view. The possibilities of success in non-Native settlement must clearly depend to a considerable extent on post-war conditions, all of which cannot yet be clearly foreseen. Many of them will be affected by factors lying outside the scope of local action. It is apparent, however, that whatever these conditions may be, preliminary steps should now be taken to set up an organization in this country which will make the fulfilment of this policy possible as soon as peace returns."

The Post-War Planning Committee has recommended the setting up of a Land Settlement Board and the appointment of a land settlement officer, and steps are now being taken to give effect to these recommendations. A land settlement officer has actually been appointed.

Furthermore, sub-committees of the Post-War Planning Committee have been set up for the areas most likely to be affected and have been asked to investigate and report on the availability of suitable land for non-Native settlement and to give such details as are possible as to the areas available, the nature of the country, water supplies, accessibility to markets and other factors affecting the suitability of the land for settlement. They have also been asked to report on the availability of land for special types of Native settlement. These inquiries are not yet complete.

They will be coordinated and continued by the Land Settlement Board, whose first task will be to assess the suitability of the land available for the purposes in view, within a wide range of the main transport systems of such extensions of that system as may be found feasible, and to report on the conditions under which it may be hoped that such settlement could be established with a good prospect of success as a contribution to the economic development of the country. The Board would also be asked to report on the number of persons for whom accommodation could be found in the available areas.

Another aspect of economic success and of development which will contribute to the general prosperity and welfare of the Territory are essential conditions in the fulfilment of this policy, and it is apparent that the expansion of non-Native settlement on sound lines must be gradual. Any attempt to force the pace regardless of the availability of markets, labour supplies, and other conditions which together make up what might be termed in this connexion the absorptive capacity of the country, would involve the grave risk of economic failure which would be disastrous to the future of the Territory."

It must also be clearly understood that the Government could be justified in providing special financial assistance to settlers, particularly so as to ensure the admission of suitable settlers who are not otherwise likely to be attracted by sufficient capital, there could not be any question in Tanganyika of continued subsidization of any non-Native settlement, which assistance proved to be uneconomic."

Mr. C. S. Jones asked what progress was being made in Kenya in encouraging Africans to grow coffee, and whether any organization had yet been set up whereby coffee produced in the Native reserves could be improved to a quality equal to that produced by Europeans and sold safely under the Kenya brand.

General Stanley: "I would refer to the statement of the hon. Member for the English Midlands on December 13, to which I have at present nothing to add. It is a matter for regret that the sufferings of the population of sufferers from leprosy in the Colonies were treated in leprosy settlements."

General Stanley: "In those Colonial territories where the disease has the largest incidence only a small proportion of the sufferers are in settlements. The policy generally followed is one of voluntary as opposed to compulsory segregation, and it is encouraging that in certain territories a stage has now been reached when considerable numbers are being discharged annually from such settlements with the progress of the disease arrested, and returned to their villages under observation."

Medical Aid to Ethiopia

Mr. Cress Jones asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he was aware that the Society of Friends Ambulance Unit, which had been providing three-quarters of the medical personnel of Ethiopia, recently gave that Government notice of its intention to withdraw because of the increasing difficulties of operation, shortage of drugs, fuel, personnel and inefficiency in Government administration; and whether, in view of the resignation of one-third of the 30 British subjects who accepted appointments in 1942 as advisers to the Ethiopian Government, further steps were being taken by His Majesty's Government to help forward the health and development of Ethiopia.

Mr. Eden: "Understand that the Friends Ambulance Unit provides about half the European medical personnel at present in Ethiopia, and that their intention not to withdraw from Ethiopia was fully aware when they first arrived in Ethiopia at the end of 1942 was to remain in that country for one year only pending the organization of Ethiopian medical services. The Unit has now given its devoted services for two years, and the Society of Friends now feel that they should be free to discuss their future."

As regards the health and development of Ethiopia, these are matters for the Ethiopian Government. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have, however, an obligation to assist the Ethiopian Government in obtaining the service of British subjects whom they may wish to employ in a medical or any other capacity, and in the course of the negotiations for the replacement of the staff of 1942. His Majesty's Government have offered help calculated to promote the health and development of the country."

Sir S. Lyle asked the Secretary of State whether he was aware that the rates of salaries in London were higher than many Native salaries could afford.

General Stanley: "Colonial members of the Forces who visit London are accommodated in the ordinary Service hostels and institutions. In addition, there are three special hostels which cater for their needs. The charges at these institutions range from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d. a night for ordinary accommodation, including bath, and from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. a night for more superior accommodation, such as single rooms and cubicles, including bath and breakfast. In addition to their Service pay and allowances, colonial members of the Services—other ranks only—who spend their leave in the United Kingdom receive a special leave allowance of 5s. a day whilst on leave. This allowance, granted in circumstances where ration allowances is not feasible, is for the purpose of assisting them to meet their extra expenses. I have no reason to believe that they find it difficult to meet the modest charges of the institutions to which I have referred, and am satisfied that their living conditions in London compare favourably with those of other Servicemen. These and other matters concerning colonial members of the Forces have been, and will continue to be, closely watched in consultation with the Service Department."

**Statements Worth Noting**

"He has given his name to it with simplicity, but that rule is, with diligence, he that showeth mercy with gentleness." — Romans XII, 9.

"What else is a soft turn world, but a man to be thankful for it." — Francis B. Rhodesia. — Mr. A. Bain.

"It is from Government departments that the greatest threats have developed against national parks." — Sir Norman Willett.

"The settlers of Kenya have always been more active politically when times were bad than when times were good." — *Weekly News*.

"If a man gets a better house with a lamp to light it, he and his family will want to do it all day long." — Lady Eleanor Coke.

"The best of land should rest on a man who has the land." — Mr. C. E. Mortimer, Commissioner for Lands and Settlement in Kenya.

"Education must be through heart, head and hand, and in that order." — Mr. E. D. Alvord, Director of Native Agriculture in Southern Rhodesia.

"It is important that European and African farming should be dovetailed into one another to form two parts of a single frame." — Sir Evelyn Baring.

"Plans for the improvement of Mombasa when materials, equipment and adequate labour supervision are available will involve at a conservative estimate £500,000." — Mr. George Nicolson.

"The Secretary of State for the Colonies stated while in Kenya that Native housing in Nairobi is far in advance of anything in Lagos." — Lord Swinton expressed similar views during his recent visit. — Mr. George Tyson.

**Effect of the War on Kenya**

"THE war has done much more than bring Kenya temporary prosperity. It has brought us into much more closer personal contact not only with our immediate neighbours, but with the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, the Belgian Congo and the Union of South Africa," said Sir Henry Moore in a mediatory speech to the Legislative Council of Kenya.

"We have welcomed troops from all these territories within our borders, and we have seen them and the other fellow's point of view. Through we are now in an operational area, questions of supply and production, as well as those of African power, are still largely dealt with by the Ministries of Home or an East African basis. The activities of the East African Production and Supply Council and of the Government Commission are therefore all making a contribution to the search for solution of our common problems."

"Under the stress of war all our energies have been directed to a common objective. Local and inter-territorial rivalries have in some measure been subordinated to the realization of our common war aims. But when these war-time pressures have come to an end the path of peace may prove even more perilous than that of war unless these prejudices and rivalries can be dissolved. Their dissolution will call for the exercise of high qualities of statesmanship, tolerance, and mutual goodwill on the part of all races."

"These qualities are part of our heritage as Englishmen, which it has always been our pride to cherish and maintain. It is by their exercise that Kenya can prove her fitness to play her full part in shaping the future destinies of East Africa."

**Arrivals from East Africa**

Recent arrivals in this country from East Africa include the following:—

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.—Dr. A. C. E. Coombs, medical officer; Mr. C. A. G. Coleridge and Dr. H. E. Field, assistant auditors; Mr. L. R. Doughty, geologist; Mr. S. Gibson, chief inspector and quartermaster; Police: Mr. R. S. Gilbert, district officer; Mr. R. B. Herrick, photographer, Department of Lands and Mines; Dr. C. F. N. Jackson, entomologist; Mr. S. Platts, district officer; Mr. W. D. Raymond, Government analyst; Mr. A. F. M. Smith, Comptroller, Survey Division; Mr. J. D. Turner, assistant district officer; and Mr. W. S. Tates, district officer.

KENYA COLONY.—Mr. G. L. Bayliss, education officer; Mr. J. H. Bone, first engineer, Lake steamers (U.R. & H.); and Mr. H. M. Kirkland, district engineer (E.O.R.).

**Colonel Sandeman Allen**

We recently reported that the Norfolk Farmers' Union had expressed its dissatisfaction with the nomination of Colonel J. Sandeman Allen at present M.P. for Birkenhead West, as official Conservative candidate for South Norfolk, the objection being that he knows nothing of agriculture and is not a suitable representative for an agricultural constituency. The Union has now decided to nominate a large farmer in the constituency as an Independent Conservative. Colonel Sandeman Allen has been for many years a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, and recently paid a brief visit to East Africa on Army business.

**Standing Finance Committee**

Kenya's new Standing Finance Committee consists of the Chief Secretary, the Financial Secretary and the Chief Native Commissioner as official members, Messrs. W. A. C. Bower, F. J. Coudrey and W. G. Nicol representing the European Elected Members, Mr. S. T. Thankore representing the Indian Elected Members, and the Rev. L. J. Beecher, one of the two members of Council representing Native interests.

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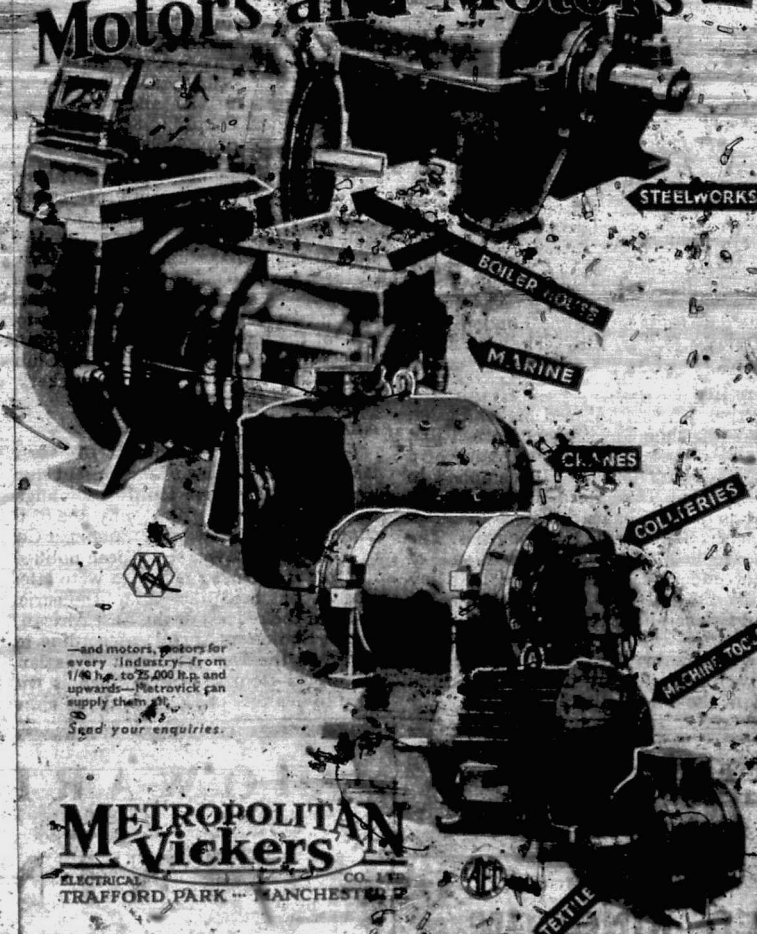
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## Wage Rates in Tanganyika

The report of the Labour Department of Tanganyika for 1943, which has just arrived in this country, gives an interesting table showing prevailing wage rates in various parts of the Territory.

The monthly remuneration of skilled African labour ranges from 20s. to 30s. in the Central Province, 25s. to 36s. in the Eastern Province, 30s. to 44s. in the Northern and Lake Provinces, 30s. to 40s. in the Southern Province, 20s. to 30s. in the Southern Highlands, 20s. to 30s. in the Eastern Province, and 20s. to 30s. in the Southern Province.

Semi-skilled Africans earn between 9s. to 30s. in the Western Province, 9s. to 13s. in the Southern, 10s. to 10s. in the Southern Highlands, 10s. to 50s. in the Lake Province, 16s. to 44s. in the Central Province, 15s. to 50s. in the Eastern Province, 15s. to 43s. in the Northern Province, and 18s. to 24s. in the Lake area.

Unskilled labour earn 10s. to 15s. in the Southern Highlands, 10s. to 20s. in the Lake Province, 10s. to 30s. in the Central Province, 15s. in the Northern Province, 9s. to 15s. in the Southern Province, 15s. to 21s. in the Lake Province, 10s. to 15s. in the Western Province, and 10s. to 15s. in the Southern Province.

Porter rates are between 35 and 50 cents of a shilling day in most parts of the Territory, but in the Eastern Province the rates are 20 cents and 40s. respectively. Daily ration rates vary between 2 and 30s. respectively in different districts.

## Kenya Co-operative Creamery

At the recent annual general meeting of the Kenya Co-operative Creamery, Ltd., Captain E. C. Lang said that Mr. Geoffrey S. Hunter had become secretary of the company in 1925 when there were fewer than 50 members, whereas the membership had now reached four figures. It was decided to tender a presentation to Mr. Hunter on his departure to become London manager of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Ltd. The new secretary is Mr. Arthur M. Green.

## Sudanese Nationality

The Egyptian Pflme Minister, Ahmed Maher Pasha, has announced that when the Government learned that the Sudan Government was considering the issue of a statement on Sudanese nationality, he telegraphed to Sir Hubert Huddleston, Governor-General of the Sudan, asking that no decision be made before an agreement had been reached between the two countries. The Governor-General replied that the question of nationality was not under examination, and that any legislation regarding the question would require the consent of both the British and Egyptian Governments. Aly El Barei, a Sudanese candidate in the Egyptian general election, withdrew his name last week, saying that his decision was dictated by the higher politics affecting the unity of the Nile Valley.

## Medical Aid for Employers

A Representative Council of Medical Aid Societies has been formed in Southern Rhodesia, where Mr. N. A. Philip recently appealed to Chambers of Commerce, Industries and Mines, the National Farmers' Union, and other bodies to cooperate in the formation of an organization which would bring the advantages of medical aid societies to the employees of small businesses.

