

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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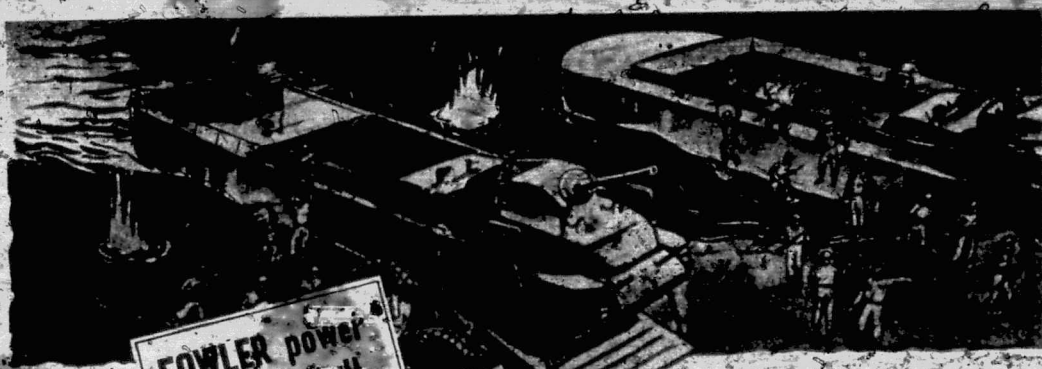
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE FUTURE OF TANGANYIKA TERRITORY is to be discussed at the San Francisco Conference. That announcement will startle East Africans, who had assumed, and

San Francisco Conference To Discuss Mandates. safely with reason, that no international gathering would be regarded as competent to angle in waters long under British administration. But Mr. Stettinius, Secretary of State of the United States, declared publicly a few days ago that Great Britain, the United States and Russia had agreed at the Malta Conference to consult with France and China and submit to the United Nations at their San Francisco gathering a fortnight hence proposals for "a territorial trusteeship structure" designed to permit "the placing under it" of territories mandated after the last war, such territories taken in this war from the enemy, as may be considered suitable, and "such other territories as might voluntarily be placed under trusteeship." If that means what it says, and the American Foreign Secretary must be assumed to have stated the facts accurately in so important a matter—areas which for a generation have been under British administration are to be considered as suitable for control by some new territorial trusteeship structures? Why does the first (and so far the sole) revelation come from the United States, which has so little legitimate concern with the mandated territories? The House of Commons

will have reassembled before these words are published, and it is to be hoped that the Prime Minister will be promptly asked for further information.

The Prime Minister and the present Secretary of State for the Colonies have repeatedly affirmed that British Colonial policy is based on the obligation to prepare the Dependencies for eventual self-government. If that is the destiny of Kenya and Uganda to the north of Tanganyika Territory, and of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia to the south, how in equity could Tanganyika, in the midst of this great British bloc, be withdrawn from full British control? Great Britain—with whom rested the sovereignty over Tanganyika—rendered an account of her stewardship to the League of Nations, which has collapsed, and its Permanent Mandates Commission. Whatever be the organ to which such annual reports may in the future be submitted, it ought to be made unmistakably clear without delay that there can be no question of "placing under a territorial trusteeship structure" any land already held under mandate by Great Britain or any of the Dominions. These former German Colonies have been placed under British administration, and they were taken by force during the last war, and any discussion of the substitution of some new authority ought to be

excluded on principle, except when, as in the case of South West Africa, there is overwhelming evidence of a wish to be incorporated with the Mandatory Power, in this case the Union of South Africa.

The obviously inspired suggestion that the control of all mandated and mandatable territories should be placed in the responsibility of regional commissions which are to be created in different parts

The Place of the New Regional Commissions:

of the world has appeared in several leading newspapers, but we have not yet seen even one in which the terms were sufficiently definite to put the discussion on a realistic basis. Though there have been reiterated references in the Parliaments of Great Britain, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, and in various African Colonial Legislatures, to these proposed regional commissions, there has still been no authoritative indication of the number of commissions proposed for Africa. If we assume that the Union of South Africa, the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland (now brought into closer contact by the Central African Council which is to meet for the first time next week), and Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar (all members of the East African Governors' Conference) are to be members of one regional commission (presumably with the addition of the South African

High Commission Territories, the Sudan, the Belgian Congo, and Portuguese East Africa), major matters affecting Tanganyika would be proper subjects for discussion by these other States at their joint meetings, and all East Africans would welcome such mutual consultation. But the whole intention is that these regional commissions should be consultative, not executive, and the idea that Tanganyika could be "placed under" such a body therefore disregards the basis on which discussions have proceeded in the past two or three years in this country and throughout Southern Central, East and West Africa. General Smuts, who was largely responsible for the establishment of the mandates system after the last war and was also the first Empire statesman to insist upon the need for one or more regional commissions in Africa after this war, is unfortunately in London at this moment, when this whole question is bound to be considered by the Commonwealth Conference now in session. This is emphatically not a matter for Great Britain alone, for South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand are all Mandatory Powers, and will therefore be concerned to clarify the position before their representatives go on to San Francisco. The best news would be that Mr. Stettinius had been singularly unfortunate in the choice of misleading words, and that the anxiety aroused by his phraseology might therefore be dissipated before the great conference opens in San Francisco.

French Views on Colonial Administration

Striking Memorandum by the late Governor-General Eboué

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC has issued through its Press and Information Service the text of a memorandum on Colonial administration issued in 1941 by M. Felix Eboué, then Governor-General of French Equatorial Africa.

Much of this document is important from the standpoint of East Africa and the Rhodesias, and we therefore quote the following noteworthy passages.

Officials, including even those concerned with questions of national defence, were satisfied that they had done their duty if, by occupying their desks for the requisite number of hours each day, they were able to forward to the so-called competent authority periodical reports compiled from other periodical reports which had in their turn been compiled by other official departments in which a similar spirit prevailed. The inevitable consequence of such a system in which the best could do no more, was a spirit of indifference leading ultimately to hypocrisy.

"It is our business to upset it altogether. We shall endeavour to re-establish responsibility in all grades of the Service. Each man must recognize certain responsibilities as being his own, with the knowledge that it is his duty, according to his rank and functions, to act on his own initiative for the common good. In the service of the Colony each must understand the need

for discipline, but also of cultivating a vigorous sense of responsibility worthy of the principles of liberty. Decentralization is essential if we are to achieve this aim.

The re-affirmation of the importance of personality in the system of administration is only one of the gains of this peaceful but profound revolution which we shall accomplish. We must likewise overcome the selfish spirit which has been one of the most serious defects in French society. Our country became paralyzed by a narrow egoism; each person's sole pre-occupation being to preserve at any cost the few goods which remained to him.

I know how liable at times administrators are to chafe against the delays and faults of Native administration, how often they are tempted in haste to cut what appears to them a Gordian knot. They should struggle against this tendency, praiseworthy in itself though it may be, and remind themselves that more has been achieved by the preservation of a society true to itself than by attempting to improve it under conditions which are no longer natural.

They may reply the objections that will be made of this or that territory, arrived at by means of unheroic means, his power based on poison, over-indulgence in liquor and women have aged him prematurely, his bad faith is obvious, his lack of comprehension of

all our orders is complete. How can we respect such a ridiculous, guilty or worthless human being? I have come to know all that in the 30 years I have spent in Ubangi.

Nevertheless, I repeat that respect is due to the chief. If he does not deserve it, his rank does. His son or nephew will perhaps be a better man than he, and what service can we expect from the successor if we have brought discredit upon the rank?

Please do not misunderstand me. Respect for the chief does not mean approval of all his actions. They ought to be criticized, and it is a well-known fact that education entails the loss of the god. But the whole secret is to apply the criticism needed and in the right manner.

We shall be as strict as necessary towards the chief, but never publicly. Recourse to the interpreter, unfortunately all too often indispensable, shall be avoided as much as possible. If private admonitions remain ineffective, other sanctions will be applied; they must be personal. A personal affair between the administrator and the chief. Suspension of the allowance is one such sanction; it is not the only one, and a good administrator has more than one means of imposing his will without offence or publicity in view of his knowledge of every thing relating to the chief, and particularly of his foibles.

Official May Do More Harm than Bad Chief

This means that every easy, that is, brutal method is to be discarded. I am entirely opposed to any recourse to the tribunal or to dismissal as the easy handy solution. Only in exceptionally serious cases should a chief of a canton be deposed, even of a tribe or clan, and especially a superior chief or sultan, brought before a court or dismissed.

I must anticipate the objection: "Are you not aware of the abuses committed by these chiefs whom you intend to place upon a pedestal?" Having spent 23 years in Ubangi I know what I am talking about. The wrongs committed by the chiefs, which have often been exaggerated beyond reason by theorizing irresponsible governors and administrators, are not such serious abuses as one might be led to suppose.

But, in the first place, I repeat that if we administer against the will of the chiefs we shall finally jeopardize the institution itself, and be compelled to have recourse more and more to direct administration, which means, in practice, to Native functionaries. Will this not lead to even greater abuses? The only curb on a Native official left alone to administer in the bush is the fear of the natives. This temptation is often strong enough to overcome his fears. The chief, however, is held back by the usual customs, by certain intangible sanctions, and by the feeling that he is the master. I was going to say the owner, of his people. If the head of a family sometimes mismanages his household, he is rarely so blind as to destroy it.

Even though he may be guided by the very best intentions, the administrator is often liable to do more wrong to the population than a disreputable chief. For the latter knows, while the former does not. Let us leave the care of administering the people directly to the one who has the knowledge, and if he continues to misuse his authority, let us show infinite patience in setting him straight.

It is certain that the education of the chiefs must be the main object of our activity. If this education is conducted with a clear understanding of the mentality of the Natives and with a true evaluation of the relations between the chief and his subjects, we shall gradually succeed in enlightening him and raising him to a higher level. Thus he will justify our expectations. In this way the abuses will disappear without causing the disappearance of the social organization of the Native world.

When smiling at the behaviour of recently converted African Christians. It is true that the spectacle of these neophytes, frequent visitors to both church and school, collecting scapulars along with fetiches, and mixing the Commandments with such inveterate puerility, might lead one to doubt that they have any faith at all. We must admit that nature is remarkably resistant to the catechism. It is wrong to smile, but not as wrong to deny the fact itself.

It is perfectly true that nature is hard to curb, and therefore we are led to the conclusion that it would be dangerous to treat these recent and confused converts to Christianity in the same way as the Europeans who are heirs to 15 to 18 centuries of Christianity, and whose whole being, though they may not be aware of it, is permeated with its influence. The introduction of Africa to Christianity and evangelization is a very recent affair. In this field, as in all others, we must circumspect.

The penetration of Christianity into Gaul required more than three centuries, and what made it possible was the adaptation, the "conversion" of the institutions themselves to Christianity. Thus the Roman temples and Druids became sacred places for the pagans, frequented even to our days; sacred shrines were placed under the patronage of the saints, not to mention the customs maintained by the Catholic Church despite their origin, such as that of the hanging of mistletoe at Christmas. However, social and family life were respected, and the conversion to Christianity was done so gradually that there was no apparent discontinuance of Native tradition until the entire process had been completed.

The same principle must be applied in Africa. We too must adapt all that exists, beginning with the political organization of the country. The evangelization must not undermine the authority of the chief. It should, on the contrary, make it firmer by lending it additional justification.

Christian Conception of Marriage

The great problem of marriage must be handled in the same manner. The main purpose is not to achieve a certain number of model marriages among Christian Natives, but rather to indicate the Christian conception of marriage in a society which at present lives under a different rule, to lead it gradually to understand the indissolubility of marriage, the voluntary consent on which it is based, the obligation of cohabitation, while modifying as little as possible the local conceptions and family habits. It is essential that this endeavour be not interpreted as leading to a social life in which all traditional values are jeopardized.

If all this is achieved with great tact and an acute sense for the social implications, I see no reason why the prohibition of divorce and punishment of bigamy should not apply to Christian Natives, by virtue of custom, as it will have been transformed by Christianity. In this case, as in all others, the change will not proceed from law but will be ratified by *consuetudinem*. The laws of custom, modified by the adoption of Christianity, will prove that Africa has progressed without being distorted.

It will then be manifest that the teachings of Christianity provide the Natives not only with comfort and moral support, but also with that principle of personal responsibility which we strive to impress upon them.

V-Day Thanksgiving

The Governor of Southern Rhodesia announced last week that open air services of thanksgiving and dedication are to be held in every town in the province. I know of the fall of Germany, but I do not know of any to coincide with those to be held in Great Britain.

Falsehoods About White Settlement

Reply to Prejudiced and Doctrinaire Theorists

IF THE CRITICS OF KENYA would gain more knowledge of the true facts about European settlement and the part it has played in African progress, and if they would study more carefully the actual and potential effects of Asiatics on the African's struggle for development, some of their more scathing criticisms could be withdrawn with apologies proportionate to their generosity.

White settlement has, unfortunately, been repeatedly misrepresented to people at home. There has been deliberate distortion of the facts by writers whose minds have been embittered by feelings of personal grievance and frustration. Their description of what white settlement has meant to the Natives has apparently been accepted as gospel by those austere moralists who steeled themselves to find the worst of their fellow countrymen elsewhere.

Perhaps the world would be a little wiser if not for the fact that those who have accepted this distorted and pernicious view are exceedingly vocal and active. So prejudiced are they against the Europeans of Kenya that they persistently try to ensure that all advances in progress should be initiated, planned and directed in and from London, with little or no regard to local opinion or conditions. So long as the British public is content to be led by the nose by prejudiced and doctrinaire theorists, who lecture and instruct the Government of Kenya on points of detail as well as of policy from their offices and lecture halls 8,000 miles away, so long will unprofitable trouble in the Colony continue to arise.

Best Lands Now Seized

One towering and venomous falsehood, perpetually presumed and replenished, is that white settlement in East Africa began by the seizure of land already cultivated by Africans, who were either driven from their homes or forced to remain in a state of semi-slavery. This is a shameful travesty of the truth.

It was the very fact that vast areas of East Africa were uninhabited and unoccupied when the British Regime was first established which led the British Government to call for settlers to clear those barren lands. Over thousands of square miles of the country only the Masai wandered, with their herds of scrub cattle, while the young warriors blooded their spears on any tribe unfortunate enough to be within striking distance.

At the invitation of the British Government the pioneers came, and the notorious "exploitation" of East Africa began. What was the manner of that exploitation? At first it was a stern fight against most of natural and man-made enemies who opposed the establishment of worth-while pastoral or arable farming. The detractors of the British regime in Kenya would like the world to believe that the early pioneers were some sort of marauding slave-drivers, who stole the best lands of the unucky Natives and made a fortune out of their forced labour.

Actually, fortunes were lost, not made; hundreds of thousands of pounds were sunk in the country by those pioneers, not sucked out of it. Every sort of livestock was imported (cattle, sheep, pigs, horses), and a heart-breaking battle was fought against the many deadly animal diseases of Africa. Every sort of agricultural venture was tried (coffee, wattle, wool, wheat, etc.) in the attempt to discover crops which would give profitable returns.

Meanwhile the surrounding Natives were not compelled to leave their homes or seek employment with the white settler; but the novelty of such employment and the chance of earning hard cash attracted the more enterprising Africans to the settled areas, and so began that association of Native worker and white employer which has done much to help East Africa along the road from savagery towards civilization.

And these who knew the country in the early days can testify in the face of all the evidence of progress and civilization to the happy and friendly relations between white and

black, a friendship which seldom, if ever, have been equaled in any other African territory.

The novelty of the chance offered by this new country for a better and more interesting life attracted settlers in increasing numbers to try their luck. Very few came with the main object of making fortunes. They were prompted mainly by that spirit of adventure which has always been common among our people, and has led us to seek the wild and untamed regions of the world. They found adventure and untamed lands, but they found no fortunes. And many spent all the capital they had on a brave attempt to make fruitful the land.

As the number of settlers increased, towns began to appear, and with them came the various commercial and industrial facilities that are now the backbone of the white community. These in turn attracted to them from the surrounding districts kind and employment, and so began, for better or worse, the urbanisation of the Natives.

The First Squatters

Some of the Africans who came at first to work on the white man's land. They would work for a few months and then return to their own districts. But it was not long before they began to bring their wives with them and make their homes on the land. Then they were allowed what for them they called their own cultivation. These were the first squatters, but not known as "resident labourers". The status of the "resident labourer" is another of those things which have been misrepresented by some writers. Since these individuals profess to have first-hand acquaintance with the facts, it may be that their misleading versions have been believed. The general statement has been made that resident labourers are Natives who have been dispossessed of their land, and who have been allowed to remain on that land only on condition that they work for the white settler who has supplanted them.

For this fantastic statement there is no foundation, except in what happened near Nairobi, as will be described later. Except for those few individual cases, all the resident labourers living on European farms in the Highlands, nearly 35,000 of them, have chosen of their own free will to leave their Native districts in order to secure paid employment and a plot of land. They are given land on which to grow food-crops for themselves and their families; they are given access to water and firewood and building materials, and a market for the labour of their families, if they so desire it, at light work such as the picking of coffee berries or pyrethrum flowers. They sign a three-year contract with their employer, who must, at least at the moment, notice if he wishes to end it. On that part, the Natives undertake to work for a monthly wage for the owner of the farm for a fixed number of days in the year, that is the truth about resident labouring, and that is the reply to the lies which have been told to the British public.

The Kikuyu Claims

The story of what happened in the neighbourhood of Nairobi is this. The site of Nairobi, as the railway approached, was open country, uninhabited, visited only occasionally by roving Masai. The development of the town involved no interference with Native rights, since there were no Natives. But in the forest beyond the plains some Kikuyu families had established themselves, marking what was then the furthest limit of the Kikuyu invasion.

The Kikuyu had themselves arrived in this part of Africa comparatively recently, and had occupied a large area of forest to the south of Mount Kenya. Their method of invasion was to bargain with the original inhabitants, the Masai, for the right to occupy successive forest ridges; they then burnt enough forest to make room for cultivation, and the invading families settled in the clearings. When the soil fertility began to diminish through repeated croppings, a family group would move on and clear another tract of forest, leaving the original clearing to be overgrown with weeds and bush.

At the time of the settlers' arrival, the Kikuyu had reached the neighbourhood of Nairobi. About the same time two other events occurred: a severe drought followed by a great number of deaths from famine, and an epidemic of smallpox. The resulting mortality has been estimated at 70% of the population. These disasters led to the withdrawal from the stricken districts of the surviving Kikuyu; and when a survey was made of the district around Nairobi to find land suitable for settlement, a few Natives were found whose land was classified as unoccupied, and was divided into farms.

When some Kikuyu came forward with claims to have had land under cultivation in this district, they were offered compensation to move elsewhere. Some accepted the offer and

Being further extracts from Dr. C. Wilson's Singapore booklet entitled "One African Colony."

went, for there was then no difficulty in finding other land for cultivation. Others remained where they were, on a mutual arrangement with the incoming farmer to work for wages for part of the year, while keeping enough land to cultivate for the subsistence of themselves, their families, and their goats.

Kenya Land Commission

Years later, when Nairobi had grown into a large town, when the value of the surrounding land had greatly increased, and when the Kikuyu were becoming politically-minded, inquiries were made as to the original arrangements. These were examined in detail and settlements by the Kenya Land Commission of 1934. Some of those Kikuyu who had established a claim to large areas of land on their farms were given a fair portion of terms land adequate for the support of themselves and families in the nearby forest reserve. Compensation was paid for all existing buildings and permanent crops, and all costs of transport of the families and their belongings were paid by the Government. Some of these recognized rights were, however, were either by-decree to remain on the original farms as resident labourers, although in every case they have been given a share in forest reserve. From those few particular cases has been made the whole myth of the dispossessed, enslaved squatters.

Another fallacy, repeated ad nauseam, is that the European has occupied all the best land, leaving only what is thought to be "left" to the Natives. Anyone who is inclined to believe this should make a tour first of the wooded areas of the Highlands, then of the Native lands. It might be reasonable to guess that before the coming of the European the Africans would have chosen to live in the most fertile areas, and for once, reason has it. Where the Natives were found in ineffective occupation the land was left entirely to them without interference, hence such great areas as the three Kavirondo districts, nearly 9,000 square miles in all, with a population of about six millions. The tracts of poor land now certainly to be found in Native districts are very largely the result of faulty cultivation and careless grazing, leading to acute soil erosion.

Perhaps the most serious charge against British administration is that the African, who is allowed to cultivate and depasture it will in his own country land has not been prevented from running wide tracts of land by wasteful and uncontrolled exploitation of the soil. A sentence in a recent Government circular reads: "It is no exaggeration to say that within the past 25 years half the productive capacity of all cultivated (Native) land has been lost, and the loss is continuing at an ever-increasing rate except in very small areas where adequate action has been taken to prevent it." This sentence might provide the text for a far more telling indictment of our policy than can possibly be found by those self-styled experts so zealous in raising the ashes of past history for evidence against the pioneers they so fiercely detest.

Another fallacy is that the settlers have taken all the more land than they can clear, and that only a small proportion of the Highlands is under cultivation. The settler is pictured as the dog-in-the-manger, the ogre sitting on more than he can use. Those who bring this charge overlook the fact that all farm lands by no means always under the plough. Stock raising and dairying form a very important part of farming in the Highlands, and the necessity for pasture land might have been appreciated. In point of fact, the greater part of the Highlands was, is, and probably always will be, veld or natural pasture, being abused by nature, and especially by reason of the light rainfall, for anything else.

Cultivation of the European Highlands

The latest figures show a high proportion of the European Highlands under cultivation. The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated recently in the House of Lords that 364,000 acres were under cultivation out of a total of 1,000,000 acres of potential arable land. If from the potential arable is subtracted, 607,000 acres of forest, which is the latest recorded figure for the natural forest areas on occupied farms, an impartial judge might decide that the settlers, in cultivating over 30% of their potential arable, were making very good use of their land. The proportion of arable to total farm land in the European Highlands (over 12%) is higher than, for instance, in Wales (10.5%); yet so far as I know, nobody suggests taking land from the lazy and predatory Welsh farmer and giving it to the overcrowded people of Lancashire.

It is seldom mentioned, and sometimes willfully suppressed, that only of the Colony's total area of about 22,000 square miles 18% area occupied by the Europeans or set aside for their use, only about 12,000 square miles, less than 6% of the total area, is under cultivation. The Native lands may soon prove inadequate to support the population is mainly due not to miscalculation of too large a part of the plough for arable set-aside, or even to the deterioration of the soil under Native cultivation, but to the very rapid increase of the population. The stopping of tribal warfare, control of the more deadly

diseases, the more frequent outbreak of famine have actually brought this about.

Already we have reached a point where there is not enough land for every prospective Native farmer. The son who has been unable to inherit land from his father can no longer push further ahead and burn down more forest to make room for himself and his family, and there are now many more sons reaching manhood than there used to be. It is no wonder that envious eyes should be cast on those parts of the country, previously undesired, unoccupied and useless, now brought into production by the enterprise of the settlers. It is scarcely fair to make this state of things the basis of an accusation that the white man has taken too much land, and left the Native too little, since the same accusation against the white man's share that the previously unoccupied land has become desirable, while the growth of the population is directly due to British administration.

But even if the justice of the complaint were admitted, and a fresh new chapter for European development were to be laid before the Africans, the remedy would be only a temporary one. There would still certainly be the demand for more land, and the recurring demand for still more fertile soil to mine.

