

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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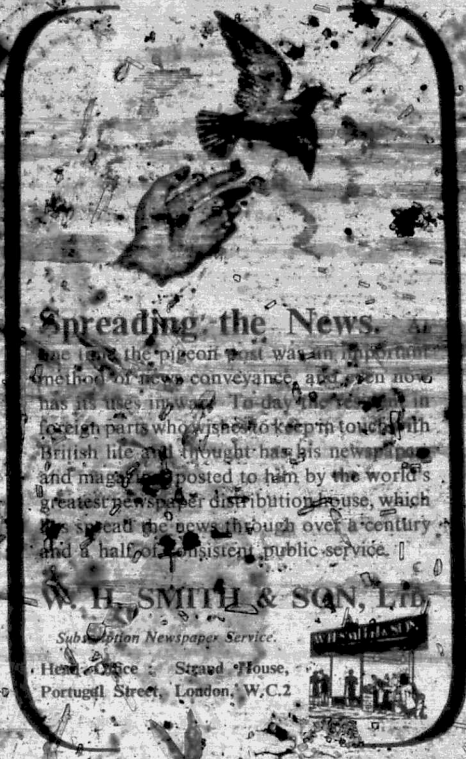
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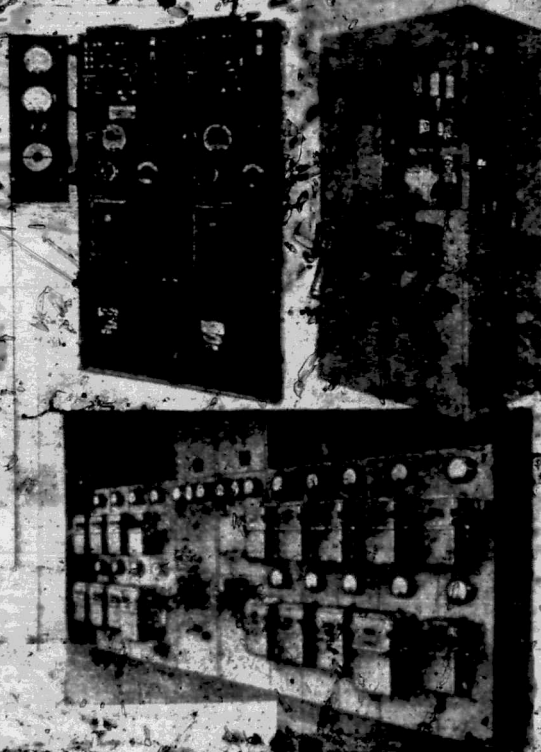
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

AT A TIME when the British public has a deeper appreciation than ever before of the value and loyalty to the Mother Country of the Dominions and Colonies, the politicians of all parties and of none have fought a general election in which the Empire has scarcely been mentioned. That is the staggering and distressing truth. The Minister responsible for the Colonies contented himself with four lines about them in the perfunctory paragraph of an electoral address of four pages, and almost all candidates omitted even that perfunctory recognition of their existence. For some inscrutable reason the political parties were evidently agreed that they would spare themselves the trouble of serious discussion of Imperial problems, though their immediate bearing on the hopes of the public is not to be denied. But for the Empire, the fortunes of the United Kingdom could not have withstood the present reversion of the House of Commons to the nature of the party in a great Empire, not of the kind of a few small islands, the Prime Minister tanks with the President of the United States and the Kaiser, and the British Empire. The fundamental fact ought not to be overlooked, that of the existence of the Empire, the world is a different place and there could hardly be more appropriate time than this for its attention upon, and the study of its implications.

But the campaign was opened, continued, and closed in a muddled and unimpressive. In stead of being challenged to its high duty, the electorate was treated to shock tactics which disquieted, and then disgusted millions of voters. The result is known to the world: the war-winning Government of the resoundable Mr. Churchill whose place as one of the greatest leaders in our national history is assured, has lost 200 seats in the House of Commons, in which Labour has now 392 votes (not counting those of non-Socialist supporters and a few results still to be declared), and a clear majority of 135 over all others. That is not the verdict of the people on the great issues which will confront the world in the next few years. It is not even their considered judgment on nationalization, private enterprise, since in many constituencies that alternative was not prominently put in the campaign, as it might seem to all outside the country, and on reflection to all within it, the root of the Conservatives was caused by simple fecklessness on matters in which the voters had paid little or no heed. The cause of the widespread discontent with conditions which has seemed to grow worse in recent months, and which has led to the nationalization, even of one of our most important raw materials, is not the failure of a sense of public opinion.

national failures will. Hullo! Only a... Lest this statement be doubted, by it is... rded the of 251 Conservative M.P.s who... claimed... which... settlements have... been swept out of the House of Commons... Westminster...

They will furnish a valuable balance of patriotism, commonsense, experience, and energy, and, since many of them are men of laborious habits, against the hundreds of nothings of the trade unions who have been returned. Among the Assured... Labour M.P.s are General Sir Mason, MacFarlane, lately Governor of Gibraltar, other senior officers of the Royal Navy, the Army, and the Royal Air Force, members of various professions, and a number of experienced and distinguished businessmen. They will provide the party with a healthy leaven, as they have already given the country confidence. Among the Liberal Ministers are men who have held office in the last five years with competence, success, and whose sense of responsibility will not depart with melodramatic suddenness. They have acted with courage in the national interest, and if they continue in that course they will be to capital criticism. The country means to give the new Government a fair opportunity, and is in a mood to trust it to eschew class advantage and see that a planned economy does not deprive the individual of

...his initiative, enterprise, and... ences... Secretary of State for the Colonies has not yet been named. The Colonial policy of the party, as is well known, has not lost of the objectionable features of the... effect on... and... Colonies... rather than... of... various... nations... will... against... will... be... The... of... and... in many matters... years... problems... and if... should now be... by... to act, instead of a determination to... it will be a welcome change. What, of course, does not mean that recklessness could be excused, or that a Minister without adequate... would be justified in... if... he may... he can assuredly... from all quarters, irrespective of... affiliations; whatever information and... experience he may care to invoke. The... who have worked for the Colonies will be... continue their service, and it is to be hoped and presumed that the new Minister will wish to draw as freely as possible on the... of the best advisers he can find.

## O Territories and the General Election

Specially Compiled Record of Successful and Unsuccessful Candidates

THE GENERAL ELECTION has removed from the House of Commons out of the best informed and most influential friends of East Africa and the Rhodesias—Mr. Amery—and a number of other able men with personal knowledge of some of those territories.

Among the former M.P.s who have been defeated at the polls are:

- Sir George Squires, Col. Randalman A. Lennox
- Mr. Harold Macmillan, Sir John Shuttleworth
- Col. Walter Elliot, Sir Philip Miles
- Mr. H. Shakespear, Sir Alfred Best
- Sir J. Ward, Col. A. M. Lyons
- Mr. G. B. Campbell
- Mr. W. Foster
- Mr. W. A. Foster
- Mr. W. A. Foster
- Mr. W. A. Foster

Among the former members who have been re-elected and have personal knowledge of Eastern Africa are:

- Mr. Winston Churchill, Col. Oliver Stanley
- Col. Charles Ross, Mr. E. G. Peckham
- Sir Wavel Wanklyn, Mr. R. A. Donner
- Sir W. A. Foster

### Members of the New House

Major T. V. H. James, who has held Lewis and a Conservative, is now the retiring Member. Rear Admiral T. P. H. Beattie, who has held the seat for the former M.P. of Southern Rhodesia, and also well known in East Africa. Mr. de la Bère, Conservative Member for Evesham since 1935, held the seat with ease against Liberal and Labour opponents. A devotee of British... he has long been... The Hon. Winston S. Churchill, C.B., F.R.S., who has been Conservative member for Epsom since 1927 and Prime Minister and Minister of Defence in 1940, stood in consequence of... polled 27,000 against 20,000. Mr. Churchill, who has held many other offices, was Under Secretary for the Colonies from 1936 to 1939 and Secretary for the Colonies in 1940.

Major Mount Corvode, who won Paisley for Labour, is the son and heir of Earl Baldwin. When he was M.P. for Dudley in 1929-31 as a Liberal, he showed no special interest in Eastern Africa.

Mr. R. H. S. Crossman, who won the new constituency of Coventry East for Labour by a large majority, is assistant editor of the "New Statesman". He served on General Eisenhower's staff as Director of the Psychological Warfare Division.

The Rt. Hon. Hugh Dalton, a Liberal member of the House of Commons since 1929, retains his seat. A barrister, former leader in Economics in the House of Commons, and a former chairman of the National Economic Committee of the Labour Party, he was Minister of Economic Warfare in Mr. Churchill's Government from 1945 to 1946, and then President of the Board of Trade.

Mr. William Darling, who was elected Conservative member for Edinburgh South, was leader of the City from 1941 to 1945. He is an author and broadcaster with a keen interest in Africa.

Mr. Charles Davies, K.C., who has retained his Montgomery seat since 1929, is a returned soldier. As a barrister, he has been a member of the East African Commission.

Former Member of Sudan Civil Service

Colonel A. D. Dodds-Darby, who won Basildon for the Conservatives in a straight fight with Liberal, was for many years in Government service in the Sudan, and has served during this time in the Middle East, North Africa, and Italy. He went to the Kericho Province in 1931 as an A.D.C., was assistant private secretary to the Governor-general in 1934-35, and then went to the Fung'ua district of the Blue Nile Province. He resigned from the Sudan Service shortly before the outbreak of this war.

Squadron Leader Parkes, D.M.S., who was a member for Basingstoke since 1939, and formerly for West Hampton, has been re-elected. He is a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, and for a few months last year Parliamentary private secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and was a member of the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies from 1937 to 1941. He joined the R.A.F. at the outbreak of war, and served at H.Q. Fighter Command, on radar location work.

Mr. J. Dugdale, who was returned unopposed as Labour member for West Bromwich at the election in 1941, has held the seat. Formerly a journalist, he was private secretary to Mr. Adee from 1931 to 1939.

Sir Thomas L. Dugdale, D.L., Conservative member for the Richmond Division of the North Riding since 1929, held the seat against Liberal, Labour and Common Wealth opponents. He was Parliamentary private secretary to Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister while Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1931 to 1935, and then member of the Conservative and Unionist Party from 1942 to 1944. He has been interested in Colonial affairs for many years.

The Rt. Hon. Anthony Eden, M.P., who has been Conservative member for Warwick and Leamington since 1929, held the seat against Liberal and Liberal Unionist opponents by a majority of 17,614. He has been prevented by illness from most part of the campaign. While serving with the Royal Rifle Corps on the Western Front, he was once held prisoner of war, but after his repatriation he was Secretary of State for the Colonies from September, 1944, until the following October. He was Parliamentary private secretary for the last five years, and has been interested in Colonial affairs for many years.

Buena Vista, in Tanganyika

Mr. Peter Wright, Conservative member for South Devon since 1929, was a member of the House of Commons and Liberal Unionist member of the House of Commons for some time. He has been a manager and a merchant in East Africa, and has been a member of the East African Commission.

Mr. J. H. Williams, who won Central Norfolk for Labour, is a barrister and was President of the Norfolk and Norwich Bar. He has been a member of the East African Commission, and was in increased majority in the Colonial Service in Malaya. He was the first and only member of the House of Commons to be elected by the East African Commission.

Mr. William Wilson, who won the seat for the Independent retained by the Labour Party by a narrow margin of 149 votes, is a Liberal Unionist member of the House of Commons. He is a barrister and has been a member of the East African Commission.

Mr. J. P. W. Wood, who was elected by the East African Commission in 1944, was elected by the East African Commission in 1944, and was elected by the East African Commission in 1944.

Mr. E. J. Wood, who won Ilkington North for Labour in 1937 with the majority of 2,296, increased it to 11,941 in a straight fight. A doctor by profession and an expert on African affairs generally, he founded the East African Campaigners' Group.

The Rt. Hon. G. H. Hall, Labour member for Aberdare since 1929, is a barrister and was elected by 37,969 votes. He was Under-Secretary for the Colonies from 1919 to 1922, and was a member of the East African Commission.

Captain W. G. Hall, who won the seat for the Conservative Party in 1939, is a barrister, who visited East Africa and the Rhodesias a few months ago as a member of a Parliamentary Commission.

Mr. E. R. Harding, who won Darlington East for Labour, was the first Socialist President of the Cambridge Union.

Mr. H. Wilson Harris, now elected as the second member for Cambridge University, stood as an Independent. He is the editor of the "Spectator" in which he has been the discussion of Empire affairs.

Major G. Houston, who won the seat for the Conservative Party in 1939, is a barrister and was a member of the Middle East Commission. He was a member of the East African Commission in the House of Commons.

Mr. J. H. Hughes, who won Wolverhampton West for Labour, is organizing secretary of the East African Journalists. He has been serving in the Royal Air Force.

Mr. A. Czech Jones

Mr. A. Czech Jones, Labour member for Slough since 1935, led the case against Conservative and Liberal opponents. Labour M.P. has in recent years spoken most frequently in the House on Colonial affairs, especially those of the East Africa. He is Chairman of the Fabian Colonial Bureau, a member of the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies, and was recently in West Africa as Vice-Chairman of the Commission on Higher Education. He was at one time national secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, and is now organizing secretary of the Workers' Travel Association.

Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, Conservative member for Mid Bedford since 1931, held the seat against Liberal and Labour opponents. He paid a brief visit to East Africa some years ago, joined the R.N.V.R. as a lieutenant in 1940, and has been Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Aircraft Production since 1943. He was President of the Oxford Union in 1926.

Sir Leonard Lyell, B.P., who has held Bourne-mouth by a large majority, is much interested in Imperial affairs. He is Chairman of Tate and Lyle, Ltd., and a Director of Dime Bank and Sir J. L. King and Co., Ltd., South Africa.

The Rt. Hon. Oliver Lytton, D.S.O., M.P., who was returned unopposed as Conservative member for Aldershot in 1940, has held the seat. He was Minister of State in the Middle East in 1941-42, and has been President of the Board of Trade, Minister of Production, and a member of the War Cabinet. Before entering the Government he was a manager of the British Metal Corporation.

Sir Murdoch Macdonald, K.C.M.G., C.B., who has been a member for Inverness and Ross and Cromarty since 1929, stood successfully as a Liberal National. When he was Adviser and Under-Secretary for Public Works in Egypt he was in close touch with Sudan affairs.

Mr. Peter Marshall, Conservative member for the seat since 1929, was a member of the House of Commons and interested in Imperial Affairs.

Mr. V. L. McEntee, Labour member for Walthamstow West since 1929, was returned with a healthy increased majority. He has been much interested in East African affairs, on which he has been a frequent questioner in the House.

Major N. Macpherson, who won Dumfriesshire as a Liberal National, was lately on service in Madagascar with the Cameron Highlanders, with whom he was wounded throughout the war. He is a nephew of the late Lord Strathairn.

Mr. J. Macpherson, the new Labour member for Dundee, is a foreign and colonial merchant, and a President of the London Provisional Bar.

Labour Member of Bleasdale Commission

Mr. W. H. Mackenzie, Labour member for East Kent since 1929, who retained his seat with a majority of 9,941, is a Communist and an anti-Imperialist opponent. He is a member of the Royal Commission on Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1946.

Mr. J. P. W. Wood, who won the seat for the Conservative Party in 1939, is a barrister and was a member of the East African Commission. He is now serving in the Royal Navy, and is a journalist and author.

Major R. C. Mansfield-Buller, Conservative member for

country since 1945, retained the seat against Labour and Liberal opponents. He is a barrister who has shown interest in Imperial affairs.

Mr. E. C. General Sir Frank Noel Mason-Macfarlane, B.C., D.S.O., M.C., who won Paddington North for Labour from Mr. Edmund Bracken, First Lord of the Admiralty, with a majority of 6,000, was a member of Gibraltar from 1914 to 1917, and was also the Chief Constable of the City of London. He has served in many parts of the world and is a member of the Empire Club.

Mr. J. Mikardo, who gained Reading for Labour, is an industrial consultant and a member of World Affairs Joint Committee.

Mr. A. H. E. Molson, Conservative member for the High Peak Division of Derbyshire since 1930, retains the seat. He is a barrister and Chairman of the Early Reform Committee. He is much interested in Empire affairs.

Major Basil Nield, K.C., Conservative member for the City of Exeter since 1935, held the seat against Labour and Liberal opponents during this war. He has served in East Africa, Palestine, Spain and Iraq.

Mr. Philip Noel Baker, who has represented Derby since 1929, was elected as one of the two Labour members. He served as the first Secretary of the League of Nations, and was later Professor of International Relations in the University of London, and was Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport until Labour withdrew from the Coalition Government. Mr. Noel Baker has long been interested in Imperial and foreign affairs.

Mr. J. L. Orr-Ewing, Conservative member for Weston-super-Mare since 1934, held the seat against Labour and Liberal opponents. He was a member of the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Royal Commission of 1933.

The Rt. Hon. Wilfrid Pading, who has been Labour member for the Westworth Division of the West Riding since 1935, increased his majority from 1,000 to 2,100. He is currently a consultant and has worked in the East African game wars and is a member of the Parliamentary Delegation.

Mr. J. Parker, Labour member for the new constituency of Dagenham, is general secretary of the Fabian Society. He had represented Dagenham since 1935.

Mr. Arthur Peacock, the Labour Whip, who had represented Northampton since 1935, was re-elected against Conservative and Liberal opponents with a majority of 1,500. He visited East Africa and the Rhodesias last year with a Parliamentary Delegation.

Mr. Kenneth Pickthorn, who had represented the seat for Cambridge University since 1935, was re-elected against Conservative and Liberal opponents with a majority of 1,500. He visited East Africa and the Rhodesias last year with a Parliamentary Delegation.

Chairman of Joint East African Board

Colonel Charles Robinson, T.D., Conservative member for Sevenoaks since 1935, held the seat against Labour, Liberal and Communist opponents. He is Chairman of the Joint East African Board, the British Empire Produce Corporation, the Overseas Federation of the British Empire, and the Royal African Society, and since 1940 has been military private secretary to Mr. Eden. Colonel Robinson is a director of a number of East African firms.

