

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS** are for some unexplained reason, not customary in Colonial Legislatures, which would gain by the adoption of this excellent feature of the life of the Mother of Parliaments. These reflections arise from the thought that appropriate supplementaries would have exposed the hollowness of the statement of the Government of Kenya in reply to a question in Council by the Leader of the European Non-Official Members on the subject of the Colony's Information Office. Not all the verbiage of the official reply can camouflage the fact that the output of the department is so thoroughly unsatisfactory that it is treated almost with contempt by the British Press. During the whole of last year, according to the apology which we print on another page, the British Press accepted in whole or in part, no more than thirty-four articles and 247 paragraphs submitted by the Information Office. That is equivalent to an acceptance rate of three articles and twenty paragraphs a month! Could there be a more pitiful performance by the Information Office, which is costing Kenya twenty thousand pounds a year, though admittedly for other purposes as well as attempting to tell the country's story to the general public through the Press? A freelance journalist who could not do better would soon have to find other means of livelihood.

It would seem, however, as if the Government of Kenya is not dissatisfied for if it does in fact share the disgust general among men professionally competent to judge, it could scarcely have permitted its spokesman to say that "to check this and widely distributed material does achieve the fullest possible publicity, a check is kept as far as possible on what part of the material is in fact published." Use of the words "fullest possible publicity" for a trivial result is itself enlightening.

The manifest truth, of course, is that the Information Office has standards which are entirely at variance with those of the British Press. This official reply reveals the Information Office thinks in terms of quantity of output, whereas every reputable newspaper judges by standards of quality. Kenya's Information Office has failed tragically to pass that test—the test of whether a manuscript is of publishable quality. Except in the case of three articles a month and a score of brief paragraphs, the British Press has declined to waste its space on the submissions of the Government of Kenya. For of course, the Information Office is a part of that Government and its agent in this not unimportant matter. Our readers will remember that the Office has been struggling for many months to supply this newspaper or any other publication in the United King-

dom, with copies of the material which it was issuing to the Press in Africa, and that it was once again repeated criticisms of our attitude—fully justified, with that of every other Information Office in British East and Central Africa. The EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was put on the distribution list. Since then the Information Office has, by its own admission, had the means and the means to publish, and has never hesitated to publish, news articles, and photographs, and the results so clearly expose its inability to attain the standards normal in British newspapers that it may well deplore the reversal of the first strange and untenable

decision not to send the fruits of its labours outside Africa. The Elected Members of the Legislature will assuredly not allow the matter to remain on its present thoroughly unsatisfactory basis, and it is to be supposed that public opinion in Kenya will likewise not be content with such inadequate returns for so heavy an annual outlay. We say again that any business concern would leave the expenditure of twenty thousand pounds a year to analyse and that the Government of Kenya ought long ago to have undertaken drastic action to ensure efficient publicity for the Colony and proper value for its money.

## East Africa's Reactions to European Culture

### Views of The Rev. Malcolm Guthrie

AS AN AFRICAN I ENGAGE my interest in the African as a problem. I travelled in Eastern Africa during 1942-1943 to find out, among other things, and hope I shall find my way between the Scylla of speculation and the Charybdis of prejudice in giving a factual statement of some of the things that I found to be in the mind of the African from the Nile to the Zambezi and between the Indian Ocean and the Congo Basin. What are the reactions of the Natives of Eastern Africa to the European way of life? They see it illustrated in the people with whom they have direct contact, and by European in this connexion I mean British. The ideas of non-literate peoples about a foreign way of life are gained by direct observation. If they have a distorted view it may be due to their failure accurately to interpret what they see or to the fact that they do not see a representative picture. We are liable to assume that a European carries his own environment with him to such an extent that he remains typical of his way of life of which he is a product. But if it is this in fact, so it is in the case of those who are to be found in tropical Africa.

#### Desire for Knowledge Unintelligible to the Native

The imposing power of the desire for knowledge, or the more ubiquitous curiosity, is almost unintelligible to the Native. The widespread idea that all white men are slightly mad owes its firm hold on the African mind to a large extent, I believe, to the activities of people like those who expend a vast amount of energy and resources for the sake of the satisfaction of standing on the Summit of Mount Kenya, or those who get excited about the discovery of a previously unknown variety of bird and wait patiently for hours with field-glasses in order to observe its habits.

Another early contact between European and African arose through the action of Christian missionaries. Perhaps the thing the Native saw most clearly was the genuine interest these Europeans showed for him as an individual coupled with a fine disregard for the standards of values he had been taught to follow. It is unlikely that the presence of the missionary has helped Africans to gain a clearer picture of our way of life. In some cases they have been encouraged to develop in such a way that they tend to become pale imitations of their white teachers, thereby gaining the idea that the outward trappings of life, such as wearing tailored clothes or sitting at a table for meals, are the most essential features of European life.

Perhaps the simplest, and most easily intelligible to the Native is the commercial. These intentions are no secret; they are in Africa to make money. The African has something to sell,

his ability to work; the commercial enterprises are ready to buy it at their price. The African gets money to spend; the commercial enterprises offer him attractive things to induce him to part with his money. Probably the only thing the Native learns from this contact is the inferior way that baffles him the white man has succeeded in weaving, the shining strands of money into the pattern of life, and at the same time left him with very little chance of plaiting into his pattern more than a few tarnished strands.

#### Influence of Officials and Settlers

Probably more than any other group, European Government officials have a real interest in presenting to the Native as true a picture of our way of life as possible, and it is remarkable how well many of their efforts succeed. But the things, arising from the environment in which the official has to live, must always be remembered. First of all, it is hard to question whether anyone is able to present a realistic picture of the European way of life on a Government station in tropical Africa. Then, since the background is different, any guesses that the African may get of our standards of values and conduct will be out of perspective. This will involve much misapprehension, since such standards are so often matters of tradition. It can be argued that the administrative officials, in many respects one of the most efficient representatives of all that is best in our way of life, but it would be wrong to assume that the African, even when he has close contact with them, is necessarily able to appreciate those very things they may embody.

It might be expected that the settlers were the most likely people to demonstrate to the African the principal characteristics of our way of life. They endeavour to live in a way that they consider as normal as possible. But our main interest here is the extent to which the Native is able to add to his knowledge of our culture by his contacts with the settlers. It seems to me that one or two things must effectively nullify against his doing so. Can it really be sustained that the way of life that prevails among the settlers of Eastern Africa is typical of ours? In any judgement it cannot—not that that implies of necessity any departure from their standards of conduct or values. I would not undertake to make a comparison between two cultural systems, whether similar or distinct, but I do suggest that it would not be possible for anyone to understand our way of life simply by observing that of the European who has made his permanent home in the tropics.

Then, too, there is the simple fact that the African feels outraged at the intrusion of the European settler, and to assume to make an unbiased estimate of what he sees in him.

Undoubtedly the most striking thing that the European may offer to see through African eyes is its material, technical, scientific, and consequent economic advantages. In some ways this has affected his whole outlook on our culture. To the great mass of the Native population the white man is a category so different from his own that things such as broadcasting, which arouse in us a sense of wonder, curiosity, and classed together with things such as medicine, can neither be understood nor appreciated. Technical and economic advantages are not necessarily to be regarded as things which make our way of life commendable, but rather as a barrier between us and the African.

What of the arts, music, and social accomplishments, including the English language. On the side of the arts and

In the course of an address last week to the Dominion and Colonial Section of the Royal Society of Arts, The report has had to be translated and cross-references have been inserted, especially in the case of the Lectures in Darini at the School of Oriental and African Studies.

The Native has very little chance to see any of this expansion of our culture. Most of us are in places which he has direct experience of, and in these places, and too often of doubtful cultural value, he is, though the line is rarely not a place. The music which he readily responds to is modern dance-music, especially because its ultimate inspiration is African.

**Contrasts in Social Behaviour**

In respect to social behaviour, to a large extent we are individualistic, she has the African sense, and that much of our way of life shows up in his eyes, in urban centres it is not only a matter of what we do, but of how we do it, even that it really happens, it is more allusive simply because he does not know. Speech is a form of social activity, and one of the most characteristic expressions of a people's culture. The rich force of circumstance in the English language has been one of the factors in the expansion program of Africans, so much so that it is doubtful whether many of them realize that it is an element of their culture.

While the code of general behaviour varies greatly from individual to individual, some things are characteristic of our race. It is an example of the game and showing of power in the dog. It is an element of the African to realize that these are all about. Many of you will be indignant if it were suggested that we appear to play the chief, towards people on our own side, and to show contempt for the underdogs in somebody else's country. Yet this is the impression sometimes given. One of the most uncharacteristic characteristics of the British attitude to life is the quiet assumption that because we are civilized, our code of behaviour is better than other people's, it is most absurd that they not to pass the fact at once.

The only thing to be said here about our legal system, somewhat similar. We are sufficiently self-confident to realize that it is possible to be just and to seem just. For this reason though our impartiality is never called into question, our reputation for justice is not so good.

Finally, there is the religious side of life. There is a cleavage between the two groups, and the lines of contact frequently run between missions and other Europeans. It is a curious thing to realize, for whom, as for many non-Christian religions, religion is an integral part of life. On the other hand, so much that is characteristic of our way of life has its roots in Puritan Christianity, so that very many people who are in no sense religious, follow an ethical system which is basically Christian—again illustrating the essential distinction between religion and conduct, which is so distinctive a feature of our way of life. The upshot of this is that it is doubtful whether the different religious bodies in Africa are much in giving the native any true understanding of our culture, and indeed whether they are interested in such matters themselves.

**African Impressions of the European**

I have seen many other people, feels before he thinks, immediate and sometimes lasting reactions may be based on reason. That being the case, it is not possible to analyze his feelings too closely, but I think they fall into three main types.

The uneducated African may have been trained in a society which has a well-kept system of life. He forms an image of that society, and precedent and precept take care of all the minor details of life. He is not free because his life is regimented, but it is at least coherent. In general content, people of this kind when they have to do with us, quickly feel that our lives are "co-ordinated", a fact which we like to call liberty of action or individual freedom. However much we prize this heritage, we must not be surprised to find that it evokes in the Africans a certain awe towards the European, about whom they may be heard to say that he evidently has never been taught how to behave, that their eyes, economic advantage in no wise compensate for this fact.

Another common instinct, especially among younger people, is that anything new must in itself be interesting. European clothes have a high prestige. That is not the result of thinking, may be seen in the wearing of slacks and shirts in climatic conditions where most of us prefer to wear shorts and an open-necked shirt. In urban centres the multi-coloured beer-hall comes to be regarded as the black man's club, and is felt to occupy in his life just that position which the social club does to go among white men. Similarly, it is quite to imitate some of the European's social activities, the African eagerly frequents a "dance-hall" where he is dancing that to him, felt in a way, to be less of a moral scale than his own dances.

None is near the surface but a really strong feeling of inferiority. Was there ever a subject people who did not regard the presence of their overlords, however benevolent they be? Since this is not a matter of reasoning, but of the feelings which he may see accruing from European, it is all in the least to neutralize this feeling.

Some Africans argue that the European is in his position of emphasis because of his culture. This means that, judged by the European standards, our way of life must be superior because it has but us where we are. The logical outcome of that attitude is the belief that Africans can hope to count in a world of conflicting cultures only if they are least able to meet the European on his own ground. So they want to become completely Europeanized, abandoning the essential features of their own culture. From the African's point of view this is not a plausible.

Other Africans do not admit that the European way of life is necessarily right or good. Conscious of considerable contact between their culture and his, they want to retain and develop what seems to be their own. They are convinced that only the African's point of view, of the African, and progress in Africa. They agree that the European has succeeded in reproducing his own way of life in the African continent, but does not really belong there, wonder whether he will or not. This viewpoint, only just emerging, among thinking Africans is the more realistic, which some of them might say.

**Better Readers of Character**

Some other Africans have reached conclusions different from either of these. They see most plainly that the European always takes it for granted that he is in some essential superiority which is not borne out by a comparison of technical and economic advantages. Being able to read character better than most of us, they know that they can see through the white man's assumed superiority to the emptiness within. Always respectful, they are not impressed by the way of life.

These people are the most damning part of the European's. They do not explain why he acts as he does. To them, the assumption of his "ness" may arise from our better than ourselves, to him, unconvinced as he is of this, so he takes it for granted, the failure to explain this from inability to do so.

Whatever the technical future of these African territories, there seems little doubt that the European will long retain the lead he has in the technical and economic fields. But the question is whether we can develop a hybrid type which possesses the cultural heritage of neither white nor black, whether this will grow in strength or not it is not possible to tell. At least one better possibility is that the future African will possess a new type of culture, spontaneously developed from the contact between white and black, and that this culture will be so at home in tropical Africa that it will rapidly leave. I think this is highly probable.

If so, what will happen if the race which was politically and economically dominant in this environment were to find itself culturally inferior? History can furnish available answers to this question.

**Colonial Publicity Appallingly Bad**

Colonial publicity is appalling bad, uninteresting, and uninspiring. —Nyasaland Times.

**Twenty Years Ago**

From our issue of May 11, 1925

AFRICA will always possess for me a special charm. My first impressions were gained in Kenya, a wonderful country with immense possibilities for future development. Our passage through Uganda was as pleasant as our stay in Kenya, the roads must surely be the finest in Africa. It is very important that men in public life should visit our African Dependencies, just as they are increasingly visiting the self-governing dominions. His Majesty King George VI, Duke of York, addressing the Royal African Society.

Within a few days of the publication of a practically unanimous report of the Unionist, Liberal and Labour members of the East Africa Commission, sent out by a Labour Government, attacks from the Liberal and Labour benches of the House of Commons have been made on the Administration of Kenya. Parliamentary spokesmen have thus lost no time in denouncing their inclination to rely on their own views, rather than respect or accept the findings of their own chosen delegates. If the questions, interpellations and interruptions in the House are to be judged by their face value, it would seem that many of them have not troubled to read the report.

Lord Rosebery was the only member of the Government of the day who did not withdraw from Uganda and from a considerable portion of what is now Kenya. —Sir Frederick (later Lord) Lugard.

# Mining in the British Colonial Empire

## Problem Debated in the House of Lords

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS last week Lord Ammon called attention to questions concerning the control and administration of mines in the British Colonies, and said:

It was a long time ago that things worth while were being done in the Colonies. It has failed to do so in sufficiently well known, but helping to combat the unfavourable criticisms of the Government of the Empire by people who are not fully aware of how much has been done, and how far we have advanced from old-time conceptions of the relationship between the Mother Country and other parts of the Empire.

There will be great need to justify to the world the maintenance of the Colonial Empire. None can be oblivious of the criticisms in the Press of other countries, and the false impression that sometimes prevails as to how we get out of the Colonies. We have to give substantial proof of our stewardship in the economic, cultural, social and moral standard of the indigenous peoples. That is laid upon us as our first responsibility.

Nowhere is there greater room for improvement than in the conditions prevailing in the mining industry. In many Colonies the mines are one of the main assets. In the past these assets have been handed over to private concerns whose chief object was to make profits for their shareholders. I am prepared to give them all the credit they claim for having done much to improve the conditions of the natives. While over a period profits may not have been high, yet in the minds of the Colonial people there is the inescapable fact that millions of pounds worth of gold, silver and diamonds have been exported from their country. There is a big permanent draining of wealth from the territories in the way of profits, royalties and dividends which ought to be put back for economic and social development.

### Parliament Should Consider the Colour-Bar

Lord GEDDES told your Lordships recently of certain mines in Northern Rhodesia, claimed that his companies had done a very great deal to improve social and economic conditions, and pointed out that the white people were getting the highest wages in the world. But the wage paid to the white worker is from 40 to 50 times as great as that paid to the coloured worker. What is worse is that the coloured worker is subject to the colour-bar and cannot undertake the more advanced and skilled work.

That matter calls for serious attention by Parliament. We must come to ourselves with the matter of personality and the raising of human dignity. If our stewardship means anything, that should be our first concern. A statement issued by the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland points out the very great dangers and the great wrong done to indigenous people from the moral and spiritual point of view by the exercise of the colour-bar.

Questions which call for immediate consideration include the ownership of mineral rights, the operation of the mines, the administrative framework for dealing with mining matters, taxation, and the need for a proper scientific geological survey of the Colonies. The Geological Society of London and the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy have expressed concern at the progressive deterioration of the status of certain Colonial geological surveys.

LORD AMMON urged that leases over mining properties should be for periods of not more than 21 years, at the end of which period they might be renewable if the people concerned showed that they had used their power to the advantage of the whole community, but it should be within the power of any Colonial Government to terminate a lease at any time if the owners failed in their duty towards their employees by neglecting essential welfare work for the provision of proper housing and hospitals.

LORD RENNELL said that, on account of the diversity of conditions in the Colonial Empire, a uniform policy applicable to all Dependencies could not be expected. Conditions in densely populated Nigeria, for example, were wholly different from those in British Somaliland. In the coal fields in Nigeria, a Government enterprise there was trade union organization of the African labour.

Trade union legislation and the possibility of trades union organization in Somaliland would be preposterous.

The colour bar in Northern Rhodesia, he continued, should be the responsibility of the local Government or of any department of His Majesty's Government in London. It is the product of trade union organization in Southern Rhodesia itself, and the blame would be appropriately laid at the door of the trade union movement in Southern Africa. It is deplorable and it is uneconomic, but the cure does not lie in legislation.

### State Management of Mines as an Experiment

LORD RENNELL said that the total mineral production of the Colonies amounted to nearly £65,000,000 a year, and that many Colonies owed their development largely to the resources obtained through the taxation of the mineral industry, in which arose in its own right the question of the relationship between indigenous labour and outside capital. He added, in part:

We have all deeply deplored the European trade union influences have been so strong in Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia as to create what is in fact a colour-bar imposed and legalized through the Industrial Conciliation Act in Southern Rhodesia, but not so far forming part of the statutory law in Northern Rhodesia. In West Africa there is very little sign indeed of the colour-bar, and I think you will see there an increasing tendency, such as has been shown in the Belgian Katanga mines, to employ African labour so far as possible.

We all deem that it is highly desirable that in the Colonies the way should be found for minerals. Where land rights are so vague and undetermined as they often are, and where land is so often held in some form of communal tenure, it is often admissible that the State should take in as the owner of mineral rights rather than dispose of these rights, because the result of the latter condition has been that a small section of the community may arrogate to itself the right of disposal of minerals and the proceeds very seldom go to the community or find their way into the right hands. In Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Nyassaland the Government has acknowledged rights over minerals. It is to be hoped that some system can be found which will give the Colonies a larger share in the profits of companies which are formed in Great Britain.

The conditions of African labour in the Northern Rhodesian gold mines are good. Things are better there. I think that those of a large number of State employees of the Government in the rest of the territories. I have seen only one example of a State-managed mine in our Colonies, although I know one or two others exist. It would be useful to have a further experiment in the management of mines by the State, purely as a means of checking the amount of wages that should be paid and the conditions that should be provided. Purely as an experiment for that purpose I should like to see it done. I would not like to go further and advocate that we should come from the State ownership of minerals to the State ownership of mines.

### State Ownership No Panacea

LORD BARLECH said in the course of his speech:— I vividly remember going in Nigeria 10 years ago to the only State-owned, State-run and wholly gold mine in the Empire, and I never saw more deplorable conditions. Ownership of mines of minerals by the State is not a panacea. Lord Ammon has used sticks to beat the people who are developing minerals, but if the Government are doing it you have nothing to beat anything but a State monopoly.

It is a moot point, whether or not, that the Protectorate of Northern Rhodesia should acquire the mineral rights as the Colony of Southern Rhodesia has from the British South Africa Company. Nobody can deny that under the law award, and indeed all the documents before that, the full and legal right of Rhodesia's company to these minerals existed. They would have to be bought out fairly, as was done by the Government of Southern Rhodesia.