Change in Economic System Essential

The remedy must be sought elsewhere. The population is increasing at the present rate, and the question is, suppose that every man can become a land-holder. There must be a change to an economic system in which the land-holders shall form only a part of the community's activity, as has happened in every other developing country. The European has caused the need for this economic adjustment; the European must set the lead in carrying it out and establish those industrial activities which should provide the Native population with an alternative means of livelihood to agriculture.

There will always be a peasant population working the Native lands and forming the solid core of society. Probably there will always be a fairly large number of African labourers living on European farms and plantations. But from now on there must be an ever-increasing number of Native citizens who will have their living in industry, either in the towns or in some branches of small rural industry, or in the employment of larger industrial concerns in the towns. In both these directions the leadership of Europeans is indispensable.

The white community has not only added materially to the actual and potential wealth of the country's agriculture, it is also providing the means, and leading the way, to an industrial development which promises a far more prosperous and balanced future for Kenya than could ever have been expected from Native agriculture alone.

Civilization Not to be Bought

You Can Only Work Your Passage

THE KENYA AFRICAN STUDY LIGION, composed of Africans who hope to unite the African peoples of Kenya towards an African nation, issued the first number of its journal at the beginning of this month.

Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, who was invited to contribute a message, has written:

"Inspired by the hope of peace, we all turn our eyes to the days to come, and we ask: 'What days will they be? What will they bring?'

"One thing they will certainly bring—great opportunity for those who are worthy of it and ready to take it. But great opportunities can be taken only by those who are prepared to work hard and long.

"The last great opportunity of the British people came in June, 1940, when the world seemed to lie at Hitler's feet; since then men and women in the United Kingdom have toiled without ceasing 10, 12 hours every day, and more; their food severely rationed, their homes under a ruthless bombardment, their simple pleasures nearly abandoned, their holidays given up, their days and nights filled with work, more work, better work without thought of self or hope of rest. Their reward will be victory, and the strength which comes from duty done steadily, redoubtably and faithfully.

"It is on these things that the greatness and civilization of a people are built, and I can send no more important message to the people of Kenya today than this: that the great opportunity of the world that lies before us all are theirs for the taking by the sweat of their brow and the honest toils of their hands. There is no other way. You cannot buy, still less can you be given, a ticket to civilization. You can only work your passage."

The War

Captain J. W. Fawcus Killed in Action

Captain James William Fawcus, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, who has been killed in action in Western Europe at the age of 25, was the eldest son of the late Lieut. Colonel Arthur Fawcus, D.S.O., M.C., and Mrs. Fawcus, this year's Chairman of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League, both of whom lived in Kenya for many years. Captain Fawcus was born in England but went to Kenya when two years of age, and stayed there until he came home to enter Somerfield Preparatory School, Oxford. He went on to Eton and Magdalene College, Cambridge. Joining the Army at the earliest possible moment, he obtained his commission after service in the ranks, and was an Intelligence Officer at the time of his death. He was a godson of the Prince of Wales.

Wing Commander Peter Robert Burton Gyles, D.S.O., D.F.C., previously reported missing, now presumed killed in action, was born in Southsea and educated at Reading. He was commissioned in September, 1937, joined a bomber squadron a year later, won the D.F.C. in June, 1940, as a flying officer, and in July, 1941, as a lieutenant gained a bar. Seven months later he was awarded the D.S.O. while serving with No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron, for which he made many sorties including several attacks on the enemy warships in Brest and on important industrial targets in Germany. He had also been employed on mine-laying missions and had consistently displayed outstanding qualities of leadership.

Flying Officer Ronald Arthur Chilling, D.S.O., D.F.C., Green, who has been killed in a flying accident, was the elder son of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Green, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Sergeant Rex Cook, who was serving in Burma with The King's African Rifles, is reported killed in action in February.

Awards

Group Captain Ivan H. M. Mason, who has been awarded the O.B.E., was until the outbreak of war chief representative in Kenya and Uganda of the British American Tobacco Company.

Squadron Leader William Arthur Reynolds Harris, R.A.F., who is serving with No. 856 Squadron, and who has been awarded the D.F.C., comes from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and was commissioned in January, 1939. The citation to his award states that:

Squadron Leader Harris has just completed a most successful tour of operations. He has attacked many important targets by night and day. He has led his flight on many bombing missions. Squadron Leader Harris has always displayed outstanding gallantry, determination, and fine leadership.

Flight Lieut. Peter Andrew Hartley, McKeand, D.F.C., R.A.F., of No. 240 Squadron, who has been awarded a bar to his decoration, received his training in Southern Rhodesia and was commissioned in 1941. The citation states:

Now on his second tour of operational duty, Flight Lieut. McKeand has taken part in a large number of sorties. At all times he has displayed outstanding keenness and efficiency. His meticulous attention to detail and planning have materially contributed to the successful completion of many missions.

Sergeant Andrew Frederick Bennett, South African Forces, who has been awarded the M.M., comes from Southern Rhodesia.

C./Cpl. (local Sergt.) Charles Frank Pavey, a Southern Rhodesian serving in the South African Forces, has been awarded the B.E.M.

Pte. Kibito Busiani, a Nandi serving in a Kenya battalion of The King's African Rifles, has received the immediate award of the M.M. for gallantry in Burma

which was of the highest traditions of his fighting tribe and regiment. Last December Kibito was one of a patrol detailed to locate an enemy camp. As the party neared its objective the Japanese attackers in some strength and the officer in charge of the patrol was seriously wounded. Kibito on his own initiative ran forward to an exposed position to draw away the enemy. The citation states that with the utmost bravery he held his lone position under a hail of fire, killing many Japanese, while the remainder of the patrol extricated themselves, carrying their officer with them. Only when he knew the patrol was safe did Kibito leave his post.

Sergeant Selemani Peruzi of a Tanganyika battalion of the K.A.R., has received the immediate award of the Distinguished Conduct Medal for gallantry, complete disregard of his own safety, and the highest qualities of leadership. When his company commander, the second-in-command, and all other Europeans in his neighbourhood had been killed or wounded, he took command of his platoon, evacuated his mortally wounded officer, encouraged his men, and took the platoon to the safety of heavy machine gun and grenade fire.

Appointments and Movements

Brigadier Desmond Young, M.C., Director of Public Relations in the India Command, recently visited East Africa.

Group Captain Charles Llewellyn Green, D.S.O., D.F.C., son of Flying Officer and Mrs. Luke Green, of Mandellas, who was reported missing at the end of last year, is now known to be unharmed and a prisoner of war. He is one of the finest Southern Rhodesian pilots of this war. His father won the D.S.O. in the last year, and was at one time a Member of the Rhodesian Parliament.

Group Lieut. Wyrley Birch, D.S.O., M.C., who commanded the Rhodesian Anti-Air Battery in the Western Desert, is Chairman of the newly formed Southern Rhodesian Artillery Association. Membership is open to all Southern Rhodesian gunners, full time or territorial, of this or previous wars.

Lieut. Colonel L. H. Beech has been succeeded by Lieut. Colonel C. Arkwright, M.C., as Commandant of the King George VI Barracks, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Major A. D. S. Davis, of Nairobi, now serving in the R.A.S.C., is in this country on short leave from East Africa.

Lieut. Colonel Swan in peacetime a farmer in the Kitale district, has been appointed Maize Controller in Kenya.

The Attorney General of Kenya has relinquished his duties as Director of Man Power and Woman Power, which offices have been transferred to the Civil Re-absorption Officer, Mr. E. M. Hyde Clark.

Industrial and engineering firms in Bulawayo expect to manufacture war supplies of a value of £1,000,000 during the first six months of this year.

Funds for War Purposes

£859,471 has been contributed to the National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia, £371,708 having been earmarked for post-war purposes.

Subscriptions to the Sudan Warplanes Fund have passed £80,000.

Africans in the Nyanza Province of Kenya have contributed more than £12,000 to the Nyanza War Welfare Fund.

Boys made by two French women in Kenya from skins given by the wife of a settler recently raised £100 in aid of French children.

The Kenya Red Cross and St. John's Ambulance and the Kenya Women's Emergency Organisation jointly arranged a "Warma Week" last week to raise funds for comforts for the troops serving in the South East Asia Command.

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The partly-clad bodies of 21 men being huddled together where they had been killed by S.S. guards because they were too ill to be moved, have been discovered in a bleak prisoner-of-war enclosure about 10 miles north of Götting, a wooded area near the Fourth Armoured Division found no more bodies stacked there, the naked heap had been sprinkled with duck lime. Those in the hut had died from starvation, torture or disease. It has been beaten to death, three in the small group before the hut had been shot in the back of the head by the Americans, who had shot and run in the throat. The S.S. guards had marched away those prisoners who could walk and ruthlessly ordered the sick and wounded. According to one who had slipped into the woods, some 2,000 others died and were taken in a truck to a pit in the woods about two miles away where they were burned. Americans who have seen the pit say that it is "a huge pile of tangled legs, arms and torsos, all quite visible." Mr. William Ryan, *Daily Telegraph* special correspondent.

German Collapse. "Robbed of his foreign loot, faced with an irretrievable doom in his own territories, Hitler, like a shorn Samson, brings the temple of his Reich in ruin on his people rather than submit his neck to the heel of his conqueror. If I cannot have my German world nobody shall have a world. That may be one of the dark thoughts in the twilight of this abject mind. The inspirer of total war must have total victory. If it is to be ruin, he will vote for wreck on the grand and universal scale. In this megalomaniac mysticism which is near insanity it may even appear to these creatures of evil that the German people have judicially merited a fate which they were not good enough to avert. Men born to a tradition of free, responsible and enterprising life have out-matched the most dangerous robots of all times. Down, down, down goes the German monster beneath the lashes of city clerks, shop assistants, civilians who were eagerly at the call of outraged conscience from their peaceful vacations to display their supremacy in grim tanks and armies, which were none of their choosing. The lie of Germany's military invincibility in 1918 was cleverly fostered. The German Army today collapses in surrender both before and inside the line front for every German eye to see." Mr. William Barkley, in the *Daily Express*.

Gold and Treasures Captured. "Ploetz, art treasure, vast amounts of foreign currency and millions of gold bullion are being taken from a mine which has been discovered by the 96th American Cavalry Division. Two women, a girl and a midwife were stopped by military police and told they were called to bed. They were taken back when they told their escort. In that mine is all the gold in Germany. Investigation disclosed great caverns filled with paper money from many nations and probably the greatest collection of paintings, sculpture, tapestries and ancient relics ever hidden away. According to Fritz Vack, the old adviser to the Reichsbank—and he and officials of the mine seem most ready to co-operate—the gold bullion amounts to 100 tons and is probably all the gold in Germany. The American party found 200 British prisoners of war who had been held among all the treasures hoarded up was the Inspector of State Museums and curator director of the National Gallery in Berlin. Among the pictures stored in the mine are works by Raphael, Rembrandt, Goyck, and Duerer. Here too are Goethe manuscripts, antique helmets from ancient Greece and Rome, primitive relics from the South Seas and Africa, Egyptian relics from the time of the Pharaohs, and engravings. Rave said they came only from German collections and that there was no international loot among them." *The* special correspondent.

Planning the World to Live. "It would be quite easy to plan the world to death. To plan it to life in every human way is another matter. Here is the task for Christian people the world over: to give battle to all that destroys faith or kills hope in men's lives, to win for men of every race and colour fair treatment from their fellows, to end the slavery of men to things and to all that treats men as things, to give all men freedom, but above all freedom of soul." Dr. E. T. Fisher, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Rebuilding Our Export Trade. "One of the chief difficulties I foresee is to create an adequate national expansion of export trade. This needs orderly planning by industries under Government auspices and the devising of ways and means of lifting many of the international barriers which pressed so heavily on British exporters before the war." Sir Walfrid Sinclair.

Background to the

Warning to Great Britain

The indications that a San Francisco Charter will be asked to include a curtailment of its own sovereignty is a danger that would in any case deprive it of ability to maintain adequate defence. It will also be asked to adopt a course which would be a direct blow to the power of the Empire. Under the terms of the Bretton Woods money plan Great Britain would be required to stabilize its own relation to gold more rigidly than ever before and renounce her right to change the gold value sterling. If the plan had been in force in 1931 permission to de-value sterling would have been refused; the Government would have been forced to continue its policy of keeping the services on short rations on funds, and in 1939 this country would have been in an even weaker military position. As the margin between defeat and victory in the battle of Britain was very narrow, the inability to de-value the pound in 1931 would probably have cost the freedom of the British nation. There is no reason to suppose that the situation which arose in 1931 will not repeat itself sooner or later. Under the Bretton Woods proposals during the difficult post-war years this country would be required to give up the monetary arrangements that establish close relations with the Dominions. We shall have years the sterling area would have to be terminated, and the Ottawa system of Imperial preference in foreign trade would not survive it. In no circumstances imaginable would it be worth our while to sacrifice our ability to remain strong nationally and internally for the sake of the proposed San Francisco Charter which might prove to be a mere scrap of paper, no better than the League Covenant." Dr. Paul Einzig, in the *Daily Express*.

Coloured Neckwear a Buffer

"I direct that coloured neckwear shall be worn only by men who have actually killed or captured Japanese, Malayan commanders, sergeants and British commanders are on the same level as the men. When the brigade killed 250,000 Japanese or on Armistice day never comes. The commander and his staff may wear coloured neckwear." Order by a brigadier serving in Burma with the 26th Division.

o the War News

Opinions Explozimed. We must try British. — Sir Stafford Cripps.

When I am clearing away the breakfast things. The Marquis of Waterbury.

The British people are not so uncritical on earth. — Professor John C. Bennett, U.S.A.

Thousands of different battles now exist. Last year British soldiers built luggage vans entirely in plastic. — Mr. R. E. Borel.

The Americans have now made 100,000 aircraft carriers in the Pacific. — W. A. Greshy, special correspondent of the Daily Express.

Field Marshal Alexander is always efficient, but he is not where there is danger, that is where he is loved by his men. — Lord Moran.

I am glad that they are not going to bury Lloyd George at Westminster Abbey under the shadow of Westminster, with its intrigues. — Mr. W. J. Brown, M.P.

Profits remain in a business should be taxed at a much higher rate than profits distributed. — Lord Davidson, President of the Engineering Industries Association.

At a village five miles south-east of Kumei, 23 sick Japanese prisoners were taken—the highest yet recorded in one day's operations in the Burma campaign. — S.E.A.C. communique.

Okhawa is the last of the island stepping-stones on the road to Tokio. The next beachheads will be on the Japanese mainland. — Mr. Laehle McDonald, war correspondent of the Daily Mail.

Our problem is not to disarm Germany but to keep her disarmed when our people have swung over to the generous and magnanimous attitude that is bound to occur. — Lord Moran.

I hope Americans will come to understand the importance of the British Empire to American security in a world in which it will become possible to bomb New York from the centre of Asia. — Captain L. D. Gamman, M.P.

Every American locomotive and railway wagon on the Continent bears boldly painted on its side "U.S. Army Transportation Corps, British Army locomotive, five minutes' wait" (which few French Belgians or Dutch people will understand anyway). Why not a bold Union Jack? Can we blame Europe if she underestimates our war effort? — Mr. John Elliot.

There is a need at all stages for new technique of co-operation between the Government (responsible for the strategy of national defence) and individual enterprise (responsible for tactical execution).

— George Schuster, M.P. I think it was Lloyd George who first saw the structure of the British Commonwealth as a number of sister Dominions, each self-governing but with complete autonomy. — Sir Geoffrey Shakespeare, M.P.

Five thousand Servicemen have already attended leave courses at Cambridge. These 5,000 were Cambridge. The mixture of rank has worked out well. The course, although it ranged from privates to major generals. — Sir Harry Britton.

The Vatican is about 10 years behind the time in its estimation of the Russian way of life. The attitude of the Orthodox Church toward the Vatican on religious and political grounds is one of hostility. — Commander Stephen King-Hall, M.P.

The movement of the Ruhr by a wide peace movement is part of the whole of the German Army Group "B" and part of Army Group "H". This magnificent feat of arms will long be remembered as an outstanding battle—the Battle of the Ruhr. — General Eisenhower.

If American citizens realize British imperialism, why do we pass over the threat to the very existence of the British people by our own unrestrained economic power—a threat against which political imperialism may seem the only protection? — Professor John C. Bennett (U.S.A.).

It is just so important that the Germans should not have bomb-proof shelters and should thus be left open to attack from the air, as that they should be deprived of anti-aircraft and all other weapons. They should be made to decay in their underground factories, shops, etc., and also buildings above ground which are designed to resist bombing. — Colonel H. S. Browne.

The carrier-borne air attack which sank the 6,000-ton battleship YAMATO and five other warships and set three others on fire marked the end of the Japanese Navy as an appreciable war threat. American losses were three destroyers and seven aircraft, and several other vessels damaged. — Announcement from the Navy Headquarters.

Americans go to the cinema to see people, not ideas. — The French Producer René Clair.

A senior member of the Dutch underground movement who has been in this country recently has stated that the daily diet of the unfortunate people in occupied Holland is one plentiful of thin soup with two slices of bread and a ration of 12 minutes' exercise. — Mr. F. Godber, Chairman of the Help Holland Council.

There exists an Anglo-Saxon world that is neither narrowly English nor yet American, and in an independent Commonwealth broadcasting system, representing what we in Great Britain have in common with the English-speaking Dominions, the chance of a new voice and a new powerful influence. — Mr. J. H. Priestley.

The output of synthetic rubber in the U.S.A. during 1944 amounted to about 100,000 tons—an increase of nearly 500,000 tons over 1943. The capacity of the existing plants is believed to be about 1,000,000 tons per annum. Owing to about 50% of the synthetic produced in 1944 having been made from high pressure alcohol, the average cost was 33 cents per lb., although some plants, presumably using petroleum as a base, sold it at less than 10 cents. — Mr. H. J. Welch, Chairman of Rubber Plantations Investment Trust, Ltd.

To say that Great Britain is 3,000 miles closer to Hitler than we in the United States is to express not only a geographical but a social fact. Nearly half the civilian population of Great Britain has been under fire. The British people fear that our resources of reflection and control are not able to co-ordinate our great and miscellaneous economic body with its immensely energetic but spasmodic activity. We may turn out to be a giant with the mind of a child, decaying through mere madventence and immaturity. — Mr. George Souty.

Many British companies have already established factories in Australia, and the Australian Government is anxious to encourage further investments of that kind. We should welcome tens of thousands of emigrants from among the British fighting forces, and we hope that thousands of the young men now serving with the British Fleet in the Pacific will be induced to make their homes in Australia after the war. We have already decided upon a 500,000-man scheme of 17,000 A.P.I. in three years after the war. — Mr. F. M. Lyde, Deputy Prime Minister of Australia.

PERSONALI

A son was recently born in Nairobi to Mr. and Mrs. C. Lockhart-Mure.

Sir Dougal Malcolm has completely recovered from his recent operation.

Sir John Waddington, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, was in London Monday.

Mr. Tom Watts, of Mafeking, Southern Rhodesia, recently celebrated his 91st birthday.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has had to cancel all engagements on account of influenza.

The wife of Squadron Leader G. Marcon, D.F.C., has given birth to a daughter in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

A son was born in Nairobi last week to the wife of Mr. J. G. Lewis, B.Sc., of the Colonial Education Service.

The wife of Mr. C. E. Gordon Russell, of the Colonial Administrative Service, in Tanganyika, gave birth to a daughter last week in Kimbolweya Hospital, Shugda.

Mr. J. S. H. Grant was last week erroneously stated to have been re-appointed Chairman of Rhodesia Railways. He is, of course, Chairman of the Rhodesia Railway Commission.

Squadron Leader C. A. (Tony) Hudson-Berk, D.F.C., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Hudson-Berk of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Vera Alice Bevan, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Bryant, of Rugby, Warwick, recently announced their engagement.

Mr. Walsingham J. M. Collings, M.A., only son of Mr. and Mrs. Collings, of Criffell, Barrow-in-Furness, and Mrs. Liliane Yvette Nimette Pyman, widow of W. D. Pyman, of Bromley, Southern Rhodesia, and only daughter of the late M. Vallotton and Mme. Vallotton, of Sausanne, Switzerland, have announced their engagement.

An order for the restitution of conjugal rights was granted in the Supreme Court of South Africa last week to Lady Muriel Bailly (formerly Mrs. Muriel Mathis of New York) against Sir John M. Bailey, 3d, son of the late Sir Abe Bailey. Lady Bailey said that she married Sir John in England in 1939, and that both she and her husband had been previously divorced.

The engagement is announced between Lieut. Colonel Charles Michael Walker, R.A., only son of Colonel and Mrs. C. W. G. Walker, of The Manor House, South Cerney, Cirencester, wife, formerly of East Africa, and Junior Commander Eric Dorothy McAdam, A.T.S.; daughter of Mr. W. A. McAdam, Agent-General for British Columbia, and Mrs. McAdam.

During a recent cricket match in Nairobi between the R.A.F. and the Gymkhana Club, Sir Bryan Baker, A.O.C., East Africa, and captain of the R.A.F. team, scored 67 runs. The R.A.F. won by five wickets.

Recent callers at His Majesty's Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London have included Major L. V. C. Grinthis, R.A.S.C., from Kenya; Captain T. R. L. Preston, from Setik; Flight Lieut. R. H. Durham, R.A.F., from Nairobi; Mr. C. R. Taylor, from the Sudan and East Africa; Mrs. Harwood, from Nairobi; Miss Margaret Rutherford, from Malaya; and Miss C. Winchell, P.A.S.C., of Nkaha, who has been serving in Italy.

Colonial Medical Research

The Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Medical Research Council have jointly established a Colonial Medical Research Committee to advise them on medical research for the benefit of Colonial territories. Sir Edward Mellanby, F.R.S., secretary of the Medical Research Council, is the Chairman, and the other members are Colonel S. S. Boyd, R.A.M.C., Professor P. A. Buxton, Hon. Professor of Pathology in the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine; Dr. A. N. Drury, F.R.S., Director of the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine; Brigadier N. Hamilton Fairley, F.R.S.; Dr. W. H. Kunitz, Chief Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State; Professor B. G. MacGraith, Professor of Tropical Medicine at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine; Dr. B. S. Platt, Director of the Human Nutrition Research Unit, Medical Research Council; and Major General Sir John Taylor, M.B., the secretary, Dr. F. Hawking, of the National Institute for Medical Research Council.

Sudan's New Civil Secretary

Mr. James Watson Robertson, M.A., who has been appointed Civil Secretary in the Sudan in the place of the late Sir Douglas Newbold, has been Deputy Civil Secretary since 1942.

Born in 1881, he was educated at Merchiston and Balliol College, Oxford, where he won his Blue for Rugby football. Joining the Sudan Political Service in 1902, he served as District Commissioner at Kurduk and Nahud, and then several years as Compensation Commissioner for the Gebel Abi-Dabi, with the last of working out the compensation payments for the lands flooded by the reservoir; he was also very largely concerned with providing alternate schemes of arable land for the White Nile tribesmen, including a large irrigation scheme at Abdel Magid.

Appointed Sub-Governor of the White Nile Province in 1936, he was transferred three years later to the Blue Nile Province as Deputy Governor, and shortly afterwards became Acting Governor. When the Sudan found itself at war with the Italians in Ethiopia, Mr. Robertson was responsible for the civil administration immediately behind the frontier from Kurduk to Gallaba.