Sir Stanley Reed, K.B.E., elected Conservative member for Aylesbury in 1938, held the seat against two opponents. A former editor of the "Times of India," he is much interested in Empire affairs.

Lieut. Colonel Lord Napier Scott, M.C., who has been Conservative member for Edinburgh and Salisbury since 1935, was re-elected against Labour and Liberal opponents. He is a brother of the Duke of Buccleuch and the present Duke of Buccleuch, and a nephew of Lord Francis Scott, the well-known Ewan Scotter.

Senator-in-Chief V. S. S. one of the two successful Labour candidates in the two-member constituency of Preston, held the seat with 35,053 votes. He is a doctor who had served in the Western Desert.

Mr. C. N. Snowcross, R.N.V.R., who won Wigan for Labour, is a barrister who has been a member of the Admiralty. He has been a member of the British Overseas Airways Corporation.

Mr. Emanuel Stowell, Labour M.P. for the Seaborn Division of Durham since 1935, polled more than four times as many votes as his Conservative opponent. He has shown considerable interest in Imperial affairs.

Lieut. Colonel C. Stoughton-Lodge, R.N.V.R., who won Bedford for Labour, is a member of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Lieut. Colonel Sir Walter Storer, C.B.E., D.S.O., who has been Conservative member for Blackburn since 1924, stood on this occasion as one of two Liberal Unionists in the Town Division and was successful. He was a member of last year's Parliamentary delegation to East and Central Africa.

Mr. W. M. Snadden, who has represented King's Lynn since 1938, was re-elected as Conservative. He is Chairman of the British Livestock Export Group.

Captain J. W. Snow, who won the seat for the Supply Division

Labour, has served during this war in the Royal Artillery and had previously worked in East Africa, Egypt, and India.

The Rev. R. W. Sorenson, who held West of London for Labour, had represented the division from 1919 to 1931 and since 1935. He is minister of the Free Christian Church, Walthamstow, and has often spoken on many various subjects. Major F. Soskice, who won Birkbeck seat for Labour in three-cornered contest, is a barrister, and a grandson of Lord Madox Browne, the artist. During this war he has served in East Africa, the Middle East, and India.

Colonel Oliver Stanley

Colonel the Rt. Hon. Oliver Stanley, M.C., Secretary of State for the Colonies since November, 1942, who had been Conservative member for Westmorland since 1921, on this occasion retained Bristol West, where he polled 29,175 votes against 25,154 cast for Labour and 2,919 for the Liberal candidate, though the Conservative majority fell from 31,024 to 3,986. This was the only one of the five Bristol seats not to return a Labour member. Colonel Stanley, a son of the Earl of Derby, has held other Ministerial offices. He has never addressed any of the last place of all in the Colonies, but merely "I have every reason to appreciate both what has been done for the Colonies and what the Colonies can do for us. I think of a policy of vigorous and systematic Colonial development, political, social, and economic."

Mr. R. K. Stokes, M.C., Labour M.P. for Ipswich since 1935, was re-elected with a narrow majority (6,111 against 5,461). He is a member of the Royal Society and is directly interested in the export trade.

Mr. Ivor Thomas, returned Independent member for Labour in 1935, retained the seat against Conservative and Labour attackers. He is a journalist, speaker, and lecturer in Foreign and Imperial Affairs.

Mr. J. P. L. Thomas, who has been elected Conservative member for Ipswich, which he has represented since 1935, was Parliamentary private secretary to Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Dominions and for the Colonies between 1932 and 1934, and to Mr. Eden when Dominion Secretary in 1939-40. He became Foreign Secretary to the Admiralty in 1941.

Lieut. Colonel R. A. T. Topley, who stood successfully as Conservative candidate for Ipswich in 1935, and Sir Wilfrid Trevelyan, the former Liberal member for the same constituency, were the two opponents. He is a former soldier in the Indian Army, who served with the 15th African Division during the campaign in Italian Somaliland and Ethiopia.

Mr. W. A. Wakefield, Conservative M.P. for Scindon, in the last election, stood in St. Michael's against Labour, Liberal, and Independent Conservative candidates. He visited East Africa and the Rhodesias last year with a Parliamentary private secretary to the Marquess of Hastings, when he was under secretary for the Colonies. In 1938 he was a member of the Church of England Advisory Council on Africa, Palestine, and the Middle East, and a member of the Council of the British Empire.

Mr. Marvin Watt, K.C., T.D., who had represented Richmond as Conservative against Labour, Liberal, and Communist opponents, commanded the 4th Battalion Royal Tank Regiment in the Iraq and then the 8th Army Aircraft Regiment. In July 1942 he was appointed Parliamentary private secretary to the Prime Minister, and remained until the dissolution of Parliament last month. He is a barrister and a director of a number of mining companies operating in Rhodesia. His election against Labour, Liberal, and Communist opponents is of great importance. The war has shown us how necessary it is that we owe a great debt of gratitude to our two million overseas who have stood by us unflinchingly in our darkest hours. This great family must remain united on a pathway of liberty, freedom, and tolerance. The Republic must be vigorously developed for the benefit of all its people.

Service in the Sudan

Lieut. Colonel J. A. White, C.B.E., J.P., the new Conservative member for South Dorset, was in the Sudan Defence Force and the Sudan Political Service from 1925 to 1930, being for four years private secretary to the Sirdar, the late Sir Lee Stack, G.C.M.G. During the last war he was twice mentioned in dispatches for services during operations in the Sudan. He was Governor of the Bahar-el-Ghazal Province from 1931 to 1938, and since his retirement has been a member of the House of Commons for the County of Dorset and of the 1st West Dorset Bn. of the Home Guard.

Lieut. Colonel J. H. White, the new Conservative member for Cambridge, served in the Territorial Army from 1924 to 1940. He has served in the Sudan and in the Middle East. He is director of the Economic League.

Lieut. Colonel J. J. Wilkes, one of the 10 successful Labour candidates in Sunderland, is a barrister who studied at Cambridge. He is a member of the Indian Society. The Rt. Hon. Earl Winterton, B.L.S., who has been Conservative member for Horsham since 1937, was re-elected against Labour and Liberal opponents. He is now either



of the House of Commons. As a young man he visited Northern Rhodesia, and has since owned property in that country. He has held many Ministerial appointments, and is keenly interested in Imperial affairs.

Defeated Candidates

Major A. Ewan Adams, Conservative M.P. for West Leamington, 1931, lost by a substantial margin to his Labour opponent in the 1935 contest.

Colonel John Sandman, Conservative M.P. for Conservative candidate in Southern Norfolk. This, a former agricultural contractor, had contested against his candidature, and he faced an independent Conservative opponent as well as a Labour representative, who polled more than the two Conservatives together. Colonel Sandman, a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, is a son of the late Sir John Sandman, Baronet, former Chairman. He recently paid a brief visit to East Africa, and is a member of a Parliamentary Delegation which went to East Africa in 1935.

Captain Julian Amery, Conservative M.P. for Preston in the Conservative interest, was a son of the Rt. Hon. Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. Amery

The Rt. Hon. J. C. S. Amery, M.P. for the Southbrook Division of Birmingham since 1919, and for South Birmingham from 1921 to 1931, was defeated as a Labour candidate. As Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1932 to 1939, Mr. Amery began the modernization of the Colonial Office, and was undoubtedly the best Colonial Minister of recent times. He has travelled widely in East and Central Africa, and one of the staunchest friends of the territories in public life since before the last war, and did all in his power to bring about the independence of Kenya, Uganda, and Malawi. It was his proposal which led to the Mandate for Tanganyika Territory, and he made a strong case for it. No M.P. might more staunchly oppose the appeasement of Germany before the second world war. In Mr. Churchill's Government he was Secretary of State for India and for Burma. His books include "The Empire in the New Era," "Empire and Personality," "The German Colonial Claim," and "The Framework of the Empire."

The Hon. W. W. Astor, Conservative member for Fulham East since 1931, was defeated in a three-cornered fight, the successful Labour candidate being a major in the Army Educational Corps. Mr. Astor had shown no interest in Imperial affairs.

Sir Alick Birt, who was a victim of the Labour candidate in South-East St. Pancras, while he had represented since 1931, had been Parliamentary private secretary to Colonial Under-Secretary, Secretary of State for the Colonies, since last November, when he returned from a visit to East and Central Africa, on a Parliamentary Delegation. He joined the R.A.F.C. before the war, and was a pilot since September, 1939, until June of the following year, being one of the last to get away. Back in 1929 he resigned his Parliamentary duties, which he resumed in 1932. Sir Leslie Bruce, R.B.E., J.P., who had represented the area as a Conservative since 1929, lost the seat to a fellow barister standing for Labour, was an Australian Rhodes scholar at Oxford after the last war, a Conservative member of the Empire Parliamentary Delegation to Northern Rhodesia in 1930, and for a short period a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board.

Tutor at Gordon College

Colonel J. E. Arundell, who stood unsuccessfully as a Conservative in Wilton, West, polled 10,236 votes, but was beaten by the sitting Labour member, served in the Sudan from 1918 to 1921. He was a tutor at Gordon College, Khartoum, Sudan, and was in the Sudan during the German Emergency Police operations in the Sudan frontier.

Captain Somerset de Chair, who had been Conservative member for South-Western Norfolk since 1931, stood for Labour in 1935, and was defeated. He had been a member of the "Association for the United Kingdom in the administration of the Colonial Empire," and he had continued to show interest in the affairs of the territories.

Major Archibald G. Church, Conservative M.P. for South-East London since 1929, lost the seat to a Labour candidate. He was a member of the Inter-Party Commission to East Africa in 1941, a member of the Inter-Party Committee for Education in the Colonies from 1925 to 1942, and at one time a member of the Colonial Appointments Committee. He was Labour M.P. for East London in 1923-24, for Central Wandsloath from 1929 to 1931, and for West-East Africa, a New Dominion.

Major Randolph Churchill, M.P.E., who lost his seat as a Conservative in Ereston, is the son of Mr. Winston Churchill. During part of the war he served in the Western Desert. Mrs. G. D. H. Cole, Labour, was one of three candidates for

Oxford University, which returned two members. He polled 8,114 votes, against 6,771 cast for Sir Arthur Sater and 6,166 for A. P. Herbert, both standing as Independents. Mr. Cole, a prolific writer, has done a great deal of Imperial affairs.

Mr. C. B. Graddock, a former general manager in Uganda of the Uganda Company Ltd., and a past President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, was unsuccessful in Leamington, where he polled 26,236 votes as a Nationalist against 22,006 for Labour and 8,528 for the Liberal. At the last election Mr. Graddock sought the constituency for National Labour. His election address said: "The British Empire is a political institution for good. We must find it pieces together, and the Colonies stand on their own feet and become full members of this great family of nations as quickly as possible."

Wing Commander Lord Malcolm Douglas-Hamilton, O.B.E., D.F.C., who stood unsuccessfully as a Conservative candidate for Leamington, served in Northern Rhodesia and in Africa with the R.A.F. earlier in the war.

Colonel the Rt. Hon. Walter Gordon M.C., F.R.S., who had been Conservative member for the Kilmynogue Division, of Shrewsbury since 1924, was beaten by 6,000 votes in his contest against the Labour candidate, and the Conservative candidate, Colonel Emory visited East Africa before the war, and was only interested in African questions, and was a member of the Inter-Party Commission on Higher Education in East Africa, and a member of the Conservative Imperial and Commonwealth Southern Delegation, and Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions for the past three years, was heavily defeated by the Labour candidate in a three-cornered contest.

Colonel Sir Arthur Evans, Conservative member for Cardiff since 1924, except for 1929 and 1931-1933, has been in a straight fight with Labour. He is a producer of companies, some of which have Eastern African interests.

Captain H. W. Foster, who as a Liberal candidate in Leamington East polled 6,377 votes against 18,015 cast for Labour and 22,916 for the Conservative candidate, was a soldier in Kenya and a member of the syndicate which discovered the Roshiman mine, Kakamega. He has recently written two books on Colonial topics.

Lieut. Colonel Alistair Vobly

Lieut. Colonel Alistair Vobly, Conservative candidate for Leamington, polled 11,641 votes, against 8,513 cast for his Labour opponent, a former member of the Colonial Service, who served in Central Africa for 20 years. Colonel Gibbins settled in Kenya from 1934 to 1939, was at one time Chairman of the Pyrothium Board and proprietor of Safeland, Ltd. He joined the Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry on the outbreak of war, and held the command from Alamein, and through Italy, holder of an Air pilot's certificate, he flew in East Africa.

Wing Commander R. Grant-Perkins, Conservative M.P. for South-East Pancras since 1931, lost the seat to Labour. He recently visited East Central and South Africa with a Parliamentary Delegation.

Air Commodore E. L. Howard-Williams, who stood unsuccessfully as a candidate for Cambridge University, has done a good deal of flying in East and Central Africa.

Commander Stephen King-Hall, R.N., who was elected Independent member for Goswick in 1939, had Conservative and Labour opponents on this occasion, and lost the seat to the Labour candidate, a lecturer in economics at University College, Oxford.

Lieut. Colonel A. M. Johns, K.C., Conservative M.P. for East Leicester since 1931, lost the seat to a fellow barister standing in the Labour interest. He travelled widely in Africa and North America, and was much interested in Eastern African affairs, in which he frequently put Parliamentary questions.

Former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies

The Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan, who had been elected Conservative member for Stockton-on-Tees in 1924, 1928, and 1935, was beaten by his Labour opponent in a three-cornered contest. He was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from early 1942 until the latter part of the following year, devoted himself particularly to economic matters.

Sir Geoffrey Mander, Liberal member for Wolverhampton East since 1929, was defeated in a three-cornered contest by the Labour candidate, an officer in the Army Dental Corps.

Colonel Harold P. Mitchell, D.F.C., J.P., Conservative member for Blyth and Chiswick since 1931, was beaten by a Labour opponent, the 25-year-old son of Mr. G. Noel Baker, Colonel Baker, who was Vice-Chairman of the Conservative Party in 1934, and of whom the war was the subject of a book.

Mr. Philip Stroom, C.M.G., National Labour member for Leamington since 1925, stood as a Nationalist candidate in 1935, was beaten by his Labour opponent, a soldier, who had been in the Infantry Service for 20 years, and was a member of the Inter-Party Commission on Higher Education in East Africa.

# Need for Malaria Control Policy for Rural Africa

Stressed by the Director of the Ross Institute

A MAJOR TRAGEDY AFFECTING THE CENTRAL AFRICAN COLONIES is that we have no definite policy for the control of this most universal of tropical diseases. In certain circumscribed localities control activities are carried out but no coherent policy directs malaria control to the benefit of the great majority of the inhabitants, and very little is carried out in rural areas.

Research has shown that in highly malarious countries a person becomes infected very early in infancy and for the next two years or so shows all the signs of very heavy infection with numerous parasites present in the blood; this state of continuous attack is an essential feature of hyper-endemic conditions. Later the individual attains some mastery over the parasites which he harbours, slowly passes into the stage of "familial infestation" which lasts throughout childhood, and the adult shows very considerable resistance, which may amount to immunity. The extent to which resistance is acquired depends on the frequency of virulence of infection in childhood.

Many people, and certainly I, have assumed that the absence of this sequence in an individual was very much to his own and the community's detriment, resulting in constant severe sickness in infancy, with a high infant mortality rate, constant febrile sickness during childhood, with resultant inability to profit from an education offered to him and poor mental development, and later in lasting inefficiency where complete resistance has not been attained, and economic isolation in places so malarious that the local people gain an enduring resistance.

## Need for Reliable Evidence

Wilson in Tanganyika has shown that the conclusion that there is no evidence for regarding malaria as an important cause of disability to adults who have passed through the preliminary immunizing stage in early life, and that any interference with the growth of this resistance is a tragedy. There is a very prevalent idea that in highly malarious countries a form of malaria control other than minimal doses of curative drugs is definitely harmful and should be avoided. This idea is recently repeated by the Nyasaland Post-War Planning Committee, and so far as one can judge by actions largely constituting our general policy in rural areas is correct.

The Pan-African Health Conference of 1936 stressed that research into child mortality and morbidity, working capacity, and education should be done by malaria, and that such research was well stated by Northington in the survey of malaria in Africa. He wrote: "In the greater part of Africa malaria control must be limited for financial reasons to concentrate on general methods for raising the standard of living, combined with treatment of the sick where it is possible, emphasis being laid on the fact that the statistical evidence of value has yet been brought forward in only a few of the unreported statements made as to the malariousness of places where malaria is increasing African morbidity and mortality especially in childhood."

I agree that the evidence has been brought forward which would convince a statistician of the morbidity and mortality amongst rural Africans resulting from malaria; indeed, the vital statistics of the Colonies have no reliable statistical evidence of origin from any cause whatever, except in small and special localities where the usual vital statistics evidence that malaria does not affect the ill-effects.

The infant mortality rate is high in the Central African Colonies, and which records are available. It was concluded in Tanganyika, after an attempt to attempt to evaluate the importance of malaria, that the children suffered severely up to the age of two years and found fair percentages of them up to it was an important cause of infant mortality. He has shown that infant mortality are very common in both the rural and urban populations. In examining the temperature of a child aged 11 days, I found only three of a hundred was never raised, and in 19 it exceeded 100°F. at one time or another. An investigator who made one examination only of each child, found it to be

100°F. or over in 34% of children in an endemic malarious area and in 57% of children in a hyper-endemic area. After in a rural area of 25% and found another 25% of children child mortality rate of about 100 per 1,000 and that of children born to the wives of Native officials (including officials) more than six years previous to 1931 survived.

Information on the effect of malaria on adults is somewhat incomplete through survival of a heavily infected childhood is more diverse. Wilson in Tanganyika found no evidence that it was an important cause of disability. I have found varying degrees of disability up to widespread prostration, and I am prepared to accept these variations as reflecting inversely the intensity of infection in childhood. Some suffer to the detriment of their working capacity in Tanganyika, and others to the extent of being unable to work at all.