## New Director of Research

Brigadier-General Macdonald, M.D., C.B.E., D.S.M., has been appointed Director of the Institute of Tropical Hygiene, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, from the date of his release from the Army. Born in 1882, a son of Professor I. S. Macdonald, he was educated at King Edward VII School, Sheffield, Liverpool Institute, and the Liverpool University Medical School. He has carried out research work on tropical diseases in India and elsewhere, was appointed Assistant Director of the Ross Institute in 1938, and is now serving in the Royal Army Medical Corps.

## Mr. Duncan Cameron

Mr. Duncan Cameron, who is in his 40th year of residence in Beira, was recently presented by the Sporting Clubs do Beira with a gold medal in token of appreciation of his services to local sport. It was in 1896 that he first reached Portuguese East Africa to join the staff of the Beira branch of the Bank of Africa, which he left three years later to begin business on his own account as a general, clearing and forwarding agent. One of the founders of the Beira Sports Club (later renamed the Beira Amateur Sports Club) and the Beira Golf Club, he played tennis, cricket, and golf, and helped to start yachting.

## Native Febrifuges

The Forestry Department of Nyasaland suggested last year that in view of the present shortage of quinine, the various Native febrifuges might be of interest, and samples of six plants, only one of them a tree, were supplied to the New York Botanical Garden, the results of whose tests have not yet been notified. Material from the tree *Holarhena febrifuga* were later supplied to the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research in India at the request of the East African Agricultural Research Station at Amani. According to the last annual report of the Department in Nyasaland, a febrifuge is derived from the tree, which is widely known and used by Natives of Nyasaland and elsewhere.

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**News Items in Brief**

Up-country Natives in Mombasa who are employed are being compulsorily repatriated.

The Kenya Youth Council has published a pamphlet entitled "School Scholarships - Careers".

The *Nyabun* caterpillar, common in the Protectorate Province of the Sudan has been greatly damaged by a plague of caterpillars.

The new Uganda cotton crop, which begins to come on to the market this month is expected to be somewhat in excess of 200,000 bales.

Export of coffee from the Belgian Congo in 1943 is now estimated to have been 22,556 tons, compared with 19,104 in the last previous year.

The Prime Minister and the Ministers of Agriculture were present in Salisbury at the official opening of the new Turkish tobacco plant of the Rhodesia Tobacco Warehouse and Export Company.

About 40 inventions submitted by the public in East Africa to the Inventions Committee of the East African Industrial Research Board have been forwarded to the United Kingdom for consideration.

The Trades and Labour Council of Southern Rhodesia, the body which represents all organized labour in the Colony, has declared that it is opposed to Africans building houses for Natives in locations.

Receipts of Rhodesia Railways in October amounted to £517,499, as against £555,850 in the corresponding month of 1943. The Beira Railway Company's receipts for the month totalled £78,549, an increase of £7,777 on the 1943 figure.

Recognizing the importance of a comprehensive post-war transport policy for East Africa, the Government of Kenya has undertaken to approach other East African Governments with the suggestion that all forms of transport in all the territories should be reviewed.

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) report that the recent cotton harvest in Nyasaland produced some 4,600 tons of seed cotton. Weather conditions were favourable for tea and tobacco, and prospects of large output are good. Exports of tung oil have exceeded all previous figures, and preparations are being made for extensive new plantings.

Sisal Estate Ltd., have issued a preliminary statement reporting that profits for the year to June 30, 1944, including those of Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd., which subsidiary the company completely owns, amounted to £31,108 (against £19,006 in the previous year), after charging all expenses and providing for taxation. An ordinary dividend of 6% (nominal) will be paid on February 17.

Lewis and Peat Ltd., general produce packers with East African connections, estimate that there will be a small profit for the year to December 31, 1944, but there will be no preference dividend, which is in arrears as from July 1, 1940.

The tobacco crop produced during 1944 in Southern Rhodesia was the worst for some years, according to the annual report of the Colony's Tobacco Marketing Board, which states that the 1944 production was mainly due to excessive rainfall. The average price of flue-cured leaf dropped from £2,280 to £1,064 per lb. while fire-cured fell from 12,641 to 5,250 per lb., in both cases on account of the heavy increase in poor quality leaf owing to climatic conditions. The marked fall in the number of buyers of low-grade leaf is attributed by the Board to the high spending-power of the British public, resulting in a demand for better cigarettes and a decrease in pipe-smoking.

**COMPANY MEETING**

**Broome Rubber Plantations**

**Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon's Statement**

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BROOME RUBBER PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, was held at 19, Bechurch Street, London, E.C.3, on Thursday, December 28th, 1944.

SIR LIONEL SMITH-GORDON, Bt., Chairman of the company, presided.

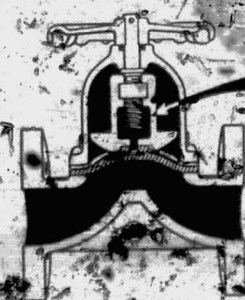
THE CHAIRMAN had circulated to the shareholders with the annual report and accounts a statement in the following terms:—

The Japanese are still in possession of Malaya. Therefore no news whatsoever is obtainable regarding the condition of your estates. Our hope is that we may re-occupy the properties in due course and once again build up the business of rubber production.

When the enemy is driven out of Malaya, it is anticipated that the initial scheme of rehabilitation will be under Government auspices. It must be obvious to all, however, that co-operation within the industry, in the widest sense, will be necessary. The closest attention of the Board is being given to this all-important question of rehabilitation, and also to that of compensation, regarding which no Government policy has been stated up to the present time. A representative Committee of Eastern Industries is endeavouring to protect the interests of all concerned in this respect.

Financial assistance to dependants of those members of the staff who are in enemy hands continues to be given as and when deemed necessary.

The directors' report and the annual accounts were adopted.



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LATEST MINING NEWS

Outlook for Rhodesian Copper

Lord Rhodes said at last week's annual meeting in London of Rhokana Corporation that the Imperial Government's policy of full employment, which had been accepted by all political parties, made it certain that there would be a very high rate of output.

He added that though the company had not intended to enter into contracts for the sale of its output until the end of January, arrangements had been made for the sale of a very considerable proportion of the production during the month of March.

Sir John Waddington said in Lusaka last week that the Northern Rhodesian copper mines had obtained contracts from the United States for the first quarter of 1945, and the mines would continue production on approximately the present basis for the next three months, but that there would be a reduction in production during the winter months.

It is reported that the British Empire Stock Exchange in the U.S.A. has bought 100,000 shares of copper which have been bought by the U.S. Government for about 30,000 and 100,000 shares respectively. During the year production has been estimated to be about 200,000 tons a year, but the British Empire Stock Exchange only about 20% of that total. Civilian demand before the war was about 2,000,000 tons a year.

There have been repeated rumours recently that a World Copper Conference may soon be held. The U.K. remains the largest importer of the metal, in regard to which the U.S.A. is normally self-sufficient.

Copperbelt Strike Ended

The strike at the Nchanga mines in Northern Rhodesia, which had lasted for more than six weeks, has ended. Just before Christmas the company applied to the Governor for permission to close the mine, and Sir John Waddington thereupon issued a statement to the officials of the mine and the Northern Rhodesian Mine Workers' Union that he would have no option but to agree unless the deadlock were removed. A Billor was immediately taken in the General Council of the Union, with the result that the workers at Nchanga were recommended to return to duty, though the President of the Union stated that the ultimate decision must rest with the owners at Nchanga. Essential work was resumed on Christmas and Boxing Days, and full production was reached by December 28.

Diatomite

Diatomite has been discovered in Northern Rhodesia. It is used mainly as a polishing powder for metals and other metals and for packing for boilers and steam pipes.

Rhodesian Mineral Production

The gold output of Southern Rhodesia in October totalled 48,973 oz., valued at £414,377, and the production of base metals in the same month was worth about £360,000.

Tanam

Tanam's Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., which has a large interest in Rosterman Gold Mines Ltd., reports a profit for the year ended December 31, 1943, of £4,131, which reduces the debit balance to £13,428.

Wolfram Price Reduced

The Ministry of Supply announces that its price for the purchase of wolfram will be reduced by 2% as from January 1. The new price is to be stabilized until the end of June next, the matter being reconsidered in the meantime.

London Rhodesian

Because the directors were unable to submit their annual report and accounts, the meeting in London on Friday last of the London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd., was purely formal, the meeting being adjourned to a date to be fixed not later than the end of February.

Minerals from the Belgian Congo

The Service of Economic Affairs of the Belgian Congo announces that in 1943 the Congo exported 188,204 metric tons of minerals, consisting 106,271 tons in 1938, 212,000 tons in 1942, 12,883 tons of manganese (3,201 tons of iron ingots (1,867), and 6,012 tons of cassiterite (6,657). The year's production of unrefined gold totalled 18,872 kilograms (43,505), and that of diamonds 1,737,000 carats (197,502,240).

Mining Personalities

Mr. D. Kerr Cross, of the staff of Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd., has left England to return to Kenya. Mrs. Kerr Cross hopes to follow later.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, M.B.E., M.A., has joined the board of Anglo-Tinfields, Ltd. By a typographical error, which we regret, his name was misspelled in our last issue.

New Chairman of Union Miniere

Edwin van Biele, a director and member of the Managing Committee of the Union Miniere du Katanga, has been elected Chairman of the company. He was also Governor of the Province of Katanga, who was also Governor of the Province of Katanga, who was murdered by the Belgians during the German occupation of Belgium.

Dwa Plantations

Dwa Plantations, Ltd., report that the operating profit for the year ended December 31, 1943, after providing for the maintenance of sisal areas and the depreciation of buildings and machinery, totalled £40,008, compared with £40,008 in 1942. In 1943 the debenture interest was £25,055, leaving a net profit of £14,953. The company's total assets of £2,342,740 brought forward from the previous year caused the available balance to be £1,087,685. The company's income required for 1944, there was a transfer to the debenture redemption account of £4,000, and the balance of £1,000,000 the reserve for the deferred maintenance of estates, the company's assets were £2,704,000.

The output of sisal and copra reached 10,000 tons (8,000 from Dwa, 2,000 from Kariakoo) and 10,000 tons (8,000 from Dwa, 2,000 from Kariakoo) respectively. During the year 12,400 lb. of rubber were collected, but the prospects did little more than cover the cost of collection. Labour shortage was the cause of the low output.

The report states that the maintenance of the estates is the main problem, the maintenance of the estates being the most important. The company's maintenance and no replanting has been carried out together with the five years of war in which maintenance has been made difficult by reason of the shortage of labour and the necessity of using all available labour for production, and the cumulative adverse effect upon the Dwa estate and considerable expenditure will have to be met in the next few years to put the estate in proper condition.

The directors are Mr. S. B. Hoag (Chairman), Sir W. H. Heley (managing director), Mr. G. Forlock, and Mr. A. Rawlins.

The annual meeting was held in London last Thursday.

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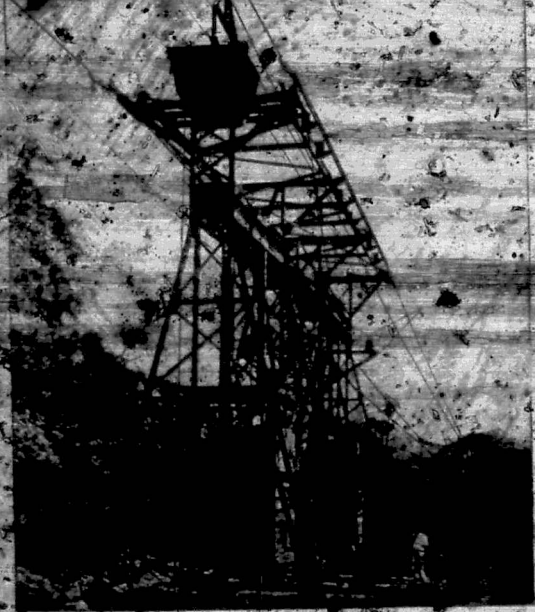
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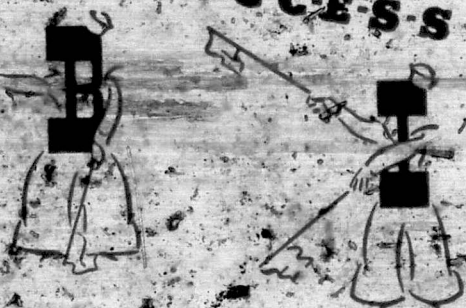
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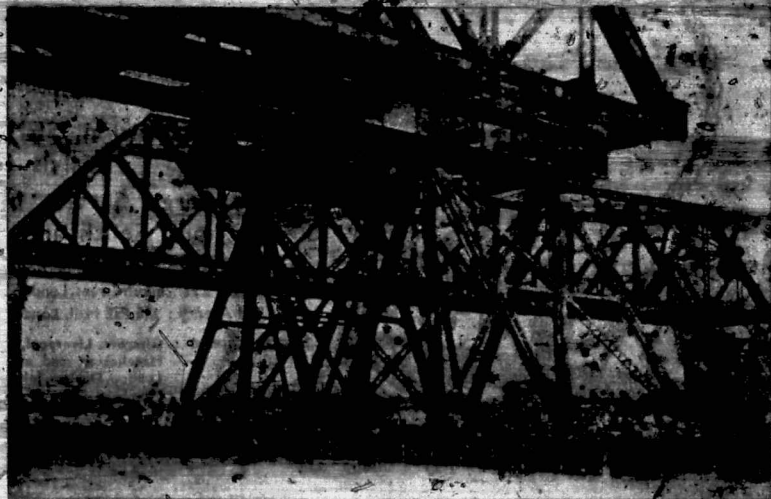
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**PLANNING FOR AFRICA** must be done in Africa. That principle, which has been accepted by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, does not of course commend itself to the voluble orators in this country who are persuaded that their own doctrinaire and physical aloofness invests their judgment with some peculiar *visus* and authority. While this antagonistic and antagonizing attitude has most frequently been shown by political extremists, who have often pontificated for years without ever having set foot in Africa, we recall more than a few occasions on which the Colonial Office itself has shown an unwise tendency to imagine that remoteness sets a special seal upon the ukase of one of its senior officials. Britons overseas will never endorse that fallacy. Their demand is that more trust should be placed in the men on the spot. Thus the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia and the Legislature of Northern Rhodesia long ago recorded their emphatic acceptance of General Smuts's proposal for a Pan-African Conference, and the European elected members of

the Legislative Council of Kenya have now tabled a motion requesting His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to invite the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa to convene such a gathering without delay for the purpose of planning and co-ordinating the development of British Africa. The intention, said Mr. Alfred Vincent in speaking to this motion, was that the opportunity should be provided of planning in Africa for Africa. He added that the request for this meeting was an acid test of the sincerity of the Imperial Government, which must realize that Africa had grown into nationhood, that it could not be an after-thought at a peace conference, and that it had the right to discuss in advance the constitution and powers of the proposed regional advisory councils.