THE COPPERBELT in Northern Rhodesia is an example of a colour-bar in fact. The only one Lord Ammon can quote. There in the very heart of Africa are large deposits of copper entirely dependent upon what is going to be the eventual market price in the world and the local cost of production. I see without any of contradiction that the capitalist interests who have endeavoured to acquire that up-and-





# Kenya Information Office

MR. ALFRED VINCENT, Leader of the European Non-Official Members of Council in Kenya, recently asked the following questions, in the Legis-

The policy of the Governments of Northern Rhodesia and Northern Zambia is to create conditions of opportunity for natives migrating to Southern Rhodesia from the Union by agreement with the authorities in those territories. The agreement between Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia provides for the provision of migrant labour during development, the provision of cheap and free transport, and the introduction of a voluntary remittance system so that migrants can send the proceeds of their earnings home.

The Governments of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have an employment programme for their white and coloured citizens, and also from their territories, a system of public works for work in the home territories. This programme of employment is aimed to the benefit of the white and coloured citizens and include free transport from the place of recruitment to Johannesburg, the provision of free medical, dental and medical services, repatriation and transport home, for a period not exceeding 18 months; a system of deferred pay whereby, approximately a quarter of the workman's pay is retained for him pending his return home; and the advance by each African on engagement of a sum equal to his current taxation to his territory and the payment of that sum to his Government.

The development of the migration is being met by local employment aimed to provide modern working conditions of life and work at home. The Governments of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia are actively engaged on the preparation of plans for rural and economic development which should improve the standard of living of economic conditions in both rural and municipal areas, and it is reasonable to hope that the application of these plans will lead to some extent to reduce the stream of migration of Africans in search of work and money.

What action has Government taken to ensure that news items and other material issued by the Information Office obtain the widest possible publicity?

(5) Will Government arrange that copies be sent direct to each member of both House of Parliament in England?

The reply of the official spokesman was in the following terms:

(a) The most important publicity material issued in English by the Information Office consists of:

- (i) Weekly news letters containing, on average, 10 news items. These are distributed to the Public Relations Officer, Colonial Office; the Publicity Section, British Embassy, Cairo; the Public Information Office, New Delhi; the P.R.O., South African Commissioner's Office, Nairobi; the representative of the Ministry of Information, West Africa; the British Overseas Press Service, New York; H.M. Consular Officer, London; and Information Officers in East and West African territories, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Aden, Asmara, and the Sudan.
- (ii) Press releases, each containing 20 or more photographs with captions. These are sent to the P.R.O., Colonial Office, and are eventually handled by the Ministry of Information, London.
- (iii) Brief articles, some of them illustrated. Nearly all of these go to the P.R.O., Colonial Office, and selected articles are sent in addition to Information Officers in the Rhodesias and West Africa. Some are sent also to the Publicity Section of the British Embassy, Cairo, and to the British Overseas Press Service, New York, as well as to the Army Department of Education and Welfare, East Africa Command, for use in Army magazines here and in Colonial Africa.

Illustrated articles and single photographs are also sent to Victoria Press, an agency in London, for the publication of this material in the form of official checks for public use through the Press. This is in conformity with the policy of the Ministry of Information and Government Information organizations, whereby no encroachment is made upon the normal spheres of Press correspondents. To supplement these official channels, however, a private arrangement has recently been made in Nairobi to supply the local correspondent of the Overseas Press with copies of the weekly news letter.

### Results

As a further effort to ensure that this widely distributed material does achieve the fullest possible publicity, a check is kept as far as possible of what part of the material is in fact published. A service of micrographed Press cuttings is received regularly from the Ministry of Information, containing news items from the Colonies which has appeared in a certain number of British papers, mainly of the Colonial speech type. Such cuttings are also received occasionally from the P.R.O., London. The Office has to what action has been taken with Information Office material, and the publicity achieved. Lists are sent to him from time to time of material dispatched to the various Information Offices. The Information Office is kept advised of any publication which has occurred.

As a result of the publicity and inquiries it is known that during 1954-55 information Office articles have appeared in whole or in part in the British Press and 247 paragraphs taken from the Kenya weekly news letters. Four of the illustrated articles sent to the Press were also accepted for publication. Information Office material has also appeared in South African, Northern Rhodesian, and Egyptian papers.

Photographic material from the Information Office has also been used by the Royal Navy for film strips for widespread exhibition in schools and other centres, and exhibition sets have been made of photographs supplied for general distribution in the Dominions and Colonies and to several foreign countries.

One hundred and eight articles, as well as a number of news photographs and reports of the proceedings of Native Councils prepared in the Information Office, appeared last year in the Kenya Press.

The Government is not prepared to send copies of the weekly news letter to each member of both Houses of Parliament. The Colonial Office, however, has arranged to send several copies of the news letter in the form of a magazine, as well as in such other institutions (e.g., The Empire Society) as it is considered it would help to disseminate such material.

The material which appears under Matters of Moment in the Kenya Press is selected from the weekly news letters.

## Empire Day Message

Today is Empire Day. Lord Clarendon, the Chairman, and the Council of the Royal Empire Society, has issued the following message:

The sixth Empire Day of the war will be celebrated throughout the Commonwealth and Empire as a day of thanksgiving for our victory in the West.

It is now clear that as on the European front the will and power of the free people has prevailed, so on the Pacific front we may look with confidence to victory now, that the forces that threaten our possessions are being driven back and attacked in detail.

We have fought as a united Empire. The Dominions of their own free choice, have sent their sons and daughters to the war in our common cause. India, too, and the Colonies, with all their varied races and creeds, have answered the call in the same grand spirit as did the peoples of the home lands, and it is very certain that there will be no slackening as the day draws near, but rather a call for intensified effort.

May the bond of unity forged in the stress of common danger never be allowed to loosen or grow rusty. One day, in the peace for which the best and bravest of our people have poured out their blood, can be made the day when we first meet as a united Empire, North and South, East and West.

The Chairman of the Education Committee of the Bristol Education Authority has publicly announced that hundreds of boarding schools under its control might not attend a youth rally on Empire Day, which is being organized by the Royal Empire Society and which Colonel Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies (and Conservative candidate for Bristol West), has promised to address. This chairman, a member of the Labour Party, declares that no issue is involved, that his decision was made without consulting the members of the Education Committee, and that its purpose is to save the children more time for study.

## Excise Provisions in Kenya

The Government of Kenya has disclosed that assessments in respect of excise profits tax to the end of 1964 amounted to £1,684,000, the case of European companies being £1,440,000, that of European individuals, £100,000, the case of Asian individuals, and £150,000 in the case of Asian Companies. These figures exclude assessments in Kenya and in the United Kingdom.

The material which appears under Matters of Moment in the Kenya Press is selected from the weekly news letters.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Specialists Needed. Amateurs In Information Offices Are To Succeed

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.  
SIR,—May I support your able, sound, and constructive criticisms of the lamentable failure of Information Offices in various Eastern African territories? They have signally failed to deliver the goods, and the heartening fact that such a damning character and critic of East African affairs as your newspaper should have felt it called to focus attention on the failure of these departments as at present constituted, and their extravagant waste of public funds, may well hope that your wise advice, and your condemnation of the present policy, will have the desired effect.

On the subject I can speak with the authority of long and varied experience of many phases of publicity, publicity, public relations, information offices, and advertising, gained in many different regions of the world, and to me it is only too obvious that the Governments concerned have no understanding of, or real sympathy with, the benefits to be obtained through expert and forceful employment of various types of publicity.

They lack any defined policy, and they have chosen their publicity staffs with no real conception of the nature of the work demanded. That is the road to failure and wasteful extravagance. The two factors combined are reflected in the feeble (and often futile) approach to the golden opportunities readily available for materially dispelling the astonishing ignorance about Eastern African affairs which is daily exposed in Parliament, the Press, and in public utterance.

The offending Governments display no genuine appreciation of the value of sound publicity, and seem to regard Information Offices as a necessary evil of modern invention, a wasteful and unremunerative expenditure. The Governments are certainly not alive to the fact that publicity must be the work of specialists; otherwise they would not so consistently insist on the work to men who lack all the essential qualifications for success; nor would they show so little interest in the output of those whom they have selected for a task which demands exceptional ability.

In 1928 I was entrusted by the Government of Southern Rhodesia, with the creation in Bulawayo of the first Publicity Department, this innovation being introduced chiefly as a result of pressure from Rhodesia Railways (which are not Government controlled) and local publicity associations. A general election was then imminent, and the decision was made, a vote-catching device, as it was soon to learn there was no room of sincerity in the creation of the department, that no co-operation could be expected, that no genuine interest was displayed in its work, and that marked indifference, amounting at times to open obstruction, was all that I could expect. The only encouragement, co-operation, and appreciation for an immense amount of hard work came from Rhodesia Railways and the local publicity associations. Not one Cabinet Minister ever visited the offices or displayed a personal interest in the work. For the first year the total amount provided was £2,000, half contributed by the Government and the other half by the Railways.

Neither Government or staff other than myself, were available. Stronger still, the Colonial Secretary could not provide any clear view of the Government's aims and policy. I was given more or less a free hand to carve out the department's destiny. That was just as well for the powers that be obviously did not understand the true meaning of publicity or what the new department was intended to achieve. At the end of a

year, when I had created sound foundations and made an acknowledged success, my resignation was accepted without a word of thanks from anyone in the Government (but very grateful letters came from every publicity association and the Railways). On my resignation the Government appointed a clerk to succeed me temporarily (though he had no other training or experience than that gained during eight months in my office), and did not replace him for six months or more by a Director of Publicity. This proves what value the Government attached to publicity, and as you have reported, it abolished the Publicity Department two or three years ago.

That is what happened in Southern Rhodesia, and, judging by the paucity of results, the same state of affairs must pertain in Eastern Africa today. A great deal more is demanded of a Government than the allocation of an annual grant of money. It must have a settled policy and understanding of the value of forceful publicity; give adequate co-operation and co-operation; and, perhaps even more important, must wisely employ specialists to staff the departments. The existing state of affairs in Kenya, Uganda, and other territories, is a sure sign to pass only through a neglect of all these essentials for success.

There is nothing personal in what I write. I do not think I have ever met one member of the staff of any East African Information Office; I judge only by the poor results attending their labours. These are, I affirm, negligible in comparison with the opportunities. This is the more striking in view of the large sums of money annually allocated to the departments: compare Kenya's £20,000 a year and Uganda's £10,000 (with even larger annual grants foreshadowed) with the £3,000 spent in Southern Rhodesia.

It is evident that the work of publicity has been entrusted to the wrong types of men; a far better showing would otherwise have been achieved. Clearly, if the staff are not experts in the work, they are called upon to perform, they lack specialized training, are devoid of a sound journalistic experience, have no flair for making the best of the abundant material readily available, and do not possess the essential drive to combat the astonishing ignorance about East Africa.

Why do the Colonial Office and most of the East African Governments deem any inexperienced civil servant, ex-civil servant or poor quality journalist, sufficiently capable of performing the arduous work of a specialist? One does not expect a plumber to be capable of operating successfully for a pendulum, or a putter to take command on the bridge of a liner when the vessel is at sea.

Not all journalists are blessed with the ability to do good publicity work. Yet there must be quite a large number of men available with all the essential qualifications to direct Information Offices intelligently in Eastern Africa; men whose training and experience fit them for the task, and who also possess knowledge of the territories. But they are ignored. The policy of "jobs for pals" appears to have been the golden guide in selection, with little or no thought of experience, essential flair, drive, and capacity to get full value for the large sums annually expended.

Until the Governments are constrained to replace their inexpert amateurs by thoroughly competent and fully trained publicity experts, the suffocating cloud of ignorance about Eastern Africa will pose the danger and the territories will waste further large sums of public money annually. As you have so truly commented: "The extent of public ignorance about Eastern Africa is in considerable measure the failure of the Information Offices."

Yours faithfully,

W. ROBERT FORAN.

Reading

## The War

# The 11th East African Division in Burma

Now Commanded by Major-General W. A. Dimoline

**MAJOR-GENERAL W. A. DIMOLINE, C.B.E., M.C.**, whose name has officially started to have been in command of the 11th (East African) Division in Burma since February 20 last, was born in 1897 in Birkenhead. He served with the East Surrey Regiment on the Western Front from 1914 to 1919 (being twice mentioned in dispatches and awarded the M.C. and the Belgian Croix de Guerre), transferred in 1920 to the Royal Signals, and served in Iraq, Nigeria and India before going to Northern Rhodesia in 1937 as commander of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, which appointment carried with it membership of the Legislative Council.



On the outbreak of this war he was appointed commander of the Northern Rhodesia sub-area, with the rank of colonel, but three months later he relinquished that post to take command of the 1st Battalion The Northern Rhodesia Regiment. Shortly afterwards he went to England as Chief Staff Officer to General Dillmann, G.O.C. in Chief East Africa.

### Active Service in East Africa and Madagascar

In 1941 he raised and commanded the 16th East African Infantry Brigade, and, in the first combined naval and military operation of the war in East Africa, took Assab with the 3rd Punjabis. He served during the campaign in Ethiopia commanding a brigade during the operations against Gondar and as commander of the Addis Ababa sub-area.

In May, 1942, he took the 22nd East African Brigade to Madagascar, and six months later signed the armistice with the Vichy French authorities. At one time during the campaign the brigade had advanced 360 miles in less than a fortnight, fighting four main actions and a number of minor engagements. Its fatal casualties in Madagascar were no more than five Europeans and 20 Africans killed. After this campaign Brigadier Dimoline said:

"I consider the East African to be one of the finest soldiers of the kind of warfare that anyone could wish for. When he can be backed up by troops of European extraction, armoured cars and artillery, then I believe you have practically the ideal organization."

Brigadier Dimoline next commanded the 6th East African Brigade, and in April, 1943, went to the South East Asia Command to take over another East African brigade. His elder daughter is serving in Burma with the W.T.S. (E.A.) as a trooper.

### Springbok Now Commands R.A.F. in East Africa

Brigadier H. G. Wilton, C.B.E., South African Air Force, is now in command of the R.A.F. in East Africa, in the place of Air Vice-Marshal Sir Alan Baker, who, after a very short period in command, has been made Senior Air Staff Officer at R.A.F. Headquarters in the Middle East.

The new A.O.C. was dedicated at the Diocesan College, Rondebosch, joined the Royal Flying Corps in 1918, and was commissioned towards the end of that year. He transferred to the S.A.F. in 1922, commanded the training depot in Natal in 1934-37, and at the outbreak of this war was in command of an air station in the Union. During the next year he was

Deputy Director of the S.A.A.F., and later Acting Director-General.

Becoming Senior Air Staff Officer at Air Headquarters in East Africa in 1941, six months later he was posted to the Middle East, where he formed and commanded the first South South-African light bomber wing for duty over the Western Desert. He returned to the Union late in 1942, again as Deputy Director of the S.A.A.F., and later became commander of the Coastal Air Defence. When he went back to the Middle East as S.A.S.O. he was awarded the C.B.E. in the New Year Honours List of 1943.

Lieut. Guy de Bary, 27th Lancers, a young Rhodesian commanding a squadron of armoured cars in the British Army, has been reported to have been the first to have stated when he met Russian tanks on the outskirts of Votzburg an Abkhaz munitions manufacturing town near Graz, that the 80 miles from Klagenfurt had taken no less than 12 hours to traverse because the roads were packed with the fleeing remnants of the German army corps which had been fighting in the Balkans and was seeking to escape the Russian Troops. S.S. and Nazi officials and quisling army units, British and German, panic-stricken at the prospect of being captured by the Russians or the Yugoslavs, were compelled only to surrender to the British or Americans.

### VE Tributes

Vice-Admiral Sir Campbell Laird, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has telegraphed to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs: "We have watched with admiration the tenacity, courage, and self-sacrifice displayed by the people of Great Britain throughout the whole course of the war against Germany, and, like you, look forward to the day when all our energies may be devoted to the task of reconstruction."

In Swaziland, a Calling East Africa programme, judged by Aley, a Zanzibari, described the calm manner in which his country celebrated VE Day. He said:

"The people here have a very remarkable sense of proportion—they rejoiced and celebrated the victory when it was proper, but almost overnight switched over to win the war with Japan. In two days post-war celebrations were calling for further efforts and necessary greater sacrifices for the war in the Far East."

Brother Francis, of Uganda, also gave his impressions of VE Day in London.

On the day following VE Day the Nairobi Free Press, in its special programme with the sound of Native drums telling the news of Germany's defeat, General Sir Kenneth Anderson, G.O.C. in C., reminded listeners that Japan had still to be vanquished. Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, then spoke in Swahili.

Mr. G. P. C. Matthews, a senior member of the staff of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, has gone to East Africa to explain to men and women in the Services the plans of the Government of the United Kingdom for their re-settlement after release from the forces. Mr. Matthews was in the Army in the East from 1915 to 1918.

Rhodesians serving in Italy with the 6th South African Armoured Division, when we reported some time ago, have formed a Southern Rhodesia Forces Gunners' Association, and have now formed a similar Forces Miners' Association.

A large new club for askari of No. 3 African Garrison Group of the African Pioneer Corps in the Middle East is called the 'Ruins'.

**Released Prisoners of War**

Flight Lieut. Neville Bowker, R.A.F., of Uganda, had a red-letter day when, at the head of the famous Guards Armoured Division captured the German town of Zeven, for they liberated him after five and a half years in the hands of the enemy in December, 1943. He took part in the battle of Tobruk, and was brought down by enemy fire in the Western Desert. But that was not his first experience of being a prisoner of war. He had been captured in Crete and held for five days before escaping and getting off the island on a naval craft.

"It was a fine time at Sagani, the camp where they shot 50 R.A.F. officers who tried to escape," he told a military observer. "I made several escape attempts but was caught out three times, but I was recaptured each time. Nothing in the world solved the problem of the awful boredom of prison camp life."

When the Russians advanced in winter, the Germans around Sagani were in a panic, and prisoners of war were marched west. "That 100 kilometre march was a nightmare," he said. "Most of us were sick with something like dysentery, and all of us came near to exhaustion from fatigue and hunger. Many died of the cold, for the temperature was 20° below zero. After the march and a rail journey in cattle-trucks we reached a camp near Bremen. The treatment there was usually good, but there were a few bad exceptions among the guards. On one of them I'm going to remember for a long time, he deliberately shot at me four days back, and put a bullet through my leg. I shouldn't mind meeting him again sometime."

Lieut. Patrick Lewis, of Salisbury, who has arrived in London after being a prisoner in Italy and then in

Germany since September, 1943, spoke in last Saturday's "Calling Southern Rhodesia" programme of the B.B.C. of life in Oflag rank here there were about 15,000 officers and 40,000 men from all parts of the Empire, including more than 10,000 South Africans. Three Rhodesians, the others being Gordon Macdonald, formerly of the Empire Department in Salisbury, and Sidney Lawson, of Bulawayo. The favourite subject of study among the prisoners was farming, and many spoke of their wish to settle in Rhodesia. Lieut. Lewis concluded: "All I ask is a small house on top of a kopje washed by a stream, and with a distant view of the Shanyia Hills."

Flight Lieut. John McLauchlan, of Salisbury, spoke in the same programme of the two and a half years he had spent in Burma as a prisoner, with an R.A.F. transport squadron flying Dakota aircraft. "They would," he said, "be shown a pin-point on a map somewhere in a great hill ranges, perhaps merely a dozen miles from the top of a high mountain range, and in cloud, but somehow they would find their way, and the wounded brought back. In the same squadron were two other Rhodesians, Wally, who is now in Salisbury, a pilot, and Eric, a pilot, of Bulawayo, a member of the ground staff."

Captain R. H. Tigar, of Salisbury, who was a prisoner of war in Germany, has been repatriated.

**Casualties**

Flight Lieut. J. C. I. Hooper, D.F.C., younger son of Squadron Leader C. A. Hooper, East Africa Command, and Mrs. Hooper, of Hazels, Wylve, Wiltshire, who was previously reported missing from night operations, is now known to have lost his life.

Lieut. Serg. Peter Charles Nightingale, Green, R.A.F. V.R., whose death on active service is reported was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Green, of Lean-shya, to which Copperbelt township he had gone as a boy of seven. He lived there until he went to Plumtree School, Southern Rhodesia, six years later. Joining the R.A.F. on leaving school in 1941, he was trained in Southern Rhodesia, and on coming to England was posted to No. 266 (Rhodesia) Squadron. He was shot down over Normandy last August and held prisoner after two unsuccessful attempts at escape, he managed to get through to the American front. After being in England he applied to rejoin his own squadron non-combatantly, and his aircraft was shot down on Christmas Day over the Dutch-German border. He is now known to have been killed.