Even in those communities where the natives enjoy complete ability to resist the effects of disease, we regard a childhood spent under its active influence as well as the very least a constant pyrexial state, as a desirable background from which an adult of healthy physical, mental, and educational standards can emerge.

In the Central African Colonies about 100,000,000 people sparsely populated 273,000,000 are malarious. The great majority are affected in the way described.

In the absence of statistically reliable evidence of the effect of malaria, what should be our policy? We are to honour our pledges to Colonial peoples, so must include:

(a) Acceptance of the prima facie evidence of the ill-effects of malaria upon the natives, a formal survey of the situation of a widespread malaria control in rural areas and urban areas, based on knowledge of the local conditions.

(b) Immediate initiation of research on a scale that will give results of statistical value on the effect of malaria on the adult population, and the initiation of an inquiry into the practical and effective means of control in rural areas.

## Adult Malaria Control

The outstanding recent development has been the economic application of adult malaria control, a method not so far as the drawbacks of large control measures with their breeding mosquitoes, and not seriously hindered by the numerous anophelines. Under this method, the malarious areas are practically eliminated in a couple of years at a cost of £100 head per annum. Ivory was carried off for 22 years, and of this time about 21 was carried off for 22 years, and produced 37,000 tons of ivory. The Ivory Commission showed as far back as 1936 that the method is applicable to African conditions.

Any community of African people, and within reason, can produce pyrethrum. The annual income of every one of our African Colonies is such that expenditure on this scale is possible. The method is simple and should be based on the example of the Ivory Commission.

It is not possible throughout the whole of tropical Africa to carry out such control centres can be started in which staff for other centres which will in their turn train people, and under go to the local training centres. If we wished to carry out such a large scale control, we would wish to employ the public health officer as the most popular meeting place for the public, and from even the simplest people one can be trained.

The methods of malaria control which are most practical are those which are simple, and which can be carried out by the community of the disease and the control of the disease. The growth of knowledge for too long attention has been paid to the economic aspects of malaria control. The Rockefeller Foundation has shown us that the economic method of the world's best methods for malaria control is the most economical. A start has been made in Africa, only small scale, by Eddey in 1914, but those who have carried out no malaria control.

Several similar areas, large in size and comparable in ways, including the malarious areas of the Ivory Commission, has been found ground for one hundred such areas, and the Ivory Commission has shown us that the most economical method of the world's best methods for malaria control is the most economical. A start has been made in Africa, only small scale, by Eddey in 1914, but those who have carried out no malaria control.

The Rockefeller Foundation has shown us that the economic method of the world's best methods for malaria control is the most economical. A start has been made in Africa, only small scale, by Eddey in 1914, but those who have carried out no malaria control.

Dr. G. Macdonald, M.D., D.P.H., D.T.M., in an address in London to a joint meeting of the Royal Empire Society and the Royal African Society.

for individual colonies, bearing in consideration the restricted choice of suitable men with a suit in moderate or unskilled supervision in some. In each of the geographical area, such as East Africa and West Africa, there should be one specialist group working from a central laboratory, employing medical officers from all colonies in the area, and undertaking such routine investigations, the results of which or outbreaks of diseases are beyond the normal and local control.

After the initiation of the service, the medical officers in the junior medical officer in the service will have to undergo their special training in it, and those who are not to have or were found unsuitable, could be transferred to a post of loss of capacity to the executive branches. The schools of Tropical Medicine, which have been the chief agents of tropical medical research since their foundation, should be asked to co-operate, and should be offered some facilities in the labour laboratories for any research programme of their own in return for facilities offered to Colonial medical officers in the United Kingdom.

### Chief Justice's Findings on Uganda Disturbances Intrigue Had Sapped the Loyalty of Many Chiefs

MY OPINION ON THE EVIDENCE is that the objects of the organizers of the disturbances were

To bring about a general strike in the Protectorate generally, if possible, but in particular in Buganda, to the advantage of the increased cost of living, to deprive the Government of revenue, including the workers, and stirring up the people against the Protectorate Government, and also, I think, against Kabulya (the Treasurer in the Native Government).

(2) By means of such general strike to paralyze all public services, and so disrupt the general life of the community that there could supervene, thus affording opportunity for the organizers to seize the power in the Kabaka's Government and get rid of Kulebya. It is significant that as soon as Kulebya's resignation was announced on January 28 the disturbances subsided.

(3) My impression from the evidence is that the organizers were not really interested in the wages of the workers at all, and that they made use of the wage question as a means to bring the workers out on strike so as to further their own personal ends.

(4) The object of the strikers themselves was not to obtain higher wages, but I am not sure whether a single one of them would have gone on strike in January this year if it had not been instigated.

#### Wide Circulation of the Reports.

In 1913 intrigue was rife among the chiefs, and the people generally appear to have been becoming imbued with a spirit of discontent and unrest. Witnesses who came before the court at the time who knew the people well were struck by this, and one has told me that from that time he has been definitely anti-Kabulya. The peasants of the area were being converted to Christianity, and their own advancement, and complained of the way in which their chiefs were proceeding. They were not satisfied with their own people.

Perhaps the chief cause of this was the administrative results of the Government's policy of shortness of administration, which was so many of the officers having most properly been trained to form a police force at the time when the Italians in Ethiopia could be such a serious threat to Buganda.

The Government had suppressed the independence movement of many of the tribes, and the people were becoming more and more discontented. The Government was not doing enough to improve the conditions of the people, and the people were becoming more and more discontented. The Government was not doing enough to improve the conditions of the people, and the people were becoming more and more discontented.

Being further assisted by the report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Disturbances which occurred in Uganda during January 1915, the Chief Commissioner was Sir Norman Whitely, the Chief Justice Mr. Whitely, and the Chief Commissioner (Mr. Whitely) were present at the meeting.

The effect must be reckoned on racial increase and the risk of replacing disease by famine consequent on overcrowding. The population of the tropical area is increasing at the rate of one per cent per annum, and the population of West Africa in particular has multiplied in the last few years. The population of the tropical area is increasing at the rate of one per cent per annum, and the population of West Africa in particular has multiplied in the last few years. The population of the tropical area is increasing at the rate of one per cent per annum, and the population of West Africa in particular has multiplied in the last few years.

After the general hygienic improvement must have been achieved, and work on typhus miasm control, on soil hygiene, and other methods, are still essential, which limit the capacity of the land to support its inhabitants. There is no reason why this work is carried out, the people of tropical Africa should not be able to quadruple their population, and while this is happening the educational standard must be raised sufficiently to make the limitation of population by other less wasteful and damaging methods than universal sterility a responsibility.

There also existed a dissatisfaction among the peasants, because they had no voice in the Government, and so had no say in the Government. For the same reason they had no say in the Government. For the same reason they had no say in the Government. For the same reason they had no say in the Government. For the same reason they had no say in the Government.

Another body of workers who were very easily stirred up were the migrant labourers of whom there are always great numbers in Uganda, mostly Banyarwanda from Ruanda, and some from the Belgian Congo. A Governor who has a wide experience of them says that many of them arrive suffering severely from malnutrition, and that they are the sort of people who can easily be stirred up by political agitators.

#### Rise of 250% in Price of Piece-Goods

Before Japan came into the war, piece-goods were being dumped on the Uganda market at prices generally low prices, and the African reaped the benefit. Now he has to pay 250% for what then cost him 100%. Black marketing undoubtedly exists, but the Price Controller informed me that the 250% figure was one which bore no real relation to the economic cost of production, and that that is though it may seem, a rise in price of some 50%, even that although a low figure is authorized, as being justified by the now existing conditions due to the war and cessation of dumping.

I am satisfied that economic conditions and considerations were not the cause of the disturbances, but that in Uganda, like elsewhere, prices had gone up because war conditions making it more difficult for the war to make both ends meet, and the agitators took full advantage of this by trying to stir the workers up to action which they would never have taken if left to themselves.

The Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, whose house is in charge and place of business in Kampala, Uganda, and who has a long and close experience of the Uganda, has given me his view from which I say that those who planned the general strike did not at first intend violence, but when the workers were refused to strike, and force and intimidation were resorted to in order to force them out, the notes got out of hand. This view derives some support from police evidence that on the first day in Kampala the crowds were at the outset good-humoured and that it was only when so many workers refused to strike that intimidation, force and violence became the order of the day.

On January 1, 1915, the shops became restless in Kampala, and meetings were held. On January 2, there was a meeting of the Public Works Department labour and trades in Kampala, and the shops were closed. On January 3, the shops were closed, and the shops were closed. On January 4, the shops were closed, and the shops were closed. On January 5, the shops were closed, and the shops were closed.

It is interesting to note that the early success achieved by the agitators have encouraged them to start in Kampala in the same way. I cannot agree with this suggestion, and there were no more strikes in Uganda during the year 1915. It is interesting to note that the early success achieved by the agitators have encouraged them to start in Kampala in the same way. I cannot agree with this suggestion, and there were no more strikes in Uganda during the year 1915.

On Sunday, January 14, there was a largely attended meeting of Kampala housewives, European householders, and grocers evidence as to the attitude of the Native Administration towards the strikers. It was apparently... (text continues, heavily obscured by noise and ink)

**Good Intelligence of Motives**

The intelligence organization of the British has been so far superior to that of the Portuguese Government and the police that it seems unlikely that they had any accurate information of all these movements and they... (text continues, heavily obscured by noise and ink)

This would explain why... (text continues, heavily obscured by noise and ink)

On January 15, the... (text continues, heavily obscured by noise and ink)

The Chief Secretary... (text continues, heavily obscured by noise and ink)

**Violence in Kampala**

On January 16... (text continues, heavily obscured by noise and ink)

On January 18... (text continues, heavily obscured by noise and ink)

On January 19... (text continues, heavily obscured by noise and ink)

On the 20th... (text continues, heavily obscured by noise and ink)

In the 21st... (text continues, heavily obscured by noise and ink)

On the 22nd... (text continues, heavily obscured by noise and ink)

Two days... (text continues, heavily obscured by noise and ink)

**The Katikoro**

The... (text continues, heavily obscured by noise and ink)

On January 23... (text continues, heavily obscured by noise and ink)

Throughout... (text continues, heavily obscured by noise and ink)

The... (text continues, heavily obscured by noise and ink)

On January 24... (text continues, heavily obscured by noise and ink)

The... (text continues, heavily obscured by noise and ink)

# The War

## R.M.S. Uganda in Pacific

The *Uganda* is reported to have been ordered to the Pacific to be used against Japan. It is stated to be the only British cruiser in the Pacific.

Group Captain H. ... of the ... who at an earlier stage in his career ... in East Africa ...

... of India ... South ...

... Burma reports ... the ...

... Officers from every British Eastern ...

### Awards

It is very seldom that a second lieutenant receives the Distinguished Service Order, and still more seldom that an immediate award of that decoration is made to an officer of such junior rank. Yet Second Lieut. G. B. Mallet, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, recently received the immediate award from Major-General Evered Poole for his gallantry while serving with the 12th Motorized Infantry Brigade in Italy.

Two Rhodesian officers of the R.A.F. have been awarded the D.F.C. for having completed numerous operations against the enemy in the course of which they invariably displayed the utmost fortitude, courage and devotion to duty. They are Acting Squadron Leader Woodward of the R.A.F. of Gwelo, and Flight Lieutenant ... of Salisbury.

Lieut. ... of Southern Rhodesia has been awarded the Africa Cross for "the greatest coolness and judgment which his men were frequently offered and need for leadership and example which showed outstanding qualities of spirit and determination which manifested confidence into all around him after his action, which occurred near Ravenna while he was serving with the 15th Royal Lancers. Lieut. ... Field Marshal Alexander's headquarters, for his personal bodyguard for 10 days.

... of a Tanganyika battalion, has been awarded the Gallantry Certificate. While on duty he came under heavy enemy fire and "undoubtedly saved the lives of his comrades."

... of the General Staff of the ... who is well known to Rhodesians and ... from his frequent visits to ... has been promoted to the rank of ... of the ...

... of the ... who had been prisoner of war ... left Southampton a few days ago ... of the Colony. Officers are ... awaiting repatriation from the ...

Among Rhodesians who have recently arrived in London are Lieut. John Snelling, who was a prisoner of war in Germany; Lieut. Roland Pothergill, who served as a gunner officer in Italy, Greece and France; Right Lieut. A. Gilb. of Salisbury, who has been wounded on several occasions; Lieut. M. ... of Salisbury, who returned to the United Kingdom from the Bahamas on his way back to Africa.

Rhodesians who served with the ... are interested in the proposal to form a ... Long Range Patrol Group Association. ... Fremington, Barnstaple, ... could be asked to hear from any past members of the I.R.D.G. who favour the idea.

### On Leave in England

Lieut. Colonel J. W. Lloyd Davies, K.T. of Ripon, has arrived in this country on leave. Major John ... of Ripon, who is now in London, has been serving with the Special Air Service. ... Northwick, of the 1st Northern Rhodesia Regiment, is pursuing his leave in Bristol.

... Mackay, of Northern Rhodesia, is on leave in London.

Lieut. ... of the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, has arrived in England after being a prisoner of war in Japanese hands for more than two years. ... among those who served in the ... then transferred to ... whom he ...

... a German who was a prisoner while serving in the R.A.F. is now back in his country.

### Older Airman on Active Service

Wing Commander Lionel Cohen, D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C., who has been connected with the Rhodesia since 1914 in the Matabele, is older than a century and has been demobilized. ... has been the most intensive active service with the Royal Air Force during this war, in which he made 70 operational flights—one for each year of his age.

The Rt. Rev. N. B. Hudson, D.D., D.S.O., M.C., Bishop of Newcastle, has returned from a visit to British and East African forces in Burma. His tour occupied three months, during which he flew more than 22,000 miles.

Immediately on her return to London Mrs. O'Keefe resumed her work with the Women's Working Party of Rhodesia House.

Mr. Harold ... who was in the Colonial Service in Zanzibar from 1914 to 1927, and has been in the Madras since 1934, has been recalled for work in Germany under the Allied Control Commission.

Subscriptions to the various series of East African War Bonds had amounted by the beginning of May to £9,180,960.

The Luansya War Fund Committee of Northern Rhodesia has collected more than £82,000.

Southern Rhodesia's Thanksgiving Fund has reached £42,357, of which Salisbury has subscribed £21,581 and Bulawayo £18,528.

### African Soldiers Learn for Agriculture

Lieut. ... has been selected for selected Africans from ... to teach the elementary principles of soil conservation, erosion control, and the value of ... The courses emphasize the bad results of working out land and then leaving it, and the importance of rotation of crops. A small farm has been acquired at the training centre for practical demonstrations.

# Background to the

**Mr. Churchill's Farewell.** The decision of the British people has been recorded in the votes recorded today. I have the honour to say that the Government will not be dissolved. I have not been permitted to have the words "Great Britain" on the programme, however, all plans and preparations have been made to meet the coming week, which may be more quiet than we have hitherto been entitled to expect. It is my responsibility to ensure that the Government and the people all have the opportunity to hear from me. It only remains for me to express to the British people for whom I have acted in these perilous years my profound gratitude for the confidence, unwavering support which they have given me during my task and for the many expressions of kindness which they have shown towards my servant.

**Mr. Amery.** One can own a different party allegiance from Mr. Amery's and differ from him on other issues, and yet wholeheartedly acknowledge the value of the work he has done in the Imperial field. History will certainly record him as one of the architects of the British Commonwealth of Nations as it stands today. He was Colonial Secretary at the time of the 1922 Declaration of 1922 and it was under his auspices that the separate Dominion Office was created. He staunchly supported the Eastern and Westminister Act of 1931 and the India Act of 1935. It is very generally realized that if that Act had come fully into force and been worked as it was meant to work, India might by now have acquired *de facto* Dominion status; and it is no secret that Mr. Amery hoped that to crown his political career, that objective might somehow be attained before he left the India Office. The Indianization of most of the Government of India was a step towards it, and a much longer step, somewhat possible at the time of the Cripps mission and again the other day at Simla. Lord Wavell's move was the outcome of this discussion with Mr. Amery in London, and was made of course with his complete approval. It was a kindly fate that denied him before the curtain of Sparbrook, at least the possibility of seeing the deadlock broken at last and the prospects of a permanent settlement brightened by an interim agreement. Professor Sir Ronald Compton, in a letter to *The Times*...

**The Election.** Why did the Government have to resign? The answer is that it was a necessary result of the war. The Government of the inter-war years, the feeling of the Government with regard to the situation of those who were the Government were wrong. They were not. To put it simply, there was the feeling that the Government was a failure of its own making. The Government of the inter-war years, the feeling of the Government with regard to the situation of those who were the Government were wrong. They were not. To put it simply, there was the feeling that the Government was a failure of its own making. The Government of the inter-war years, the feeling of the Government with regard to the situation of those who were the Government were wrong. They were not. To put it simply, there was the feeling that the Government was a failure of its own making.

**Work of Bomber Command.** From the outbreak of the war in Europe until V-E Day Bomber Command dropped 955,044 tons of bombs of all kinds apart from 6,284 tons of incendiaries. In 1940 the tonnage was 18,000 tons, but 137 tons were dropped on industrial towns, compared with 100 tons on troops and defence, 148 on transportation, and 2,892 on naval targets. Of the total of 31,704 tons dropped in 1941, 12,399 fell on industrial towns and 3,847 on naval targets. In 1942 of the total of 45,561 tons of bombs dropped, 35,037 were directed on industrial towns and 2,148 on naval targets. In 1943 of the total tonnage of 157,437 tons which 131,464 tons went to industrial targets and 2,518 on naval targets. The tonnage for the year was 187,280 tons, of which 137,118 tons on the enemy of which 184,688 fell on industrial towns and 9,588 on naval targets. From an Ministry statement...

**Ultimatum to Japan.** The ultimatum to Japan is a necessary result of the war. The Government of the inter-war years, the feeling of the Government with regard to the situation of those who were the Government were wrong. They were not. To put it simply, there was the feeling that the Government was a failure of its own making. The Government of the inter-war years, the feeling of the Government with regard to the situation of those who were the Government were wrong. They were not. To put it simply, there was the feeling that the Government was a failure of its own making.

