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Thursday, April 26, 1945

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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Founder and Editor

F. S. Jeelson

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War-time Address:
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

EXTREMISTS in the United States and in Great Britain look to the San Francisco Conference (which will open as these words are being printed) to introduce some form of internationalization of dependent areas. While the less extreme confine their demands to mandated and mandateable territories, the more extreme declare that the conscience of the world cannot be satisfied until all Colonies and Protectorates everywhere have been brought within some still undefined international system. It can be confidently predicted that this blast on the trumpet will leave all the war-wounds intact, for whatever the attitude of the British Empire, at least that of the United Nations—France, Belgium and Holland—would be more amused than impressed by it. Yet because the position of Great Britain in this whole matter has not been made crystal clear, there are widely publicized hopes in the United States, and widespread fears among European Powers responsible for Colonial populations, that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom might be willing to agree under pressure to some accommodation acceptable to Washington. When the Prime Minister was recently questioned on this subject in the House of Commons, he said: "Matters affecting British Colonial territories will not be discussed at San Francisco or at any meeting in connection with that Conference," but he admitted questions

affecting mandated territories evidently require examination in view of the lapse of the League of Nations, from which the mandates were held. This does not imply that His Majesty's Government have in any way committed themselves upon such an issue. Though there may have been no commitment, Mr. Churchill's phraseology has given propagandists on both sides of the Atlantic the opportunity of suggesting that there is some fundamental distinction between territories under British protection and those under British mandate—or, as they usually say, "merely" under mandate.

Legalistic exercises of that kind doubtless attract constitutional lawyers and quasi-professional controversialists, but they are unquestionably resented by the countries primarily concerned, not one of which has, so far as we know, ever given the slightest sign of willingness to surrender its existing attachments in favour of the proposals of these self-opinionated planners for other people, and though it is fashionable in Great Britain and America to let bygones be bygones, the leaders of British, French and Belgian Africa are vividly aware that many of the most ardent advocates of "some new Colonial Deal" are precisely the people who pleaded so long and earnestly for the restoration of African territory to Germany (which would

Appellers Not The Best Advocates

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probably estimate the world may if that support had not been avoided (by a desperate and dangerous margin). Nor does Africa long wait when they could no longer ignore the transfer of territory to Germany, these sentimental liberals clamoured for some scheme of internationalization of Colonies as the thing next likely to appease their German friends.

Is Belgium, twice ravaged by the Hun in a generation, to be expected at the moment of her liberation to accept some new arrangement in regard to Rwanda Urundi, held under mandate since the last war?

Some New Trusteeship Structure.

Is France, bled white by Hun depravity, and still weak from her ordeals, to be asked at this juncture to change her colonial policy? Is the Union of South Africa, which has long counted on a going in due course the mandated territory of South West Africa, to pardon that perfectly legitimate land? Is Tanganyika Territory, the Heart State of British East and Central Africa, and indubitably destined to union with Kenya and Uganda, to be treated differently from that Colony and that Protectorate? Such questions would not need to be posed had Mr. Stettinius not recently declared that the British, American and Russian Governments had agreed at Yalta to submit proposals to the United Nations at San Francisco for a territorial trusteeship structure under which would be placed territories mandated after the last war and considered suitable for similar treatment, and such other territories as might voluntarily submit to trusteeship. So, if the disclosure of the American Secretary of State is to be accepted at its face value (as it is to be presumed) there is some intention of placing under this new trusteeship structure areas which have been under British, French, Belgian, and other control for a quarter of a century. Yet no member of the House of Commons has either requested clarification or registered any objection.

That trusteeship of dependent areas has assumed constantly increasing importance in political circles in the United States has been evident from our newspapers in recent years, and the well-

U.S. Navy Rejects State Department's All-or-Nothing Man.

formed Washington correspondent of *The Times* has now affirmed that when the State Department drew up its policy in this regard it was of the "Kingdom-of-Heaven-or-nothing order. It was desired under this policy to place under trusteeship not only the

territories mandated after the last war and those taken from the enemies of this war, but any Colonial territory anywhere, though it can be fairly doubted whether the framers of this policy ever thought that their sweeping plans could be interpreted to include Hawaii and Porto Rico. A fatal blow to the agreement was delivered, not from abroad, but by the American Navy, which insists that America control the Marshal, Caroline, Phoenix and other islands is vital to the security of the United States, and the preservation of peace in the Pacific. These statements by one of the best British observers in America are corroborated by our own information from French and American sources in the United States and London, which assure us that the American attitude at San Francisco is likely to be much less sweeping than is generally expected in the States, and by some British writers, and statesmen.

Some plan for international supervision of Colonies may well set out forward, perhaps in very general outline. There has been much discussion in the United States of what is

French Colonial Philosophy Ignored.

called a "Colonial Philosophy" which "world opinion" could sit as if there were a world opinion on Colonies. A proposition which has had much support is an International Colonial Commission having jurisdiction over the whole Colonial world, and even the right to remove a Colony from an administering Power which failed to enforce minimum international standards. As a clear threat to the Union of South Africa, it has been suggested that any Government which indulges in racial discrimination or permits it under administrative practice should be debarred from administering any other territory (the doubtless well-meaning but not very alert friends of this idea failing to appreciate how embarrassing it would prove to the Government of the United States). An essential point which does not seem to have been seriously discussed is that the French conception of overseas territories conflicts entirely with the idea of an international Colonial pool. The French philosophy of Empire is that of eventual fusion between France and her overseas territories, not of their disintegration, and in which view the process into self-governing Dependencies General de Gaulles Ministry can scarcely adhere less firmly to his truly French conviction than the French Governments of previous days, in which (as in our own Cabinets) there were few strong imperialists, some out-and-out appeasers, and other Ministers without fixed principles. But perhaps the map planners would think a quarrel with France a trifling

price to pay for bitter debates at a gathering which is intended to demonstrate world unity.

It is well to remember that politics is the art of the possible and that great American Presidents who were sincerely mourned in this country as in this have been outstandingly successful in recognizing that idealism must be harmonized with realism. One plea of course is not based upon the idea of power politics. It springs from the fact that the destined destiny of the British Dependencies is self-government, that, as the Prime Minister has frequently affirmed, administrative responsibility can in the meantime not be shared by Great Britain with anyone else; and that the inhabitants of all the British Mandated Territories in Africa are proud to consider themselves on the same footing as the Africans born in British Colonies or Protectorates. They want no vague international authority substituted for their King, in whose armies scores of thousands of them surge as volunteers. No territory flying the British flag can go into any "Colonial pool" and that is equally true of the territories of our French, Belgian, and Dutch friends and Allies.

"Accountability," as it is called, is another and more matter. That the British Empire has nothing to hide is proved by the reports which have made known our Colonial shortcomings to the whole

Accountability is a matter of obligation to render to the League of Nations an annual report on Tanganyika was a positive advantage to the British, in that it compelled our Government to prepare and publish a much fuller document than was produced by any neighbouring British Dependency. We have often urged that the annual report on Kenya should be on similar lines, and we still do not know why the Colonial Office was content to have colourless and uninformative brevities about British Colonies and Protectorates submitted to itself and laid before Parliament when incomparably better documents concerning British Mandated Territories were regularly prepared for Geneva. What was done for many years for a demonstrably imperfect Permanent Mandates Commission could readily be done for a better informed body which was less political in character, more judicial in judgment, more constructive and friendly in intention.

Place of White Settlement in Kenya

Facts about the European, Indian and African Populations*

OCASIONALLY in the past, when conditions were adverse and markets depressed, some financial assistance has been given by the Government of Kenya to Europeans in agriculture. Critics have objected to this course, they say, public funds to which all races contribute should not be used to help one race only. This argument could be used against many items of Government expenditure; for instance, it could equally well be used against the allocation of public funds to relieve famine among African farmers. The amount allocated by Government to help European farmers has been a very small fraction of the great sums spent by the settlers themselves in their endeavour to establish farming on a sound basis, and it is a truly microscopic amount compared with the sums spent since the 1930 slump by our Government, including the British, on preventing the ruin of their farmers. That some outside help has been needed clearly shows that no exorbitant profit has gone into the pockets of the farmers; and it may be taken that the greater part of the settlers' contribution, as well as any Government subsidy, has gone directly to the African in the form of wages, while much of the rest has been put into permanent improvements, of benefit to the country as well as to the individual. Another point often raised is the proportion in which the different races contribute to the Colonial revenue. Here again the facts have been deliberately distorted. It has been suggested that Kenya depends for revenue mainly on money extracted by direct taxation from the

Africans, and that most of this money is spent in the interests of the white community.

It is difficult to calculate how much each community contributes in taxation, but the task was attempted by the late Lord Moyne in 1932. He estimated that Europeans, numbering 17,295 persons, contributed £605,791 annually, while Africans, then estimated to number 2,950,000, contributed £791,000.

Settlers Bear Main Weight of Taxation

Since then the amount spent on Native services has steadily increased, but direct Native taxation has been reduced; the taxable age has been raised and hut tax abolished. Consequently, although the Native population was increased to an estimated total of three and a half millions, the latest figure for the amount collected in the year by poll tax, which is now the only direct tax imposed by the central Government, is only £536,959. On the other hand, European direct taxation has increased enormously. The assessment figure for income tax alone is nearly half as much again as the whole amount of Native poll tax. Since there are 150 Natives to every European, it is very clear where the main weight of the financial burden now rests.

All these calculations are, of course, beside the point; they are quoted merely to refute the charge that it is the African who pays and the European who benefits. It is not the Colony which should be seen whole, and its revenue divided into racial segments. Only if the question of self-government for the African were forced to a decision could there be the need to consider separate budgets.

If some system of Native self-government were to be put forward in the near future as a practical proposal, the European community, not unreasonably, would press for the political and economic independence of the Highlands; it would then be the African section of the Colony which would be faced with the greater financial difficulty.

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

It should not be inferred from these remarks, made into some of the most and fiercest of the many slanders against white settlement, either that the political pretensions of the settlers in the past have always been sound or reasonable or that their behaviour has invariably been without blemish. They would not be human if it had. But an impartial observer would undoubtedly conclude after weighing carefully the evidence on both sides that the white settlement has been a great benefit to the native race.

I will quote only one fact in support of this. It has already been pointed out that the progress of the Native depends on increasing the country's wealth. No one would deny that, by sinking millions of pounds of capital by careless experiment, enterprise and toil, the settlers have developed and swollen the resources of a naturally poor country, thus providing a greater pool of wealth on which all can draw.

Development Due Chiefly to Settlers

To suppose that the settlers had not developed the country in the past and that they have done so for the benefit of the Native is a suggestion that can only be regarded as misleading. It is the basis of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act in 1940, the policy of the Home Government was that every Dominion must be self-supporting. No white settler is more responsible for experiment and development of any kind, except in the form of loans at high rates of interest, and these could not have been applied to risky experiments such as those involved in pioneer farming, if no African dependence did the government undertake such activities for the benefit of the Native.

That there been no settlement, Kenya today would be far poorer than it is, and the Native would not be faced with the necessity of leaving his home and family and tramping hundreds of miles to seek work as he must in southern Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and elsewhere, in order to raise the cash to pay his taxes and buy a few simple necessities at the stores.

This brief and incomplete review of some aspects of the interaction between the white and the Native may perhaps serve to indicate the complexity of the problems which arise when self-government in the near future is proposed. Problems often simply ignored or brushed aside by self-styled champions of the African cause.

One point must be emphasized beyond any chance of misunderstanding. White settlement in Kenya is not a reprehensible fact which a political action can destroy. It is waste of time to argue as though white settlement were a reversible process.

Let this one aspect of local history make the position completely clear. A few, within its short history Kenya has been invaded, once from the south by Germany, once from the north by Italy. On each occasion it was finally the settlers who saved the country, and finally could come from elsewhere. There is one example of the sort of thing they did. In September, 1914, a force of settler volunteers only 92 in number attacked and drove back over the border an invading force outnumbering them by six to one, losing eight of their own small number. And this was the only time that against the odds of the land in which they lived, the white settlers are likely to prove troublesome to both sides who, by the truth of all the facts, try to force or remove them.

There remains another consideration: the presence of a large number of white immigrants. This other major problem can be dealt with more briefly, summarily, and only as regards relations between Africa and India, without touching on the question of India and Europe.

When the Uganda Railway was built thousands of Indian coolies were introduced by the work of construction. After the railway was finished many of the coolies were allowed by the British Government to remain in the country instead of going back to India. Long before that time Indian merchants had been trading in the East African zone, particularly in the interior.

On the grounds of this historical fact, that they traded on the fringes of East Africa before the British arrived, Indians today assert that they played a great part in the development of the country and they claim a privileged position in the account of its progress. Also, a historical fact that their principal business in the early days was the financing of slave trade.

When the hinterland came under British rule Indian traders followed the flag wherever they wanted to be a thank profitable trade with the Natives, without too much danger to life and property. And ever since these original Indian immigrants, the traders and the coolies, have been followed by a continuous stream of immigrants from India. At some time these petty traders undoubtedly performed a useful function by opening small shops at trading centres where their goods could be sold and Native produce bought. But much has happened since then.

The African himself is becoming well able to carry on the business of shopkeeper and produce buyer, and the need for Indian middlemen has passed. Their part has been played, and though they admittedly helped in the early stages of

economic development, their influence has been in many ways unfortunate. Their code of commercial ethics, especially when dealing with unsophisticated customers, has been questioned; their standards of hygiene deplorably low, and their religious beliefs and customs a cause of confusion in the minds of Africans introduced to the principles of Christianity.

The case of the Indian artisan is much the same. Africans have now been trained to undertake the work for which Indians were originally needed. It is only a question of time before the African artisan and craftsman will be able to replace the Indian in every branch of industry. African competition must not be allowed to stand in the way of the African advance. We should rightly consider it a breach of friendship if we allowed men of our own race to keep the African out of trade in Native areas and out of skilled jobs. It would be unjust if those of our race who allowed themselves of another race to do so. And that, very briefly, summarizes the Indian question from the point of view of African interests.

Economic Progress the Chief Need

The Government of Kenya is now occupied with a realistic plan for development after the war. Every aspect of planning increased services throughout the Native districts on a scale which, owing to lack of funds, has hitherto been quite impossible. Now, with the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund to draw on, plus reserves then accumulated during the war, we have a chance such as has never before been granted for a great advance along the whole line. An advance will be planned, directed, sustained and paid for by the white man. The African, for his own benefit, must follow the lead and willingly co-operate in the common effort, even when some of the work, for instance soil conservation, may seem to offer no immediate profit.

The smallest deservice which could be done now to the African would be to distract his attention with futile dreams of political power, dissipate his energies in immature and costly pursuit of the will of the wind of self-government.

This brief commentary has been written with three principal objects. The first is to call attention to the fact that in Kenya things are on the move and there is great hope for the future. The second is to refute the assumption that the African is a victim of repression, his welfare the least of the cares of his masters and governors. The third is to ask friends of the African not to jeopardize his whole future by forcing the same in politics at the expense of ham-stringing that general and balanced advance—economic, social and political—which in Kenya intend to ensure, and of which we all have the highest hopes.

Europeans in Kenya, both officials and non-officials, are for the most part good friends of the African, and earnestly desire to help him forward. Their view does not always coincide with the view taken from this quarter, that of London, the discrepancy not necessarily due to any obliquity of view, but to a more closer observation.

Africans Must Work Harder

Their Output Now 'Dreadfully Low'

Northern Rhodesia is richer in potential resources than most men would have us believe, but in the territory is to improve its position, which I am sure it can do, a great deal of hard work will have to be done. Africans particularly will have to improve their economic output and output very considerably indeed.

When the white man is working for himself or for his own family his economic output is distressingly low. My personal view is that it is in this direction that the best opportunity will be found for improving the economic position of the territory. The more limited the material resources of a country, the more important it is that personal efficiency should be at the highest possible level. If our efforts to help Africans are to be successful, Africans must learn to help themselves, and the work of our post-war development plans, now taking shape, is to help Africans to become more useful and valuable citizens of Northern Rhodesia. Here especially good will and sympathetic understanding, but the rates will be to the advantage of all.

In many districts of Northern Rhodesia I have been impressed by the very valuable work that is already being done by this and many sorts of out-of-the-way places by our servants, missionaries and others whose major reward can only be the satisfaction of achievement. Mr. Beresford Stokes, Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, broadcasting before his departure for Nigeria.

Lords Debate Colonial Development

Views of Lord Hailey and Earl De La Warr

THE FIRST PART OF OUR REPORT of the Special Committee on the Development of the Colonial Empire, and the views of the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Rennell, and Lord Bledisloe.

Here follow those of Lord Hailey and Lord De La Warr.

LORD HAILEY described the Act of 1930 as the first substantial recognition that the Colonies were an integral part of the Empire and that we were responsible for the advancement of their economic and social conditions. He said that the Act was a landmark in the history of the Empire.

Self-government cannot be a mere formality imposed upon a substantial foundation of improved standards of living and an advanced social structure, and it is in the provision of that social structure and improved standards of living that the main purpose of the assistance that we are giving to the Colonies.

A good deal of attention has been paid to the question of education since 1930, but the standards of education have not advanced as much as they might have been achieved if we had given more advance in the training of local establishments. In so many Colonies we have the training of locally skilled and well-educated men, but the training is often at the hands of men of these Colonies, and many of these are educated officials of local origin, to whom the burden of all kinds of expansion of local education has to be borne.

It is true that the expenditure incurred in research against the £500,000 provided in the original Act has been small, partly due to the absence of personnel that perhaps even more to the fact that there had been little original planning of the subject. We have therefore been obliged to devote ourselves very largely to questions of organization. Some definite schemes of course, have been dealt with, for instance, a very considerable provision has been made for research into the question of income, to which Lord Bledisloe referred.

As regards the question of research, a few years ago, as much as £250,000 was provided for research into these questions. A considerable parts of the Colonial Empire had never been properly surveyed. We therefore proposed a Central Survey Service, with a pool of officers available to take up the region after another. Finally a geologic survey was being. We have recommended a service consisting in London but with specialists available for transfer from one region to another, who will act in addition to the local geologic surveys maintained by the Colonial Governments. In medical and veterinary matters research here will be undertaken by a special body, in the case of medicine appointed partly by the Secretary of State and partly by the British Medical Council. There will be a hoped-for special research staff maintained both for medicine and for agriculture, which will be centralized, but will be available, if our plans are fulfilled, for use in the Colonies also.

Funds for Development
It would be my policy to encourage the Colonies to believe that they can rely on us for all the additional expenditure that is needed for their social or economic services. After all, it is not a reality if you are dependent on the outside for major services of this description. That is one consideration. Another is that the Colonies are not without resources. They have accumulated during the war between £40,000,000 and £45,000,000, and perhaps some £20,000,000 at least might be available for development. And they have considerable loan-raising capacity. The outstanding loans of the Colonial Empire amount to between £70,000,000 and £75,000,000. That is not a large sum considering the resources of many of them, and it shows, I think, a far-reaching understanding of their potentialities. A considerable programme of borrowing would be justified.

There has never been a time when it has been recognized as it is now that the primary and most dynamic interest in Colonial policy is the recognition of the necessity of development, using that word in its most comprehensive sense. It is not that so efforts have been made to develop the individual Colonies. That is far from being the case. Their physical possibilities have been imposed by an extensive expansion of communications. Those with larger resources have spent

very considerable sums of money on the development of their infrastructure. It is not that so efforts have been made to develop the individual Colonies. That is far from being the case. Their physical possibilities have been imposed by an extensive expansion of communications. Those with larger resources have spent

There has been an over-optimism which has led to a consideration of the matter in the light of the fact that we have done so much in other ways. It has often to consider the matter in the light of the fact that we have done so much in other ways. It has often to consider the matter in the light of the fact that we have done so much in other ways.

As it is not the case, the case is not the case when it comes to questions of economic development. It is not the case when it comes to questions of economic development. It is not the case when it comes to questions of economic development.

We have to do this, what form of organization is necessary for securing our purposes? Should the lead come from Downing Street, or should control come from the Colonies? I feel that Downing Street must be able to maintain a little less firmly the old traditional idea that the initiative must come from the Colonies in matters of policy.

Centralized Direction from Whitehall
It must inevitably be less dependent than it was before on initiative from below. It was not in the Colonies to leave the main responsibility to Colonial Governments since the needs of the Colonies themselves were more fundamental—questions of the introduction of law and order, approved regulations and the like, but now that we have great schemes of social advance which cannot be imposed on particular Colonies and large schemes of research which cannot be so limited, it is clear that there must be some form of more centralized direction from Downing Street.

The noble Duke said that the Colonies were not to be taken as this Act might mean bureaucratic control from Downing Street, but, as he pointed out, when we have a central general inquiries, geological survey, inquiries, medical and agricultural research, and the like—they must be on a wider basis, with greater funds and more ample personnel than any Colony could afford. You need direct control of some kind, though they need not take in form bureaucratic form, and must take into consideration the schemes of the Colonies and the fact that they have a large number of growing markets and are interested in their own Colonial policy.