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Obituary

Captain Lord Dufferin and Ava

CAPTAIN THE MARQUESS OF DUFFERIN AND AVA, PR. Royal Horse Guards, who had been serving on the headquarters staff of the Mandatary sector in Burma, was killed in action on March 25.

Though only 33 years of age at the time of his death, he had held a number of high offices with such success that a list of some of the great appointments he had held would be a long one. While he was the Secretary of State for the Colonies many men closely connected with the British Eastern African Dependencies were brought into contact with him, and all were struck by his friendliness, sincerity, candour and exceptionally quick grasp of both of main principles and details. He was a good speaker with a marked sense of humour.

He became Under-Secretary for the Colonies in succession to Lord La Warr in the middle of 1937, and a few months later paid short visits to Zanzibar, Mauritius, Aden, and British Somaliland, covering most of the distance by air.

When addressing the East African Group in London on its return, he said that the States of Zanzibar had made one of the best forecasts of their world economic history, rather more than a century ago, when deciding that Zanzibar must develop its and the island's resources in the most efficient and scientific manner that in some years the future might be possible. He mentioned the decision to permit women to enter the Colonial Service, commenting that it was not common at any stage. He also mentioned the fact that the Secretary of State, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, and the Permanent Secretary, Mr. both bachelors. On that occasion he mentioned the Minister who was attending a session of the Permanent Mandates Commission in Geneva, and described himself in his language as a "stand-in man, who has to take the place of the star when he is in peril or difficulty." These remarks were typical of his light-hearted style, but he was also an effective speaker in the House of Lords, where he more than once vigorously defended East Africa from unfair attacks.

During three years in the Colonial Office he proved himself one of the most successful Under-Secretaries. Then he asked Mr. Churchill to release him to enter that he might join the Army. He was commissioned in The Royal Horse Guards, but in the following year he was temporarily released to become Director of the Overseas Division of the Ministry of Information. That Ministry had been criticised for its inefficiency, and there was a wide welcome from the Overseas Press for the appointment of one who had shown his eagerness to be told the real facts, had an equanimous mind, initiative and driving force, and readily acknowledged official shortcomings and shortcomings.

In the following year, to his great satisfaction, he was allowed to return to the Army, and since his distinguished grandfather, the first Earl of Dufferin, had been Viceroy of India at the time of the annexation of Upper Burma, it was natural that he should apply to serve in that theatre of war. Lord Dufferin, who was the ninth baronet and fourth marquess, was born in 1909, educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, and at the age of 21 married Miss Maureen Guinness, daughter of the Hon. Ernest Guinness. A few days later his father was killed in an aeroplane accident and he succeeded to the title.

After serving on the Indian Franchise Committee, he was Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Under-Secretary of

India, the President of the Board of Education, the appointment of Under-Secretary for the Colonies, before the appointment of Under-Secretary for the Colonies. Sir Cecil PARKES ON WROTE IN THE TIMES:—

Lord Dufferin came to the Colonial Office in 1937, and immediately Under-Secretary of State that held that office since 1931. He was under 35 at the time of his appointment, and brought to the job not only an original mind but also the qualities of youth and freshness of youth. He had an engaging personality. His manner, like his conversation, never lacked directness and was often full of delightful touches of humour. He had a remarkable facility for a rapid grasp of a subject, and a ready wit. He had a ready gift of expression, and a keen sense of humour.

Lord Dufferin made a strong impression on him. He approved the work of the Colonial Office, but he was determined not to let it be an Whitehall by any means, and some of the Colonial Office. When the opportunity came for an official tour overseas, he seized it with avidity, and he made sure that his travels included some of the less frequently visited territories. His travel was not then so general a thing as it has since made it, but with care and a dash of dash, as the saying is, he set out on a journey which was to take him some 25,000 miles by air over Asia, and the Indian Ocean. He witnessed the "Carnegie" and the "Carnegie". He had been in the armed forces, and he had a long and varied career in the active service, but he had a great satisfaction in him when duty took him to an office of office.

Those who worked with him in the Colonial Office had deeply the loss of a brilliant colleague and a loyal friend; he will be remembered for the memory of such human understanding and so much kindness will live.

MR. FRANK PAKENHAM WROTE:—

Lord Dufferin's political equipment was unsurpassed in his generation, and I recall, in the judgment of the late Lord Latham, under whom he won his spurs soon after leaving Oxford as a member of the Indian Franchise Committee. His speaking voice was a well-high perfect instrument, and his reading poetry (his favourite was Blake) for solemn celebration in the House of Lords, and his effects on the platform.

His power of rapid assimilation remained fantastic; his appreciation of the nuances of a situation consistently penetrating; his judgment of serious affairs, even when taken unaware in his most irresponsible mood, instinctively appropriate. Two years ago his health as a result of infection after acquired in India was almost his serious trouble. He submitted himself to the most rigorous physical discipline, and in the words of a friendly physical training instructor, his body was "like a sheet of metal." He was passed fit for active service, a feat of which he was immensely and justifiably proud.

Colonel Sir Hoel Llewellyn

COLONEL SIR HOEL LLEWELLYN, D.S.O., and Constable of Wiltshire since 1925, who has died in Devizes at the age of 74, saw active service on the east coast of Africa while a midshipman in the Royal Navy, being mentioned in dispatches for his services, and was again mentioned while serving as an artillery officer during the Matabele campaign of 1893-4. Two years later he was made a captain in the British South Africa Police. He fought in the second Matabele campaign in 1896-7, and was recommended for the Victoria Cross. After serving through the South African War, in which he was four times mentioned, he transferred to the South African Constabulary. During the war of 1914-18 he served in the Mediterranean theatre and in France, and was three times mentioned and awarded the D.S.O. He had announced his wish to resign the appointment of Constable of Wiltshire in June.

Major Richard Arthur Ormerod Clouston, B.Sc., A.I.C., Assoc. Inst. M.E., Royal Artillery (ret'd), who died in Worthing last week in his 50th year, had lived in Kenya.

Miss Grace Mansfield Dickinson, who died in this country at the age of 67, was the wife of Mr. Benjamin Dickinson, who went to Kenya in 1899 as a public judge.

A memorial service to Sir Hoel Llewellyn, Civil Secretary to the Sudan Government, who died last month in Khartoum, will be held in the church of St. Martin in the Fields, Trafalgar Square, London, at 2.30 p.m. tomorrow.

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MOMBASA KAMPALA

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Namirembe Cathedral Dome

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To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—As a result of my letter which was published in your issue of October 19 in regard to the dome of Namirembe Cathedral Kampala I have received a reply which I hope to be the direct consequence of that appeal. Possibly some further sums in a total of about £350 which I have collected in England may have come from readers of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, to whom I should wish to send my thanks before returning to East Africa.

Buchanan

Yours faithfully,
CYRIL UGANDA.

Mr. Bethell on Ethiopia

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—The issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA containing a letter from Lord Rennell of Rodd criticizing various points of my address to the Royal Empire Society reached me by the last mail, but as I was on the point of leaving Ethiopia I have unfortunately no time to reply. I might, however, mention that the text of my address was submitted before delivery to the opinion of Lieut.-Colonel F. E. Stafford, who not only served in the financial department of the O.T.A. in Ethiopia but was Financial Adviser to the Ethiopian Government until May, 1941. He had no adverse comment to make.

Addis Ababa,
Ethiopia.

Yours faithfully,
A. D. BETHELL.

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Statements Worth Noting

My times are in Thy hand. —Psalm xxxi, 16

Four-fifths of the tickets for the State Lotteries of Southern Rhodesia are sold in the Union of South Africa. —Mr. Donald Macintyre, M.P., Bulawayo South.

This mass education mania is one of the proportions of the earlier. It will have paramount importance as it can easily become its equal in harming African development. —*yaaland Times*.

There are eight hospital beds per thousand for Europeans in Kenya, as against five or six per thousand in the United Kingdom. —Dr. F. J. C. Johnston, lately Acting Director of Medical Services in Kenya.

A farmer said to me about a certain Government official: "If that academic son of a textbook was put in charge of a farm today, he would be broke within six weeks." —Mr. P. R. Fletcher, M.P., Southern Rhodesia.

Planned development on a modest scale is now in operation throughout the Northern Province of the Sudan. The general plan is to concentrate mostly on dates in the redness areas of Degefa and Berber and on Mangoes and citrus fruits in the Sherdi reach. —Mr. L. M. Buchanan, District Commissioner, Merowe, in a broadcast talk.

Parliament

Questions in the House

Sir Philip Manson-Bahr

Dr. Morgan asked the Secretary of State whether Sir Philip Bahr was still on the Appointments Advisory Board of his Department which selects British-born medical men for Colonial appointments; what remuneration was paid for this work, whether by sessional fees or by yearly salary; and on how many such cases in the past seven years he had attended the interviews of medical applicants for Colonial appointments.

Colonel Stanley: "Sir Philip Manson-Bahr has never been a member of the committee which interviews medical candidates and makes recommendations as to their suitability for appointment to the medical services of the Colonies. This committee is staffed entirely by members of the Colonial Office."

Dr. Morgan: "Is the Minister aware that the statement I have made in my question is in a Colonial Office publication?"

Colonel Stanley: "No, sir, I am not."
Dr. Morgan asked whether Sir Philip Heinrich Manson-Bahr, a German or Swiss subject, born in Basle in 1881 and now naturalized, was still the consultant physician to his Department and the Crown Agents for the Colonies; whether any age limit was placed on such appointments, especially having regard to the number of British-born subjects now with special knowledge of tropical diseases; and whether such appointments were made after advertisement or by selection, and on whose recommendation.

Colonel Stanley: "Sir Philip Manson-Bahr is a British subject who won the D.S.O. while serving with the R.A.M.C. in the last war. He is still one of the consulting physicians to the Colonial Office and to the Crown Agents for the Colonies. These appointments are reviewed annually and there is no age limit. Appointments are made by the Secretary of State in consultation with his medical adviser, and in necessary with other leading authorities on tropical medicine."

Twenty Years Ago . . .

From our issue of April 16, 1925

"There is only one dentist in Tanganyika Territory. Four American millionaires from Detroit, their long friends, are visiting Uganda."

"Mr. Denham, the Acting Governor, referring to ignorant and malicious slanders on Kenya, has said that 'the critic of the guardian has often not met the ward.'"

The Bishop of the Sudan Flying Tour in His 90th Year

DOR LLEWELLYN HENRY GWYNNE, Bishop of Egypt and the Sudan, who will celebrate his 93rd birthday anniversary in June, has been making an Easter tour of his diocese, which, covering an area of about 1,000,000 square miles, is one of the largest in the world. He began his tour on March 13 by flying from Khartoum to Addis Ababa, and then on to Addis Ababa and Addis Ababa. He returned to Khartoum on March 24 for the Palm Sunday services and on Easter Day took services in Atbara. Then he flew to Wadi Halfa and a week later will fly to Luxor and then back to Cairo.

The Khartoum correspondent of *The Times* has cable:

On his 90th birthday Bishop Gwynne was promised the gift of an aeroplane if he reached his 90th birthday and on condition that he would fly himself! In spite of his 46 years of service in Egypt and the Sudan, and broken years for service in France during the last war, Bishop Gwynne retains extraordinarily mental and physical vigour. When in Khartoum he enters to the full into the spiritual and social life of the town and on St. David's Day, March 1, he had his usual Clergy House dinner party for Welshmen in the town. His luncheon parties, at which he never fails to produce a cigar, are stimulated by his bright conversation and shrewd comments on men and affairs.

General Smuts

General Smuts reached London last week 62 hours after taking off from Cairo in his Avro York. During the first night the plane was struck by lightning, which put the wireless out of action. The trouble was repaired during a stop in Kisumu, and on Tuesday the next night was spent in Khartoum, and there were short stops in Cairo and Malta. Major C. Smuts, younger son of the Prime Minister of the Union, again accompanies his father as ADC. The General had an audience with His Majesty on Thursday and afterwards dined with the King and Queen.

News Items in Brief

The First Aga Khan Guide Company of Indian girls in Kenya recently spent a day with African girls of the First Maseno Guide Company.

A commercial delegation from the Belgian Congo is now visiting Southern Rhodesia. M. G. Thibault, Director of Economic Affairs in the Belgian Congo, is the Chairman.

Wool and cotton production from the Tanganyika estates of East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., during March amounted to 120 tons, making 1,545 tons for the nine months of the current financial year.

Racehorses belonging to the Aga Khan, who is now in East Africa, were found at a German Army stud farm near Altefeld which was overrun at the beginning of the week by an Allied armored spearhead.

New ocean mail and freight contracts were signed in Cape Town last week by representatives of the Government of the Union of South Africa and the Union-Castle Line. Details of the contracts are to be announced next week.

It is officially stated that East Africa has now about 25,000 tons of maize and 20,000 tons of wheat surplus to local requirements, and that these quantities have been offered to the British Ministry of Food. South Africa is likely to buy a large quantity, and 10,000 tons have been sold to Mauritius.

Recent acquisitions by the Archives of Southern Rhodesia include the letters of John Lionel Blakiston, who was killed in the Mazoe Patrol, and a typescript volume of the letters (many translated from Welsh) of Hugh Williams, who reached Rhodesia in 1891, spent many years in the Colony, and died in Tanganyika in 1922.

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Opinions of Kenya's Electors Recommendations for Government Action.

THAT THE ENTRY OF ANY GERMAN OR JAPANESE NATIONAL INTO KENYA should be prohibited after the war was unanimously resolved by the second annual conference of the Electors' Union of Kenya, which asked that the Government of the Colony should convey the terms of the opinion to the Imperial Government.

Another resolution called for the establishment of a Board of Native Welfare and Development consisting of administrative officers, representatives of local Native Councils, and local chiefs with knowledge of the development and general administration of the land.

Other resolutions read:

That this Conference urges that Government at once appoint a neutral and impartial authority to deal with land and water conservation—such authority to be endowed with powers such as those vested in the Tennessee Valley Authority by the United States Government for a similar purpose—and that such authority shall operate unhampered by departmental or other interference in both Native and settled areas.

That this Conference records its dissatisfaction with the steps Government has taken to deal with soil erosion, particularly in the Native Reserves, and urges that immediate action be taken to start the necessary measures (especially in propaganda amongst Natives and in instituting the necessary survey) for beginning the work on an adequate and proper basis.

That this Conference cannot express too strongly its great perturbation at the increase in crime being viewed by the whole Colony.

Criticism of the Government

That this Conference again expresses in the most emphatic terms its opinion that the continued quashing of convictions and the setting aside of magistrates' sentences by the Supreme Court of Kenya in revisions for reasons other than a miscarriage of justice, without ordering a retrial or asking for a re-statement of the case, is reducing the respect of Africans for the law and undermining the discipline of the Natives.

That this Conference heartily approves the Report of the Settlement Section of the Agricultural Production and Settlement Board, known as the Settlement Report.

That this Conference feels that many public works projects undertaken departmentally by the Public Works Department should be placed with public contractors, and therefore supports the action of the Elected Members in demanding a sub-committee to investigate and report on the whole matter.

That, as there is a complete lack of any advanced forest policy, and as no apparent action has been taken to prevent a recurrence of the devastating fires of 1943, and further as there appears to be no real go-ahead plan for re-afforestation and forest protection and management on scales compatible with the needs of the country, this Conference urges Government to have a full inquiry into the direction and policy of the Forest Department.

The most important task facing Kenya is the conservation of soil and water.—Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of the Colony.

British Middle East Conference

Under the chairmanship of Sir Edward Grigg, British Minister Resident in the Middle East, a conference of the heads of the British Colonial and Mandated Territories and the British diplomatic missions in the Middle East was held in Cairo from April 1 to 5 to consider financial and economic policy. Representatives of the War Cabinet, Treasury, Board of Trade, and Colonial Office (Mr. Caine) attended.

Euro-Africans

A Euro-African Patriotic Society, formed in Southern Rhodesia to "aid in the attainment of the fundamental rights of Euro-Africans," aims to establish the use of that term in place of the words "half-caste," "coloured," and "non-European." The first word, as a statement issued by the Society, places a stigma on the people concerned; the second is vague and misleading; and since "non-European" is not fairly applicable to persons partly of European descent, ought not to be used by members of that category. One of the patrons of the new body is the Bishop of Southern Rhodesia.

Tanganyika's Revenue Committee

A Revenue Committee has been appointed in Tanganyika Territory, consisting of the Financial Secretary (Chairman), the Administrative Secretary, the Comptroller of Customs, and Messrs. J. R. Leslie, M.L.C., R. W. Stone, and A. A. Adamjee. The terms of reference are "to examine the existing revenue structure of the Territory and, having regard to the legislative enactments limiting the list of certain important items of revenue to the duration of the war or one year thereafter, and the probable scale of recurrent expenditure, advise regarding the sources from which revenue should most appropriately be drawn in the post-war period and make such detailed recommendations regarding the raising of it as appear desirable."

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Beveridge in the Bush Facing the Post-War World

THE REV. JAMES C. HOUGHTON, writing from Mapanza, in the diocese of Northern Rhodesia, to the monthly journal of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa says:

"When the war is over will Ambrose be content to return to his home to cope with poor water, no roads, remote from the main roads? Will he still, after three years of travel and wide experience, be able to settle again within the narrow confines of village life? Hardly! Nor is he likely to settle happily to his old life with all its limitations after three years of Army clothing and good food, both regular and sufficient. And Ambrose is only one of thousands who will one day be demobilized and sent back home. That is one aspect."

"Here is another. In the world of tomorrow Northern Rhodesia will have to find its place among its neighbours. Economic, trade, commerce, mode of government, all will have to be changed. To meet the changed circumstances, the circumstances of daily living will be changed, and all this change is to be for the better, individuals, communities and institutions must be shaped to fit them. And who must plan this? It has been asked."

"First was that some time ago thus. The replies to the memorandum and sent it to all. They dealt with eight departments, traders, missions, medical services, sought to be interested in the future of the country. Provincially to state their views and make suggestions, and a five-year plan being collated, sifted and discussed. Thus far, transport, communications, education, medical services, stores, vocational training, building, and so on. Provincially and by districts these plans are being discussed, and a five-year plan is being formulated for the territory. Thus far, however, in the Bush 'progressed'."

"The mission could not, even if it would, stand alone for all this. To begin with the mission plans with other missions is the chief problem. It is not only the mission and the manager of African affairs, but the interlocks, education stimulates the desire to read, to travel, wash, and build better houses. The needs thus awakened have to be met. Stores must exist to sell what is needed; skilled and semi-skilled workmen must be trained to build, repair, and make, and so on. Communications must improve."

Banishing Boredom of Village Life

"If all or some of the suggestions in the plan were put into effect, the present bottle-neck would be done away, and many more possibilities would be presented to the Africans. At the same time village life would become increasingly more attractive, so that the ex-schoolboy would not find (as now he so often does) that his midpiece of education has given him a distaste for the village without making it possible for him to find his niche elsewhere."

"Again, the higher the average level of education, the higher must be the average level of teacher training. And if compulsory education should be introduced, the greater number of teachers must be there to cope with the enormous increase in numbers which would follow. There is plenty to do to exercise the mind of the mission, for you cannot advance the standard overnight. The new generation of teachers must be trained, and while they are training their services are lost in the schools."

"So too in our medical work. No longer can the station hospital (without a doctor and perpetually overworked) train orderlies up to anything like Government standard."

"So too with wages. It seems clear that if all these developments under consideration mature, the general level of wages must rise—for mission employees as for everyone else. So the pound that formerly paid a teacher would probably soon pay only a compound boy; and so on along the line."

Mr. Houghton adds that boys in the local mission school were recently asked to write an essay on the subject: "If you were chief of all Africa, what would you do?" Analysis of the answers showed that their five-year plan would, in the order of importance, be (1) the prevention of hunger, (2) better transport and communications, (3) more schools and hospitals, and (4) prevention of war."

Native Land Tenure Committee

A Native Land Tenure Committee consisting of Sir Stewart Gore-Browne (Chairman) and Mr. L. W. G. Eccles, with Mr. J. S. Moffat as secretary, has been appointed to report on systems of land tenure and inheritance prevailing in the 'Native' areas of Northern Rhodesia, with particular reference to their applicability to the conditions created by changes in the social, political, and economic lives of the inhabitants.

Uganda Chamber of Commerce

Dissatisfied with Government Control

The Uganda Chamber of Commerce has issued the following statement:

"Uganda merchants can only obtain import licences for approximately one-quarter of the country's requirements; the remaining three-quarters have to be imported through Kenya merchants to whom import licences are granted."

"In a number of cases goods coming through Kenya houses are fairly distributed, but at agreed profit margins. Piece goods and general hardware have not been and are not being fairly distributed. Furthermore, such quantities of piece goods as have arrived through Kenya importing houses have been charged at prices that have reached retail level before even arriving in Uganda."

"In spite of repeated representations to the Department of Supplies, and as we understand repeated efforts on the part of the Department, the situation has not been remedied."

"Before the war, during the years 1938-39, Uganda's share of Customs revenue under the Kenya-Uganda Customs Agreement was about approximately 10% of the total revenue to Kenya. During the years 1940-41 it had dropped to 2%." It is admitted that part of the movement was due to the influx of the Services into Kenya.

"In 1942, however, when a great number of Services personnel had left Kenya, Uganda's share dropped to just over 23%. This drop had been forecast as long ago as April, 1941, but without Customs figures to prove it no attention was paid to repeated representations made by the leaders of Uganda's commercial interests."

"In July figures up to the end of May were obtainable, and the attention of the Financial Secretary, the Acting Director of Supplies, the Chairman of the East African Production and Supply Council and others was drawn in writing to the very serious position which was facing Uganda. In spite of this fact no satisfactory action has been taken either by the Uganda authorities or the inter-territorial authorities. The final result represents a loss of a quarter of Uganda's trade in dutiable articles and represents a loss of revenue in 1944 of £150,000 as compared with the 1940-43 average."

"The Chamber of Commerce has been urging, and will continue to urge, that official action will be taken to ameliorate conditions, and will continue to offer every assistance with this end in view."

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Week-End Broadcast Talks

In last Saturday's "Calling South Rhodesia" programme of the B.B.C., Captain E. J. P. ("Ted") Shepherd, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, who has been an artillery observation pilot on the Continent ever since the landings in Normandy, gave an interesting talk on his special work of covering infantry operations in direct fire, field artillery, and in enemy targets. The small Stuka planes used carry neither guns nor parachutes for guns would add to the weight and require a longer take-off, and parachutes would be useless at the low height at which the work has to be done; so our only defence when a Stuka fighter appears is to descend to ground level quickly and dodge in and out among the trees. Captain Shepherd's aircraft named "Joyce Jean" after his wife, was the first British machine to land on Brussels' aerodrome after the liberation.

Edward D. S. ("Bill") Dixie, of Salisbury, and Flying Officer W. S. Coley Barlow, of Livingstone, who trained together in Southern Rhodesia before they came to this country at the same time, and have both since ended their first operational tour with the Rhodesian Lancaster Squadron at the same time, discussed their experiences in the same programme.

In the "Calling East Africa" programme of the following day, Mr. Gerald Sayers, formerly Administrative Secretary in Tanganyika Territory, and now adviser in Colonial affairs to the Conservative Party, began a series of short talks on post-war life in this country for men retiring from work in Africa. The talks are intended for those who doubt whether in junction to be wise and stay where they are.