The total amount subscribed to December 31, 1944, by the Bulawayo area to the National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia was £229,331.

Africa by the South Nyanja district of Kenya gave more than £1,202 during the year. It was a success from March 31 to April 7 to raise funds for East Africans in South East Asia; this total did not include the proceeds of two sports meetings and donations from the African part of the dried vegetable factory. The African contribution was almost all the result of the whole district, including the European and Indian communities.

Contributions to the appeal to the British War Office for Victory campaign have totalled about £10,000 in the last year. The Empire headed the list with £2,000, and the total contributions of the Empire totalled £2,500.

During its four years of existence, since the beginning of this year the Royal British Legion has raised some £15,000.

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**299th WEEK OF WAR**

# Background to the

**The King on Victory.** First of all, credit is due to the men and women of our armed forces. With their skill, the commanders and the courage and endurance of those who fought, this victory would not have been won. It was the result of the combined efforts of the British Navy, aided by the Royal Air Force, and the fighting forces of the Dominions, India, and the Allies, which have opened the seas. They have moved our armies to every part of the world and carried them to the frontiers of the land which the British Navy, by their courage and sacrifice, have moved men and supplies to all parts of the world. The British Navy, depleted by the needs of war, have brought us a steady flow of food and supplies which has never failed. The gallantry of the Army which fought in Europe against overwhelming odds in 1940 and the miraculous escape from Dunkirk will not be forgotten. In the year that followed the evacuation the Home Guard stood ready to defend our shores against invasion. All this time the powerful instrument was being forged which, with the forces of the Empire and Commonwealth, first alone and later with our Allies, drove the enemy from our shores and then landed on the shores of Sicily and Italy, and later on the Normandy beaches, and won victory across Europe. We are grateful to the Royal Air Force and the Dominions and Allied Air Forces, the Royal Air Force fought and died the Battle of Britain. They share with the Royal Navy and our armies the imperishable glory of these victories. For more than five years, and in aid with the most powerful and magnificent air power in the United States, they carried the war in the heart of Germany, and paved the way for victory in Europe. My armed forces still have heavy tasks before them in the Far East, where numbers of my people are still in the power of the enemy. Already they have achieved great successes in the defence of India and the liberation of Burma. I am confident they will carry on the war against Japan with honour, courage and constancy, and bring it to a victorious conclusion in true partnership with the superb forces of the United States and other Allies. As some my people here anxiously borne the burdens and dangers of war, dangers which not later than from carrying out their duties in the field, factory, mine, office, workshop, and on the lines of transport my people have shouldered

might to equip and maintain the armed forces. I am specially grateful to the women who by their many responses to the calls of industry and the fighting services have added so greatly to the weight of our impact on the enemy. Let us remember too the housewives, so many of whom look into their homes, mothers and children from air-bombed cities and workers uprooted by the war. I have done my best to discharge my duty as the constitutional Sovereign of a free people, and in this task I have been unceasingly helped by the Queen, whose deep and active sympathy for all my subjects in pain or peril and whose firm resolve for victory have comforted me in the darkest hours of the war. Throughout our long struggle all of us in this island have been strengthened and cheered by the staunch and valiant support of the peoples of the British Commonwealth and Empire overseas. My Dominions, India, and my Colonies have given generously of their man-power and resources, and all will continue to bear their share of the exertions of the war against Japan. His Majesty the King, in his reply to the loyal addresses of both Houses of Parliament.

**The Monarchy.**—“Governments so proud and independent that they would not brook the slightest sign of interference from this House with each other and us in their respect for the ancient and glorious institution of the British monarchy. The golden circle of the Crown alone embraces the loyalties of so many States and races all over the world. It is the symbol which gathers together and expresses states, deep emotions and stirrings of the human heart and make men travel far to fight and die bravely and cheerfully abandon material interests and enjoyments for the sake of abstract ideas. Useful would it be were such powers to be used in a wrong cause of greedy aggression, a lust for conquest, or a vain conceit of earthly grandeur. Glorious is it when all the mysterious power of the astral, the etheric and Eurythmic are harnessed by a spontaneous impulse to face unmeasured and immeasurable dangers, when they fight for honour and wu. We are fortunate indeed that an office of such extraordinary significance should be entrusted to one who combined with an extraordinary sense of duty and a thorough comprehension of the fundamental and democratic conceptions. Well we can

said that the prerogatives of the Crown have become the privileges of the people. Sincere affection, quite apart from constitutional respect, is given to King George VI from all parts of his Empire and Commonwealth. He is well beloved for his simple way of living, and tireless attention to duty; of 92,000 decorations awarded during the war, more than 37,000 have been personally presented by His Majesty. His visits to the battle fronts involved the royal presence in that element of danger which cannot be divorced from travel by air, but we also remember him as a sailor King who fought as a young officer in the greatest of all naval battles, the Battle of Jutland. The Queen has been everywhere with him in scenes of suffering and disaster, to hospitals and places shattered the day after by some devastating explosion, to see the bereaved, the sufferers, and the wounded, and many an aching heart has found some solace in her gracious smile. I do not think that any Prime Minister has ever received so much personal kindness and encouragement from his Sovereign as I. In the first months of this administration the King would come in from practising with his rifle and to my gun in the garden at Buckingham Palace; and if it had come to a last stand in London, a matter which had to be considered at one time, I have no doubt that His Majesty would have come very near departing from his usual constitutional rectitude by disregarding the advice of his Ministers. We have the oldest, the most famous, the most honoured, the most secure, and the most voiceable monarchy in the world.” Mr. Churchill.

**Civilians.**—“Guiltless German civilians, British killed and injured, 146,700, including the last of the total was 5,000, including missing. Included in a total of 60,585 killed, or missing believed killed during this war were 26,920 men, 25,392 women, 736 children under 16, and 534 unclassified. In the Far East and in Korea, 86,175, including 49,736 men, 37,611 women, and 7,623 children under 16. Zeppelin raids in the last two years killed 2,000 civilians were killed and 1,000 wounded. Servicing casualties during the last war, 5,000, killed 294 killed and 541 wounded.” Official statements.

# the War News

Opinions Expressed  
King has been the exemplar of the people's great leader, inspiring their endeavours and the loyalty of their followers. The Archbishop of Canterbury.

"We are things of arms and patches," Lord Woolton said. "As the Valera of the Commonwealth," Mr. P. C. Campbell, M.P.

In the circumstances shall any other German officers be sent to the S.S. E.M. Camp?

Since the beginning of February last year the 25 Japanese have been in Burma. S.E.A.C. communiqué.

Portugal, our oldest ally, died three days mourning for Hitler. What an ally! Commander Stephen King-Hall, M.P.

It is contended that Wednesday May 24 is the symbolic of the end of the war. The Daily Mail, Mrs. Stokes.

Since and including the battle of Alamein the Anglo-United States Armies have captured 1,000 Germans. The Secretary of State for War.

The American Navy has sunk 16,760 ships across the Atlantic and lost only 15. Admiral Jones in command, U.S. Navy Atlantic Fleet.

Civilian casualties due to enemy action in the London Region totalled 29,390 killed and 50,420 injured and detained in hospital. The Home Secretary.

Now that hostilities in Europe have ended, we hope to be able to make drastic reductions in the work of the Ministry of Information. Mr. British, Bracken, M.P.

"Luxury liners of the future will fly over the North Pole at stratosphere heights, bringing New Zealand within two days flying time of England." Mr. Basil Cardie.

Horace Mann Goering's name was placed in November, 1944, on the list of persons charged with war crimes which was adopted by the Commission. United Nations War Crimes Commission.

During the first three months of 1945 the Navy and Marine Corps aircraft destroyed 1,482 Japanese aircraft at a cost to themselves of 162 planes. U.S. Navy Department.

In the next 10 years we must build at least a 900,000 houses. We need something like a million streets away. Mr. George Hicks, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Works.

"I saw the case of civilians I saw... I saw a large number of camp... did not show any shame. The German people... they really believe... a superior race. They will have to realize that bullying does not pay." Lord Addison.

The most terrible fact of the horror revealed at Buchenwald and Belsen is that they are not unique, but have come as the culmination of a long series of revelations of inhumanity and cruelty in prisons and concentration camps. Mr. W. Astor, M.P.

The concentration and extermination camps were solely Hitler's concern, and were run under his direct orders. He never discussed them with anybody, but these actually in command of them. S. Goering in an interview with Press representative.

More than 40 convoys sailed from South African ports, and more than 3,000,000 Allied troops passed through these ports without the loss of a single transport. Repairs were made on more than 12,000 ships.

Our own ports by the naval authorities, Cape Town.

The main reasons of German losses were (1) Allied strategic bombing against the German cities, (2) attacks by low flying Allied fighter aircraft, (3) terror raids against the German civilian population. I say this with regret, as I was once an air force commander.

The German people may have behaved like idiots. First they followed Goering, then Hindenburg, then Hitler. This war has been predicted by many-told papers before 1914, but we ought to have an understanding with France, but we do not take advice from their sons. Wilhelm, former Crown Prince of Germany.

My attention has been called to Press reports of instances of senior British States officers treating Nazi and high German officials on a friendly, friendly basis. Any such incident has been a direct violation of my express and long-standing orders. In the name of the great force and my own, I regret these occurrences. General Eisenhower.

Germany has ended the war with better tanks than we have ever produced. We have not equalled her 88mm gun. Her jet planes when first produced were far ahead of ours. Her latest submarines are brilliant. Her fighter planes have been excellent throughout. Her jets respond to us technically astounding. Mr. Alexander Clifford, in the Daily Mail.

Germany have to climb... long... spiritually... before they can safely climb up again... Lord Van...  
Mr. de Valera can safely be left to realize for himself the universal feeling of indignation aroused in this country and throughout the United Nations by his action in having an official call of the German Minister in Dublin to express the condolences on his Government on the death of Hitler. Mr. Emrys Evans, Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions.

We are not in any way concerned with the rehabilitation of German industry, which we do not constitute German industries for the German people. We are not asking them to meet the very minimum needs of the Allied Armies. Colonel H. S. Stebbing, in charge of the Economics Department of the British Military Government in Germany.

Although through the dark and difficult months of 1940 and 1941 the King lived at Buckingham Palace, which did not escape the attack of the enemy. When I had the privilege on one occasion to attend a Privy Council, every window was damaged and the Council had to be held under more or less wintry conditions. Sir Percy Harris, M.P.

The British Military Government in Germany has ordered the total impounding and destruction of all postage and insurance stamps bearing representations of the Nazi leaders, warlike slogans, and regarded as objectionable, and was a justification of war in general. Military Government issues printed in the United States will be used in future. Colonel D. G....

Germany must be governed by the victors. The crisis is moral and spiritual, and Germany must be rebuilt from moral and spiritual foundations. Dr. Martin Niemöller, in an interview with Miss Dorothy Thompson for the Observer.

Instructions have been issued by the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, that he impounded stamps will be issued to the German people except in extreme emergency. Such a state of emergency will be held to arise only when minimum supplies are available in any area in treatment to prevent disease or are such that, unless supplemented, they will lead to conditions which will interfere with the objects of the occupation. Mr. A. Henderson, M.P.

## PERSONAL

Twins, a boy and a girl, were born in Morogoro last week to the wife of Mr. J. H. Reiss.

Father J. A. Valley recently arrived in Uganda from England to join the Mill Hill Mission.

A daughter was recently born in Bulawayo to the wife of the Rev. E. G. Alsop.

Mr. H. H. Aitken, until recently proprietor of the Tororo Hotel, Uganda, is now in Natal.

Captain C. M. K. Robertson and Miss Mona Murray, both of Bulawayo, recently announced their engagement.

Mr. J. H. ... has been elected Chairman of the Cotton Department Section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

A daughter was born on VE Day to Major and Mrs. R. C. Samuel, formerly of Kenya, and now of West London, Wilshire.

Brigadier and Mrs. Frank Dare, who have arrived from Tanganyika, started the work of the Salvation Army in that Territory 11 years ago.

Miss Nelly Hendry, S.R.N., a staff nurse at Dunceaves Nursing Home, Broughty Ferry, has been appointed a nursing sister in Uganda.

Major H. E. J. Lister, The Welsh Guards, of The Old Rectory House, Purley, near Reading, who left £17,000 gross liquid assets in 1940 to the I.M.C.A.

Messrs. E. J. Borron (Chairman), J. P. Roach, G. Summers, W. Grant, and D. Gellatly have been elected to the board of the Limbe Country Club, Nyasaland.

Mr. A. G. Hickson, Inspector of Education in the Southern Sudan, recently left the country on retirement. He had spent 18 years in the Southern Sudan.

Gatooma Sports Club has elected Mr. O. Savory as its President, and Messrs. F. Roberts, G. Munro, J. K. Hahly, D. P. Scott and J. Rhodes as Vice-Presidents.

Mr. Cyril Meredith, for the past six years Assistant Native Commissioner in the Marandellas district of Southern Rhodesia, was recently transferred to East Bridge.

Flight-Lieut. Alistair Lawton Calderwood, A.F.C. R.A.F., of Bulawayo, and Miss Inez Annandale Johnston, daughter of Lieut. Colonel G. R. Johnston, R.A.F., will be married on June 30.

Air Commodore Lionel Heald, R.C., who has been released from the R.A.F. and adopted as Conservative candidate for South-West St. Pancras, has a son who is an R.A.F. Cadet in Southern Rhodesia.

Major Frank Banfill Proot, The Devonshire Regiment, and Nursing Officer Maxella Mary Polley, O.M.M.S. (R.), were recently married in the Garrison Church, Harare, British Somaliland.

Colonel C. E. Ponsoby, M.P., is to state the Conservative case in regard to Colonies at a lunch hour meeting at the Royal Empire Society, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C., on Wednesday.

Councillors H. J. Millar and L. G. Close were recently elected unopposed to the Livingston Municipal Council, to which Dr. Alexander Scott has been elected in the place of Mr. Parkhurst, who had resigned.

Salisbury and District Native Welfare Society, of Southern Rhodesia, has elected the Rev. H. Carter its President and Mrs. Gladys Masdorp, its Chairman. The other members of the Committee are Mrs. Greenfield, Mrs. Leonard, Sister Dorothy Teare, Miss B. Tredgold, Colonel Essex Capell, Bishops Park and Chichester, Brigadier Dismay, Mr. Edmondson, Mr. Pinckle, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Robertson, the Rev. E. S. Sargel, Colonel Smith, Mr. Squires, and Messrs. Mayanda, Umzingeli, Bamidingo and Pfumojena.

M. Piets, Resident, Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, has returned to the Colony by air from his visit to Belgium for consultations with the Government.

Sir John Bailey, eldest son of the late Sir Abe Bailey, and Miss Stella Chiamani, daughter of a former South African Trade Commissioner in London, have been married in Cape Town. Sir John Bailey has extensive interests in Rhodesian mining.

Mr. Patrick Winters, Prefect Apostolic of Mbuni, Tanganyika Territory, has arrived in his native Ireland on short leave. He was accompanied to this country by two fellow priests, Father Paul Laub and Father Thomas Mulhovey, both Londoners.

The Kenya Association has re-elected Major Cavendish-Bentuck, M.L.C., as its Chairman, and Lieut. Colonel R. B. Turner, Lieut. Colonel Butt, and Messrs. Kenneth Archer and H. P. Bargman to be members of the Central Executive Committee.

The Stock Owners Association of Kenya has the following life members: Lord Egerton of Tatton, Lady Jean Cole, and Messrs. F. H. Wright, M.L.C., E. H. Grake, H. B. Barclay, J. de J. J. M.L.C., E. W. Pardoe, P. G. Thorpe, W. Evans, E. C. Long, and R. Daubrey.

Mr. Charles Paul Forder who recently relinquished the position of secretary to the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, had served three Governors and two Acting Governors in that capacity, and was awarded the O.B.E. in 1942 for his services. He is now assistant magistrate in Umatali. Mr. Forder is a Rhodesian Rhodes scholar.

Mr. W. G. Nicol, M.L.C., should have arrived in this country by air from Kenya before this issue appears. Mr. S. H. Sayer is due to leave the Colony by air at the end of the month, his visit to England being on the business of the East African Production and Supply Board. Both are directors of Messrs. Smith Mackenzie & Co.

Mr. L. J. Wood has been elected President of the Kampala Club, Mr. S. M. H. Tibbrook Vice-President, Mr. H. Borough Copley honorary secretary, and Mr. P. R. B. Everett honorary treasurer. The other members of the Committee are Mr. Justice Manning and Messrs. C. E. Page, C. L. Holcomb, D. L. Bramwell, J. V. W. Hodson, and C. M. Giles.

Captain Harold William Foster, who has been adopted as prospective Liberal candidate for Ealing West, has been a farmer, prospector, and miner in East Africa, and is well known to many of our readers as a member of the syndicate which discovered and sold the Rosterman property in Kenya. Recently he has written two books on Colonial problems, one, "Wealth for Welfare," in collaboration with a friend.

General Smuts is President of Commission Two of the United Nations Conference in San Francisco, which deals with the General Assembly of the proposed security organization. Mr. Emanuel Abraham, Director-General of the Ministry of Education of Ethiopia, has been appointed assistant secretary general of Commission Four, which deals with the judicial organization of the proposed world organization.

Mr. Arthur William Keep, Chairman and managing director of Keep Brothers, who died last week at the age of 85, left £213,113, including £80,000 for the provision in Birmingham of tram and bus shelters, £1,000 to Birmingham United Hospital, and sum to provide playing fields and swimming and paddling pools in the city. Mr. Keep was the first man in Birmingham to drive a motor-car, and was the first to be summoned for failing to have a man walk in front of his car with a red flag. He had long been keenly interested in East and Central Africa trade and development.



Mr. George Horton and Mr. Robert Winchester Dean, were recently appointed the Western Tobacco Board of Northern Rhodesia.

Messrs. Humphrey Shute (Chairman), G. S. Heaton, and W. R. Elliot have been appointed a committee by the Governor of Kenya to report upon the incidence of recidivism in the Colony, and to make recommendations for the treatment and training of habitual offenders.

Mr. J. Lindsay, who has been appointed acting commercial manager of British Overseas Airways for the India and Burma region, joined Imperial Airways 15 years ago. He was at one time station superintendent in Mbeya, and later held a similar appointment in Kampala. In 1937 he went to Nairobi as a trainee regional director, and a few months later was attached to Wilson Airways. Before leaving for Hong Kong in 1939 he spent a further brief spell in Kampala.

A European Education Advisory Board was recently appointed in Northern Rhodesia, with the Director of European Education as Chairman and the following other members: the Bishop of Northern Rhodesia, the Director of African Education, Messdames S. Minaar, H. Williams, H. J. Hosken, W. A. Pope and H. C. Rangley, the Rev. A. J. Cross, and Messrs. J. F. Morris, M.L.C., L. G. Close, G. B. Beckett, C. Hyam, and J. J. Carew. The appointments are for the period to December 31, 1947.

#### Kenya Government Pensioners' Association

The members of the Committee of the Kenya Government Pensioners' Association are Messrs. H. B. Hayler, W. Pearce, H. R. Tate, W. Smith, R. W. Wotton, and G. Perry Lewis (hon. secretary, 41 Baring Road, Southdown, Bournemouth).

## Obituary

The Rev. Charles F. L. Beutram, who has died from blackwater fever in the Southern Sudan, had done great work for the C.M.S. in the Upper Nile Province during the past 14 years. He had been at the Jusburi mission station since just before the outbreak of war.

Sir William Grenfell Max-Muller, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., who has died at the age of 76, was the only son of Professor the Rt. Hon. Frederick Max-Muller, the eminent Orientalist and philologist. On his retirement from a distinguished career in the Diplomatic Service, he became interested in East Africa as a director of a company engaged in sisal growing.

Mr. Herbert Melling, who died recently in Cairo at the age of 48, had been in business in the Sudan for the past 16 years, throughout this war as manager of the Port Sudan branch of Messrs. Mitchell, Gotts and Co. (London and Cairo), Ltd. He was a member of the Council of the Sudan Chamber of Commerce, organist at Christ Church, secretary of the local dramatic society, and a member of the local board of the Missions to Seamen.