Lord Rennell referred to the various committees of a Colonial Council or a Joint Committee of the Colonies and of Parliament. I will not deal with the question whether we should have some form of Joint Committee that will provide a more informed opinion in the Houses of Parliament on colonial questions, or assist the Secretary of State in directing policy. I confine myself to centralizing in what is needed in the way of organization for the better understanding of the process now provided and the coordination of the various departments.

back as a business adviser, committee, not a paid official, but a free expert, and specialists from all parts of the business life on it. Some of us have had experience of this kind at the Colonial Office. I think our general experience is that they are of the greatest value, and it is not in the least probable that the same kind of committee will be set up in the future, which would be of great value to the Colonies. It is not probable that it will be well to have a committee of this kind set up in the future, which would be of great value to the Colonies. It is not probable that it will be well to have a committee of this kind set up in the future, which would be of great value to the Colonies.

Mr. Frank Stockdale, working with the Federal Council, is successful in co-ordinating the efforts of the various departments when it comes to reports, its aims and objectives, and the work of the various departments. It is not probable that it will be well to have a committee of this kind set up in the future, which would be of great value to the Colonies.

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Pride in the Empire.

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Money Expended with Little Effect.

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The War

High Praise for East African Troops

Warmly Commended by General Sir William Slim

THE GENERAL SIR WILLIAM SLIM, Com-
mander of the 14th Army in Burma, said during
his visit to the 11th East African Division
that they were very fine fighters in the world
and that they had done what you would expect of Indian troops.
You carried out every task that was set you and
you were in the 11th East African Division and
very much of the part he played in the Army
victory and I want to say thank you for your
our contribution to our success.
African troops serving in the Ceylon, India and South
East Asia Commands—in 1945, they were paid
£100 per month, which is to be paid retro-
spective from November 1st. It represents approximately
the same percentage increase for African rates of pay
as for service increment and Japanese campaign
payments in the case of European ranks.

and in the region near Lamson, where he met
several other Rhodesians, including Murray Southey,
Lieut. Colonel Brown, Alan Hurrell and Alex Goud
and a Mrs. Murray Southey, who was shot down over
Duisburg in December 1942, said that the prisoners
had been kept alive only by Red Cross parcels and
those sent from Rhodesia.

W/O Trevor Ingram Brown, of Umfah, was shot
down over the Aegean Desert in November 1941,
while flying a Blenheim. The ship in which he was
embarked with 2,000 other prisoners, was torpedoed
next day, they were taken to Greece, taken to Italy,
a couple of months later, and kept there until the
capitulation, when they were moved to Lamson, where
Russian gunfire was heard in January, they began a
500-mile trek across Germany, during which they
were given very little food. Fortunately they had candles,
and found that they could buy four potatoes or a half
loaf of bread from the Germans.

Some 500 East African troops, the first leave party
to return from the South East Asia Command, arrived
in Nairobi early this month. They had been fighting
in Burma. Major Campbell, who has been in the
11th East African Division before the war, was in command of the party.
The cruiser UGANDA, which recently arrived in Syd-
ney, is the first Canadian warship to visit Australia.
The 11th East African Armoured Brigade, with which
many Rhodesians are serving, left for the front
during the approach to Bologna on the night of
the 1st. These Italian heights were held by the
German mountain troops, who were dislodged from
their strong fortifications only after very heavy fighting.

Colonel Howard Phillips, The Royal Signals,
of Umfah, was captured at Sidi Khezah in
May 1941. After a short time in Italy, he
spent the rest of his captivity in Stalag 8a near Goer-
ben, which he escaped and returned on a 400-mile trek
to the desert in the mountains, Erfurt and then in
the forest. The prisoners were kept practically
without any food for long stretches, which lasted from
days to weeks. On one of them the prisoners
were taken to the British troops.

Rhodesian Prisoners Released

Several Rhodesians who have been in German
imprisonment in Germany, spoke in East Saturday.
Callings Southern Rhodesia programme of the
B.C.O. W/O James Dryton, now major of the 11th East
African Division, who was captured in the East
African Division, said that Evelyn Ombe,
Morgan Smith and Nicole (now Nicole) were in the
same area, which ended in a sinking off the coast
after German planes had shot away the engines.
When the crew were in the dinghy next day they were
made prisoners by a German launch. He and Nicole
were in hospital at Wetzlar when the Americans
arrived.

Major Dennis Tweed, The Scots Guards,
who has been killed in action in Western Europe,
served with The Kings African Rifles. He was 24 years
of age and married to Lady Moya Elliott, who
is now the mother of Lord Francis Scott.
Major Martin Paul, The Royal Scots Fusiliers,
was killed in action in Italy. He was the son of
Mrs. J. A. Elliot, The Royal Scots
Fusiliers, and the Public Administration Service, and
W/O Elliot of Edinburgh. "Swick" has been killed in
action in Western Europe.
Lieut. Peter G. Mitchell, The King's Rifle, who
has been killed in action in North Western Europe,
at the age of 20, was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. C.
Mitchell, late of Uganda, and now of Sherwood
Rise, Nottingham.

W/O Bill Richards of Buffo Plate, was shot
down off the coast of Denmark towards the end of

Flying Officer David Scott Mac, of Southern Rho-
desia, who was previously reported missing from Air
operations, is now known to have been taken prisoner.

Settlement in Kenya Colony

Statement Issued by Government

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA, having examined the Report of the Settlement Schemes Committee, has reached the following conclusions, although modification in detail may prove necessary. The proposals suggested by the Committee are generally acceptable as a basis for future assisted European settlement. It is accordingly recommending the Report to the Secretary of State for his approval in broad principle.

The Government desires it to be made clear, however, that in considering European settlement it must also have due regard to the necessity for making adequate provision for the settlement of locally born Africans and Asians, particularly the settlement of British subjects and the settlement of Africans. European settlement is in fact but one leg of a tripod, and steps are being taken to formulate schemes for the other two legs—the settlement of locally born Asians and Africans in areas which they can appropriately colonise.

As regards the rate of interest on settlement loans, the Government wishes to make it clear that, while it endorses the recommendation contained in the first part of Section 11 of the Report that the rates of interest on land bank and settlement loans should be identical, it should be at as low a level as possible, it cannot as yet presently advise agree that that rate should necessarily be fixed, since a final decision will depend upon the rate which the Government is able to obtain in the market.

Increase in Facilities for Training

The Government agrees with the recommendation that the Njoro School of Agriculture at Njoro should become the chief centre for training future European settlers, and it is proposed to take early action to construct additional buildings at Njoro and provide alternative accommodation for the secondary school pupils now temporarily accommodated at the Nyeri school.

With regard to the maximum capacity of the Egerton School, it is proposed to take into account the area of land available, and not appreciably exceed 5000 strips. This will be sufficient to meet the requirements of future settlers and prospective officers of the Colony's soil conservation service, and the Government will make further facilities available.

The Government is in general agreement with the proposed tenant farming scheme set out in Section 67 et seq. of the Report, but does not agree with the emphasis placed by the Committee on the proposed option to purchase. The Government's view is that the belief that it is an immediate advantage for a farmer to own the land he works is not warranted by experience in the United Kingdom and elsewhere. In many cases tenants are likely to be more secure and prosperous by remaining tenants and not loading themselves with capital charges for land purchase. Farming in the United Kingdom is a main fact, largely carried on on a basis of permanent tenancy.

The Government considers that a small statutory Board will have to be set up to administer the scheme and that it will be supported by a consultative committee composed of persons qualified by experience and training to give expert advice.

The Government has addressed the Secretary of State recommending the adoption of the Report in general terms, with the reservations indicated in this statement, and subject to the provision of the necessary financial aid, which everything else depends.

This matter is to be discussed in London in the near future by the Chief Secretary, and it is not possible to say more at this stage.

[This statement has been issued by Kenya by the Information Office and in London by the Information Section of the Colonial Office.]

Lalibela

Captain Louis Findlay, R.A.M.C., who went to Ethiopia four years ago as a member of the British Red Cross Medical Staff, returned by Prince Tsahar, daughter of the Emperor, to whom he also acted as medical adviser, has written a report. The Monolithic Churches of Lalibela in Ethiopia, for the Society of Congo Architects, Lalibela is one of Ethiopia's sacred towns, which is believed to have been visited by no more than a dozen Europeans altogether. Captain Findlay is the son of Professor A. Pyte Findlay, Master of Christ College, Aberdeen.

Governor of Southern Rhodesia

Opens New Session of Parliament

WHEN OPENING THE SEVENTH SESSION of the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia last week, His Excellency Sir Campbell Tait, the Governor, said that the country had relaxed its effort during the war on the part of reconstruction.

During 1944 it had been found that the heavy demands being made on the Colony's manpower by conscription for service in the fighting forces could not be met unless essential services were to be maintained. The Government's call-up of military service was therefore suspended towards the end of the year, and only volunteers, carefully selected in the light of civilian and military requirements, were thereafter accepted for military service. The chief result was the direct outcome of the Colony's debtless status, which constituted the financial strength which allowed the war effort.

Air Training after the War

With the end of the European war approaching, the Air Training Scheme in the Colony was being reduced. One School had already closed, two more would close in the next few months, and a further reduction must be expected. The War Ministry had stated, however, that the Training Scheme in Southern Rhodesia had been most efficient and successful, and the Secretary of State for Air wished that some measure of training should be retained in the Colony after the European war.

As to civil aviation, the Government was carefully considering the provisions of the International Air Services Convention to the Colony to accommodate air traffic on the East-London route.

Despite the difficulties of iron ore production, had been satisfactory, and the Colony had exported 265,000 bags of maize to Bechuanaland, Northern Rhodesia, and East Africa, between July and September last year, when the Union of South Africa was suffering from a serious maize shortage. Southern Rhodesia had sent 1,300 tons of maize.

The total value of all minerals produced during 1944 was £3,422,462, the output of base minerals reaching the record figure of £3,433,378, an increase of £1,200,000 since 1939. A Commission was now sitting to investigate the Colony's mining problems. The Government would do everything possible to speed the mining industry.

The value of exports reached a record figure of £3,000,000, though the volume was less than that of 1939. The total value of exports in 1944 was £45,800,000, which was about one-third more than in 1939. This was mainly attributable to larger shipments of and higher prices for chrome, asbestos and tobacco.

Special steps were being taken to safeguard the tobacco trade with the United Kingdom, which was the Colony's largest and most promising market.

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Background to the

Mark of the 'Master Race.'

Belsen concentration camp, near Bremen, holds as many thousands of victims of the Nazi concentration camps as the most notorious place I have ever seen. There was a more than 60 yards long, 30 yards wide, and four feet high of the unclothed bodies of women, more than eight of several hundred children. Bunkers were filled with rotting food. There was but a communal latrine. There were some cases of tuberculosis among the more than 1,704 inmates. Some 900 had died. There were 1,000 cases should have been in hospital. A photographic record of this compound of human wreckage has been made. There were 28,000 women, 11,000 men, and about 500 children in the overcrowded camp. I drove into it with the German camp commandant to see in person the most brutal German brute, a medical officer, who said it was quite unashamed. We saw compounds filled with dead, and dying. One pit was choked with blackened bodies. There were several piles of unclothed dead. I am told that 30,000 prisoners died in the last few months, and I can well believe the figure. General Dempsey's senior medical officer:

"Well the Whole Truth about Germany. Let every German, boy, girl, man, and woman be compelled to see a carefully prepared film which deviates from the truth by not a hair's breadth, but which shows the grim happenings by which cities were ravaged and whole nations invaded without excuse or provocation. In order that the arrogant pride of Germany should dominate the whole world. Let there be films of every concentration camp, and let there be more films, until the whole people of Germany is brought down to a realization that once out of God forgive us this is what our rulers tried to do to the world. Any sloppy or vague and forget talk is too superficial and too treacherous to the dead. — The Rev. A. L. D. Weatherhead, in the *Sunday Graphic*.

Concentration Camp Horrors. Reports on the Nazi concentration camps should not be confined to representatives of the United Nations. Accredited representatives of neutral countries should also be sent and their reports made available to posterity. No possibility of hide must be left to future generations of Germans to deny or minimize the dreadful crimes perpetrated under the eyes of the German Government, and without protest from the German people. — Mr. A. L. M. Tarrant.

of the Soviet population in August the same number as the civilians lost at Stalingrad, and 50,000 civilians were tortured to death by the Germans in Latvian prison camps. In Latvia, Latvians were accused to slavery. In Riga the Germans murdered more than 1,000 children, and another camp here than 3,000. In Latvia they tortured to death more than 56,000 civilians. In Riga, 46,500 civilians. In Daugavpils, 46,500 the German hangmen staged five mass shootings of Jews, the last was on May 1 and 2, 1942, and 39,000 Jews in the Ghetto only 400 survived. In one camp, from December, 1941, to May, 1942, 20,000 prisoners of war died of hunger, cold, beatings and typhoid or were shot. The Germans also shot wounded prisoners of war. Among them the leading German war criminals indicted for the crimes in Latvia are Field Marshal Model and General Schoerner. — From a report of a Soviet Commission.

Horror for Hungry. — Escorted by a British military police, thousands citizens of Weimar have been marched six miles to the Buchenwald concentration camp. In groups of 100 they were conducted on a tour of the crematorium, with its blackened frames of bodies still in the ovens and two piles of smoldering dead piled up outside through the huts were living skeletons too ill to walk to rise and packed in the three tier bunks through the riding stage, where thousands were shot, and through the research block where doctors tried new experiments on human beings with consequences fatal to 90% of them. Many are dying at the rate of 40 a day. Many are beyond help. — Special correspondent of *The Times*.

Benefit of Information. — The fighting men of America and Britain have been geared on the ideals of a free press and free speech. These are the two great principles which are vital to preserve. The public opinion among the basic principles of the democracies, and public opinion must be honestly and fearlessly informed. The soldier likes to read about his unit and his local commander. Correspondents should be encouraged to mention the identity of units actually in the line when they have obviously been identified by the enemy. The freest possible flow of news is the best way to keep the public working in support of the war effort. — General Eisenhower.

... the Russian front... a double envelopment... military commander... to pass... completely destroyed... plus two corps... from another group... The Supreme Commander... told in the middle of the night... the Renagen... changed his plans... difficult decision... consulting his chiefs of staff... telephoning Field Marshal Montgomery, whose opinion agreed with his own that, having secured this God-given asset, we should exploit it. Of all the campaigns I have known this one has followed most exactly the pattern of the commander who planned it. — General Eddell Smith, Chief of Staff at Supreme Allied Headquarters.

Hitler's Redoubt. — Hitler's purpose is to defend an easily defensible mountain ring with the fairly large army he can muster in his Southern Italy, and to keep going until the Americans withdraw from Europe and the British start quarrelling with the Russians, as he is absolutely convinced they will. He believes that he can hold out for a very long time — until long after our patience is exhausted. Then he will begin the reconquest of Germany and Europe, the Slovakian industrial region, supply the factories and the heavier vapours, northern Italy to supply the bulk of the food, electricity power is easily available in the Alps. Enormous stocks are undoubtedly been salted away, and camouflage underground factories have certainly been established all over the place. The Luftwaffe itself has one of the most powerful squadrons of... — Mr. W. L. G....

Population of Ruritania. — The total population of Ruritania and its dependencies at June 30, 1941, inclusive of the armed forces of the country temporarily spread, are estimated as follows: — The population of the Colonies and foreign countries temporarily present in the country, is estimated at approximately 30,000,000. The corresponding figure for Scotland is approximately 3,490,000. The adult civilian population in Northern Ireland at that date was approximately 820,000. — Mr. W. L. G., Minister of Health.

the War News

have 10 years of hard work. The whole future of our generation depends on the way we face those years. — Lord Wealton, Minister of Reconstruction.

The Press has, in superior in the world. — Mr. Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information.

Germany and Japan should not be humiliated. — Mr. Gandhi.

Everybody loved President Roosevelt, and he loved everybody, even his bitter political enemies. — Mr. Shaw Desmond.

Belgian civilians killed during 1944 by enemy action, totalled 12,486. — M. Pauwels, Minister for War Victims in Belgium.

Well over 100 German divisions are now known to be concentrated in the North-South Redoubt. — Mr. Alan McLeod.

I cannot accept a suggestion that gifts to employees by employers in celebration of V.E. Day shall not be subject to income tax. — The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"Nothing shall shake our determination to punish the war criminals, even though we must pursue them to the ends of the earth." — President Harry Truman.

The Presidents of the United States who were elected or re-elected in 1840, 1860, 1880, 1900, 1920 and 1940 all died in office. — "Peterborough," in the *Daily Mirror*.

One concentration camp commandant ordered the doctors to flay the bodies; the skin was tanned and used to bind copies of Hitler's book, *Mein Kampf*. — Mr. John Hall, *Daily Mail* war reporter.

To February 28, civilian casualties due to enemy action in the United Kingdom had totalled 59,793 killed and 84,749 detained in hospital, making altogether 144,542. — Official announcement.

"As the war in the Pacific progresses probably more than half the people in Great Britain will have relatives engaged in the Pacific war." — Mr. F. M. Bailey, Deputy Prime Minister of Australia.

"The effrontery of the average German is unbelievable. Just after Gotha fell a German aircraft manufacturer there inquired how soon the Americans wanted him to start making accessories for their aircraft, and offered to convert his plant within three days." — Mr. Cornelius Ryan, *Daily Telegraph* war correspondent.

Mountbatten, Supreme Allied Commander in South-East Asia, has flown 107,000 miles since his appointment in April 1944, the equivalent of four times round the Equator. — S. L. A. C. correspondent.

The effort of the German war effort is a record of Jewish society unmatched in the darkest days of barbarism. There is some bloody horror in the German soul which tolerates these things. — *Daily Mail*.

The German submarine campaign round the British Isles is now very serious. While Germany has fewer submarines, they are mechanically more efficient and more difficult to catch. — Mr. James Korrestal, U.S. Secretary of the Navy.

My father, a busy doctor, who died at the age of 81, subsisted for the last 20 years of his life on a strictly milk diet, eating and drinking nothing else. — Lord, Member, President of the Royal College of Physicians.

British war correspondents who have been killed in action, six have been wounded, and one has been taken prisoner. One of these has escaped, and two have been separated. — The Secretary of State for War.

Women have behaved in Great Britain in a way that is so far removed from the very opposite is happening in the case British women in India. — Lord Moyne, who has returned after more than two years in the Army in India.

Krau von Ribbentrop, wife of Germany's Foreign Minister, crossed Lake Constance in a rowing boat on Sunday and demanded to be admitted into Switzerland. She was sent back to Germany. — Mr. Robert G. Grant, *Daily Mirror* correspondent in Switzerland.

Thousands of German farms have been made deadly dangerous by being heavily sown with mines. The Allied Military Government says that these mines, which were planted by the German Army, must be removed by the Germans. — *Daily Mail* correspondent at S.I.L.A.F.P.

In view of the improved military situation it has been decided to relax on April 23 all restrictions which require the limitation of the amount of light shown from all buildings, such as houses, offices, factories and industrial premises (excepted) in all parts of Great Britain. — The Minister of Home Security.

One of the first acts of the German commandants in Germany town is to put the entire abandoned population, male and female, irrespective of class or social standing, on to bare, unshod feet. — *Daily Mirror*.

The practice of the wile of a camp commandant at Buchenwald was to have men stripped for inspection of tattoo marks. "What she saw a pattern which indicated by the would say: 'Kill that man, and then use his skin for a lamp shade or bookbinding.'" — The *Evening Wilkinson War Correspondent* of the *Standard Express*.

President Roosevelt modeled the whole of his life on the pattern of the First Book of Corinthians. Early in life he swore the oath of allegiance as President of the United States and as Governor of New York, he did so on an open Bible, and he has always rested on the chapter which begins: "Though I speak with the tongue of men, but I speak not in love." — Mrs. Dorothy Thompson.

The United Nations War Crimes Commission has been given no jurisdiction to carry out the work of actual detective investigation of war crimes. The Commission deals with reports of war crimes sent to it by the national Governments and other authorities, and so far as possible has taken the appropriate authorities to arrest the war criminals. — Lord Wright, Chairman of the Commission.

As I noticed that President Roosevelt was ailing, his captives smile, his gay and charming manner, had not deserted him, but his face had a transparency, and air of purification, and often there was a far-away look in his eyes. When I took my leave of him at Alexandria harbour I had an indefinable sense of fear that his mind and his strength were on the wane. But nothing altered his inflexible sense of duty. To the end he faced his immense tasks unflinchingly. — The Prime Minister.

A certain number of British women in India have done heroic work, but there can be no question that the atmosphere bears no comparison whatsoever to the effort that men in the same service are expected from the women in the same and in other theatres. In one of the most important military stations in India, which contains 225 European women, 126 are doing no war work at all, 47 are doing a week from four to six hours, and 52 are doing no more than 20 hours. — Lord Audley, speaking in the House of Lords.