# o the War News

...suffering from ... profession ...

... Lord ...

... Mr. Alan ...

... The true value of temperance ...

... 'Vive le Roi' is no longer ...

... The medical staff of the ...

... The late inscription of the ...

... Some six million Polish ...

... No Orderly depot ever had ...

... In the early October bombing ...

... The anti-nationalist disappear ...

... Given other supplies and ...

... To many of us the moment of ...

... When Marshal Petain signed ...

... The Conservative leader had ...

... The Labour Party ...

... The British Army in so short a ...

... The British Army ...

... Lord ...

... Mr. Alan ...

... The true value of temperance ...

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... When Marshal Petain signed ...

... The Conservative leader had ...

... The Labour Party ...

... The British Army in so short a ...

... The British Army ...

... War materials and services ...

... The ...

... Mr. Ralph K. ...

... In my opinion the violent, un ...

... To ...

... After Mr. Churchill had ...

... Another significant underling ...

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PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. John ... have ...

Mr. ... of Uganda; ...

Colonel ... for Bulawayo ...

Lieut. ... Artillery, and Miss ...

Mr. C. D. Dwyden, the well-known Southern Rhodesian chartered accountant and company director, has arrived in London from Salisbury.

Major Peter ... The Highland Light Infantry, and Miss Audrey Kennedy, both of Salisbury, have been married in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Oscar ... who had for many years been closely connected with the Rhodesian and Nyasaland ...

Mr. ... Director of Messrs. J. G. Aronson and Co., Ltd., of Nairobi, has left again for Kenya after a short visit to his country.

Mr. R. G. ... the Uganda ... and one of the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Uganda, on his way back to Kampala.

When General ... Portuguese East Africa for a few days ...

Mr. ... adopted son of Mr. and Mrs. E. ...

Miss ... have announced the engagement.

A Southern Rhodesian Government geologist, Mr. ... has discovered in the Zambesi Valley the fossilized remains of now extinct reptiles, fish and other animals.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Campbell, of Shabani, have celebrated their golden wedding. Mr. Campbell went to Southern Rhodesia as a foundation member of the Native Department.

Sir Donald Mackenzie-Kennedy, Governor of Mauritius, and formerly Governor of Nyasaland, has arrived in this country for consultations with the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Sir Hugo Ramsden, former M.P. for Bradford north, who visited the Rhodesias some years ago, has taken the title of Baron Ramsden of Binkenshaw, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

During his absence from South Africa of three and a half months General ... is reported to have flown ...

... was born in Lynburn last Thursday to the late ...

Miss ... eldest son of Major General and Mrs. ...

... administrative ... at London University ...

... were married in Burton by Lincoln ...

... member of the White ...

Lady ... Thursday's meeting of the ...

Miss Kathleen ... of Torbay, has been appointed an administrative assistant in the ...

Captain I. F. ... Northern Rhodesia Regiment, who recently married Sister Joan ...

The Nyasaland Publicity Committee has been reconstituted under the chairmanship of Major W. J. ...

The marriage will take place on August 15 between Lieut. Frank ... and Miss Sheila Mary Weatherhead ...

Among the Industrial Advisory Panel of the Finance Corporation for Industry, Ltd., are Mr. Henry Clay, Warden of Nuffield College, Oxford, who some years ago reported on economic policy in Southern Rhodesia.

Dr. Douglas Patrick Pielou, of Gaudford, ... who has been appointed to the position of ...

Miss Elizabeth McGlashan Wood and Miss Gwendolyn Wood have been appointed ...

... at St. Thomas' Hospital, London, Edinburgh Royal ...

... trained at Derbyshire Royal Infirmary and the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.



New Bishop of Salisbury

The Rt. Hon. Edward Stradling, Bishop of Salisbury, was consecrated Bishop of Salisbury in the Cathedral of Salisbury on the 15th of July. He was previously Bishop of Southwark and...

The Rev. Mr. ...

Mr. ... was a missionary in ... for 20 years. He secured to live in ... after 10 years' service in the Church of England. Mrs. ... went out to Uganda for the ... there that they met and ... After returning from Africa Mr. ... in Leeds, for two years a ... in the last year, for 11 years in ... and for the last 11 years has been ... High Elmwood, Uckfield, Sussex.

Obituary

Mr. Edward Charles Dacey, who has died in South Africa at the age of 77 years, had at one time a considerable commission in Rhodesia as a mining engineer. He was in London as Vice-Apostolic of the Ruanda ... of the White Fathers Mission since 1912 whose death is reported, had ordained some ... into the priesthood.

Lady ... who has died in Pretoria at the age of 68, was the wife of ... former Director-General of Industrial Services in the Union of South Africa, who has paid several visits to the Rhodesia and East Africa.

Sir George Miller Cunningham, K.B.E., C.B., of Leith in West Peabshire, who died in Edinburgh last week at the age of 78, was private secretary to the Earl of ... when he was Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1908 to 1910.

While inspecting the work on the farm near Kipkarren in Kenya Mr. ... is alleged to have been stabbed in the stomach from an ankle by Nandi labourers. He died almost immediately. Sir ... who was 55, was for some years a ... Adventist missionary in the Nakuru district.

Squadron Leader ... in the Royal Navy, who has died in Southern Rhodesia, had been in the Colony since 1920. He was for some time manager of the Anglo-African Company, and was employed later by the Rhodesia Co-operative Creameries in Bulawayo and the Salisbury Cold Storage Company.

Rear Admiral Sir Edward Inghelield, K.B.E., secretary of the ... from 1906 to 1921, who died in Beaconsfield last Thursday at the age of 70 years, entered the Royal Navy in 1876 and as a sub-lieutenant served in East African waters. In 1885 he was with the Naval Brigade in the Nile Expedition for the relief of Gordon.

Lady Lucia Bonnitte Ostler, widow of Sir Hubert Ostler, Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, died suddenly in Wellington a few days ago. Sir Hubert and Lady Ostler paid several visits to Northern Rhodesia, where they had property, and also made a long tour of the East African Dependencies some years ago.

Mr. N. Davies, who died recently in Bulawayo at the age of 64, went to South Africa as a youth, was sub-editor on the Bulawayo Chronicle for several years before the last war, and returned to Southern Rhodesia afterwards as a free lance. He started and edited the Small River in the interests of mining, and once stood unsuccessfully for the Rhodesian Parliament, when one of his brothers, Mr. H. Davies, was a member. Another brother, Mr. J. Davies, was at one time Mayor of Bulawayo. Mr. Davies leaves one son, an advocate in Bulawayo.

General Election Results

Concluded ... who after a long career in the ... to the Scottish ... who was ... of ... not yet known.

The Rt. Hon. ... who was returned ... for Mitcham, was beaten by his Labour opponent, an architect ... until he resigned two weeks ago.

Mr. James de Rouville, J.C.M., was ... member for the ... since 1931, was ... a three-cornered contest during which he ...

The Rt. Hon. Duncan Sandys who had ... a ... cornered contest. He was one of the few ... who ... the ... African cause against the return of ... to Germany.

Sir George Stansfeld, J.C.M., B.E.P., M.C., Conservative M.P. for ... since 1938, who lost to his Labour opponent, ... Secretary in the Sudan, where his outstanding success led to his appointment as Financial Adviser to the Secretary of State for the ...

Sir Geoffrey Shakespeare, J.C.M., who had represented Norwich as a Liberal National since 1921, lost his seat to Labour. He was Chairman of the Parliamentary Delegation which visited East, Central, and South Africa in 1937.

Sir John Shaw, J.C.M., D.S.O., ... member for the Exchange Division in ... 1933, polled 7,829 votes against 2,497 cast for Mrs. E. M. Bradlock, the Labour candidate. ... partner in the firm of Reynolds and Gibson, the well-known cotton and general produce brokers. He has long been interested in cotton growing in Uganda and ...

Major-General Sir Edward ... K.B.E., C.B., J.C.M., Conservative M.P. for ... since 1931, who was ... by the Labour candidate, ... the appointment of Germany by the ...

Major-General ... Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick ... C.S.I., G.C.B.E., G.B.E., G.O.B., Conservative member for Nottingham Central since 1910, lost in a three-cornered contest to his Labour opponent, a barrister. After a distinguished military career, Sir Frederick was Chairman of the Council of the Royal Empire Society from 1938 to 1939. He was among the first 100 men in this country to learn to fly, ...

Lieut. Colonel A. ... J.C.M., Conservative member for Epping since 1921, ... in a three-cornered contest by his Labour opponent. He was an assistant district commissioner in Kenya from 1906 to 1925.

Edward ... repeated Altrincham since ... not ... having taken ... of ...

Mr. ... Barrister, held ... 1891, went east for Labour and ...

Mr. ... repeated Altrincham since ... not ... having taken ... of ...

Mr. ... Barrister, held ... 1891, went east for Labour and ...

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Mr. ... repeated Altrincham since ... not ... having taken ... of ...

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Native Cure for Leprosy

An Experience in Northern Rhodesia

In the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

In a recent issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA I read an account of the great work being done by the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association. I recalled to my mind a Native cure for leprosy brought to my notice some 20 years ago when I was Secretary for Northern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia.

At that time I was having a conference of the Natives about the introduction of the white man. Under the provisions of a Bill was exempt from taxation any land which had been cleared from bush. District officers made rough maps of the area under their control, showing villages, rivers, etc. On those maps they noted the number of leprosy huts in or near each village. A study of those maps revealed the curious fact that leprosy was most prevalent some distance from the course of the rivers.

This seemed strange to me, because eating fish putrid fish was at that time the only thing which I had thought to be the cause of leprosy (I am sure you are acquainted with the reason why leprosy is so prevalent some distance from the coast). The Natives living near rivers caught fish in traps. Their traps were full of rotting fish, tadpoles, leeches, snails, etc. Fishermen used the mouths of their traps and travelled with them for three days hawking their traps. The fish, smelling putrid mass at village, was taken from springs and water holes which contain the fish. These inland Natives did not cook the fish. They used it as flavouring to their already cooked millet porridge. Fish may have nothing to do with leprosy, but the facts that I have put down show the prevalence of the disease at some distance from fish-carrying rivers and streams may be very coincidental.

One day one of my uniformed messengers asked me three months' leave as he had leprosy and wanted to go away to be cured and then return to duty. He slipped on his blue tunic and showed me a light brown patch on the dark skin of his chest. I sent him for examination to the medical officer, who diagnosed leprosy.

I asked the messenger if he would cure him, and promised to pay the fee. He said the usual fee was a goat, but that he would not have to pay as his mother was the doctor. I told him that I would give his mother two goats if he came back cured and brought with him some of the medicine. In due course he returned with a very good look on his face, and asked permission to put his name again. I sent him up for a second medical examination, and he returned with

not prohibiting him free from all symptoms of leprosy. The doctor presented me with the medicine and gave him the two goats for his medicine.

The doctor was called upon to catch a day's supply of the fish for it. I planted the branch in my garden, it grew and within a week I had a small tree but it never grew more than a foot or so high.

Some months later I had to go on a return to duty and a doctor came to see me. I told him about the Native cure for leprosy. They were sceptical to say the least. I was informed that an outward application of any medicine could possibly have the effect of curing leprosy. I presently learnt from the medical superintendent, both of the medical superintendent and of the commissioner said that he would like a trial of the plant. I told my interpreter to break off pieces and parcels for him. It was a hot day, and after he had finished the parcel he apparently rubbed the wood from his face with his hand on which there must have been some eucalyptus juice. There was the explanation he gave next morning when he came to the office with his eyes, nose and lips swollen that I did not see him. I told the doctor that I would have given him, but he was depressed.

This particular eucalyptus grows freely in the Batak district of Northern Rhodesia, where perhaps leprosy is all around, though possibly the fee has risen after all these years.

Yours faithfully,  
FRANK WOODINGTON.

Race Relations in Africa  
East and South Africa Attitudes

In the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

In the course of the very interesting letter from Mrs. E. N. Bambara in your issue of July I have read a lot of things that I have lived and worked among the Natives. These of us who have lived and worked among the Natives cannot understand the South African attitude to Natives' problems. Without wishing to identify myself with the South African attitude, I, as one who has, though not born in South Africa, lived and in Natal, endeavour to set out briefly the historical basis for the attitude which has been moulded by a much longer association than has existed in East Africa.

When the Dutch, originally mainly Dutch settlers, first began to move southwards from the Cape, they were encountering the hordes of the Bantu tribes who had themselves only recently reached the extreme south of the continent. The conflicts on the Great Fish and other Cape Colony rivers were such as to arouse much

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General Lubricants, Ltd.	L.P.S.A. Brush Manf. Co., Ltd.
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McKillop (Rhodesia), Ltd.	Wynne & Co. (Rhodesia), Ltd.

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the same feeling toward the natives as he expressed before in his own and in his country in South America. The whites in Rhodesia are not averse to a small number of natives in Rhodesia, so long as they are doing their part. The white man was so naïve that he let himself be deceived and, in the end, he got a bad deal. He should have realized that the position of a superior caste is not desirable in the long run.

The fact that the natives in South Africa is not well able to do their own work is also due to the part of the whites. The whites have refused to give the natives the right to work on their own land. The whites were never so stupid as to let the natives do their own work. The whites in Cape Town and Mosambique, nor white they ever save owners.

More recently the growth of a white class and the ruling class in South Africa has accentuated the feeling in favour of segregation. The existence of a large, numerous, poor white class is a serious element for whom it has become necessary to find work in the districts where the natives and other white workers have taken the same position. The white workers are not allowed to work on their own land. The white workers are not allowed to work on their own land. The white workers are not allowed to work on their own land.

At the same time, it should be clear that, as a result of this policy, the proportion of the Europeans engaged in farming in East Africa, particularly those with origins in Rhodesia, Lake Tanganyika sympathy with the South African attitude is entirely lacking.

Those who know South Africa well can appreciate the reasons for the attitude of the Natives which, perhaps, they will have less difficulty in understanding. It is not a matter of being more than those whose eyes have been blinded by clinging with East Africans. This is not a matter of being more than those whose eyes have been blinded by clinging with East Africans. This is not a matter of being more than those whose eyes have been blinded by clinging with East Africans.

Yours faithfully,  
H. H. LARSEN

**Poll Tax in East Africa**

**Further Letter from Canon Broomfield**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

In your reply to my letter published in your issue of July 12 you deny the accuracy of my statements to the poll tax. For this I am grateful. I asked you to state the facts in which you had drawn attention to the step in the right direction.

You say: "You will find in the text of the article of the tax payable by the different East and South Central African territories. It is a matter of a few shillings." The amount does not vary according to the individual income or resources. It is a tax granted to students and may be granted to others in some circumstances.

It should be added to know your objection to the poll tax. Any African who can show good character and a certain amount of property may be exempt from paying it. I should also be an interpretation of "good character" in my experience and according to the authorities. The fact that a man has no money and is unable to earn anything in his neighbourhood of his home is not

regarded as sufficient ground for exemption. That is the point I was talking about in my speech.

Canon Broomfield, who is a member of the Rhodesia Legislative Council, has written a book on the subject of the poll tax. It is a book of 100 pages and is available in London. It is a book of 100 pages and is available in London. It is a book of 100 pages and is available in London.

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**POINTS FROM LETTERS**

**Simple.**  
East Africa and Rhodesia has consistently maintained a very high standard of journalism. Your papers are aimed at the public with realism and with a sound view.

**Why Tobacco?**  
In your review of the recently published Annual White Report on Rhodesia you included the statement that the main import from the United States of America is tobacco. It is a fact that the tobacco industry in Rhodesia is growing and is expected to be a major source of revenue for the Government. The tobacco industry in Rhodesia is growing and is expected to be a major source of revenue for the Government.

**Crowded Out.**  
Your article on the necessity of a "good character" for the poll tax is a very good one. It is a very good one. It is a very good one. It is a very good one. It is a very good one.

During the process of Native registration, the rate of the poll tax was fixed by the Government. The rate of the poll tax was fixed by the Government. The rate of the poll tax was fixed by the Government.

**Decentralization in Kenya  
Legislative Approves Government Plans**

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL debated the proposals of the Government for the decentralization of the administration of the Colony opened on July 1.

The Acting Chief Secretary, in giving the adoption of the plan, said that it would have a far-reaching effect on the economic, social and economic progress for the province, and assist the industrial development of the colony. He said that his decisive action for the industrial development of the colony, etc., were almost forty years ago.

It was noted at the beginning of the debate that the Government would require the help of the legislative machinery. The members of the Council were in agreement that the Government should assist the industrial development of the colony, etc., were almost forty years ago.

**Development Authority to Spend £20,000,000**

Part of the scheme, which contained the Government's proposals for the development of the colony, included the creation of a Development Authority. The members of the Council were in agreement that the Government should assist the industrial development of the colony, etc., were almost forty years ago.

Members of the Council, some of whom were official members, expressed their views on the Government's proposals. One member said that the Government should assist the industrial development of the colony, etc., were almost forty years ago.

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**Silver as Acting M.C.**

The Acting Chief Secretary, in giving the adoption of the plan, said that it would have a far-reaching effect on the economic, social and economic progress for the province, and assist the industrial development of the colony. He said that his decisive action for the industrial development of the colony, etc., were almost forty years ago.

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**THIRTIETH WEEK OF WAR**

**Indian Settlement in Kenya**

The debate after the adjournment of the Government's proposals for the Indian settlement in Kenya opened on July 1. The Acting Chief Secretary, in giving the adoption of the plan, said that it would have a far-reaching effect on the economic, social and economic progress for the province, and assist the industrial development of the colony.

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**No African Opposition to Proposals**

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THIRTIETH WEEK OF WAR

Mr. K. G. K. (an Indian member of the Legislative Council) argued for the appointment of a committee to study the problem of land acquisition and development in the Colony. He suggested that the Government should be asked to appoint a committee for land acquisition. Mr. K. G. K. stated that men should be judged on their merits, not on their race. He thanked the Governor for his statement. The Governor, in his statement, stated that the Financial Committee had agreed to a motion which would provide for the reconstruction of the Colony. The Government would be asked to provide for the reconstruction of the Colony. The Government would be asked to provide for the reconstruction of the Colony.