#### Biography of Lord Lugard

Miss Margery Perham has been entrusted by Major E. J. Lugard, brother and sole executor of the late Lord Lugard, with the responsibility of writing the biography of that great servant of Africa and of the British Colonial Empire generally. She would be grateful if any readers possessing letters from Lord Lugard, or other information or material likely to be of importance from the biographical standpoint would communicate with her at 69 High Street, Oxford. Any letters which may be kept would be promptly returned.

FROM the 'front line' county of Kent  
 we salute our kinsmen in East Africa  
 and Rhodesia who rallied so nobly to  
 the side of the Mother Country in the  
 hour of her greatest peril.

V

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## Rhodesia Fairbridge Memorial College Government Gift of Land and Buildings

THE RHODESIA FAIRBRIDGE MEMORIAL COLLEGE has issued a preliminary statement, which reports that the Government of Southern Rhodesia has offered a grant of land and buildings—no income tax, and a house suitable for the purpose of the College and for all housing, farming, and planting requirements, the provision of trained teachers, school equipment and free books, free medical attention, and provision towards the maintenance of the children, and an undertaking to regard them in all respects as if they were Rhodesian-born, and therefore wards of the State, which means that they would be eligible for Rhodes and Bell scholarships.

The intention of the Council is to accept from orphanages in the United Kingdom children between the ages of nine and 15, and to provide opportunities in those institutions to give any child taken to the College the escort of carefully chosen conductors. The children will be housed in families as far as possible, under the supervision of a "home mother," and this will be the important part of the programme. The State will be responsible for educational, but every child will receive religious instruction in conformity with the wishes of the parents or guardians.

The Fairbridge system of child migration has proved itself in the Dominions, and it is fitting that the expansion of the Colonies should be in that in which King's Fairbridge lived as a child and youth.

Members of the Fairbridge Farm Schools Association visited Rhodesia before the war at the invitation of the Prime Minister to investigate the position, and reported that it would be well to select somewhat older children than those sent to Australia and Canada, and that emphasis should be concentrated less upon agriculture than the education of children for a wide range of occupations, including the professions; that a distinct organization on a separate financial basis was necessary; but that the existing organization would assist to the fullest extent with advice.

Lord de Saumarez, who was invited to start the new organization, addressed a meeting convened at Rhodesia House, London, on V.E. Day, by Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead, Acting High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, who said that the number of children to be taken had not yet been decided, but that when the Government of Southern Rhodesia fixed a figure that quota could be doubled, by raising additional finance in Great Britain.

Sir Godfrey Higgins, Prime Minister of the Colony, has agreed to serve on the General Council, among whose members are Lord de Saumarez (Chairman), Lady Tweedmouth (Vice-Chairman), Mr. Julian Crossley, Lord Dulverton, Viscount Elibank, Sir William Goodenough, Mr. S. M. Langan O'Keefe, Sir Donald Macdonell, Sir Cecil Rowell, the Earl of Scarborough, Sir Edward Wilshear, and Mr. Whitehead. Other appointments are about to be made.

## The Leeming Plan

THE MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION, having considered the proposal of Mr. E. J. Leeming for the establishment in Southern Rhodesia of 25 satellite towns to be populated by about 500,000 people from the industrial districts of this country, has resolved—

That the Minister of Reconstruction and the Secretaries for the Dominions and the Colonies be asked to consider whether there is a case for adopting a policy of facilitating planned emigration to the Dominions and Colonies, subject of course, to individual choice, and that the proposal submitted to this committee by the Urmsion Urban District Council be made available to the Minister of Reconstruction and to the Secretaries for the Dominions and the Colonies, as an example of a scheme to facilitate planned emigration.

## New Union-Castle Liners

Telegrams received on Tuesday from South Africa stated that two new mail ships of 27,000 tons, similar in type to the CAPE TOWN CASTLE, are to be ordered by the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., as soon as possible after the ratification by the Union Parliament of the mail contract recently signed between the South African Government and the company. The ships, which will cost between £4,000,000 and £5,000,000 each, are to replace the WARWICK CASTLE and SANDSPR CASTLE, both of which are being replaced.

## Future of Rhodesia Railways

### Sir Harold Howitt Appointed Commissioner

SIR HAROLD HOWITT, D.S.O., M.C., one of the best known British consultants in the City of London, has accepted the appointment of the Secretaries of State for the Dominions and the Colonies, and the Home Affairs Government in the United Kingdom on the proposal made long ago by the Government of Southern Rhodesia that Cecil Rhodes, Northern Rhodesia, and Bechuanaland should jointly acquire an option to purchase the share capital of Rhodesia Railways, Ltd.

On October 1, 1943, the following announcement was made—

The Government in the United Kingdom have had under consideration a proposal which has been made by the Southern Rhodesia Government that the principle should be adopted of the desirability of the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and the Bechuanaland Protectorate assuming control of the railway system in Rhodesia, and that, with this object of effecting a transfer of control, which was three Governments' jointly acquired an option to purchase the share capital of Rhodesia Railways, Ltd.

It is proposed that the three Governments should purchase the equity in the Railway Company, raise important financial and economic issues, and His Majesty's Government do not feel that they are at present in possession of sufficient information to form a final opinion on the whole question as it affects their interests in Northern Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

They are proposing, therefore, to appoint a Commissioner to advise them on the issues involved. It is contemplated that the Commissioner, in addition to conducting any inquiries in the United Kingdom, would visit Southern Africa in order to consult with the Governments and other parties affected.

### Rhodesians Disappointed at Long Delay

SIR HAROLD HOWITT expects to visit Southern Africa next autumn, or nearly two years after the Imperial Government gave its public promise to send out a Commissioner. Statements in the Legislatures of Southern and Northern Rhodesia have shown that members of those Houses do not consider that the war has been an adequate excuse for this long delay, for when the undertaking was made the war outlook was far from satisfactory.

Harold Howitt is a member of the Colonial Economic Advisory Committee and the Air Council financial adviser on building materials to the Ministry of Works, Deputy Chairman of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, and a partner in Beat, Marwick Mitchell and Company.

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## Parliament

## Kenya Settlement Report Now Under Discussion in London

MR. CREECH JONES asked the Secretary of State if the Kenya Government had adopted any of the recommendations of the Report of the Settlement Schemes Committee, or what response he had made to the proposals of the Settlement Schemes Committee, whether the Government would set up a special advisory board or consultative committee concerned with farming training, what arrangements would be made for African training, what settlement schemes were being considered for locally born Asiatic and Indians, what areas were concerned, and what was being done for discharged and demobilized members of the forces in regard of land settlement.

Colonel Stanley: As the reply is necessarily long, I will, with my hon. friend's permission, circulate it with the Official Report.

Following is the answer:

In answer to the first and second parts of the question, no decisions have yet been taken on the Report, which deals only with European settlement in the Highlands of Kenya, but the Kenya Government has issued an interim statement indicating that the Report is being recommended to me for my approval in broad principle. The matter is now under discussion in London with the Chief Secretary of Kenya.

As regards the third part of the question, representation of Africans would not be appropriate in this case, as the local bodies proposed in the Report will be concerned only with white settlement in the European areas.

With regard to the fifth and sixth parts of the question, the Kenya Government has made it clear in its interim statement that not only European settlement, but also the settlement of locally born Asiatics, and particularly the Africans, must be provided for.

As regards locally-born Asiatics an Indian Settlement Board under the chairmanship of the Commissioner of Lands and Settlement is considering the provision of suitable areas. Arrangements have been made with the Tanganyika Government for a small number of Indians from Kenya to be trained at the Agricultural School at Morogoro, provided that candidates are forthcoming.

As regards Africans, the Governor has stated that very considerable expenditure will be necessary, and the Development Committee in Kenya has under consideration plans for the investigation and survey of areas likely to be suitable for such settlement, with a view to concrete schemes being prepared and translated into action quickly.

As to the fourth part of the question, two agricultural training schools for Africans are being established in Kenya with assistance from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote at an estimated capital cost of £54,300. The recurrent costs (about £10,000 a year) will be met by the Kenya Government.

The answer to the seventh and last part of this question is that the settlement plans of the Kenya Government will take full account of the need for providing settlement facilities for ex-members of the forces.

### Resettlement of Colonial Troops

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Secretary of State for War what arrangements had been made for African troops in regard to their discharge for disablement, gratuities, pensions, medical treatment and training; what arrangements had been made with the local Colonial Governments for the resettlement of these troops; and what policy had been laid down for absorbing these troops in the economic and social life of their respective countries.

Colonel Stanley: As these matters are mostly the concern of the civil administrations, I have been asked to reply. West and East African troops receive the same rate of war service gratuities. These vary from 3s. 6d. for each month's war service in the case of privates to 6s. for first class warrant officers. Rates of pension for 100% disability for West African troops vary from 30s. a month for privates to 67s. 6d. for W.O. 1s. In addition to pensions, gratuities of from £50 to £75 are payable, for lower degrees of disability there are proportionately lower awards. Present rates of disability pensions and gratuities for East African troops are fully set out in the memorandum Colonial Troops (Pay, Allowances and Pensions), which was placed in the library of the House on August 29, 1943. They tend to be generally lower than for West African troops, but are shortly to be reviewed by the East African Governments.

Medical treatment after discharge is provided free by the local Government medical services. Rehabilitation treatment is also available free at the regional centres which serve all the African territories. I am sending the hon. Member fuller particulars of these centres. The provision of vocational

training for disabled African troops is also being planned in East and West Africa.

In certain territories legislation provides for the employment of a quota of disabled Servicemen, and in other territories labour officers or employment bureaus advise on suitable employment for men who do not wish to leave their own land or return to their previous employment. In East Africa the Principal Dispersals Officer has established an organization for interviewing all soldiers on discharge with a view to placing in employment all those who require it. It is the policy for all African territories to make adequate provision for the rehabilitation of disabled members of the forces.

### Tanganyika Sisal Industry

Mr. G. Strauss asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what proportion of the sisal crop in Tanganyika was bought by His Majesty's Government; the monthly wages of the labour employed; how and in 1942, and what steps were taken to ensure that no part of the £5 7s. 6d. ton extra paid to sisal growers from January 1, 1944, had resulted in higher profits for the sisal growers.

Colonel Stanley: Under the existing contract the Ministry of Supply purchase the entire sisal crop except a small quantity below exportable standard by grading. Maximum wage rates in respect of each 30-day tick are 15s. for cutters and skilled labour and 12s. for cleaners and unskilled labour, to which are added quarters and ratings on a prescribed scale. The wage rates are unchanged since 1942, but the cost of sisal has risen considerably. The increase in price paid under the 1943 contract was fixed after a close scrutiny of actual costs of production of the industry as a whole.

Mr. Edmund Harvey asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether consideration was being given to measures designed to stabilize the price of sugar in British Colonies with a view to assuring to the people dependent on sugar growing a reasonable standard of living.

Colonel Stanley: Up to October 31, 1946, all exportable surplus of colonial sugar will be purchased by the Ministry of Food on a price basis calculated to ensure a reasonable return to producers. After purchases by the Ministry of Food come to an end, whenever that may be, it is probable that any long-term arrangements for maintaining a fair and stable price of sugar will be a matter for international co-operation, and the framework of the International

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Sugar Agreement is being kept in being... machinery for any necessary inter-territorial assistance.

Mr. Starkey: May I say that on the long-term arrangements is being undertaken at present.

Colonel Stanley: A considerable amount of study of the problem is going on.

Colonel Sir Arthur Evans: It is the fact that three years is necessary for the production of a sugar crop, will my right hon. and gallant friend be in favour of any future inter-territorial arrangements?

Colonel Stanley: I will be glad to hear that hon. and gallant member's views on this subject.

Mr. McHugh asked the Secretary of State whether he was aware of a British officer, a sergeant, and a corporal, Assety, a Brito, Inspector Gabre Mariani, and a doctor, Gabre Mariani, and Sergeant Yaki Geronzi, who were arrested by the British Military Administration in Ethiopia in 1944, had since been in prison without charge or trial and had not been allowed to communicate with their families or lawyer, he further inquired why those officers were arrested, and whether they would either be released or brought to trial.

Mr. James Grigg: Inquiries are being made into these matters.

Work of Public Film

During a discussion on the advisability of the desirability of continuing to provide our Colonies with information concerning the British way of life, Mr. Creech Jones said:

"The work of the Ministry of Information which has been done in the past is a field in which I am particularly interested is a unit, in regard to the Colonial Service, where, in order to bring a knowledge of British life to the notice of Native populations, a very special technique has been built up in the making of films. A unit of exceptional efficiency has been formed. Is this film unit to go out of business, and if not, what work is it performing? 'Cease' is the word which I think has evolved as a result of very close study of Native attitudes no longer to be followed. It is important to see who is responsible to the Colonial peoples and then to try to show our people in Britain that that with which we are concerned is their own country."

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Information said in the course of his reply:

"With regard to the films which are doing such excellent work in the Colonies, without being over-enthusiastic, anything very specific I can give an assurance that that side of our activity is not going out of business. The films for the Colonies are concerned with the fact that the Colonial Office is very appreciative, as most people are, of the most excellent narrative work these films are doing in our Colonial possessions—I think there is every likelihood that, in some form or other, that activity will be carried on."

Living Conditions in Northern Rhodesia

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Secretary of State whether the Report on Living Conditions and Sanitation in the Copperbelt in Northern Rhodesia would be made available in this country, why it had not been published, and what steps were being taken to implement its recommendations.

Colonel Stanley: "This is a purely departmental report made in 1943 to the Labour Committee by an officer of his department, and it is not proposed that it should be published. I will communicate to my hon. friend full details of the reason being given by the Northern Rhodesia Government in regard to it to the hon. member referred to."

Mr. Stross asked what actions were being taken to provide the Native population of Tanganyika with the agricultural machinery required to produce the maximum crops.

Colonel Stanley: "Provision for the requirements of the Native population is made in the annual estimates of requirements of agricultural machinery which are submitted to the

Combined Agricultural and Food Machinery Committee in Washington. For 1945, the estimates have been approved and are in process of procurement. The distribution of supplies arriving in the Territory is effected through trade agencies, but prices and allocations are strictly controlled by the Government."

Statements Worth Noting

"It is not overcome of evil, but overcome with good."—Romans, ch. 12.

"Let's start a Johannesburg-based States air service on a 50-50 basis."—Mr. F. C. Sturrock, Minister of Transport in the Union of South Africa.

"There are at least 50 African doctors in the Uganda Medical Service, and they perform most of the operations in the Protectorate's African hospitals."—Sir Charles Dundas.

"The Minister of Agriculture has introduced into the House some of the most valuable measures in the history of the Colony."—Mr. P. B. Fletcher, M.P., Southern Rhodesia.

"The efforts of such African bodies as the Southern Rhodesian Bantu Congress would be severely handicapped if they did not have the good will of European Public opinion."—*Bantu Mirror*.

"The keynote of your policy should be confidence, complete confidence, confidence in our young people and our country, for both are fully justified."—Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya.

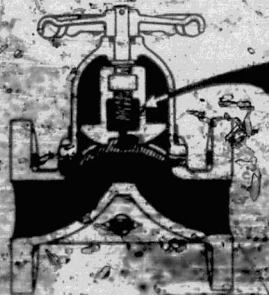
"The general policy of the Sudan Government is to encourage initiative in every sphere of Sudanese life."

—Mr. V. L. Griffiths, Assistant Director of Education, and Principal of the Bakhter Euda Technical College.

"The correspondent who suggests segregation in the Seychelles, members of the Gestapo and S.S. cannot have seen the Seychelles, one of the most beautiful of our Colonies."—Admiral Cumberland Hunter, in the *Sunday Times*.

"The Government of the Union of South Africa will establish a Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to inquire into the best uses of our raw materials. Brigadier Basil Schofield, former Director of Army Operations Research in London, will be President of this Council."—*General Sports*.

"You in Rhodesia are too modest to appreciate fully what your men have done. Their record is incomparable, not only for courage in action but for utter ability, efficiency, and leadership. You can only thank them by trying to reach in peace the lofty standard of selflessness and efficiency that they have set in war. If you succeed Rhodesia will become the great nation which Cecil Rhodes intended it to be."—Mr. C. F. Whiffles, Acting High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia.



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## War Effort of East and Central Africa

### V.E. Number of This Newspaper.

THE ISSUE OF THIS EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA WAS THE V.E. NUMBER OF 1945, comprehensively reviewing the war effort, military and civil, of all the British territories between Southern Rhodesia in the south and the Sudan in the north inclusive.

WE were privileged to have the cooperation of the leading authorities in each territory, and the contributors were: Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia; Major-General Sir Hubert Huddleston, Governor-General of the Sudan; Major-General Sir Philip Mitchell, Sir John Hathorn Hall, Sir Guy Pilling, Sir Edmund Richards, and Sir John Waddington, Governors of Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, respectively; Sir Wilfrid Jackson, Governor of Tanganyika Territory until a few weeks ago; Lieutenant-General Sir Kenneth Anderson, G.O.C. in C., East Africa Command; Mr. R. E. Rhodes, General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours; Mr. W. J. Ke Skellern, General Manager of Rhodesia Railways; and Mr. Alfred Vincent, Leader of the European Elected Members in the Legislative Council of Kenya.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies wrote that the issue told "the thrilling story of the war effort of the East and Central African territories, which have made a splendid contribution to total victory in Europe." He concluded: "All our resources and our strength must be used to achieve in the Far East the victory we are now celebrating in the West. The African Regiments played a great part in laying the foundations of our earliest successes. I am glad to think that they will share the triumph of final victory."

Copies of the issue are still obtainable at 7fd. post free.

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60 East Street, Chambers, Taunton,  
Somerset.

## German Brutality in East Africa

### Collected by The Rev. Lyndon HARRIES

THE REV. LYNDON HARRIES, of the Universities Mission to Central Africa, said in the course of a recent B.C.E. broadcast to schools:

The fathers and mothers of some of the men in the King's African Rifles remember only too well the slavery they endured under German rule in what is now Tanganyika Territory. I remember my African colleague, a Native priest with whom I worked for five years, telling me of his internment by the Germans in the last war, and how he was forced to spend a year in chains, shackled by the neck night and day to five other educated African prisoners. They managed to obtain a file; they sang hymns by night to drown the noise of the filing, and when the chains had been severed, they escaped across the Ruvuma River to Portuguese East Africa.

German rule in East Africa has left its mark, the mark of the beast, on the bodies of many of the older Africans, and the younger of them do not forget Hitler's contempt for the black man. They feel as strongly as we do that they are fighting for the peace and safety of their homeland.

### Yearning for Peace, Africans Volunteer for War

It is not only in Europe that people are weary. In the African bush as well, after many years of territorial warfare, after slavery by Arab dealers, and then slavery by German Government officials, the people want peace, and because they are yearning for that peace can be enlisted only under the British flag, they go out to garrison, as they went to North Africa, to fight for it.

But when peace comes, what difference will their experience of life in His Majesty's forces have made of those men from the African bush? The African is a wonderfully adaptable person, but whether he will be ready to readjust himself to life in his home remains to be seen. There will be an inevitable drift to the towns.

I remember the young man who came to see me the day before I left for England. He was on leave. I heard the clatter of his big Army boots on the cobbled path leading up to my house. I thought of the Negro spiritual: "All God's chill'en got shoes." But in the Army all His children have great thick boots.

The last time I had seen this visitor was at the end of a safari during which he carried my personal load. After receiving the few cents due to him, I remember he asked for some advice, and he held out his foot to show me where he had stubbed his bare toes on a root. Now for the first time in his life he was well shod. He knows that a return to rural life will mean going about with bare feet again, and this may mean hook-worm, cracked soles, or cuts.

Some Europeans may be of the opinion that since my visitor had been taught in the Army how to play football without boots and because his natural soles are so thick that rats used to gnaw them in his sleep, he will be quite happy to go unshod again. I am not so sure. It is not just a matter of adaptability. I know that he could leave off his boots and go bare-footed, but the question is whether he will want to do so after his terms of active service.