PERSONALIA

Mr. H. B. Hutchinson is returning to the country from Tanganyika Territory.

The wife of Sir Edmund Curzon, D.S.O., has had a daughter in London last week.

A daughter has been born in Rhodesia to the wife of Mr. E. F. Eddowes, formerly of Rhodesia, and now of the Northern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines, and the wife of the Chairman of the Sisal Growers Association of Tanganyika Territory in his native home.

Major H. R. McKee, M.C., and Mrs. McKee are at present in London, on their way home after a holiday spent in the East.

The wife of Captain Arthur Chubb, the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, has given birth to a daughter in London.

Lieut. Colonel N. St. Reid, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss Annette Young, of Montreal, are expected to be married.

Captain F. N. Harcourt, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry in Southern Rhodesia, is re-appearing in South America after leaving London.

Mr. G. H. Rustinger, an aviation officer in Northern Rhodesia, has arrived in this country to take up his duties as flying instructor.

A daughter was born in London last Friday to the wife of Mrs. W. H. Reeve, agricultural biologist in the Public Works Department of Kenya.

Lady Baden-Powell has begun a tour of the Continent to re-establish contact with those who kept the Girl Guide movement alive during the German occupation.

While he was in New York on his way to San Francisco, General Smuts was the guest of Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, head of the J. P. Morgan Company, at his home in New York.

Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead, Acting High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, gave a sherry party on Tuesday evening to meet Rhodesians and others interested in the Colony.

Major E. M. Keatinge, Conservative M.P. for Bury St. Edmunds since March, 1944, has sold his seat grounds, decided not to seek re-election. Major Keatinge served in East Africa earlier in the war.

Pilot Officer John Newman, Lev, of Colchester, Dar es Salaam, and Miss Nelly Carling, wife of Col. Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, were married last month in the Station Chapel, Hovey, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Kenneth Gandar Power, who was lost at sea between East Africa and India some time ago, left £75,000. He had served as a war correspondent during the campaigns in Somaliland and Ethiopia.

The Hon. Hugh Everard Wedgwood, of Midea, only child of Lord and Lady Wedgwood, and Miss Heather Beake, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Beake, of Bournemouth, were married last month in Midea and at a draught.

Dr. Emory Ross, secretary of Foreign Missions Conference of North America, who has been in London for several weeks, is visiting the Continent, but will spend a further short time in London before returning to New York.

Sir William Battershill, Governor-designate of Tanganyika Territory, will leave England by ship for Dar es Salaam at an early date, accompanied by Lieut. G. N. Grimling as A.D.C. Sir Willford and Lady Jackson were due to leave Tanganyika for South Africa on April 10.

Mr. Edward Etiyoh, who has come to this country from the Sudan to take up the appointment of secretary-general in the London office of the Arab Union, was, as public relations officer to the Sudan Government, largely responsible for the creation of the Arabic Broadcasting Service in the Sudan.

Sir Vernon Thomson, Bt., Chairman of the East African Mastic Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., is returning to London from his visit to South Africa, and will be acting as a Special Shipping Adviser to the Ministry of War Transport.

The Church Missionary Society has appointed a new editorial secretary to succeed Miss P. E. Darvill, who is leaving for the East. Mr. H. I. Hines, M.A., of Holy Trinity, Aldershot, who took a degree in the classics and theology at Cambridge, and who has been a student before going to Aldershot, will take up his duties on the 1st of the end of April.

Mr. William H. Percival, who had spent the year in East Africa when he retired at the end of last year from the appointment of municipal officer in Zanzibar, has been appointed assistant director of the Tyneside Council of Social Service, the headquarters of which are in Newcastle-on-Tyne. Mr. Percival had been a voluntary assistant in the Citizens' Advice Bureau in London.

Central African Council

The Central African Council is holding its first meeting in Salisbury, capital of Southern Rhodesia, as this issue goes to press. The Chairman is the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Vice Admiral Sir Campbell Tait, but the names of the other Southern Rhodesia representatives are still not known in London. Northern Rhodesian representatives are the Governor, the Chief Secretary, and two non-official members of the Legislative Council, Sir Stewart Gore-Brown and Mr. Roy Welensky. Nyasaland is similarly represented by the Governor, the Chief Secretary, and two non-official M.P.s, Sir William Tait Bowie and Mr. M. P. Barrow. The name of the secretary of the new Council has not been announced.

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Obituary

Lord Lugard

The most detailed memoir of Lord Lugard which has appeared in any British publication remains that in the book 'Lugard in East Rhodesia'. Indeed with the notable exception of the 'Times' for daily and weekly newspapers have almost invariably done justice to this great servant of the Empire in Africa in particular.

The 'Times' wrote — 'The three well-ordered Provinces which Lord Lugard was largely responsible for adding to the British Empire, Nyasaland, Uganda, and Nigeria — were in his young manhood almost unknown and legendary to Europeans as the valleys of India and the Nile. They have been at least as well as the Roman Empire, but Lugard laid down the lines on which it was extended to cover many widely differing types of tribal states, and adapted them to become a training ground for self-government in the modern democratic world. He was of that rare and priceless quality, the thinker and doer combined. We shall not see his like again, because he belonged to an age of high adventure in savage places as remote as the age of Queen Anne. A true humanitarian, he sought steadily the welfare and advancement of the African peoples. His last published article, written at the age of 87, was a plea for a world Colonial Charter and human rights for all Colonial peoples.'

The 'Manchester Guardian' said: — 'Although no one "scrumbled for Africa" in the 'nineties more vigorously than Lord Lugard, he secured Uganda for Britain in spite of Mr. Gladstone's reluctance, and gained much of Nigeria against the opposition of his own rivals. The many peoples of that continent will be for ever in his debt. They can have done so much to set Africa on her present course.'

The 'Yorkshire Post' wrote: — 'An Englishman, who could have spent a life so varied, so arduous, and of such immeasurable value to his country, as Lord Lugard.'

Joint East African Board's Tributes

Colonel Charles Benson, M.P., Chairman of the Joint East African Board, said at a recent meeting of the Executive Council: —

'... Family was one outstanding characteristic of this great Colonial administrator. On the side of his nature, apart from the recollection of his great work for the Colonies, is a memory treasured by all who knew him. He was always humble-minded, and, despite his unrivalled knowledge of Africa and Africans, was at all times anxious to seek the opinion of others. I recall that when he was revising the section of his book 'The Dual Mandate' dealing with land tenure, he sent me the proofs to revise, as at that time I was to a small extent familiar with this subject in Nyasaland. He sought the advice and help of all who had something to contribute to the advancement of Africa.'

Colonel W. K. Tucker, the Vice-Chairman, said: — 'East Africans can never forget that it was Lugard, as a young man, who led the expedition of 1898 against the slave raiders on the northern shores of Lake Nyasa, that it was Lugard who, in the service of the East Africa Company, opened the road to Uganda, that, when Uganda was in danger of being abandoned, he valiantly advocated its retention and lived to see it grow into a prosperous and highly progressive Protectorate of the Crown. East Africa owes much to Lord Lugard. To the end of his life he was active in the interests of the countries which the Joint East African Board has the privilege of serving.'

A memorial service for Lord Lugard is to be held in Westminster Abbey at 12.30 o'clock today. Tickets of admission are not necessary.

Lady Barton

Lady Mary Ethel Winifred Barton, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., Sir Sidney Barton, British Minister in Ethiopia from 1929 to 1931, died in London on Friday at the age of 61. At the time of the Italian invasion of Ethiopia in 1936 she did splendid work for the Ethiopian Women's Association, which did Red Cross work behind the fighting lines, and worked selflessly and unflinchingly for relief organizations which she had founded to collect and distribute clothes, food and money to the needy. She revisited Ethiopia last year, and had been active to the last in the cause of that country. Lady Barton was made an O.B.E. in 1928 and C.B.E. nine years later. She married in 1904 and had a son and two daughters.

Mr. C. F. Bertram

Mr. Charles Fuller Bertram, who died in Southern Rhodesia recently at the age of 76, was one of the few remaining members of the Pioneer Columns. He took part in the occupation of Mashonaland as a trooper in the B.S.A.F. and also served in the South African War. After farming for a time in South Africa and Bechuanaland, he returned to Rhodesia, he had a ranch near Beilingswe, farmed in the Gwelo district, and then engaged in mining near Selukwe. For some years he was a Justice of the Peace in the High Court, Salisbury. He attended the Coronation in 1937 as a member of the Pioneer Contingent.

Mrs. Gladys Lallemand, who died last month in Cape Town, was the wife of Captain J. F. Lallemand, R.E., of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Arthur Robert Hinks, C.B.E., F.R.S., who died last week at the age of 71, had been secretary of the Royal Geographical Society since 1915.

Mr. Edward Hugh Benn, who died last week in Naivasha at the age of 84, was the eldest son of the late Frederick and Christina J. Benn, of Bahia, Brazil, and husband of Mrs. Ethel Benn (nee Mason).

Colonel Lord Henry Scott, who died in Scotland last week at the age of 77, was the fourth son of the sixth Duke of Buccleuch, and an elder brother to Lieut. Colonel Lord Francis Scott, the well-known Kenya settler. Lord Henry was Deputy Governor of the Bank of Scotland and one of the oldest members of the Royal Company of Archers, the King's Bodyguard for Scotland.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Basis of Colonial Welfare

Prices of Colonial Products

THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

A published report of the Hon. Philip Muzila, Governor of Kenya, in which he says: "It is idle to talk of Colonial welfare unless we first discuss the prices of Colonial products which make it possible." No truer statement has yet been made, and it is gratifying to Colonialists of whom I am sure that it has been made by a Colonial administrator of the eminence of Sir Philip Muzila. It is to be hoped that it will have the influence on Colonial policy which it deserves.

The greatest evil to which the people in the Colonies suffer is poverty. This is mainly due to the low prices paid for Colonial primary products, whether paid directly to the farmer as a producer, through a co-operative producer, or through a middleman. If the farmer is paid considerably more for his produce, then the low standard of living cannot rise, and they will not be able to bear the tax and expenses to maintain the social services of which they stand in such great need. If that is lost, then there is danger that when the generous grants of money made by the taxpayers of the United Kingdom for Colonial development and development of the Colonies will not be able to take up the burden of maintaining the social services established with them.

It is well known that food products increase in cost and a half times on the whole in their passage from primary producer to consumer, but the normal disparity between producer and consumer prices before the war for some Colonial products was as much as six times. It was as much as that in the case of sugar and cocoa. Efforts should be made to rationalize the production and distribution of Colonial primary products, so that it would be possible to divert some of the present cost on a finished product to the primary producer. If that should not be possible, then the consumer should pay more in order to assure the primary producer of a fair price. But the latter should be resorted to only if the former has been explored and found impossible.

The Government has recognized its responsibility for stabilizing the price of Colonial products and is going to make a commendable effort to stabilize the price of West African cocoa. If that endeavour is successful it should be extended to other Colonial products.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.1.

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Supervision of Expenditure
On Large Scale Colonial Development

THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

— May I be allowed to congratulate you on your admirable readers of April 1953, in which you dealt with the subject of Large Scale Colonial Development and Expenditure. The article is a most interesting and well written one, and it is a pity that it is not more widely read.

The planning, staffing and execution of the social and economic development of the Colonies is a task of the highest importance, and it is to be hoped that you will give a careful and thorough consideration to the subject. The planning, staffing and execution of the social and economic development of the Colonies is a task of the highest importance, and it is to be hoped that you will give a careful and thorough consideration to the subject.

But on the other hand, the fact that a considerable range for attacks is made, the impression that no real thought has been given by Whitehall as to how this vast expenditure is to be undertaken. It is true that a committee of high caliber has been appointed who in the field of economics has much expert knowledge and a wide experience. But outside the sphere of economics, they still an infinitesimal field for the planning of the trunk roads to be driven, air ports to be modernized, in valuable water power to be harnessed, railways, trolley lines and industry to be electrified, bridges to be built, irrigation schemes and local resources to be surveyed and developed, training and salesmanship to be arranged, and so on, to be done or encouraged without vexatious delay, and about a few items.

One therefore asks who is going to be responsible for the planning for the execution and supervision of these immense tasks, which call for first-class technical and executive brains, a modern outlook and wide experience of engineering, industry and finance. Or are these functions to be left to economic secretaries, to officials of public works departments, or even to monthly or quarterly meetings of advisory committees?

The warnings and pleas of those who have wide knowledge and experience in both home and outside Whitehall too, still go unheeded, or are lobbed off with platitudinous nothings. But the drum-fire is only in its preliminary phase. A few days ago (April 13), an article appeared in The Times on this subject from the pen of one who has obviously had much practical experience at home and overseas.

The Civil Service, despite its myopic vision, can hardly be expected that the British taxpayer will expect real value for his money. When in due course the Fund is exhausted, unless sound and 'visible' results have been obtained, he is unlikely to part with a further global sum, which will be as much needed as now.

London, S.W.

Yours faithfully

FESTINA

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Direct Co-operation Essential
The article in which the Chairman of the Development Committee made it clear that the Government's present policy of non-attachment with the Colonial Government.
Bouquet
You are to be congratulated on your splendid leading article which analyzed the attitude of the British Government to the Colonies to the advantage of the Colonies.
The whole number was a very fine issue.



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Parliament

International Colonial Commission

Advocated by Mr. Crouch Jones

When the forthcoming World Security Conference in San Francisco was discussed in the House of Commons...

Mr. Crouch Jones, referring to the proposal in the United States for an International Trusteeship...

In the Dumbarton Oaks proposals there is no reference to the future of the Permanent Mandates Commission...

So far as Colonial territories are concerned, I hope that technical collaboration for economic and social purposes...

No Division of Administrative Responsibility

I would see emphatically that the British people cannot divide responsibility in respect of the administration of British territories...

I would ask that consideration should be given to the transformation of the Permanent Mandates Commission into an effective International Colonial Commission...

The only other speaker to refer to this subject was Captain E. D. Gamman, who said...

A few weeks ago when I was in the United States I had a great argument with an American friend on this perennial topic of the British Empire...

We should try to speak in the councils of the world with the voice of the British Empire. If only we can speak with an Empire voice...

The former Foreign Secretary, Crouch Jones, said at a point with regard to the mandate and the whole concept of accountability...

...on that. They have far more important things to do than to judge the old American habit of nagging at the British Empire...

Kenya Local Loan Being Considered

During question time, Colonel Lyons asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether with a view to accelerating the economic and social development of the 13,000,000 population of the East African territories...

Colonel Lyons: The possibility of supplementing the local available development expenditure by the raising of local loans by any Colonies which are in a financial position to provide for the service of such loans is being kept very prominently in mind in the examination of general development programmes...

Colonel Lyons: I am in communication with the governor regarding the first part of the question. With regard to the last two parts, the Governor has instituted an inquiry as to the conditions of employment of labour employed by the Government...

Colonel Lyons: I have asked the Secretary of State whether in view of the backward state of Nyasaland's economy...

(Continued on page 796)

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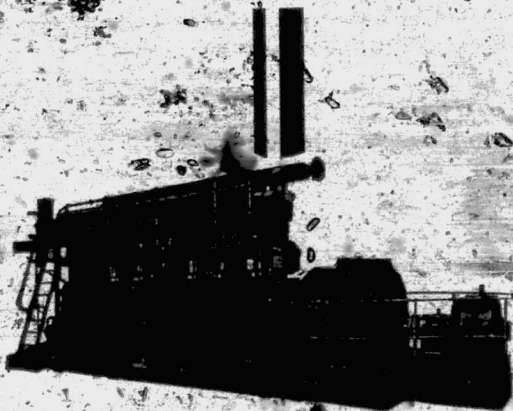
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Civil Servants in Kenya

Mr. Sorensen asked for a statement to be put into the revision of the terms and conditions of African civil servants.

Mr. Emrys Evans: At the invitation of the Governor, Mr. C. Hill, C.B.E., formerly organizing secretary of the National Association of Local Government Officers...

Mr. Sorensen: Is it not true that many of the Native authority staffs were to be included in the present proposals?

Mr. Emrys Evans: It is not true that they are included in the present proposals.

Mr. Sorensen: I am not sure that the reference of Mr. L. G. Hill, C.B.E., who is at present in Kenya...

Mr. Emrys Evans: I am not sure that the reference of Mr. L. G. Hill, C.B.E., who is at present in Kenya...

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Mr. Emrys Evans: I am not sure that the reference of Mr. L. G. Hill, C.B.E., who is at present in Kenya...

Detentions in Uganda

Mr. Edmund Harvey asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the five Africans arrested in Uganda on the night of February 28-March 1 were still detained in prison without trial...

Mr. Emrys Evans: The five Africans in question are still detained under Uganda Defence Regulation No. 73. Persons detained under that regulation may make objections regarding their detention to an advisory committee constituted in accordance with the regulation.

Mr. Harvey: Have these persons been informed of their right?

Mr. Emrys Evans: I think they are aware of their right.

Mr. McEntee: What is the nature of the charges? Will the persons concerned be tried by a British court or a Native court?

Mr. Emrys Evans: The nature of the charges is that they were acting to the prejudice of the public safety. Under that they will be tried by the ordinary courts.

Mr. Harvey: But is not the ordinary court a Native court?

Mr. Emrys Evans: Yes, but the ordinary court is a Native court.

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Inefficient Information Offices

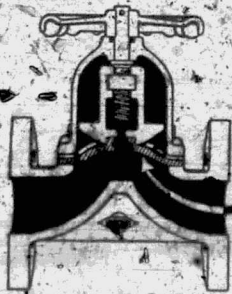
The Evening Standard has quoted prominently in our recent comment on the failure of most of the Information Offices in Eastern Africa. That well-known London evening newspaper directed particular public attention to the following passage from its leading article...

During the last six years the Colonial Empire has been spending immense sums of money on department set up for the specific purpose of informing the world. With very few exceptions these Information Offices have failed calamitously. Domestic machinery and personnel of the Information Offices is obviously and urgently necessary and, though there has been criticism for years, still nothing is done. If they were fulfilling their duty properly these departments would be generally the most wonderful success of the British Colonial Empire.

Somalis in Great Britain

Neut. Colonel A. B. Harris Rivett, who was just returned to this country after serving for 25 years with the Somali Camel Corps, gave a short talk in London.

Calling East Africa a programme of the B. C. on Somali seaman, who he said, are a good sort of a merchant Navy captain told him that few ever set ashore in English ports because masters prefer them whenever possible. The largest Somali settlement in this country is in Cardiff and there are smaller communities in Liverpool, South Shields, Hull and London. Colonel Harris Rivett found one Somali who had been in the country for 25 years clearing his teeth with a twig of salt-bush, brought especially from Somalia, and, because he declared that it was better than any tooth-brush in the world.



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News Items in Brief

National Youth Council has been formed in Bulawayo.

The Association of Municipal Electricity Undertakings of South Africa and Rhodesia will shortly hold a convention at Salisbury.

In competition with fruits of all races, a company of African girl pupils has won the Empire Cup for the best abundant company in Kenya.

The Ministry of Food states that the prices paid for the 1944-45 coffee crop in Kenya will represent an increase of £11 10s. per ton over last season's figures.

Two entomologists are required for tsetse control work with the Colonial Service in Uganda. Candidates must have an honours degree in zoology and a special knowledge of entomology. The starting salary is £400.

It is hoped in Southern Rhodesia that the output of Virginia tobacco this season from a record acreage exceeding 60,000 acres will be at least 40,000,000 lb. The previous record acreage under Virginia tobacco was in the 1941-42 season when 44,000 acres were planted.

The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation invites applications for the post of assistant secretary (male). Applicants must have a degree in botany or some experience of administration, and be between the ages of 25 and 30. The initial salary will be from £300 to £350 according to qualification.

Receipts of the Beira Railway Company for the month and four months were £172,301 and £386,578 respectively, and £386,330.

British South Africa Company

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY reported its financial results for the year ended September 30, 1944, of £1,338,721 compared with £925,721 in the previous year. Payment of a dividend of 0.5% and a bonus of 1.5% both less income tax of £2,885 in the £1 will absorb £365,921, leaving £702,711 to be carried forward against £753,201 brought in. The dividend bonus due to be paid on May 15 to members registered on March 29.

Dividends and interest yielded £471,700 (£472,672) minus royalties, rents and fees, £294,320 (£231,124); there has been a profit from the sale of citrus fruits, £1,000,000 crop fund, £100,000 (£10,000), and the realisation of investments gave a profit of £24,861, as against £16,000 in the previous year. Salaries, rent, and other office expenses amounted to £12,722. Amalgamation of directors (including the resident director in Africa) of £1,400; salaries of the executive committee, £6,800; and a subsidy to Rhodesia Railways of £10,000. Taxation on profits £24,294 (£27,812).

The issued capital is £6,530,377 in stock units and shares, each of 15s. There is a general reserve of £3,211,134, a staff superannuation reserve of £236,064, and creditors amount to £68,749.