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Mr. E. J. Wright, who described the motion as the wisest yet put forward by the Government, stated that the Government should be asked to provide for the reconstruction of the Colony. The Government would be asked to provide for the reconstruction of the Colony. The Government would be asked to provide for the reconstruction of the Colony. The Government would be asked to provide for the reconstruction of the Colony.

Views of the African members. Mr. M. J. J. (an African member) stated that he had never had the intention of African leaders. He stated that the Government should be asked to provide for the reconstruction of the Colony. The Government would be asked to provide for the reconstruction of the Colony. The Government would be asked to provide for the reconstruction of the Colony.

The time was ripe to give Africans more authority in local Native Councils. He stated that the Government should be asked to provide for the reconstruction of the Colony. The Government would be asked to provide for the reconstruction of the Colony. The Government would be asked to provide for the reconstruction of the Colony. The Government would be asked to provide for the reconstruction of the Colony.

Mr. R. D. D. (Director of the Native Research) stated that the Government should be asked to provide for the reconstruction of the Colony. The Government would be asked to provide for the reconstruction of the Colony. The Government would be asked to provide for the reconstruction of the Colony. The Government would be asked to provide for the reconstruction of the Colony.

When the debate was resumed on Tuesday the motion was supported by the African members. He stated that the Government should be asked to provide for the reconstruction of the Colony. The Government would be asked to provide for the reconstruction of the Colony. The Government would be asked to provide for the reconstruction of the Colony. The Government would be asked to provide for the reconstruction of the Colony.

...had nothing to do with the Legislative Council, though it would be informed as a matter of courtesy. He stated that the Government should be asked to provide for the reconstruction of the Colony. The Government would be asked to provide for the reconstruction of the Colony. The Government would be asked to provide for the reconstruction of the Colony.

As to the anxiety of Africans on the land question, the Government had an intention of providing for the reconstruction of the Colony. The Government would be asked to provide for the reconstruction of the Colony. The Government would be asked to provide for the reconstruction of the Colony.

...the most suitable for its purpose. He stated that the Government should be asked to provide for the reconstruction of the Colony. The Government would be asked to provide for the reconstruction of the Colony. The Government would be asked to provide for the reconstruction of the Colony.

...there was, in fact, a committee which was entrusted to examine all viewpoints. He stated that the Government should be asked to provide for the reconstruction of the Colony. The Government would be asked to provide for the reconstruction of the Colony. The Government would be asked to provide for the reconstruction of the Colony.

...The Chief Secretary repeated his gratification at such support from all sides. He stated that the Government should be asked to provide for the reconstruction of the Colony. The Government would be asked to provide for the reconstruction of the Colony. The Government would be asked to provide for the reconstruction of the Colony.

### Indian Banks for East Africa

Elsewhere in this issue we quote a telegram from Dar es Salaam reporting the registration in Tanganyika Territory of an investment trust with a capital of £1,000,000 formed by Indian followers of the Aga Khan, who is subscribing a large part of the capital. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA understands that a second Indian bank or investment trust with large capital is likely to be established in East Africa in the near future.

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### S. Rhodesian Minister of Agriculture

Captain Harold Heston, Colonel Halden appointed

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA understands that Captain Heston, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P., has been compelled by ill-health to retire from public life in Southern Rhodesia, and that Colonel W. H. Halden, D.S.O., A.I.C., has taken over the two portfolios of Minister of Agriculture and Minister of

It was in 1934 that Captain Heston, one of the best intelli- gence officers in the Rhodesian Army, was appointed by the Prime Minister to accept the office then vacated by the death of Mr. S. G. Heston, M.P. Heston had previously stood for Parliament, but was returned for the Inyanga constituency, and quickly showed himself to be among the staunchest and ablest men in the Cabinet, since then he has steadily risen in public esteem.

Prepared to adopt and adhere to a temporarily unpopular policy, until its wisdom had been recognized, he devoted himself to the improvement of farming in the Colony in which he has lived for the past 14 years. He started the policy of special bonus for crops produced under strictly defined conditions of good agriculture, introduced the licensing of all European farmers as members of one strong Farmers' Union, and has done all in his power to promote the preservation of the country's natural resources and to prepare good land for occupation by Rhodesians on their discharge from the forces.



During the 2nd Rhodesia Regiment in 1911, his war service in East Africa in the last war, and became the regimental sergeant-major before being commissioned. Later he went to the Devonshire Regiment, and was severely wounded and awarded the D.S.O. He was also in the British Empire Service League, and has retained a keen interest in the welfare of the Rhodesians. A few months ago he flew to Italy to visit the Rhodesian soldiers in the African Armoured Division.

Colonel Halden, who has been in poor health for some time, is a greatly respected and popular figure, one of whose nicknames is "Frankie". He is certainly to be numbered among the most popular of Rhodesians. While Minister of Agriculture in 1940 and 1941 he visited India and the Belgian Congo.

Colonel Halden, the new Minister of Agriculture, has a constituency in which he settled on retiring from the Army. He has served abroad throughout the war, for part of the time as a staff officer in North Africa. That he should be a Minister of Defence as well as of Agriculture will be warmly welcomed by Rhodesians who have been serving in the Forces.

### Bulawayo—Johannesburg, Run

Mr. B. A. Kanyo, the middle-aged Bulawayo long distance runner, proposes to run from this city to Johannesburg. He hopes to cover the distance in six days, running an average of 100 miles a day. He has recently covered the 111 miles from West Nicholson to Bulawayo in 18 hours 14 minutes.

### Official's Statement Disavowed

The Acting Director of Lands and Mines, who is presently in the Legislative Council of Tanganyika, said that the Government had not authorized a statement by the Land Officer that there is no land for alienation either in Tanganyika or Northern Provinces. He said that such a statement should not be repeated.

### Reserves Heavily Overstocked

The Government reserves in the Colony are more than 150% overstocked, seven are from 10% to 15% overstocked, four from 50% to 100% overstocked, 17 from 10% to 50% overstocked, and six from 100% to 150% overstocked. There are 48 reserves which are considered not to be overstocked. Report of the Commissioner of Native Trade and Production in Southern Rhodesia.

### Tanganyika High Revenue

Whereas Tanganyika Territory had budgeted for a deficit of £350,000 in 1944 there was in fact a surplus of £1,100,000. Customs duties which had been expected to yield £750,000, produced £950,000, income tax yielded £1,400,000, or £90,000 above the estimate, and estate duties produced £30,000 when only £10,000 had been estimated. Cash and reserves at the end of the year exceeded £2,000,000.

### Sources of Income Tax

For the financial year ended 31st March 1945 the Commissioner for Taxation in Southern Rhodesia has reported a total of £1,100,000. The principal sources were: agriculture, £1,100,000; industry, £597,000; gold, £1,100,000; other mining, £1,100,000; farming, £371,000; professions, £35,000; and other sources. The employment in 1944 was £10,985,000, or £1,100,000. Twenty-five years ago only 1,410 cases of income tax and excess profits tax were dealt with, and in 1944 only £1,100,000. This year there were 45,000 individual incomes of over £10,000, eight of which were shared by married couples.

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## Nyasaland's New Education Ordinance

Bishop Protests Against Legislation by Government

The new Education Ordinance was warmly welcomed by the non-official members of the Legislative Council in its second reading. But Bishop Thorneycroft, who said that the guidance and control now offered to the missions would have been equally valuable if provided at the end of the last year. Moreover, while measures to strengthen education at the higher level were much lauded, they would be of little value unless progress at the same level of the lowest work was given strengthening at its lowest point, the Oush school, which the Legislative Department had endeavored to close shortly after his home, though the Government's policy was to do all the education rested.

Women's education was particularly backward and he warmly welcomed the provisions for its improvement, as also the increase in the entry rates for teachers, who often received less than their own teachers who were clerks.

While the Bill contained a number of alterations, the Executive Council without the knowledge of the Bishop did not seem to the Bishop fail to ask Council to supply a plan, cheque, and to request an assurance from the Government that the rules in their present form would not be altered by the Executive Council, and that in the future they should not be laid before the Legislative Council before being finally approved by the Executive Council. There was a case of an ordinance with appended rules, one of which was originally passed by the Executive Council in a form diametrically opposite to that in which it had been laid before the Legislature.

### Guaranteed Prices for Tobacco

In order to encourage the production of heavier types of fine-cured tobacco in Nyasaland, the Imperial Tobacco Company has offered a guaranteed minimum price of 14d. per lb. for SBs, and 10d. for Ds, with the right to terminate the guarantee at any time on 12 months' notice.

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### General Loan

Provision is being made for the floating of an international loan by the Government of Kenya for a sum of £1,200,000. The loan will be repaid by a rate to be fixed by the Governor at the time of issue.

### Football Competition Results

The results for the third year running won the sports section of the Colonial Post in competition of the Society of Amateur Sports Clubs with a score of 1,121 points, better than the Normal Club which won the first section of the year with a score of 1,494. The all-normal section, which finished with a score of 1,494. Entries are now open for both sections for 1954.

### Farmers and Income Tax

The Association of Kenya has unanimously resolved: That to enable and encourage farmers to finance the work of restoring their lands, depleted by the call of increased production to meet war-time needs, the cost of services to this effect, such as water supplies, lay-out, and so on, should be entirely free of income tax. It strongly urges the Agricultural Production and Marketing Board to take up the matter with Government.

### Aga Khan's Weight in Diamonds

The followers of the Aga Khan in East Africa have incorporated Tanganyika Territory an investment fund with a capital of £1,000,000. The Aga Khan, who donated £200,000 in War Bonds and the proceeds of his diamond jubilee, he is now offering his own weight in diamonds by his followers next year to be added to the trust's capital at nominal interest. The share holders are all Ismailis (followers of the Aga Khan), but the operations—savings or investment banking—are open to all. —Times Telegram from Dar es Salaam

### Tanganyika's Post-War Plans

Sir William Battershill, the Governor of Tanganyika, said when presiding at the first meeting of a meeting of the Legislative Council of the Territory.

While doing all we can to help the country, it seems to me that what we should find the way and the energy to help the country to help the development of this Territory. Much has been done and much is being done at present to help the country, but the time has come when the country must help itself.

I believe that the next five years will be a period of great importance in Tanganyika's history, in the shaping of which the full cooperation of all the inhabitants of the country will be essential. I have every confidence in expressing the hope that that spirit of cooperation will be forthcoming in full measure.

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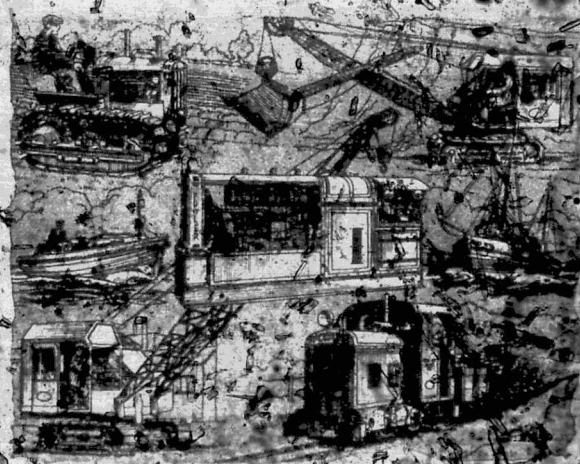
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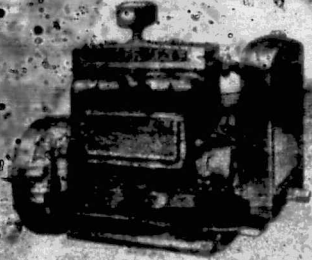
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### Disturbances in Uganda

Continued from page 14

(1) that the great majority of the rioters who were violent and the attempt to take the law into their own hands was not Baganda but owners and unemployed Baganda, who had either been unemployed or employed by the Baganda owners, and had in many cases joined in as Africans are prone to do when they saw a more profitable business.

(2) that the police and military displayed great restraint and that the only damage done was really no other than that which would have been done with the proper carrying out of their duty.

(3) that the rioters were not to be held responsible for the damage done and that they need not be afraid of future violence, and that the military need not date to use force against the rioters or shooting, and even shooting over the heads of the crowds of rioters on the ground, generally speaking had no effect as a deterrent and it was only when the rioters saw that one of their number was wounded that they ceased their acts of violence. The effect of the riot seems to have been instantaneous.

### Sena Sugar Estates

SENA SUGAR ESTATES LTD. report that for the year ended December 31, 1944, there was a trading profit of £10,000 against £310,952. Interest on the Government loan of £1,287,541, £10,937 was provided for the redemption of such stock, taxation required £71,085 (£74,610), and £143,535 was then carried to the appropriation account (£105,120). Depreciation was again at the rate of £26,000. The dividend on the 10% preference stock required £22,500, and a 10% ordinary dividend (the same) £51,000. The balance carried forward is then £25,212 (£25,212). The issued capital is £700,000 in ordinary stock and £500,000 in 7% cumulative participating preference stock. The loan certificate outstanding is £676,562 in 5 1/2% debenture stock.

Fixed assets on the estates in Portuguese East Africa and in the form of river and coastal vessels appear in the balance sheet at £1,223,177. Current assets at £1,105,993 include tax reserve certificate at £215,000, cash at £10,000, stocks at £202,431, stocks of sugar and other goods at £125,000, and stores at £22,567.

During the year 1943, 10,000 tons sugar were milled, 100,000 acres of cane cut, compared with 56,253 tons and 1,000 acres in 1942. The harvesting of the current crop began on May 15, and the estimates so far available suggest a good crop will approximate to that of last year.

The directors are: Francis Lindley (Chairman), Lieut. Colonel C. B. R. Housing, Mr. Neil R. Adcock, and Mr. Victor F. Coury.

### News of our Advertisers

Mr. F. C. B. Housing, member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, has been appointed to the post of Chief Engineer of the Royal Engineers, and since his return to England in 1942 had been largely concerned with the design of the

### Rhodesian Gold Prospects

The Rhodesian Gold Prospects are a company which has been formed to explore for gold in Rhodesia. The company has a capital of £100,000 and has been authorized to explore for gold in Rhodesia. The company has been formed to explore for gold in Rhodesia. The company has a capital of £100,000 and has been authorized to explore for gold in Rhodesia. The company has been formed to explore for gold in Rhodesia. The company has a capital of £100,000 and has been authorized to explore for gold in Rhodesia.

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### Company Progress Reports

Globe and Phoenix.—Oresives of the end of June were estimated at 731,000 tons containing 118,920 lb. gold, the average value being £07.07 dwt. per ton. In the quarter ending 30th June, 1944, 250,000 tons of ore were milled and 2,359 oz. gold recovered. The working cost being £1,910 per Development ton milled and £1,000 per lb. of shaft sinker were.

### Mining Personnel

Mr. C. B. Housing has been appointed to the post of Chief Engineer of the Central Mining and Investments Corporation Ltd.

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The coastal belt of Tanganyika was for many years a centre of Arab traders and pirates. It was all but a century ago that the Sultan of Muscat, one of whose descendants still reigns in Oman, under the protection of Great Britain.

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

The average annual value of Tanganyika's external trade for the years 1935/39 was about £8,000,000.

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**MR. GEORGE HALL**, Labour Member of Parliament for the Aberdare division of Glamorganshire since 1922, who became Secretary of State for the Colonies on Friday last, has had previous experience of the Department, for he was Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies during Lord Lloyd's dynamic and all-too-brief term as Minister. There is reason to suggest that the brilliant, restless, sometimes ruthless, and essentially Conservative chief, and the quiet and modest second-in-command who had started life as a soldier, understood and appreciated one another excellently, but soon after death had removed Lord Lloyd, Mr. Hall went to the Admiralty as Financial Secretary. A year later he became Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The new Minister therefore enters upon his duties with several advantages. He was introduced into Colonial affairs by one of the most convinced apostles of the British Empire, a man who parted from a wide experience based upon much travel and years of service in high Imperial posts, who knew that economic development was essential if standards of living were to be raised, and that the purely political problems arose from lack of understanding. During the five years that have since passed those truths have impressed themselves upon the Labour Party. At the

Admiralty Mr. Hall must have had many occasions of recognizing the immense strategic importance of the Colonial Empire from the standpoint of the Royal Navy, and from the Foreign Office he looked at Colonial matters from yet a different point of view. These experiences are, of course, beneficial both to the Minister and the Dependencies throughout the world which are now his responsibility. The tempo of their advancement has been accelerated by the deliberate decision of all parties in the British Parliament, and Mr. Attlee was consequently well advised to entrust the Colonial portfolio to a colleague with some experience of its duties. Everyone in and connected with the Colonial Empire will wish Mr. Hall well, and there will be no one so convinced a general disposition to give the maximum measure of help and to throw their criticisms with the new Government. Mr. Secretary of State have had a wide opportunity of getting to grips with their responsibilities. It has been the lot of this newspaper to criticize the Colonial Office frequently, but we trust not captiously, under Conservative, Labour, and Coalition Ministers, and it would be surprising if that part of the functions of the Empire and Rhodesia should disappear. We take, however, that during the next few weeks at any rate circumstances may permit us to avoid adverse comments on the Colonial Office without failing in vigilance.

Mr. Crech Jones, the new Under-Secretary of State, has so often spoken in and out of Parliament about East Africa, and has frequently criticized various aspects of the situation in East Africa, particularly in Kenya, that to address readers his name is one of the best known among the Labour leaders. He has been chairman of the African Colonial League since its foundation a few years ago, has on a number of occasions acted as the official spokesman for Labour in its colonial debates in the House of Commons, and some months ago, at the invitation of the Electors' Union of Kenya, promised to visit that Colony as soon as he could find the time. It was an indication of his willingness to examine things for himself on the spot and we hope that there may now be an early opportunity for him to do so in his official capacity, especially as he spent a short time in West Africa last year as Vice-Chairman of a Commission on Higher Education. The need to make that journey was partly responsible for postponement of the acceptance of the invitation to visit Africa—the general conditions of the offer, so widely known in West Africa, and the fact that we have had our differences with Mr. Crech Jones in respect of some of his public statements, but since statements made in all sincerity in opposition are not necessarily a reliable pointer to the policy which will be found practicable when in power, we refrain from recapitulating the arguments on either side. Mr. Crech Jones has given abundant proof of his readiness to work hard, he will not fail in courtesy or candour in his personal discussions with the representatives of the Colonies; he has courage, the confidence of his colleagues, and an absolute interest in the Colonies; and, as we trust, will be the case, he should make a marked success of this great assignment. We will be more pleased than the peoples of the Colonies.