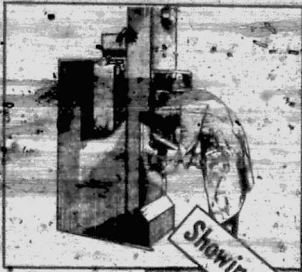
### Africans Will Want to Use Their Powers

He told me that he had been taught how to drive a car, taught at first by having to balance a stone on his head so that he would keep his eyes on the road and not look down to see what his feet were doing. He had to pass driving tests on as big a variety of road driving conditions as human ingenuity and experience of East Africa's worst roads could devise. He was naturally proud of his new accomplishment, and he hoped to make use of it after the war.

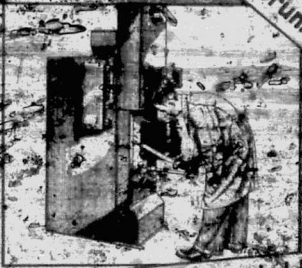
It is not to be wondered at if he, and thousands like him, mechanics, clerks, artisans, all trained men, will want to work after the war in that capacity for which they were trained to serve their King. This is one of the social problems with which the Government is faced in East Africa. The plans are well in hand for the guidance and future welfare of these men who have offered themselves for their King and country.

The principles of the Atlantic Charter do not admit of racial discrimination, but perhaps nowhere in the world will its provision be so hard to apply as in South Africa and the Rhodesias. The Rev. H. Carter, Chairman of the Methodist Church in Southern Rhodesia.

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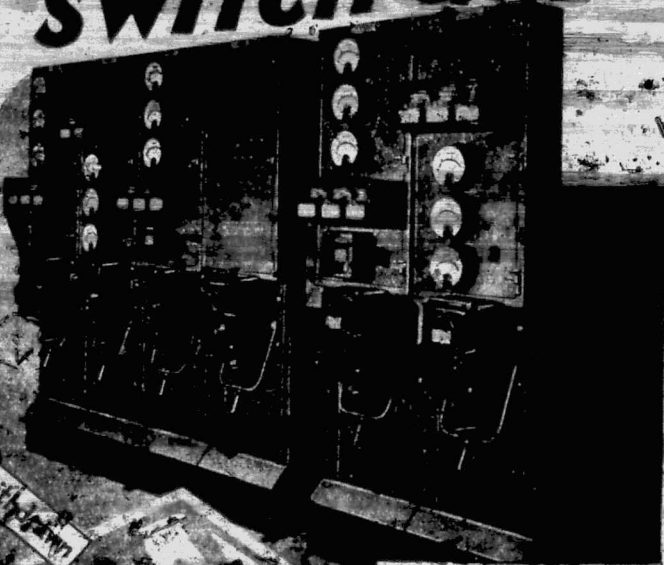
Circuit Breaker being racked down for isolation



Circuit Breaker Truck withdrawn from cubicle



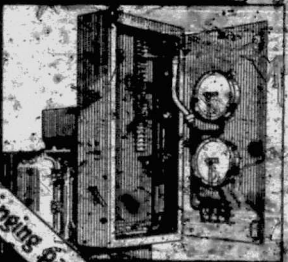
Circuit Breaker lifted for contact inspection



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**Clas Line Steamers**

CLAS LINE STEAMERS, LTD., report a profit of £381,552 for 1944, after providing for taxation and deferred repairs, against £272,822 in 1943. A final dividend of 10% on the ordinary shares again makes 15% for the year after providing £208,410 (£197,265) for depreciation of vessels, £30,000 (£52,469) for fleet replacement reserve, and £7,500 for capital redemption reserve, there remains £90,641 to be carried forward against £69,865 brought in. 27 new vessels have been delivered and are now in service, and orders have been placed for four new ships.

**Secondary Industries in N. Rhodesia**

The report of Mr. W. J. Busschau on the development of secondary industries in Northern Rhodesia was published in Lusaka yesterday. It will be laid before the Legislature towards the end of next month, but will probably not be debated until a later meeting in August. A statement issued by the Government of Northern Rhodesia emphasizes that it will not be in a position to announce its acceptance or rejection of any of all of the recommendations until the report has been considered by the Legislative Council. In view of the importance of the document, however, it was deemed right to release it promptly for general information.

**Crop Outlook in East Africa**

Barclays Bank (D.C. & Co.) reports that in the Kenya Highlands there is still no sign of the long rains which should have broken at the beginning of April, and the situation for wheat, maize, dairy farming and agriculture generally is becoming serious. In view of the fact that reasonable planting of crops was started as usual towards the end of March and replanting will be necessary in Uganda and most of Tanganyika, it can be safely assumed that the cotton season in Uganda is not likely to be completed until the end of July, shortage of labour and water supplies in some districts has tended to hold up ginning. The total crop is now expected to be about 250,000 bales, which compares with approximately 150,000 bales shipped up to September of last season. A good coffee crop is expected in the Northern Province of Tanganyika.

**Town Planner for Uganda**

The Government of Uganda is advertising for a town planner for a preliminary period of three years. The salary is between £340 and £1,000 per annum according to qualifications, plus cost of living bonus and Colonial Service allowance. This work is now being done for the Government by a town planner of German nationality who for some time before the war was in partnership with an English architect in Nairobi.

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### News Items in Brief

Under new legislation courts of law in Kenya may now order corporal punishment in cases of burglary.

The Union of South Africa has agreed to buy raw tung oil from Southern Rhodesia for the purpose of making gunpowder.

The rate of interest set by the Bank in Kenya that the rate of interest set by the Land Bank (10%) is to be the same.

The Sudanese wheat crop is estimated at 25,000 tons, as the main crop of wheat, the export of which has been prohibited.

The Mini Mini (Nyasa Land Tea Syndicate, Ltd.), has announced an interim dividend of 8% in respect of the year ending June 30 next.

Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd. has announced a final ordinary dividend of 11% (the same), making a total for the year of 12 1/2% (the same).

A commission of inquiry is examining the suggestion that Nairobi should have a bench of Aldermen and African members of the Municipal Council.

While an Italian prisoner of war was working in a Nairobi suburb recently he was mauled badly by a leopard, which also attacked four other men before it was shot.

Production of sisal and taw from the estates of East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd. during the year ended 31st Dec. 1944 was 115,000 tons for the 10 months of the current financial year.

The report of Mr. J. K. Chorley, Acting Chief Entomologist in Southern Rhodesia, on anti-tsetse measures recommended for the Southern Province of Nyasaaland, is obtainable from the Government Printer, Zomba, at 1s.

The Kenya and Uganda Harbour Advisory Board has recommended the abolition of the surcharge of 2s. 6d. per ton levied on all coal bunkers furnished direct from tender to ship by lighter.

Two trucks of Milton High School, Bulawayo, recently broke a 20-year-old record when they did 100 yards boys' five-mile race in 17 minutes at the second annual schools' sports in Bulawayo.

In a telegram of congratulations to Marshal Stalin on the Allied victory over Germany, the Emperor of Ethiopia has said that his country would never forget the support given to her by the Soviet Union at the time of the Italian invasion in 1935.

Italian newspapers report that the French Ambassador in Rome recently informed the Italian Government that France in pursuance of her good neighbour policy towards Italy would not object to an Italian mandate or mandate over Eritrea and Tripolitania.

A Native was recently executed in Kenya for the attack on a motor coach.

Last November when an Italian coast-guard vessel of the British Africa Police Force was killed in a collision with a passenger vessel, a number of passengers were driving another vehicle was also killed.

Martin Mars-Johnson, a well-known sportsman of the world, has been sought by the Ministry of Aircraft Production for long-distance air routes within the Empire, particularly Africa. These flying boats are more than 100 tons in weight, which is a great advantage over ordinary aircraft with a 80% capacity to burn.

The Rt. Rev. A. M. Gelsthorpe, Assistant Bishop of Egypt and the Sudan, told the Church Missionary Society at its annual general meeting that if Christianity were not carried to the Southern Sudan the faith of Islam would spread southwards as the northern Sudan became more and more developed educationally.

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The area of the Country is about 150,000 square miles, containing a population of approximately 1,500,000.

Southern Rhodesia has valuable mineral deposits, principally gold, asbestos, coal and chrome. The principal crops are maize and tobacco; citrus fruit also is grown on a large scale. The average annual value of the external trade for the years 1935/39 was approximately £20,000,000. The Bank has branches at Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Umtali, Que Que, Fort Victoria, Gatooma, Gwanda, and Bindura.

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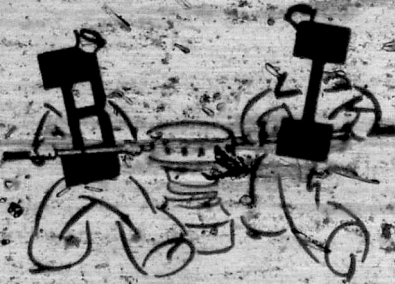
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Thursday, May 31, 1945

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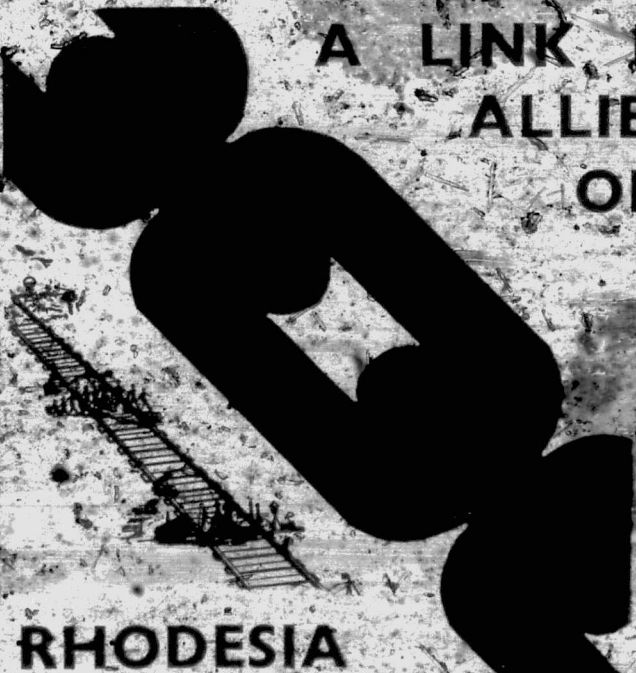
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THE INFORMATION OFFICE OF UGANDA** is to be reorganized. Since this newspaper has been the only one to wage a campaign of constructive criticism against the deplorable information office efficiency of almost all **To Be Reorganized.** The Information Offices in the Dependencies under Colonial Office control in British Eastern Africa, this good news will be of exceptional interest to our readers, who will find on another page the full text of two statements issued in Uganda. In one Sir John Hathorn Hall, the Governor, declares unequivocally that contact between the Government and the public is defective; that the Government lacks reliable means of learning the opinions and wants of the country; and that the people know little of Government plans and actions for their benefit. The criticisms which we have been making in these columns for several years could not have been more succinctly epitomized, and, in so far as Uganda is concerned, there could be no more authoritative endorsement or complete vindication of the case we have felt it our duty to state. The official announcement means, in plain language, that the Information Office has failed so badly in the precise duties which it was established to discharge that its inefficiencies are to be investigated and remedied—but not until after nearly six years of war.

A supplementary notice published in the local Press affirms that there was no intention of supplying any criticism of the "admirable work of the Information Office in other spheres." Like other Information Offices, it has **Failure in All Major Matters** doubtless sent news to troops from Uganda serving outside the Protectorate, told the local public from time to time the amounts collected for various war funds, announced arrangements for the opening of the Legislature or a tour by the Governor, and even taken photographs or planned the itinerary for a film unit. But these are trivial routine matters which could be taken in his stride as a part-time and minor responsibility by any alert junior official in the Secretariat. They certainly do not warrant Uganda's expenditure of about ten thousand pounds a year on its Information Office. Yet activities of this type are all that remain outside the Governor's strictures. This point must be clearly made, for otherwise the second statement might appear to contradict the first. What it says, in effect, is that the department under reproach has failed entirely in all major matters but not in the little day-to-day items. In business parlance, it is as though the Chairman of a company were to report that the managing director had done next to nothing to give effect to the policy of the board or strengthen the bonds between the

enterprise and its organizers, but that catalogues were dispatched to time and the salesmen maintained their accustomed business.

There are two basic tests in the success or failure of any Information Office: (1) Has it created among the general public an understanding of what the Government is doing and planning? (2) Is it in such **Inaction For Five Years** close touch with public opinion that it can and does provide a regular flow of reliable information to Government of the thoughts of the people? Sir John Hall has quite bluntly said that the Information Office fails under both these tests. That, as an afterthought and quite evidently in response to suggestions from official quarters, he should wish to soften the blow will be readily understood, but if, after reading and re-reading, the two statements, those responsible for the actions and inactions of the Information Office can find any ground for satisfaction, they must be singularly insensible to the unmistakable meaning of an unusually forthright official announcement. The main point, however, is that what the late Governor, Sir Charles Dundas, failed to consider necessary over a period of five years, has been set in train by his successor in less than five months after his arrival.

Mr. Dauncey Tongue, who has been entrusted with the special duty of reorganizing this very necessary work, is known throughout Uganda as a senior civil servant of energy and resource, one with a long record of close contact

#### Commissioner's Difficult Task

with non-officials, European, African, and Indian, and one who throughout his term as Provincial Commissioner of the Eastern Province has encouraged team-work among the officials under his control, with the co-operation of non-officials of experience and drive. He may be fairly described as the originator of a provincial development team in Uganda—and, so far as we know, there is still no other province in Uganda, or any in Kenya or Tanganyika Territory, which has progressed so far as his in this matter. If the investigation was to be made by a member of the Civil Service of Uganda, there could scarcely have been a better choice; and there are obvious arguments in favour of the selection of a man who thoroughly knows the country, its problems, and its personnel. Yet any investigator without first-hand knowledge of the principles and practice of publicity work must be immensely handicapped, especially as there are no experts whom he can consult in the Information Offices of the neighbouring territories. They also are staffed by unsuccessful amateurs.

East Africa and Rhodesia is able to reveal that Uganda's very ambitious public relations scheme, with which we dealt editorially at the end of 1944, has been virtually dropped.

If this meets the fate foretold. Yet no other newspaper published in or for Eastern

**Grandiose Scheme Has Been Killed.** Africa had **emphasized** that absurd and too heavy plan, we believe, even reported its existence and ramifications, and more than one local journal expressed its amazement at such notions.

Now we learn from an authoritative source that the Standing Finance Committee and the Development and Welfare Committee of Uganda have reported, *inter alia*, that the proposed provision for territorial broadcasting in Uganda (at an expenditure of £200,000) would be premature; that at the outset the public relations organization should be coupled with the new social welfare service; and that for these twin activities a maximum of £200,000 should be allocated within the next six years.

Considering that the plan is somewhat ambitious even on these drastically reduced lines, the Committees have pointedly referred to the fact that the normal financial procedure of voting money from year to year should be maintained so that there should be the safeguard of an annual review of progress.

It has been decided, we understand, to confine any immediate application for financial assistance to social welfare activities, but to include under this head the provision of cinema vans, projectors, and films. The idea of publishing a Government newspaper (to which we took strong exception) has been killed; elaborate plans for publicity services outside the country have been abandoned, and our suggestion that the whole question of broadcasting and film units should be examined on an East African basis has been accepted. So collapses as fatuous a project as we have seen for a long time.

That it should ever have seen the light of day is stranger; that it should have appeared in an otherwise serious report is extraordinary; and that it should have been criticized nowhere until after it had been torn to shreds by this newspaper is amazing.

It now remains for some of the other territories to follow the lead of Uganda in examining their Information Offices. If similar action is taken in Kenya, for instance, there could be no suggestion that it was not long overdue.

★ 300th WEEK OF WAR ★

# Recommendations for Development in Kenya

## Committee's Insistence on Bulk Sale of Colonial Produce

The Committee has recommended that the Government should take steps to ensure that the bulk of the produce of the Colony is sold to the United Kingdom by primary producers in the form of their produce.

It is generally agreed that the national income can be raised to such a level that it can ultimately provide the means for the long-term economic and social development necessary for the welfare of the Colony. On the other hand, the prices received for primary produce are insufficient to cover the cost of production and provide a reasonable though not excessive margin of profit, there is little hope of increasing the level of production.

The question of marketing arrangements, both in the Colony and overseas, is therefore of vital concern to all who have the future of the country at heart. It is also equally important that there should be some stability in the prices paid to producers.

We do not here propose to recapitulate the arguments in favour of bulk purchase of Colonial produce by a purchasing organization in the United Kingdom by arrangements under which a fair return to the producer is assured, protection for the elimination of speculation and the utilization of normal channels on reasonable terms. The issues involved cannot be settled by the Government of Kenya, but we consider that no opportunity should be lost to impress upon the Secretary of State and his advisers the fundamental importance of a decision on this question.

The Colony's economy must be based to a large extent on the export of its produce. Marketing arrangements of the type envisaged (which are in fact in operation now) will not and cannot provide a complete solution for three reasons.

### Organizations for Bulk Selling

First, any organization in the United Kingdom for bulk buying implies a corresponding organization in East Africa for bulk selling.

Secondly, a local organization for bulk selling may in certain cases be desirable irrespective of the nature of the organization set up in the United Kingdom. As an example we would quote the case of the pig industry, where there is the possibility of the export of considerable quantities of frozen carcasses which are not likely to realize as favourable a price as pig products marketed for local consumption. It is accordingly desirable in the interests of the pig producers that a pool should be formed and to which the loss on the export of pig products would be set off against the profit on local sales.

Thirdly, a bulk selling organization in respect of any product is usually in a more favourable bargaining position than would be the case if the product were being marketed by numbers of individual exporters.

For these reasons we consider the bulk selling organizations are fully justified in connexion with most types of Colonial produce, and we suggest that the following policy (for which we are indebted to the Chairman of the East African Production and Supply Council) should be strongly recommended to the other East African Governments:

(a) That in the case of non-Native production the East African Governments, on being satisfied that it is the wish of the majority of the producers in any agricultural industry, should be prepared to promote similar legislation to provide for the collective marketing of the product concerned on an East African basis and the control of a board appointed by the producers with such Government participation as may be appropriate in each case; and

(b) That in the case of Native production, where the Governments are satisfied that collective marketing is in the interest of the producers, similar legislation should be enacted providing for collective marketing under Government control with such participation by representatives of the African producers concerned as can appropriately be arranged in each case.

Being further extracts from the "Interim Report on Development in Kenya" (Government Printer, Nairobi, 25 cents).

We have to wish to insist that the adoption of any such policy should be based on the principle that the bulk of the produce of each industry due regard should be paid to the legitimate claims of local producers and to the utilization of local enterprise to the full on reasonable terms.

The Government, in consultation with each industry should be maintained, but no operation should be conducted as far as possible through a central office with a common secretariat, as such a secretariat should gradually accumulate valuable experience and be able to bring influence to bear in directing economic development to an extent which is beyond any statutory power which could be conferred.

However, it is not impossible to envisage that the bulk of the produce of every industry will be absorbed by a Government organization. It is necessary to provide adequate safeguards against the possibility of the Government being able to expand equitably and efficiently. We sincerely hope that the Government will find the necessary resources to meet this situation.

The legislation which we consider necessary to achieve the object we have in mind would comprise a series of enactments very much on the lines of the Pyrethrum Ordinance, 1938, which according to our information has worked smoothly and satisfactorily, although admittedly the industry has benefited from the acute demand for pyrethrum resulting from the war.

In certain cases it will be found necessary to apply legislation of the type envisaged to products for which there may be a considerable local market. In such cases it would obviously not be in the best interests of the Colony to endeavour to recover any loss on export by imposing an unfair burden on local consumers. Accordingly we suggest that in such cases there should be adequate representation of consuming interests on the boards dealing with the marketing of the various products falling into this category.

### Kenya's Policy Must be Based on Export

We have reached the conclusion that the main policy of Kenya must for some time to come be based on an export policy. It is a fallacy to assume that a high standard of living can be achieved by a policy of self-sufficiency. It is especially fallacious in a country not particularly rich in natural resources. So long as the people of Kenya require capital equipment, modern articles for household use, apparel, bicycles, motor-cars, etc., these must be imported, and the only way in which these can be paid for is by exports.