It may now be disclosed that private notice of the intention to raise this matter was given to the Government of Kenya before the departure of the former Governor, and very wisely Mr. Vincent and his Non-Official colleagues preferred to await the arrival in the Colony of Sir Philip Mitchell. The new Governor quickly showed his sympathy

the Government of Kenya would be exceedingly happy to take part in any such African conference, but it is naturally ruled that the official members of the Council should neither speak nor vote on the motion. Whether reference was made during the session to any African representation in Kenya is not an African conference does not appear in the telegraphic Press summaries from which we quote. It is a question addressed to a Government to participate in a similar conference would in its own right be a conference should be composed of representatives of official representatives would be unsatisfactory, not only for Kenya and the rest of East Africa, but even more so to the two Rhodesias and South Africa. That will be a matter understood by a Government who knows the Union and Rhodesia so well. There should therefore be no assumption in any quarter that it is unbecoming that the Government of Kenya would accept an invitation received, means that its nominees would be solely official. On the contrary, we take it for granted that Mr. Vincent, leader of the European elected members, a certain choice, and in view of the economic and which economic matters would they be? The President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of East Africa suggests himself as another suitable selection. General Smuts has so often pleaded the cause of pan-Africanism that he would be the universal choice as the convenor and chairman of such a gathering. Though the pressure of his political duties may make some delay inevitable, a meeting of this kind cannot be safely postponed until the end of the war, because such swift and sweeping changes are already occurring in the Central, South and West Africa, in all of which great plans for still further development are reaching the stage of large-scale application.

While non-official leaders throughout the territories are convinced that the British territories in Africa should confer as a matter of practical prudence, they also feel as Mr. Vincent said with refreshing candour, that it is necessary to test the sincerity of the Imperial Government, and particularly of the Colonial Office. Is that surprising in view, for instance, of the remarkable disclosure made by Sir Dudley Huggins and reported in this issue? It is probable as it may appear, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia was not told even in confidence during his recent visit to this country that the composition of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia was to be changed, and his Government was not notified in advance of the future publication. No

businessman would have done himself so negatively, and if politicians in Great Britain choose to act in that way they must not be surprised to find that suspicion has been aroused in their own minds and quite unnecessary feelings. It would be the height of silliness to argue that such a matter concerns Southern Rhodesia alone, and not the other neighbouring countries, and that they may commend themselves to the British Whitehall, but certainly to the Rhodesians and other Africans who understand that they must work out their own salvation in close collaboration with the so-called Dependents.

Incidentally, the public should be reminded that the Central African Council which the Imperial Government intends to create for the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland is regarded with less confidence in Africa than in this country. Indeed, so far as we are aware, no public leader in East or Central Africa has shown any particular approval of the new international body. When at the time of the secretary of States' announcement, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA wrote without enthusiasm of this very belated and partial imitation of the recommendations of the Bredisloe Commission, a few readers long in the Colonial Service suggested that we were unduly critical and pessimistic. But that we interpreted aright the disappointment of the leaders of Rhodesian and East African opinion is now evident beyond question. They do not mistake the shadow for the substance, or bow in obeisance before a new piece of machinery particularly as they know the manifold defects of the device of similar design which the Colonial Office has so long tolerated for East Africa. British Africa wants practical action, not political camouflage; wise innovation, not adherence to outworn precedent; a regional outlook, not continuing centralism; and, above all, a greater and ever-growing share in planning its own progress.

## Twenty Years Ago

From our issue of January 15, 1925

An elephant is reported to have killed and eaten number of Natives in Portuguese East Africa.

Mr. G. Sandford (now Chief Secretary in Tanganyika Territory) has been appointed editor of the East African Standard, Nairobi.

Germany has begun to use the German method of commercial penetration in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

Work on the new deep-water wharf at Beira is to begin in March or April. The wharf will provide for three ocean steamers to come about.

The War

Rhodesia Bomber Squadron's Proud Record

See D.F.C. and Seven D.F.Ms. Received in Three Months

THE RHODESIA BOMBER SQUADRON HAS BEEN THE most successful and most active of any of the Air Force units in the theatre since the outbreak of the war. The unit has been successful in its operations against the enemy in the East African theatre. The unit has been successful in its operations against the enemy in the East African theatre.

A South East Asia Command communiqué says of the unit, which the 11th East African Division helped to take...

The township of Ye is at the centre of a fertile paddy plain. It is situated about 20 miles east of Mandala. The township is situated about 20 miles east of Mandala. The township is situated about 20 miles east of Mandala.

The township of Ye is a prosperous community. It is situated about 20 miles east of Mandala. The township is situated about 20 miles east of Mandala. The township is situated about 20 miles east of Mandala.

One of the main roads of the township runs the Mu River, which flows into the Irroaddy 25 miles east of Mandala. During the monsoon season, when the Mu is in spate, the road is impassable. The road is impassable. The road is impassable.

The capture of Ye is approximately 11 miles from Kaduna. It is situated about 20 miles east of Mandala. The township is situated about 20 miles east of Mandala. The township is situated about 20 miles east of Mandala.

The communiqué of January 7 said...

Our troops continued to advance from the bridgehead established east of the Mu River. There were many clashes in the Ye and Ye sectors, and at Thavetpyizu, three miles east of Ye, where the enemy was firmly entrenched, there was severe fighting.

Japanese Completely Outwitted

Mr. O. M. Green has written in the Observer...

The Burma campaign will rank as a classic for the age. It is a classic for the age. It is a classic for the age. It is a classic for the age. It is a classic for the age.

The Japanese were quite confident of reaching the coast of the Malay Range in Arakan in February and at Imphal and Kohima in March. But the Japanese were completely outwitted by the Allies. The Japanese were completely outwitted by the Allies.

A surgeon captain in charge of a hospital ship which recently brought back invalids from Asia to East Africa, reported to the East African Command...

Medical officers, nursing sisters and sick berth staff have been much impressed by their cheerfulness and by the general outlook of their personal habits, which, combined with their high level of cheerfulness and ready obedience, have made light work of the task of bringing over a very full ship.

An officer, two N.C.Os. who had just returned from the Middle East, and 30 Africans of the Belgian Congo Force Paratroque are on their way to join the Belgian Field Hospital on the Chindwin front. This contingent composed entirely of volunteers selected from a large number of Europeans and Africans who had offered to serve in the Far East, will be used as a reserve and relief staff for the hospital, which has so far suffered no battle casualties though close to the front line. Two Africans have died of disease.

About 1,500 Southern Rhodesians are serving in the South South African Armoured Division in Italy, said Colonel J. B. Brady, M.P. for Bulawayo East, in Parliament recently.

That about 18,000 men in the Royal Air Force had been sent to Southern Rhodesia in three months, 2,000 had been sent back again, leaving an increase of some 10,000 in the European population, was recently stated in the Department of Southern Rhodesia by the Minister of Agriculture and Lands.

Casualties

Admiral Sir Malcolm Ramsay, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.V.O., Naval C-in-C. of the Allied Expeditionary Force, who was killed last week in an air accident in France, was a sub-lieutenant on the H.M.S. Hyacinth when that ship took part in the Italian campaign more than 20 years ago, and was landed with the naval brigade on the island of Sicily. Admiral Ramsay was recruited for his services in organizing the British evacuation from Dunkirk in 1940, and it was he who planned the amphibious operations in North Africa, in Sicily, and in Italy in this war. He was the supreme naval commander when the Allied army landed in France last June.

Commander George William Rowley, Q.B.E., D.S.C., R.N., who was killed in the same flying accident as Admiral Sir Malcolm Ramsay, served at one time in East African waters in H.M.S. ERFINGHAM, then flagship of the East Indian Squadron.

Wing Commander Alexander (Paddy) Pearson, who has been killed in an aircraft accident, was very well known throughout East Africa before the war as a pilot of Wilson Airways. Like his friend and fellow-pilot, the late T. Campbell Black, he had been a farmer in Kenya for a time, but he was happiest in the air. A cheerful soul and an excellent aviator, he made light of all difficulties, and was quickly the friend of his passengers. He will be widely missed and long remembered.

Lieut. James Clegg, who was reported missing in Afghanistan, where he dropped with the 1st Parachute Division, is a son of a well-known farmer in the Subukia Valley of Kenya. Lieut. Clegg was a Rhodes scholar at Oxford at the time of the outbreak of war.

Mr. Leslie Sheppard, of U.N.R.F.A., who was killed by a mine in Athens on December 30, served with the Ethiopian patriot forces in 1940. He gave up the rank of lieutenant-colonel in order to join U.N.R.F.A., and he volunteered that organization to be killed in the field. He was 59 years of age.

Third Officer Brenda Quinlan Stafford, W.R.N.S., who has died in Portsmouth at the age of 22, was the daughter of Mrs. J. Hall, Kenya Colony.

Acting Squadron Leader M. L. W. Ellacombe, R.A.F.C. No. 48 (B.N.Z. 257) Squadron, formerly of Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, has been awarded a Bar to the D.F.C. The citation reads...

Throughout a large number of operations, Acting Squadron Leader Ellacombe has displayed outstanding gallantry and a fine fighting spirit. During August, 1940, his aircraft was so badly damaged by enemy action that he had to make a crash landing in a field. A few days later, on his return to Kenya, he was forced to leave his burning aircraft by parachute.

After three months in hospital, he was again flying, and in August, 1942, during an attack on Aleppo, he was again shot down. After being rescued from the sea, Squadron Leader Ellacombe served in a night fighter squadron. Since the award of the D.F.C. he has destroyed an enemy aircraft and successfully attacked a large variety of targets. He is an excellent leader and a fine commander, and his is a fine example of gallantry, valour, skill and courage.

The D.F.C. was also awarded to Acting Officer F. W. W. Hayward, R.A.F.V.R., No. 3 Squadron, who received his citation in Rhodesia.

During his first tour in the theatre, he served in the 1st and 2nd Squadrons of the 1st Bomber Group, and participated in the invasion of Sicily and the attack on the island of Sicily. He was awarded the D.F.C. for his gallant and skilful handling of his aircraft during the operations over the island of Sicily.

On another occasion he was awarded the D.F.C. for his gallant and skilful handling of his aircraft during the operations over the island of Sicily. He was awarded the D.F.C. for his gallant and skilful handling of his aircraft during the operations over the island of Sicily.

**Valuable Photographic Reconnaissance**

Flight Officer Donald Redfern, R.A.F.V.R., No. 682 Squadron, who was trained in Rhodesia, has received the D.F.C. The citation reads:

While operating mainly in the theatre of operations, he has shown a keen interest for operations, which combined with his gallant devotion to duty, has set a fine example to his crew and largely contributed to its successes. He has completed a large number of photographic reconnaissance sorties, frequently covering areas defended by enemy fighters. Despite the danger of interception, he has always pressed on to complete his mission.

On one occasion his aircraft was attacked by two enemy fighters. He tried to outdistance them by climbing to 42,000 feet, but was unable to escape. He finally evaded his pursuers by diving to 2,000 feet. On another sortie the Lyons area he flew well below operational height to obtain outstanding photographs. He has obtained exceptionally valuable results on many missions.

Warrant Officer Maxwell George Jordan, R.A.A.F., No. 166 Squadron, who also received his training in Rhodesia, was also awarded the same decoration.

During his tour of operations, Warrant Officer Jordan completed many sorties against targets in the Balkans. He also took part in three main-laying missions in the Danube, which involved flying at 900 feet in the face of strong opposition. In September, 1944, his aircraft was detailed to attack an airfield near Athens. On the second run it was damaged by anti-aircraft fire. Warrant Officer Jordan made a third run in order to drop his bombs accurately. The attack was very successful, the runway and landing area were extensively damaged, and several aircraft were destroyed on the airfield. He has consistently displayed cheerful courage and determination which have been most praiseworthy.

Captain John Crombie Brown, C.B.E., R.D.F., R.N.R. (1944), who was awarded the C.B.E. in the New Year Honours List, had had previous operations commended during this war for good service and brave conduct while commanding ships in the Mediterranean Line.

While commanding the WINDSOR CASTLE early in the war he was commended for bringing his ship safely through an attack by a German bomber, which dropped incendiary bombs on the deck and set fire to piles of coal, and a high explosive bomb which failed to explode. In 1943, when he commanded the ARUNDEL CASTLE, she was attacked by aircraft which launched glider bombs, torpedoes and high explosive bombs. One attacker was shot down, and the main was again officially commended.

He served the Line in 1906, was on active service throughout the last war, became second officer on the BRAMER CASTLE in 1919, and later first officer and chief officer in various mail vessels. He has commanded the WILMER CASTLE, MADDY CASTLE, CARNARON CASTLE, DUFFON CASTLE, FENICHER CASTLE, WINCHESTER CASTLE, BRUNEL CASTLE, WINDSOR CASTLE, and ARUNDEL CASTLE, and was in command of the WINDSOR CASTLE when she was sunk in the Bay of Biscay in 1942.

The following awards have been made to Southern Rhodesians serving in the Army:

- D.S.O. - Capt. (Acting Major) M. P. ...
- M.C. (immediate award) - Captain P. T. Ellis, M.S.
- Lieut. A. Riley, and Lieut. C. H. F. Cooper
- (to C.M. (immediate award) - Pl. J. Winstanley

Major (immediate award) - Warrant Officer G. G. Richter and Pl. ...

Major Godfrey Hill, R.S.L., C.I.M., who has been awarded the O.B.E. for meritorious service with the 1st Battalion of the Liverpool Home Guard, is Chairman of the Trustee's Gold Mines.

The Earl of London, D.S.O., Lord G. N. Douglas, D.S.O., O.B.E., A.F.C., and ...

Mrs. Martha Agnes Wigg, East African Military Nursing Service, has been appointed an Associate (Second Class) of the Royal Red Cross.