Mineral rights, concessions, leases and land rights in Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Bechuanaland appear in the balance sheet at £9,376,101; estates, townships, plots, buildings, irrigation works, citrus groves, etc. at £140,000; plant, furniture and other items at £36,000. Current assets at £16,842 include cash totalling £61,150; debtors at £134,603; and livestock, stores, and produce value at £100,492. Investments are entered at no less than £293,932, the highest individual category being that of shares and shares in Rhodesian mining companies totalling £2,211,140, followed by £1,000,000 shares and loans in the Rhodesian railways, £250,000 British and Dominion Government securities, £1,450,000 debenture, stocks and shares in mining companies outside Rhodesia, £1,230,140 British and Foreign bonds, debentures, stocks and shares, £1,000,000 and miscellaneous Rhodesian investments of £167,340. The market value of the quoted investments at the close of the year is £1,000,000.

The company's proprietary interest in Rhodesia Railways Ltd. is represented by its holding of 1,016,086 shares out of 1,000,000 issued shares of Rhodesia Railways Trust, Ltd. which holds the whole of the capital of Rhodesia Railways, Ltd.

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COMPANY MEETING

Sudan Plantations Syndicate

Sir Alexander MacIntyre's Statement

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SUDAN PLANTATIONS SYNDICATE, LIMITED, was held on Thursday at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.4.

SIR ALEXANDER MACINTYRE, Chairman, and managing director of the company, presided.

The secretary, Mr. John F. Bourne, M.C., A.C.A., having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

THE CHAIRMAN said:

Ladies and Gentlemen.—Since we last met a little more than a year ago an entirely unexpected development has taken place which materially affects the future of the Syndicate. I refer, of course, to the notice from the Sudan Government to terminate our concession on June 30, 1935.

Changes of Policy

After reading the very appreciative testimonial given by the Governor-General of the Sudan and the Financial Secretary to the efficiency of the management and staff, some of us might be apt to say that our partnership which has frequently been quoted as a model for others should be dissolved.

Let me at once say that the Government is exercising a right embodied in our agreement, and though we are conscious of no substantial progress had been made in our negotiations for an extension of the period of our concession, we have to recognize altered circumstances. Certain changes of policy in the direction of increased Native Administration to which the Government is committed, following, if not leading, a similar tendency in our Colonial Dependencies—would so alter our prospects as a commercial undertaking that it would become increasingly difficult for us to operate as such.

There cannot be many Ministers of Finance who would willingly contemplate the withdrawal of between five and six million pounds of public money from fruitful employment in the country which they administer, and our case is the negation of the saying that 'nothing succeeds like success'; it is the success of our partnership with the Government, which to a considerable extent has provided the funds for making termination possible.

Substantial Excess of Assets

Certain notes in our balance-sheet and some small modifications in its presentation make clear the excess of assets over liabilities after payment of the dividend and bonus now proposed. The surplus is substantial, and for that reason it is unlikely, with a changed perspective, that further additions to reserves, other than to the Central Sinking Fund and reserve fund accounts, which must be maintained, will be considered necessary for the remainder of the concession period.

In the past three years £80,000 has in each year been transferred to general reserve from profits. No such transfer has been made in the present accounts, but the sum of £810,724, representing the surplus to date on the liquidation of Parana Plantations, Ltd., which is not a normal trading profit, has raised the general reserve to nearly two and a quarter million pounds.

We still have to receive our share in the proceeds of six more cotton crops, and I am glad to say that the one of which the harvesting is just completing promises both in quantity and quality to be one of the best in recent years.

It is not easy to forecast the influence which excess profits, tax as now in force, will have on our next accounts; it has been very helpful in the present occasion. It would not be hardly optimistic to predict the maintenance of the current rate of dividend and the payment of a supplementary bonus.

War Service of Staff

We have, I greatly regret to say, had some casualties among members of our staff who have given their lives in the service of the cause for which we have been fighting. Many joined the Sudan Defence Force, with their knowledge of the country invaluable in the campaigns in Africa. Some have been killed, others are shortly due for release, and we shall welcome them back to duties which, for most of them we hope, will continue after the termination of our concession.

Some officers who were badly hurt and volunteered for service if it had not been necessary for us to retain them for the production of essential war material and whose duties and responsibilities have been the greater because of their loss and number, we thank our high command. Until recently their lives have been as possible and can only now be granted on a special scale. We hope that before long it will be possible to resort to normal practice.

In conclusion the Chairman said that the dividend warrants would be posted on 26th April instead of April 25, as mentioned in the notice convening the meeting.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

Association of African Traders

African traders in Kenya have been asked to form themselves into an association and appoint representatives in Nairobi with powers to purchase on their behalf. This step has been taken to help small shopkeepers who had difficulty in obtaining supplies of imported goods through the usual trade channels.

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COMPANY MEETING

MINING

Kavirondo Gold Mines Annual General Meeting

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF KAVIRONDO GOLD MINES, LIMITED, was held at 2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.3, on Tuesday, April 17, 1945. Mr. Sydney P. Taylor, D.S.C., M. Inst. M.M., who presided in the presence of the Hon. Mr. J. ... D.S.C., Chairman of the company, said:

Ladies and Gentlemen.—The report and accounts for the year ended June 30 last, which were issued to shareholders on March 26, give particulars of the operations carried on during that period.

There is nothing to add to the information contained in the report, but if any shareholder has any questions on any point, he should refer to the report for the best of my ability before proposing that it be adopted for the adoption of the report and accounts.

The shareholders having replied to questions, the resolution was put to the meeting and carried.

The retiring director, the Hon. Mr. J. ... was unanimously re-elected, and Mr. ... Binder, Hamlyn and Company were re-appointed for the ensuing year.

Man Power for Food Rationing

Dr. F. J. Bijl, who was recently sent by the Government of the Union of South Africa to investigate Kenya's food rationing scheme, has reported that their administration empowers a small percentage of the population. The Minister of Agriculture of the Union said just a few days ago that to introduce such a scheme in South Africa would involve a man-power demand equivalent to the recall from duty of the whole of the 6th South African Armoured Division, and that the idea of any such plan would therefore have to be dropped.

News of Our Advertisers

Crosse and Blackwell, Ltd., announce that the profit for 1944 amounted to £67,522 (against £66,365 for 1943). An ordinary dividend of 5% (the same) has been declared.

Schweppes, Ltd., which announces that the net profit for 1944 was £166,388, compared with £159,270 in 1943, has again paid an ordinary dividend of 10% and a cash bonus of 2%.

Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., announces that its net profit for 1944 was £17,267 (as compared with £175,000) but £40,000 (against £25,654) has been allocated to the general reserve. Provision for taxation takes £50,000 (£93,000) after paying a final dividend of 6%, making 10% for the year (against 9% in 1943), the carry-forward is £11,660 (£11,832).

Company Progress Reports

Tati Goldfields.—200 tons milled during March yielded a mine profit of £574.

Kenton Gold Areas.—A gold yield of 1,235 fine oz. was obtained from 5,670 tons milled during March.

Glenclyde and Phoenix.—During March 6,000 tons of ore were treated for a gold yield of 8,078 oz. and a working profit of 111,240.

Roosterman.—2,000 tons of ore treated during March yielded a gold output of 1,111 fine oz. and a working profit of £7,227. The estimated surplus of the year is £1,158,000, with levels here in low values. The low output is due to closing down the battery for repairs, which are now completed.

Roosterman.—The payable 1,200 ft. level of the most recently underground workings, has been advanced to a depth of 145 ft. The Old West lode was milled for 20 ft. yielding 2.1 dwt. over a width of 60 ins. The remaining lode was encountered at 443 ft. and values averaged 7.7 dwt. over 20 ins. and at 1,038 ft. the lode was milled for 20 ft. yielding 1.3 dwt. over 6 ins. Total payable reached 1,145 ft.

Union Corporation

The Union Corporation, Ltd., which has substantial interests in Rhodesian mines, announces that the profit for 1944 is £301,884, added to which is £115,472 brought forward. Allowances include £75,000 to exploration reserve, and a dividend of 8s. 6d. has been declared, absorbing £228,500, making, with the interim dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, a total of 11s., absorbing £216,000 for the year, and leaving £185,884 to be carried forward.

Lonely Reef

Lonely Reef Gold Mining Co., Ltd., which has been located in Southern Rhodesia and is now in voluntary liquidation, is making a first distribution of 8s. 6d. per share, payable on May 1. Holders of share warrants to bearer should lodge them with the liquidator, Barclays Bank Buildings, Bulawayo, or with Mr. W. G. Page, 14 King William Street, London, E.C.4, London agent to the liquidator.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MR. CREECH JONES, one of the most persistent critics of British East and Central Africa among Labour Members of Parliament, whose address to a joint meeting of the Royal African Society

The Ethics of Criticism.

and the Royal Empire Society is reported in this issue, was, rather surprisingly, at some pains to justify the principle of criticism. Yet no community in the world can be more critical of their own shortcomings than the residents in the British Overseas Empire; and there can be none who take in better part the strictures of others, provided only that the expositors are well informed. They should, Mr. Creech Jones admitted, try to understand the problem before they challenge it; but it is precisely in that elementary obligation that so many Parliamentary and other critics in this country fail. If Kenya resented the judgment of non-Kenyans, it would scarcely have invited this particular Labour leader to spend some weeks (the more the better) in the Colony as the guest of the settler community—which, of course, invited him to have complete freedom to see whatever and whomsoever he may wish. It is not suggested that he should be shown merely the successes of private enterprise in the Colony—though they are many, striking, and highly creditable to men and women of our race. No visitor who failed to acquaint himself with the achievements of the settler community could

fairly claim any title to pass judgment on the Kenya of yesterday, today or tomorrow; but, equally obviously, he must learn at first hand of the work of administrative and technical officials and missionaries, of the progress of Local Native Councils and other co-operative efforts, and of the problems of a society which includes a large Indian trading population with leaders who often set their course according to the political weather in India.

All that the territories to which this journal is devoted ask is that their critics should first inform themselves of the real facts, and that their assessment should be constructive, not merely destructive. Unhappily, it is the exception to find these reasonable demands fulfilled; more often than not

The Part of The Press.

both are disregarded, even by people who apply higher standards in their public judgment on other matters. The critics, said the lecturer, are to be found not only among radicals, humanists, and Labour, but among administrators, technicians, traders, missionaries, and settlers. That is true, but it is strange that from so considerable a list the most frequent, the most consistent, and certainly not the least informed or least influential of critics should have been omitted. We refer, of course, to the Press, which usually leads the criticism, nourishes it, and provides the news and views on which these other people base and sustain

their attacks. Reputable journalists are therefore well aware of the responsibility which rests upon them to chronicle the facts faithfully and to comment no less faithfully. A long past are the days of resentment at home censure.

Mr. Creech Jones admitted that his address consisted largely of "undeveloped generalizations," and that it is not a description with which readers are likely to quarrel. With most of his

Little Divergence in General Aims.

statements any Conservative, any Liberal, and any non-party man are or connected with Eastern Africa would agree. Much of the suggested programme is already operative, and very little, if any, of it can fairly be said to be specifically about its origin or development. In every territory between the Limpopo and the Nile all responsible Europeans are agreed on the need to abolish ignorance, poverty, and disease, and to educate people to a wider view of life and a greater participation in economic and social progress and the management of their own affairs, first locally, then provincially, then territorially and inter-territorially. Public utilities are already operated by the State in the great majority of cases, and it should be noted that Southern Rhodesia, which is so often assailed by Labour Members of the House of Commons, has done far more in this

direction than any African territory under the control of the Colonial Office. Mr. Creech Jones—unfortunately in the company of the Secretary of State himself in this regard—believes that the Colonies, or some of them, are still the happy hunting-grounds of get-rich-quick exploiters. But Lord Hailey (whom both sometimes cite as an authority) has destroyed that fantasy by showing that the "capitalists" (usually a multitude of small investors) who in the past half-century have found the funds for the establishment and development of Colonial enterprises would have done as well, if not better, to invest their money in Government stocks. In the territories with which we are concerned we are aware of no "economic interests directed from outside where there is little or no concern about the people affected or their social well-being. Even if it be assumed that any business men were so short-sighted as to adopt that anachronistic attitude, they would promptly find themselves in conflict both with the Colonial Government and with non-official opinion. Be it recalled that most of the strikes in East and Central Africa in recent years have not been against "economic interests directed from outside," but against unwise action or lack of action by local administrations, and that many commercial enterprises set Governments an example in the payment, housing and general care of their African staffs.

Conservative Statement on Colonial Development

Memorandum by Seven Members of Parliament

IN OUR TREATMENT OF OUR COLONIAL PEOPLES, we have a record of which we may be justly proud. By the expenditure of British lives and British money, by the unremitting toil of traders, administrators and missionaries in conditions of discomfort, hardship and often of danger, we have produced results that will compare favourably with those produced by any other Colonising Power, and still more with those obtained by the least developed self-governing countries.

When we deplore, as we rightly deplore, the low standard of living and of productivity existing in some of our Colonies, we tend to forget the shortness of our connexion with those that are most prominent in the picture. Nearly two-thirds of our Colonial population live in parts of Africa at which we have had effective control for little more than 50 years—in many cases less. To those people we have given a security of life and property which at the end of the last century was beyond the range of their imagination. We have maintained law and order with ridiculously small forces far

less than those employed by any other Colonizing Power: certain evidence that our position is founded on the good will of the people.

Our Present Aim

Our immediate aim is to raise the standard of living and of productivity in our Colonies as rapidly as practicable. Generally speaking, our long-range aim is to make them self-supporting at a high standard of living. How high that standard will be will depend in the long run on their capacity, their will to work, and their natural resources. We can improve the standard of living by better nutrition, health measures, and education. We can only stimulate their capacity and their will to work.

It would be a great mistake to overlook the extent to which the future of the Colonial peoples must depend on their own efforts. Nor must we allow our very laudable desire to do as much for them as quickly as we can to lead us to overlook the need for making them self-supporting in the long run.

As Lord Hailey states in "Britain and Her Dependencies": "It is a universal law that the capacity of any community to reach higher standards of living must in the long run depend on the extent of its natural resources and its ability to make the most effective use of them." On the other hand we must not overlook the importance of social welfare from the economic point of view. Improvements in nutrition, health, and education will have an important early repercussion on the standard of productivity. Many of the suggestions that will be made in this memorandum are, of course, already being pursued.

* The signatories of this document (which we have slightly abbreviated on account of pressure on our space) are Messrs. E. C. Cobb, P. W. Donner, J. A. L. Duncan, A. G. Erskine-Hill, T. D. Galbraith, H. G. Studholme, and Major R. E. Manningham-Buller, who consulted Sir Bernard Bourdillon, a former Governor of Uganda.

Mineral resources, as far as they are approved, are being exploited pretty fully, and with fair efficiency. But they are not accurately known. A Colonial Office Committee has recently made extensive proposals for geological surveys, and it is to be hoped that these will be carried out soon. Meaningful it is highly desirable that the Colonial Governments which do not own the mineral resources of their territories should acquire them.

The present work of research into new crops and new methods, of experiment and demonstration, needs expansion and intensification. The soil erosion problem is in also need of attention, and heavy expenditure may be necessary. Irrigation possibilities in many Colonies may need special attention at all.

Some enlargement of the marketing facilities of Colonial produce should be studied, and assistance given by both Home and Colonial Governments towards the development of better standards, better packing, higher quality, and improved distribution, either by cooperative or other means, the object of which should be a steadier market and fair prices to the Colonial producer.

There can be no doubt that in many Colonies, particularly in Africa, Native systems of land tenure are not well suited to the most profitable forms of cultivation, particularly of permanent or semi-permanent crops. It is for consideration whether it should not to modify somewhat the policy followed in most Colonies of paying the highest regard to Native susceptibilities in this matter. We should most certainly keep the closest watch on the developments in land tenure which are taking place every day, and do all we can to guide them in the right lines.

The whole question of land legislation by Colonial Governments needs daily attention, and the possibility of legislation by Native authorities should not be overlooked.

Governments Must Employ Experienced Industrialists

Industrialization is a matter which should be tackled without delay. While agriculture will remain the backbone of most of our larger Colonies, and industrial development must not interfere with it, there can be no doubt that an improvement in the standard of living in the Colonies will be largely dependent upon a change in our attitude to industrialization. Hitherto Colonial Office action has, in the main, been limited to welfare work and to economic grants of all kinds, and the emphasis has been laid upon welfare rather than upon development.

The Colonial peoples themselves have lacked the necessary capital experience and managerial skill, and the only source that could have taken the lead, British capital and British enterprise, has not been definitely encouraged. It is a fact that Colonial industrialization will, in the not-very-long run, result in an increase in purchasing power which, by enlarging the world market, will more than compensate for the very small amount of British production which will be affected.

How is the programme of industrialization to be planned and how financed? Planning must be both by the Colonial Office and the Colonial Governments, both of which must have more expert advice than they possess at present.

It would be far quicker and more effective to employ highly skilled and experienced industrialists as Government servants, either temporary or permanent, than to turn an equal number of Government servants into industrialists, though there is not lacking in the Colonial services a sprinkling of men who, given training and experience, would be valuable in an industrial service. In addition, the Colonial Office should provide up-to-date information to British industries as to existing opportunities throughout the dependent Empire.

Colonial industrialization will involve a consideration of the classes of industry to be encouraged. Advocated here is mainly the fostering of processing and secondary industries natural to the Dependency and the capacity of the people. These secondary industries should seek to supply the local market in the first place and should cater for the export market only when they make a preponderant use of local raw materials. Cottage industries and handicrafts, of all kinds should be encouraged.

Two main points will bear repetition, first that a definite and forward policy is essential, second, that, while the fullest possible use must be made of private enterprise, such enterprise will have to be given every encouragement. The possibility of priming infant industries with public capital must not be overlooked.

The outstanding characteristic of almost every Colonial territory is its poverty. The primary need of the Dependencies is the attraction of long-term investment capital and the creation by the Government of such conditions as will attract it and enable it to flourish. These judgements should include a measure of predictable taxation, freedom from rates and taxes in the initial period of development, protection against unfair competition by so-called or Japanese goods from abroad and against the dumping of unwanted surpluses. Every inducement should be made to encourage efficient production and marketing, including long-term advertising.

It should be a cardinal principle of all Colonial development to foster and stimulate Dominion interest in the Colonies and encourage the Dominions to participate in their development. The dangerous dependence of many Colonies and Protectorates upon a single crop, e.g. Uganda on cotton, the Gold Coast on cocoa, the West Indies on sugar, might have been avoided and Dominion advice been sought inasmuch as the Dominions have used deliberately, and with great success, the instrument of tariffs for the purpose of diversifying industries. Australia and New Zealand have both a strategic and economic interest in the South Pacific, Canada in the West Indies and West Africa, and the Union of South Africa in the territories to the north as well as in West Africa. In this field, too, advice and co-operation should always be sought.

Any effective raising of the standard of living and development of industrial activities in the Colonies will depend to a great extent on a substantial increase of educational facilities available to the Native population.

No effective secondary technical education can exist without a satisfactory foundation of elementary education. Our aim should be to provide elementary schools for all children.

In view of the fact that the Churches have a wide experience of this work they should be enabled to extend their present activities, e.g. through the provision of adequate grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, such reliance on the Churches already involves a certain amount of supervision and inspection by the Government, and the co-operation between Governments and the great majority of the missions is on the whole admirable.

There should be the maximum development as soon as possible of technical education.

Secondary schools would normally have to be centralized also to start with, since the number of suitable pupils in many territories is likely to be small. The effectiveness of the elementary education will decide the speed with which their number can be increased.

University education must be on a regional basis. The aim would be to establish a university college wherever appropriate and set up a university in each region.

Every step towards self-government must be justified by adequate education, by the development of critical faculties and the power of expression. Unless this education is widely extended and diversified the result may be dominance by small and exclusive intelligentsia.

It should be emphasized that it is important to provide a wide educational benefit in the Colonies themselves rather than make them available only to those students who are able or willing to come to England for them.

Regionalism

In the new Colonial era which will follow this war, the world is likely to find itself drawn ever more closely together, and to give a partially unitaristic regions of stabilized trade, and increasing in more general economic relationships which are likely to differ from those prevailing before the second world war mainly in that they are likely to be relations between such stabilized economic regions rather than relations between each Colony or sovereign country and the masses and needs of the world as a whole. Within each region trade is likely to be increasingly based on the exchange of complementary goods and service.

Between the regions it seems likely to be partly in the steady exchange of a few complementary products but more in the spasmodic and irregular, but agreed, exchange of desired supplies. The regions are likely to overlap a good deal in their main products (such as oil, rubber and tin) and the canalization of the inter-regional exchanges will naturally be affected by the relations between the dollar and sterling areas and by the relations of both to other currencies outside these areas. These are world movements and tendencies and no Colonial Government can avoid the necessity of adjusting its policies to meet the new situation created.