Broadly speaking the main articles which Kenya can export are articles which can be produced as cheaply or more cheaply than in other parts of the world, and for the most part these comprise agricultural products. The main bias, therefore, of Kenya's economic policy must therefore be towards an export policy. This does not mean that there should be no industrialization.

There is some public misconception regarding the extent to which planning for post-war development has already been carried out. The Government, in the midst of many other preoccupations, has found time to devote much thought to this important matter, and we attach a table showing the various schemes which have already been approved for assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. In addition to these specific schemes to which approval has been given, a number of schemes have been prepared and approval has either been sought or is about to be sought.

It has not been claimed that these schemes constitute a comprehensive programme, but they do constitute a framework which enables action to be taken as soon as the necessary staff and plant can be made available. We intend to review each of these schemes with the object of determining whether revision is required in the light of changed circumstances. This, however, should not provide justification for not putting them into effect if the necessary staff and plant can be made available.

It is essential that the people of all races should be associated with the Government in the development of the Colony. It is also important that the expenditure and income, both private and Government, should be so regulated as to avoid the extremes of boom and slump. To do this it will be necessary to seek, and if need be enforce, co-operation from members of the public in the submission of various statistical information in connexion with their undertakings and professions.

It will be some months before our final recommendations can be submitted, but we feel that the suggestions which we have already made should be put into effect as far as possible, and that when the policy which we have outlined has been adopted, every effort should be made to expand it by



The Government of the State has no functional performance to undertake in this territory. It is the duty of the Government to regulate the starting of such a business, to ensure that the business is conducted in accordance with the law, and to ensure that the business is conducted in a manner which is in the public interest.

The United Kingdom Government has no functional performance to undertake in this territory. It is the duty of the Government to regulate the starting of such a business, to ensure that the business is conducted in accordance with the law, and to ensure that the business is conducted in a manner which is in the public interest.

In East Africa, generally speaking, it is the private enterprise which is the main source of employment and income. The Government's role is to create a favourable environment for such enterprise, to ensure that the business is conducted in accordance with the law, and to ensure that the business is conducted in a manner which is in the public interest.

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The Joint East African Board was set up in 1949 to coordinate the economic development of the territories. It is the duty of the Board to ensure that the business is conducted in accordance with the law, and to ensure that the business is conducted in a manner which is in the public interest.

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# Governors' Conference Turns Over New Leaf

## 10th Last Told of Discussions and Decisions

THE FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT made by the East African Governors' Conference since the assumption of office by the new Governors of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, and the Seychelles, for the first time to be taken into the confidence of that much-criticized body. One of the many causes of complaint has been that the public has been denied knowledge of its activities, or even of many of the subjects under discussion from time to time.

For the first time for many years, and perhaps for the first time since the Conference was created, a full and adequate report of proceedings has been following a meeting in Nairobi on May 2 and 4. Sir Philip Mitchell, Sir John Hall, and Sir William Patterson, Governors of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, Sir Guy King, British Resident in Zanzibar, and Sir Guy King, British Resident in the Seychelles, who did not permit his aircraft to arrive.

Some of the conclusions reached on the most important subjects, *inter alia*—

**Demobilization and Rehabilitation.**—The Governors of East Africa informed the Conference that they would undertake to deliver the men on demobilization to their respective District Commissioners, and that it was hoped to place them in units and send them to their respective home territories in groups, to be supervised by their own officers. The Conference agreed that this was an entirely satisfactory way of dealing with the matter, and expressed their cordial appreciation to the G.O.C.

**Training.**—As regards training, the Conference agreed that this should be carried out by each territory and in each territory for its own men, except that advanced training of a type for which facilities existed only in Kenya should be carried out in Kenya for men who applied for it from other territories. The newly appointed inter-territorial Director of Training (Mr. P. E. Williams) is at present working out proposals regarding training of this kind, and special educational centres, which it may be possible to establish in Kenya or elsewhere, and these will be considered at a meeting of the Governors' Conference which is to be held early in June.

**Rehabilitation.**—With regard to rehabilitation, the Conference agreed that there should be one school in Kenya for the training of the blind, and that the fitting of artificial limbs and orthopaedic treatment should be carried out in Kenya as far as possible. A joint civil and military committee is being set up to advise generally on rehabilitation, with special reference to T.B. and mental.

**Inter-territorial Director of Demobilization.**—The appointment of Colonel E. J. Brooks Anderson, C.B.E., D.S.O., as Director, Colonel Brooke Anderson will be responsible to the Governors' Conference for all questions which may arise between Force Headquarters and the civil Governments arising out of demobilization, and for any action which may have to be taken in Kenya on behalf of the East African territories as a group or at the request of any one of them. He will also be

available to advise on any matter connected with demobilization, rehabilitation, and training at the request of the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Mauritius, and the Seychelles. Officers seconded from other territories for special duties in connexion with demobilization will work under his general direction as members of his staff.

### White Paper on Local Air Services

**East African Air Transport Policy.**—A White Paper setting out proposals for the organization of air transport in East Africa has been prepared and sent to London to ascertain whether the interested parties there have any objection to its publication. It is hoped to publish it at an early date, and lay it on the table of the Legislative Council of the four East African territories as a sessional paper for debate.

**Improvements to Civil Airports.**—Proposals for the improvement of and extensions to existing aerodromes have been prepared and sent to England for examination by technical experts.

**Literature and Textbooks for Africans and Asians.**—There is a growing demand for textbooks for African and Asian schools and reading matter for other school children and adults consisting of works originating in East Africa and translations and simplified versions of English works. The Conference accordingly agreed in principle to the establishment of a University Press attached to Makerere College, the principal functions of the organization will be to publish a range of books for the publication and/or importation of appropriate literature to meet the requirements of the growing literate population; to collate the literary needs of the welfare and development authorities and of the Education Departments; to keep the above bodies informed of forthcoming overseas and local publications likely to serve their purposes; and to maintain official contact with such bodies as the School of Oriental Studies in London and the Colonial Department of the Institute of Education, London University.

**General Census.**—The Conference agreed that a general census should be held as soon as practicable after the war.

**School for Sons of Soldiers as War Memorials.**—The Conference considered a proposal submitted by the G.O.C. in-C that a school should be established in East Africa for the general education of the sons of African soldiers, which might be a suitable form of war memorial to the East African forces. It was agreed that the establishment of such a school might be of great benefit to the East African territories, and the G.O.C. in-C has been informed that the proposal will be considered favourably if on further examination of details by the Governments concerned it proves to be practicable.

**Investigation into Electrical Power.**—The Conference agreed that it was important to arrange for an investigation of the requirements of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika regarding electricity, and to take immediate steps for industrial purposes, and to take immediate steps to this effect should be taken.

**Supply of Consumer Goods.**—The Conference noted that, according to official statistics from the United Kingdom, the supply of consumer goods was likely to become more difficult rather than easier, and agreed that the Government, in consultation with the East African Production and Supply Council, should examine all possible measures for increasing the supply of goods not necessarily only to the official class, but also to the general public, which might mitigate the position.

The War

# H.M.S. "Nyasaland" Counters U-Boat Attack

## On Ship Carrying Duke and Duchess of Gloucester

THE H.M.S. "Nyasaland" has returned to have the services of the crew members who were awarded "for vigilance and skill in operations against submarines" on that occasion. Acting Temp. Lieut. Commander John Scott, D.F.C., R.N.V.R., receives a Bar to the D.F.C., Temp. Lieut. Peter Andrew Baldock, R.N.V.R., is awarded the D.F.C., the D.S. for Leading Seaman R. W. Frith and Able Seaman A. W. Speake, and Chief Engine Room Artificer Robert Forster Ferguson and Leading Seaman Peter J. M. Booth are mentioned in dispatch.

East Africans serving in the 82nd Division in Burma are officially stated to have advanced 50 miles along the Saung-ung-Prome road hard on the heels of the fleeing Japanese, who were compelled to leave large quantities of stores behind them.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Harris, A.O.C. in C., Bomber Command, has sent a message to all Rhodesians who have served in Bomber Command and to the Southern Rhodesian Air Force, expressing his great admiration for their contribution to the defeat of Germany. Similar messages were sent to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa.

### Returned from Imprisonment

Rhodesians who were prisoners of war in Germany and have now returned to this country include the following:

P/O R. H. Attwood, W/O R. H. Adams, F/Lt. J. S. Bertie, P/O E. A. Booth, Lt. N. G. Bowker, P/Os D. A. Baker and J. E. Brenner, Lt. J. Baldwin, W/O J. W. Brown, J/Cpl. F. A. Balestrini, Sgm. G. Broderick, Lt. N. L. Chambers, Sgt. E. C. Chapman, Sgt. J. F. L. Cornwall, Rfm. P. M. Campbell, F/Sgt. D. B. Cooper, Cpl. H. P. du Toit, Pte. B. Diedericks, F/O J. de Vet, Pte. J. G. Davies, F/Lt. W. V. Deane, Rfm. Pte. Day, W/O L. Dando, P/O D. S. Eadie, W/O Lt. Farquhar, W/O T. H. Fegan, Pte. D. Fletcher, Lt. R. E. Fretwell, Cpl. Forman, P. S. Fisher.

Capt. J. A. G. Gifford, Sgm. E. S. Garvie, F/Lt. H. J. Goodwin, Rfm. B. Gelfand, Sgt. A. L. Goodyer, Rfm. W. H. Gummer, Cpl. H. S. Herud, F/Lt. G. H. D. Hinde, F/Lt. R. C. Hill, Rfm. G. Hitz, W/O A. D. Hurrell, W. Hutton, Cpl. G. Hallam, F/Lts. D. J. Hogg and T. E. Harvey, Sgt. E. Havner, Rfm. J. W. Herbert, W/O T. Ingham-Brown, Bdr. D. Ingham-Brown, F/Lt. A. M. Imrie, Sgt. R. J. A. Johnstone, Sgt. S. Jenkinson, Cpl. S. C. Kingon, Pte. J. D. Keven, P/Cpl. W. E. Knox, Sgt. J. A. B. King, Lt. I. E. Llewellyn-Lloyd, Lt. For. R. Lock, Lt. S. W. Leycey, Lt. C. J. P. Lewis, J. H. Landsman, P/O J. S. Lauder, Cpl. R. N. Lemmer.

2/Lt. C. M. Moir, W/O T. D. Moore, Lt. H. S. Williams, Cpl. G. B. Macay, F/Lt. D. McGilchrist, Rfm. R. J. McLeod, Sgt. A. O. McMurdon, L/Bdr. J. McDowall, Cpl. H. Macry, Rfm. P. S. Malan, F/O F. R. Michell, Rfm. J. Majdwell, Cpl. J. McLenahan, W/O J. Marshall, Cpl. J. R. S. Paddon, Rfm. J. Pettinow, Cpl. H. Phillips, F/O J. Pringle-Wood, Cpl. A. G. Pinner, Sgt. E. Peters, Pte. J. A. G. Parkes, L/Bdr. W. J. P. Prorsiors, W/O G. Reynolds, Lt. S. A. Richardson, W/O W. V. Rickards, Rfm. D. Riley, Lt. D. H. Rose, W/O W. Robison, Cpl. J. Reid Rowland, Cpl. R. O. Runn.

F/Lt. C. de Saur, Lt. J. Snelling, Gar. A. E. Seymour, W/O G. Sutherland, W/O L. A. Spence-Ross, F/O G. T. I. Smith, W/O Smith, Lt. J. F. Sutherland, F/Lt. E. E. Taylor, Cpl. B. Scott, Rfm. B. C. Thompson, Cpl. R. D. Tait, Cpl. J. Travis, F/Lt. D. N. Tredwell, Cpl. J. E. Van Aarde, F/Lt. J. G. Van der Westhuizen, Cpl. B. F. Wainwright, Rfm. D. C. Wainwright, Sgt. J. Wainwright, Cpl. L. B. Winter, Cpl. G. W. Whitehead, Rfm. B. M. Wood, S/Ldr. J. A. W. Wickett and Cpl. S. W. Wickett.

Twenty Rhodesians were invited to the garden party at Buckingham Palace a few days ago, by the

King and Queen for repatriated prisoners of war. They were Group Captain Charles Green, D.S.O., D.F.C., Flight Lieuts. R. A. Rademeyer, D.F.C., Cecil Boyler, D.F.C., C. W. le Suer, B. Deall, T. H. Fynn, and Trevor Harvey; Lieuts. G. P. J. Lewis, Gordon Alton, and John Baldwin, Flying Officer J. L. de Wet, Pilot Officer D. Shepherd; Warrant Officers L. Dando, D.F.M., I. E. Spence-Ross, and J. E. C. Odendaal; Company Sergeant-Major C. Garside, Sgt. E. G. Chapman, Signaller J. Bremner, Rifleman J. Mann, and Bombardier J. Reid Rowland.

The following East Africans who were prisoners of war in Germany have arrived in England:

Lieut. Commander J. H. Meiklejohn, of Thomson's Falls; Flight Lieuts. H. L. Parry, of Mufulira, W. O. Arnesen, of Eldoret; J. C. Hutson, of Nairobi, R. Bird, of Nairobi, J. R. Falconer-Taylor, Naivasha, and D. N. Tweedie, of Eldoret; Flying Officer L. Van Aardt, of Eldoret; Pilot Officer E. R. Forster, of Eldoret; and Sergeants A. K. O'Brien, of Lumba, and P. R. Woodmore, of Kampala.

### Casualties and Awards

Captain G. R. Tregaskis, The King's African Rifles, who has been killed in Burma, had served for a short time before the war in the Public Works Department of Uganda. He was wounded during the campaign in Ethiopia.

Lieut. H. P. Booth, The Northern Rhodesia Regiment, has been killed in action in Burma. He was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Booth, of Karam.

It is now known that Captain Sydney Harry Batty-Smith, late The Loyal Regiment, A.D.C. to Sir Mark Young, Governor of Hong-Kong, and former Governor of Tanganyika Territory, died in a Japanese prison camp last February.

Lieut. F. I. Holtman, of Northern Rhodesia, has been wounded while serving in the South East Asia Command.

Lieutenants P. G. W. Anderson and L. D. Cloete, both of Kenya, have been wounded in Burma.

Major General Evered Poole, G.O.C. in C. of the 6th South African Armoured Division, in which many Rhodesians have been serving, has been presented by General Mark Clark with the Degree of Commander of the American Legion of Merit.

Brigadier Hugh Upton Richards, who has been awarded the D.S.O. for services in Burma, led the Gold Coast Brigade during the campaign in Ethiopia.

Captain James Dowdall, The Royal Scots Regiment and the Somali Gendarmes, who has been awarded the Military Cross, has been serving on the Ethiopia-Somalia border since June, 1943. The citation states: "During operations the determination of this officer to face with the foe has resulted in some 100 enemies killed and 15 wounded, and the recovery of 1,700 looted stocks during a number of spirited actions, with unshared risks, who have invariably outnumbered the forces under his command. His energy and keeness have been the mainspring of success in these fights."

Invariably well in the front, his courage and determination have been an inspiration for his men, who follow him with sureness any action, cutting through the thickets of the bush, the actions have taken place at close range, where his coolness under fire has been most marked. In these operations, carried out in a harsh and arid climate, where many night marches have had to be undertaken, his judgment and his spirit of determination is always proved sound, and his unflinching spirit of determination is always proved in the planning and in the carrying out of his orders.



## Mr. Churchill's New Cabinet

### Ministers Interested in Eastern Africa

MR. CHURCHILL'S new Administration contains a number of Ministers with first-hand knowledge of Eastern Africa.

The late Sir Evelyn Baring, who in 1931 was Secretary of State for the Colonies, wrote the authoritative account of the campaign he came Under Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1900, visited East Africa in the following year, and published his books "My African Journey" in 1905, and was Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1919.

Lord Cranborne, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, continued to hold the office which he has filled since 1931, except for a break in 1942 when he was Secretary of State for the Colonies. He remains Leader of the House of Lords.

Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for India and for Burma, made Mr. Churchill become Prime Minister in 1940, continued in that office until he under Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1904 to 1907, and Secretary of State from the end of 1921 to the middle of 1929, also holding the office of Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs during most of that period. He has visited the Rhodesias and East Africa, and has long been one of their most consistent friends in this country.

Geslohel Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies since 1932, retains his office, and Lord Beaverbrook, a Canadian with a deep interest in imperial affairs, becomes Lord Privy Seal.

Mr. Brendan Bracken, who is now First Lord of the Admiralty, in recognition of the success of his Ministry of Information, has shown himself to be Imperially-minded. Mr. Harold Macmillan, the new Secretary of State for India, was for a short time Secretary of State for the Colonies about three years ago, and then devoted himself eagerly to the economic side of Colonial progress. Mr. Duncan Sandys, re-appointed Minister of Works, was one of the few M.P.s. who gave strong support to the campaign against the return of Tanganyika Territory to Germany. Lord Swinton, who retains the office of Minister of Civil Aviation, was Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1933 to 1935.

Sir Edward Grigg, Governor of Kenya from 1925 to 1931, and Minister Resident in the Middle East since last year, continues to hold that post; and Captain H. H. Balfour, who visited East Africa and Southern Rhodesia while he was Under-Secretary for Air, remains Minister Resident in West Africa.

The Duke of Devonshire and Mr. P. V. Ennys-Evans continue at the Colonial and Dominion Offices as Parliamentary Under-Secretaries; Lord Croft, who has long shown interest in African affairs, retains the same post in the War Office; and Mr. A. T. Lenoir-Boyd, who visited East Africa some years ago, is Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Aircraft Production.

## Mr. Bevin on Imperial Preference

### Labour Opposed to Gold Standard

MR. ERNEST BEVIN, addressing the annual conference of the Labour Party in Blackpool last week, said that Imperial Preference must be maintained while tariffs were raised against us by other countries, but that if there was a general lowering of tariffs as part of the world settlement, thus allowing a free flow of goods, and if in this matter the Dominions took the same view as Great Britain, "we are they would, then Imperial Preference would be reconsidered."

One of the difficulties was that Imperial Preference was being run away by private enterprise. There was a case of six companies in Great Britain tendering exactly the same prices for electrical equipment for New Zealand, and in some mysterious way those prices became known in the U.S.A., where some of the companies had associations, and the Americans quoted a lower price than the others. Fortunately, however, Mr. Dalton at the Board of Trade intervened and secured part of the business for the U.K.

It is well known that we devised to act as a balancing factor in international exchange. Labour had no objection to gold being used for that limited purpose, but would oppose a return to the gold standard in a way which would allow a commodity to limit our expansion and lead to a repetition of the difficulties of 1931.

There must be international control of raw materials and a continuance to buy purchase, which had been so successful during the war.

### Agreement on Trusteeship

The which advertised differences between Great Britain, the United States, France, Russia and China in regard to the trusteeship proposals advanced at the San Francisco Conference are stated to have been reconciled. The Soviet Union and China, which had demanded the proclamation of independence as the ultimate objective for all dependent peoples, consented a few days ago to withdraw their insistence, and the other three States of the "Big Five" agreed that the instrument in regard to peoples under trusteeship should define the objective as "self-government or independence." Russia and China are to have seats on the Trustee Council which is to be formed. Egypt had proposed that all mandated territories should be placed under that Council, an idea to which the British delegation objected. Mr. Lloyd Fraser, Prime Minister of New Zealand, is Chairman of the committee which has been dealing with questions of mandates and trusteeship.

### Great Britain and the Empire

Full consideration for the claims of our autonomous Dominions and the trusteeship and partnership (making for ultimate responsible government), of our Colonies and Protectorates are worthy objectives of all our political parties. Even more important is the dissemination of knowledge especially through our schools and universities of our overseas British territories, their conditions, geography, history, natural resources, industries, and, above all, their hopes and ideal in regard to which the policy of all our political parties has in the past left scope for considerable improvement. — Lord Bledisloe.