**Appointments**

Lieut. General H. de R. Wetherall, who has been promoted from G.O.C. Ceylon, to Commander in Chief of the Island, has been promoted to the rank of Major-General as commander of the 11th African Division, which is now serving in Burma. His troops covered the 1,125 miles that they were said to have marched in 25 miles at an average of 36 miles a day.

Flight Lieut. P. L. U. Cross, D.S.O., D.F.C., of Trinidad, has by special arrangement with the Air Ministry been attached to the Welfare Department of the Colonial Office for duties in regard to the welfare of Colonial members of the R.A.F. Flight Lieut. Cross, who is 27 years of age, is the first coloured West Indian to be awarded the D.S.O., which he received on New Year's Day. He was awarded the D.F.C. in June last.

Lieut. Colonel G. W. Kenyon Slaney, who recently arrived in Eritrea from East Africa to take up the duties of Acting Chief Secretary of the British Military Administration, recently acted as Chief Administrator during the absence from the territory of Brigadier C. D. McCarthy.

Officer Cadet Ann Stanning, W.A.A.F., step-daughter of Air Commodore Lewin, of Kenya, recently got the highest marks in an O.C.T.U. course in the Middle East. Two other newly-commissioned W.A.A.F. officers are Cadet Tyler from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Cadet Sybil Weir, of Nairobi.

Mr. J. D. Chater has been appointed Dairy Produce Controller in Kenya, vice Mr. G. S. Hunter. Mrs. Chater is general manager of Kenya Co-operative Creamery, Ltd., Nairobi.

**No. 15 Squadron's Fine Record**

The Rhodesia Bomber Squadron of the R.A.F. won 10 D.F.Cs. and seven D.F.Ms. in October, November, and December. This Lancaster-equipped squadron took part in the recent attack on Johannesburg, the longest raid ever made by Lancasters. Warrant Officer Derek ("Cat's Eyes") Welensky, of Salisbury, a mid-upper gunner, broadcast a brief account of the mission in Saturdays "Calling Southern Rhodesia" programme of the R.D.F.

Wing Commander E. J. R. Mack, who recently gave the Royal Air Force a gold cup for presentation to the Southern Rhodesian Air Force as a token of gratitude and esteem, has supplied a similar cup as a gift from the R.A.F. to the South African Air Force on whose behalf it has been accepted by Mr. Heaton Nicholls, High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa.

The Handley Page Halifax bomber which recently made a tour of East Africa, the first made by the Union of South Africa, has returned to Great Britain. The flight covered about 12,000 miles, and included stops at Bulawayo, Ndola (where it was the first four-engined aircraft to have landed), Nairobi, Khartoum, Cairo, and Rome. The pilot throughout the tour was Squadron Leader C. G. Smith, D.S.O., D.F.C.



# N. Rhodesian Legislature Meets

## Telegraphic Report of Governor's Address

Special to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

THE NEW LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF NORTHERN RHODESIA assembled in Salisbury on January 10.

Sir John Waddington, the Governor, in a brief review of the present situation, said the Council was expected to discuss a number of important matters. He was proud of the Northern Rhodesian troops who had had a distinguished share in the struggle in Burma.

Sales of Savings Certificates and War Bonds in 1944 were 250,000 and £120,000 respectively, considerable progress having been given by the savings drive organized by the Information Office. From the first sale of Savings Certificates in 1941 sales had totalled £327,000.

Agreement on the representation of the committees of various districts had been reached, and a number of arrangements had been reached regarding the control of the courts and the award of trustees was to be appointed to control the courts. It would delegate wide powers to local committees in regard to land-tenancy matters in that area.

### Impending Constitutional Changes

With regard to the impending constitutional changes, the Governor said that "provision of the necessary amendments would be the subject of a meeting of the Council, which would probably be the last under the existing Constitution, and Sir John Waddington said that he asked forward the presiding over a Council with a non-official majority. The official members would cease their new responsibilities from the view of the Governor, and his advisers would not be able to prevail. Certain powers would be reserved to the Governor in order to avoid possible difficulties in circumstances in which non-official members would be asked to undertake the responsibilities of executive functions, but these reserve powers would be used with due regard to the gravity of the situation. The selection of nominated members would rest upon the Governor subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. Sir John would endeavour to obtain nominated members who would best advance the interests of the country.

The Central African Council, working through a permanent secretariat which was to be established in Salisbury, would promote the closest contact and co-operation between the three neighbouring Governments and their administrative and technical services. He hoped very soon to have informal discussions at a preliminary to the first meeting of the Council, and the intention was to have the new arrangements operating as early as possible.

The Governor regretted that he could not yet give any information regarding the rate of copper production for 1945, but he hoped that when definite decision had been reached a definite production figure over a period of 12 months would be announced, so that if output had to be reduced, he could consult the managements, the Officials' Association and the Mine Workers' Union as to the best means of coping in successive stages to avoid hardship to individuals. He trusted that industrial relations would this year be marked by that spirit of understanding which was essential to the welfare of the copper industry and the whole community of Northern Rhodesia.

There had been unfortunate delay in bringing the men's Compensation Ordinance into force, but a South African official with experience of this work who had been seconded to Northern Rhodesia, said that the Ordinance would be brought into force on March 1.

### Improving Native Government

African provincial councils had made good progress, and the Secretary of State was making a great interest in them. An interesting meeting was being held of preliminary meetings of the Council of African Chiefs.

Steps had already been made in organizing Native Government, the better pay for officials, financial stability of Native treasuries, and the gradual elimination of redundant Native authorities. Improved police force was already noticeable in some areas, and should soon become general. The development of social services for Africans was being framed by a sub-committee of the Native Development Board, and would be reviewed by Mr. C. G. the Development Adviser, and Mr. J. A. Wallace, the Commissioner of Native Development. The officers and the departmental heads would provide a development programme to meet pressing needs. Generous assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act was expected. The Development Adviser was investigating the possibility of that economic development which was essential as the foundation for the improvement of living which were so urgently needed.

Referring to the Labour Department, the Governor said that the Department, assisted by compounders and

riggers, had strengthened the channels of contact through which the African labourer could express his views. The good behaviour of African mine workers in a year occasionally disturbed by industrial disputes indicated some progress in this respect. The African Labour Corps had rendered excellent service for transport, and the maintenance of this Corps with its messes was a matter for Government in regarding the labour. It was a heavy subsidy to farmers, which amounted in the 1944 estimates to about £20,000.

The supply department had continued its good work, and there was little cause for trouble at the supply of commodities. It was a possible possibility for the next few months in which even a small amount of production for existing stocks, the quite small amount of production of potatoes. A comprehensive report on the availability of men's activities since its formation should be available shortly. Northern Rhodesia was using 970 tons less petrol a year than in 1943.

The work of the Health Department had expanded, but there were large Native areas in which medical facilities were entirely inadequate. Proposals for improvement would be included in the 1945-46 development plan to be presented to the General Assembly, and the Health Committee had progressed well. With the Secretary of State's approval, a team of experts from Northern Rhodesia had been sent on an advisory mission to the Sudan, and would be expected to take part in the Sudanese Government's plan to take advantage of a grant from the Services of the Sudan Medical Officers.

### Yellow Fever and Sleeping Sickness

The Babovale yellow fever survey had been completed and of 1,004 blood specimens tested, 93% were found to be protective. Since none had been confirmed by inoculation, they must at some time have been infected, but no actual cases of yellow fever had been discovered. Barotsse Province had been surveyed, but the results had not yet been received. They would continue to determine the epidemic areas in that region.

There were 95 sleeping sickness cases during the year 1944, 11 in the Eastern Province, 21 from the West, and 63 from the Northern. Three from the Southern and 2 from the West. Of this total 13 had died. Operations against the disease, in special reference to sleeping sickness, had been undertaken by the Game and Forest Department in a fairly large scale in the Fort Jameson district and east of Broken Hill.

Recruitment of medical staff for the Micosis area had not yet been possible, but a highly skilled and experienced man had been appointed and should arrive at the end of the month. Compensation for miners contracting a compensable disease who had worked underground in South Africa or Southern or Northern Rhodesia was under consideration, and an early conference between representatives of the Governments was hoped for. The South African Government specialist, Dr. Lambrechts, had spent three months investigating the ventilation and dust conditions of mines in Southern Rhodesia from the standpoint of micosis, and had submitted a comprehensive report, which was now receiving urgent consideration by the Government's technical advisers. It would be made public as soon as possible.

### Well Connected Ghost

A night wanderer in Naludu, in the North-east Province, met a ghost and beat it to death with his stick. Unfortunately the ghost turned out to be a relation of the head of the tribal administration. — Sudan News Letter.

### Gezira Cotton Scheme

The Financial Secretary of the Sudan, Mr. J. W. Miller, said recently that the Gezira cotton scheme now covers 835,000 feddans, an area which could be doubled if further water supplies could be obtained from the Blue Nile. Government, when it took over the concessions from the two great cotton-growing companies, could, he said, appoint a board of managers on which the Native tenantry would be represented; it would be a decentralized agency working within the framework of Government policy. Mr. Miller said that the Government had spent about £14,000,000 on the Sennar Dam and the canals for the growing of cotton, and that the companies whose concessions were being taken over had already invested £2,800,000.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**Discharged in Tanganyika**

**Unhappy Experience of a Reader**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—I have read with interest in mid-December the letter you published in your August issue under the title "I Leave It to the Chief Boy." Your correspondent confined himself to the demobilized African soldiers, and these discharged soldiers will not be the only ones affected by post-war conditions in East Africa. The *bona fide* European resident of East Africa who joined the forces at the beginning of the war must at great financial sacrifice must also be considered.

After serving for 3½ years in the East African campaign I was invalided from the Army in September, 1918. Being a resident of Tanganyika, I was not granted a passage to England (although by the time I had left the Army I had resided in the tropics, without vacation, for nine years), but instructed to report to the Director of Man-Power, Tanganyika, who, I was told, would arrange suitable employment for me in that Territory. I should say that whilst I had been in the Army my previous occupation had ceased to exist.

Without going into too many details, I will merely say that in spite of my application to the Director of Man-Power to most of the larger Chambers of Commerce, and an interview with the Governor of the Territory, himself, no employment was forthcoming, and that it was not until the British Legion took my case up that Government consented to employ me on a temporary basis in one of the most subordinate positions which it had to offer.

By the time I was able to earn some money, eight months had passed since leaving the Army, and had it not been for a relative with whom I was able to live, I should quickly have been reduced to destitution.

There is no need to stress my point, or to enlarge on the fact that numerous well-paid jobs are at present held by wives of Government officials in East Africa, by ladies who before the war would indignantly have repudiated the suggestion that they were comparatively qualified to hold such a position.

Tanganyika has obviously no post-war settlement scheme worked out for European ex-soldiers, and there are many cases of flagrant nepotism being practised in the Territory. Unless something is soon done to alter this state of affairs, and make adequate arrangements to absorb at the end of the war the demobilized soldiers who were normally resident in East Africa, there will come into being a large number of justifiably aggrieved men who, if not quickly given the means to earn their living, will through no fault of their own, become an embarrassment to the country as "poor whites."

At the moment Tanganyika is a reserve for Government officials and their relations. Private enterprise must be given a chance and the non-official helped to earn his living, not hindered.

Yours faithfully,  
EX-SOLDIER, E.A.A.

Tanganyika Territory.

**Colonial Service Needs Reform**

**Views of Former Tanganyika Official**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—Your issue of August 17, which contains Mr. G. F. Sayers's letter on my article entitled "I Was a Colonial Civil Servant," has only just reached me. May I reply to some of the points raised.

Mr. Sayers states that in his experience promotion in the Colonial Service was by no means the sole factor in assessing claims to promotion. This is true of the highest appointments. I was referring rather to the case of more junior officers, without than, say, 15 years

service. I believe I am correct in saying that any such has received promotion on grounds other than seniority, he must be a *vari avis*. I never heard of him while I was in Tanganyika. Maximum efficiency demands that every officer, so far as is practicable, should be utilized to the fullest extent compatible with his ability and experience. Colonial administration is not so complex a matter that a ripe experience cannot be acquired, given favourable opportunities, in considerably less than 15 years.

Mr. Sayers' correspondent also says that the service is quick to recognize and appreciate real talent. I agree. The device of sending administrative officers for special duties taps at least some of the ability which would otherwise be adequately employed. But this is not promotion, and the greatest responsibility which secondment entails does not carry with it any remuneration other than that to which the officer's substantive rank is entitled. Greater satisfaction there is, of course, but it is not an M.P.'s salary, and it is not meant to make and bring up a family.

As to Tanganyika's records of achievement since it came under British rule, opinions may differ. I believe that progress has not been satisfactory, having regard to the country's resources. For this the Treasury must bear its share of blame. It has overlooked the elementary economic truth that money is not wealth, but merely the symbol of wealth. It has conducted its business on outmoded and discredited financial principles. The evidence of two world wars confirms that the true limits to what can be done are set not by the amount of money available, but by the supply of materials, labour and organizing ability. The proper function of cost-accounting is to determine priorities, not to stifle enterprise.

I am whole-heartedly in agreement with Mr. Sayers's proposal that a Promotions Board should be re-established. I am sure that the psychological value alone of some such innovation would be great. One hopes that this suggestion, coming as it does from one who served Tanganyika with distinction for many years, will receive the attention that it merits.

May I conclude with the remark that I am not unmindful of the excellent work being done by some colonial servants under adverse conditions. On this country, my object is to assist them by directing attention to defects of the existence of which they are as well aware as I am, but concerning which they must of necessity remain silent.

Yours faithfully,

Central Mediterranean Forces. A. GODFREY HARVEY.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

**Opportunities Lost in Kenya**

Heartiest congratulations on your excellent leading article on the changes of Governors in East Africa. Your account of the opportunities lost by the late Governor of Kenya must be published.

**African Diet**

Africans who work in our townships in Kenya are certainly altering their diet. In particular, they are eating less maize and more bread, flour, meat, vegetable, sugar and fat—which is, of course, all to the good.

**Governments Not All-Wise**

Congratulations on your leading article exposing Uganda's ideas as a Public Relations Department. It is sad that business men, after a long period of Government control and segregation in Africa, from world opinion, could seem to be succumbing to the idea that Government is all-wise and all-beneficent.