Enkeldoorn School Inquiry

A 15-year-old Enkeldoorn school boy was recently sentenced by the Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia to detention in a reformatory until the age of 18 on four charges of assault, assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, and inciting to commit assault, all against other boys at his school. In consequence of the case, which followed the death of one boy and the removal of another to hospital, a Commission is to inquire into and report on matters affecting the conduct of the Enkeldoorn Public School, and as to the presence of otherwise of certain undesirable elements in other schools in the Colony, and to recommend any action which, in the opinion of the Commissioners, may seem desirable in the public interest. It has been appointed by the Governor Mr. William Thomas Smith as Chairman, and Mr. James Smith Hall Grant, Major Hugh Godfrey Maddy, Mr. Harold Norton Palmer, and Mr. John Reid Rowland as members. Mr. N. H. D. Spicer is the secretary.

Tobacco Legislation Committee

The Governor of Nyasaland has appointed a committee consisting of C. M. Mathew (Chairman), the Director of Agriculture, the Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Province, Sir William Fair Botle, M.C., Major F. D. Warren, and Messrs. J. S. Haldane, J. Thomayeroff, F. E. Percus and G. N. Hurden (member and secretary), to review existing legislation concerning the growing, manufacturing, preparation for sale, and marketing of tobacco, and to make recommendations for its consolidation.

Rhodesia Labour Party

At a recent congress of the Southern Rhodesia Labour Party it was decided to change the title of President to that of President and Party Leader, with the proviso that no individual may hold the offices of both President and Parliamentary Leader. It was resolved that the latter should be elected by the Parliamentary caucus of the party. A proposal that the allowance to M.P.s should be increased from £400 to £600 per annum was carried unanimously.

Meat from Southern Rhodesia

We learnt by telegram from Southern Rhodesia last week that the Government of the Colony, having been informed of the serious prospective shortage of meat in the United Kingdom, promptly offered a gift of 3,000 tons of shipping could be arranged. The Government is also prepared to make an appeal to European and African farmers to sell sufficient cattle to provide a further quantity for export through the normal channels.

Proposals for New Industries

The 139 entries in the industrial essay competition organized by the former Industrial Development Advisory Committee of Southern Rhodesia produced many suggestions, the most popular being for the manufacture of toys and plastics and the processing of local raw materials. The subjects covered ranged from the assembly of light aircraft to the manufacture of perfumes, the production of glassware and textiles, and the development of a rubber industry.

Europeans Hold Only 51% of Nyasaland

The total land area of Nyasaland is 23,910,000 acres. Native Trust land totals 22,605,055 acres, 1,217,634 acres are held under some form of freehold, and a further 96,674 acres under leasehold, said Mr. M. P. Barrow, a non-official Member of the Legislature, when recently addressing the Nyasaland Legislative Council. He continued—

In other words, approximately 51% of the total area is held by others than Africans—mostly Europeans. If you take the total African population on that 1,217,634 acres, the density is lower per square mile than it is on the 22,605,055 acres of trust land, and, in practice, if not in theory, the Africans on that land very largely have as much freedom and privilege as they have upon the trust land. The fact which is denied in practice to the African is under European crop, pasture, timber reserve, etc., and is really negligible compared with these figures, but those crops employ a large number of Natives and give remunerative occupation to them, as well as contributing great benefits to all communities.

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COMPANY MEETING

British Ropes Limited

Mr. Herbert Smith's Address.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BRITISH ROPES LIMITED has been held in Leeds.

MR. HERBERT SMITH, Chairman of the company, presided.

THE CHAIRMAN said that at the end of 1934, when the company had carried through a reconstruction scheme, the fixed assets stood in the balance sheet at £1,438,100 and the obsolescence reserve at £44,376, whereas the comparative figures today are £2,403,177 and £1,611,211, clearly indicating the wisdom of the step taken 11 years ago. The profit for the year, after deducting income tax, was £440,500, as against £247,741 in 1944.

Redemption of the Debentures

The outstanding debentures, totalling £787,400, were to be redeemed by a new issue of ordinary shares to the present holders of such shares. The premium on the new shares, after deducting expenses, would amount to some £400,000, thus adding to the financial strength of the company.

Mr. Smith continued

In the years immediately preceding this war we were engaged in an effort to bring up to date manufacturing processes in all our factories, and this pre-war reconstruction has been of enormous assistance ever since. One item alone—our electric galvanizing plant—enabled us to double our output of galvanized products, and made possible a production of fine galvanized wire in every week which would extend more than twice round the earth.

Our output in all three branches of our business is rather lower this year than in the three previous years, because we have been handicapped by the considerable fall in the number of our workpeople, and many of our workpeople have been replaced by older men and women. In common with all other employers, we are greatly troubled by absenteeism, but much of this is undoubtedly due to illness.

Company's war Efforts

Some idea of the extent of our contribution to the national effort by the production of high-grade rope for war purposes can now be stated. Your company has carried so far the largest individual share in roping the Navy, Army and Air Force, while our expert fibre, wire and wire rope knowledge has been sought by most supply departments of the Government.

The company's products have played no small part in equipping and servicing the many industries by whose unparalleled efforts a steady and ever-widening stream of essential war materials has flowed from these islands to every theatre of war. Our more direct contribution through the Service departments towards the successful prosecution of the war has been even more considerable. Every phase of operations, both offensive and defensive, has resulted in a new and more pressing demand on the manufacturing resources of the company.

Apart from the normal requirements of the Navy, we have undertaken the manufacture of huge quantities of various types of defence nets, anti-submarine and anti-torpedo devices, thousands of miles of wire rope for use against the submarine menace, and large quantities of mine sweeping.

Towing cables for Army vehicles and tanks and vital connexion in the Mulberry dock, as well as many of the ropes by which it was towed to Normandy, were all part of our production programme.

The demands of the Merchant Navy were enormous, and covered a wide variety of made-up rope work. This work has been undertaken, including patent warlike nets, rope mantlets, ships' canvas outfits, Jacob's ladders, fenders, and other speciality products such as lifeboat sails, life-bags, convoy equipment, salving and towing ropes, to mention but a few—and during the D-Day operations we were called upon at short notice to organize rope supplies for assets which were being turned round in the space of a few hours.

Our machines have run continuously on aircraft rods, cables for rocket flares, for the balloon barrage, and the rocket rafts. Our products were in use during the Battle of Britain, on D-Day, and in every phase of operations on land, at sea and in the air.

The rope, twine and cordage factories have also done their part in providing for the many specialized requirements of the various Services. Here, also, there have been exceptional demands from the Admiralty and Ministry of Aircraft Production. In addition to the usual orders of all kinds, we have produced thousands of yards of wire rope ball on line, glide rope, and other rope.

An all-time record has been achieved in the tonnage of our Red Star brand rope spun for the largest field of Great Britain. Our Ball brand and Empire agricultural covers have built a similar reputation for reliability.

Export Trade Prospects

With regard to the export side of our business during the war years we have only been permitted to export a progressively diminishing percentage of our pre-war tonnage. In 1940 we exported about two-thirds of our pre-war tonnage, and in 1944 only about one-twentieth, but, in spite of many difficulties and the heavy calls upon our production by the fighting Services, we believe we have obtained our full share of the allowable export trade, and we look forward to a big improvement in this position when Government demands are satisfied.

In the transitional period when war is over we believe that there will be large quantities of our products needed almost all over the world, and we are confident that we shall secure our share of the business. We realize that conditions overseas have changed and will continue to change; that some markets will be closed to us and that others are capable of development; also, that some during this period will be of only a temporary value.

We can expect severe competition in the export market after a few years from the cessation of hostilities, and we shall be somewhat handicapped in our export trade unless something is done to bring the price of coal more into line with prices in other countries. The price of coal has a large bearing on the cost of steel, and, in addition to this, we consume a large amount of heat and power in the production of rope and wire ropes.

No Loss of Fair Competition

It is, however, difficult to say with any degree of certainty what our export trade is likely to be after two or three years of world peace, except that with a reasonable world standard of living and freedom from currency manipulations we do not fear competition from any country for the world's markets.

We look forward to the day when our serving members of the Company return to civilian life, and I conclude this statement by expressing on your behalf, and on behalf of the directors, our thanks to the staff and employees for their efforts in yet another year of war, and the hope that an early cessation of hostilities in Europe will result in the removal of the difficult wartime restrictions under which we labour.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

MINING

Kavirondo Gold Mines

KAVIRONDO GOLD MINES, LTD., report that in the year ended June 30, 1944, 3,524 tons of ore milled at Chauau produced 756 oz. fine gold and that the receipts from sales of bullion, less royalty and other local charges, amounted to £6,150, while a refund of royalty, interest and other items produced an additional £1,034.

Since the general condition of the machinery and plant at Chauau has been limited to minor overhauls of a temporary nature, which, after deducting expenditure attributable thereto, left a surplus of £5,210. The greater part of this surplus was devoted to the supply of timber for military needs from the company's forest concession, the source of the mine's timber requirements.

The cost of underground mining and the milling operation and maintenance amounted to £1,211, and that of administration, caretaking and general expenses, including London, only £2,833, the profit on revenue account being £2,067.

The output of gold-bearing sands is not yet complete, and Mr. W. J. Hughes, the superintendent, will, it is stated, continue surface exploration in some areas as opportunity offers.

A refund of income tax was applied to the year's profit, making the total credit at profit and loss account £2,067. The account is debited with income tax paid on interest and with depreciation on buildings, machinery and plant, together amounting to £2,017, and the credit balance of £1,028 was carried to the balance sheet.

Outlays on buildings, machinery and plant, were £120, sales of equipment realized £2,384, and after deducting this amount and the depreciation, the valuation of these assets was reduced to £21,385. Stores and materials were valued at £6,346, and the cash resources at the end of the financial year amounted to £24,721.

The paid-up capital is £175,000. Mining claims, licenses, buildings, plant, machinery and equipment appear in the balance sheet at £20,033, cash in hand amounts to £19,163, debtors to £10,185 (against creditors £1,000), and stores and materials £6,346.

The directors are the Hon. A. T. J. Fraser (Chairman), Mr. W. Nye as alternate), Mr. Frank de Gama (Mr. T. Prior, alternate), and Mr. Sydney E. Taylor.

Taxation of Overseas Mining

THE MINING TAXATION COMMITTEE, set up by leading mining companies in the City of London, has prepared a memorandum on the subject of the taxation of overseas mining enterprises to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The new Income Tax Bill is stated by the Committee to fall far short of what is necessary to enable the United Kingdom to compete on equal terms with other countries in the financing and development of overseas mining.

Lord Geddes, Chairman of the Rhokana Corporation, was the chairman of the committee, among whose members were several others with important interests in Rhodesia and East Africa, including Mr. J. E. Law, Deputy Chairman, Sir Douglas Malcolm, Mr. Robert Annan, Mr. A. Chester Beatty, Mr. C. H. H. Hutchings, Mr. J. H. P. Kelly, and Mr. S. Taylor.

The main passages from the report will appear in our next issue.

Company Progress Reports

Wanderer Colliery.—Coal sales during March totaled 110,000 tons, while coke sales amounted to 2,001 tons.

Bumper.—18,000 tons crushed last month yielded gold to the value of £22,000 and an operating profit of £6,100.

St. John's.—During March 2,100 tons of ore were milled for a gold yield of 940 oz. and an operating profit of £4,175.

Wanderer Consolidated.—36,000 tons were crushed in March for a yield of 3,440 oz. gold and a working profit of £7,101.

Cam and Motor.—25,000 tons crushed during March yielded a gold output valued at £40,500 and a working profit of £20,500.

Sherwood Starr.—A profit of £2,699 (£3,999 in February) was realized during March, when 8,500 tons crushed yielded a gold output valued at £8,202.

Keppel.—Gold output of 21,770 oz. was realized during March, when 10,500 tons were crushed for a mine profit of £2,019 (£3,510 in February).

S. Rhodesian Gold Output

The gold output of Southern Rhodesia in January totaled 37,848 oz., valued at £101,755.

Asbestos in F.E.A.

Prospecting for asbestos is reported on a considerable scale in the provinces of Malawi and Southern Portuguese East Africa.

Union Miniere

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Union Miniere du Haut Katanga will be held in Brussels on Monday, April 23.

New Addresses

The offices of the East and Rhodesia Gold Mining Co. Ltd., Phoenix Prince Gold Mining Co. Ltd., and Phoenix Mining and Transport Ltd., have been transferred to 35 Old Derby, London, E.C.2.

Mining Personnel

Lieut. Commander Arthur H. E. Taylor, R.N.V.R., and Miss Monica Cooke were recently married in London. Lieut. Commander Taylor is a partner in the well-known mining firm of John Taylor and Sons.



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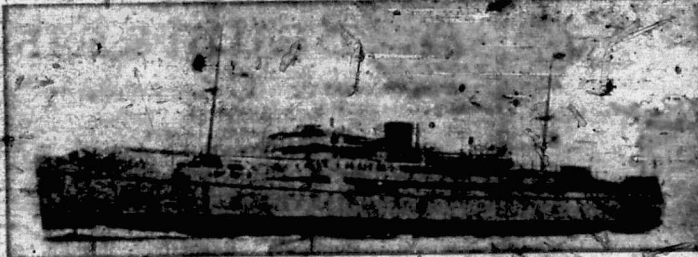
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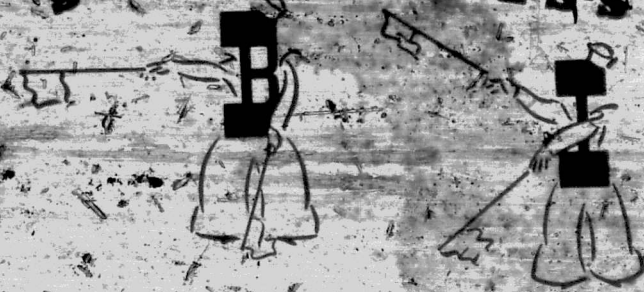
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Thursday, April 19, 1945
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

LAST WEEK'S DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS was principally concerned with the machinery required for the most efficient development of the Colonies.

Five peers argued that the present organization of the Colonial Office is unsatisfactory, two asked that the existing arrangements should be given a further trial, and the Duke of Devonshire, who replied, was almost cavalier in his treatment of the strong case built up by the critics, who had included Lords Blaisdell, Chesham, Leithen, Rennell, and Treachard, all of whom have personal experience of the Overseas Empire. If they had been economic theorists, their submissions could scarcely have been more lightly brushed aside.

If this debate were to be the end of the matter, they might well feel that they had merely wasted their time; but we do not believe that such a waste of reasoning can be so nonchalantly disregarded for long. The Secretary of State has made it very clear in his speeches in the House of Commons that he is determined to resist the growing demand for some effective planning committee in connexion with the expenditure under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, and the Under-Secretary of State, speaking in the Upper Chamber to that effect, pleaded in effect, but certainly not effectively, that the Colonial Office is an extremely competent department, so brilliantly staffed that it would be none the

letter to reorganize it, in particular, for the introduction of the influence of leading men engaged in Colonial commerce. If anyone recognizes that description, it is certainly not EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. But if this introductory speech of the Duke of Devonshire was weak, that in which he wound up the debate was as shall be shown, casual.

Lord Rennell, postulating that coherent policy requires continuity, and that no individual, however eminent, could assure it in regard to Colonial development if there were a change of Government.

Demand for Use of Services of this country, reasserted his conviction of the need at the Colonial Office of a body of experienced business men acting as a board of directors with the Secretary of State as their Chairman and Sir Frank Stockdale, his development adviser, as general manager. A small department like the Colonial Office could, he said, not be expected to contain the breadth of knowledge and advice which such a board of practical directors would provide, and, in proof of the benefits of departure from Colonial routine, he compared the immense progress made in the Sudan in most favourable circumstances with the more rapid advance in more hopeful circumstances in most Dependencies. Lord Chesham declared that he had never heard one valid reason against the establishment of a statutory and permanent Develop-

ment Board, composed mainly of businessmen, reminded the House that few civil servants were fitted to conduct the big business about to be undertaken in the Colonies. Sir Frank Stockdale's services to tropical agriculture, thought that he was without knowledge of business enterprise apart from that which he had recently acquired in the West Indies, could not conceive of any Colonial Government capable of providing the initial managerial experience for a business enterprise, warned the Government to be careful in making the Colonial Office and its staff of agents more completely minded of the importance of the introduction of business men, and recalled a speech of Lord Haldane six years ago in which, shortly after his retirement from the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies, he had said: "The Colonial Office is astonishingly weak as a Board of Trade."

Lord Trenchard was even more forceful in his criticism. The Secretary of State had, in his opinion, failed to realize the enormous strain that the wise spending of the money provided by the Colonial Development and Welfare Act would place upon a Colonial Office

Lord Trenchard's Forceful Case.

composed of people without great practical experience of the kind. There was obvious need for executives with an outstanding record of achievement, and the existing advisory committees were no adequate substitute for those living in a "vague twilight" advising the Minister only when so requested, and having their recommendations made public only when it pleased him, could never supply what especially as experience had shown that Secretaries of State so often appointed to such committees men with little personal experience of Colonial economic conditions. The Empire required the service of the best possible men, and the assurance that their reports could be regularly published. Quoting the recommendations of the Industrial Standards Committee of 1948, Lord Trenchard emphasized that public confidence would not be injured unless it is recognized as an obligation upon departments to avail themselves of the advice and assistance of advisory committees so constituted as to make available the knowledge and experience of all sections of the community affected by the activities of the department. The more such advisory bodies are regarded as an integral part of the normal organization of a department, the more will Ministers be

enabled to command the confidence of Parliament and the public. As men of great industrial and business experience had been brought with a marked success into the Ministry of Supply during the war, so it was necessary to utilize similar services in the great campaign for Colonial progress.

Though Lord Hailey and Lord De La Warr inclined to the opposite view, both appeared to speak with reservations. "What is wanted most is not a new organization," said Lord Hailey, "but a new fashion of thought in the Colonial Office and the Colonies that will make 'development' a real watchword." It was characteristic that there was nothing like an economic service in the Colonies, though the study of economic problems formed an essential part of the functions of their Governments. He was even severer in his reference to the Colonial corporations which have been tentatively proposed by the Secretary of State for which no speaker had a favorable word. That pride in the Empire could be the best inspiration for action in the Colonies was suggested by Lord De La Warr who urged the desirability of attracting businessmen born in the Dominions to enter the Colonial Service, confessed his confidence that Africans would soon be found competent to take positions of very considerable responsibility in their own country, and was the one speaker, except the Duke of Devonshire, to describe the present machinery for the administration of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act as thoroughly sound. His lordship thought Sir Frank Stockdale the ideal adviser on development, went out of his way to congratulate the Minister on having Mr. Christopher Cox as his adviser on education, and thereby created the impression, whether intentional or not, that he thought less highly of some of the other sources of advice.

The reply of the Under-Secretary of State could scarcely have been weaker. He began by saying that "commercial enterprise is not merely ruled out of the scheme envisaged under the Bill, but a good deal of this money is to be spent on research." According to the latest statistics, only four per cent of the expenditure under the successive Acts has in fact been spent on research, whereas the original intention was to allocate ten per cent for such purpose. But arithmetic apart, what force is there in the suggestion that expenditure on research must

Colonial Office Spokesman Avoids The Main Issues.

automatically be removed from the purview of business men? The Imperial Government has been pleading with colonial leaders in this country to spend more money on research. If they are considered competent to organize research into the problems of the most complicated industries in Great Britain, why should they be regarded as incapable to help in the much simpler problems of the Colonial Empire? The Duke of Devonshire could not understand why various speakers had stressed the desirability of the Secretary of State being assisted by a board or committee of some kind. "The real answer to that," he said, "is that if you have a Secretary of State who does not do his job properly, or does not see his department run properly, the right thing is to sack him. In theory, of course, that is so, but, as every one knows, a Prime Minister can no more be guaranteed to dismiss a weak colleague than a Secretary of State to dismiss an incompetent Governor whom he has appointed.

"I believe," continued the Duke "that the system of individual responsibility is far better than the system of boards and committees."

What a statement from the spokesman for the Colonial Office! The whole

Strange Praise of Individual Responsibility.

practice of individual responsibility! If that department believed in the exercise of individual responsibility, its besetting sins of indecision and procrastination would disappear. If it believed in individual responsibility it would select only the best men as Governors—and any one of our leaders could make his list of Eastern African Governors who have been outright failures (but have, in many cases, nevertheless been promoted). If the Colonial Office practised the faith which its Under-Secretary professes, it would appoint as heads of departments in the Colonies only men whom it knew to be capable of discharging such duties; and everyone knows how many third and fourth-rate men there have been (and still are) in such positions. And if the Colonial Office and the Governments under its direction honestly desired to foster individual responsibility, provincial commissioners would be treated as the heads of their provinces, not as post offices between secretariats and the district staffs. As if this series of strange statements were not enough, the Duke of Devonshire added the confession: "I do not see how a committee sitting in the Colonial Office would be any improvement on a department of the Office charged with a particular task." The short answer is that the Colonial Office has proved—and still proves—that it is perfectly willing to promote an unmistakably incompetent official to high office, and that it is

never, which took its duties seriously, would tolerate that practice of placing the career of an individual before the good of the Dependency he is paid to serve.

THE PARLIAMENT OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA and the Government of Northern Rhodesia

have all formally endorsed the proposal made by General Smuts that the British States in Southern, Central, and East Africa

Rebuff to British African Leaders.

should meet in conference to exchange views on matters of common concern. Since the Secretary of State for the Colonies has officially declared himself in favour of regional conferences, there will be surprise and disappointment at his statement in the House of Commons last week that the Imperial Government, while anxious to secure the closest co-operation between African countries on matters of common interest, considers that this can best be achieved by conferences on specific subjects, such as the recent successful Civil Aviation Conference in Cape Town. That reply begs the whole purpose of the proposal, which is to enable the chief official and non-official leaders of the territories to exchange information and opinions, so that they may be able to build on firmer foundations. Such a gathering would almost certainly result in a decision to arrange further conferences on specific subjects, but a multiplicity of consultations of that kind would be no substitute for a British African Conference at the highest level, and preferably under the chairmanship of General Smuts. The Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa favours such a meeting; the Prime Minister and Members of Parliament of the only self-governing Colony in the continent are of the same opinion; and the Legislatures of Kenya and Northern Rhodesia take the same view. The reply of the Secretary of State does not appear to give adequate attention to that unanimity, and certainly does not provide a convincing or conciliatory answer. It is more likely to serve as a direct incentive to the non-official leaders in other African Legislatures to introduce motions in favour of a conference, and to trust that they will do so at the first opportunity. British Africa will then see whether the Secretary of State is determined to maintain this strange opposition. What does he fear from such a meeting? It could, so far as we can judge, do no possible harm, and might do some good. Why, then, should the hopes of many of Africa's leaders be gratuitously frustrated in this way?

Lord Lugard's Great Work for Africa

Saviour of Uganda and Nyasaland for the Empire

LORD LUGARD, who died at the Parkhurst Abinger Common, Surrey, on Wednesday of last week at the age of 87, had done more for British Eastern Africa than any other man of his time.