Colonel Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the past two and a half years, has not openly said he hoped to remain at the Colonial Office for years, and there seemed a reasonable prospect that that wish would be fulfilled. Considering the circumstances of war-time, he travelled a good deal, visiting the Americas (if only for a few days), the West Indies, and the West Indies, where he made at least one notable speech in reply to American misunderstandings and misrepresentations about the British Colonial Empire. A good speaker, and with a gift of humour, he can be direct and forceful without incurring the charge of im-

friendliness. Indeed his personal charm has proved a powerful asset on many occasions, sometimes saving him from attack or from any serious loss of authority in the face of the storm which has been raised by the same words uttered in the House of Commons by a less popular person. Colonel Stanley had the satisfaction of introducing the new Colonial Development and Welfare Act, which authorizes an expenditure in the Colonies of one hundred and twenty million sterling in the next ten years; he has sanctioned new constitutions for Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia in West Africa and the West Indies, and if he decided to carry through the union of the East African territories which is essential and inevitable, he endorsed the proposals of Sir Philip Mitchell for a measure of the centralization in Kenya which completely changes the traditional system of government. Amalgamation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland (favoured by the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia and the non-official members of the Legislatures of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland) did not secure his support, but he did consent to the two territories under Colonial Office control joining with self-governing Southern Rhodesia to form a standing Central African Council for the discussion of the joint problems. Similarly, though he resisted some of the measures repeatedly urged at or from him in and out of Parliament for modernization of the machinery of the Colonial Office and the improvement of the Colonial Service, he expanded the system of advisers and advisory committees. The East African territories were grateful when, some months ago, he selected new Governors for appointment to Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, but if those steps, especially in the cases of Kenya and Uganda, had been taken much earlier it would have been still more to the public advantage. If, in short, he was not a strong Secretary of State, prepared to grasp his major opportunities as Mr. Amery or Lord Klové would have done, he has left gracious memories, and will be remembered as one who had the good of the Colonies much at heart. He will, we trust, not prove their good friend on the Opposition benches.

**THE NUMBER OF AFRICANS** in the British East and Central African Dependencies who in the European sense of the term have started the sea-going trade is a period of many years is quite undisturbedly very small, and the number of those who have been founded in the East is actually smaller still. In an ancient land

ing article on the findings of the Chief Justice of Uganda as a result of his extensive inquiry into the violent disturbances that broke out at last January, we refer briefly to the resignation of the Omuwanika for reasons of Uganda. Mr. Serwano Kulubya, describing him as "an able man, whose strict control of the finances of Buganda had minimized the effects of the continuous campaign of extortion by the British," wanted a respectable person in that key office, adding that he was one of the three agents to the young King, and that his resignation had been "a matter of life and death" for the conspirators. It is not clear why his resignation should have been accepted and not during the disturbances, since the King could not have feared as a result of them then, and the development which led to the appearance of the disturbances and of appeasement.

In the historical section of his report, from which we quote on this issue, Sir Norman Whitley makes several references to the administration of the Omuwanika during the closing years of the reign of the Appearance of the late Kabaka, and says "Appeasement" was the name of the policy of the British Government which raised the bitter opposition of chiefs who had been hoping for higher pay and less strict control of finances. Administrative officers who had been trained in the West Indies in 1923, when Mr. Kulubya was appointed Omuwanika, testified that the finances of the Buganda Government were then in a "chaotic condition" and that, under British guidance, proceeded to do so, and efficiently to put them in order.

Those Africans who would have benefited by his removal intrigued against the Government and did not desist when one pamphleteer received sentence of a year's imprisonment for criminal libel. He, then, was the case of an outstanding African who for seventeen years did his duty without fear or favour, with demonstrable success, and in all probability at considerable personal risk. It may be added that of all the African witnesses who in 1931 appeared before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Closer Union in East Africa, the Omuwanika was the most effective. Calm, dignified and convincing, he impressed the press and commentators who were assembled in the House of Lords to hear his testimony. More than one member of the Select Committee said to him, when at that time that he was saying that the Government had not sent over any African delegates of similar caliber, they did not realize that they had not been sent previously because they were not available. He put the Buganda case as ably as anyone could have done, and under cross-examination was a good deal more composed than many of the European witnesses. It is deplorable that so long and successful a period of loyal public service by such a man, so clearly the objective of equity by chiefs and other plotters of whom the Chief Justice writes in scathing terms, should have been brought to an end during the course of a treacherous outburst of violence which entailed deaths, assaults, and arson, and we suggest again that a non-official member of the Legislature should inquire whether his retirement was entirely voluntary, or whether it was induced or influenced by pressure or persuasion.

## Labour Ministers for Colonies and Dominions

Mr. George Hall and Mr. Creagh Jones at Colonial Office

THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE HENRY HALL has been appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies in the Labour Government formed by Mr. Attlee, with Mr. Arthur Creagh Jones as Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State.

Mr. Hall was born on the last day of 1881 and until he had served as a collier from the age of 22 until he had acquired a chemistry degree 18 years later. After 11 years of such work he was elected to Parliament for the Abercrombie Division of Glamorgan, which he has continued to represent for 23 years.

His first experience of Ministerial office was as Under-Secretary of the Admiralty from 1929 to 1932. He was Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies from 1930 to 1932, then Financial Secretary to the Admiralty for a year, and from 1933 to 1934 a few weeks as Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Eastern Africa. He was a member of the War Office, then of the Admiralty, and was Secretary of the Chamber of Trades Unions and the Labour Party from 1918 to 1922, and was a member of the Executive Committee of the London Labour

Party from 1921 to 1928, National Secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union from 1929 to 1930, and since that time has been organizing secretary of the Workers' Travel Association.

He is Chairman of the Fabian Colonial Bureau and of the Labour Party Imperial Advisory Committee, a member of the Education Advisory Committee at the Colonial Office and the Trades Union Congress Colonial Labour Advisory Committee, a Governor of Ruskin College, and since 1923, Vice-President of the Workers' Educational Association, Vice-Chairman of the British Institute of Adult Education, and a past President of the International Federation of Commercial Employees. He was a member of the Higher Education Commission which visited West Africa last year, and since 1940 had been Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labour and National Service.

The new Ministers for the Colonies and Dominions are Viscount Addison and Mr. John Addison, who was born in 1885.



# Long Contained Intigue in Uganda

## Described in Report by the Chief Justice

**THE RESIDENCE OF THE KABAKA OF BUGANDA** and the seat of the Government are situated about one mile from Kampala, the principal centre in Uganda of non-African commercial enterprise and residence.

There are approximately 200 Europeans and 8,000 Asians and Europeans living within the town limits of Kampala which covers an area of six square miles. The surrounding country is heavily populated by Africans.

The connecting link between the Protectorate Government and the Kabaka and his Government is the Resident, Blenda, who has his office in Kampala. Previous to October 1944 the Resident had under his direct command three district commissioners, each in charge of one of the three districts into which the country is divided for purposes of supervision by British administrative staff.

### New System of Administration

On October 1, 1944, a new system of administration was introduced by the then Governor, Sir Charles Dundas, under which the Resident was relieved of responsibility for matters unconnected with Native administration. There was no suggestion of demitting the Kabaka and his Government which the 1900 Agreement imposed on the Uganda Government, but the apparent intention was that the Kabaka should partake less of the nature of a puppet and control which has hitherto been regarded as necessary.

The title of district commissioner was withdrawn and the administrative offices which were left in the three districts to look after affairs unconnected with Native administration became known as Protectorate Agents. In other words, the Resident and a staff of two administrative officers were given the exclusive duties of Native administration, while the Protectorate Agents in Kamukama, Masaka, and Mbarara looked after matters unconnected with the Native Governments of Buganda. The effect of this was a very marked relaxation of the degree of supervision hitherto exercised by the British Administration, since contacts between administrative offices and the chiefs and people decreased.

### View of Sir Charles Dundas

The view of Sir Charles Dundas apparently was that British supervision was being given in a way which prevented the Buganda Government from developing self-reliance and progress towards self-government. By relinquishing the control it was apparently hoped that a sense of pride would speed the Buganda to move on their own initiative towards more progressive and liberal ways of Government. When Sir Charles Dundas made the formal announcement to the Kabaka and the public in October, 1944, he expressed some doubts as to whether Buganda had yet reached the stage of being able to make good use of the proposed relaxation of control. He warned that it might be necessary to revert to the old method under which guidance and supervision by British officers was, in actual practice, always available to their chiefs and people.

The primary cause of the disturbances in the Province of Ankole was the removal of the British Resident from the Province in 1944. The disturbances were caused by the removal of the British Resident from the Province in 1944. The disturbances were caused by the removal of the British Resident from the Province in 1944.

Being further confirmed in the report by Sir Norman... the disturbances which... (January)

of the qualifying words in Clause 6 of the 1900 Agreement...

...along as the Kabaka, chiefs, and people of Uganda shall conform to the laws and regulations instituted for their governance by Her Majesty's Government, and shall co-operate fully with H.M. Government in the organization and administration of the said Province of Uganda. H.M. Government agreed to recognize the Kabaka of Uganda as the Native ruler of the Province of Uganda under Her Majesty's protection and overrule.

Others were apprehensive as to whether the time was ripe for such a change. There were elements of British supervision and there were elements of British supervision and there were elements of British supervision...

Others were apprehensive as to whether the time was ripe for such a change. There were elements of British supervision and there were elements of British supervision...

### Strong Native Administration

The late Kabaka, Daudi Chwa, died on November 22, 1939. The administration of the Province was marked by... Evidence which is regarded as reliable indicates that the firm administration of these two Ministers was resented by some of the leading chiefs. When the present Kabaka, Ntare, succeeded at the age of 16, these two Ministers and the then Minister, the Omulamira, Chief Justice, were appointed regents. These regents appear to have performed the duties well.

There is what is regarded as reliable evidence that certain highly placed persons of greater power and influence were... Luther and Kulubya. Martin Luther resigned in 1941 in consequence of what was known as the Namasa affair. The Namasa is the Queen Mother and she was... Luther gave rise to much feeling... It is not necessary to go into the details of this affair. The evidence leaves the impression that to what extent Martin Luther's resignation was brought about by intrigue... My strong impression is that it was. He was succeeded by Samwari Wamala who had a good administrative record as a man.

The Kabaka came of age in 1943 and took over the reins of Government from the Regent. Being then only 18, his position has been a difficult one for intrigue and scheming were undoubtedly rife among highly placed personages... entourage, and both in and outside of the Lukiko. This was a difficult year for him. Wamala did not prove so helpful to the Kabaka as he had been when Ntare was first crowned. He acquired a considerable following among the chiefs. He seems to have felt that there was a very real danger of his being removed from his office as Regent in favour of Kulubya, whom he recognised as the strongest man in the Government.

### Prime Minister Heads Faction Against Treasurer

The first definite evidence of Kulubya's unpopularity came in a large section of the saza chiefs is to be found in a petition or letter to the Kabaka during 1948 signed by a number of chiefs making serious allegations of misconduct against him in his capacity as Treasurer. This attempt to remove him from his capacity as Treasurer. This attempt to remove him from his capacity as Treasurer. This attempt to remove him from his capacity as Treasurer...

Administrative offices were stationed in Mengo District in 1928, when Kulubya founded office as Omulamira. He said that since the business of the Buganda Government was in a chaotic condition, and that he, under British guidance, firmly and efficiently proceeded to put them in order. This in the process of so doing he should bear risks and penalties which would seem to have been inevitable.

In 1944, in 1944 a meeting... the result of which a petition was sent to the Kabaka... Kulubya rejected these allegations...

The pointed in his, the unregarded, pro-... against Kibuka. I have had produced... pamphlets containing... Kibuka took action against... evidence satisfies me, has been used as their... highly-placed plotters who fomented these disturbances, and he was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment by the Principal Native Court for criminal libel.

Other pamphlets were circulated designed to bring the British Administration into disrepute, and to stir up feeling against the Government. One such pamphlet... intended to prevent... was intended to kill them or poison their milk, and this was the result.

During 1945 and 1946 the Provincial Government were desirous of acquiring land at Makerere for the purpose of expanding the college. This was vigorously opposed by the Baganda owners of the land... full compensation would be paid.

It was also proposed to acquire land for an Empire Cotton Growers Corporation research station. Under the Uganda Agreement the Baganda Government reserved to itself the right to... roads, railways, canals... The Baganda Government were asked to agree to amend an Agreement... so that there would be nothing unusual or revolutionary about such an agreement... Kibuka... the anti-Kibuka feeling seem to have taken full advantage of his action in supporting the amendment...

## Urgent Need for Colonial Universities - Essential Inaugural Preparations to Self Government

THE MAIN CONSIDERATION in our minds in deciding to urge the early creation of universities in the Colonial Empire is that His Majesty's Government has entered upon a programme of social and economic development for the Colonies which is not merely the exercise of a desire to fulfil our moral obligation as trustees of the welfare of Colonial peoples, but also designed to lead to the exercise of self-government by them.

In the stage preparatory to self-government universities may be said to be indispensable. To them we must look for the production of men and women with the standards of public service and capacity for leadership which self-rule requires. It is the university which should offer the best means of counteracting the influence of racial prejudices and sectional rivalries which impede the formation of political leadership on a national basis. Moreover, universities have the double purpose of refining and maintaining all that is best in our traditions and cultures and at the same time of providing a means whereby these are brought up under the influence of these traditions and cultures to any extent of equality into the world-wide community of intellect.

In short, we look on the establishment of universities as an inescapable corollary of any policy which aims at the achievement of Colonial self-government. We have that there can be no more welcome proof of the

### Circulation of Subversive Pamphlet

A paragraph headed "Great Britain is Still Fond of Slavery" ... But the pamphlet expressed the desire of the slaves to be bought their freedom in their native country.

The slave trade was abolished in one way and thus was introduced in another... because the slaves were taken away and those who remained home lived in peace... trouble and such trouble will be brought about by our countrymen who have not entered hearts and who act on bribes and some of them are well known but these are the men they find to be high prices such as the Katiro...

The pamphlet is probably a warning against Kibuka and the... chief, Mulyanti, who have been accused to earlier in the booklet as supporters of the proposed acquisition. The anti-Kibuka feeling seem to have been very apprehensive that Kibuka would be appointed Katiro in place of Wamba.

It seems almost that the only action... and publisher of such an inflammatory publication... in violation of a law... a fine of 100... Its effect must have been pernicious.

During the latter part of 1944 this scheme disseminated far and wide most skilful misrepresentation to the purposes and objects of the Colonial Development Fund. By numerous... totally unconnected with one another and living in widely separated parts of Uganda... believe that 25,000,000 had been set aside for the Colonial Office and actually sent to Uganda for the express purpose of increasing wages throughout the Protectorate. These increases were not at fantastic figures, roughly doubling existing wages, and were said to be due to come into force on January 1, 1945. When the expected millions were failed to materialize on the due date the people were told to believe that the Protectorate Government were wrong in not using the money. The letter gave a list, headed by the late Governor, of those who were supposed to have misappropriated the money.

sincerity of this policy than the provision at an early date of facilities for university education in the Colonies themselves.

This programme of development will require an increasing number of men with professional qualifications: doctors, agriculturists, veterinarians, engineers, surveyors, geologists, and persons qualified to contribute to the improvement of systems of law and land tenure and to assist in the framing and administration of regulations concerning the employment of labour.

Considerations of policy and finance alike make it essential that as large a proportion as possible of such locally recruited and trained. The cost of training elsewhere would be prohibitive, and it is essential that the training of the entire professional class should be conducted entirely from local conditions and out of the range of local influences.

There is no fundamental antithesis between general and vocational education. This distinction can be transcended. It is only that this has not yet been fully achieved in our universities, but this only means that any new universities will hold themselves in comparison with those which exist, at least with this problem. It is a difficulty which must be faced, and not an objection to a proposal.

It is held in some quarters that the needs of vocational education are better met by specialized training institutions than by universities. The chief points which relate to economy in finance and staff, the students for whom such institutions cater will be restricted to those who are engaged on a professional career; the authorities will be rigorous in the matter of buildings and equipments, and they will in many cases avail themselves of the services of departmental or technical officers as instructors.

Being further extracts from the Report of the Commission on Higher Education in the Colonies.

But it is not enough that a professional man should attain competence in his own subject; association with the life of a community will give him a larger range of interests and insights, and bring both to the benefit of his profession and of the community. Our aim should be to produce not only doctors, barristers, doctors of education, engineers, not only doctors, agriculturists, and engineers, but also men who will be able to direct and to advise.

Centres of Extra-mural Studies

We hope that the university, apart from being a centre of research and of the teaching of undergraduates, will take a leading part in the development of extra-mural studies in the region. The primary purpose will affect the young men and women in the region who need education, and for whom any extra-mural centre will be a valuable addition to the facilities which would have been provided by university education but have passed the age for it. Otherwise general progress and educational advance will be gravely hindered by mass ignorance of the older generation. They, too, should be helped to lead their lives and do their work with more knowledge and intelligence.

The fostering of extra-mural studies would, in particular, do much to guard against the danger of which we are very conscious—that the cities of the Colonies might become separate communities within the Colony, divorced from the concerns and responsibilities of their fellow-citizens. The development of a self-contained group of the kind is essential to part of our purpose. The universities, as we conceive them, will be on the contrary a vital contribution to make to the development of the community as a whole. We should therefore see that from the earliest stage in their evolution the university colleges should maintain direct contacts with those members of the population whose studies must necessarily be restricted to the leisure left from their other work.