In this connexion two needs would seem to be paramount. First, the British group ought to speak with one voice in the regional conference (e.g. in a much enlarged Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, which would include Mexico, Cuba, San Domingo, Dutch and French Guiana, etc.), for this purpose it would seem essential that there be regular preliminary meetings of the British delegates to each regional conference before every such conference and on crucial issues during its progress.

Secondly, British Colonies (including Protectorates, Mandated areas, and Colonies at present within the scope of the Congo Basin Treaties) ought to be set free to take their full part in all the regional tariff, preference and quota schemes necessary for inter-regional stability and for Imperial economic stability in so far as the stabilization of the world economy to world stability by Imperial links likely to be formed within the French, Dutch and Portuguese Empires and the American and Russian spheres of economic good-neighbourliness.

Colonial Development Debated by Lords

Further Appeals for Establishment of Statutory Development Board

LORD CHESHAM, LORD TREVELYAN, AND LORD ELBANK all pleaded in the recent House of Lords debate on the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for the creation of a statutory and permanent development board or economic planning committee.

LORD CHESHAM said in the course of a forceful speech: "There are two questions which regard the utilization of money. The first is that it must be used for the benefit of the Colony as a whole, and not for any particular race, nationality or industry. The second is that steps must be taken to ensure that the maximum results follow from the expenditure."

"I strongly support the suggestion for the establishment of a statutory and permanent development Board. I appeal to the noble Duke to get that board established, and to see that the big majority of its members are business men, with business experience, and if possible experience of Colonial conditions. It is the most important thing of all. The necessity for the board is becoming more widely recognized by people all over the country."

Civil Servants, Not Trained for Development Schemes

Lord Kennell has referred to the advantage to be obtained by continuity of policy. Another essential function of the board is to keep in the closest touch with the Development Committees in the Colonies. By that means they could pool useful suggestions and schemes. The formation of this board has been suggested to the Secretary of State before, and we have not heard any valid reason why the idea should not be adopted. We were told that the Secretary of State is surrounded by numerous advisory bodies. I know of no committee which is advising the Government which would be able to formulate schemes in economic and commercial life. Such a body does not exist."

"With my own eyes I have seen civil servants admitted to undertake the work of management or the conduct of a business. It is not their training, it is not their experience. Their job is administrative. They are not encouraged to initiate schemes or start new enterprises. In they undertake risks which an ordinary business man takes every day the officer concerned would be severely reprimanded and sacked. I pay the greatest tribute to the Colonial Service. Their job they have done in their own sphere is magnificent. But their sphere is limited to administration, and they do not know the business of conducting day-to-day commerce."

"I am sorry that Lord Hailey was inclined to reject the idea of such a board. I did not get a valid reason from him. I understood him to say that one of the chief difficulties was that it would raise a constitutional problem in the Colonial Office. I am not the least impressed with that. Is this £120,000,000 for the benefit of the Colonial Office or of the Colonies? It might be within the possibilities of the great brains of the Colonial Office to overcome the constitutional problem which, according to Lord Hailey, would arise. Not in spite of the appointments of Sir Frank Stockdale and the recommendation of Lord Hailey, I urge the Government to reconsider the possibility of appointing this board without delay—a board of business men."

Dangers of Dual Control by Officials and Business Men

In another place the Secretary of State welcomed private investment as necessary to Colonial development. He discussed partnership and threw out the suggestion of Colonial development companies, perhaps run by the Government and able to provide capital and managerial experience to assist local investors. These remarks of the Secretary of State have caused a lot of discussion in industrial circles connected with the Colonies. Certainly as regards East Africa industrialists are greatly concerned, and view with misgiving the suggestion of managerial experience by the Government. If his suggestion does not prove to be so very much better than the expert business experience which has been introduced by the private investor.

"Industrialists are very fearful that if capital is invested by the Government in an industry it will necessarily involve Government control of that industry. That is not always an unmixed blessing. It may well be the proper function of Government to fund capital and administer and conduct and take responsibility for public services such as water supply, irrigation, roads and communications, electric power, and similar public utilities. That is done in other places. It is done very successfully in the Sudan. But there is no question of partnership. They take full responsibility."

"Smaller and more individual concerns, such as tea, coffee, the great sisal industry, tobacco, cotton, mining and, probably the biggest of all, the retail trade, the finance and

conduct of the businesses should be left to the private investor. If capital in such concerns is essential, if such concerns want help and have to have it in the interests of the community, it had better be provided in the form practised by banks—by loan or debenture, which does not entail any control of the conduct of the business. I should be greatly opposed, and many of my friends would be greatly opposed, to joint control by business men and the Government represented by civil servants. Such dual control—if that is what is meant by the Secretary of State's reference to partnership—would be generally prejudicial to efficiency and the ultimate success of the business."

"That does not mean that the State has no function whatever in these individual commercial operations. The State can and should use its supreme authority to initiate and set up industries where they are required in the interests of the community. They can regulate the operation and location of such businesses by licences and by concessions, and they can, and I think they should, enforce a standard of conduct by statute. These functions in respect of commerce in a Colony do not involve the Government in day-to-day conduct of the business and management of the enterprise. It must be admitted by everybody that the great difficulties which our African Colonies have been due to private investors and private initiative."

"I urge the Government to confine their development activities to the social side of commerce and industry, to the social services, education services, communications and public utilities, and research. I appeal to them to leave the management and general conduct of industry, trade and commerce to private capital and expert business men. I am convinced that it is only in this way that we shall get maximum results from the expenditure of this welcome sum of money provided by the Bill."

Lord Trevelyan Replies to the Attack

VICOUNT TREVELYAN said that he made no apology for speaking again on the importance of an economic advisory or planning committee. For three years in that House he had dealt with this subject. In the case of the Ministry of Supply, to give a reason, they had had to plead for two or more years before securing reforms. He would therefore continue to urge the case.

"I think the small Colonies stand to benefit by the introduction of such a committee much more than do the larger Colonies. I have seen many of the Colonies. The first I saw was the Seychelles, and I do not know that it is much more developed today than it was then. These small Colonies became of particular interest to me during the many years I spent at the Air Ministry as Chief of the Air Staff. I was then in touch with all of them upon defensive questions. It is in some of the smaller Colonies and the Protectorates, and also in some of the Mandated Territories, that development is perhaps most urgently needed."

"I would confine myself to emphasizing the really vital need of an Economic Planning Committee. Whenever this question has been raised the Government spokesman has pointed out the large numbers of committees and advisers already surrounding the Secretary of State. I do not say anything against these advisers or these committees, but they are not what we are pressing for. These advisers and committees live in a vague twilight. We never hear of the work they are given or what they advise, nor do we know whether their advice is followed. I do not question the sincerity of these advisers or committees, but to the terms of their appointment they can act only when brought into play by the Secretary of State, and their work is made known to the world only when he desires it."

"Not all are chosen from the widest field. The Secretary of State is bound to be sensitive to possible criticism about vested interests, and therefore has preferred to go to the other extreme and appoint men who have no first-hand interest in, and consequently little or no experience of, the economic conditions for which they are asked to prescribe. Surely it would be better to appoint those with first-hand knowledge and experience. The Colonies are the losers by this weakness. I should like to see the Secretary of State choose the best practical men."

"What I want to see is a general advisory committee composed of first-class men who come to the problems with completely fresh minds and uninfluenced by official sources. They should be able to send small delegations to various Colonies to see for themselves, and though they should report to the Secretary of State, I hope that their reports should be a matter of course."

"My suggestion is based on the recommendations of a Government committee set up in 1918 to inquire into the

responsibilities of various departments of the central executive Government and advise in what manner the exercise and distribution by the Government of its functions could be improved. That committee was a powerful one, presided over by Lord Haldane. They expressed the opinion that public confidence would not be secured 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. They said of advisory bodies: "We think that the more they 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." That advice has been too long forgotten.

Colonial Office Unequal to the Strain

During the war the expenditure of the War Office has been taken over by the Ministry of Supply in order to have people with great experience of industrial life and of business in charge of this expenditure. I am delighted that the Colonial Office has secured from Parliament a vote of almost vast dimensions, but despite the appointment of Sir Frank Stockdale, which I heartily welcome, it still gets the impression that the Secretary of State does not realize the enormous strain that the wise spending of this money must place on any organization, particularly one like the Colonial Office which is not composed of people with great practical experience of spending money on this gigantic scale. This is the criticism of the Colonial Office staff; they are not trained for a spending department nor have they the necessary experience.

This anxiety extends not merely to the general planning and controlling staff in the Colonial Office, but to the executive staff especially in the smaller Colonies, when it comes to carrying out these schemes on the spot. I agree that much of the money is to be spent on educational, medical and welfare schemes, which the officials are more than competent to administer, but a great deal of economic development is essential if the Colonies are to stand on their own feet and support the higher standards of living which we all desire to see achieved. Standards of living which can only be maintained if their productivity is permanently increased by developmental construction. Capital expenditure of the type foreseen is an every-day matter for every large business firm, but this is not the case with the Colonial Office. I cannot imagine anybody, showing with equanimity this vast programme of constructional work being left in the hands of the ordinary Colonial staff.

VISCOUNT ELBANK said that he regarded, with anxiety, the suggestion made by Colonel Stanley of the possible formation of Colonial development companies perhaps run by Colonial Governments and continued:

"I cannot conceive of any Colonial Government that would be capable of starting and providing the initial managerial experience for running a business or mining enterprise, or anything of the sort. The whole upbringing and experience of the Civil Service is against their being successful in such enterprises. I do not suggest that a civil servant cannot become a good business man through experience, but until he has had that experience he does not look through the same spectacles as the business man. He is the wrong man to start and be in charge of a business enterprise. The civil servant in the Colonies, from my knowledge of him, has the same outlook on business as the civil servant at the Colonial Office."

Lord Harlech's Warning Recalled

"I have an authority to support me in that contention in a speech made by Lord Harlech in this House in July, 1937. He had only just retired from the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies, where he had done admirable work, and he said this:

"I do not think the work of the Colonial Office as I have known it, in training and selecting men, and in general supervision of the policy, is good, and I claim that in the provision of technical services, which is an entirely new development, such as education and medical services, the growth of the Colonial Office on that side has been very remarkable, but the Colonial Office is astonishingly weak as a staff of Trade Commissioners. Half our troubles in the West Indies and in West Africa, half the 'holdups' arise because there is a certain inclination not on the part of all but of some officials, some of them in this place but in Whitehall and out there, to regard any big enterprise as big business to be exploited, but of the small trader, the man of the street, and everybody falls into one of these two categories: there is a kind of suspicion."

That view is as apt today as when it was expressed six years ago, because during these six years of war neither the Colonial Office nor the Colonial Governments and their services have had an opportunity to acquire a great knowledge of business affairs than they possessed when those words were spoken.

This brings me to the appointment of Sir Frank Stockdale as adviser on development at the Colonial Office. I have known him for many years and greatly admire his work. I saw him at work in the West Indies and stayed with him in Ceylon. I know him very well, and have nothing but admiration for his knowledge and experience in all matters appertaining to tropical agriculture. When it comes to business enterprises, however, so far as I know, apart from the amount of knowledge which he may have acquired during his own economic advice upon West India developments, he has no knowledge of business enterprises. I am very unhappy, therefore, to feel that he by himself is going to shoulder this big burden at the Colonial Office as adviser on all these matters, spending this huge sum of money, without the practical knowledge of the economic development of the Colonies which is a vitally important factor in the maintenance of social and cultural progress.

This afternoon certain suggestions have been made for fortifying Sir Frank Stockdale's position. Some Members expressed the view that the arrangements by which the existing Economic Advisory Committee at the Colonial Office will work in co-operation with Sir Frank Stockdale would be given a chance to see what can be done. I am very much opposed to that, if you make a false start in this business everything may go wrong. The Colonial Governments, if they are going to enter into these business enterprises, should bear at their command business men who can give them managerial advice. Everything will go wrong if you do not get the services of such men engaged in another place, but if you get these services in order to start them and run the business they are bound to go to the investor.

The Colonial Office here ought to be an Economic Advisory Committee composed principally of business men who understand and have taken part in overseas business, who will appreciate all the traps and difficulties involved, and who should be supported by scientists and technicians, such as engineers, medical men and so on. I advocate that very strongly, and I ask the noble Duke to consider whether a committee of that kind cannot be set up at the Colonial Office in the near future, in order to take part in this great new adventure on the part of this country.

It is not possible for us to succeed, it is necessary to make both the Colonial Office and the Colonial Governments and their staffs more commercially-minded than they are today, and to see to it that this can only be done by introducing business men into the Colonial Office and business management into the initial stages of any Colonial enterprise. Only so will there be any chance of making a success of a scheme which has underpinning it a wealth of imagination and vision, which in the past has been sadly lacking in the development of our Colonies.

Reply of the Duke of Devonshire

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE said in his reply: "Lord Rennell and other noble lords stressed their view that it is desirable that the Secretary of State should be assisted by a board or committee of some kind in the spending of this money, and Lord Elbank was very urgent that there should be a body of business men to assist the Secretary of State in what he seemed to think was intended to be a commercial enterprise. Well, I do not say that commercial enterprise is entirely ruled out of the scheme envisaged under this Bill, but a good deal of this money is to be spent on research to the amount of £1,000,000 a year. A great deal of research wants doing, but we cannot lay our hands on the money to do it, and that is why we have not spent so much on research in these war years. We all realize the enormous contribution research can make to the development of the Colonies."

"In the main it is contemplated that the money under this Bill should be spent on such things as research in various problems, medical, agricultural and so forth, on survey and exploration, and on works of capital development such as roads, on schools, hospitals, and education of various kinds, rather than on the more commercial ventures. I quite agree that if we were embarking on money in commerce it would be advisable to have the help and advice of commercial people."

VISCOUNT ELBANK: "The Secretary of State for the Colonies in his speech and another place said: 'I think an interesting possibility for us to consider is that Colonial development companies, perhaps run by the Colonial Governments, which will be able to provide capital and managerial experience, which will be able to assist the local investor and be able to enter into partnership with the investor from the start, not with the idea of going into industries, businesses and running those industries permanently, but with the idea of filling this gap by giving enterprises gradually to be able to pass on the responsibility of running the Colony both the capital burden and the managerial responsibility in the industry.' Those are business-like proposals."

others who saw the necessity of overseas territories in the scheme of capitalist production and the markets for capitalist economy, sources of raw materials and fields for the investment of surplus profit.

Labour has been better informed where it has found British policy prejudicial to its own material ends. It is a measure of our progress to find that in some areas discrimination and segregation, land alienation, and a host of variants with four professions present some of our greatest difficulties today. Even now some of our political opponents here overseas attempt to justify, in the conditions of today some of the unhappy features created by about a century of selfishness and neglect in the past. Labour is opposed to such a situation which would mean a political subjugation.

Part of our criticism is aimed at the way in which black men's opinions are not taken into account in the policy of the British Government. It is a special economic privilege for the Europeans to the social and economic progress of the African, and in the end to the demands of the world.

Peace, Poverty, and Disease in the Colonies

Today all parties stress a positive, constructive and dynamic conception of Colonial trusteeship and development. Various views are interpreted, what makes for the progress of the Colonial people. Labour recognizes that the fundamental social problems are ignorance, poverty and disease and that political freedom becomes a sham unless they are liquidated. It knows that political freedom is a growth, and that vital to social development is the absence of exploitation for their freedom or in fact that there should be planned economic development and the bringing back into life of the country of the worker that it is able to produce; that the Colonial society through its government should direct and often operate the economic activities, and that the whole environment must be controlled if Nature is to be defeated and a good life made possible. It is in these last respects that differences arise.

Do we want economic interests directed from outside where there is little or no concern about the people affected or their social well-being, only a desire to reap profit? The stagnation in many territories is the result of this pursuit of economic economic. Economic progress for colonial development may produce bad consequences to Colonial people if the guiding motive is gain and the welfare of the people only an incidental factor and if much of the value of the wealth leaves the Colony altogether.

Labour seeks to secure the utmost confidence of the Colonial people concerned and their fullest co-operation in carrying the development work necessary. It would seek to educate and train the people for their part of the building of their country, and participation in its political, social and economic life. It therefore attaches the greatest importance to public health, mass education, housing and community life, and developing the social services of the Colony.

Secondly, it relies very much on the expansion of public spirit, the idea of economic development initiatives; it wants to encourage the people to gain through mutual aid and their own free initiatives. There is the importance of trade unionist, co-operation local government.

Thirdly, Labour would curb the exploitation of human labour. Already trade unionism and protective legislation are operative; but labour legislation is as yet so elementary and welfare provision most inadequate. Living standards must be raised, more satisfactory wages paid, and the vicious circle broken.

Prices for Primary Products

The great majority of Africans are concerned with agriculture. So far as export crops are concerned the primary producer is entitled to a steady market, a guaranteed price, a rational marketing system. I therefore welcome in broad principle the West African cocoa scheme as an experiment in State economic organization and national trading. But there must also be developed under the Economic Council of the World Authority schemes for controlling prices and market raw materials and export commodities.

Land in the Colonial areas are usually owned and developed by the local Government. Labour would like that policy stabilized in regard to all such services. This is not a field for profit but for imaginative action. Roads, irrigation work, soil conservation, power and water supplies and transport communities form the whole framework on which the social and economic activities of the Dependencies must be based should be public utilities serving public ends.

Part of the fundamental economic activity of most Colonies is, however, the cultivation of the soil. That depends on concerted State activity in the conditions of most tropical countries. It must form a vital part of any economic plan for the development of a Colony. There must, broadly speaking, be no starvation of land and the cultivators should be encouraged to travel from their individual ways into co-operative action for community ends.

Fifthly, development should be planned. Colonial territories

might not to be the happy hunting grounds for get-rich-quick investors.

As to mineral resources, any governing body have been positively peckish in the mineral agreements made—the poor results to the territory, the neglect of social provision, and the manner in which only a comparatively small proportion of the wealth has been left in their colony. Africans today resent this form of exploitation of their own native reserves.

In the field of development, our suggestions are often much too mundane. Our conceptions might be bolder and the same generally where areas such schemes as the Tesc Valley Authority might be seen in some of our Colonial Dependencies.

I have said in this hour that it is not for that that we attach less importance to it than we did in the days when less was heard about social and economic development in the Colonies. The building of a better government is fundamental. We can justify our claim in the Colonies as only in so far as we pursue energetically these forward policies which will bring responsible and representative government and social and economic health and progress.

We know how slow is the progress which secure wise use of Government machinery, but too often we have been timid and slow in helping forward the apprenticeship and training in the art. The conditions of the world and influence of work are making more rapid progress than we can keep up a greater flexibility in industry, and we must bring the Colonial life of the Colony and a national life and the granting of greater opportunities for administration and the practice of responsibility in local and municipal government.

All this development work must, I believe, be backed by considerable funds, and I rejoice that such far-sighted planning of research needs is being directed by Lord Hailey. I hope that in peace-time the Colonial Office will become more dynamic, and will secure the best administration, experts and technicians that can be obtained here and overseas.

Advisory committees have in many cases done excellent work in conceiving the broad lines of development for most phases of Colonial policy, and Parliament should also create some extra constitutional machinery for discussion and understanding problems and policy.

International Collaboration

I am conscious how sketchy my remarks have been of my opinions, and my undeveloped general ideas. I must add a word about another aspect of policy. I believe that some of our territories are unsatisfactory to the people and frontiers, and that many of their problems can only be settled by inter-Colonial action, and that collaboration for sometimes the development of common services, is essential and inevitable.

The idea of international collaboration in regions has taken root and the war has witnessed a number of extremely satisfactory arrangements. Conversation and action have produced already excellent results. Development in Africa are familiar to all eyes, and there has been talk of another regional commissions to areas of wide extent, embracing not only the Metropolitan Powers concerned in the region but other nations with established interests as well. However attractive some of these schemes may appear, we should not be committed to them without a thorough justification as to their utility, their effectiveness in achieving progress, and their guarantee that the local interests of the Colonial people concerned are likely to be thereby served.

I have said nothing about the Mandates and international accountability in regard to Dependencies unable to govern themselves. Labour does not believe in disintegrating the Colonial Empire—the Colonial peoples must ultimately determine their own associations and destiny or in transferring the administration of the British territories to any other Power or to international authority. It would seek to modify the Mandate system, and thereby give greater certainty to areas like Tanganyika. Its policy would be directed to maintaining what has proved of value in the Mandate system and extending those principles over all Colonial territories not ripe for self-government.

We have nothing to fear from persuading all the Imperial Powers and ourselves adopting a policy which would secure publicity in administration and lead to reporting on progress, the acceptance of some kind of accountability, and the application of certain standards or principles which might be laid down in an International Colonial Convention.

There are big questions ahead with regard to the future attitude of South Africa towards the problem of land settlement, the colour-bar in Rhodesia, and many other problems, but I conclude by expressing my belief that we owe much to Africa and that Western civilization owes much to the British people have inherited a great responsibility. It is for us to live up to our great obligations of policy, and help by all the means we can afford the realization of the Colonial peoples of their place in the common life of mankind.