### Enough Indians in East Africa

In my view there are as many Indians in East Africa as these countries can in present circumstances economically accommodate at this stage of their development. — H. H. The Aga Khan.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## British Military Administrators

## Lord Rennell's Warm Tribute

TO THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, The end of the war has brought to a close an end or over the end of a phase in the work of those officers and men who began in 1941 with Major-General Sir Philip Mitchell, Major-General Ralph Hoare, and myself to undertake the administration under the War Office of the old Italian Colonies of Eritrea, Somalia, Tripoli, and Cyrenaica. Their work will terminate only when the fate of those territories is decided under the peace settlements. But your VE Number, which is a great achievement, and full of useful information, led me to write this note about the British Military Administration.

From small beginnings in Cairo in the early weeks of 1941 these administrations and their headquarter organizations have grown greatly. That was inevitable since they have to deal with three or four million people in areas covering many hundreds of thousands of square miles of territory—and still including the Protectorate of British Somaliland, pending a settlement of the future of the Somali country as a whole.

The capacity of these men for improvisation and organization, with few resources, bad communications, and small numbers, is a remarkably tribute to the genius of the British people for Colonial Administration in the field. Many, probably most of them, had had no previous administrative experience, but, undeterred by lack of tradition, precedent, or practice, they carried all that was best in our British principles of government into territories which for a generation had known neither freedom nor justice. To these achievements may be added the evolution of a sound and economical financial administration and the beginnings of more rational development of local resources than the Italian Regime ever devised in spite of its financial overhanding.

If during the years of war these officers and men had the satisfaction of being engaged on reconstruction when all the rest of the world was engaged on destruction, they have also endured the burden of arduous administration in an atmosphere of uncertainty about the future. Indeed, they knew and know that their administration must by the nature of things be transient and give way in due course to a permanent settlement, which for most, and perhaps all, must mean the end of their work in their territory. That men in these circumstances could do what they have, and maintain their enthusiasm and efficiency, says all that need be said for their character and devotion to duty.

Those of us who worked with them will remain profoundly grateful for their loyalty and very mindful of their achievements under conditions which would try the morale of many an older organization with years of tradition behind it. If they are unsung, they are not forgotten by those who had the honour to be in charge of them.

Yours faithfully,

RENNELL

London, E. C. 2

## Sir Philip Mitchell

Most settlers in Kenya already believe that Sir Philip Mitchell will be the most stimulating Governor in their experience. He has made an excellent start. One good thing is that we all know that he is absolutely sincere in his attitude to the Dual Policy.

## This Newspaper and German Aims

## Points from Correspondence

THE EDITOR is grateful to those readers who, in connexion with theictory in Europe, have been good enough to express their congratulations to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA for its persistent and energetic campaign of public enlightenment in regard to German aims.

From letters which were clearly not sent for publication over the names of the writers we quote the following:

The end of the war in Europe, and the revelation about the Hun concentration camps, must give you a *«Dimitis»* feeling. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is to be congratulated on its persistence in these lonely years.

No newspaper that I know of has dared so long to insist so persistently on EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, or so successfully penetrated the exact nature of the German reaction for Colonies, or so insisted, for Colonial bases for U-boat, aircraft, and land forces.

If the appeasers had yielded Tanganyika Territory to Germany—and it may not be too much to say that your persistence played a very important part in preventing that crowning folly—the Empire might well have lost the Middle East, and certainly the war would have been much longer and more costly. Your campaign from the time you established EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA until the very outbreak of war deserves to be remembered now that we are celebrating the defeat of German militarism.

The British Press has served the Empire splendidly during the war, but, unfortunately, in those critical pre-war years it failed to understand, or at least to report, the real danger of the German threat to the world. That is where EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA stood alone. It must be a great privilege to you to recall that you kept on warning the nation week after week, month after month, and year after year, when yours was a lone voice crying in the wilderness. Was there, who hated your refusal to be silent, must now admire your foresight and determination.

Now that the German menace has been broken, there should be special acknowledgments for those few public servants who gave the Empire early and constant warning. Your task, so faithfully discharged, was to awaken the country, and especially East Africans, to the strategic purpose and danger behind the German claims to Colonies. And it was a single-handed fight for years. I well remember how you were attacked by other African newspapers, and how very slow they were to awaken to the truth. So were East Africa's public men, who were aroused only after you had been battling for years.

I notice that the editor of one of the leading newspapers in the country has suggested that special thanks are due to those few journalists who, when it was unpopular and difficult to do so, warned the country of the deadly menace of Hitlerism. What, then, ought we to say at this moment to your paper, which for many years before Hitler emerged from obscurity was predicting, with a wealth of detail, the course which Germany (not Nazi Germany, but just plain Germany, whatever the temporary political label) would follow? I often wish I had kept cuttings of your reports and prophecies: they would make interesting reading to-day. Your campaign, once so unpopular, could not have been more triumphantly vindicated.



# o the War News

**Opinions Epitomized** Every year the world's newspapers and magazines will take 100 years to record Germany's participation of 1940-41 in Norway.

The victory in Europe cost the American Army about 800,000 casualties of whom 150,000 were killed.

The latest air attack has practically left waste what was once the world's third largest metropolis. Tokyo is literally scorched to the ground. Japanese Radio says Dr. Ernest Gruening, an author of Alaska's constitution laws, has been appointed to the Ministry of Justice. The value of supplies sent directly to a military advance in Russia is Great Britain's share of the Empire and neutral countries estimated \$120,000,000.

Dr. Renner, head of the Provisional Government of Austria, known as a pan-German, not only before but after 1933, is not likely shaken off at Lord Vansittart.

Admiral Bracken will be quite at home at the Admiralty. He has the quarter-deck touch, the imperious manner of an admiral, and there is salt in his words.

For this country exports are not a luxury. We have to sell abroad to earn the money with which to pay for food and raw material.

More than 1,500 South Africans have been decorated, mentioned in dispatches, and 300 commended since the outbreak of war. The awards include two V.C.s.

In the period from the liberation of Belgium in September 1944 to April 13, 1945, there have been 23 executions of persons sentenced to death by Belgian military courts.

Hitler was responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of political hostages through his edict forbidding representatives of the International Red Cross to enter concentration camps. In July, 1943, he planned to denounce the Geneva Convention so that millions of Allied prisoners would be left unprotected.

The biggest single factor in Anglo-Soviet unity is the stand which the British Empire has taken since the year after Dunkirk.

Major General Trusob, senior staff officer of Marshal Zhukov's group.

Royal Canadian Air Force casualties from September 1939 to May 8, 1945, totalled 21,423, including 3,318 killed or died, 7,540 presumed dead, and 3,031 currently missing.

Instructions were issued by the War Office in February that when the German Infantry is used to the effect that specific arm of the service, it will be met with a capital letter.

Total casualties amongst London's Metropolitan Police by enemy air action were 2,294 killed and injured, 57 regulars and 117 auxiliaries were killed and 1,096 regulars and 994 auxiliaries injured.

Expressing his condolences to the German Minister in Dublin on the reported death of Hitler, De Vries has demonstrated that had the war gone differently he might have been another Naval Toronto Telegraph.

Obsession with detail is damnation to a commander. The higher the grade of the commander the more essential is it that he should keep himself clear of it.

The only thing to do to the Germans is to prove to them that they are not a superior race. It should be realized that the German people enjoy obeying orders, and that if the Allies do not let them order someone else who will Stanhope.

When the war with Japan is over it may occur to some people that Mr. Churchill is the best statesman home or foreign affairs that this country has produced for centuries, and that he can be as useful in peace as in war.

We have proved that we can organize for the good of any humane activity. Our comprehension of the problem, good will in the eyes concerned, and a clear lead from Government. The traditional belief that the British people can only muddle through in war is false.

German generals should be granted no privileges. They should have no special consideration, no immunity and no broadcasts. Unless the whole German military system is crushed and stamped out we shall have fought this war in vain.

The British Navy's capture of Blackpool finished by raising the Red Flag and the International. I should have thought that for once the Socialists might have had enough pride in the British war effort to sing "God save the King."

The Port of Harlingen in Holland with 2,000 tons of oil being stored there than 5,000 tons, and one liner of 27,000 tons. Only one of the 19 floating docks are still afloat. Nearly all of the sunken docks have a ship in them.

The Polish Government in London estimates that there are about 1,500,000 fighting Poles in the British Empire. It is to the advantage of Mr. Churchill's offer to them to be one British subject. The war now being conducted by the Dominion Governments.

The firm has the highest standards of integrity and self-discipline. It has helped more than most people realize, quite voluntarily and without pressure of Government, to maintain the high morale of this country during the difficult days of bombing and V-weapons attacks.

Outside one of the huts in Belsen concentration camp I talked to a woman who told me that she was 21. She was small, twisted, emaciated and deadly pale. Her head had been shaved. She was so emaciated that she looked like an undernourished girl of 16, but her face was that of a woman of 60. She had lost all possible femininity.

German generals, admirals, and other high officials, one after the other in interviews and public statements, assert that they never were members of the Nazi party or Nazis in their hearts.

We have proved that we can organize for the good of any humane activity. Our comprehension of the problem, good will in the eyes concerned, and a clear lead from Government. The traditional belief that the British people can only muddle through in war is false.



Major Clifford Owenham, leader of the King's African Rifles, R. of C., son of the late Mr. O. Leach and Mrs. Leach, of Cape Province, South Africa, and Ensign Margaret Maureen Stead, F.A.S.N.Y., elder daughter of the late Captain C. Brassey Stead, of The Green, Eckington, Derbyshire, and Mrs. Stead, have announced their engagement.

Captain A. J. W. H. Coates, M.B.E., has been appointed Assistant Commissioner of Police in the Sudan, served for 10 years as an administrative officer in the Kenyan Police, and transferred to Kisumu in 1937 as Assistant Director of Stores, and late in the following year became Assistant Director of Public Security.

The marriage arranged between Major F. M. M. Forster, The Sudan Political Service, (seconded, The Sudan Desert Force), eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Forster, of Kerchesters, Kingsway, Surrey, and Miss Elaine Bacon, Lieut., W.A.S., daughter of Major and Mrs. T. Bacon, of Wynberg, Cape Town, will take place in Cairo on June 29.

The Uganda Golf Club has elected the following officers: Messrs. F. T. Worsfold (President), W. I. S. Mackintosh (Vice-President), A. Holden (captain), P. B. M. Toller (Treasurer), E. Watson (hon. secretary), and J. R. Bell, J. T. Kennedy, A. J. Mills, J. Scott Brown, and J. J. Simpson as the other members of the Committee.

Father Arthur Hughes, former White Father missionary in Uganda, and later Acting Apostolic Delegate for Egypt and Arabia, has been appointed bishop. While in Uganda he was educational secretary for the Roman Catholic schools of the Protectorate. Then he became administrator of the Equatorial Nile Vicariate, and after some months in Ethiopia on a special mission was appointed to the Apostolic Delegation in Cairo.

## Obituary

Mr. Jack Maisey died suddenly in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, last week.

Father John Krueyer, whose death in Kampala at the age of 62 is reported, had been in Uganda since shortly before the outbreak of the last war, for most of the time at Soroti.

Mr. Umarchi Karumux, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Nakuru, a Vice-President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce of East Africa, and of the Indian Association of Nakuru, has died in Kenya.

Mr. H. A. Boly, of Que Que, who has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 59, served with the Rhodesia Regiment in East Africa during the last war. He had been Mayor of Que Que, a member of the Council of St. Luke's Church, a well-known freemason, and a worker for other good causes.

Captain Arthur Kennedy, who has died in Harare, first reached Southern Rhodesia in 1913. He served through the last war, for part of the time with the Royal Flying Corps in East Africa, and after demobilization began farming in Rhodesia and later did much prospecting and mining. He was Chairman of the Rhodesian Mining Federation for five years, was a member of the Executive Council for Matabeleland of The United Party, a member of the Mining Council Board, and had served as various local government officers. He is survived by Mrs. Kennedy and one son, Robert, who is at an O.C.T.U. in this country.

## Dan Pappas Memorial Bursaries

The first awards under the General Dan Pappas Memorial Bursary Fund, Kenya, have been made to Mr. J. E. van Rensburg, of Eldoret, who will take a four-year course in medicine at the Witwatersrand University after the war; Miss F. W. Balmer, of Nairobi, who receives a supplementary award for one year for the study of medicine at Cape Town University; Miss E. J. Weller, of Nairobi, for a year's study of medicine at Witwatersrand University; and Miss J. M. Young, of Nairobi, for training as a nurse.

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## Twenty Years Ago

From our issue of July 4, 1925.

Nairobi has elected its first Labour Mayor, Councillor James Riddell.

Sir Edward Grigg has been appointed Governor of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya.

It has several times been reported that lions have been scared by a bicycle bell. Now Mr. R. W. Gordon, a civil servant in Tanganyika, has frightened a charging elephant in the same manner.

The delegates of Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Portugal, and Spain to the International Conference on Sleeping Sickness, which has been meeting at the Colonial Office, have unanimously recommended to the Council of the League of Nations and to their Governments that an international commission should be entrusted with the duty of investigating the problems of the disease, and that Uganda represents the territory best suited for such study.

Today the Ex-Services Restriction Ordinance of Tanganyika is to be allowed to lapse. By omitting to prolong the operation of that ordinance the Government is facilitating the return to the Territory of Germans whose presence cannot but be an embarrassment. We regard the Government's action as a wise one. Even today our Authorities, like the man in the street, persist in the blind faith that the German is a chastened soul in whom is no guile. We see no justification at all for this belief. When Germany joins the League of Nations it will be impossible for us to exclude her nationals from the mandated territories, but until that day arrives their readmission is a grave mistake.



## Work of Imperial Institute Services to East and Central Africa

**THE REPORT OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE** for the year 1944, which is published by the East and Central African Dependencies, contains a number of reports on the work of the Institute in the various fields of science and industry which are of interest to the East and Central African Dependencies. The reports are as follows:—

**Pyrethrum and Derris.** Analyses were made of samples of pyrethrum plants attributed by the Ministry of Food, which are used in the control of infestation of food stocks, and of various samples of flowers, including one from Kenya. Two principal methods, that used by analysts in this country and America for the determination of pyrethrin I and pyrethrin II in pyrethrum flowers and preparations. They are the mercury-reduction and the Soil methods. Modifications of both are used. The lack of uniformity in results by different workers employing these methods has been very noticeable, and the need for standard analytical methods, on the part of the various countries, has been judged of sales accuracy. In this connection, the Institute have been engaged in examining these methods particularly in their application to the analysis of soil preparations of pyrethrum, and the work has been carried out in collaboration with Rothamsted Experimental Station, University College, Southampton, and industrial firms. This work has been concerned chiefly with the determination of the factor to be used in the iodate titration when estimating pyrethrin I by the mercury-reduction method. Attention has also been given to the Soil method, and in particular the effect of varying the conditions under which the mono-carbonic acid is distilled.

**DERRIS ROOT FROM UGANDA.** Material obtained from a plantation of settings of Amara stock, consisting of roots lifted at the end of 12 months, was found to contain 3.75% of rotenone expressed on the moisture-free sample as a whole. The analysis, however, was carried out after dividing the sample into two parts, viz., roots below and above 1/2 inch in diameter. The thinner roots were richer in rotenone than the thicker ones. The over-all content of rotenone would probably have been increased if the roots had been harvested at 24 months, which is the stage usually recommended.

**Lavender from the Belgian Congo.** Four samples of lavender oil were examined. All were of the spike lavender type and suitable for use in soap manufacture.

**GRASSES FOR PAPER MAKING.** The technical adviser to the Industrial Development Advisory Committee of Southern Rhodesia, who was making a survey of the position regarding the possible utilization of the grasses of the country for paper-making, consulted the Institute on the subject.

**ROOFING MATERIALS FOR NATIVE HOUSING.** An inquiry was received from the Director of the Geological Survey of Kenya regarding roofing materials for native housing. It is probably the most satisfactory roofing material for the Tropics as asbestos cement in the form of corrugated sheets or shingles, but it is found that the necessary mineral products, the quantities of whether plant material could be utilized for the purpose. The cooperation of the Building Research Station of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research was obtained, and among the various suggestions put forward the manufacture of mats of shingles from a certain plaster rock from Nanyuki in the East African Provinces, and subsequent treatment of them, was the most practicable. It was suggested that a series of tests should be carried out to determine the quality and non-inflammability. Reference was also made to a sawdust-cement composition which has been proposed for the construction of building purposes.

**BAUXITE FROM NANYUKI.** On behalf of the East African Industrial Research Board, a consultant in London inquired concerning the possibility of developing a sponge industry on the coast of Tanganyika, where the prospect appeared promising. He was given particulars of the most important literature on commercial sponges and sponge fisheries. A series of tests were being carried out on the methods of producing and drying sponges for analytical observations, were made of the current commercial sponges, and it was suggested that samples should be sent to the Institute for inspection and valuation.

**CLAYS FROM KENYA.** The samples of clay, supposed to be bentonitic, were sent to the Commissioner of Mines in order to ascertain the possibility of marketing the materials in this country. One of the clays is being used satisfactorily as a bonding agent for roofing slates in Kenya. It appears to consist of a variety of illite, characterized by extremely fine particle size and absence of quartz impurities. Chemical analyses were made of the products obtained by washing the clays, and reports were reported to the senior geologist, Kenya, who is at present in England and actively engaged in endeavouring to interest possible users, in whom samples of the crude clays have been submitted.

**SOAPSTONE FROM KENYA.** This material, also sent to the Commissioner of Mines for an opinion, is a fine white commercial limestone in this country, is reported by the present geologist in Kenya to consist essentially of an intimate association of stricte and a baritic mineral. It is being used locally as a filler in soap, in colour washes as a substitute for ole, and for Native carving of curios. Its composition, shown by the results of a chemical analysis, suggests that it may be of use for ceramic purposes in this country, and samples have been submitted to firms and persons likely to be able to find suitable applications for it. The suggestion was made by a ceramic expert who consulted that the material might be of value in the manufacture of electrical insulators, and experiments in this direction are being carried out for the Institute by a commercial firm. Other interest has been shown in the material, and one firm has asked for a five-ton consignment for practical trials.

**TANTALUM MINERALS FROM UGANDA.** These samples, sent by the Geological Survey Department, represented material found associated with bismuto-tantalite in detrital deposits and were thought to differ from this mineral as the bismuto-tantalite is being marketed in the U.S.A. It was desired also to know the nature of these minerals. The results of mineralogical and practical chemical analyses showed that the samples did not differ from bismuto-tantalite.

**LABORATORY FACILITIES FOR A COLONIAL GEOLOGIST.** For several months accommodation has been provided in the chemical laboratory of the Department for the senior geologist of the Kenya Geological Survey to carry out some practical work on Kenya minerals whilst he is on leave in this country.

Other inquiries dealt with the preparation of a series of maps in connection with the production of the first geological map to be prepared in Southern Rhodesia; the commercial possibilities for uranium in connection with the possibility of establishing an industry in Nanyuki; and the suitability of native wood for pulp manufacture.

Under the Empire lectures scheme a total of 2,177 addresses was given to aggregate audiences numbering 37,440 people. Lectures dealing with the Colonies numbered 828, compared with 690 in the previous year.

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## Information Office to be re-organised

### Govt. in New Governor Takes Action

SIR JOHN HATHORN HALL, who recently became Governor of Uganda, has a long history in deciding that the Information Office of the Protectorate requires drastic re-organization.

An announcement in the following terms was recently made in Uganda:

At the request of His Excellency Sir E. Dauncey Tongue, I have accepted the post of Commissioner on special duty which, with the full approval of the Secretary of State, has been created with the special object of securing the re-organization of the Information Office and complementary channels of information as to provide a close and continuous contact between Government and the public of Uganda.

His Excellency feels that this contact is defective at present in spite of the good work done by the District Officers under conditions of particular difficulty in war time.

### Government Lacks Reliable Information

The Protectorate Government lacks today reliable means of learning what the people of the country are asking, wanting, thinking, or troubled about; and, except in so far as their aspirations or grievances come to the notice of the District Administration, are unventilated in petitions or in the local press, they are apt to pass unnoticed.

On the other hand, the people themselves know little of what the Protectorate Government is doing, and planning to do for their benefit, or of the difficulties which Government from time to time encounters. In consequence, there is on both sides, that of Government and that of the people, a good deal of ignorance and misunderstanding.