Nyasaland might never have come under British protection had a soldier of his stamp not been available at a critical moment. Lugard would assuredly have been sent from under British protection had he not refused to accept the considered decision of the British Government of the day to evacuate it, and roused the country to popular protest; the dual policy of simultaneous European and Native development throughout British Tropical Africa owed its impetus to him; and so did the establishment of that indirect rule which has become the fundamental principle of British administration in Africa.

It can be written without fear of exaggeration that nobody had for so long his immense range of first-hand knowledge of African problems and personalities; but there was no one more ready, even anxious, to listen to the views of others, more courteous in expressing his own opinions, and more reluctant to speak of his own achievements. That diffidence sometimes caused men of far smaller stature to overrule his ability, influence and driving force, but in almost every case the calibre was to be found in the fact that his greatest admirers were those who best knew him and Africa.

"If he had not been so modest, the country at large would have recognized him as one of the greatest Englishmen of his era, but, as he once admitted in a private letter to the writer of this memoir: 'Like the white ant and some other creatures, I dislike the glare of publicity'; and when EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA referred to his having held Uganda for the Empire, he protested loyally, if somewhat inaccusately: 'I heartily wish you had chosen Colonel Williams, my splendid colleague in Uganda, who died last Thursday instead of me. It was due to him as much as to any other living man that we hold Uganda today.'

Sixty Years of Service for Africa

Though he had left Africa in 1910, his devotion to its welfare and progress continued active and eager to the end. At a time when most men who had given such unstinted service to the State would have preferred well-earned relief from the pressure of affairs, he accepted the thankless nomination as British representative on the newly created Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, on which he did much useful work; it would have been impossible for anyone to prevent the attacks upon British sincerity which were made by some of his colleagues as an expression of the national policy of their countries, but that petty pin-pricking stood discredited by Lord Lugard's broad tolerance and impartiality. His strength of character, with its great influence in Geneva, as it did among all serious students of African affairs everywhere.

Until the outbreak of this war he received at his home many visitors from Africa—administrators and settlers, anthropologists and Africans, missionaries and other men with a mission, politicians and publicists—who came to him for guidance, and who, if they were engaged in a worthy cause, could count on his encouragement. None such appealed to him in vain. He had a great power of attraction for people 30 or 40

years his junior who wished to devote their lives to Africa, and many young men and women whose zeal was not yet recognized by the Government which employed them unburdened themselves to Lord Lugard, benefited by his sympathetic understanding, and returned with renewed faith to the task to which they had set their hearts.

He also maintained a voluminous correspondence always with the aim of promoting the best policies, protecting the highest principles, and championing good causes, stimulating devoted workers.

Few pioneers have the qualities which keep them to the end, throughout the whole of life, but a young lieutenant who was on active service in Afghanistan 66 years ago and was fighting the Arab slave-raiders and slave-traders in Central Africa as far back as 1879, continued to pioneer for Africa. He more than any man was responsible for the formation of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, and the most important, but for him there might have been no survey of Africa by Lord Hailey, upon whom his mantle has fallen. Lord Lugard had, indeed, been behind the scenes in almost every movement for the good of Africa in the past half-century and more, and the inspiration of his character, personality, example and writings, will permanently affect African welfare and development.

"The Rise of Our East African Empire"

There is no more stirring, absorbing, precious book on East and Central Africa than his splendid two-volume account of "The Rise of Our East African Empire." It was an amazing first literary effort for a young soldier who had previously written nothing beyond letters and memoranda. He once told the writer that the book had been written in great haste (eight months from the start to the date of publication), that he regretted the "irrelevant introduction" of accounts of big game hunting (on the inclusion of which his publisher had insisted), and added characteristically that any merit in the serious chapters was due to the teaching of the great Sir John Kirk, for whom he had an abiding affection and admiration.

Born on January 22, 1858, the elder son of the Rev. F. G. Lugard, he was educated at Rossall and Sandhurst, joined The Norfolk Regiment at the age of 17, served in India, Afghanistan, the ill-fated Sudan Campaign of 1884-5 for the relief of Gordon, and in Bushu, and at the age of 29 was back in England with five medals and decorations (including one of the first D.S.O.s) and four mentions in dispatches, but broken in health. Garrison duties in Gibraltar were not the kind of cure for such a man; so he applied to be placed on half-pay in order that he might give hard work, not rest, a chance.

With 50 sovereigns in his belt, and practically no outfit except his lance and the .450 rifle, he boarded the first available ship as a second-class passenger for he knew not what destination. Finding the first port of call to be Naples, he took train to Rome to offer his services to the Italians in their campaign against the Ethiopians after their defeat at Dogali. Rejected, and told that he would be arrested as a spy if he attempted to join the Italian forces, he returned to Naples, embarked for Suez, and there secured passage to Massawa as a deck passenger. By an amusing stratagem he reached railhead at Dogali, and after a long night march evaded the sentries and reached the tent of the British war correspondent on the spot who took him to the Major, Baldissera. Courteously but firmly refused any opportunity of service, Lugard had to return to the coast,

crossed to Abyssinia and joined a British India liner for Zanzibar.

At the ship's dock he met a young officer, O'Neil, told him of the situation in the Congo, Nyasa. Discouraging his enthusiasm, he sent some of the company and with the assistance of Englishmen and two Polish brothers of the British Consulate in the Arab slave, he set to work to do what he could in a small way, since every little well-directed effort tells, and a map on the spot where an expedition is of more use than a dozen committees at home. A little later he met Alfred Sharpe, who had borne a full share of the fighting in Karonga and with whom he went on

Fighting the Slaves at Karonga

Then he offered to lead an expedition which was about to start for the north end of the lake, and the British Consul in London and the local missionaries urged him to accept, for unless the slaves were decisively defeated all British missionary effort would be in a most precarious situation. At Karonga the fighting consisted of six white men and Africans with very little ammunition. The little fort was surrounded on three sides, its rear was the lake. But just when it seemed that nothing could save them, about 1000 of the Arab and Somali raiders from the north, Lurua, and other tribes, the Arabs and part of the population of slaves, and the establishment of British rule. It was held in immensely high regard by the local population and two of his most prized possessions. He had and a pair of binoculars which they pressed upon him as tokens of their esteem.

He escaped death in the fighting only by a miracle: a bullet fired at close range, struck the jaw without fracturing it, moved the main artery, but did not strike the chest, and a dirt line for the heart, glancing off a rib, passed along under the skin, came out of the top of his breast-pocket, and entered the left wrist, carrying into the wound a few letters which were in the pocket. All the tensions and sinews of the wrist were torn and the bones shattered, but he made a wonderful recovery, and could use the hand, though the arm remained weak.

Arriving back in England in June 1899, he wrote for the Press in order to awaken public interest in the little campaign against the slaves in the great Nyasa-land from becoming a Muhammadan empire. Rhodes asked him to organize a force to control the waters of Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika and suppress slavery, and he calculated that it could be done at a capital cost of about £20,000 and a running cost of £9,000 a year. The plan, on which he had done a good deal of work, fell through because the African Lakes Corporation procrastinated in the negotiations for its absorption by the British South Africa Company.

When approaching winter caused further trouble to his wound, Lugard accepted Sir William Mackinnon's invitation to take a health trip to Mombasa and back by one of his B.I. ships. News of revolution in Uganda and the obsting of the Christians by Muhammadans awaited their arrival, and Mr. G. S. Mackenzie, a fellow passenger, who was to take up duty as administrator of the Imperial British East Africa Company, asked whether he would command an expedition to Uganda. Lugard gave a completely free hand, chose as his assistants George Wilson, an Australian, who was to become well known throughout East Africa as "Bwana Tayari." On the journey up-country Lugard's hand was grabbed by a small crocodile while he was bathing near what the railway survey afterwards named the Lugard Falls. Between Mombasa and Machakos there was then no European resident, and only one mission station (under the supervision of an African).

Establishing Order in Uganda

Reaching Uganda, Lugard pressed on with a few Sudanese, planning to wait Mwanga's permission to approach his capital. When he reached Mengo he was ordered to camp in a wet and unhealthy hollow, but he would pitch his tent only on a low knoll of water land called Kampala (which was in consequence to become the commercial capital of Uganda). The king sent one messenger after another asking him to move, but he refused, partly because he had selected the cleanest space available, and partly because he realized the need to assert his independence gradually.

He found the two Christian factions, called Wangereza and Wairera, the English and the French) at open enmity. Mwanga favoured the French missionaries, who were Roman Catholics; the English were Protestants. The Muslim population was equal in strength to the two Christian groups combined. He perceived that the irresolute cowardice of tyrannical Mwanga would construe deference as weakness. Lugard adopted a firm attitude from the start. He sought no unnecessary concessions, no monopoly of trade, no acquisition of territory, but that was simply to save Uganda from itself. For the purpose he had 400 carriers, (about one third of them dependable), with 11 rounds of ammunition per man, 1000 lb of maxims guns and 60 lb of dynamite and Sudanese (whose language he could not speak).

...the situation. Intrigues and threats were the order of the day. King the Uganda Treaty was signed, giving the company a legal status to maintain order. The Anglo-German agreement of July 1894 recognized the British as within the British sphere of influence. Mwanga, who detested all Europeans, and the British domination would bring vengeance for his murder of Bishop Hannington (though Lugard was at the time unaware that he was the perpetrator of the crime), was most reluctant to agree to the treaty. But Lugard's assistance had won over the other chiefs, and the king had to sign. But at any moment Lugard's little party might have been overwhelmed. Mwanga was sullen and at times insulting; and even when he had signed was still being urged by the Muhammadan and Arab raiders of the French section to disavow the treaty, to destroy his camp, and if not a great chief to guard the camp, to shift the site of his camp, on which he promptly set about building a fort.

At the end of January he was joined by Captains W. H. Williams, R.A., and S. S. Sudders, 100 Swahili, and a detachment of an ambulance. Williams was a few months junior to Lugard as a captain, was to prove a splendid second-in-command, who helped greatly in the establishment of some sort of order, and enabled Lugard to take the field against revolutionaries, pacify great stretches of the country, and bring from Albert Nyanza some 8,000 Swahili, who had left the coast of East Africa.

Then the news arrived that the company could no longer afford to meet the costs of administration, and that the Liberal Cabinet of the day had definitely decided on the evacuation of Uganda. Realizing that his presence in Uganda was urgently necessary in these circumstances, Lugard left without haste for London, which he reached on October 1. The Government was still resolved not to interfere with the evacuation of the company, its one concession to protests was an offer to defray the expenses of continued occupation for three further months in the hope that the danger to the missionaries and others might thereby be minimized. The only benefit of this period of grace was that it afforded an opportunity of arousing public opinion, which Lugard proceeded to do with energy and wisdom. So that there could be no question of any pecuniary benefit to himself, he resigned all connexion with the company and ceased to draw any pay from it.

Career Risked to Save Uganda

Though he knew he was risking his career as a soldier, he saw his duty clearly and fulfilled it. He wrote to the Press explaining the position and the dangers of evacuation, he addressed meetings, occasionally in town halls, but preferably of geographical, commercial, and such specialist bodies; and he established close contact with military societies, and public-spirited men of all kinds. He said that he called upon every Cabinet Minister, and that Lord Salisbury was the only one by whom he was not refused, being, indeed, cordially commended for his courage and urged to continue his campaign. It brought good results, and protests and petitions to the Foreign Office were so numerous that Lugard described them as "raining in." Faced with these protests, the feeling of the country, the Government asked Sir Gerald Portal, Consul-General in Mombasa, to go to Kampala and inquire into the position. Lugard's objective had then been achieved, but the characteristic of his mission was an expression of pleasure that he could abandon his post to appear on public platforms. But one task remained, lest Sir Gerald Portal's report should be adverse, it was necessary to set forth the full facts, and he promptly began to write his book.

From 1894 to 1906 he served in West Africa in various capacities, raising the West African Frontier Force, which served with such distinction in East Africa during the war of 1914-18 and in the early part of this war. Then he was Governor of Hong Kong for five years, after which he returned to West Africa for another five years, first as Governor of Northern Nigeria and Southern Nigeria, and then as Governor-General of the United Colony.

On the establishment in 1927 of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, he became the first British member, and served in that capacity for 14 years, then resigning on account of age (he was 70, his difficulty in hearing, and his desire to make way for a younger man. He discharged his difficult duties with zeal, balance, and patience. The Mandates Commission had many critics (including at one time the Governments of France, Belgium, and the Union of South Africa) and it would have been much more an unpopular position Lugard's statesmanship. He stood head and shoulders above his colleagues. Where some of the more ignorant members asked silly questions, as they often did, he would bring the discussion back to the realms of reason by a quiet comment, but he could equally be relied upon to express an unsatisfactory position in a direct and unambiguous manner. As an accredited representative of his country, he means excluding the British at Geneva, as elsewhere, he was always inflexible in principle, but flexible in thought.

(Continued on page 768)

Lords Debate Colonial Development

Government Said to Appoint a Board of Directors

WHEN THE SECOND READING OF THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE BILL was taken last week in the House of Lords, the Duke of Devonshire, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that there had been some criticism in the Commons, in particular on the proposal that the bill retained but excluded planning from Whitehall. He continued:

"That is a false impression. There must be schemes of general application which, centrally and properly, should originate in Whitehall; schemes, for instance, for dealing with such forms of research as are of general application, and not dealing with a particular problem in a particular Colony; obviously should originate in London, not in any particular Colony. Possibly research in such matters as fisheries may be of general application and better started and directed in London. Possibly, in such matters as the training of post-war entrants into the Colonial Service, the matters of general application should be dealt with from Whitehall."

Sir Frank Stockdale

But the great majority of schemes of development or welfare will originate not in Whitehall but in the Colony concerned, and the details of such schemes will be worked out not here, but in the Colonies. There must be some general supervision of expenditure to make sure that a balance is fairly kept between the different Colonies and between the different forms and objects of development and welfare. The Colonial Office would be very sadly failing in its duties and responsibilities if it failed to make provision for matters which are of common and general value to all the Colonies Empire.

My rt. hon. friend has decided that the moment has come to appoint an adviser on development in the Colonial Empire, charged with the special responsibility of the administration of these funds, and he has been fortunate in securing for this post Sir Frank Stockdale, who has done remarkable and most successful work as Controller of Development and Welfare in the West Indies. He has a wide knowledge of the Colonies generally, having served in the Agricultural Service first in the West Indies and then becoming Director of Agriculture in Mauritius. In 1916 he became Director of Agriculture in Ceylon and Registrar of Co-operative Societies there, and from 1930 to 1940 he was the Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State, during which time he travelled widely, seeing the agricultural problems of most of the Colonies. Sir Frank has therefore had as wide experience as any one man could well have had of Colonial conditions, and, perhaps more important still, he has the well-earned confidence not only of Colonial Governments but of the people in the Colonies. My rt. hon. friend is quite confident that his wide experience and wisdom will be of the greatest value in ensuring that the substantial expenditure by the people of this country in the Colonies will be spent to the best advantage.

The ultimate object of the expenditure under this Bill is the improvement of the standard of living of the Colonial peoples. I believe that it is not taking an unduly optimistic view to say that before this Act has run its course, in 1960 it will have made a real and substantial improvement not only in the wealth and purchasing power, but in the physical fitness of the peoples of the Colonies. We believe that by helping them to build up and increase their own prosperity, health and wealth, we are doing both our duty by them and something towards helping a war-shattered world to regain its equilibrium.

Lord Rennell's Speech

LORD RENNELL said that the Bill was a very positive reply to those who had accused us of neglecting our Colonies, and were more so to those who had been sufficiently misguided to think our Colonies were a source of revenue or land to be exploited for our benefit.

One point too often overlooked was that the provisions of the Bill were actually contributing immensely to the Colonies by enabling them to borrow at a far lower rate of interest than if they had stood on their own feet in an open market without the backing of His Majesty's Government. That indirect subsidy had escaped the attention of a great many foreign and domestic critics.

Turning to the question of personnel to administer the grants, Lord Rennell said: "I think that in another place the Secretary of State had perhaps a certain feeling of anxiety himself. He was at pains to refer to the appointment of Sir Frank Stockdale, and in particular to explain how

necessary it was to co-ordinate expenditure which will be made from different funds under this Bill. The other speakers in another place rather followed the same lines—that the best results could be achieved only by wise direction and the co-ordinating of expenditures in the various Colonies. To have Sir Frank Stockdale and others co-ordinating the spending policy and the development policy is so obviously necessary as to require no further comment. It is clearly a matter of the personnel in the department in the Colonial Office, of the heads of branches and departments in the Colonial Office, or sufficient to deal with this as a general problem.

A coherent policy requires continuity, and it requires the removal of Colonial problems from the political arena. They may be dealt with by differences of emphasis, but by and large I think that the political country want to see Colonial matters taken away from political controversy. If we are to have continuity of policy for at least 19 years—and it will surely be very much longer—something more is required to safeguard us against the risk of changes which must inevitably take place when Government in this country change. I doubt whether the appointment of a single person, even if it is a person of Sir Frank Stockdale's calibre, is sufficient for that purpose.

It is not possible to have a general manager for the development of Colonies, which, having at his disposal, subject to the Secretary of State's opinion, a fund of £120,000,000, plus what the Colonies have themselves raised and may raise in loans. We have in the Secretary of State a Chairman responsible to Parliament. I suggest that, in addition to having a board of directors if necessary, its members probably serving by rotation, but the board continuing in perpetuity.

"We need that to have continuity and also to get a breadth of advice and knowledge which cannot be found in so small a department as the Colonial Office. We need that because, we understand the intention of this Bill, it is not only on research and on medical, educational and agricultural facilities that money is to be spent, but that a way has to be found for local development which must mean commercial development. Therefore, there must be added to the governing department in the Colonial Office an experience of commercial ways which can be provided only by something in the nature of a board of directors sitting under the Secretary of State as Chairman.

Appeal to the Secretary of State

Proposals for a Colonial Council or a Joint Standing Committee have not commended themselves to the present Secretary of State, but with the passage of this Bill and the initiative he has shown may we not hope that he will reconsider the desirability of appointing some sort of standing body with greater advisory powers than the ad hoc committees which up to date have been appointed? A beginning was made before the war in creating in several Colonies a finance department, a Development Secretary with a staff is also necessary in the West African Colonies, under the regime of a resident minister an Economic Advisory Committee with a staff was established.

It would be out of the question to send to a small Colony to command the brains and experience to afford the safety of the persons required for long-term development. It will be only economic to obtain these human resources by the grouping of Colonies with what we have called a board of directors in London, who would visit the Colonies and add their own experience to what is available locally.

On the eastern side of Africa more experience is available for the reason that there are many more trained and educated people with a background outside the countries in which they now reside than there are in West Africa. But even here an addition to the manpower of the Colonies is necessary if we are to get the best results.

"I cannot refrain from pointing to the results which have been achieved in the Sudan. Forty years ago, when the people responsible for the modern Sudan first went there and had a look at the place, they must have said to themselves: 'My goodness, what have we bought?' It was an area of a million square miles, nine-tenths of it sand and most of the remaining tenth bog. But they sat down to think out ways and means to make the Sudan an economic and self-supporting unit. They have done what they set out to do, performing an apparently impossible task. All this has been done in the Sudan. It could have been done in any other Colony that has remained far behind.

One of the reasons for the success achieved in the Sudan is that there has been a free choice of personnel. Looking back over the list of names of the holders of the offices of the

Financial Secretary of the Sudan in the last 20 years, one notes names nearly all of which are familiar to your listeners. The bearers of those names were taken from the Civil Services in this country and from business. They were taken from wherever the best was available. They were given the best advice from the Treasury here on the conduct of their financial affairs, and with first class results. Something of the same sort is required, certainly for our larger Colonies, and certainly for any groupings of Colonies achieved in the near future, as I hope they will be. It must be outside the regular Civil Services for this experience and knowledge. There is no doubt that in these services, and that those from outside must come in as well. I think the Civil Service can hope to furnish the experience and knowledge. It is not an unusual case in intelligence that it is sufficient for a purpose for which it has been appointed. It must have a life, and be made to meet the full of their outside.

Take the Sudan as a Model

I therefore suggest that in the re-organizing which is to take place on a very substantial scale to the Colonial Services the Sudan model should be followed. Not only in regard to the present appointments but also in recruiting for shorter periods of service. The regular appointments which will be required to carry this welfare and development policy into execution.

This Bill, and the adoption of the new policy, provide the Majesty's Government with the opportunity of knitting together the Colonial Empire into much more of an economic unit with this country. We must see that there is no overlapping in the schemes put forward. In the past the Colony has been told to grow cocoa. Another Colony immediately says, "Cocoa! Let us try cocoa here." It does so and proceeds to ruin the market for the first Colony. We want direction laid down in London which will not only make the Colonial Empire develop, but make the parts of it interdependent among themselves and with us.

We do not wish to see a change in the doctrine of explanation that we do wish to see. There is a partnership between the country and the Colonies. That is good for them, should be good for us too. The two things, Colonel Stanley said, are not mutually exclusive. He went on to say: There is no reason why something that is good for the Colonies should not be good for us too, but surely we are not going to the absurd length of saying we will refuse to do things which are good for the Colonies because they might also be of advantage to us.

What I hope will find support is the doctrine that for the years to come we treat the Colonial Empire and this country as parts of an economic whole, dependent upon each other and assisting one another.

Mr. Secretary Bledisloe said: In the speech which the Colonial Secretary made when submitting this Bill in another place he hardly referred to research. I could not help feeling disappointed, because development and welfare need not only capital outlay but also science and research. In fact, a considerable amount of development in these somewhat undeveloped territories is impracticable without a considerable amount of research, and co-ordinated research covering all territories whose climatic and other conditions are singular. It is significant that out of £9,000,000 expended under the Act during the whole period for which it had been in operation up to the end of March last year, only £300,000 was devoted to research. That is only one-twenty-fifth of the whole. That is not enough. Indeed, on the footing on which that Act was originally presented it was clear that something like one-tenth was the proportion expected.

Lord Bledisloe's Experience in Northern Rhodesia

Six years ago, as Chairman of a Royal Commission, I visited South Central Africa. During the last 35 years, I have travelled in various parts of the world on topics of agricultural investigation, and I have never found in any other territory, such a lack of development, of exploitation, in the sense of the word as I found in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. I cannot find in the list of grants in hitherto made any grant to Northern Rhodesia or Nyasaland, except £1,000 to Nyasaland for a relatively unimportant purpose.

I want especially to ask that care will be taken that men who leave the Services after the war and settle in some of these African territories will not be allowed to waste their capital through lack of guidance, as so many did after the last war. In Northern Rhodesia I found to my dismay that the particular officer who above all others ought to have been guiding new settlers—the Government chemist—had been dismissed only two years previously because it was alleged that the income of the territory was not sufficient to pay his salary. I can hardly imagine any worse case of lack of vision. I discovered there what many other people have discovered—that the main factors which govern successful husbandry in a tropical or sub-tropical country are first altitude, second humidity, thirdly soil texture, and fourthly what are known

among scientists as pH values, which relate to the relative degree of acidity or alkalinity of the soil.

An old House of Commons colonist had settled in Northern Rhodesia, and he gave me a very warm welcome. He had laid out a considerable amount of capital, and asked how his farming was developing. He said: "I tried to grow cigarette tobacco, and spent a considerable amount of money on a curing plant, but unfortunately I found out too late that the soil conditions were not such as to enable cigarette tobacco to be grown with a profit. I could not help feeling, that close to the curing plant there was a crop of wheat, and said: 'If I am rightly informed, cigarette tobacco requires a particularly heavy soil, but we do know that what requires a particularly heavy soil is the coffee, and that is the trouble; we the experts told us that coffee and this kind of growing and cigarette tobacco growing are incompatible in that area. I mention that only as an illustration of the help which research and scientific studies can give to intending settlers."