**Constructive**

I enjoy your letters of comment because I find your point of view so reasonable, so much more sensible than the not-so-fair solutions proffered by would-be experts. Of course, read each issue from cover to cover, and find much to be satisfying. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has always been a medium for a constructive policy.

### New Year Honours

The following New Year honours are now to be added to the list published in our last issue, which went to press before the full honours list was available.

- M.B.E. (Military Division)
- AFIMEH, Sgt. Tayin Mohammed Effendi, Major, the Sudan Defence Force.
- AMIN, Mr. (Civil Division)
- Donald (Civil Division)
- M.B.E.
- William (Civil Division)
- British Empire Medal (Military Division)
- AFANASI, Serge. Mutari, the King's African Rifles.
- MATONGI, Serge. Michael, the King's African Rifles.
- DUKUNA, Sgt. Sgt. East African Ordnance.
- OMAR, Serge. Abdi, Somali Coastguard.
- SAXON, Staff Sergeant (acting) Sergeant Major Class, the East African Rifles.
- John, East African Army, London.

### Khartoum's Stone-Age Village

Mr. A. H. Bell, Commissioner for Archaeology and Anthropology to the Sudan Government, said in a recent broadcast talk from Khartoum that archaeological excavations which the Antiquities Service has begun in Khartoum near the Civil Hospital already show that the site is that of a Stone Age village.

At least one of the fossilized human skulls discovered appears to be more primitive than the ordinary modern *homo sapiens*, either black or white. The people in question may have been cannibals for broken human bones have been found with a deposit of lime covering fractures, indicating that they were broken possibly to attract the marrow.

Mr. Arceh also said that the Nile when the river was high probably flooded a large forest which now stands the town of Khartoum, while a secondary channel ran across the aerodrome, north of the cemetery, and through the railway station. In fact, probably, when the Nile was high, only the ridge on which stands the fort, R.A.F. station, and one excavation site, stood high and dry. That is why there are also ancient sites of some character, though not necessarily of the same period as our site, both near the fort and near the R.A.F. station.

### Better Farming by Native Prisoners

The farms operated by the Prisons Department of Uganda is stated in the annual report for 1943 to be making progress. It has relieved the central prison of 480 long-termers, in one with more than two convictions is sent to the farm. The superintendent, a man with experience in local plantation work, found on his appointment that the prisoners were cultivating less than 200 square yards daily; that task has now been raised to 120 square yards a day. Matching the maize, with elephant grass, reduced the loss by white ants from 70% to 5%, and pruning with the oil runner, increased the yield by 20%.

### Boarding Schools for African Girls

An urgent need in East Africa is the raising of the standard of girls' education, and the application made by Tanganyika for a grant to build two boarding schools for African girls is a step towards this aim. A free grant of £11,000 has been sanctioned under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940, and work on the two boarding schools and on eight new provincial girls' schools will begin as soon as possible. One of the main reasons for making this application in advance of a general programme of educational development which is contemplated in Tanganyika is that, until now, although it has recently been decided to open Makerere College to women students, Tanganyika women are not now in a position to take advantage of this departure.

### Statements Worth Noting

"Be not deceived, God is not mocked, for whatsoever a man sows, that shall he also reap." (Galatians VI.)

"If Uganda were really Christian, it would solve the problem of the whole of Africa." — Bishop of Uganda, Mombasa.

"I am suspicious of change for the better, and I am suspicious of the content of a healthy, balanced diet." — Africa as our cup.

"I hope the Government will appoint a national health commission." — Mr. R. S. Social Services, Southern Rhodesia.

"Southern Africa regards itself as Kenya's big brother anxiously to help, but I am quite sure, not to dictate." — Sir Henry Moore, late Governor of Kenya.

"The Government's economic policy must not be based on monopolies except where they were used in the pre-war period." — The Minister of Finance of Southern Rhodesia.

"A change of farming methods—on a say, co-operative lines—might mean a late application for Africans of advances from the Land and Agricultural Bank of Kenya." — The Rev. E. J. G. Farmer, M.C.

"Indian contractors built a school for Indian girls in Mombasa for 10,000 shillings, whereas the Public Works Department had estimated the cost at 215,000." — Mr. A. J. Patel, M.C., addressing the Legislature of Kenya.

"I regard the office which I have now held for two years as one of the most important in the Government, and without exception the most interesting." — Colonel Oliver Stanley, 1936 Secretary of State for the Colonies.

"The biggest enemy of the African is the African himself. Agricultural demonstrators are continually experiencing difficulties in persuading him to adopt better methods of agriculture." — The 17th Duke of Southern Rhodesia.

"The certainty that we must be ejected from unutilized districts has stiffened the popular determination that the reserves shall be inviolate, and that the game shall be in a state, and that the game shall be preserved for us, our children and our children's children." — Mr. J. P. Santos.

"The Chief Distribution Officer is in touch with the Kenya African Traders and Farmers Association with the object of making arrangements to ensure that African shopkeepers in certain areas obtain supplies of imported goods." — Mr. R. S. Foster, Director of Education in Kenya.

"When the African has profited by the various arrangements made in Southern Rhodesia for his advancement, will he not start to press against the rather low ceiling which at present limits his advance in industrial employment?" — Sir Alfred Peet, M.P., an African Statesman in Southern Rhodesia.

"If, in the early 1900's, 100,000 by Europeans in Kenya about 6,000,000 acres, was taken from its owners and given to the Africans, it would mean only about two acres per head, and it would not alter much in a decade with the African's present methods of using land." — Mr. C. H. Dyer, President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce.

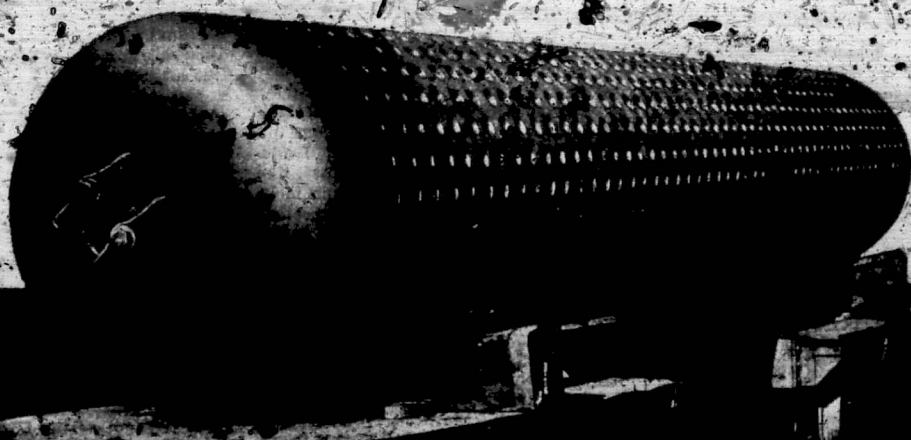
"It should be possible for Christian people in East Africa to find a solution of what is termed the Indian problem, which is really the vital one of our African relationships. It should be raised from the lower level of racial bitterness to the higher level of Christian brotherhood." — Mr. G. S. Mowbray, Commissioner for Local Government, Lands and Settlement in Kenya, in an address to the Christian Council of Kenya.



# FIRTH-BROWN FORGINGS

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# Background to

**Foreign Policy.** Our contemporary diplomacy is an enormous failure. Who is to blame? Probably neither our outstanding Minister nor our poor experienced Foreign Secretary, nor the present staff of the Foreign Office, all of whom are so overworked and overburdened by the variety of problems with which they are faced that they often cannot find the will for the task. The fault lies in the system. The machinery of diplomacy is completely out of gear. It has been strangled by the ever-growing complexities which have arisen since the war. Unless we can make up our mind what our foreign policy really is, and on so long view decide the role that we intend our country to play, we shall continue to lose the confidence of foreign nations and of our own Dominions, and to proceed in losing politically and economically all that our armed forces have gained with such glorious heroism. — *Weekly Review*

**The Broken Beast.** The trouble about this country is that much as we have suffered we have, by the luck of not having been invaded, not suffered enough to understand completely the menace facing us. There is a man in Brussels today whose legs were torn apart on a rack by the Germans until his body split. There is a woman about 22 years of age who was brought into a chamber naked. Her wrists were tied behind her back, then a rope through a pulley in the ceiling was tied to her bound wrists, and she was lifted off the floor. The lift broke both her shoulder. While she hung there she was brutally flogged with a rubber whip, and every few minutes dashed to the ground, to fall on sharpened pieces of wood which lacerated her severely. There were men in that prison whose weight fell in a few weeks from 16 stone to six. There are five posts standing in a courtyard at which men were shot day by day. Close to the posts is a very primitive gallows on which men were not hanged but strangled with chains. — Mr. John Gordon, in the *Sunday Express*

**U.S. Expresses Robot Raids.** Robot Raids against New York will probably take place within the next 3 or 60 days. The attempt will probably be limited to 10 or 12 bombs, launched from long-range aircraft, submarines, or surface ships. The Germans have at least 300 U-boats in the Atlantic. Six or eight would be needed to attack New York. Admiral John Ingram, C-in-C, U.S. Atlantic Fleet

**Factors of Dispersal.** — Nothing has so puzzled public opinion in Great Britain (and might almost be said in America) than the report, which is the property in America, that there are in the United States, and elsewhere, fewer than 50 divisions of the Western Front. It is generally estimated that the British Commonwealth and America have about 20,000,000 men under arms. The land forces in the West probably number not more than a million. They have the advantage of armor and better communications and prepared defensive positions. Apparently the Allies have not on hand the numerical superiority required for an offensive breakthrough on a large scale. The experience of the last three weeks shows that in modern war a few thousand heavy bombers are no substitute for a strategic reserve of land. We might have suspected that in August when the Allied successes went unexploited. The experiment in the case of the Quebec conference of using air power to bring about the collapse of Germany has produced not altogether favorable results. The need seems to be for a mobile and substantial reserve of land forces capable of exploiting a breach anywhere, the German line or of dealing with a German counter-attack without affecting preparations on other parts of the Allied front. None the less, German collapse, like German recovery, may come more quickly than has been expected. From the upheaval that has taken place after the German incursion we can draw some conclusions about three things: the danger of dispersal in Europe before tackling anything but essentials in the Far East and the dangers of over-reliance on air power alone. — *Observer*

**General Plastiras.** The new Prime Minister of Greece rose to his generalship from the ranks. He was three times promoted for valor in the 1922 campaign against Turkey. He headed the Revolutionary Committee which forced Constantine to abdicate, and later compelled George of Hellènes to give up his rulership. Plastiras was married by a Greek Minister. He is responsible for the Greek disaster of 1932. They were shot. In 1935 he was overthrown and deported. For 12 years he lived as an exile in the Riviera. The Greeks also called him 'The Compassionate One' for he has adopted 500 orphans as his own children. — *Daily Mail*

**Taming the Hun.** — Hitlerism is endemic in the German character; the gross arrogance of the German; the vulgar selfishness which is so particularly his; the bullying shouting, Zuberi attitude of mind; the authoritarian complex which calls for a loud, noisy display of force and knowledge in all his actions. It might have long before the 1914-18 war. Not for nothing did Nietzsche refer to the Hun as a lion beast, not for nothing were the Germans for generations talked of the *brutto Teutonico*. But the taming of this kind of man is not moved, except in times such as the present, by the moralizing of the Continent. We see everywhere indications of our own simple tolerances. Our upright simple outlook causes us to tolerate values. We meet gentle German pastors and philosophers, kindly German passants, *schick korsetts*, German town-folk, hotel-keepers, guides, *si ha un mal uomo*, whose civility depends on their correct conduct. We meet *korrekts* officials and hard-headed businessmen. They all look upon us as *unser beste Engländer*. No doubt there are acceptable individuals in a nation of 70,000,000. But history can only regard that as a mass the Germans are a war-mongering, aggressive people, a menace to the rest of the civilized world of mankind and its interests. The mere occupation of Germany for a decade or so will not do it. The Romans were in Britain for centuries. The Britons learned much from them by precept and example. We need to take an exceptionally long view of this vile menace. Let Germany therefore be kept totally under Allied control for several generations, so that the example of the violent and tolerant Hun may make its impression on these raging, raging war-mongers of the Hun. — Mr. H. S. Applethorn, in *The Times*

**Responsibilities of the Press.** Nobody must think of asking the Press to keep from its readers the divergence of views between allies, but the Press should never allow readers to forget that the mass of common interests infinitely outweighs passing disagreements. Those who would public opinion must sustain them unless recrimination. Mutual contact has become more necessary between the statesmen and the Press. — Mr. Massigli, French Ambassador in Great Britain.

# to the War News

**Opinions - Epitomized** - While the *Regia Aeronautica* lived on its majesty in Italian Africa, the desert King lived on its wings. Mr. Philip G. Hall, Middle East, 1945-1947.

"Victory will come, and it will like a natural phenomenon, suddenly and quite unannounced, and as if for a that... move mountains." - Gorbunov.

"We should train children to be better boys and girls rather than better boys and girls." - Mr. John T. Trevellan, Director of Education for Westmorland.

"By using wives over by telephone without permit, consult the Marine Superintendent and Receiver of Wrecks." - Notice in an Allied Officers' club at a naval base.

"There is enough clay in our English pits to make sufficient bricks and tiles to supply the world." - Mr. J. Butler, Chairman of the Brick and Building Surveyors' Society.

"The Russians, Dutch, Belgians, French, Poles, Greeks, and our peoples are more entitled to our friendship, sympathy, and support than our defeated enemies." - Staffed Criticism.

"Constructive criticism is good for us, but let us have some with destructive criticism that tends to break up our team spirit, and therefore helps the enemy." - Field Marshal Montgomery.

"The range of bureaucracy is likely to increase greatly after the war. There is a tremendous obstacle in the way of making the Government more public-spirited." - The Hon. R. H. S. Gardner.

"The brick houses are... Trowbridge on the site for a cemetery extension which will not be needed for graves for 12 years." - Trowbridge, Wilts. Urban District Council.

"True democracy means liberty without licence, justice without fear of favour, freedom of thought and expression, religious tolerance, equality of opportunity, honesty, decency, and good will." - Mr. E. G. Mitchell.

"The grading of any herd depends on the good qualities of the bull and the consistent use of a bull of the same breed. For that reason propose to alter the regulations governing bull housing, so as to differentiate between bull and dairy bulls, and, in the case of dairy bulls, to make the milk records of ancestors a pre-requisite for a licence." - Mr. R. S. Hudson, Minister of Agriculture.