The War

Rhodesians in the Forces

More Than £20,000,000 Spent on War

That 8,822 European men, £43,000,000 African women, 249 coloured men, and £2,943 African in Southern Rhodesia are serving or have been serving in the armed forces was stated in a halfway official statement by T. H. W. Doolittle, M.P., Parliamentary private secretary to the Prime Minister of the Colony, the number of casualties had reached 36,000, about 10,000 had been killed or died on service, 25,000 were missing, and 14,000 prisoners of war. Rhodesian casualties in the D.F.C. accounted for 5.1% of the total. Discharge numbers numbered 4,116. Major Doolittle said that from the outbreak of war until the beginning of March of this year Southern Rhodesia had spent on the war £17,871,830 from its own resources and £2,331 from loans.

Victoria Cross for the late Captain Swales

Captain Edwin Swales, who has been posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross for "most conspicuous bravery" while serving with the South African Air Force, was before the war a member of the staff of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) attached to the Durban branch. He saw service as an infantryman in East Africa during the campaign against the Italians in Ethiopia and afterwards in North Africa, and then transferred to the S.A.A.F. He was awarded the D.F.C. last February. The citation reads:

Captain Swales was master bomber of a force of aircraft which attacked the camp in the night of January 23, 1943. As master bomber he had to direct the force with precision and of the utmost accuracy to the main force of bombers following him.

Soon after he had taken the target he was attacked by an enemy fighter, and he was put out of action. His rear gun ceased to function, and he was an easy prey to further attacks. Unperturbed, he carried on with his allotted task, clearly and precisely he issued aiming instructions to the main force. Meanwhile the enemy fighter closed the range and fired again. A second engine of Captain Swales' aircraft was put out of action. Almost defenceless, he stayed over the target area issuing his aiming instructions until he was satisfied that the attack had achieved its purpose. It is now known that the attack was one of the most concentrated and successful of the war.

Captain Swales did not, however, regard his mission as completed. His aircraft was damaged. It speed had been so much reduced that it could only with difficulty be kept in the air. The blind-flying instruments were no longer working. Determined at all costs to prevent his aircraft and crew from falling into enemy hands, he set course for home. After an hour he flew into a low-level cloud. He kept his course by skillful flying between the layers, but late, heavy cloud and turbulent air conditions were met. The aircraft, by now over land territory, became more and more difficult to control and was losing height steadily.

Realizing the situation was desperate, Captain Swales ordered his crew to bale out. Time was very short, and it required all his exertions to keep the aircraft steady while each of his crew moved in turn to the escape hatch and parachuted to safety. Finally he, the last crew member, baled out when the aircraft plunged to earth. Captain Swales was found at the controls. Intrepid in the attack, courageous in the face of danger, he did his duty to the last, giving his life that his comrades might live.

Casualties

Colonel F. W. A. ("Worm") Bull, 40th, who has been killed in scope while commanding a battalion of the Gloucester Regiment, was seconded for service with The Sudan Defence Force in 1936, and, except for a course at the Hana Staff College in 1940, served in the Sudan until 1943, when, commanding a battalion, he was made an M.B.E. He had joined The West Yorkshire Regiment in 1926 and served with the

just battalion for nearly 10 years in Northern Ireland, Jamaica, Egypt, Cyprus and India. He went to France last year as second in command of a battalion of The Buffs (Staffordshire Lancers), and was soon promoted to command a battalion with which he was killed. It has been announced since his death that he has been awarded the D.S.O. for services in the early part of the campaign against Le Havre. He had played Rugby for Yorkshire and the Army.

Major John Brecken Frith, M.C., Royal Artillery, who has died of wounds in Burma, was the son of the Rev. and Mrs. J. Brian Frith, of "Linnelands" and twin brother of Captain Robert "Bobbie" Brecken Frith, M.C., The Worcestershire Regiment, who was killed at Berch in March, 1941.

Major the Hon. Frederick Raymond Clug Hill, who has been killed in action in the Malay, was the younger brother of Colonel Viscount Hill. Commissioned lieutenant in The King's Shropshire Light Infantry in August, 1936, he was promoted lieutenant in 1933, and from 1934 to 1937 served with The King's African Rifles. Made a captain in 1937, he commanded the 2nd Battalion Rhodesia Regiment from 1940 until 1943. In 1939 he married the daughter of the late Rev. Admiral C. G. Chayton.

Lieut. John Montague Stacey, who is reported wounded, is the son of Captain and Mrs. H. M. Stacey, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Lieut. Darrell Hemley Leaf Wright, previously reported from Southern Rhodesia to be missing, believed to be a prisoner of war, is now known to be in enemy hands.

Lieut. S. S. Bartlett, of Fort Victoria, who was recently liberated by the Russian forces, was captured by the Afrika Corps during some of the early fighting in North Africa.

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Appointments and Awards

Rear-Admiral Thomas H. Troubridge, C.B., D.S.O., who has been appointed Fifth Sea... (Air) took part in the amphibious operations for the occupation of Madagascar while in command of the H.M.S. NELSON.

Lieut. General Sir Noel Balfour-Pierse, until recently G.O.C. in C., Southern Army, India, who served in the Eritrean campaign, has been placed in charge of a new welfare branch to be set up at General Headquarters of the India Command. The new branch will take over from the Adjutant General's branch the duties of welfare, recreation, resettlement, and the like.

The Earl of Bandon, D.S.O., has been promoted Acting Air Vice-Marshal.

Wing Commander Edward Jacquin, of Salisbury, and Flight Lieut. Alister Calderwood, of Bulawayo, have been awarded the Air Force Cross.

Captain Neville Maxwell Charles Cooper has received the immediate award of the M.C. for exceptional gallantry and leadership when in command of a pathfinder Kenyan battalion of the K.A.F. Command, across a party of about 40 Japanese in the jungle in Burma. He followed them for several hours without discovering their presence and when they halted attacked, killing the officer in command and three men, wounding many, and routing the whole party.

Flight Lieut. Robert Allan of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has been awarded the D.F.C. on completion of a long and distinguished tour of operational duty. His efficiency as a navigator and air bomber has always been exceptional.

Warrant Officer Kenneth Webb, of Gatoomba, has been awarded the D.F.C. for having, in many ways, played the almost fortitude, courage, and devotion to duty on numerous operations.

Lieut. Cecil Jackson, The Royal Irish Fusiliers, a Southern Rhodesian, has been awarded the M.B.E. for gallant conduct in carrying out arduous work.

Wing Commander "Johnny" Magris, one of the best known Rhodesian fighter pilots, left England by air for Rhodesia a few days ago.

The Governor of Kenya was present when the East Africa Command Mobile Propaganda Unit gave the word and flag performance of its 5,000-mile tour of Kenya at the Alliance High School, Kisumu. The unit is estimated to have given shows to some 320,000 people.

Subscriptions to East African War Bonds, have now passed the £9,000,000 mark. Tanganyika's contribution exceeds £1,400,000.

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia has given £10,000 for war relief work in Russia, and £5,000 for the benefit of French children who suffered during the German occupation.

Southern Rhodesian Budget

Expenditure Estimated at £11,929,000

A cable received from Southern Rhodesia as this issue was about to go to press reports that the financial year 1944-45 ended with an accumulated surplus of £1,474,000. Revenue at £10,516,000 exceeded the estimate by £1,401,000, and expenditure from revenue funds at £10,042,000 was £114,000 under the estimate.

The Hon. Mr. Francis M. Max Baillie, M.P., said in Parliament that the Colony had enjoyed increased revenue under the 1944-45 budget. The increase in mining royalties, which had been estimated at £3,000,000, was a further decline in the gold output. Savings on war expenditure amounted to £1,000,000 and the total of £1,401,000 in the military forces, £1,000,000 on the transport, £1,000,000 in Government capital and other investments. It is estimated that in 1944 the Government would spend £11,929,000 from revenue.

No increase in taxation, or a proposal, and the Government intends to meet the cost of the premium tax and telephone surcharge and grant larger income tax allowances to secondary industries. Income tax, the tobacco tax and the duty on motor cars are unchanged. A new tax on the sale of property has been proposed.

£2,000,000 for the National Reconstruction Fund.

The Minister said that £1,000,000 would be added to the National Reconstruction Fund, bringing it to £3,000,000. £500,000 was provided for war gratuities and other discharge grants, the annual grant-in-aid of £800,000 for the air training scheme was maintained, and there was increased provision for Native Education (£24,000 more, of which £8,000 represented increased grants to missions), public health, hospitals, European and Coloured education, and pensions.

Increased amounts were also provided for peace subsidies and settlement and public development schemes, for ex-Servicemen (including £21,000 for the Guinea Fawcett Training School), the development of Native reserves, and road construction.

There was a provision of £50,000 for mutual aid supplies to the people of Great Britain. The first item of expenditure under this head was the purchase of 1,000 tons of beef, which had been offered to the United Kingdom Government and accepted.

Imports during 1944 reached the record of £1,967,000, which was 33% higher than in 1943 and 22% higher than the 1938 British countries average. The United Kingdom share being 36.5% (compared with 50% in 1943) and South Africa's 27%.

Exports at £15,500,000 were 33% higher than in 1938. Shipments to the U.K. dropped from 54% of the total in 1943 to 40%, the value being £7,019,000.

Great Britain remained the Colony's largest single customer. During the war years trade with the U.S.A. had increased considerably, exports to her being 12% of the total in 1943, but only 7% in 1944 on account of smaller shipments of asbestos.

Afrikaans Rhodesians

Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said at a recent meeting in Marandellas. It cannot be too forcibly stressed that for the most part the Afrikaans Rhodesians are as loyal as any other section of our people, although certain British nationalists, also a menace, would have us believe that that is not so. The Rhodesian Afrikaner reaction to the decision of the sections is a reflection on the Community. If anyone doubts their loyalty, let them study the names in our armed forces and our casualty lists. That should convince them.

Kenya's Executive Council

The Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary and the Chief Native Commissioner have been appointed ex officio members of the Executive Council of Kenya. Mr. A. Vincent and Major F. W. A. Bondish-Bentick for the Legislative Council. Mr. H. R. Montagu for the Executive Council this year, and Mr. Shamsud-Din during his temporary absence of Mr. A. B. Patel.

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Background to the

End of a Greater Empire

The Allies east and west have joined in Germany. Berlin is in flames. The German Army has disintegrated. Hitler is dead or dying. Goering and Goebbels vanishes. Himmler offers unconditional surrender. Mussolini meets a graceful death. Petain is imprisoned. Franco, Salgado, Daladier, Barriot, Cassiniani and others have fled to France. The aggression of the British Empire has been finished. When an end has come to the greater empire. Other nations faced with extreme adversity, like Great Britain and Russia, have stood firm and fought back. Or, like France, surprised and overwhelmed, have met the fate with quiet resignation. But there is no dignity in the death of Hitler's Germany and little that is human either. To the end it is a horrible story of fear, treachery, blood, shame, and madness. The criminal who sought to rule the world, collapses in insanity. Goering, his British lieutenant, returns, babbling to his Roman toga. Mussolini is caught skulking in a ditch, hunted like a common thief from the run from a police. Other Nazi leaders, crazed in fright, run blindly to Bavaria, hoping to escape their just doom. Himmler is reported to have said that Germany is one vast lunatic asylum, for once we believe him. This was the pre-ordained end of the rule of the Swastika. It was built upon terror, it ends in degradation. Yet had we not stood steadfast in 1940, had not Russia and America subsequently become our allies, the shackles of Nazism would have been fastened on us. —Daily Mail

Nazi Strategy of Defeat. The political vacuum in Germany is a Heaven-sent chance and a great danger. A chance, because we can take control and make sure that the Germany of the next generation shall be at least a permanently harmless neighbour. A danger, because the political vacuum cannot last long, and if we are seen to be filling it there will be room for all sorts of troubles and difficulties to arise. The prospect is one of widespread hunger in Europe and food shortage everywhere. To allow enormous fertile areas to die untilled and labour forces of millions to be idle in such a situation would be to ask for a catastrophe. Chaos and starvation in Europe, such as to cause the suffering populations to feel the beginnings of nostalgia for the orderly days of the Third Reich, are exactly what the Nazi strategy of defeat was designed to achieve. —The Observer

Effects of Allied Bombing

When Germany invaded Russia in 1941 the German Army had the benefit of 2,300 aircraft in the whole of Europe. By the end of 1943 the Army had only 18% of the aircraft for its support, and it is the only one which, among the 10,000 aircraft on the Eastern front, the need for more did not also kept inside Germany many fighters which would otherwise have opposed the Normandy landings. Not until early in 1945 did the Luftwaffe put up its single-engined fighters into the field in support of the Wehrmacht once more, and by that time it was hopelessly outnumbered and short of fuel. Allied air power, by smashing transport targets, hampered the German plan to meet our invasion in the west. When the synthetic oil plants in the Ruhr had been put out of action, coking and tar distillation plants which produced benzol as a by-product were bombed, and subsequently petrol, oil, and lubricating oil depots were systematically attacked so as to strain the enemy's supplies to the last drop. By April, 1945, so little was being produced that it could not be economically be distributed, the output of oil had fallen to 74%, and of motor and aviation fuels to 2%. The enemy hoped the jet-propelled fighter would turn the tide for the Luftwaffe; but it never got into action in big numbers, because component and assembly factories were bombed and its experimental grounds made unusable. Because of the destruction of German arms factories and the Luftwaffe the Allied armies have won through to victory with casualties which, compared with those in the last war, are negligible. —Statement issued on behalf of the Anglo-American Air Forces in Europe

Spain Aids Hitler. His Majesty's Government have for some time had reason to believe that small quantities of food and supplies were being smuggled by boat from Spain to the German garrisons in the Biscayas etc. It appeared that this traffic was taking place at least with the complicity of certain Spanish elements. His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires in Madrid, acting in concert with his United States and French colleagues, made representations to the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the subject. Following these representations, certain arrests have been made, by the command of the Government. —Mr. Richard A. S. Minister of State

Rocket Casualties

The total number of rockets reaching this country was 1,050. Total casualties were 254 killed and 6,523 seriously injured. London was the target of the rockets as of the flying bombs. On their way to London rockets caused havoc and destruction by falling shaft, especially in Essex, Hertfordshire, and Kent. The first rocket fell on the Thames on September 8 in Chislehurst. The attack reached its height during one week in February, when 274 fell on southern England. Totals of 50 or 60 rockets a week were common throughout February and March. The highest number of rockets in 24 hours was 47. Then came the Allied crossing of the Rhine, the Canadian advance into Holland, the overrunning of the rocket sites, and at end to one of the most diabolical forms of attack on a civilian population. The last rocket fell at 4.54 pm on March 27. The worst incident was in New Cross in November when 160 died and 108 were seriously injured, during the fire-bombing of the rocket site, a direct hit on Woolworth's store. The total of killed nearly equalled the British war air force casualties of the war—in Liverpool in 1941, when a bomb killed 150 in a shelter with a direct hit. In March two blocks of flats in Stepney were reduced to rubble, killing 134 and seriously injuring 29; a soldier who had served in Burma lost seven relatives. A Farringdon Market in March, when the stalls were crowded with shoppers, 110 were killed and 123 seriously injured. Forty-five churches and chapels were destroyed or damaged, and 35 hospitals were hit. —Official statement

A Call to the Church. "If every Church in the land denounced evil, wherever it was found and whoever practised it, and united with every other Church to get that evil ended, the Church would mould the life of the nation as she was intended to do. Religious ideas detached from religious passion will not work. You cannot impose ideas taken from the Sermon on the Mount on a pagan community like ours and trust in legislation to make them work. Through slow secularization, the drug of materialist success, the illusion that scientific discovery spells progress and that religion is but a dead dog, we have separated the idea from the cord that gave the world from the power which has been made by the spiritual through. —The Rev. Leslie D. Woodhouse

o the War News

Opinions Epitomized.
Germany there has so far been no cry of penitence for the atrocities committed. Until there is penitence forgiveness is impossible. — Dr. Garbert, Archbishop of York.

...patented prisoners of war are to receive no gratifications for six weeks. — Ministry of Propaganda.

New recruits from a purchase law for March 31 were approximately 1,435,314. The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

There are 196,000 German prisoners in this country, of whom 75,000 are in American hands. — The Secretary of State for War.

The war will end in a few days. Hitler will either be killed or committed. — General Dinnar, on his return to American troops.

British cigarettes intended for distribution to the forces through N.A.A.F.P. are being sold in Paris shops at 14s a packet. — Mr. J. P. Hynd, M.P.

It is a mistake for the Nazis to devise a strategy which can produce political victory out of military defeat. — Commander Stephen King-Hall, M.P.

Germany compelled to visit Buchenwald showed apparent indifference. — Mr. Francis E. Walter, a member of the United States Congress, who has been visiting the camp.

The plastics industry is eagerly awaiting a Government lead on export money. Otherwise it will be badly placed in comparison with America. — Mr. H. W. Graves, Thomas.

The Germans have shown themselves very good at organizing fighting. Let me wish the House that they will be equally good at organizing whining. — Mr. Brendan Bracken, M.P., Minister of Information.

Among the quising of France we found a sense of guilt. We even found a little in Italy. In Germany there is found none. We have still to prove to the Germans that they have done wrong. — Mr. Alan Moorhead.

Twenty-five divisions, some of the best in the German Army, have been torn to pieces. The military power of the Germans in Italy has practically ceased, though scattered fighting may continue. — General Mark Clark.

The Japanese were preparing for the Pacific war eight years ago. In 1937, they established secret dumps of rice and other supplies on a lonely part of the Australian coast. — Mr. F. A. Cooper, Prime Minister of Queensland.

The establishment of a British Institute in Moscow and reciprocally a Russian Institute in London seems urgently required. Any such organization must be free of propaganda and solely concerned with knowledge for cultural, not political, purposes. — Sir Kenneth B. Barkin.

The terrible revolutions of the conditions in the German concentration camps can come as no surprise to anyone who recalls the atrocities committed by the German Army during the last war on the helpless Serbian civil population — long before the emergence of the Nazi Party. — Miss Margery Gaudin-Lynch.

To you and all under your command I send my heartfelt congratulations on the overwhelming victory by which you are bringing to so triumphant a end your long and arduous campaign in Italy. — The King, in a message to Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean.

Captured Japanese circulars recommend cannibalism as a means of subsistence when starvation threatens. Some of these circulars captured on Leyte give Japanese soldiers directions for eating human flesh, even down to such details as which parts of the human body are best for eating. — Capt. Colonel Robert Williams, U.S. Army.

No open speculation is that nearly one-third of the War Production Board's controls on industry will be relaxed in the next four months. War contracts will be reduced by 15% within that time. — Mr. J. A. King, head of the U.S. War Production Board.

The daily quota of deaths at Buchenwald was 80. That figure was not reached by disease and starvation, victims were taken to a strangulation room to make up the number. — Mr. F. Eugene Worley, a member of the United States Congress.

There are still between 250,000 and 300,000 German fighting men in Norway, although during the seven past months Finland captured the Germans have moved 130,000 to 150,000 men from north Finland and Norway to Germany. The German Navy in Norwegian waters now consists mainly of some 300 U-boats and a number of destroyers and light units. Every possible landing-place is protected with mines, barbed wire, concrete blocks, anti-tank defences, artillery and strong anti-aircraft defences. — The Norwegian Government in London.

The United States Government must make a way out of sending letters by air. Its Post Office gets £4,500,000 more in air mail stamp revenue than it pays out in all its air mail expenses. — Daily Express.

We Germans are responsible for all that has arisen from the German way of life, or has been perpetrated in history by Germany as a whole. It is too much to ask of other peoples that they should draw a distinction between the Nazis and the German people. — James Mann, the German aviator.

Before the war the foreign exchanges which Great Britain acquired by the expenditure of tourists visiting this country was approximately £30,000,000 a year. This was very nearly as much as our exports of coal, wool, iron and steel, and motor vehicles. — Mr. Hugh Wood, managing director, Savoy Hotel, London.

It is not the assignment of the San Francisco Conference to settle specific questions of territories, boundaries, citizenship, and reparations. It will devote its energies to the single problem of setting up the essential organization to keep the peace. We must provide the machinery that will make future peace not only possible but certain. — President Truman.

As part of reparations from Germany, I should like to obtain building materials, housing components, and possibly also complete prefabricated houses. I am arranging for technical representatives of the Ministry of Works to go to Germany with the Allied Control Commission in order to explore the possibilities on the spot. — Mr. Duncan Sandys, M.P., Minister of Works.

When the total Allied occupation of the Reich is achieved, the behaviour of the Germans left in Norway will put Sweden to the test. If they throw down their arms the official Swedish policy of wait-and-see will have been justified. If not and they resist, Swedish opinion will, I believe, tilt the scales in favour of action. — Mr. William Mundt, Daily Telegraph special correspondent in Stockholm.