The proportion of the Colonial population which can come into direct contact with them must, therefore, be small. Local centres for extra-mural work will extend the influence of the university to the outlying parts of the region. Therefore, in every Colony served by a university, there should certainly be one centre for extra-mural studies, and similar centres wherever large urban or industrial localities provide opportunity for part-time study. A simple and fully-staffed department of extra-mural studies should be regarded as one of the normal features of a Colonial university.

We hope that opportunity may be given, through refresher courses and "summer schools", to persons engaged in administrative work, teaching, the health services, agriculture and other activities, to refresh, extend, and bring up-to-date their knowledge, and to think, learn, and study anew.

A university is not a continuation school in which the staff have time for research; it is an organ of higher learning, dispersed throughout by devotion to search for new knowledge. The school pupil is inevitably in large measure a passive recipient as he acquires the necessary elementary techniques and the indispensable basic facts; the university student should be an active participant in the study of the place, and in so far as it is possible for him at his particular stage of academic progress, he must be a fellow-seeker. The professor is initiating important research; the young teacher is learning to assume similar tasks; the graduate is assisting; the senior student is following with considerable understanding; while the new entrant is becoming aware for the first time what investigation means.

Fertile Fields for Research

In the Colonies it will be long before the sciences can be brought up to a point at which there will be a possibility to undertake many forms of historical and literary research; the same applies, though with less force, to some kinds of economic and sociological research. It will not be possible at the outset to equip laboratories with expensive apparatus. On the other hand, tempting and little explored fields lie in hand for the student of social data, anthropologists, archaeologists, students of languages, and others. It would be difficult to exaggerate the wealth of opportunity available in the Colonies to those engaged in social study, to zoologists, botanists, geologists, parasitologists, geologists, entomologists, and many specialists in branches of natural science.

A number of universities have chairs, readerships, and lectureships in subjects which have a particular reference to the Colonies, and we hope to see the number of those posts extended. These holders will be able to make a valuable contribution to the literature on Colonial problems and to stimulate among their students an increasing interest in these affairs.

We hope that, except where special conditions which prevent practice of giving scholarships in the Colonies, the undergraduate education of students will be brought to a point at which it is possible for post-graduate work to be extended. We attach much importance to this development. It is our desire that in future the great majority of Colonial students should receive higher education at institutions in the Colonies; we hope that policy will be

directed to securing that an increasing number of these will be able to take in Britain or in Dominions post-graduate studies or special courses of training which are not available in the Colonies.

The question arises whether those to whom post-graduate awards are given in order that they may obtain undergraduate or graduate training to fit them for the Colonial services should be under any special obligation to do these services and remain in them for a large specific period. It is clear that they are under the strongest moral obligation to do the latter, owing to the opportunity to act in that way but experience in Britain with respect to the obligations imposed upon teachers whose training has been subsidized from public funds has shown some difficulties in the method. The McManis Committee has recommended that the Colonial Government should give the country a right of priority in the selection of students who are to be trained abroad, as soon as possible. We cannot declare that Colonial Governments are free to do this, but the problem does not excite our doubt as to the existence of the legal contract in this sphere. In the Colonies many of the Government services are so attractive in point of status and in the nature of the work that a university should become anxious for the intellectual self-expression of the people. By retaining their higher education together in their own country Colonial students will be encouraged to develop their new knowledge and ideas to the understanding of the character and the social and economic prospect of their own country.

Focus for Self Expression

We believe that the development of a university, an educational centre, and a focus for the intellectual, economic, and cultural life of the Colony, will, as their own country develops, be able to make a substantial contribution to the development of the country in which they are working. Moreover, they will be unity in regions where its attainment has been made difficult by geographical, racial, and cultural barriers. They will be confined mainly to those who wish to study exceptional subjects for which there is no local provision.

Many of the doubts about the advantages of sending Colonial students to study overseas will not arise if we make students seeking post-graduate training in the Colonies be borne in mind that it is among them that we should find the locally qualified doctors who are needed for a Colonial Government service to take up special appointments in this country. It suggests that in some other ways also the post-graduate course can with advantage be offered, and that Colonial students have gained some experience after taking it overseas.

We conclude with the hope that wherever possible Colonial post-graduate students may be accommodated in halls or halls of residence and given every opportunity to enter the corporate life of the university in order that they may derive the fullest benefit from their visit.

Makerere Men in Kenya

Governor's Tribute to Their Work

Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, recently spent three days in the Native areas of the Fort Hall and Nyeri districts of Kikuyu. A statement issued by the Kenya Information Office says—

The Governor saw much encouraging evidence of a growing appreciation by the people of soil preservation and reclamation, especially the closing of eroded areas to stock, protective fencing, and grass planting along river banks and roadsides. He was much impressed by the zeal, energy and initiative which were being put forth by the administrative and technical staffs who were tackling the very difficult task, and by the real sense of confidence existing between them and the people, who can certainly be said to be receptive of instruction about the protection of their lands.

In Nyeri there is a most promising beginning with the culling of useless stock by committees of local Natives under the guidance and control of Mr. Hammond, the veterinary officer (who has done some remarkable work) assisted by a staff of trained African veterinary officers, Mr. M. J. Samuel, Entomologist.

At Makerere, the Governor saw a number of Makerere men who had been working in the Nyeri area, including Dr. Jason Eddy, an African entomologist, Mr. Messers, a member of the staff, and Daniel Mwangi, a Public Works Department Engineering Assistant. He also met for the first time Mr. Hall, Local Native Council member, and Mr. Luke Kamuri, an agricultural assistant. The Governor's visit was a welcome indication of the value of the College in directing attention to other forms of higher education besides the purely literary.

The War

# Rhodesian Civil Servants in the Forces

More than Two Thousand Rhodesians Already Demobilized

THE DECISION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA at the outbreak of war that civil servants joining the forces should be regarded as volunteers, like any other Rhodesian, has proved to be a wise one. The difference between their normal peacetime salaries and their wartime income as soldiers, sailors, or airmen, is estimated to have saved the country £20,000 to March last. The total which would have been paid to officers released for service with the armed forces was then estimated at £1,082,000, from which is deducted £402,000 in respect of the pay of temporary staff engaged in replacement.

More than two thousand Rhodesians have already been released from the forces and re-established in civilian life in the Colony.

Colonel William Addison, the Director of Demobilization, has affirmed that on an average it has taken only three minutes to arrange for the employment of the men released. The duty of the State was to replace them in their old positions, and that they employed by law compelled to do so on conditions as good as each man would have enjoyed if he had not gone away. The great majority of men were returning to their employers, though they were free not to do so if they wished; in that respect, however, the State was under no obligation to assist in their choice of alternative employment.

"Gratuities, clothing, training, new grants without reason," continued Colonel Addison, "are recognized reward for service, but they are in the nature of temporary benefits. The best reward we can give a soldier is the prospect of a decent job under fair conditions, with such security as any employer should have the right to expect from a willing and capable servant. Discharge grants will take him nowhere, but State and private capital, encouraged and aided by a well-planned and vigorously executed policy of national development, particularly in mining, farming and transport, promise him the best prospect of sound employment."

Clothing allowances for men discharged from Rhodesian forces are to be doubled, retrospectively, from September last. Officers will now receive £23 instead of £10, Colonials £15 instead of £8, and Africans £4 instead of £2. The qualifying period is now six months.

Organization

We recently announced that Colonel W. H. Ralston, M.P. for Marandellas, had been appointed Minister for Agriculture and Defence in Southern Rhodesia. We now learn that the Departments of Air (Military) and Demobilization have been replaced under his control.

The posts of Commander of the Military Forces and Air Officer Commanding in the Colony have been combined under the title of Acting Commander-in-Chief, Southern Rhodesia. The first holder of this appointment is Air Marshal C. W. Griffiths, and he will be the Honorary Staff Colonel. He has commanded the Air Training Group in Southern Rhodesia since it was started.

No. 4 Internment Camp at Umtuma, which at one time accommodated about 1,500 Italian male civilians evacuated from Ethiopia, Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, has been closed by the Southern Rhodesian Government. So many of the internees had been released on parole for employment as acrobats, farmers, and elsewhere that it was decided to transfer the balance to camps near Fort Victoria and Gatooma.

Captain J. J. Phillips has died suddenly from heart failure in Northern Rhodesia at the age of 43. He went to Nyasaland in 1942 to join the staff of the late A. J. Storey, and afterwards joined Messrs. Havter

and Walker. In the employ of the Nyasaland Government when war broke out, he was captured as an officer on the K.A.R. Reserve in Italy. Last war he had served in German South-West Africa and S. Africa. He had played Rugby football for Southern Rhodesia and was an excellent shot.

Pilot Officer J. H. Meyer, of Northern Rhodesia, formerly reported missing, is now presumed to have been killed in action.

Flight Sergeant Willfred Royce Lowe, of the Rhodesian Squadron of the Tactical Air Force, formerly reported missing, has been reclassified as killed in action.

Awards

Major General W. H. E. Poole, who commanded the 5th South African Armoured Division in Italy, has been awarded the Legion of Merit, Degree of Commander, by the President of the United States.

Acting Wing Commander Harold Hardywicke Clarke, Aldermess, D.F.C., A.F.C., a Southern Rhodesian born in Salisbury, has been awarded the D.S.O. The citation states that he commanded his squadron for a considerable period, and took part in many sorties. These were mostly against shipping in the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic. In October 1944 Wing Commander Hardywicke attacked an enemy vessel in the Skye Track, and in November he bombed a beached U-boat. He has completed many other attacks on enemy ships, some of them in face of intense opposition. As a pilot and as squadron commander he always displayed outstanding determination, leadership, and courage.

Major C. V. King, a Rhodesian who was serving in Italy in the 5th South African Armoured Division, has been awarded the D.S.O. for services while commanding a squadron of tanks.

Lieut. Graham Frederick Miller, of the Reconnaissance Corps, of Bulawayo, has been awarded the Military Cross for gallantry in Italy.

Cpl. Donald Thomas William Ironside, who has been serving with the Rhodesians since 1940, is now known to have received an immediate award of the Military Medal for gallantry during a tank attack in Italy.

A Swahili soldier, Jama Farid, has been awarded the George Medal for conspicuous gallantry on carrying out his duties in very brave manner.

Capt. K. N. Chambers, D.F.C., S.C., and Captain J. G. A. A. have been mentioned in dispatches.

Commissions for Africans

Answering a question by the African representative of the Kenya Chief Native Commissioner before the Legislative Council of Kenya that there was no doubt that commissions being in time being given to Africans was a result of experience in the field, it had been decided, after careful consideration, that that time had not yet come. While admitting without reserve the gallantry which African soldiers had displayed in the Ethiopian, Madagascar and Far-East campaigns, the Commission stated that it was based on the fact that the final test must be one of ability, not only in the field, but also power to handle administrative and technical aptitude.



in celebration of VE Day, the *Official Gazette of Tanganyika* was published in red, white and blue.

The Ngoni of the Songea district in Tanganyika celebrated victory in Europe by collecting on days of dancing. Many men of this tribe, descendants of the early Zulu invaders, are serving in the King's African Rifles.

A mosque to accommodate 400 Moslem askari has been built at the Mechanical Transport Depot at Mwanza near Nairobi.

Major W. C. Linn, who has been serving in the East Africa Command, has left Burma to resume duty in the African Education Department in Southern Rhodesia. He is to be replaced by Major G. H. Broadhurst, Southern Rhodesian Forces, and formerly in the East African Force, who has been promoted to that rank.

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### Need for a United East Africa Emphasized by Colonel G. A. Penderby, M.P.

THE CONCERN IN INTERNATIONAL CIRCLES for dependent territories, the Colonial Welfare and Development Act, and the general contribution of colonial peoples to the production of the goods which have brought the British Colonies more singly to the peace of the Empire and the world, the African peoples, and particularly those in East Africa, are no longer relegated to "low priority" in the news.

Critics in this country and abroad are inclined to regard the allocation of £120 millions over a 10-year period as a detained recognition of responsibilities that have been vainly discharged.

Such a view does scant justice to 50 years of conscientious work by the Colonial Civil Service, the initiative, industry and probity of European settlers and traders, and the devoted labours of missionary societies.

It is doubtful if the process of civilization in Africa could have been hastened, or indeed whether such hastening would have been good for the inhabitants. The development of an African Colony is at best a slow process, but there comes a time when a distinct forward movement is possible and timely. The present enthusiasm in Colonial affairs, backed by the many of kindred nations, is the first in a long time, and it is to be hoped that it will be a permanent and slightly increased momentum.

East Africa's war record is a notable one, despite depletion of manpower, both European and African, and demands made on the colonies. They have been generously met. East African soldiers have borne a small part in the victory in the European campaign and in Burma. Their gallantry is beyond praise.

#### Chief Lesson of the War

Perhaps the chief lesson learned from the war is the absolute necessity for the East African territories to be united.

In an address to the final general meeting of the Joint East African Board.

Major W. B. Tope, formerly an administrative officer in Tanganyika Territory, and later in the head quarters of the British Military Administration in Tripolitania, has arrived in this country on leave. He is a New Zealander by birth.

Captain A. E. Agnelli, of the British Military Administration in Somalia, has been spending his leave in Southern Rhodesia.

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# Background to the

## The New Parliament

Trade union officials held 56 Labour seats in the House of Commons. Now they are 84 out of a total Labour membership of 404—about 21%. The place of the old interest groups has been taken by the liberal professions, the sciences, the media, the civil service, and the public life. The composition of the House has changed in the following way: 1935-1939: 196 Labour, 196 Tory, 100 miscellaneous; 1939-1945: 196 Labour, 81 Tory, 127 miscellaneous; 1945-1951: 210 Labour, 114 Tory, 180 miscellaneous. The composition of the House has changed in the following way: 1935-1939: 196 Labour, 196 Tory, 100 miscellaneous; 1939-1945: 196 Labour, 81 Tory, 127 miscellaneous; 1945-1951: 210 Labour, 114 Tory, 180 miscellaneous. The composition of the House has changed in the following way: 1935-1939: 196 Labour, 196 Tory, 100 miscellaneous; 1939-1945: 196 Labour, 81 Tory, 127 miscellaneous; 1945-1951: 210 Labour, 114 Tory, 180 miscellaneous.

## Social Policy

We shall have a combination of State ownership and private enterprise with effective control and planning of the national resources. The Labour Party does not believe in compensation, but in fair compensation for any person whose interests are taken over by the State, whether in industry, land or finance. During the war a great volume of work has been built up by the small men in this country, and we are particularly anxious to see that their savings are safeguarded. For that reason, apart from all other things, it will be necessary to maintain price and other controls so as to avoid side losses that would flow from inflation. The Labour Party believes that it can make our democracy more effective and more democratic, and proper to raise the general standard of living. It believes that the necessary changes must be brought about by peaceful methods. We are determined to have an honest and open regulation of the economy, and to bring about a change in the constitution of the House of Commons. In a recent statement to the House of Commons, the Prime Minister said: "The Government are determined to bring about a change in the constitution of the House of Commons. In a recent statement to the House of Commons, the Prime Minister said: "The Government are determined to bring about a change in the constitution of the House of Commons."

## The Atomic Bomb

The Atomic Bomb. The German, French and American scientists engaged all Germany's efforts to make atomic bombs. They were on a secret, top secret, and far behind the American and British forces by a long margin. It is a fact that these forces by the Germans at any time might have altered the course of the war, and profound anxiety was felt by those who were informed. Their effort was made by our intelligence service and by the Air Force to locate in Germany anything resembling the plants which were being created in the United States. In the winter of 1942-43, two small detachments were sent to Norway on two occasions by small parties of volunteers from the British, Canadian and Norwegian forces, at very heavy loss of life, upon search of what is called "heavy water," an element in one of the possible processes. The second of these two attacks was completely successful. The whole burden of operations, including the setting up of the plants and many technical processes, was effected, as well as the practical sphere, constitutes one of the greatest triumphs of the American—or indeed human—genius, of which this is a record. The decision to make these enormous expenditures upon a goal which, however hopeful, established by American and British research remained, nevertheless, a heartshaking gamble to the overwhelming honour of President Roosevelt and his advisers. We must indeed pray that these awful efforts will be made to conduce to peace among the nations. Mr. Winston Churchill: "The Greatest Scientific Gamble Won." More than 125,000 people have worked to construct atomic bomb factories in the United States, and more than 65,000 are working on the operating plants. We have spent \$2,000,000,000 (about £500,000,000) on the greatest scientific gamble in history, and we have won. We are now prepared to donate more money and contribute every product of enterprise that the United States can give ground in any way. We shall destroy these plants, and their operations, if there be no restraint, we shall completely destroy the power to make war. It was said by the Japanese people from their destruction that the ultimatum was issued from Hiroshima. If they do not now accept our terms, they may expect a rain of fire that will be the last of which has never been seen on this earth." President Truman.

## German Casualties

German Casualties. German casualties on all fronts up to November 1944 totalled 4,064,438, according to official documents found by the British in the home of General Rommel, captured in North Africa. These documents, of which only 10 copies are left, have extended included the following losses in the total: 1,911,300 dead in all theatres; 1,255,351 missing and unreturned; 245,284 prisoners of war; 83,500 permanently disabled; 468,785 losses are as follows: 468,785 Army; 2,630,263 Navy; 31,410 Air Force. The following statistics note how little the struggle cost Germany up to the summer of 1944. The story seemed practically within her grasp. Details of this period are: September, 1939: Polish campaign, 16,000 killed; 300 missing or prisoners; November, 1939: West Prussia, 1,332 killed, six missing; June, 1940: Battle of France, 25,000 killed, 300 missing and prisoners; July, 1941: when the Russian campaign was in full swing, the Germans lost 66,500 killed and 40,000 missing and prisoners; January, 1943: (one month) the 10 week battle for Stalingrad, 44,000 killed, 10,000 missing and prisoners; May, 1943: Tunisia, 15,000 killed, 20,000 prisoners and missing; June, 1944: (invasion of France), 26,000 killed, 33,000 prisoners; August, 1944: Russian campaign offensive to Leningrad with the battle in the West, 63,000 killed, 102,000 missing and prisoners. These monthly figures are in respect of army casualties only. The Germans lost 1,419,000 killed and 907,000 missing and prisoners in Russia. In the West they lost 220,000 killed and 341,000 missing and prisoners. Three notes should be borne in mind: (1) expected to be taken with a three-month time lag by the British; (2) since Russia does not subscribe to the International Red Cross, it has been impossible to obtain figures of German prisoners on the East Front; (3) from November 1944 to VE Day, the German losses were 2,000,000 German lost a further 600,000 on all fronts. Mr. Osborn Gilling, special correspondent for the *Daily Telegraph*.