The intention is to build up a regular and comprehensive two-way news-train, an inward service to Government of news about the people and more particularly about the African communities, and an outward service designed to keep the public better informed, through all suitable channels and in their own vernaculars, of what the Government is doing and trying to do in matters of legitimate concern to the people.

### Mr. Dauncey Tongue's Task

To develop this service, and thus to assume responsibility in respect of policy and organization of the Information Office, the Governor has, with the approval of the Secretary of State, selected Mr. Dauncey Tongue,

who in his judgment possesses the local experience and special qualities required to establish this important new service on a sound foundation.

Before assuming the duties of his new post, Mr. Dauncey Tongue will visit Nairobi to consult with the Principal Information Officer, Sir Geoffrey Northcote. Shortly afterwards the *Uganda Herald* published a notice to this effect.

It has been suggested to the Governor that the terms of the recent public notice announcing the appointment of Mr. E. Dauncey Tongue as Commissioner on special duty might be held to reflect in the work of the Information Office as a whole. There was no such intention. The excellent work done by the Information Office and his staff received a well-deserved tribute in Legislative Council on December 14, 1942, and the Governor's decision to bring in Mr. Dauncey Tongue to develop the new side of public relations, as indicated in the public notice, involving close collaboration with Departments, was in no wise intended to imply any criticism of the admirable work in other spheres carried out during the last five and a half years by the Information Office under conditions of increasing difficulty.

The same newspaper, commenting on our criticisms of Uganda's scheme for a grandiose public relations department, wrote:—

"Strong though the criticism of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is, we wholeheartedly agree with it. In days when the word 'planning' is on every lip, it is easy to fall victim to the craze for committing to paper grandiose schemes which are neither necessary nor, in many cases, possible of attainment. What we need in this country is something simple and practical that will not fritter away large sums of public money to no purpose. The very desirable object of providing wider and better understanding between Government and people can be achieved far more readily and efficiently, and with much less expense, than by instituting a huge scheme of public relations."

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

## Paintings from the Congo

The Belgian Congo, with a white population of about 25,000, can claim a dozen painters of established reputation, and the works of some of them are to be exhibited from June 5 to 23 at the gallery of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, 26 Conduit Street, London, W.1. The exhibitors include Eugene Janssens, Isa Janssens, Joseph Moevyn, Paul Sortet, Mme. Stradler-Bougnard, Luc Vigneron-Glosson, Walter Vigneron, and J. E. Wery. None of these artists is merely a war-time resident in the Belgian Congo; all have carved out their careers there. The exhibition is under the patronage of the Belgian Ministers of Education and Colonies.

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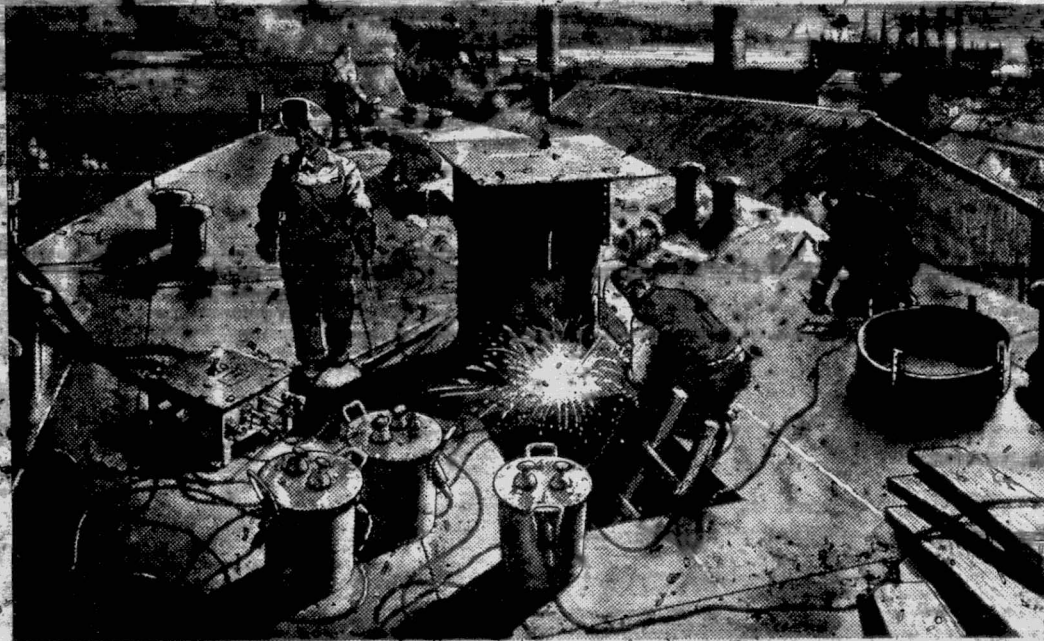


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## Southern Rhodesia's Economy

### Points from The Minister's Budget Speech

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA, Mr. M. S. DANFORTH, M.P., said in the course of his Budget speech in the House of Assembly on 27th April:

The value of our exports in 1944 reached £1,589,000, or 112% higher than in 1938. This compares with £1,221,000 in 1943, £1,240,000 in 1942, £1,100,000 in 1941, and £1,000,000 in 1940.

The share of British countries in our exports in 1944 (including Empire territories, India, and Madagasc.) from £634,000, or 40% of the total, in 1943 to £844,000, or 53% in 1944. The outbreak of war in 1939 brought about a considerable dislocation of the normal trade relations of the Colony with the rest of the world. Great Britain's share dropped from nearly 50% in 1938 to 31% in 1943, but recovered slightly to 40.4% in 1944. Imports from the Union of South Africa amounted to 27.2% of the total, as against 29.4% in 1938 and only 15% in 1943. Values for 1938, 1943 and 1944 were £1,341,000, £2,418,000, and £1,146,000 respectively.

Of foreign countries the United States remained by far the most important source of supply, imports from that country being valued at £1,735,000, or 15.5% of the Colony's total in 1944, as against £1,432,000, or 8.9% in 1938.

The aggregate of our imports in 1944 was £1,589,000, compared with £1,221,000 in 1943, and £1,887,000 in 1938, reflecting a rise of 3% and 35% respectively.

### Expansion of the Export Trade

As a result of smaller shipments of unmanufactured tobacco and gold, our exports to the U.K. dropped from £68,152,000, or 53.9% of the total, in 1940, to £2,094,000, or 48.0% in 1944. In 1938 the U.K. took 63.1% of our exports; she is still by far our largest single customer. Northern Rhodesia was second with £2,521,000, compared with £2,169,000 in 1943. Exports to the Union of South Africa, the third highest, owing to exceptionally heavy purchases of unmanufactured tobacco, rose from £1,165,000 in 1943 to £2,140,000 in 1944.

Expansion of the export trade was attributable mainly to larger shipments and sales of chrome ore, asbestos and unmanufactured tobacco. Other commodities for which substantial increases were mica, coal, tungsten ore, and hides. Products of secondary industries also contributed to this result.

In 1938 the gross output of factories and workshops was £1,564,000; in 1942, the latest year for which figures are available, the gross output was £1,811,000, an increase of

15%. The rest of the physical volume of production was as much as 30%.

The Government's policy of economy in industry, although it has naturally assisted our exports, has not so far contributed a great deal, directly to the reduction of imports, but the establishment of the Iron and Steel Works, the expansion of the Electricity Supply Commission (which means electric power), the promotion of sugar industries and the encouragement of secondary industries are all factors which will tend to safeguard our economy.

The normal level of our exports in the pre-war years was £1,221,000, or 100% of the total. In 1944, however, it was £1,589,000, or 130%. The total value of our exports in 1944, which the Colony will owe to foreign countries, will be considerably higher—probably to the order of £23,000,000.

Work is in progress on the basis of the opinion that the normal level of our exports in 1945 will be £18,000,000, but this will be greatly exceeded during the early post-war years.

### Needs of the Situation Clearly Stated

Every effort must be made to advance the productivity of the European and the Native. No capital investment is possible through the uneconomic channels by the application of tariffs when they are not justified.

It is not only the country's needs but the urgency of the situation which require that the total amount required for their payment shall not exceed the total available from the proceeds of exports and other sources after meeting the interest on our external debt. This implies a strict control of imports and foreign exchange. We must stimulate the production of primary products, including gold, and encourage and assist our secondary industries to manufacture goods for internal consumption and, where possible, for export in still larger quantities.

The total revenue for 1944-45 was estimated at £9,243,000 and expenditure, including a contribution of £1,000,000 to the National Reconstruction Fund, at £10,299,000 in round figures. During the year the House passed supplementary estimates of expenditure on revenue account amounting to £182,000, making a total appropriation of £10,481,000. The final result is that revenue collections amounted to £10,516,000, exceeding the estimate by £1,261,000, while expenditure from revenue funds amounted to £10,046,000, or £114,000 less than the total appropriated. Excluding the special contributions of £1,000,000 to the National Reconstruction Fund and £750,000 to the loan account, the appropriation required for current expenditure is £10,478,000.

### Results of Unduly Low Taxation

Because of the very low taxation from the time the Colony was founded until the war, Southern Rhodesia has been starved of its essential requirements, such as health services, education (both for whites and non-whites, but mainly the latter), soil and water conservation (not only in white areas, but to a greater degree in Native areas). The results of this too conservative policy are clearly visible—two relatively large cities, about six small towns, large open spaces, 60,000 whites, a number of Coloureds, and one and a half million Natives on a degrading standard of living and in poor health.

We must endeavour to build up our human and material resources, before we begin to engage in manufacture for export on any considerable scale. This means that we must increase the productive capacity of those engaged in industry and use to the greatest possible extent the materials that are in the Colony, either in a raw or semi-processed state.

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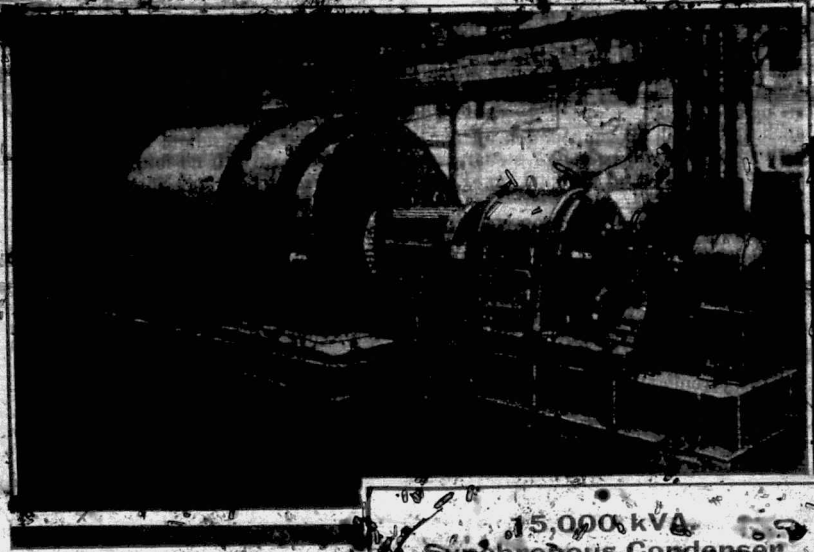
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## News Items in Brief

A block of 21 flats is to be built at Bukuru at a cost of £20,000.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has floated a loan of £1,000,000 at an interest of 4½%. The loan will be redeemable in 1950.

Sisal Estates, Ltd., have declared a dividend on the 1944 redeemable cumulative preference shares for the half-year to June 30, 1944.

The Town Council of Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, has set aside 100 half-acre plots for the use of Africans who wish to undertake vegetable growing.

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) has declared a dividend of 3% on the A and B shares. The same interim distribution were made last year.

A new Professor King's College, Buda, Uganda, has been appointed "Kabagazi", the Ganda name of the Reverend W. Weatherhead, the first Headmaster, who is now living in England.

A new African hospital with accommodation for 600 patients, which will include will be one of the largest and most up-to-date institutions of its kind in East Africa, is to be built in Mombasa.

A Bulawayo youth, N. I. Greasy, who recently matriculated, gained a distinction in every subject, and was awarded the highest marks in South Africa in French, mathematics and science.

Schemes are under consideration in Kenya for the provision of homes and pensions for aged Europeans in the Colony. Mr. MacMillan has offered to supply cottages rent free for suitable people.

Only 12 of the 124 juvenile African offenders discharged during five years of war from the approved school at Dagoretti, near Nairobi—Kenya's equivalent of the Borstal institution—have been re-convicted of crime.

The Belgian Congo Telecommunications Service is making experiments in collaboration with the United States Office of War Information in connection with tele-geographic transmission from the Congo to Belgium.

Imports into the Union of South Africa last year from the Belgian Congo were valued at approximately £3,000,000, which represents a fivefold increase in three years. Imports into the Union from Southern Rhodesia reached a value of £2,000,000.

Nine Ethiopians convicted of treason, sedition, and murder were recently executed in Addis Ababa. They included a former military governor of different districts of Gojjam and a former commander of Ethiopian irregulars enrolled by the Italians to fight against the patriots.

Mr. Heaton-Nicholls, High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, who was one of the guests at an Empire Day luncheon in London of the War and Food Society, said that probably few of those present were aware of the "subtle flavour of the trotters of a hippopotamus."

A grant of £12,000 has been made to Nyasaland under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act to finance the cost of a five-year campaign against venereal disease. The grant will be used mainly for the purchase of drugs to enable free treatment to be given in clinics throughout the Protectorate.

The Government of Nyasaland has announced that in view of the satisfactory stock position of cotton piece goods are to be imported through normal commercial channels. Offers should therefore be made to individual importers, not to the Supply Board, in any case with other textiles.

Nyasaland has appealed for 17½% of the East African quota of cotton piece goods in lieu of the present 10% quota. It was stated at a recent meeting of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce that the quota will no longer remain under the East African Production and Supply Council.

Forestral and Timber and Railways Co., Ltd., reported a profit for 1944 of £484,206, against £615,453 in the previous year. The final ordinary dividend is 3% with a bonus of 2%, making 5% for the year with a carry-over of £123,084 to be carried forward to 1945 with £176,792 brought in. The company is interested in the Ityawa wattle industry.

Following repeated complaints from Uganda, the governments of Kenya and Uganda have agreed to amend the method of distribution of certain classes of cotton piece goods, which are to be controlled by a new Uganda piece goods buying pool. That pool is to regulate the following proportions of total importations: grey sheetings and shirtings, 65%; coloured and yarn dyed, 55%; printed, 60%; bleached, 45%; dyed, 35%; grey drill, 50%; cotton blankets, 30%.

On his return from a 30,000-mile tour of parts of the Empire, Lord Nuffield said last week that it was impossible to say how soon British motor cars would be ready for export and how much they would cost since everything depended on how quickly the Government would release labour and raw materials, the cost of the labour and materials, and the cancellation of the purchase tax. If those matters could be satisfactorily settled, then the British motor industry had a magnificent opportunity for the Empire wanted British cars, had now greatly improved roads, and millions of people who were able to afford cars.

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### New Mail and Freight Contracts

Negotiated by Union-Castle Line

The new steamship and freight agreement negotiated with the Government of the Union of South Africa by Sir Vernon Twomson, Chairman of the Union-Castle Line, are now available.

The new agreement which will come into operation on the commencement of the present summer cruise in 1945, for a period of 18 years, as soon as suitable tonnage becomes available, the line will provide weekly service between South Africa and Cape Town at the accelerated speed reached just before the outbreak of war. On account of the high cost of replacing the WATSON CASTLE and WINNIE CASTLE, for service after war, and the substantial loss in trading during the war, the investment to the company is to be raised from £2,000,000 to £3,000,000.

Provided there are sufficient qualified applicants, one half of the crew of each ship will be nationals of the Union of South Africa. There will be increased purchases of Union products for the vessels, the ship repairing facilities of South Africa will be used as far as practicable, and certain cargo ships may be registered in South Africa.

The new freight agreement, which comes into operation at the same time and for the same period, does not provide for the application of specific rates of freight to the different commodity classes covered, but stipulates that the war time freight current at the beginning of the agreement shall be charged, subject to a possible reduction as circumstances permit.

I am often engaged by the African Education Department to lecture to the troops on Colonial matters, and I find that in nearly every case there is complete ignorance. The trouble is that Empire and Colonial subjects seem to be taught at Government schools. Lieut.-Colonel H. E. Crocker.

### MINING

## Anglo-American Corporation

ANGLO-AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., which has large interests in Rhodesian mining, reports that for the year ended December 31, 1944, there was a revenue from dividends, interests, share dealings, etc., of £1,828,000 against £1,538,544 in 1943. Taxation required £300,000. £250,000 shareholders again received £1,128,000. Special remuneration of the directors was £1,000,000. £250,000 was added to the reserve fund, bringing it to £4,250,000. The amount carried forward was then £1,502,291, against £1,145,163 brought in.

The issued capital is £2,450,000 in ordinary shares of 5s. and £2,350,000 in 6% cumulative preferred stock. Shares in subsidiary companies appear in the balance sheet at £331,014. The value of the buildings and interests of the company is £1,000,000, but the market value of these investments at the end of the year was no less than £18,597,412. Loans to subsidiary and other companies and others totalled £2,088,000. Government, municipal, and other stocks and securities held amount to £600,000. Debtors pay £1,000,000 and creditors £1,000,000.

Among the many interests of the company are holdings in British South Africa Company, Mafikeng Copper Mines, Ltd., Manganese Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., and Rhodesian Anglo-American, Ltd.

The directors are Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (Chairman), Mr. F. A. Unger (Deputy Chairman), Messrs. R. B. Hagart and H. F. Oppenheimer (joint managing directors), and Messrs. Carl R. Davis, W. Dunkels, J. H. Friel, W. L. Honnold, W. E. Hudson, L. Oppenheimer, Colonel T. E. Robins, Sir Herbert Stanley, Messrs. S. S. Taylor and A. C. Wilson, and Senator V. L. O'Brien. Messrs. J. Boyd and H. C. Koch are alternate directors, and the London agents are Messrs. Carl R. Davis, L. Oppenheimer, C. J. S. Taylor, and S. S. Taylor.

### Rhodesian Chamber of Mines

Mr. B. W. Durheim has been elected President of the Chamber of Mines of Southern Rhodesia, with Sir Digby Burns and Mr. J. Darby as Vice-Presidents.

New Sale.—During the first quarter of 1945, 21,342 tons of ore were treated in the mill, and bulk shipments amounted to 4,381 fine oz. gold and 3,798 oz. silver. The all-in costs were 37s. per ton and 176s. per fine oz. gold.

### Trusteeship

"Any French official guilty of racial discrimination or prejudice will immediately be discharged from the service of the Government." —M. René Pleven, French Minister of the Colonies.

The Government of the United States realizes that the problems of the dependent peoples are of a unique nature, requiring special consideration and treatment. The appropriate divisions and committees of the Department of State are devoting serious attention to these problems with a view to devising practicable solutions which will ensure the greatest tangible advancement possible, and which will be based upon the fundamental principles of equitable and just treatment for all peoples. —MRS. R. Stettinius, Secretary of State, in a letter to Mr. Paul Robeson, Chairman of the American Council on African Affairs.

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The average annual value of the external trade for the year 1913-14 was approximately £12,000,000. The Bank has branches at Broken Hill, Fort Jamson, Kitwe, Livingstone, Lusaka, Luanshya, Mutulla, Ndola, Chingola and Victoria Falls. Those concerned with trade in Africa, the Mediterranean or in the West Indies, are invited to communicate with:



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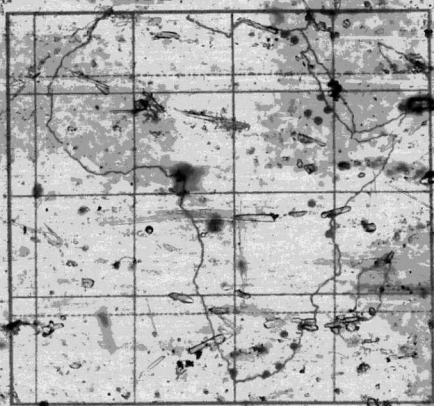


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