"In Italy it was not unusual for one of the United States Army drivers to have a 1,000-dollar bill tucked into his lap as a bribe for stores." - General Dillon, U.S. Army, Soviet Marshal, in the European theatre of operations.

"Production of the basic orthodox German fighter aircraft of World War II is now at least as high as it was at the end of 1943, and the machine itself is certainly greater." - The aeronautical correspondent of *The Times*.

"More time and production were lost through strikes last year than at any time for the past 12 years. Up to the end of November more than 3,048,000 days were lost in 1944, by more than half a million workers in 2,000 strikes." - Ministry of Labour.

"The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., pursuing its policy of maintaining and strengthening friendly relations with democratic Poland, has decided to recognize the Provisional National Government of the Polish Republic." - Moscow Radio.

"We can overcome all our difficulties, but only if our minds are wide open to facts and if the will is there to respond. It will mean living within our means, hard working, co-operation, and the fulfilment of our own individual responsibilities." - Mr. Gibson.

"The Middle East is a testing place for relations between the Great Powers and a testing place for national rights. The younger a country is, more sensitive it is and the more sympathy and consideration it requires." - Sir Edward Glegg, Resident Minister of the Middle East.

"The new agreement with Ethiopia is a complete answer to the mischief-makers who have tried to suggest that Britain was playing an imperialist game in that country. It is manifest that Great Britain does not speak in the Ethiopian affairs and no diplomatic precedence." - *Spectator*.

"The growing trend to irresponsible nationalism and reckless recrimination exhibited in recent debates in Parliament shows all too clearly how small a contribution scientific men would be likely to make directly to British politics during the coming years. Science, wisely applied, could have great gifts to offer for national and international well-being, but its passionate methods are a poor training for the impending political fight." - Professor A. V. Hill, M.P.

"It is our hope that trade, commerce, access to materials and markets may be freer after this war than ever before. After the war we must maintain full employment, with the Government performing peace-time functions. This means that we must greatly increase our export trade." - President Roosevelt.

"The German officer who attended the inter-Allied conference in the Ardennes observed that nearly all were youths of from 14 to 17. They declared that they had been told that the Germans had occupied Brussels and were approaching Antwerp." - Belgian News.

"Since Great Britain's resources will surely only be the support of an effort prohibited, and we should not squander the valuable by-products. While it is stated that the coal reserves will last for 600 to 800 years, only a small proportion of these resources is workable at a reasonable cost." - Mr. W. Wakefield, M.P.

"The British Overseas Air Corporation serves from London to the Union of South Africa, and inaugurated early in 1945 will cover Rhodesia. Until we are able to provide an economic suit for the landing of these big aircraft, they will land here. There is a runway at this airport of 1,000 yards." - The Minister of Air in Southern Rhodesia.

"What is to become of the 700,000,000 dollar investment made by American taxpayers in the synthetic rubber industry, now producing 84% of our own consumption? What is to become of the 14 billion dollars invested by the British and Dutch and other 2,000,000 persons who derive their livelihood from the East East rubber? If the United States meets its own rubber needs after the war? Here is a post-war economic problem of first magnitude. It has its counterparts in aluminum, shipping, international debts, etc." - *New York Herald Tribune*.

"The United Kingdom has supplied more men for her armed forces in relation to her population than any other ally, including Russia, and is the only nation which conscripts women. She has 90% of all single women between 18 and 40 at work if they have no dependent children. If you were in England you could buy one suit of clothes in every 24 years, one shirt every nine months, one pair of shoes every 44 months, one pair of shoes every 44 years, and one pair of shoes every year." - Mr. Dew Pearson, in a column which is printed in hundreds of American newspapers.

## PERSONALIA

Mr. G. L. D. Carnegie, Chief Counsel, is acting Solicitor-General in Tanganyika.

The wife of the Rev. C. E. C. Markby, C.M.S., has given birth to twin daughters in Kampala.

Mr. G. W. Rinden, American, and Consul in Johannesburg, is now visiting Nyasaland.

William Schmitz, P. H. Schmitz, Norman, and Miss Anne Moss were recently married in London.

Mr. H. C. Pettit, now Chairman of the Southern Highlands Tobacco Board of Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. Leo Spiermann, who is in charge of the Department of Social Sciences at Witwatersrand University, is visiting the Sudan.

Mr. Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, has been appointed a knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Captain L. W. Hamley, R.N., has taken up his duties in his new post as Port Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railway and Harbours.

The Bishop of Uganda spoke at a recent missionary school organized by the Missionary Council of the Diocese of Bath and Wells.

Major A. G. Keyser, M.L.C., has been appointed a member of the Labor Board of Kenya, in the place of Mr. W. A. G. Bouwar, M.L.C.

The Rev. Leslie Owen, Bishop of Maudstone, has returned from his tour of the Middle East, which included a short visit to East Africa.

Miss Elsie Daffer, general secretary for Southern Africa of the Women's Section of Toc H, has made a two months' tour of the Rhodesias.

Lieut. Colonel H. A. Evans, M.C., Registrar General in the Sudan, has left on leave pending retirement after more than 20 years' service.

Major H. F. Ward has been re-elected Chairman of the Rift Valley Electors' Organization, and Mr. P. G. Thorne has been re-elected Vice-Chairman.

Mr. Arthur D. J. Poel was recently appointed a member of the Cocon Industry (Financial Assistance) Board of Kenya, in the place of the late Mr. J. H. Harwood.

Young Officer George Alexander Walker-Smith, of Croydon, Surrey, and Miss Norma Joyce Shethine, of Mrowa, Southern Rhodesia, have been married in the Colony.

Mr. H. Elliott, who lives near Bulawayo, recently reached the age of 102. He is still remarkably active, and spends much of her time on needlework in aid of war efforts.

Mr. M. J. Chandler, younger son of Mr. J. P. Chandler and the late Mrs. Venetia Chandler, and Miss Joan Mary Key were married at Old Windsor last Saturday.

Captain E. C. Tisdall, lately District Commissioner in Namibia, who was flown to South Africa in November after a serious illness, is making good progress after an operation.

Several officials of the Belgian Congo, including General Tilkens, a former Governor-General of the Colony, are due to arrive in Leopoldville tomorrow by air from London.

Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare, M.P., Chairman of the Parliamentary Delegation which recently visited the Rhodesias and East Africa, has been ordered to rest by his doctors.

Lord Bledisloe has resigned the office of President of the Empire Day Movement. The new President is Lord Gowrie, V.C., who is interested in the League of Nations as a director of Daresbury and Co.

Mr. Creech Jones, M.P., is a member of the Royal Institute of International Affairs delegation to the United States for the Ninth Conference on Pacific Relations.

Mr. J. R. S. Wollen has been appointed a member of the Agricultural Production Section of the Agricultural Production and Settlement Board of Kenya, on the departure of Mr. G. S. Hunter for London.

At a conference for sixth form secondary scholars held in London last week at the Royal Empire Society, Sir Richard Boardman spoke on the subject of the Empire, and Mr. Neal Sabine on British East Africa.

The Northern Rhodesia Arbitration Tribunal now consists of Mr. L. W. G. Eccles, Commissioner for Lands, Mines and Surveys (Chairman), Mr. G. E. Thornton, Commissioner of Income Tax, and Mr. P. F. Branigan, Attorney-General.

A Regional Development Committee has been constituted in the Gatooma-Hartley district of Southern Rhodesia, with Mr. C. S. Knight as Chairman and Mr. P. L. Godmarkis as Vice-Chairman. This is an example of private initiative.

Mr. Beresford Stooke, whose appointment as Chief Secretary in Nigeria we announced last week, will not return to this country before entering upon his new duties. He is not likely to leave Northern Rhodesia for another two or three months.

Second Lieut. Gordon Bennett Mollett, a Rhodesian serving in the Cape Town Highlanders with the South African Armoured Division, and Miss Kathleen ("Kay") Monica Matetich, of Salisbury, were recently married in Southern Rhodesia.

The marriage was taken place in London of Health Officer Alexander H. ("Sandy") Kidstone, of Kenya, and Miss Dorothy M. ("Toni") Sampson, younger daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Sampson, of The Bridge House, Bungay, Suffolk.

Colonel C. E. Ponsoby, M.P., Chairman of the Joint East Africa Board and Parliamentary private secretary to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, will leave England in a few days to visit Russia. One of his daughters is on the staff of the British Embassy in Moscow.

Lord Harlech, lately High Commissioner in South Africa for the Government of the United Kingdom, is to address a joint meeting in London of the Royal African Society and the Royal Empire Society on Tuesday, January 23. His subject is "Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland."

Mr. Arnold Hyde, one of the best known cricketers in Southern Rhodesia, has been presented with a shield by Gwelo sportsmen on his transfer to Salisbury. He has played for Rhodesia since 1934, and for the past 10 years has been the outstanding player in the Gwelo XI.

During the present season he will play for the Alexandra Club, Salisbury.

Flight Lieut. James Roy Duncan, M.B.E., R.A.F. of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, son of the late Mr. Roy Duncan, C.A., of London, and Miss Frances Ina Elizabeth Bachelor, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Bachelor, of Claypotts, Braughly, Estry, Angus, has been married in 1946.

Mr. J. H. Martin, who for the past four years has been associated with the Municipality of Natal as a senior medical officer, has been invited to duty in the Medical Department. The Municipal Council has put on record its appreciation of "the extraordinarily good service he has done on the Council's behalf."

Mr. Frank Leasure, who has been consultant in the Middle East to the Foreign Exchange Fund and the Near East Foundation, both of New York, recently visited Ethiopia with Mrs. Leasure. He is a former Principal of the Booker T. Washington Agricultural and Industrial Institute in 1936.

**Ndola's New M.L.C.**

Mr. Harold Marwick Williams has been elected to the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia for the Ndola constituency.

**Mr. W. C. Robertson**

Mr. W. C. Robertson, official secretary in the office of the High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, will shortly leave London by air for Salisbury. He like all the members of his party in the new Government. Mrs. Robertson will teach in the Colony by sea.

**Mr. J. B. Thomson**

Mr. James Beveridge Thomson, a resident magistrate on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia who has been appointed Justice Judge in Pill and the Western District, is the son of the late Rev. W. A. Thomson, and is 43. After being for two years its personal assistant to the Director of the National Confederation of Employers' Organizations, he joined the Northern Rhodesian Administration in 1926, was appointed an Assistant Native commissioner two years later, and in 1931 was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple. In 1932 he transferred to the Colonial Legal Service as a resident magistrate in Northern Rhodesia, where he has recently been acting as a High Court Judge.

**Obituary**

**Mr. R. W. Playfair**

MR. RYMOND WILLIAM PLAYFAIR, who died in Droitwich on January 3 in his 72nd year, served the National Bank of India for 22 years, from 1911 to 1922 as Superintendent of East African branches. On leaving from that post he became secretary to the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, and the Motor Insurance and Fire Assurance Association of Kenya. He was also honorary treasurer of the Anglican Diocese of Mombasa and the Royal East African Automobile Association, a trustee of the Lady Northey Home, and honorary corresponding secretary for Kenya of the Over-Sea League. He served on various Government committees, and was a visiting justice of Nairobi prison. Mr. and Mrs. Playfair left Kenya in 1934 to settle in this country. He was the son of Major-General William Playfair. His second daughter is married to Group Captain the Earl of Bandon.

**Sir C. Dalton**

SIR FLEWELLER GIMSHOLM DALTON, who died in Hove last Thursday at the age of 65, was Chief Justice of Tanganyika Territory from 1936 to 1940 and was knighted in 1938. He was educated at Marlborough and Trinity College, Cambridge, called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1901, and then entered the Colonial Service in the Orange River Colony. After spending eight years in South Africa, he was in British Guiana from 1910 to 1919, in the Gold Coast Colony for a couple of years, and then in Ceylon from 1925 to 1936.

**Mr. Kileff**

Mr. Kiriaco George Kileff, who has died at the age of 63, was one of the leading tobacco experts in Southern Rhodesia, which Colony he first reached from Rumagpia in 1906 on appointment as the tobacco expert of the British South Africa Company. In 1927 he started as a tobacco trader and dealer in Salisbury, and nine years later formed the Mashobani Tobacco Company, Ltd. It is said that many Continental markets for Rhodesian tobacco were gained through him before the war.

**Mr. V. S. Goldsmith**

MR. Valentine Harry Goldsmith, general manager of the B.B.C. publications, who has died in London at the age of 58 after a long illness, served on the Royal Navy for many years, at one time as paymaster-in-charge on the staff of the Royal East Indies Squadron. He represented the Admiralty on the Officers' Resettlement Committee at the end of the last war, retired in 1920, and joined the B.B.C. four years later. He was always ready to contribute his knowledge to important affairs in the War Office publications.

Mr. C. K. D. Beales, of Nairobi district, was a son of Christmas Eve.

Mrs. David Water, whose death occurred in Nairobi last month, had lived in Kenya for many years.

Mr. John Kenyon Hill, of Subukia, who has died in Kenya, was one of the oldest settlers and best-known farmers in the Colony. He was an all-round agriculturist, who wrote persuasively on many subjects.

Mr. F. S. E. Frailey, whose death in Accra in November has been announced, retired on pension from the Colonial Administration in 1930. He served in East Africa for 23 years, and was Senior Commissioner in Kenya at the time of his retirement.

Lieut. Commander Edward Keble Gatterton, R.N.V.R., who died at the beginning of last week at the age of 67, was the author of many books on ships and the sea. "The Koenigsberg Adventure," published in 1932, told the story of that German raider, which was sunk in the Rufiji River during the last war.

Mr. G. E. Redwich, who died in Gwent in the 2nd year is reported, joined the Posts and Telegraphs Department of Southern Rhodesia in 1912, served with the 2nd Rhodesia Regiment in "German East" from 1915 to 1917, and was later commissioned in the Artists Rifles, with whom he served on the Western Front.

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# Pan-African Conference

## Advocated in Kenya Legislature

We recently reported that Mr. Alfred Vincent, Leader of the European-elected members of the Legislative Council of Kenya, had given notice on a motion asking for an immediate pan-African conference.

The motion was introduced by the Legislative last week and a telegram about it from Nairobi to *The Times* reads:

"It is my conviction that the Council Committee that no further time should be lost in endeavouring to achieve the fullest collaboration in examining problems common to adjoining British African territories and that they should request the Secretary of State for the Colonies to urge the British Government to invite the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa to arrange a conference of the Secretary of State, non-official representatives from Kenya Colony, an order-in-plan and to co-ordinate the development of British territories in East and Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia."