The Native of Central and South Central Africa is very apt to grow one particular crop—it may be maize—and when he has exhausted the land he moves forward 10 to 20 miles and carry out the same process of soil exhaustion. As a rule he has not learnt anything about the advantage of growing an intermediate leguminous crop to enrich the soil, or about the value of humus in putting more body into it. The result is that the Native tribes are soon apt to claim that the land is simply because they have not made the best use of the land that they have got. Let us hope there will be a provision to apply proceeds of this Development Fund in instructing the Natives as to the best use that they can make of their land and in the prevention of erosion.

I wondered why in a country where so much quinine is required so little cinchona, from which quinine is derived, is grown, though apparently the climate and soil of the country are very appropriate.

Importance of Research Work

Again, I am surprised to find no reference to the allocation of money for research in regard to the tsetse fly. Something like half of Tanganyika Territory and about three-eighths of Northern Rhodesia are afflicted with this pest to such an extent that no cattle can be kept, over that large portion of those territories. I know that research is going on on a small scale in several parts of Africa in regard to the suppression of the tsetse, but a relatively small amount of money is available for that very important work. I cannot help thinking that if only there were a central research station, adequately financed and dealing solely or at any rate mainly with this particular and terrible pest, it would render economically available a large portion of South Central and Central African territory for the pastoral industry.

Turning to human diseases, I believe that more than half the total number of Natives, male and female, in Northern Rhodesia and adjoining territories are affected with venereal disease. We have during the war taken very serious and to some extent effective steps in suppressing and preventing this disease amongst our own people here. Cannot we do a good deal more than we have so far attempted to prevent the widespread existence of venereal disease among these Natives?

Trade unionism is of very great value to white people. I am not so sure that it always operates to the advantage of the Native, particularly in Africa. It tends to raise the remuneration of labour among the white people, and perhaps to emphasize unduly the big gap between the remuneration of efficient white labour and efficient black labour. As trade unionism is to the white worker, so co-operation is to the black worker, and no more useful outlet of these moneys could be devised than by promoting the development of co-operative methods among Natives of our Colonial Empire, particularly in Africa.

I was shocked—I think everyone who travels about countries like Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika must be shocked—by the way in which exploitation goes on the part of unconscionable coloured men from another part of the Empire at the expense of the Bantu and other Native peoples in Africa. Tawdry garments were being sold at many trading booths in the villages for much more than they were worth. Bicycles from Japan, attractive to look at but calculated to collapse after a few weeks' or at most a few months' use, were not worth the money asked for them. It seems to me that the only way to combat that sort of exploitation, is to develop co-operative methods amongst the Natives.

The report of the debate will be continued next week. Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.

The War

Report on East Africans in Burma

Given by Duke of Devonshire in the House of Lords

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, told the House of Lords last week of his visit to East and West African troops in Burma.

He said: "I went with the special object of visiting the East African troops, and I trust you will not think in any way slighting the war effort of the British and Indian troops in the Burma campaign. I have no reference to them. Their effort is tremendous. I was with the 11th East African Division, the 22nd East African Brigade, and the 8th and 82nd West African Divisions, as well as a number of hospitals, units of civil and transport services, and reinforcement camps.

It has hardly been realized what a very considerable extent the substantial numbers of African troops in this campaign have had to bear the Japanese. They have performed great feats of arms. To take one example, the achievement of the 150-mile advance of the 11th East African Division down the Kabaw Valley and the Chinwin through the mud and rain of the monsoon last year was a great feat of endurance and a most valuable preliminary to this year's success. Equally the long and arduous advance of the West Africans by the Imkadan was a most valuable contribution to the operations now crowned with complete success at Akyab.

As with our own citizen army, there has been laid on the staff and officers concerned the difficult task of organising and performing from village or town into fighting soldiers with the minimum of delay. The African Army has had to do this very rapidly to meet the emergency, and while many of the officers are drawn from the ranks of the Civil Service in East or West Africa, they have had previous experience with the African troops of the Royal West African Frontier Force or have lived in Africa like the considerable number of East African soldiers. Rhodesians and South Africans, there were many who came straight from home and had no previous experience of serving with Africans. They had to start from scratch learning to be soldiers and learning new languages and new ways of thought.

Immensely Impressed

I was immensely impressed by the way in which this expansion of the African forces had been carried out. East and West African soldiers, of the so-called "non-warrior" as well as the warrior races, have been campaigning in the most difficult country and under extremely arduous conditions in the Kabaw Valley campaign. The East Africans had to manhandle their motor transport nearly all the way under conditions of deep mud and torrential rain.

I felt no doubt at all on leaving those troops that their morale was very high, and their health very good. The doctors had been rather afraid that the relative immunity which Africans have obtained from 23 types of malaria prevalent in their own countries might be of no avail against the somewhat different types of malaria prevalent in Burma, but on the whole those fears have been found to be ill-founded and the incidence of malaria, when one compares these campaigns with campaigns in the past, has been remarkably low.

The food has been very good indeed, and that has certainly helped to keep the African troops fit and cheerful. As a result of the very considerable efforts made by those concerned to provide them so far as possible with such of their own drinks—like millet beer for the East Africans, and rice wine in default of palm wine for the West Africans—supplies have been kept up, and this has also contributed to the health and cheerfulness of the men.

I should like to pay a very special tribute to the admirable Belgian casualty clearing station which has been serving throughout the war with the East Africans. This unit, under Colonel Thomas, with Belgian officers and a staff of Congo Africans, came over from the Congo into East Africa when the war first touched Africa, and has been with the 11th East African Division throughout all these campaigns—East Africa, Ethiopia, Madagascar—and followed it in the monsoon campaign right down through the Kabaw Valley. For 60 miles every ambulance had to be wrenched from tree to tree or man-handled, as its ordinary motive power was no good. The unit has done very remarkable work. I heard the highest praise from everyone of the wonderful spirit of the officers and nursing orderlies alike.

The African is a wonderfully cheerful and uncompaining patient, and immensely courageous in the endurance of pain. I used to ask African patients, especially badly-wounded men, whether they had been able to see the Japanese who had inflicted their injuries. The answer, quite often,

was "No. I they used to say. In spite of that was you able to kill one?" and usually the answer was "Oh, yes, number one, and all counting."

I am particularly sorry for the various heavy anti-aircraft batteries which, although they have been for some time in Burma, have hardly seen one Japanese aeroplane and which I have had the criticism and thoughtless lack of waiting for an enemy who never came. I am sure that the African people who have that sense of dash and energy and the way in which they keep their discipline have been kept up in these difficult conditions. I was told in these arduous quarters that the Africans have earned for themselves a high reputation as drivers, as fitters and very efficient workers in all their trades.

Troops Confident They Can Beat Japan

My general impression of the troops as a whole was that they were immensely good spirits, physically fit, and of tremendous character. When they first arrived they were a little out of their normal quantity, but now, having met them in action and of absolute confidence and willingness they are now in a position to be fully capable of beating any army that may be done in the East.

At the time of my visit what was worrying the most was the question of leave. Many had been away from their homes for a very long time. Too prolonged absence is most undesirable in the case of any troops from any part of the world, but it has perhaps an even more serious impact upon Africans, being under primitive conditions, than upon Europeans. That was their chief pre-occupation.

It is not surprising, because a leave scheme for European troops had been devised and announced, while the Africans serving alongside them had not then had any scheme announced for them. It is one of our faults—the difficulties of shipping are very great and there are obvious and very great difficulties about drawing up a definite scheme for the Africans. However, I was able to attend a conference attended by a number of high officers of the South East Asia Command, the three divisional commanders in the field, and the General Officers Commanding on East and West Africa, and I hope that a scheme will be announced in the fairly near future. The difficulties are very great, and I fully appreciate them, but this is an urgent matter.

There was a grievance about the post-war of their homes. I hope that that has now been set right, or will be put right in a very short time. The other pre-occupation which they felt like European troops, was with regard to what was going to happen to them in the future. A certain proportion said what all they wanted to do was to go back to their own farms, but others—and I think that this is very hopeful for the future of the African Colonies—have much wider and bigger ideas. They have learnt new skills and new trades, and are very anxious to have the opportunity of using them when they get home.

Decisions have been reached on many of the various benefits—pensions and gratuities, and so on, which the African troops will receive on discharge from the forces, and a great deal of preliminary work is being done both by East African and West African Governments on the various practical problems—which I hope will be regarded not only as problems, but also as opportunities—of the reabsorption of these men into civil life.

Protection against Non-African Competition after War

They are anxious to be afforded protection against non-African competition, and many of them are anxious to practise in civil life their various new skills and qualifications. The variety and scope of these new skills impressed me very greatly during my visit. Before the war the bulk of the African forces were infantry soldiers only, armed with rifles only. There were a few other units in West Africa, and still fewer in East Africa. But now the Africans have expanded into complete divisions of all arms, and their range of duties and responsibilities has expanded out of all recognition.

Africans have learnt the use of the complicated weapons of this war from Bren guns to howitzers. They have become signallers, armourers, drivers, mechanics, cooks and bakers, military police, nursing orderlies and dispensers. I was particularly impressed by a field company of armours belonging to the 11th East African Division. With very little European supervision comparatively, they were found capable of doing the whole of the complicated overhauling of the arms of a division, which after that very long and difficult campaign in unending mud and rain, needed a good deal of overhaul. These men were capable of diagnosing

ing and correcting all the manifold and complex defects which can arise in modern weapons in conditions of this kind. It was a very fine performance.

It was also very much improved in the signal unit, which had proved especially valuable in the Japanese war, less. Africans have proved special efficiency at this work, more efficient than either Europeans or Asians. The remarkable powers of concentration and concentration (which, of course, is a normal feature of wireless communication) seems to upset them less than it does others. That particular kind of skill they have been found to possess to a greater extent than others.

Army and the Educational Machine
The Army has in fact been acting as a vast educational machine, not only for teaching all kinds of new trades but also for teaching these men to stand side-by-side with British and Indian troops. These are all experiences which have proved of the greatest possible value to the Africans and will prove of the greatest value to the future of Africa. I have no doubt that these experiences will filter into many Africans, when they get back home, a determination to make efforts for all kinds of social and material betterment, efforts without which progress is not to be made by Governments or by a majority now in power. It is not to be denied that

It has to be said that the most remarkable thing is that many of them have volunteered. Many of the best of them have taken up good positions at home, and many of them were never in the front line. It was a moving experience to see them on the other side of the world, and to find that they had proved the matter of very high quality and high value. I was deeply touched by the fact that many of them, through those dispersion campaigns, had been able to keep nothing else dry, had kept their photographs of the King dry, and kept it as a treasured possession. I think that the world should know more of what these Africans have done, of the tremendous efforts of their loyalty and of their devotion and I hope that as a result of my visit such sorrows and grievances as they have had, and they are many, will be remedied, and that very quickly.

... in the South... and as a result to be issued with a new type of... lead veil closely resembling a coarse... mesh at least an inch wide... veil will be soaked in a plastic... called dimethylphthalate, which... approach.

Casualties and Awards
Air Chief Marshal Sir... Stuart Burnett, K.C.B., C.B.E., 1938 O., Commander of the Central Command of Air Training Corps, who died last week in Buckinghamshire, served as a flight commander with No. 17 Squadron in the Darfur expedition of the last war. Joining the Air Ministry in 1923, he later became Director of Operations and Intelligence, and was Deputy Chief of the Air Staff in 1931.

Captain John Henry Richardson Barker, M.B., Ch.B., R.A.M.C., has been killed while serving with The King's African Rifles. He was 29 years of age.

Captain Wilfrid Henry Furlonger, The East Lancashire Regiment and The King's African Rifles, died last month in South Africa.

Flight Lieut. Ian Mervyn Perrebert Mundy, second son of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Mundy, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, who was previously reported missing, is now known to have been killed in action over Normandy last August.

Wing Officer Jack Malloch, of Fort Victoria, who was missing from air operations over Italy, was seen to have returned safely.

Announcing the immediate grant of the M.C. to Lieut. Whitley, R.O. D.L.I., who attached to a Kenya battalion of The King's African Rifles, the citation states that "his personal example was of the utmost value in a difficult situation. In November near Kalewa he was temporarily in command of a company which was ordered to pass through another company to assault a strong enemy position as soon as possible. Lieut. Whitley made a quick survey of his line of approach, and while moving up to the starting line the company came under heavy enemy shell and mortar fire, suffering many casualties. Regardless of this, Lieut. Whitley coolly

led his company from the attack over difficult country, captured the position and put the enemy to flight. The citation concludes: "It was entirely owing to his speed and accuracy of reconnaissance, and to his steady bearing under fire, that the attack was successfully launched at the due time."

Flight Lieut. W. S. Saggart, of the Northern Rhodesian Veterinary Department, who has been serving in Coastal Command since early in 1942, has been awarded the D.F.C.

The M.C. has been awarded to the following Africans in The King's African Rifles: Sergeant-Major Waclo Gafalo, Sergeant Akon Muhanga, Nkennyu and Gwasa Owino, and Cpls. M. M. Aden, Chera Gato, Nzoika Kiliwa, Kuma Mukinga, Foster Omon, Esiza Okandu, Disan Otieno, and...

Appointments and Movements
Lieutenant G. D. McCarthy, Chief Administrator in British East Africa, has been appointed Judge Ralph... of the Fifth East African... Taxes and... of the place of... H. G. Brown.

Major A. W. Robinson, who for the past 12 months has been Trade Commissioner in the British Military Administration in Africa, has served in this country on leave. He had previously been political Officer in Kenen and Massawa.

Mr. George Fairby, the comedian, recently entertained troops of the 11th East African Division in the South East Asia Command.

Eleven officers and 22 other ranks of the Saudi Arabian Army have arrived in Khartoum to undergo a period of training with The Sudan Defence Force.

Shows given by the Kenya Government Mobile Cinema during 1944 were attended by more than 600,000 Africans.

AFTER THE WAR, REMEMBER

KEILLER
for
Marmalade

Background to the

Empire Casualties. Casualties to British Commonwealth and Empire forces to February 28 totalled 3,126,802. The number who were killed or whose the United Kingdom lost 216,287, Canada 31,439, Australia 19,430, New Zealand 9,334, South Africa 6,030, India 19,420, and the Colonies 5,044. The missing number of killed or whose the United Kingdom lost 1,967 came from Canada 6,245 from Australia, 924 from New Zealand, 512 from South Africa, 13,327 from India, and 14,041 from the Colonies. The total of wounded was 422,445, comprising 255,142 from the United Kingdom, 41,251 from Canada, 23,000 from Australia, 17,978 from New Zealand, 17,631 from South Africa, 51,038 from India, and 4,240 from the Colonies. Prisoners numbered 322,470, the United Kingdom losing 83,242, Canada 2,367, Australia 25,276, New Zealand 6,501, South Africa 14,829, India 73,701, and the Colonies 6,754. Official announcement.

British Air Troops Murdered.

On or about August 20, 1944, two men of the Special Air Service Regiment, operating behind the enemy lines near Orleans were captured and executed at Chilleux Air Bois. On or about July 3, 1944, one officer and one trooper of the Special Air Service Regiment were wounded and captured near Poitiers. The officer was killed by repeated blows on the head with a rifle butt. The trooper was severely beaten, but survived. On or about June 5, 1944, seven British soldiers of the Parachute Regiment were taken prisoner and afterwards killed by German troops. On July 5, 1944, two corporals and nine men of the Special Air Service Regiment were captured near Paris. On August 9, the two corporals and four of the men were taken by the Gestapo to a wood near Beauvais and were lined up to be shot. The two corporals escaped by running away, but the four men were shot. — Sir James Grigg, Secretary of State for War.

Earnings of Dockers. In the week preceding Easter last year a gang of 12 men at a small northern port discharging lorries and other American army supplies was paid at the rate of 4s. a ton (1d. a ton a man) applicable to Government stores, which the Transport and General Workers' Union claimed was the appropriate classification in the absence of a special fixed rate. Payments to the men that week ranged from £32 12s. 11d. to £46 17s. 3d., the average for the week was £38 16s. 10d. Report of the Select Committee on National Expenditure.

President Roosevelt. Roosevelt seemed to combine in himself all the qualities of statesmanship. With his courage and caution and with his idealism and sagacity. A man of deep faith, he was also a man of faith who broke upon the scene of American politics as a champion of reform and reconstruction, many were the hopes but yesterday that he would be a pioneer of recovery in a vastly wider field. No more, however, but how to frame the aspirations of a world which is hoping to make a new beginning and is about to get to work on the first part of its immense task. But his idealism was the more faded because he was also a good politician and always seemed to know what could not be done as well as what was possible. It was President Roosevelt's destiny first to effect greater social and economic changes in his country than any of his predecessors, and then to be the greatest of its leaders to bring his nation out of the slough of despond, and then out of the valley of the shadow. He would compromise to achieve, he would take an indirect route to arrive, he would stoop to conquer. His was not the chivalled phrase but the intimate appeal of the fire-side radio talk. He was accessible, influenceable, personal, exuberant, an extrovert. — Sir Arthur Salter, M.P., in the *Sunday Times*.

Anti-Aircraft Command. In the first seven months of the blitz on this country 85% of all aircraft destroyed at night fell to the A.A. guns. During the last three months of it, when the night-fighters were bringing down the raiders, the guns still accounted for nearly 40%. When the enemy aircraft were over the targets for only seven or eight seconds, we shot down 60% of the tip-and-run raiders at Torquay and 65% at Eastbourne. But the Command won its greatest triumph against the flying-bombs. With the right equipment we got tremendous results. The first week it was only 16% shot down. When I told the Prime Minister that I thought we could get 50% the scientists said that if we got a tenth we should be doing very well. Later the figure was 72%—with the equipment with which we started. Through the ranks of my Command passed 800,000 men and women—nearly one-fifth of the total men and women in the Army. — General Sir Frederick Pike.

Hitler Today. Hitler's health is better than ever. Reports from neutral diplomatic sources are unanimous in asserting that he refuses to realize the certainty or even danger of a final German defeat. His eccentric brain circles unceasingly round the miracle of July 20. Since Providence, as he expresses it, the National Socialist god, saved him from a similar fate on that occasion, he must be destined to lead the German people after still more severe trials into a splendid and secure future. Hitler is probably the only man in Germany who still believes in a final German victory, and that he is prevented only by the weakness of his own nation. Here again we have a repudiation of responsibility—a reinsurance against history. That he is the destroyer of the Third Reich is completely beyond his power of comprehension. Any picture of Hitler, wringing his hands and tearing his hair would be altogether contrary to the facts. His reaction when he heard of the capture of Field Marshal von Paulus at Stalingrad was characteristic. That ignorance, previously he had awarded him the highest decorations and described him as a model German general. During a conversation among intimate friends it was once suggested that it would have been better to try to make an alliance with England first and only attack Soviet Russia afterwards. Hitler readily agreed: "It all comes in *Mein Kampf*, but stupid diplomats spoil my plans. Even supermen have only one head and two hands. They cannot do everything by themselves. So he excites every mistake; if only the diplomats had listened to him; if the generals had only followed his great strategic line. I did not begin the war against Russia too early, but too late; every month that I lost was perfecting her devilish armaments. The assumption that the complete destruction of German cities does not concern him because before his end he would like to see everything in burnt-out ruins does not correspond to the facts. He does not see any end at all, but believes with fanatical intensity in a final German victory. He is filled with the mad idea that his National Socialist god will subject the German nation to more grievous trials which it must pass before victory and world domination are conferred. The order to stop the bombing was issued from Berchtesgaden. — Mr. Amos Kross, in the *Central European Observer*.

o the War News

Opinion Epitomized. Great moral courage is one of the rarest qualities among men. — Lord Moran.

The Germans are manufacturing fake tinners filled with explosives. — The Observer.

In the last half year the Germans have transferred at least 100,000 tons of tinners to the Russian front. — Pravda.

In Europe today we are witnessing the passing of a nation. — Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labour.

There is a political storm which would hasten a general election has been recorded. — Arthur Henderson, M.P.

Since the war began 14,902 statutory rules and orders have been issued. — Sir John Vanderaar, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The sickness incidence among troops of the South-East Asia Command is now about 1.3 per thousand per day. — E.A.C. announcement.

As a result of my experience I characterize as a man whose contentions that all nations are fundamentally alike. — Earl Winterton, M.P.

Civilian bomb casualties in the United Kingdom in March totalled 102 killed and 1,426 injured. These figures are the highest this year. — Ministry of Home Security.

"There will be no V-Day in Europe until Germany is completely occupied, including all pockets of resistance, and until the German Army is completely destroyed." — General Eisenhower.

While Britain should make its maximum contribution to every sound scheme of internationalism, it should stake everything on collective security only where we are sure the scheme is collective and secure. — Lord Vansittart.

One-third of the supplies and equipment used by American invading troops on D-Day was manufactured by Great Britain. It saved 9,000,000 tons of shipping, which would have had to come from America. — Brigadier General Wayne Allen.

"I warn you to keep an eye on the few treacherous officers and soldiers who, to save their miserable skins, are Russian pay and perhaps German uniform. He who gives the order to retreat — unless he is very well known to you — is to be arrested at once, and if necessary shot on the spot, regardless of rank." — Hitler, in an Order of the Day to German troops on the Russian front.

Do not let us think that the war is won. A great deal of sweat must come from the British home front before the military colossus of the East is destroyed. — Mr. F. M. Forde, Deputy Prime Minister of Australia.

I pay tribute to a Churchill as a war leader, but not as a peace leader. He has done his job in the war, but he had better leave the job to the Socialist Party. — Mr. Greenwood, Deputy Leader of the party.

This country has practically no coal for export. The price of coal has risen by over 100% since 1939. It is useless to talk about the revival of export trade when the price of coal stands at its present level. — Major Lloyd George, Minister of Fuel and Power.

I accept the Clemen decision in regard to the future of Poland. I consider that a close and lasting friendship with Russia is the best step of future Polish policy within the wider friendship of the United Nations. — Mr. Mikolajczyk, former Prime Minister of Poland.

No one could sustain a defence of Berlin if it were expected that there will be house-to-house fighting in Berlin for a few days, but the capital is believed to have practically no food, fortifications, and without a short time the small arms resistance must exhaust itself. — Mr. Wesley Richards.

I hope that the end of the war in Europe will not be greeted in a spirit of riotous joy and inflicting. Probably no one has been for so long and so continuously the target for seventy attacks in London, but the people of London will be looked to for an example, and will be criticized if that leads to what the world expects. I hope to have the support of the literary companies in meeting the events of the coming days in a Christian spirit of thanksgiving. — The Lord Mayor of London.

Thousands of German prisoners of war in this country receive three times as much food as British civilians alongside whom they work. That is because the Germans were captured by the Americans, and the Geneva Convention provides that prisoners must be given the same rations as the base troops of the Power which took them. For the same reason prisoners of Britain also receive more food than British workers. If prisoners' rations are maintained at the present level, it is likely that supplies to our own households will have to be cut. — Daily Express.

Whereas Belgian imports amounted to 100,000 tons a day before the war and 25,000 tons a day during the German occupation, only 200,000 tons were received in the first five months after the liberation. — Mr. Van Acker, Belgian Prime Minister.