The total number of civilian casualties in the United Kingdom due to enemy action from the outbreak of war to April 30 of this year was 145,369. Of these 59,585 were killed and 85,775 injured and detained in hospital. The killed and missing believed killed numbered 26,930 men, 25,292 women, 7,736 children under 16, and 537 unclassified. The injured and detained in hospital numbered 40,736 men, 37,816 women, and 7,623 children under 16. — Official announcement.

PERSONALIA

Mr. J. H. Matthews, Director of the ... about to retire.

Mr. T. H. Rogers, Chairman of the ... Kaimosi Township Authority.

Mr. A. G. Lewis, Resident Magistrate in ... was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn last week.

Sir Philip ... has been ... Kenya ... Club.

The permanent address of Sir Harold ... Lady ... is now, 215, Adonis Gardens, London.

Sir Ronald Storrs, former Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has recently visited the Sudan, Ethiopia, and Ethiopia.

Sir George Johnston, of Bulawayo, has been elected an honorary life member of the South African Institute of Engineers.

A daughter has been born in King's Cross, London, to the wife of Lieut. A. C. Schultz, of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment.

Mr. H. W. Fries, M.L.C., has been appointed to the Civil Reinstatement Committee of Northern Rhodesia in place of Mr. F. J. Sincich.

The marriage arranged between Squadron Leader P. D. Squires, D.F.C., and Miss Joan Mackenzie Kennedy, will not now take place.

Lord ... has been elected Chairman of the International ... Institute ... Lord ... has been elected Chairman of the ...

Captain ... has been appointed to the ... of Bulawayo ...

The marriage arranged between ... and ... will not now take place.

Colonel Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has made a very good recovery from his recent illness, and resumed his duties at the Colonial Office at the beginning of this week.

Captain ... has been appointed to the ... of the ...

Lord ... has often been heard in ... in regard to East African affairs in ...

Mr. Michael J. Lamb of the Colonial Administration ... has been appointed to the ...

Miss ... and Miss ... have been appointed to the Colonial Nursing Service as nurses in Northern Rhodesia.

The marriage recently took place in Brighton of ... and ...

... of Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia ...

... of Great Yarmouth, who ...

... of ...

... of ...

Mr. J. E. S. Merrick

Mr. J. E. S. MERRICK, Chief Secretary in Uganda ... is on leave pending retirement from the Colonial Service, was recently the guest of honor at the ...



... of the ... Chamber of Commerce, the Uganda ... Planters' ... the Uganda Sugar Association, the Uganda Tea Association, the Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce, and the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Mr. C. H. Bird ... said that in both Kenya and Uganda he had tried to keep contact with the ... and play for the ... of the team. Mr. Merrick, who was in business in the City of London for a short time after leaving Oxford, entered the Colonial Service in 1912 as an Assistant ... Commissionaire in Uganda, where he ... years in the Secretariat, transferred as ... Assistant Colonial Secretary in ... was Chairman of the Kenya Land Committee in 1924, and for some years clerk to the Executive Council. A keen sportsman he was Vice President of the Kenya Kongonis Cricket Club, a member of the Council of the Kenya Lawn Tennis Association. On several occasions he captained the ... in their annual match with the settlers.

Uganda's New Chief Secretary

Mr. George Neil Farquhar, formerly Financial Secretary in Nigeria, who has been appointed Chief Secretary of Uganda, is 40 years of age. After serving as a lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery in France during the last war, and being the M.C., he went to Ceylon in 1920 as a cadet. In 1934 he became Colonial Treasurer in Sierra Leone, was transferred to the Gold Coast as Financial Secretary the year last, and two years ago was made Financial Secretary of Nigeria.

Impressions of East Africa

The Rev. Malcolm Guthrie, who recently made a long African tour on behalf of the British Council, is to address the Royal School of Arts in London on Tuesday, May 13, at 1.45 p.m., on 'East Africa's European Culture.'

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Tributes to Lord Lugard

One of the Greatest Men of His Time

SIR REGINALD COPLAND, Secretary of the course broadcast tribute to Lord Lugard.

He was one of the greatest Englishmen of his time. Of rather less than median height and slender but wiry and very tough, he had a fine forehead and another severe and serious face—the face of a scholar, one might think, rather than that of a soldier. But up close you would be struck for long without seeing that grey hair and beard transformed by a smile into a glance of the most brown.

When the full story of his life is told they will be struck by the amount of his military and especially his leadership of the Permanent Mounted Division and of his cordial relations with its foreign colleagues, especially French and Belgian, in the work of peace and stability.

And there will be much to say about his remarkable personality. It would single out five special characteristics: (1) a strength of character; (2) an inviolable integrity; (3) a fiery and unflinching courage; (4) a keen sense of humour; (5) a habitually cheerful and unflinching tolerance. His sense of humour was a distinctive feature of his personality for all those who knew him.

Uncomparable Model

Last, and perhaps most striking, is an incomparable modesty. Those of us who wanted to be praised for the part of the great events in which he had played the leading part had to acquire a particular technique for drawing his attention on to what we had brought it on to. He was in the habit of saying to himself, "If I were to be praised for what I was doing, he would be praising me for my modesty."

He will give his life as a model for the world to come. The Englishman will give his life as a model for the world to come. He was the outstanding figure in his day of all that was best in the British attitude towards the weaker races. They will set him beside Wellington and Buxton, Livingstone and Kirk. And surely the Africans, too, will honour his memory. He came as a ruler but it was in their interests and for their advancement that he ruled, and when these African peoples take their place as free members of our world society they will look back to this great Englishman as above all other men the founder of their peace and freedom. By what he did in Africa, and what he thought and wrote about it, he did more than any other single man to shape the course of things to come.

He saved the African from the horrors of the Arab slave trade. He was in his time what Davenny Livingstone's long fight with it came to be a heroic end. And in his early twenties, on his way from his regiment, he went into East Africa by himself and had the chance of setting in a row of the infamous traffic in human flesh. Hearing that a band of British missionaries and traders on Lake Nyasa were being attacked by Arab slavers, he hurried to the spot, took command, and after desperate fighting in which he nearly lost an arm, taught the Arabs such a lesson that the settlers were never molested again.

Two years later Lugard was back in East Africa, commissioned by the British East Africa Company, with a mere handful of Native troops, to try to come to terms with the tyrannical King of Buganda. It was a political moment. Not

only was Uganda in the hands of the enemy, this was the time of the international scramble for Africa, and at least three other European Powers had their eyes on a territory which, at least, commands the headwaters of the Nile, the strategic centre of Central Africa. Again Lugard was overwhelmed by the odds. He was attacked and held his own. Lugard is a combination of courage and diplomacy. He got his way. The British accepted the company's proposal for the maintenance of peace and order. When Lugard had a word to say that the company could no longer do the job of occupation and that the Government had refused to take it over. He had to make his own arrangements for the country and the Government's interest in the region was reversed.

Two years later Lugard was back in East Africa, too. The scramble was over. The British had finally won the day towards a country which had long been at work. Lugard was back again with a tiny force. Lugard succeeded where other men had failed. He had a vision which was a step towards the unification of Nigeria and the organization of its Government were mainly Lugard's doing. It was his greatest work, and it showed that the soldier was also a statesman.

It is clear from these bare facts that Lugard was an incomparable man. He has been primarily responsible for the peace and stability of the areas of Africa under British control. He is the kind of Imperialist who regarded the expansion of the British Empire as an end in itself. It was his belief to serve a purpose, and in thinking about that purpose and how it could best be served he evolved a philosophy of Empire. It is a philosophy to which most of us subscribe today, but do we all recognize the extent to which Lugard was its pioneer—how much he did to establish it in theory and to work it out in practice? It was a clear and straight forward philosophy, the product of a singularly clear and unclouded mind.

He is firmly of the doctrine of trusteeship as governing the relations between advanced and backward peoples. Colonial territories were not possessions to be exploited solely for the rulers' benefits; they were to be trusted for the benefit of their inhabitants, whose interests were to be protected. Their rule and interests must prevail. It was his belief that the only way to do all that was possible to enable the people to qualify themselves sooner or later for self-government.

The Imperial Philosophy

Thirdly, he held as the form of self-government ought not to be a foreign form imparted from outside, but a natural kind of government rooted in the old traditions of the country. Accordingly he did not sweep away the traditional African governments, despite their anachronism and obscurity; he retained them, reformed them, and set them to work under British supervision. That is one of the famous principles of indirect rule, and it is its application in most of British Territories today.

There is another aspect of the Imperial question, the international aspect, and on that Lugard's mind was no less clear. He was of the opinion that Britain should not try to control the territories of other Imperial Powers, but to treat them as equal powers. He was not willing to treat them as inferior powers. He was not willing to supply them with raw materials. He was of the opinion that the raw materials they offered or manufactured goods should be on an equal basis on equal terms. The crucial fact was that it was what he called a "qual" standard. In the first place, it was for the benefit of the Native peoples, and the second place, on behalf of the commerce of the world at large.

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Thus the principles of the Mandate system embodied under the Covenant of the League of Nations were wholly in accord with Lugard's fundamental philosophy. For they looked forward to a union of the peoples of the Mandated Areas, to be made possible by the peoples themselves. Meanwhile they looked upon those territories open to all races and trades. And it was the same principles which, after a year of difficulties and depression, dimmed which, inspired the challenge of the Atlantic Charter to the Nazi doctrine of the master race.

As we had watched with eager interest the work of the war, we saw the development of plans for a new world order for the re-organization of Europe, for a system of international co-operation, political and economic, in our anxiety was that the claims of the Colonial peoples should not be overlooked. Only his language was not suitable for the Times. The Times editor and cabinet members, however, were not so easily satisfied. On his birthday in 1939, when he was 60, he was elected to the World Colonial Conference to define and maintain the rights and future of the African Colonies. At all the important points of the conference he stood in the line of his message, could be heard, and that in all the African Colonies were left with a feeling of frustration in their aspirations to the future hopes for a better future for the world. On the other hand, he was one of the leading nations in the world, and in the spread of education those people of the world, and will, in the not very distant future, have a place in the "body politic" side by side with the other free peoples of the world.

Hated the Limelight

COLONEL CHARLES PONSONBY, M.P. writes

May I congratulate East Africa and Rhodesia on getting out with such sympathy and understanding of the facts of Lord Lugard's life and work.

The last two generations have seen few comparable many qualities joined in one personality, the combination of a man who could equally well turn his attention to strategy or administration, of a pen which in accurate and lucid language could set out facts or elaborate the theories of government, of a man whose wisdom was allied with power and humanity.

I was always struck with the humble side of his character. He hated the limelight. But the limelight which he in Africa will never be put out. He was a brave, ready, and a man who was trying to help Africa. We cannot burn his passing at the age of 87 after a career of this. The best way of paying tribute to his memory is for us humbly to try to follow his example.

You may like to record that in 1926 he received the Gold Medal of the Royal African Society. For many years he was a member of the Advisory Council of the Joint East African Board.

THE REV. EDWIN W. SMITH, D.D. writes

Thank you for your most admirable memoir of Lord Lugard. It shows clearly that you understood and appreciated him as he was a truly great man. Your last sentence sums up his life excellently. "He did justice, loved mercy, and worshipped humbly with God." He presided at a meeting of the International African Institute at the end of March, having to leave before the end to catch a train. I shall never forget him as he walked out of the room, so evidently old and feeble, but still unconquerable. Even at the moment that I should not see him again, a couple of days later I learnt that he was suffering. He was my beau ideal of what a man should be.

MR. H. B. THOMAS writes

When he was in Uganda in 1892 the late Lord Lugard found it necessary to carry on delicate political negotiations with the French fathers of the Algerian Misside. It was important that his communications should not be misunderstood, and trusting his knowledge of French, he addressed the fathers in Latin.

Death to Italian Aggressors

Mussolini, who has been executed by Italian partisans, was the perpetrator of Italian aggression against Ethiopia. Less than nine years from the occupation of Addis Ababa he has met an ignominious death at the hands of his own people.

Seen in the role of a modern Caesar, Mussolini had been playing the above for some years, and when he was faced by economic difficulties in Italy and had secured French complicity through the notorious Laval, he staged a quarrel, refused British mediation and the offer of territorial compensation in British Somaliland, the League of Nations (Ethiopian membership, which had been proposed by Italy), and, when the League decided to impose sanctions, ordered by Italy his commander-in-chief, to proceed with all speed. Because he was not ruthless enough to do so, he was ousted by Badoglio, who used his aggressive, senseless Ethiopians (killing more than 250,000, it is believed), organized his transport, supplies, and medical services with skill, and brought the campaign to a quick close. Within seven months Addis Ababa had been occupied and the King of Italy proclaimed Emperor of Ethiopia. Mussolini had himself named Founder of the Empire.

Then he dragged Italy in the wake of Germany, which however, lost the outbreak of this war in 1939, the only nation to fall to Italian "non-aggression" than by aid in the field.

As a consequence to his fall in 1940, Mussolini, wanting his spine to be stabbed her in the back, which meant that the Italian forces in the Sudan, British Somaliland, Kenya, and Uganda, were faced by overwhelming enemy armies with the most modern equipment, including many aircraft and tanks. British Somaliland was quickly engulfed, and there were incursions into the Sudan and northern Kenya, but the Italian nerve failed when it was opposed by nothing more than a screen of high-hearted men, white and black, who had little beyond bluff at their service. It succeeded amazingly, the Italian opportunity of a walk-over gradually disappeared, and splendidly conducted campaigns from Kenya and the Sudan under Generals Cunningham and Platt swiftly over-ran Italian Somaliland, Ethiopia, and Eritrea. So disappeared Italian East Africa.

De Bono, willing accomplice of the rape of Ethiopia, was executed some months ago by Mussolini's order. Ferruzzi, his Minister for Italian Africa, was shot by Italian partisans a few days ago, and Graziani, who while Viceroy of Ethiopia permitted thousands of innocent people to be murdered in cold blood in and near Addis Ababa after a bomb had been thrown at him, is being caught and handed over to the Allied forces in Italy. His name heads the Ethiopian list of war criminals.

The Rev. G. E. Bertram, a C.M.S. missionary in the Southern Sudan, died there of blackwater fever on April 18 at the age of 87.

Mr. Henry Alexander Nisbet, of Enar Croft, Temple Sowerby, Westmorland, and formerly of Kenya, died recently in the age of 80.

Mr. Arthur (Frank) Gosson, of Balla Balla, died last month in Bulawayo at the age of 66. He reached Rhodesia in 1920 with his family, and farmed in the Umzimvubu district up to the time of his death.

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Central African Council Meets

Not a Half-Way House to Amalgamation

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE CENTRAL AFRICAN COUNCIL was held at Government House, Salisbury, on Thursday of last week. The Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Vice Admiral Sir Campbell Tait, presided.

Southern Rhodesia's delegates were Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister, Sir Ernest Guest, Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr. Max Doring, Minister of Finance, and Mr. H. McIntyre, Leader of the Opposition.

Northern Rhodesia was represented by Sir John Wadlington, the Governor, Mr. H. F. Cardinal Robinson, Chief Secretary, and two non-official members of the Legislature, namely, Sir Stewart Gore-Browne and Mr. Roy Welensky.

The Nyasaland delegates were Sir Edmund Richards, the Governor, Sir William Tait Bowie and Mr. M. P. B. Munn, non-official members of the Council.

Welcoming the delegates, Sir Campbell Tait said:

"The Southern Rhodesian Government adhere to their view that the three territories should be amalgamated. But His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have come to the conclusion that in existing circumstances amalgamation is not practicable. With this difference of opinion, therefore, this Council will not be regarded as a half-way house towards amalgamation, but it can and should build a foundation so firm as to support any edifice, amalgamation not excluded, that experience may show to be desirable."

The Council would, he said, be consultative in character. Its general functions would be to promote the closest contact and co-operation between the three Governments and their administrative and technical services.

First-Class Man Needed as Chief Secretary

The Council's chief secretary had yet to be appointed, and he felt that one of the keys to the success of the Council would be the selection for the post of a first class man who, by building up a strong secretariat, could do much towards making co-ordination and co-operation a real thing. The standing committees to be appointed by the Council would also be important.

The Secretary of State's announcement last October did not suggest joint Government services, but the President considered that the Council should encourage the fullest co-operation between the three Governments, and foster the closest contact between its individual officers. He trusted that specialists would be loaned from one country to another as required.

Among the subjects requiring attention, he suggested immediate investigation by means of standing committees of communications generally, European education, medical and veterinary matters, and certain aspects of Native labour.

The Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Sir John Wadlington, said that the Council differed fundamentally from the Governors' Conference which now ceased to exist. The Council was authorized to examine a wide range of problems, many of which would probably be found to have a common solution in the three territories. The Council also had as full members representatives of non-official communities of the two northern territories, and he regarded their representation as an essential part of their constitution. He felt that valuable results would be achievable through standing committees with technical members and advisers on such subjects as diseases, African housing, road construction, materials, etc.

The Governor of Nyasaland guaranteed the hearty co-operation of that Protectorate, and said: "I have the highest hopes for our success in our common task

if we bring a spirit of good will and determination to see and understand each other's point of view."

He welcomed the appointment of non-official members who brought with them wide experience of conditions in Central Africa, wide vision, and a clear sense of their duties and responsibilities. Sir Edmund added: "Nyasaland does not come to this assembly as a poor relation. We have the largest population of the three territories, a beautiful and fertile country, and over 40 years' experience in administration and agriculture in Central Africa."

Southern Rhodesia Considers Amalgamation Essential

The Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia, Sir Godfrey Huggins, said Southern Rhodesia's view was that amalgamation of the three territories was essential if the co-operation and development of South Central Africa was to be brought about in the simplest manner and within a reasonable space of time. "However, the powers that be in London have decided otherwise and presented us with a scheme that is certainly better than nothing but which promises to be difficult to carry out easily from the point of view of achieving much in regard to our desires. The Council could in no way replace amalgamation, but he hoped that with good will they would produce a better result."

Some of the minor differences in Native policy were the reasons given for not sanctioning amalgamation. Conditions were not the same in the three territories, and Native policy must always be in a state of flux so that adjustments could be made from time to time to meet changing conditions. They appreciated that considerable improvement in the mental make-up of the African was a goal before he could be expected to understand what was ultimately in his best interests.

"I have not been very fulsome in my welcome to this Council because I am genuinely disappointed at the action of the people in London. Therefore I would like to say that we shall do all in our power to make the work of this Central African Council a success, and shall leave nothing undone that might contribute to the successful co-operation and development of the three countries," concluded the Prime Minister.

New Trans-African Air Service

On his return to London from South Africa, Lord Knolly, Chairman of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, has announced that the new fast air service to Johannesburg will start in July, at first on a twice-weekly basis but increasing to the use of six aircraft a week when the scheme is in full operation. Whereas the old flying-boat service operated at a cruising speed of 140 m.p.h., the Avro York land planes would do more than 200 m.p.h., taking about 70 hours from London to Johannesburg. Eastleigh Airport, Nairobi, is to be used for this trunk service, becoming the northern terminal for the regional service from South Africa.

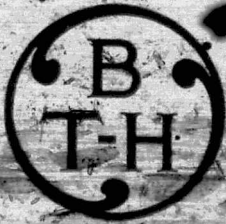
Twenty Years Ago

From our issue of May 7, 1925

"This week the Report of the East Africa Commission will be presented to Parliament, and the British Empire Exhibition will be reopened."

"A certain journalist had the impudence to ask the British authorities some time ago to be allowed to go to Tanganyika to edit a newspaper for the British."

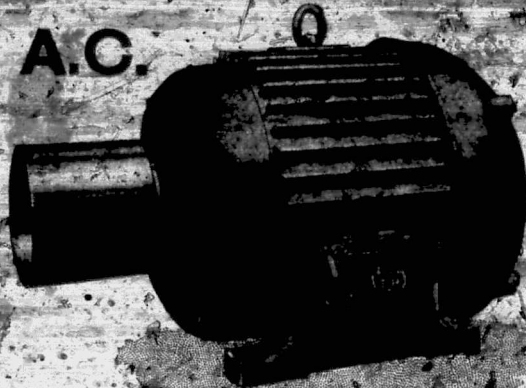
"The national conscience needs arousing in regard to the wide issues of Empire and the narrower but great issues of East Africa. If only the man in the street be brought face to face with the actual conditions, he would have too little faith. We do not think that the agitators and the circus represent all the valid demands."



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Trusteeship at Trisco

Press messages from San Francisco arrived from usually well-informed sources asserting that the latest plan of the State Department of the United States for trusteeship of existing Mandated Territories and overseas territories held from the enemy in this war is to draw a distinction between "strategic base areas" and "trusteeship areas."

"Strategic bases would be assigned to the countries to the extent of which they were considered most necessary. They would be under the formal authority of the World Security Council, but would be administered by the Government to which they had been assigned, with a proviso that the base could be used by other Allies in time of war or preventive action.

"Trusteeship areas would likewise be administered by a single Power, which would be under agreement to uphold high standards of treatment of the Native people. The trusteeship by two or more nations is not favored as a general principle, though the indications of an American war that experiments of that kind should be made in non-strategic areas."