The motion was introduced from the Imperial point of view, and there was nothing in it that suggested disloyalty to the British Government. It merely asked for the right to come to terms with neighbouring territories on mutual problems. This right was recognized also by both Northern and Southern Rhodesia. Southern Rhodesia has made this clear by a unanimous resolution of her Parliament in May, 1943, that a pan-African conference should be called immediately, and Northern Rhodesia had confidentially advised that the conference would be held.

## Must Plan on the Greater African Level

Mr. Vincent said that Africa was a separate problem today. The best plan on the greater African level that they could not afford to wait for the peace conference. America and Great Britain must be made to realize that this great continent had grown into nations in fifteen months had elapsed since Southern Rhodesia passed its unanimous resolution, and no reason had been given for its delay.

Was the British Government afraid that a conference would give rise to inconvenient political questions by those at Home who were always suspicious of anything intended by the white communities of Africa? No member of the Council would enhance any influence to effect a change in the Native policy of the territories unless it was directly beneficial to the Native themselves and unless it had been fully discussed with those responsible for Colonial Native policy and Native interests.

For fear, no doubt, of the possible influence of South African politics and probable changes in their Government. Whatever party held power in South Africa must seek markets for the country's industrial expansion, and must foster good relationship with adjoining territories in the interests of the people of South Africa alone. He feared nothing on this score. Changes of Government were bound to occur, but meanwhile it was sane to expect Africa to stand still.

Planning for Africa must be done in Africa, he said. I welcome the frank admission of Sirs by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. We may see now the opportunity that planning for Africa has. The request for this conference is the acid test of the Imperial Government's sincerity.

Earlier in his address Mr. Vincent had stated that he would welcome at the proposed conference members from Belgian, French, and Portuguese territories in Africa.

## Proposal Welcomed by the Governor

The Governor, intervening in the debate, said that the Kenya Government were invited to take part in any conference of the neighbouring States in Africa, whether in the Union or elsewhere; they would be exceedingly happy to do so. Nevertheless, the motion was one which by its nature made it desirable that official members should not speak or vote on it.

Mr. Vincent's opposition came from Indian members, who declined to have anything to do with South Africa unless the Union Government removed disabilities suffered by Indian in the Union.

A telegram to the *Daily Express* reads that Mr. Vincent said:

"Regional councils, with which the peace treaty may well endow us, may be a source of good or a source of danger, and we have a right to discuss the constitution and powers of these councils before they are foisted on us. If not, we may again be hammered for a quarter of a century."

"We realize that we must have to do all we can to help rebuild Britain's export trade after the war and develop this Colony as a real asset to the Empire, but we cannot expect to be in a position to do so unless we first put our own African house in order. We cannot afford to wait for a peace conference. We cannot again be an after-thought of a peace conference."

According to the *Daily Herald*, the spokesman for the European elected members also declared:

"Barriers between territories between a Colonial bloc, Southern Rhodesia and South Africa, must be broken down. The sub-continent must never be allowed to sink back into the pre-war state of artificial division."

The reporter report, as published in an abbreviated form in many newspapers, gave the name of the Governor as Sir Henry Moore, who, as our readers are aware, left Kenya some weeks ago. The present Governor, Sir Philip Mitchell, was sworn in a month ago.

Additional comment on the motion was given by Mr. Momeny.

## Social Centres for Africans

A grant of £50,000 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund has been made for the building and equipment of social centres for Africans at the headquarters of the main districts in Tanganyika and in certain rural districts of the Territory. The centres are intended to provide meeting places for more advanced Africans, including ex-Servicemen, act as educational centres for adults, and fulfil some of the functions of local clubs. The Tanganyika Government and the Native administrations, which will be closely connected with the scheme, will share the recurrent costs of management.

Most of the centres will be provided with a club-room, lecture-hall, library and reading-rooms and an office which could be used as an employment bureau. In the larger centres there may be a hostel with a few beds and a canteen.

The Government of Tanganyika is of the opinion that such institutes will play a useful part in the social and cultural development of Africans after the war.


## East Coast Fever and Overstocking

Under Native conditions every calf which dies means a cow which ceases to milk, and in order to secure a bare minimum supply of milk for his domestic needs, and in order to maintain, let alone increase, his number of cattle, the average Native stockowner finds it necessary to keep far more cows than would be the case if a larger proportion of the calves could be reared. East Coast fever should be one of the fundamental causes of overstocking is so paradoxical that this aspect of the problem appears to have been overlooked in the past. — Report of South N. East Local Native Council.

## Missing Air Line Found

The British Overseas Airways Lockheed Lodestar air-liner "Lyndhurst," which left Nairobi for Juba on November 29 with seven Servicemen as passengers and a crew of three, has been found in the hills some 50 miles from the Kenya capital. The aircraft had evidently crashed into a hillside, and it is almost certain that crew and passengers were killed instantly.

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### Advantages of Hybrid Maize

Yields of 75 Bags an Acre quite General

PROFESSOR GOTT WATSON, in the course of his visit to East Africa last November, has been making a study of the advantages of hybrid maize. He has found that the yield of hybrid maize is generally 25 to 50 per cent greater than that of the parent strains. This is due to the fact that the hybrid maize plants are more uniform in type and size, and they grow better and yield more than the parent strains. The resulting uniformity is due to the fact that the hybrid maize plants are more uniform in type and size, and they grow better and yield more than the parent strains. The resulting uniformity is due to the fact that the hybrid maize plants are more uniform in type and size, and they grow better and yield more than the parent strains.

#### Remarkable Results of Research

Now, still again as a matter of scientific curiosity, crossed the male strains in rows side by side, and one of the resulting male flowers—of all the plants in the one family. So the one grain becomes the female parent and the other the male parent. In this way to get the maximum possible yield, combine with a reasonable degree of uniformity, is to make a double cross. Take two inbred strains, A and B, rather closely related, and produce a first cross. Take two more strains, C and D, again closely related to each other but rather distant to A and B, and make another first cross. Finally, cross the two crosses side by side and you will produce your second cross. This produces the hybrid maize that is ordinary farmer's seed. This produces the hybrid maize that is ordinary farmer's seed. This produces the hybrid maize that is ordinary farmer's seed.

### Promoting Land Settlement

The Land Settlement Bill is probably the most important measure, so far as the agricultural industry is concerned, brought before Parliament since the foundation of this Colony. This Bill will ensure that in future land will be held generally and put into proper use. It will enable a qualified farmer to lease, and eventually purchase, land for farming purposes, with the being relieved of a substantial amount of the cost of the purchase, and will allow the farmer to pay for the land in instalments. The Bill will also allow the farmer to pay for the land in instalments. The Bill will also allow the farmer to pay for the land in instalments.

### Italian Plots Against Emperor of Ethiopia

According to Press messages from Rome Count Corbelli, on 10 June a Fascist official has stated in a deposition against Genl. General Roatta and other Italians accused of Fascist crimes, that the Italian Government paid £1,000,000 in 1935 for the kidnapping of the Emperor of Ethiopia. An international advertisement is alleged to have suggested two schemes to the Italian Foreign Office. In the first instance it was intended to endeavour to persuade the Emperor to surrender voluntarily on the false promise that he would be allowed to rule a large part of his country. It was not prepared to accept the proposal, the alternative was to be his co-operation in the event of a mock battle as the result of victory in which the Italians would reach Addis Ababa.

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## Nyasaland's Post-War Plans

### Tea, Tobacco and

Further interim reports by the Post-War Development Committee of Nyasaland have arrived in this country. They deal with agriculture and livestock husbandry, and demobilization.

In regard to European crops, the members of the Committee (two senior officials and six well-known non-officials) were of the opinion that

together with the European and the United Kingdom. The Committee is of the opinion that the possible future vacancies of the market for the products of the land which are under consideration are not likely to be filled by the products of the land which are under consideration. We think that the Government should provide a sufficient security of land-holding to allow the Europeans to develop the secured industry in the country. Certain of the areas which we have in mind suffer from a shortage of water, and we emphasize that facilities for providing the necessary water should be made available, as done in neighbouring territories.

Tea and tobacco are the best prospects for large-scale development. The Government is of the opinion that it is necessary to have a policy of development for assisting its development. It is of the opinion that the industry is quickly established. So far the areas have not shown themselves susceptible to disease in Nyasaland, and we understand that the Government is investigating the growth of tung trees by natives in the Northern Province.

Under the grant of an exclusive licence, pyrethrum growing has been started in the Northern Province. The licence is held by a European farmer, and the crop is grown and produced by Native tenants. It has not yet been proved that pyrethrum is a profitable undertaking in Nyasaland, but there is nothing to indicate that the required quantities of product cannot be obtained. It is recommended that a research programme be carried out to determine the industry to other suitable areas, and to determine the areas that have already been established.

### Experiments for Quinine Production

Work has been done in close experiments to be made for the growing of cinchona in view of the monopoly held by the Dutch East India Company. Experiments are now being made at Victoria Falls, Victoria Falls and elsewhere, and we understand that it is probable that other suitable areas will show themselves to be suitable.

The Committee is of the opinion that the soya bean could be grown by Africans in co-operation with the Government, but it is of the opinion that Africans in the Protectorate have not taken to this food, though where Europeans have been by means to encourage its use. For instance, at the Jeanjean school success has been marked. It is therefore suggested that demonstration gardens should be employed to make soya bean popular.

The area of tobacco grown by Africans on Trust lands was 73,177 acres in 1943, and the production figure during the year from 1942 to 1943 inclusive was as follows: 29,230,725 lb., 7,245,120 lb., 9,516,430 lb., 12,438,907 lb., and 13,542,392 lbs.

It is stated that cotton growing could be extended. Many new areas and research is advocated to find disease-resisting strains and means of increasing the yield.

Cotton lint exports during the last five years are stated as follows: 2,557,794 lb., 2,653,110 lb., 2,250,820 lb., 2,777,100 lb., and 4,319,110 lb. respectively.

The Committee is of opinion that the

Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, but there is need for a re-arrangement of the work of the 130 departments, as suggested by the Director of Agriculture and the Veterinary Officer.

### Country Exceptionally Well Forested

Nyasaland is exceptionally well provided with forests than most parts of East and Central Africa, slightly over 9% of its total land area being now contained within reserves, demarcated village forests, closed hill slopes, and the protected banks of streams. Other woodlands in water courses and unoccupied corners of private estates are estimated at about 10% of the total area. The latest comparable figures for Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika Territory and Uganda respectively are given as 3.5%, 4.5% and 5.5%.

The Committee is of the opinion that the Government should have a forestry department in taking over the management of the forests in the country. The bringing under State control of the forests of the country in 10 years is a desirable aim, and should be the object of any forestry programme. The Government should be of the opinion that the present forest reserves should be protected, and that the Government should be of the opinion that the present forest reserves should be protected, and that the Government should be of the opinion that the present forest reserves should be protected.

Generally, we consider that the aim should be to deal with an aggregate of 5,000 acres in the first five years, and with 11,000 acres in the second five years. While extra European supervision will be necessary in the initial stages, the policy should be to train Africans to take the place of those Europeans as a type of work. As regards the production of saw timber for European and industrial needs, the Forest Department's current programme allows for an annual felling of 105 acres. We think that this should be increased to 200 acres a year, involving operations at five different centres.

The recommendations in regard to the demobilization of Africans are given in our war columns.

### Nyasaland's Non-Official M.L.Cs.

The Governor recently told the Legislature of Nyasaland that he was authorized to say that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had expressed sympathy with the views of the European community to choose its own representatives on the Legislature, and that he would give full consideration to any proposals advanced by the non-official members. It is understood that Sir William Tai-Bowie, their leader, will make proposals forthwith.

### Nyasaland's Budget

Nyasaland's revised estimate of revenue for 1944, excluding grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, stands at £796,895, and the revenue estimate for 1945 is £773,851 after allowing for a drop of £20,000 in receipts from income tax. Grants from the C.D.F. and in-aid of loan interest charges are calculated to raise the gross revenue to £1,046,229, and the gross expenditure is put at £1,080,769.

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## Rhodesian Athletic Records

The Rhodesian Amateur Athletic Club has issued the following list of Rhodesian national and domestic records for 1947 using the "D" means of the "A" and "N" national.

- 100 yards—N. Cunningham (D), 15.0 fl. and 17.5/41.
- 200 yards—C. Harrington (N), 29.2 secs. 27.6/41.
- 220 yards—C. Harrington (N), 29.2 secs. 27.6/41.
- 240 yards—C. Harrington (N), 29.2 secs. 27.6/41.
- 280 yards—C. Harrington (N), 29.2 secs. 27.6/41.
- 320 yards—C. Harrington (N), 29.2 secs. 27.6/41.
- 440 yards—D. Baker (D), 1 min. 39.4 secs. 29/7/41.
- 480 yards—D. Baker (D), 1 min. 39.4 secs. 29/7/41.
- 560 yards—T. Jones (D), 1 min. 37.6 secs. 0/6/30.
- 580 yards—L. S. Pearnley (D), 1 min. 59.2 secs. 29/7/41.
- 680 yards—P. C. G. Wright (D), 1 min. 59.2 secs. 29/7/37.
- 1 mile—B. J. H. Wright (D), 1 min. 36.4 secs. 29/7/41.
- Three miles—B. J. H. Wright (D), 16 min. 38.9.
- 5 miles—Hope Brown (D), 22 mins. 4 secs. 18/7/43.
- 10 miles—Hope Brown (D), 33 mins. 55.2 secs. 18/7/43.
- 150 yards hurdles—M. J. Adkinson (N), 12.4 secs. 2/6/37.
- 120 yards hurdles—M. J. Adkinson (N), 12.4 secs. 2/6/37.
- 190 yards hurdles—M. J. Adkinson (N), 12.4 secs. 17/7/43.
- High jump—B. C. Ledebor (D), 6 ft. 10. 2/6/37.
- Low jump—M. J. Adkinson (N), 35.1 8 ins. 21/5/27.
- Long jump—C. Ledebor (D), 41 ft. 10. 4/7/36.
- Hop, step and jump—J. T. Rothman (D), 44 ft. 4 ins. 8/6/39.
- Shot put—H. P. Barrett (D), 45 ft. 1 in. 18/7/35.
- 2000 yards—M. Barrett (D), 12 ft. 6 1/2 ins. 5/6/37.
- Through the hammer—A. McKenzie (D), 136 ft. 11. 2/6/37.
- Through the javelin—A. McKenzie (D), 136 ft. 11. 2/6/37.
- Throwing the javelin—P. L. Theobald (N), 189 ft. 8 ins. 8/8/39.