The records kept by the S.S. Oberfuhrer in charge shows that deaths in the Buchenwald concentration camp during the period 6.4.44 to 30.3.45 were 21,000 inmates of this place of starvation, disease, hangings, and shootings. Most of the inmates were political workers. Some 73,000 opponents of Hitlerism were perished at Buchenwald. — Times special correspondent.

Mr. Bevin has denounced the Conservative Party for not visiting the country what it was heading for war. Well, the Conservatives erred in good company for in March, 1939, Mr. Bevin wrote: "The nation is organized for a war that may never take place. Lack of wisdom is no monopoly of Conservatives. I could not say the whole afternoon by listening speeches against British rearmament made by eminent Socialists after Hitler had launched the greatest armament programme in history. Those speeches were not unnoticed in Germany." — Mr. Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information.

President Roosevelt. President Roosevelt did not regard himself as indispensable, but as expendable. — Miss Dorothy Thompson.

In President Roosevelt's humanity has lost a great figure, and the Queen and I have lost a true and renowned friend. — The King.

The foundation of Roosevelt's greatness was his courage. Closely allied to it was his serenity of spirit. — Mr. Frank MacDermot.

If Lincoln be the patron saint of modern democracy, President Roosevelt will be remembered as in his own day its chief apostle. — The Times.

The courage of great men outlives them to become the courage of their people and the peoples of the world. It upholds their purposes and brings their hopes to pass. — President Truman.

"President Roosevelt" has been an inspiration not only to the British but to all the Allied Nations; his loss will be deeply felt throughout the world and not only in the British Empire, which looked upon him as its special friend. — Air Marshal Sir Keith Park, Allied Air C-in-C, South-East Asia.

PERSONAL

Mr. D. S. Tomblings, formerly of Uganda, is on his way home from Fiji.

A daughter has been born to Major and Mrs. R. J. Parry, of Bulawayo.

Lord Kennel has been elected Chairman of the African District Company of London.

The wife of Major Peter Howell, The King's African Rifles, has given birth to a son in London.

Sir Marston Logan, Governor of the Seychelles, was moved in audience by the King last week.

Miss Kathleen Gray has been appointed to the Colonial Nursing Service in Kenya as a nursing sister.

Lieut. Colonel G. Pierson has been appointed Chief Company Quartermaster, Auxiliary Police Force in Kenya.

Quartermaster James White and Miss Eileen Urerton, of Salisbury, have announced their engagement.

The wife of Captain J. M. S. Burrows, The King's Regiment, recently gave birth to a daughter in the Seychelles.

Mr. G. S. Frank, Workmen's Compensation Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, is now stationed in Ndola.

Sir William Croft, chief civil assistant to the Minister Resident in the Middle East, recently spent a week in Khartoum.

General Spinks has a grand total of at least two or three weeks in this country after the San Francisco Conference.

Mr. Piskoney, the American Minister in Cairo, and Mrs. Tuck, and Major-General B. F. Giles, U.S.A.A.F., recently visited the Sudan.

Flight Sergt. W. J. Swan, of Timbridge Wells, Kent, and Miss A. Speer, Keiser of Shabani, Southern Rhodesia, have announced their engagement.

Mr. John England Cobby, B.Sc. of Cottingham and Aberdeen, has been appointed to the Colonial Services as Assistant Conservator of Forests in Kenya.

Messrs. C. B. Blencowe, H. T. Wells, H. F. Bachel, G. J. Glassford, J. C. Poyard and C. E. H. Burrows have been elected to the Nairobi District Council.

During the temporary absence from the Protectorate of Mr. R. G. Dakin, Mr. Ernest Collings is acting as a non-official member of the Legislature of Uganda.

While Mr. H. H. D. Simmonds, Chief Native Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia, is on health leave in South Africa, Mr. E. T. Palmer is acting in his stead.

Mr. J. W. Phillips, electrical engineer to the City of Bulawayo, has been appointed a member of the Industrial Development Commission of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. E. S. Paterson, who was recently appointed to the Department of Education of Kenya, has left this country to join the staff of the Prince of Wales School, Kabete.

Mr. B. K. Fisher and E. Brown have won the open tennis championship of Ethiopia organized by the Anglo-Ethiopian Club. Prizes were presented by the Emperor.

Lieut. Mansell Jacquet, who was Vice Admiral Sir Campbell Tait's flag lieutenant when he was C-in-C, South Atlantic, is now his naval A.D.C. as Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. R. Daubney, Director of Veterinary Services in Kenya and of the Central Veterinary Research Laboratories, Kabete, has been visiting London to advise on the control of outbreaks of anthrax.

Major-General the Earl of Athlone, who represented The King at the funeral service of President Roosevelt, is President of the Royal African Society and served in the latter's medical campaign of 1906.

Colonel Walter Cazalet, Conservative M.P. for Chippenham from 1924 to 1933, who lost his life in an air crash with General Sikorski, Polish Prime Minister, left for G.M. He had visited East Africa.

Wing Commander J. B. P. Brooker and Dorothy Pickard, widow of Wing Commander P. J. Pickard, the former Kenya settler, who was killed in action last year, are to be married next month.

Flight Lieut. Anthony Hunter, R.A.F., only son of the late F. J. W. Hunter, and Mrs. Heather, of Great Knoll, Somerset, and Miss Vivian Elizabeth Walters, of Bulawayo, have announced their engagement.

Mr. H. W. Pegler, secretary of the Camping Club of Great Britain, was the guest of the Pedal Club at its latest monthly meeting. He recalled camping experiences in East and Central Africa some years ago.

Major and Mrs. Ivan Kaufman, eldest son of the late Oscar Kaufman and Mrs. Becky Kaufman, of Bulawayo, and Miss Zora Siff, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Siff, of Johannesburg, are engaged to be married.

Captain C. H. Harding, former Secretary for Internal Affairs in Southern Rhodesia, who since his retirement has been acting as an additional magistrate in Umfali, recently left the Colony with Mrs. Harding for South Africa.

We recently reported that Flying Officer Thomas Dalzell, of Eiffel Flats, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss Marjorie Dalzell had been married in Livingstone. The name of the bride should have been given as Miss Marjorie Moinmsen.

Major Rodney Douglas Pennant, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, and Miss Rosemary June Delap, daughter of Mrs. Guy Hammer, of Garden House, Westonbirt, Tebury, Gloucestershire, were married in Kenya at the end of last month.

Major Garrett Butler, I.M.S., second son of Canon and Mrs. Butler, of Thomastown Rectory, Kilkenny, here, and Miss Eileen Nerenbe Weatherhead, youngest daughter of the late Canon H. T. C. Weatherhead, C.M.S. Uganda, are shortly to be married in India.

Miss Margaret Dorothy Ball, who has been appointed to the Colonial Service as personal assistant to the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries in Palestine, and for a time in the Kenya Public Works Department and also in the W.A.A.F. and Women's Land Army.

The engagement is announced between Flying Officer Alan Ronald Sommerville Proctor, R.A.F.V.R., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Proctor, of Joro Oro, Kenya Colony, and Miss Claire Hamilton, W.R.N.S., younger daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. K. Hamilton, of Great House, Tiverton.

Captain Denis Sayer O'Callaghan, late of The Buffs, The Royal Buffs, only son of the late Colonel D. A. O'Callaghan, C.M.G., and Mrs. Katherine O'Callaghan, and Miss Sybella Stiles, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Stiles, of Five Elms, Hayes Common, Kent, were married in Brompton last week.

Twenty Years Ago ...

From our issue of April 23, 1925

The report of the Phelps-Stokes Educational Commission to East Africa was published yesterday.

The African people cannot attain even to the normal standards of civilization without radical improvements in sex relationships. — Dr. T. Jesse Jones

German trade representatives, the very active in East Africa, and it behoves British houses to take warning. — Colonel W. H. Franklin, I.M.S., Commissioner

Germany's annual Colonial Week has the usual purpose of agitating for the return of her former Colonies and vilifying Great Britain's work in tropical Africa, particularly East Africa.

Dr. P. B. Robinson, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., a medical officer in Northern Rhodesia has been promoted Deputy Director of Medical Services in Uganda. He will not take up his new appointment for some weeks.

Mr. Anthony Charles Long, only son of F. H. Long, of Birmingham, and Mrs. G. M. Hayes, of Red Ball House, Taunton, and Miss Magdalene Dorothy Scot-Russell, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Scot-Russell, of Bournemouth, were last month married in Southern Rhodesia.

Miss Ann Graham and Miss R. E. Younger, only daughters of the late A. J. MacLennan, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss M. M. Burn of Parkstone, Dorset, and Miss Kathleen (née) Mary Hastings Jones, W.R.N.S., only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Jones, of Ashford, Kent, have been married in this country.

Sir Arthur Dowe

Sir Arthur Dowe, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., has been appointed Deputy Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in the place of Sir William Battershill, who is about to leave England to take up the duties of Governor of the Falkland Territory. Sir Arthur Dowe was Deputy Secretary of the Imperial Economic Conference of 1923, secretary of the Malta Royal Commission of 1921, and since 1938 has been an Assistant Under-Secretary of State. He served in the R.N.A.S. during the last war.

Sir John Orr, M.P.

Sir John Boyd Orr, Independent, has been returned to Parliament by the Scottish Universities in a by-election, defeating Mr. Ronald M. Munro (Liberal-National) by more than 12,000 votes. Sir John Orr is Director of the Rowett Research Institute, Aberdeen, and the Imperial Bureau of Animal Nutrition, and is also Professor of Agriculture in Aberdeen University. He served in the R.A.M.C. during the last war, and later visited Kenya to investigate nutritional matters.

Dr. J. C. R. Buchanan

Dr. John Cecil Rankin Buchanan, Deputy Director of Medical Services in Uganda, has left for Fiji to take up the appointment of Inspector General of Medical Services in the South Pacific. Born in 1887 in Torrington, Shropshire, he was educated at Edinburgh University, and before joining the East African Medical Service in Tanganyika in 1925, held appointments in the City Hospital, Edinburgh, and the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital. In 1928 he was transferred to British Somaliland, he returned to Tanganyika three years later. In 1933 he was appointed senior medical officer in Somaliland, and in 1937 went to Aden in a similar capacity. His next appointment was that of Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services with the forces in East Africa, and then he became Deputy Director of Medical Services in Uganda. Dr. Buchanan has played Rugby football for Scotland.

Obituary

Mrs. Harriet Gunner, widow of Thomas Gunner, who has died in Woking, Surrey, lived in Kenya for one time.

Engineer Captain H. G. T. Howes, R.N. (ret.), who had been farming in the Kitale district of Kenya for many years, died in that Colony last month.

Mr. W. T. Blowers, who has died in Nairobi at the age of 57, was a cousin of the late George Blowers, the well-known building contractor with whom he had worked for about 26 years.

Mr. Alfred Lacon Williams, whose death in Bulawayo is reported, had lived in Southern Rhodesia since 1911. After prospecting for some years, he joined the staff of Rhodesia Railways, and on his retirement became manager of the Empire Theatre, Bulawayo.

Captain William Miles Miller, C.B.E., M.C., a former Chief Signals Officer of the East Africa Command, died last month in Nairobi. He retired from the Army in January of last year and had owned an estate 10 miles from Nairobi. He leaves a son and daughter. Colonel Miller was a Captain.

Mr. George H. Hepburn, whose death in Bulawayo at the age of 75 years is reported, was the eldest son of the late Rev. J. D. Hepburn and Mrs. Hepburn and was born at the well-known Krumpholtz mission station in the Cape Province. He served as a scout in the East African Campaign in the last war, since when he had lived in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. L. ("Jock") Johnston, who has died in Southern Rhodesia, was the first man to open a cycle shop in the capital city of the Colony, and probably anywhere in Rhodesia. He also imported motor cycles into Salisbury in 1905 and a little later the first motor-car, a 5 h.p. Oldsmobile, in which he made adventurous trips in the largely roadless country side.

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Lord Lugard's Great Work

(Continued from page 707)

Outspoken critic of Italian policy towards Ethiopia, he spoke of the chief organizers of the British Ambulance Service in Ethiopia, under whose auspices Mr. Jean Kelly was killed in his life. Few people knew of Lord Lugard's work in this connection, for at the request of the Foreign Office there was no public appeal for funds through the press. So far as the world is aware, Lord Lugard had given no advice on any of these matters—merely consultation with the Chiefs after the war. He held that they should have been given an immediate seat on the Mandates Commission, and he was too busy to attend any of the public addresses in Brussels in 1923. He later, when his name became the center of the day with successive British Governments, was equally busy in rendering assistance to the German claims for colonies—first, because he held that the country could not stand a threat of force, and, secondly, because Germany's harsh treatment of the Aryans and her doctrine of Lebensraum made it impossible to think of placing Africa under German control. He therefore supported the retention of the German Territory and League of Nations mandate of the Colonial League.

Opposed to the national administration of colonies, he was equally strongly opposed to the idea of the national administration of colonies by a composite Commonwealth and Colonial Service, and he did not consider Parliamentary form of government suitable for the African continent. East African Federalism was his own idea, and he proposed the settlement of the Kenyan question by such a plan. He was an advocate for the creation of a standing Imperial Committee of both Houses of Parliament to consider major matters, especially those of a constitutional or political nature, and he supported the argument (first advanced in these pages) for a separate executive authority for the Colonies.

In 1922 he published his classic work on the organization entitled "The Dual Mandate in British Tropical Africa," unquestionably the standard work on the subject. He had revised it from time to time, and a posthumous edition is probable. It brought him to the attention of the Royal Colonial Institute (now the Royal Geographical Society).

Colonel the Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick John Denning Lugard, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., was created first Baron Lugard in 1928. He had been awarded the D.S.O. in 1897, made C.B. in 1895, K.C.M.G. in 1901, and raised to G.C.M.G. 10 years later, and sworn a Privy Council following his retirement from Colonial Service in 1927. He was an Honorary Fellow of Oxford and Durham, honorary LL.D. of Edinburgh, Glasgow and Hong-Kong Universities, and a gold medalist of the Royal Geographical Society. He was a Commander of the Legion of Honour and held the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold II of Belgium. He was a director of Barclay's Bank (D.C.),

Lugard married in 1912 Miss Flora Shaw (for 25 years head of the North department of *The Times*), with whom he had no children of the marriage, and the peerage therefore becomes extinct.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA had no more honoured friend. One of the first to be told of the proposed

establishment of the paper, he sent a cordial message of good wishes for publication in the first issue, and on the occasion of the thousandth Number last year he wrote: "EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA owes its success to the independence and bold attitude which you have always endeavoured to maintain. It has now become indispensable to all interested in East Africa, whatever opinions they may hold on current controversies. The paper is a signal vindication of bold private enterprise. In an earlier reply to the editor he had written that there were two new papers, which he had not referred to in this reading, where he might have said that they were *The Times* and *EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA*."

Did Justice, Loved Mercy, Walked Humbly

At not less frequent intervals than about six months he used in pre-war days to suggest a talk on public affairs, and on such occasions the depth of his knowledge, the breadth of his sympathy, the accuracy of his memory, and the generosity of his confidence in the truth of his conversation.

By profession a soldier, he was a standing civilian, distinguished by his nature, and his was essentially modest. Always overworked, he was too busy to add another responsibility, and a great friend of the African, he did not think of his own successes or failures, the momentary triumphs of his British, seafaring and missionaries, but of the progress of his advancement. He was insistent on the need for the work in every sphere.

So in these few short years of honour, a great man, who did justice, loved mercy, and walked humbly.

Commonwealth Conference and Mandates

It is believed that the Commonwealth Conference in London which closed on Sunday, moved also to a general understanding of questions relating to independence, and the trusteeship of dependent peoples, but it is stated that no definite conclusions were reached.

Comments on the Conference. *The Times* has stated in a leading article:

The welfare of backward peoples rests upon the responsibility of a single Power for every Colony. On the other hand, the civilized world has an inescapable interest in the discharge of this Power of its trust and in the continuation and progress of the dependent peoples. There appears to have been considerable support in the conference for the idea of an emancipation of the guiding principle of the Charter of which the new world organization is the thing of the kind and already provided by the former embodiment of its leading ideas, the Charter of the United Nations is undoubtedly proposals that will occupy the San Francisco Conference, enough to show down of these Empire that they have fulfilled their purpose, or all participants and have made a contribution to the work that lies ahead.

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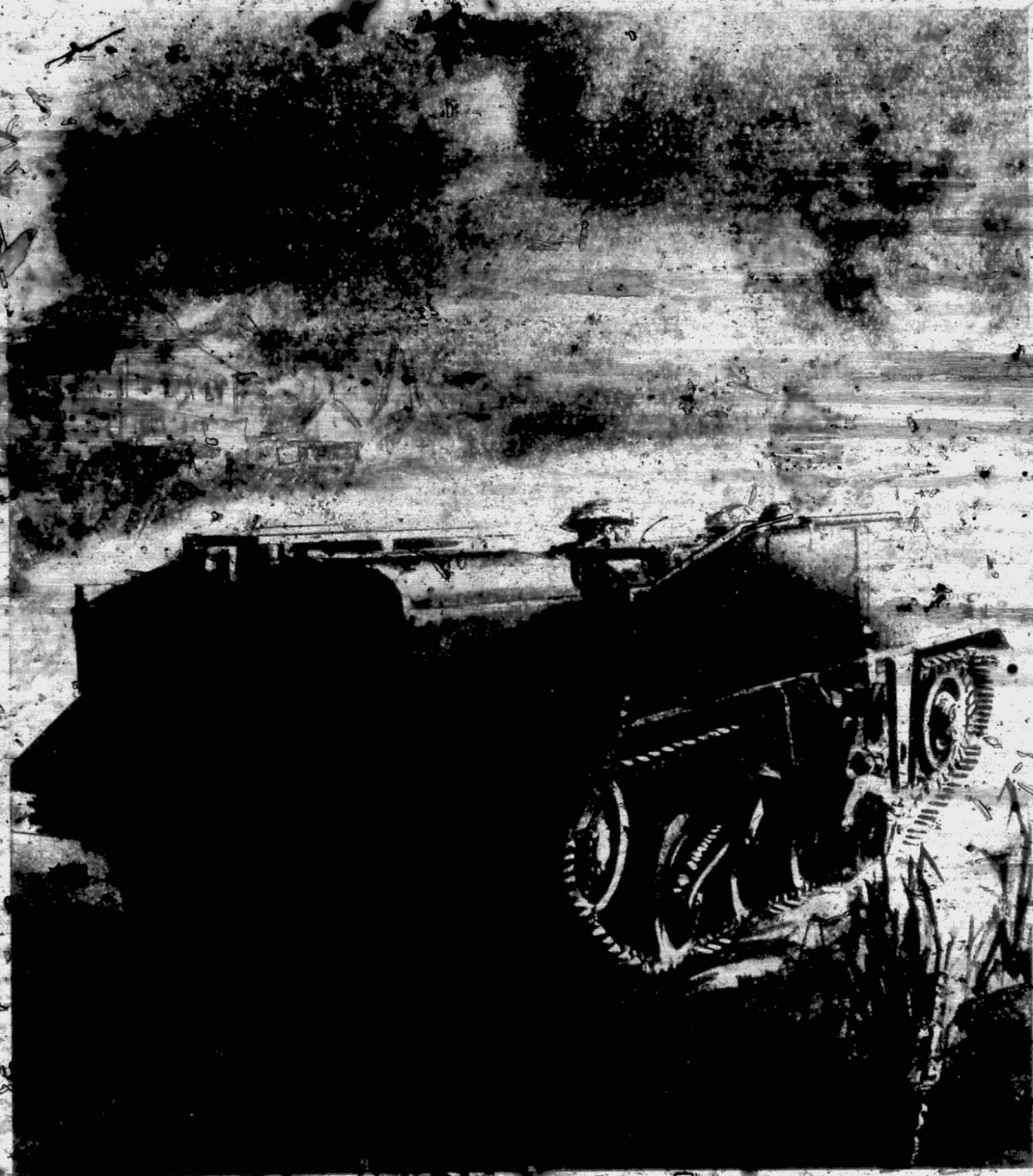
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And now

Statements Worth Noting

"Be ye kind one to another, tender hearted, forgiving one another."—Ephesians IV, 2.

"In Bulawayo 70 Africans have clubbed together to start a co-operative store after the war."—The Rev. Percy Thompson.

"The Church Missionary Society will need 100 missionary recruits in Uganda alone in the next 10 years."—The Rev. S. H. A. Wright.

"I hope that the Union of South Africa will double her European population in the next five years."—Senator C. P. Clarkson, Minister of the Interior.

"One of the greatest blessings of the war is that the relations between the Union and the other African territories have been greatly strengthened."—General Bull.

"When the Royal Air Force leaves this Colony the house of mourning will not be much of a problem."—Col. G. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

"I would advise the back and call on a Colonial Governor as of a herd of cows."—Sir Charles Lockhart, Chief Secretary of the East African Governors' Conference.

"For many years I have dreamt of a mission station on the near Heights, midway between Dodoma and Ausha."—The Rt. Rev. G. A. Chambers, Bishop of Central Tanganyika.

"A development worthy of note during the year has been the appointment on secondment of Seyyid Olyab Bargash to act as a district officer in the Piling, British Resident in Zanzibar.

"If we cannot have a sound economy in such a country as this, then there is something lacking in us. Of course the future is sound, and of course it is safe."—Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya.

"During my visit to Russia I did not find one student who could not give a precise and clear definition of the difference between a British Dominion and a Crown Colony."—Commander Stephen King-Hall, M.P.

"It is a matter for the greatest regret that in Kenya, an agricultural country, for every four Africans engaged in agriculture there is one employed in domestic service."—Mr. P. Wyn-Harris, Acting Labour Commissioner in Kenya.

"Where I live there is one Briton (myself), one Greek and a Russian Jew. There is a railway ganger and a railway pumper. We found it very difficult to form a Village Management Board, but we have one."—Captain R. E. Campbell, M.L.C., Northern Rhodesia.

"Some American critics seem unaware of the organic and progressive character of the Colonial policies of the European Powers. From their strictures a visitor from Mars might suppose that the British Empire had remained unchanged since Joseph Chamberlain was Colonial Secretary."—Sir Frederick Whyte.

"During all the 85 years that I have been associated with education in Rhodesia we have never been able to attract boys to take up the teaching profession. One can count on the fingers of two hands the Rhodesian boys who have become teachers in the last 30 years."—Colonel J. A. Brady, M.P., Southern Rhodesia.

"Uganda, which is expected to produce 200,000 bags of foodstuffs, has achieved a production of nearly 150,000 bags. It had been thought that the Kenya Native areas would produce 450,000 bags; it is now only that the production will amount to one million bags. About 150,000 bags of food will be wanted in famine relief; it had been expected that 450,000 bags would be the requirement for this purpose."—Major F. W. Lavender, Bentuck.

Central African Council

The first meeting of the Central African Council is to be held in the capital of Southern Rhodesia on Tuesday next, April 24.

Prosry in the Empire

At a meeting to be held at the Mansion House, London, on Thursday, April 20, to mark the 21st anniversary of the foundation of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, Colonel Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will inaugurate a campaign to raise £210,000 for an intensified campaign to eliminate leprosy from the Empire, which contains some 2,000,000 sufferers.