The general outline proposals on these lines will shortly be presented to the United Nations Conference, which will be asked to appoint a Trustee Commission with a right of inspection in areas under trusteeship, a right denied to the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations.

Epp: Colonial Propagandist

LEONARD EPP, ex-CP, who is stated to have led the anti-Nazi fight in Munich at the end of last week, was a professional soldier (now nearing 80 years of age) who had been a strong supporter of Hitlerism from its foundation.

He was one of the leaders of the German campaign between the wars for the recovery of the former Colonies, and was indeed to be bracketed with Schneé and Landejuist as a propagandist who was given special licence even when, as happened from time to time for temporary reasons, Hitler ordered the campaign to be damped down in Germany.

Epp became President of the German Colonial Soldiers' League, and in that capacity ceremonially transferred to the "General Goering State Police" the "tradition" of the former German East African Protectorate Police. At a Colonial Congress in Freiburg he once planted an oak in soil brought from the graves of Germans killed in action in Africa, so that the tree might "thrust its roots" symbolically into German African ground. After becoming President of the German Colonial Society, he caused it to be dissolved and replaced by a Colonial Department of the National Socialist Party under his control. He con-

tributed to a book entitled "Germany's Appeal" a chapter packed with suggestions and *subterfuge* with pervasions of history and insinuous suggestions of the innocence of Germany's Colonial claims. He persuaded Hitler to establish schools for the instruction of Colonial civil servants, Colonial agriculturists, and German women who wished to marry Germans and live in the colonies which Nazism was to procure for the Reich, and he opened a school of Colonial politics which designed to provide Germany with 1,200 Colonial campaign leaders each year.

Winning the fight against Malaria

That immense achievements in the prevention of malaria have been achieved by the medical authorities in Burma is clear from a most interesting dispatch telegraphed a few days ago to *The Times* by its special correspondent. This said that the incidence of malaria in the 14th Army last month was no more than 0.04 per cent of a day, while it had been 1.5 per cent in the year 1941, while two years ago it had been 10 per cent. To take AK 470 had to be abandoned mainly on account of malaria, more than 70% of the troops set down with it in that month. The dispatch stated that:

"The Japanese were the main producers of the world supply of pyrethrin extract, the then most effective foundation for insecticides. They gained a near monopoly of the world's sources of quinine, for so long the standard drug in combating and treating malaria. They acquired a large share of the world's sources of citromella oil, the then most powerful insect repellent.

"In D.D.T. the Allies developed an insecticide a hundred times more powerful than pyrethrum; in mepracrine they have a better malarial suppressive than quinine, and in a more powerful and durable repellent than citromella oil. Much progress has been made in Burma in the technique of spraying infected areas with D.D.T. from aircraft. Mandates and hill-towns are being treated in this fashion, and it is possible that in the future aircraft will spray areas before the troops enter them.

"Mepacrine is one of the most important weapons possessed by the troops in South East Asia. How effective it is can be seen from the following instance. On the Arakan coast last year at the height of the transmission season a British unit to enforce the regular taking of mepacrine by the troops of an Indian division caused the malaria rate to drop from more than 800 cases a week to fewer than 50 a week in the space of six weeks, and it has continued as low as that ever since. There are still prejudices against it, like the myth encouraged by Japanese propaganda that it causes impotence. Some of the British troops, hearing mepacrine described as a 'stupressive', have an idea that it 'bottles' their malaria, and that it is better 'to let the malaria out of their systems a little at a time.' It has to be explained to them that while mepacrine suppresses the symptoms of benign tertian malaria, any attack after stopping mepacrine is a normal one, and how an accumulated acid explosive one, and that mepacrine cures and destroys the much more dangerous form of the disease, malignant tertian malaria. The doctors hope that when soldiers of the 14th Army return to England the slight yellowness caused by mepacrine will be hailed by an informed public as true evidence that they have served in Burma."

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To Rid the Empire of Leprosy

The King sent a generous donation to the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association on its 25th birthday last Saturday, when a fund was raised to raise the money for an intensified campaign against the disease.

Mr. Ernest Dymally, Chairman of the Executive Committee, said at a meeting at the Mission House over which the Lord Mayor presided that there are about five million lepers in the Empire who could be greatly helped by further research.

Dr. Ernest Dymally, medical secretary to the Association, disclosed that a new vaccine substance (which is also effective against cases of tuberculosis) had given spectacular results in the treatment of leprosy.

Colonel Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, prevented a plea from attending His Parliamentary Private Secretary, Sir Alfred Beit, represented him and said that B. E. L. R. A. has already done splendid work in co-operation with the missionary societies.

Prayer for Rhodesian Leprosy Settlement

The general policy of raising the standard of life throughout the territories affected would be a powerful weapon, since leprosy is most associated with bad conditions of living. Indeed, it was common in Great Britain until driven out by improvements in sanitation and greater cleanliness of living.

Sir Alfred Beit added: "Last year, my own Parliamentary tour of Central Africa, I met the most remarkable Government Leprosy Settlement in Southern Rhodesia. He has had a relatively small but constant number of European settlers through his settlement, which I found a fascinating place, ideally situated for the disease, with the remarkable record of 90% of cures as a general average. Perhaps the most fascinating story regarding the European settlers that I heard was of a British official who with his wife had contracted the disease. The spread in years in this settlement, during which time, perhaps, his only child was born, and after three years they were both pronounced completely cured and were able to return to their work."

They must refer to the fine work carried out by B. E. L. R. A. medical secretary, Dr. Muir, who, when staff diseases were very great, helped the Colonial Office by becoming the Superintendent of a leprosy settlement in Trinidad, and thereafter doing inestimably valuable work by means of a survey throughout the whole of the West Indies. This work will undoubtedly be of the greatest use to us and to researchers in the future.

Eastern Africa's Modern Aerodromes

We hear from Cape Town that Mr. F. C. Sturrock, Minister of Transport in the Union, recently stated in public that in the Rhodesias and British East Africa there are now 15 major aerodromes, 12 with runways ranging from 1,450 to 2,500 yards, 10 with all-weather surfaces, and five with full facilities for repairs and refuelling. Nairobi aerodrome was described as having the runway of 2,500, one of 1,700, and another of 1,300 yards, all with all-weather surfaces.



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Detentions in Uganda

In the House of Commons, Mr. Speaker, Edmund Harvey asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, in view of the recent release of one of the five Africans arrested in Uganda on February 28, he had any further statement to make as to the other four.

Mr. Harvey's inquiry was referred to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. G. B. Sraun. The Governor has reported that one of the five Africans concerned was released from detention on April 10, and that he will take this opportunity of correcting the statement which he made in reply to a supplementary question on April 10 that the other four could be freed by the ordinary courts. The possibility is raised that these men were detained under the Uganda Defence Regulation, which is equivalent to the British Defence Regulation 181, the purpose of which is preventive and punitive. There is therefore no question either of any charges being made or of any proceedings being brought for trial before a court of law in connection with their detention.

Mr. Harvey: "Will my right friend have any statement as to what these men are doing in their right of appeal, and will he inquire into the conditions under which they are detained in prison?"

Mr. Ernest Dymally: "I will inquire into the conditions under which they are detained in prison."

Mr. G. B. Sraun: "I asked what results had flowed from the inquiry of Mr. Campbell, a co-operative expert, into the possibilities of developing the co-operative movement among Africans in East Africa."

Colonel Stanley: "At the request of the Governor of Kenya, Mr. W. K. H. Campbell, formerly Joint Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies in Ceylon, went to Kenya last year to advise on the constitution and development of co-operative societies, with particular reference to the encouragement of co-operative marketing organizations among Africans. His report was made in December and is now being considered by the Kenya Government. A copy will be placed in the House. A Bill to amend the co-operative societies legislation in Kenya has been prepared with Mr. Campbell's assistance and is now being considered by the Kenya Legislature. Mr. Campbell has also paid visits to Uganda and Tanganyika to give advice."

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COMPANY MEETING

The British South Africa Co.

Sir Dougal Malcolm's Review

THE FORTY SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY was held at the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Moorgate Place, London, E.C.2, on Thursday last, April 26.

SIR DOUGAL MALCOLM, K.C.M.G., the President of the company, was in the chair.

The secretary, Mr. Percy J. Baird, read the notice convening the meeting and the reports of the auditors.

THE PRESIDENT, presenting the reports and accounts to September 30, 1944, said:— "The results, as you will have seen, are very closely similar to those of last year, so that I think I can again claim, as I did at our last meeting, that we have had quite a good year."

The total of receipts shown in the profit and loss account, £241,300, is just over £2,000 less than last year, but the expenditure, £127,662, being about £14,000 less, the profit at £374,338 is only about £6,000 less. The item of receipts which shows reductions are net mining revenue, £294,320, less by about £18,000 than last year, and estates, £10,957, not quite £9,000 less. Of these, the net mining revenue figure reflects a certain reduction in the amount of copper purchased by the Ministry of Supply, which reduction, of course, reacts on our royalty receipts.

Outlook for Copper

"As regards the future outlook for copper, I do not think I can do better than quote the following from Mr. Chester Beatty's statement of December 3 last, which accompanied the last report and accounts of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd.: 'With regard to the outlook for the copper industry, I have little to add to the remarks I made last year in which, while expressing my confidence in the long-term outlook for copper, I warned stockholders that the stocks of copper in the form of virgin copper, scrap and other secondary copper are likely to be very considerable at the end of the war, and that until more is known of the intentions of various Governments as to how to deal with these accumulations, the only conservative assumption to work on is that there may be for some time ahead only a limited outlet for newly mined copper.'

And the following from Lord Geddes's speech on December 27 to the shareholders of Rhokana Corporation, Ltd.: 'Lengthy discussions have been taking place with the Ministry and other Empire producers on the question of marketing copper in the future, but we must recognize in the present state of world affairs that it is impossible to take more than a short-term view of marketing possibilities. I can, however, tell you that arrangements have been made for sales of copper by us for the quarter ending March 31, 1945, which will absorb a very considerable proportion of our production for that quarter. On the long-term view, the Government's policy of full employment, accepted by all parties, made it certain that copper has a very reasonable future. That was what Lord Geddes said at the end of last year. Now I understand that further arrangements have been made for copper sales for the second quarter of this year, ending on June 30' next."

Receipts from the Estates

The diminution in net receipts from our estates is due to our having made substantial provision for betterment at the Mazoe Citrus Estate out of this year's income. You will have seen, too, from the report that our receipts from the citrus groves, and from the proceeds of local sales of oranges and of manufactured orange products, and of exports of oranges to this country

was possible. The arrangement by which the company is now the sole owner of the citrus products factors, which thus forms part of the Mazoe Estate, under taking, should prove to our benefit, especially from the point of view of taxation, citrus products being no longer a separate company.

As against the two foregoing items of receipts, which show reductions, as compared with last year, our balance of profit on realization of investments at £24,801 is better than last year by about £20,000, while on the expenditure side of the balance sheet provision for depreciation at £28,204 is less by about £1,000 than last year.

Rhodesia Railways

Rhodesia Railway, Ltd., which has continued to render splendid service, in the prosecution of the war, ended its normal dividend of £125,000 at its year-end on September 30, 1943, to the Rhodesia Railways Trust, which in its turn paid a dividend of 12% less income tax for its year ended March 31, 1944.

As regards the balance sheet, you will see that there is a certain change from that of the previous years in the form which we have now adopted. We have made the change in order to bring the form of our balance sheet in accordance with the most modern practice.

The items themselves, if you will compare them with the italicized figures, which are those for September 30, 1943, show so little change that I think that I need hardly dwell on them. The unclaimed dividend fund at September 30, 1944, had grown to £529,372 from £401,544 at September 30, 1943, and we have made provision for a further £148,847 in respect of the dividend paid last May.

Cash at bankers and in hand stands at £211,748, as compared with £436,948 last year.

Dividend and Bonus

We recommend with, as we think, prudent regard for the uncertainties of the future, the same dividend and bonus as last year, viz., a dividend of 8½% or 1s. per unit of stock, and a bonus of 2½% or 3d. per unit, and an increase in our carry-forward of a little over £9,000, which will bring the sum carried forward to £762,711; our reserve account remaining unchanged at over £3,200,000.

I should like, once more to say how grateful we all are for the unflinching loyalty and good work of our staffs, both in Rhodesia and in this country, and to the staffs of the railways and other companies associated with us. Let us hope at least that they may soon be relieved of the severe and exceptional strain imposed upon them by the long years of war.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and the dividend and bonus as recommended were approved.

The retiring directors, Lieut. Colonel Sir John R. Chancellor, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., and Sir Henri Chapman, C.B.E., were re-elected, and Messrs. Cooper Bros. and Co. were re-appointed auditors.

The 6% guaranteed first mortgage debentures of the Trans Zambesia Railway Co., Ltd., are to be repaid. Messrs. Dalrymple & Co., Ltd., have declared an interim dividend on the ordinary shares of 2½% (the same less tax at 50%) on the 2nd of account of the year ending June 30 next. Payment will be made on May 29.

The Pyrethrum Board of Kenya has asked its Chairman and the Director of Production Development in the United States, as soon as possible, to examine the question of synthetic extract factories, prices and other matters in connexion with the pyrethrum industry.

MINING

Rezende Mines

REZENDE MINES, LTD., report that 237,100 shares of ordinary stock in the year ended December 31, 1944, were issued at a price of £42,269, compared with 143,000 and 188,197 in 1943 and 1942 respectively. The liquid position of the company, Bullman and Cash, Inc. creditors and loan) showed a surplus of £57,257 at the end of the year, compared with £57,000 a year ago. The profit totalled £29,448, a dividend of 12% amounting to £8,250 and taxation £7,000. The carry-over of 1944 is £4,061. The issued capital is £1,000 in shares of 1s. There is a reserve of £20,000 and a property reserve of £20,000. Shareholdings appear in the balance sheet at £109,671, investments at £1,555, machinery and plant £89,180, buildings £13,000, stores £54,000, Bullman and Cash £2,000 and cash £2,026.

The directors are Mr. Baile, Southwell (Chairman with Mr. J. Ho Mitchell as alternate), Sir Digby Burnett (Vice-Chairman), alternate, Mr. B. J. Bassett, Mr. E. W. Blyth (alternate), Mr. C. C. Pam, Mr. H. S. Lafane (alternate), Mr. J. O'Byrne, Mr. N. S. Erleigh (alternate), Mr. E. J. Jenkins (alternate), Mr. J. H. Messrs, E. M. Hind, Edgar, and others. Mr. J. H. Messrs and Mr. E. J. Jenkins were appointed during the year, and Messrs J. O'Byrne, Edgar, and Frank were appointed in their stead. The annual general meeting to be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on June 30, will be asked to confirm these appointments.

The reports contain unusually detailed information in regard to the workings of the mine since milling began in 1909.

Minerals Separation

MINERALS SEPARATION, LTD., which is largely interested in Rhodesian mining, reports that in the year ended December 31, 1944, the company made a profit of £2,257, against £88,102 in 1943. An interim dividend of 2s. per share is followed by a final distribution of 4s., again making 80% for the year, and together absorbing £25,000. The carry-forward is £109,671, against £112,671 in 1943.

The issued capital is £200,000, and there is a general reserve of £350,000. Investments appear in the balance sheet at £549,671 (with a note that the market valuation of the quoted securities exceeds the total book value of all these investments), and cash amounts to £58,043.

The directors are Mr. J. N. Buchanan (Chairman), the Hon. R. M. Preston (Deputy Chairman), Sir Ernest M. Cooke, Mr. Walter Broadbridge, and Mr. A. C. Howard (Managing Director).

Surprise Mining and Finance

THE SURPRISE MINING AND FINANCE CO., LTD., which has mining interests in Southern Rhodesia, reports that in the year ended December 31 last there was a net profit of £1,890 after meeting all expenses and taxation. A dividend of 6% (£10.50 per unit of stock) will be recommended at the annual meeting, to be held in London next. The dividend and the carry-forward will then be £1,927, against £1,361 brought in. The issued capital is £1,939, and there is a reserve of £26,000. Shareholdings appear in the balance sheet at £29,775 (with a note that the market value at the end of 1944 is £98,860) gilt-edged securities at £2,500, cash £1,874, and debtors £1,477. The directors are Mr. G. S. Smit (Chairman), Mr. J. N. Wick, and Major H. E. Morrell, (who retires by rotation and offers himself for re-election).

Gold Mining in S. Rhodesia

The committee appointed by the Minister of Mines in Southern Rhodesia to report on the industry is understood to have recommended that all mines shall in future receive the full world price of gold (£685.00 per oz.) and that royalties and other forms of taxation shall be adjusted to help the industry. Some of the smaller mines have been receiving the world price of gold for 16 or three years, but the general price has been less, the balance being taken by the Government as a form of war tax.

Union Miniere de Haut Katanga

Payments are announced on account of the distribution of profits for the four financial years to December 31, 1944, as follows: For 1940, the 1940 net profit was £1,047,000, 1941, £1,042,500, 1942, £1,122,500 and 1943, £1,122,500. The production of the company and its associated companies for 1940, 1941, 1942 and 1943 was 104,167, 167,267, 167,267 and 167,267 tons, for 1944, 167,267 tons, and for 1945, 167,267 tons. The production in 1939 was 127,049 tons.

Diamonds in Bushbuck

Alamase, Bushbuck, a special concern operating in the Shinyanga district of Tanganyika Territory in the neighbourhood of the property of Williamson Diamonds Ltd., has been understood to have been acquired by Tanganyika Diamonds, Ltd., for £150,000.

Company Progress Reports

Bushbuck in the first quarter of the year 1945 was a working profit of £1,636. Phoury Mines in January-March inclusive 1945, 102,370 tons were milled for a yield of 243 oz. and a net profit of £8,636.

Selukwe Gold Mining

Selukwe Gold Mining and Finance Co., Ltd., has declared a first interim dividend of 2½% on account of the year ending March 31, 1945. The interim dividend a year ago was 5%.

Bushbuck Mines

Bushbuck Mines (1938), Ltd., announce an interim dividend of 5% (the same as last year's total distribution was 5.716%).

S. Rhodesia's Gold Output

Southern Rhodesia's gold output during February totalled 46,008 fine oz., valued at £386,472.

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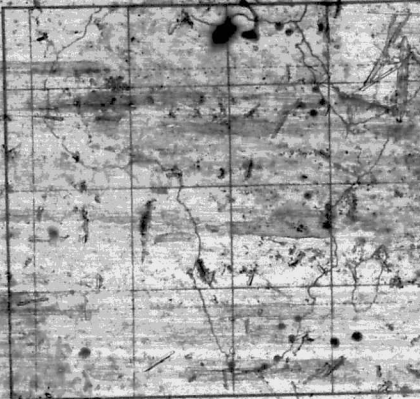
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The coastal belt of Tanganyika was for many centuries visited by Arab traders and pirates. Eventually it became subject to the Imams of Muscat, one of whose descendants still rules in Zanzibar, under the protection of Great Britain.

The native population of more than 5,000,000 is mainly engaged in agriculture, the coffee and sisal plantations in the North producing the staple export crops. Cotton and groundnuts, hides, skins and gold are also exported.

The average annual value of Tanganyika's external trade for the years 1935/36 was about £8,000,000.

The Bank has branches at Dar-es-Salaam, Arusha, Chunya, Iringa, Mbeya, Moshigiwanga and Tanga. Those concerned with trade in Africa, the Méditerranée or the West Indies, are invited to communicate with:

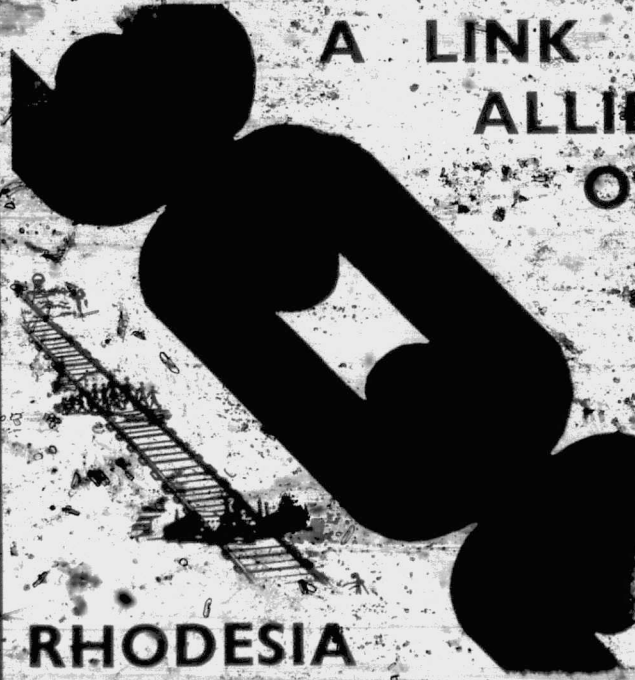


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