### An Appeal to Parents

Speaking at a speech night of Milton School, Bulawayo, the headmaster, Mr. W. Cebbie, said that only 35 parents had attended the displays which had been produced during the year, and that at the 10 first team cricket matches of the school the average attendance of parents was 2.

### National Health Campaign

After three and a half years of research and experimental work on bilharzia in Southern Rhodesia, and a further 15 months testing the proposed methods of control, Dr. Mozley has recommended that the Colony be divided into 10 public health administrative regions, which would be divided into 35 sub-districts, in which the senior Government medical officer, who should be essentially a trained, public health officer, would be in charge of anti-malarial, anti-bilharzia, and all other methods involved in the protection and improvement of health. Dr. Blair is likely to be recalled from the Middle East Command to take charge of this national health campaign under the Medical Director of the Colony.

### Publicity for Southern Rhodesia

The Minister of Internal Affairs in Southern Rhodesia recently stated that the Government had decided to establish a Public Relations Department, which would have representatives at the offices of the High Commissioner in London.

### New Settlers for S. Rhodesia

During the first 10 months of 1947 arrivals in Southern Rhodesia totalled 32,904, of whom 498 were immigrants, 27,068 returning residents and 5,338 citizens. During the corresponding period of 1946 arrivals numbered 29,261, comprising 422 immigrants, 17,638 returning residents, and 11,201 citizens.

### Holidays for Artisans

Subject to the approval of the Minister of Internal Affairs, a plan for annual paid holidays for artisans in the Southern Rhodesian building industry will come into force this year. The scheme provides for a fortnight's holiday at the end of December, to include Christmas and the New Year. It is on a cost-plus basis, the employee having 1d. per hour deducted from his wages, and the employer contributing the same amount. The idea was first advanced by the late Sir Robert McIlwaine, and but for the war would have come into operation at the beginning of 1940.

### Service Camps in S. Rhodesia

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has decided that it will not require the use of Hillside Camp, Bulawayo, the Park River Training Camp, Entabetsi and Moffat air station, Gwelo, when they are vacated by the Services. Bulweria Camp is to be retained meantime in connexion with demobilization, the Franca Fowl air station and camp at Gwelo are to become a mining school and a new secondary school at Mount Hampden air station, near Salisbury, will be an agricultural training centre for ex-Servicemen. No decision has been made in regard to other air stations and military camps, but it is expected that some may be used for Native locations.

### Government Buys Back Land

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has purchased for £30,000 the Romsley Estate of 30,500 acres situated 23 miles south-west of Inyanga station. The vendors were the United Tobacco Company, which had spent more than £700,000 in purchasing and developing the land, about 2,000 acres of which had been cleared for tobacco growing on 15 sections. There are 176 tobacco barns, 37 grading sheds, 16 five-room, one six-room, and two four-room houses, irrigation which the Government intends to install for post-war settlers will cost about £50,000. The Minister of Agriculture has stated that 2,000 acres could be irrigated for that price, and that eventually about 3,000 acres could be brought under irrigation.

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**News Items in Brief**

Bhawayo Golf Club will celebrate its 50th birthday this month.

The Agricultural Production and Settlement Board of Kenya (est. the country about 1,204,000 in 1944).

Pairs of second-hand private cars and commercial motor vehicles are now controlled in Southern Rhodesia. A factory in Kenya under the direction of the East African Industrial Research Board is now making cast-iron boards.

Close rationing of aspirin supplies has been enforced in the Sudan in view of the country's great shortage of the drug.

A course in soil conservation is to be held at the Forest Conservation Service Camp, Kitale, between February 15 and 17.

The proposed road from Mombasa to Malindi will cost about £400,000 and will include all existing district roads in Kenya up to an adequate standard.

The Labour Advisory Board of Kenya is considering the means of consolidation and modernization of the labour legislation of the Colony.

The total permitted area for tea planting in Nyasaland has been brought up to 24,240 acres by the grant of a further 4,040 acres by the International Tea Association.

The report of the Tobacco Control Board of Nyasaland states that at the 1944-45 season blue-cured leaf averaged 11½ per cent above the 1939 average and fire-cured leaf a gain of 14 per cent.

The Fabrics Colonial Bureau, which has now a membership of about 800, has increased its annual subscription from 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. Mr. E. Somers, M.P., has joined its Advisory Committee.

After 10 years' experience, British scientists have produced a wool-like fibre from groundnuts and named it 'ardil'. About 500 lb. of this new fibre can be obtained from a ton of groundnuts.

The first five bags of mail for the Congo to reach London from Belgium since the liberation of that country are being flown out by the Sabena aircraft which left this country on Wednesday.

Amateur vegetable growers who were given allotments in the neighbourhood of Zanzibar town are reported to be growing cabbage, cauliflower, carrots, beet root, beans, peas, lettuce and tomatoes with success.

Heavy droughts in Brazil are expected to reduce the coffee crop by about 4,500,000 bags below the last three-year average of 13,700,000 bags, which was 10,000,000 bags lower than the immediate pre-war average annual output.

In the recent inter-provincial match played in Salisbury between Mashonaland and the Midlands of Southern Rhodesia, Thornton, the Yorkshire cricketer, scored 113 of Mashonaland's total of 199 for four wickets declared, which exceeded the total of the Midlands' two innings.

A basic price of 12s. 6d. per 200 lb. bag has been guaranteed for maize harvested in Tanganyika during this year and 1946. An additional 4s. per bag will be paid in 1946 on account of higher costs of bags, transport and storage. These prices apply only to maize delivered in 10-ton lots at railway stations on the Central and Tanga lines.

Despite wartime difficulties the Belgian Congo Agricultural Service increased its staff of white officials from 160 in 1939 to 290 in 1943, while its Native staff rose from 1,500 to more than 6,900 in the same period. The Service operates agricultural schools and model farms, and provides teachers to visit throughout the country giving courses in Native villages. General instruction is also given in some 27,000 schools with an attendance of about 1,200,000 pupils.

The number of companies registered in Southern Rhodesia in the first nine months of 1944 was 49, with a nominal capital of £207,494, against 24 companies with a nominal capital of £277,000 during the first three quarters of 1943.

Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd. reports net profit of the Venturo Agency of £50,173 (£274,031 in 1943). Taxation requires £103,500 (£140,211), leaving £206,173 (£160,820). The final ordinary dividend is 6s. per £5 unit (making 6s. (the same) tax free).

The number of boarders in Government European schools in Kenya increased from 1,000 in the last school term prior to the outbreak of war to 1,174 in the second term of 1944, and the total roll in 1944 to 1,901 during the same period. The roll in Government primary schools increased from 4,432 in the last school term prior to the outbreak of war to 6,401 in the second term in 1944.

Representatives of the municipalities of Southern Rhodesia have recommended that the National Art Gallery, which is raising funds for the purchase of war material suggested by Sir James M. Bond, should be taken on an individual basis. Mr. Charles G. M. Mowbray, M.P., has expressed the opinion that Salisbury should shoulder most of the financial burden, but that the situation should be controlled by an independent body.

**Sudan Construction and Equipment**

The directors of the Sudan Construction and Equipment Co., Ltd. have issued their report for the year ended October 31, 1944, during which the rolling stock and other works purchased from the proceeds of the Company's loans were operated by the Sudan Railways and contributed to the company's net profit of £10,000. The total share capital of £200,000 has been redeemed, and the outstanding balance of £100,000 of stock will be redeemed in February next. The directors are Mr. R. C. Maylin (Chairman) and Messrs. Hugh Fraser, H. S. Fearon and F. E. Charlton (who is also secretary).

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LATEST MINING NEWS

N. Rhodesian Copper Industry

We can now amplify our recent report of the address given by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia to representatives of the Chamber of Mines, the Northern Rhodesian Mine Workers' Union, and the Officials' Association.

We found that the speech of the world's chief copper producers, Sir John Addison, on the copper industry is a challenge to the world's copper industry to compete successfully in the world's markets. I suggest that this can be achieved only if all internal strife in the industry ceases, and all parties face the future united in their determination to overcome any difficulties that may arise.

It is this not only in the interest of the copper industry, but in the interest of the whole of Northern Rhodesia for the future of all mining in this territory will depend on a long and successful solution of the copper problem.

Since the new contracts were not to be renewed, it seemed possible that there would be some reduction in output, and there must be careful consideration how the rate of any such reduction could be put into effect with the least detriment to the industry and the least detriment to individuals.

Of retrenchment Mr. John Waddington said: "A short time ago, when retrenchment on a small scale became necessary at Broken Hill, I called a meeting of representatives of the management and the Union to arrive at agreement on general principles in this matter. As it was, then, only a matter for Broken Hill, the Officials' Association was not brought into the discussion. It is, however, that the general principles which were under discussion then would become of general application in the event of a larger scale retrenchment, and I like to refer to the matter now that representatives of the Officials' Association are present.

The Governor said that any comments on the proposals, a copy of which was given to the Association, would be welcomed. Although the recommendations were of a general character, he hoped they would prove of value if a large scale retrenchment became necessary.

Turner and Newall

TURNER AND NEWALL, LTD., a company with large mining interests, especially in asbestos in Southern Rhodesia, reports a net profit for the year ended September 30, 1944 of £545,665, against £553,202 in the previous year. The total distribution on the ordinary shares was 12 1/2% less than last year and the carry-forward is £11,207,409, 17/10. The company owns mines in Africa and Canada, 13 factories in the United Kingdom and three each in the U.S.A. and India.

Its issued capital is £6,777,672; and the reserves total £3,472,847. Freehold and leasehold land and buildings appear in the balance sheet at £2,316,008; machinery and plant at £2,254,000; investments in subsidiary companies, £4,376,444; and investments in associated companies, £126,203, making the total of fixed assets £6,744,212. Floating assets total £10,406,213. They include investments, £4,456,563; £3,037,673; cash, £2,501,457; £2,338,900; debtors, £624,189; and stocks in trade, £2,314,602.

Outlook for Copper

Last week we summarized authoritative statements regarding the outlook for Northern Rhodesian copper. It has since been suggested that the stocks of the metal in the United Kingdom are about equal to a whole year's requirements. The French Government has, however, made some purchases, and further demands from the Continent are likely to be met from U.K. stocks.

S. Rhodesian Mineral Output

The gold output of Southern Rhodesia in November totalled 47,685 oz., a fall of 688 oz. from the previous month's total, but the production of base minerals was higher, being valued at £111,544. This is first month in which production has passed the £300,000 mark.

Kyanite in Kenya

Very high grade kyanite has been discovered in Kenya, where small parcels have already been exploited in this country and the Middle East. Buyers in the United States of America were also interested.

Exploration Company Reconstruction

The Exploration Co., Ltd., which has an issued capital of £250,255, is to reorganize its capital. Before the war the company lost heavily through salubrious Rhodesian Goldfields, Ltd.

S. Rhodesian Mining Commission

During a debate in the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia the Minister of Mines disclosed that the fee to be paid to Professor Frankel, Chairman of the Mining Commission, is to be £2,000, on the understanding that the inquiry does not last more than six months. A supplementary fee will be paid if that period is exceeded.

Since Professor Frankel is now visiting Europe in connection with the question of gold, the Government of Southern Rhodesia is also anxious to have the great value to the Colony in connection with the gold and otherwise.

The Minister, Mr. W. B. Fergusson, said that the Rhodesian members of the Mining Commission, particularly Mr. Durham and Mr. Owen, had agreed to serve for a period of six months. They regarded the work as an opportunity to serve the State. Mr. Hill, who has just retired from an important mining post in the Union of South Africa, has likewise accepted a very low fee of £1,000 as a mining consultant to the Colony.

Company Progress Reports

Wankie. Wankie Colliery sold 11,000 tons of coal and 1,807 tons of coke in December.

Reindeer. 219,200 tons crushed during December yielded a gold output valued at £2,200. The mine profit for the month was £5,505 (against £4,027 in November).

Cam and Motor. 1,000 tons of ore of 60% gold potential valued at £46,475 was mined from 25,000 tons of ore crushed. The working profit was £20,503 (£20,507 in November).

Sherwood Starr. A mine profit of £501 (£1,000 in the previous month) was made during December, when 2,300 tons of ore were crushed for a gold output valued at £2,526.

Thistle-Ethi. 5,000 tons crushed during December yielded a gold output of 600 oz. The mine profit for the month was £1,705, a decrease of £230 from the November total.

Roan Antelope Copper Sales

Sales of copper by the Roan Antelope mine in the year ended June 30, 1944, totalled £3,690,671, against £3,604,012 in the previous year.

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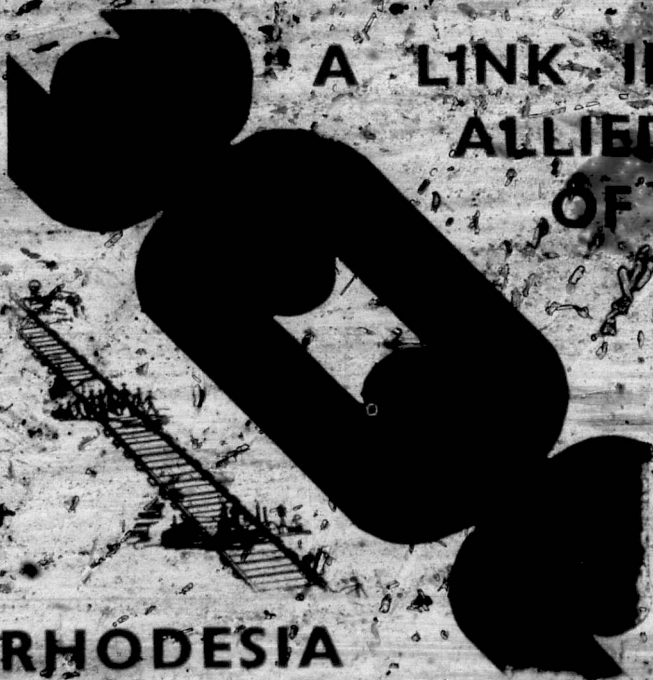
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