Locust Threat Averted

It is now possible to state that a serious locust threat has been averted by the work of the International Red Locust Control, based on Abercorn, Northern Rhodesia. Heavy infestations of red locust hoppers were discovered toward the end of last year to the north-west of Lake Rukwa in Tanganyika. These hoppers would have matured by March, and by this month immense swarms would have started migrating, devastating the surrounding territories and destroying food supplies. Rains having made the roads giving access to the locusts impassable, the permanent and extra staff of the Control gathered on foot, together with large numbers of carriers and labourers. The anti-locust fleet of aircraft was ready, but the machines were not used, as this method of poisoning the hoppers is still experimental. Despite floods, poison dusting continued throughout the rains, and by the beginning of this month the destruction of the hoppers was complete. A few scattered wing swarms are still being fought, but the great menace has been defeated.

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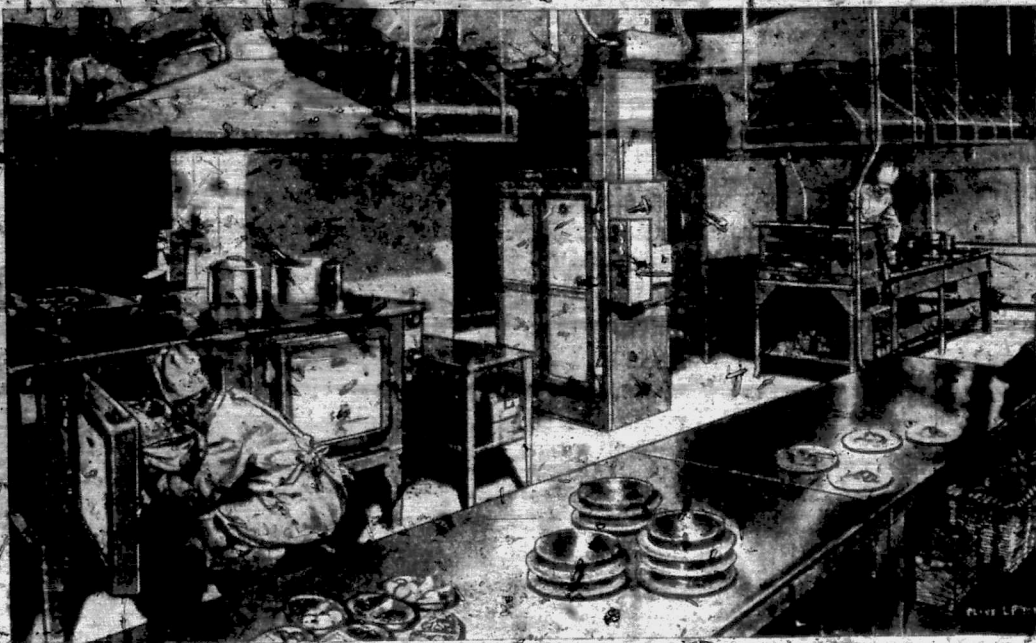
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DR 15

Parliament

**Conference of British African States
Not Favoured by Imperial Government**

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last night, Colonel Lyons asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, in consideration of the repeated wishes of non-officials to hold conferences on the territories concerned, he would consider the possibility of the organization by the Secretary of State of a conference of the representatives of the British African States, including the 22 Colonies, and certain principal, social, economic, and educational problems common to all.

Colonel Stanley: "The British Government in the United Kingdom are anxious to secure the closest co-operation between the various African committees on matters of common interest. In fact, they are concerned they consider that the most effective circumstances in which such co-operation can best be achieved are by conferences on specific subjects. As the recent most successful Civil Aviation Conference in Cape Town, which was attended by non-officials from the East and Central African territories as well as by representatives of the Imperial Government, this form of conference under the aegis of

Control of Development Expenditure

Colonel Lyons asked the Secretary of State what steps he proposed to take, apart from audit, to ensure that money voted by Parliament in respect of the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, on both the social and economic sides, was economically expended, irrespective of whether grant or loan.

Colonel Stanley: "Apart from certain research and survey schemes which are likely to be administered under my right hon. friend's direct control, primary responsibility for the economical spending of Colonial Development and Welfare grants or loans will rest with the Colonial Governments to whom they are made, and this spending will be subject to the same safeguards as other Colonial Government expenditure. It will also be a major objective of the Colonial Office to see that waste does not occur."

Dr. Morgan asked the Secretary of State whether his medical advisers had any statistics giving the incidence of cases of amoebic dysentery in the East African Colonies from below Egypt to the Cape, whether any research had been undertaken in the past decade on this problem, comparing Native and European incidence, whether any results of any research investigations had been published or had reached his Department, and whether treatment not only by ipecacuanha products but also by the more recently discovered sulphonamide drugs had been fully tried and with what comparative results.

Colonel Stanley: "The latest figures available for the East and Central African territories are—

Territory	Year	Number of cases of amoebic dysentery
Kenya		No figures available
Uganda	1948	254
Tanganyika	1948	1,010
Zanzibar	1948	15
Northern Rhodesia	1939	78
Nyasaland	1939	34

"Exploration of methods of treatment of amoebic dysentery is proceeding continuously, and I have no reason to believe that there has been any alarming increase in the incidence of this disease in these territories in recent years, or in the mortality from it."

"Experiments with the sulphonamides have shown that

they have no effect in amoebic dysentery. The main line of treatment is, continue to smother iodine (an ipecacuanha derivative) combined with the use of oxyquinoline. Recent work has been done with diiodoquin and has been described in the African journals, and has been and is going to be described in the journal of the Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases. The full staff of European and Native incidence would require large investigation staff which is not available at present."

Colonel Lyons asked the amount of the Uganda Colon Fund and the decision reached as to its disposal.

Colonel Stanley: "At the end of 1948 the fund amounted to approximately £140,000. It is being held and will be taken as to the disposal of the fund, but it can be taken that a substantial portion is likely to be devoted to economic development."

Tanganyika Welfare Officer

When the Government of Tanganyika recently appointed a retired provincial commissioner to the new post of welfare officer, much dissatisfaction was expressed for non-officials had urged that the post should be adequately filled only by a younger man who had served with African troops for a considerable period during the war.

Mr. M. Everett, chairman of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce during the past year, said in reference to this subject at the recent annual general meeting:

"Those of you who have brought this matter to discussion have expressed extremely strong and almost unanimous views. Your views are that, whatever explanation may be made now, the original intention was not primarily the advancement of the African left at home, but the recognition of the mistakes made by the African who has gone abroad."

"For some reason, so far unexplained, the whole thing is now being treated in reverse, trying the compulsorily developed African down to the standard of the few more advanced ones here, a standard which in the nature of things is not that to which the former have been made accustomed."

"Holding that view, you have stated that the first essential qualification to be sought in the one required for this new appointment, with its far-reaching possibilities for good or ill, is that built on sound past experience of the African at home, and that he shall have equally sound knowledge of the new African abroad, commanding their respect at war so that he may do the same in peace."

Slackness in Uganda

"We have a comprehensive set of price control regulations in Uganda, but it is common knowledge that they are not very energetically enforced. Much time and trouble was taken in framing these regulations, but once they were safely on paper a sort of official inertia set in. Too many traders are breaking the law with impunity. Prosecutions are few and far between, and the sentences imposed so inadequate that dishonest traders do not fear them. In the Belgian Congo very severe penalties are exacted for offences against the price control regulations, deportation being the fate of some convicted traders. In Uganda there is too much slackness in enforcing what are in many cases excellent and well conceived regulations."—*Uganda Herald*

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Sudan Plantations Syndicate

THE SUDAN PLANTATIONS SYNDICATE, LTD., reports that the cotton crop in the year to June 30, 1945, was substantially lower than the exceptional crop of the previous year, but that £82,100 was recoverable under excess profits tax and the reduction of earnings more than offset. Moreover, a substantial sum was received from the liquidation of Parana Plantations, Ltd., and transferred to general reserve.

In view of the public gifts by the Sudan Government of its intention to terminate the Syndicate's concession in June 1946, the directors have been drawn up to make the value of the plantations and the machinery and equipment available to the public. The sum of £1,178,061 originally subscribed by the shareholders (plus the premium on the issue) and the directors therefore consider it unlikely that further transfers from profit and loss to general reserve will be required during the next five years. The sum has had to be accumulated in the expectation that the Syndicate might be called upon to finance further agricultural developments in the Sudan.

The directors recommended not only the same dividend as a year ago, but also a dividend of 3% against 2% (making a total dividend of 20%); but even after taking into account the increased distribution, the average amount received by shareholders during the past five years represents no more than 5.02% upon the subscribed capital. It is certainly not an excessive dividend when the risks of such an agricultural undertaking are considered.

The report of the directors records that Mr. W. S. Miller, Financial Secretary to the Sudan Government, said at a meeting of the Northern Sudan Advisory Council in December. The cotton companies have served this country well. The sincerity and the efficiency with which the boards and management have interpreted their duties, the Gezira are known and admitted by us all. Abundant assistance is readily available to the interest and sincere devotion of the inspectorate staff in the field in working for the welfare and happiness of the tenants, and it is the Government's hope that many of them will be willing to continue after 1950 under the Government's plan. It is hoped that they will have given so much of their effort and energy to the Sudan.

Reference is made by the Board to the resignation of Mr. Archdale, General Manager, and Mr. G. C. H. Smith, Assistant, all members of the staff, and Sir William H. Busby for his length of his wide and valued experience.

The issued capital is £2,476,000 in shares of £1, and the general reserve now amounts to £3,220,724. Gezira sinking fund and reserve fund accounts total £1,129,530; these are due to be handed over to the Sudan Government at the termination of the concession.

Fixed assets appear in the balance-sheet at £1,173,000, including ginning factory buildings, £353,355; ginning machinery, £391,530; heavy farm implements and machinery, £235,611; light railways, £171,600; and buildings and machinery in Port Sudan, £10,430. The above assets are to be taken over at cost by the Sudan Government in 1950.

The shareholding in the Kassala Cotton Co., Ltd., is valued at £210,000, and investments in British Government securities for the Gezira sinking and reserve funds are entered at £1,032,213. Current assets have a value of no less than £5,883,290, including £2,130,000 in British Government securities, cotton of a value of £1,561,224 (since realized), cash totalling £1,122,661, and a £200,000 free of interest to the Imperial Government; tax reserve certificates, £100,000; stocks and stores in the Sudan, £347,000; and debtors, £157,479.

The profit for the year was £408,603, against £603,744. Retention requires £234,000 (£250,000) dividend and bonus will take £100,000, less £224,000 in Sudan tax and income tax; the staff bonus has been raised from £10,000 to £16,600, and the carry-forward is £7,885 (£463,422).

Kassala Cotton Company

THE KASSALA COTTON COMPANY, LTD., reports a working profit of £68,640 for the year ended June 30, 1944, compared with £123,374 for the previous year. Taxation requires £39,000 (£79,000), a dividend of 10%, and bonus of 2% together amount to £36,000, less £10,240 for Sudan tax and income tax; £18,000 is added to general reserve (£9,000) and the carry-forward is £42,324 (£40,600).

The issued capital is £300,000 in shares of 1s., and the general reserve is £10,000. Fixed assets appear in the balance-sheet at £113,864, and current assets aggregate £627,674, including stocks of cotton £316,693 (since realized), cash £276,603, debtors £21,000, and stocks and stores in the Sudan £10,386.

The branch in Eritrea of the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation, which it had been intended to close, is to remain open until further notice. The chief representative of the Corporation in Eritrea is Mr. J. A.



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MINING

Taxation of Overseas Mining Memorandum to Chancellor of Exchequer

BECAUSE THE PROVISIONS OF THE INCOME TAX LEGISLATION by THE UNITED KINGDOM prevent competition on equal terms with the countries of the financing and development of overseas mining properties, the Great Mining Finance Houses of the City of London set up a Mining Taxation Committee, which has now published the text of its most valuable memorandum, submitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Chairman of the Rhodan Corporation, which has invested many millions of pounds in the development of copper mines in Northern Rhodesia, was the Chairman of this highly influential committee, among whose 17 members were several other leading authorities on mining in the Rhodesias, including Dr. F. G. Brown, Deputy Chairman, Sir Douglas Malcolm, Mr. S. Chester Beatty, Mr. C. H. H. Hutchinson, Mr. R. E. Shaw, and Mr. S. S. Taylor.

Effects of United Kingdom Taxation

THE PROBABILITIES of United Kingdom taxation from the standpoint of mining is that no advantage can be obtained either for the cost to the enterprises of acquiring the right to the mineral rights, which, once mined, has no residual value, or for the so-called "capital" cost to the enterprise of the prospecting, shaft sinking, development, and other work which is required to enable the mine to be mined. All these costs must be met out of the proceeds when in fact they are not cover the life of the enterprise, and are characterized from the remaining costs which are treated as charges against taxable revenue.

The United States of America, the British Dominions, and some British Colonial Dependencies foster mining finance and industry by reasonable consideration of the absence of taxation, while the United Kingdom has, in the words of the Committee, "done nothing".

The taxation practice in mining companies registered in or controlled by the United Kingdom is unfavourable not only to the United Kingdom but also to other countries and, as a result, the owners of mineral properties abroad, even in the Dominions and Colonies, may be increasingly obliged to seek finance and direction elsewhere than in London.

Overseas mining enterprises registered or controlled in the U.K. or advised by mining companies directed from the U.K. are not only provided with finance from this country, but also, with technical and commercial advice, and frequently with management. It is by virtue of this combined activity that overseas mining enterprises controlled, directed or advised by the U.K. place their orders for equipment and stores preferably in the U.K.

Unless the handicaps under which overseas mines and mining finance houses subject to U.K. taxation now labour are removed, new overseas mining ventures will seek finance, technical advice and direction abroad.

If the U.K. loses control of these companies it will lose not only such of the invisible exports represented by dividends and remittances, shipping, insurance, etc., but a large part also of the visible exports in the form of mining machinery and accessories. As mines owned by companies in the U.K. are worked out, this great source of exports and employment will be lost to the country, and it may well prove that the development of the great copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia will be the last important overseas prospecting and mining undertaking to be financed in and directed from the U.K.

The remedy is not difficult to define or apply. The relatively small initial loss of immediate revenue to the Exchequer would be a small price to pay for the maintenance of one of the important items in the country's balance of payments.

Importance of Overseas Mining to United Kingdom

Then follow some most interesting tables of statistics. The first shows that exports of machinery and stores, freight and insurance upon such cargo, etc., normally yield an income of about £11,760,000 a year, and the secondary income produced by the recipients of that primary income is nearly an equal value; that gross dividends and interest paid to holders of such mining stocks and shares in the U.K. averaged more than £29,000,000 a year; and that remittances to this country by overseas mining staff were not less than £1,000,000, making a total of £58,600,000 out of a total national income calculated in 1938 at £4,600 millions.

In other words, the overseas mining companies referred to provide the U.K. with one job out of every 85 jobs provided by all other sources of employment in this country, whether in industry, agriculture, domestic or foreign trade, public or private services. This is a far greater proportion than is yet being realized.

Further examination shows that overseas mining companies brought an average of £1,000,000 in foreign exchange to the

U.K. in 1936-38 equivalent of 4.5% of the total foreign exchange accruing to the country from all other sources.

Another important benefit to the possession of strategic sources of metal supplies overseas, and a further aspect, which can also not be assumed in terms of money, is that mineral discoveries often lead to the development of new territories.

In the section of the memorandum dealing with U.K. tax, it is upon the main point stated: "We read."

Mining is at all times and everywhere the most favourable conditions for a financial enterprise, and it is in no account unsuccessful, because the overall return is probably small. We are not for the big prizes that occasionally reward the mining prospector, and these prizes would be both development of the mineral resources of the country, and if the taxation of the relatively few profitable mines comes so onerous as to require unreasonably the reward of success, development will cease.

The authority has stated that whereas the mechanical power installed on ordinary manufacturing concerns is some 100 h.p. per man on the average, on the basis of a comparison of concerns with mines it is only 10 h.p. per man. Associated with this equipment benefit in the proportion. Hence it also seems that the capital cost on works and equipment necessary for mining is a considerable proportion of the total cost of the mine, and the ordinary concerns, and it may be a many times of the ordinary, with mining concerns it is rarely as much as twice and frequently less, including the cost of the works and equipment, including the shaft sinking, development, and other capital constructions, representing a greater cost, and figures higher than the plant and machinery of ordinary concerns.

Under the taxation practice practically all of these large sums are regarded as capital items, and no deductions are allowed therefor, for the understanding is that when the mine is worked out, the whole of the money spent upon it has been dissipated.

Mining undertakings are sharply distinguished in their tax position from manufacturing, merchant or agricultural enterprises, which, given allowances sufficient to replace worn-out plant or machinery and thereby can secure an annual, while their capital assets are undiminished. Mining also differs from other enterprises in being a wasting asset, such as leasehold, patents, trade marks, etc., in that the life of the latter type of asset is accurately known at the time of acquisition, and, in general, some estimate can be made of the length of that value.

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It is significant that mining is taxed under the Income Tax Act, 1918, as a species of property carried on as an annual venture under the First Schedule of the Income Tax Act, 1918, and it may be fairly believed that the concept of fixation of property, and of its tax as a capital asset, is not coloured by the whole legislative and official view of assessment.

Mining is, however, an industry which is subject to the same necessity of self-renewal as any other, and it should be permitted to replace, free of tax, the capital assets actually consumed by mines in carrying out their operations.

Expenditure on Exploration and True Cost of Production

Under the taxation law in force, all expenditure on the exploration and development of mining properties, prior to revenue-earning production, including shaft sinking, overburden removal, drivings, hoisting, cutting and stone preparation, is excluded as a charge against profits, notwithstanding that all such expenditure is in essence a working cost, though larger dated than others, since the relative mineral has been extracted, no value remains, and the profit on the mineral won as the result of this expenditure should not in equity be taxed.

It is, however, this absolutely necessary cost which is not allowed when revenue-earning production begins, as a part of the activities enumerated in the preceding paragraph, further expenditure on work of a similar nature must continue during the whole life of the mine, and a large part of such expenditure is disallowed as a charge against profits. It is clear that such expenditure precedes the actual mining of the product, it may be pointed out that the very life of the mining undertaking depends upon keeping developments and of exploitation, such expenditure is thus not regarded upon for future expansion, but for making the most of the underground deposit.

The preservation and continuation of the mining industry depend on the continuous discovery and opening up of new deposits. The relative expenditure is a necessary concomitant of the preservation of the undertaking as a whole, and should be allowed as a charge against profits. A denial of this allowance ignores the principle of keeping alive the industry, which provides taxation revenue.

In other countries more liberal rules prevail. In Appendix B it is shown that Canada, the United States of America, Australia, South Africa, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Tanganyika Territory, East Africa, and the West Coast, all take note of the deductibility of development expenditure, and subject to the conditions which allow it to be written off over the life of the mine, the treatment that is accorded is comparatively favourable with the provisions of the U.K. code.

It is noted that a company registered in the U.K. but carrying on a business in a Dominion which has adopted the Dominion income tax, is liable to tax under the local law, but a little if any advantage as a result of the local law, may be obtained by the method of computing profits, and allowing a charge against profits, of the nature of the capital and wear allowances, which can be discontinued. It follows as a principle of capital amortization, over the life of the plant, if not conceded, and the present practice of allowing for depreciation of plant is therefore continued, it is necessary to draw attention to the unsatisfactory points in the present provisions, namely:

(1) The non-allowance of the cost of buildings and plant, and the fact that the rateable value of buildings and plant is not allowed, notwithstanding the fact that their utility is limited to the mine.

(2) The non-allowance of the cost of buildings and plant, and the fact that the rateable value of buildings and plant is not allowed, notwithstanding the fact that their utility is limited to the mine.

(3) The non-allowance of the cost of buildings and plant, and the fact that the rateable value of buildings and plant is not allowed, notwithstanding the fact that their utility is limited to the mine.

Hardship of Mining Enterprise

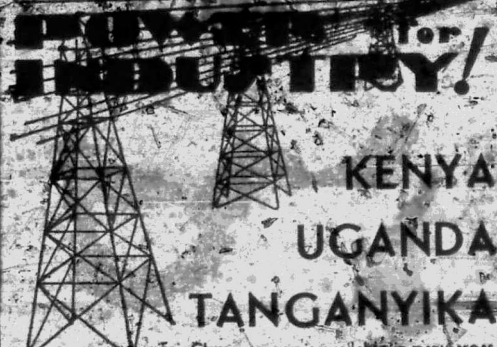
The hardship of wear and tear allowance, the hardship arises from the failure to adjust to the life of the mine as distinct from that of the plant. Obsolescence relief is of no avail because it depends on replacement, and when the mine is exhausted the residual value of most equipment disappears with it. In any event, where the mine is in a remote locality, realization of residual plant may be obviously quite impracticable.

As regards depletion of the minerals, U.K. mining taxation law compares unfavourably with certain foreign and Dominion systems. Canada, the U.S.A., and the Commonwealth of Australia have made arrangements for the allowance of depletion by way of a percentage of annual production. It is understood that in the U.S.A. the 4% allowed was arrived at as a result of a recommendation made in 1927 by a joint committee representing the U.S. Treasury and the industry. It seems difficult to defend on any reasonable ground the absence of any allowance in this country for outlays so expended.

As has been stated, companies in other countries enjoy advantages which are denied to their U.K. competitors, notably in the matter of depletion and amortization allowances. Hence there is an obvious inducement to remove domicile from the U.K. and place it abroad, to the detriment of the traditional place of London as a financial centre, and incidentally of U.K. taxation revenue.

There is, however, the important factor of double taxation. Taxation of the same profits by more than one country. This is a serious deterrent to the expansion of British enterprise overseas if domicile is retained in the U.K. Dominion income tax relief, of some help to British business operating in the remote and outlying counties within the Empire, but this relief is being whittled down in various ways, and the whole system calls for revision if its purpose is to be adequately maintained. Double taxation has been the subject of memoranda presented by the Federation of British Industries, the British National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, and other bodies.

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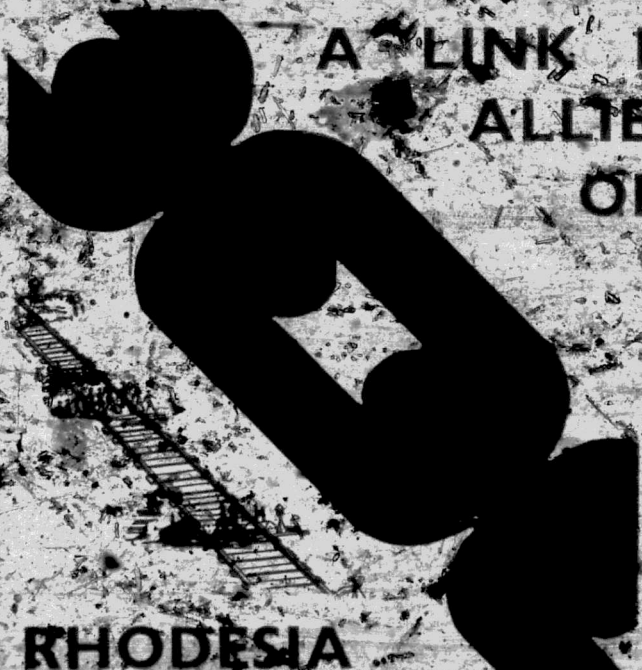
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