# to the War News

**Opinions Epitomized.** — Technicians are realistic. — Generalissimo Stalin.

"In the pre-war days, the British navy dumped its surplus armaments, and the Germans stepped over them." — Earl Vessey.

"At the start of the war France had only 36 divisions, against Germany 145." — M. Edouard Deladier, former Prime Minister of France.

"The result of the British blockade is a certificate of death and political death for the British people." — Mr. Hans Jacobson, S. Africa.

"It is true that all the Nazis in the Congo will be concentrated in Germany for reconditioning under Allied control." — Sir Carey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

"In the last House of Commons there were 134 company directors. Today the Tories can muster only 37, which is only one fifth of their party representation." — Mr. A. G. Campbell.

"The Spaniards don't like Earthquakes. They don't like the Japanese." — So we are going to give them 24 hours a day until they quit." — General George Kenney.

"The England-Australia air service will now covers the 12,000 miles in 6 1/2 hours, the fastest and longest air route in the world." — British Overseas Airways Corporation.

"If the war with Japan should end tomorrow, the United States would still be short of oats, oil and sugar in 1946." — Mr. Clinton P. Anderson, U.S. Secretary for Agriculture.

"The French National Consultative Assembly, by 234 votes to two, has approved the proposal for a tax of 1% on all capital over £50, besides a tax on wealth gained since 1939." — *Daily Mail*.

"England has turned decisively and irrevocably to Socialism under a national leadership which has the relentless and frank purpose of bringing England ultimately to Communism." — *New York Journal American*.

"The Communists have painted as a crime the very thing which is the world order, and which has been described by their opponents as 'Hell'." — *London Daily Mail*. "The British press on the Continent is a New Dealish and Hitlerian mixture of very exaggerated propaganda." — *World Telegram*.

"The only way to stop that the Germans have no feeling of guilt. They simply feel that they have been beaten by the overwhelming forces of the Americans, the Russians and the British." — Senator Ferguson, U.S.A.

"Germany will acquire a new caste class, the new Prutige, which will not be unified, particularly in those regions which are occupied by Germany which are now seeking solutions for their desperate economic problems." — *New York Herald Tribune*.

"When politicians with no experience of manufacturing and marketing talk as if a projected 90% expansion of this country's exports is as good as a *fait accompli*, they are deluding both themselves and the public." — Mr. R. Longford James.

"With Axis groups, the Axis groups that are being reorganized every day in Europe will have a crush in Great Britain and we can expect their policy to orientate more towards Britain type of socialism than towards Russia's." — *New York Post*.

"I think it no exaggeration to say that if four of our chief proprietors of groups of newspapers could be certain minister must be expected to do their utmost to speed his going, the odds on that minister having to go would be very great." — Mr. Ernest Thurtle, M.P.

"German capital is camouflaged abroad, awaiting the opportune moment. Nearly 25,000,000 is believed to be invested in copper and mercury mines in Spain, Argentina and Sweden, in German capital, engineers and business men." — An official of the French Military Government.

"By the end of August the nation's factories will be producing for war at about 50% of the March rate, and by December the production will be about 70% of the year's peak. However, rockets are going to be stepped up two and a half times today, production rate." — U.S. Bureau of War Information.

"President Truman, Generalissimo Stalin and Prime Minister Attlee will remember with gratitude the burning spirit and the magnificent spirit with which, at various intervals and throughout the war, Mr. Churchill issued our common cause and our understanding peace." — The whole world knows the greatness of his work, and it will never be forgotten. The strain from London to Mr. Churchill.

"Of all the countries formerly occupied and plundered by Germany, Belgium has made the most rapid and far-reaching recovery." — M. van Acker, Belgian Prime Minister.

"The Labour party is young. The average age of the party in the new House of Commons is 43. It is young in its membership. We have 303 members, 119 are Trade Unionists, and just half of them are under 40. Of our members, 100 are soldiers or sailors or airmen who have come straight from the European or Japanese war." — Professor Laskey.

"The Vigilante represents the action of the good citizens who multiply to take care of the Government's neglected and neglected areas. They represent the reaction of the best citizen to an law and order. He declares himself an officer of the State. His motive is not his method violence, his aim is to do evil." — Mr. George Godwin.

"We are satisfied by the evidence that the great majority of limited companies best public and private are honestly and conscientiously managed. We believe that the system of limited liability companies has been and is beneficial to the trade and industry of the country and essential to the prosperity of the nation as a whole." — Report of the Committee on Company Law Amendment.

"Approximately one third of the doctors of the country are serving in the forces. The ratio of one doctor to 300 or 400 Service personnel is probably accurate. The ratio of one doctor to 3,000 civilians or more in most of our large cities is certainly accurate. Unless there is a generous and speedy release of doctors from the forces this country may be faced with very serious health problems next winter." — Mr. Charles Hill, the secretary of the Central Medical War Committee.

"Life will be hard, and should be hard. Human nature goes to pieces under conditions of ease. We cannot afford to relax, and we cannot deny ourselves by talk about comfort. We shall all have to expect the worst like the devil, especially in this country like South Africa. Let not one of those who believe that there will be no more war, let them expect that we shall expect for a long time to come. It may be a little longer, but the war and the dangers and difficulties will be repeated in some form in this country and become a reality." — General Smuts, the South African leader.



# Airborne Rhodesians' Obituary

## Lieut. R. J. Fothergill's Broadcast

Lieut. R. J. Fothergill, of Salisbury, gave a broadcast in last Saturday's *Calling Southern Rhodesia* programme on incidents and life in the army particularly in France, Italy, and the South of France, which were not mentioned in the obituary notice of Lieut. Fothergill's death in *Army and Air Force* of Rhodesia, taking his boys and boys as well as their...  
 "I know you all will be very interested in my obituary," he said, "as you will be interested in the only of Rhodesia, but was not in the obituary notice... I was wounded in Italy, but since he left Salisbury was with us in Italy, but since he left, I am the only Rhodesian in the brigade."

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## Social Welfare Sub-Committee

A sub-Committee on Social Welfare, Information and Mass Education has been appointed, with the approval of the Governor, by the Development Committee of Kenya. It consists of Mr. A. R. Dawson (Chairman), Sir George Northcote, Mr. Eric Mathu, Mr. J. C. A. M. Chambliss, Mr. C. G. Anderson, Mr. B. B. G. G. G., Mrs. Anthony G. G., D. B. P. D. D., and the Chief Commissioner, and the Information Officer at Nairobi.

## Khan on African Progress

The future of Africa does not lie with the European settlers or the Indian, but with the African movement. The African is the cornerstone of progress in Africa. The Aga Khan, speaking in Dar-es-Salaam.

## Monseigneur Michaud

### Long Service in East Africa

MONSEIGNEUR JOSEPH GEORGE MICHAUD, M.B.E., Vicar Apostolic of Uganda, whose death at the age of 71, occurred on July 27, 1945, was born in France. He studied at the Collège de la Sorbonne and the Université de Louvain. He was ordained a priest in 1896. He served in Cathage for two years later, he was almost immediately transferred to East Africa. He served until 1928 except for two years as a chaplain to the East African forces during the last war. He then served in the Vicariate of Uganda for two years, and after a period as secretary to Archbishop, then Bishop, Strickland, he was made principal of St. Mary's College, Rubaga, in 1919, and later educational advisor to the Government of Uganda. He was made M.B.E. in recognition of his services.

His return to East Africa was prompted by his appointment as procurator for the Vicariate, before becoming Administrator of the Vicariate of Uganda, of which he was appointed Bishop early in 1937. Again he was largely preoccupied with scholastic work and he founded two mission stations, two convents, a school for aunts, and a novitiate for African sisters. In 1942 he became Bishop Coadjutor to Archbishop, and in the next year he succeeded to the office of Vicar Apostolic of Uganda.

## Sir Ralph Cator

Sir Ralph Cator, who has died at the age of 84, was called to the bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1893, and five years later was appointed a judicial officer and local vice-consul of the East Africa Protectorate. The title of the office was later changed to that of Judge of the East Africa Protectorate, of which he became senior judge on the formation of the High Court in 1905. In 1906 he was made Judge of Her Majesty's High Court for the Ottoman Dominions, and 10 years later, when Egypt was severed from Turkey, a Judge of Her Majesty's High Court in Egypt, where he was also President of the British Police Court during the last war. In 1931 he became President of the Egyptian Court of Appeal in Egypt. After his retirement in the following year he continued to live in Alexandria, where Sir Ralph and Lady Cator were long and valued members of the British community.

Lord Arnold, who died last week at the age of 67, was Secretary of State for the Colonies in the last Labour Government of 1925. He was not then in the British Commonwealth, he was raised to the peerage in order to be eligible for the office. He was a modest, unassuming and selfless man whose character impressed all who came in contact with him.

George Thomas Branch, who has died, walked from Umkhonto to Capetown in 1906, the first in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 73.

Mr. James Earl Crossley, a civil servant of 30 years' service, has died in Bulawayo at the age of 75. He joined the Native Department in 1915. He was married to Mrs. James Crossley, who died in London in 1938.

Lieut. Colonel Sir John Campbell, C.B.E., who died at the age of 84, was a member of the Nile Expedition of 1925. He was a member of the Nile Expedition of 1925, which was a member of the Nile Expedition of 1925.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Kenya's 50th Anniversary

Criticism of the Informant

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

The communication issued by the Press Section of the Government Office for the 50th anniversary of Kenya (July 1), which is published in the appropriate column indicating that it was based on poor information supplied by the Kenya Information Office, is full of errors; it is a piece of work which cries aloud for correction. I will confine myself to three chief matters calling for correction.

(1) I question the accuracy of the claim that July 1, 1915, marks the 50th anniversary of Kenya's independence.

The British East Africa Company was offered a concession in the Uganda administration of the inland territories by Sultan Khadija bin Said and this time Sir William Macdonald failed to establish a nominal Protectorate over Mombasa and the coastal strip of the mainland. Four years later a concession was again offered to the I.B.E.A. Company by Sultan Khadija bin Said and this time Sir William secured Foreign Office approval. The company received its Royal Charter in 1887, the treaty with the Sultan was ratified in 1890, and the company included Uganda in its sphere in 1892.

Uganda was taken over from the company in 1895 by the Foreign Office, which two years later assured the continuation of the B.E.A. Protectorate also. From 1897 to 1905 the Foreign Office administered the B.E.A. Protectorate with Sir Charles Elliot as Commissioner. The administration was transferred to the Foreign Office, which at the same time assumed full responsibility for Uganda. Not until 1920 was Kenya made a Crown colony.

In 1897-191888 there occurred the birth of the B.E.A. Protectorate of which Kenya Colony is the legal descendant. The 50th anniversary consequently occurred during the year 1938 according to the date 1888-1938 and that is the birth of the B.E.A. Protectorate. However, it is held that the birth of Kenya dates from the assumption of administrative responsibility by the Foreign Office then the 50th anniversary should be celebrated in 1947, not this year.

So the official anniversary is quite very limited. A very brief history of the case, the Information Office of Kenya, and the most effective use of the publicity which has been given by past performance. The Kenya Information Government department will meet this problem in itself into action.

(2) The communications referring to the Uganda Railway construction plan for the 1960s are grossly wrong. It gives the length of the route from Mombasa to Kisumu as 800 miles of 1,500 miles. The construction work is scheduled to start in October, 1965. This also is inaccurate; the first rail were laid on Mombasa Island in June of the year. AS a matter of fact, Nairobi was reached in May, 1890, and the last key in the last mile was given home in Kisumu in December 20, 1891.

(3) Referring to the communications on the communication which says that the 100,000 families came out in 1965, the 1965 is a gross error. The South Africa 1965-1966 report on the movement of immigrants with lists, and the 1966-1967 report of immigrants a gross exaggeration.

The 1965-1966 report on the 1965-1966, was superseded by the Crown Lands Ordinance of 1967, which the Commissioner of the Protectorate was directed to sell or to land to Europeans, with the result that grants were made, divided into two classes, of which 5,000 acres in extent for personal and agricultural purposes, of which 1,000 acres were freehold for 99 years and 4,000 acres leasehold for 99 years, and the other 4,000 acres per acre (1,000 acres were purely for agricultural purposes on equal favourable terms but a somewhat higher price and rents and (c) small business or residential plots in proclaimed town areas, ranging from one to 20 acres, sold at fixed prices or offered in auction, as freehold.

The influx of European settlers from Great Britain, South Africa, and India began in a very small way in 1895, gradually grew in strength during 1903, became a steady stream from the latter part of 1908, and increased thereafter.

I arrived from South Africa as a prospective settler early in March, 1904, and for the next six years was continuously in residence there (with eight months leave at home), so can speak of things as they were at that period in Kenya's early history. With no element of truth can it be said that "large numbers" of families arrived as immigrants during those very early days.

(4) There are a number of minor statements at which I boggle. Other knowledgeable pioneers of Kenya will, I am sure, do likewise and feel resentful that highly paid officials should be so utterly careless or inefficient in the preparation of communications for the press. All facts are easily available for reference, but to check them is evidently asking too much effort from what have rightly become known as the "Ministry of Information Offices". The public has a right to expect accurate statements emanating from Government departments, but certainly does not receive this consideration from the Kenya Information Office.

Yours faithfully,

W. ROBERTS

Reading

POLL TAX IN KENYA

I should be sorry to see to Congo, and I think we are in no position to do so. I am sure that the poll tax is not a fair tax and that it is not a fair tax. I am sure that the poll tax is not a fair tax and that it is not a fair tax. I am sure that the poll tax is not a fair tax and that it is not a fair tax.

Britain and the Race Issue

The race issue has been built up by British interests in Africa and the success of our law. We have seen men in the past who have been in Africa and the race issue has been built up by British interests in Africa and the success of our law. We have seen men in the past who have been in Africa and the race issue has been built up by British interests in Africa and the success of our law.

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# British Africa after the War

## Broadcast Talk by Mr. Neville Farsoun

MR. NEVILE FARSON, talking in a post-war broadcast from London, said that British Africa had a "Call to Africa" program which would be a "Call to Africa" program.

...the program... Africa... could get home... support from home to back us up in what we are doing. It only England had a long distance plan for Africa.

You are a time... you were quite right... awareness of Empire... not present in the White... business... there was no large vision in London... the... so... morning... was supported... The Colonial debate was limited... the... in the House of Commons... Minister for Colonies... you saw only too plainly... political plans handed out to a second... as a... and you changed such... more frequently than you changed your...

### Germany in Tanganyika

When there was the case of Tanganyika. From 1933 to 1939... Tanganyika... felt that Tanganyika was... to Hitler... Why... buy peace... So Tanganyika... dare plan for so... back to Germany you would... certainly have... the ability to defend Egypt... and so lost this war... I think that this strategic importance of Tanganyika... is one of the chief factors... which will force Whitehall... not that I think it... such pressure now... into a wide, imaginative awareness of the truth that the most progressive... for British Africa... must be planned for right now... the... of Tanganyika... will be the... core of a... of... thinking about the future of British Africa... and the... of British... should be sent out to post-war... where were many German settlers... in Tanganyika (a... Mandate) on the outbreak of this war... there were British settlers... Part of that came from the fact that the British... immediately fulfilled all the... of the mandate and of the Congo Basin... Tanganyika was an... well... Indian concern... with its head office in Zanzibar... and its... buying offices in Japan... Next in size... of... came... German... You know... they held every German... in Tanganyika... they looted the German settlers' money... in... for which they usually... the title deeds... the German settlers' sisal plantations... coffee plantations... where these German... gave the... of tea... immediate advantage over the... settler... who had been... as an individual...

...that they gave the German settler... prices for his produce... (very often above those in the world market)... whereas the individual British settler had to take all the risk of... the... drops in the world's prices for primary products... British settlers... were therefore at a terrible disadvantage... did not have the cohesion of the co-operative... of the Kenya Farmers' Association... and every Tanganyika settler had to get it alone.

In post-war Africa I think that one of the first things that should be inaugurated is some system... and very likely a subsidy... whereby the Tanganyika... could... produce... in... but... end... Furthermore, I think that this can be made... a... certainly for... the... Tanganyikans... in bulk... That... working out a co-operative plan... possibly... along the lines of the K.F.A... at your end... the bulk selling end...

...business and agriculture which have... in East... which will... certainly be continued... of... parts of... Europe after this... They are all... things for East... and West Africa... test for that...

...felt myself... that I've a short... about... of settling I saw there and...

### Disposal of Italian Colonies

The official report issued by the... Conference in Berlin... The Conference examined a proposal by the Soviet Government concerning trusteeship territories as defined by the decision of the Crimea Conference and in the Charter of the United Nations Organization. After... that the disposition of any former Italian territories... to be... with the preparation of a... and that the... of Italian territory would be... by the September Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

### Not So Lonely

Several newspapers in this country have recently published a story about "an officer of the Sudan Defence Force stationed in the Mountains of the Moon in Uganda" who is the "loneliest man in the British Army" and 1,000 miles from the nearest white man. It is... and The Times accepting so... a... if only as the... to hang a... "fourth leader". The Mountains of the Moon or the Ruwenzori Range begin some 15 miles to the south-west of Fort Portal... administrative... which has a European population of about 100... missionaries and... and... connected by a first-class motor road... with Kampala... the commercial capital of Uganda... which has a European population of nearly 1,000. So much for the "loneliest man in Africa".

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### Industry and the State

**Mr. Schluter on the Coffee Trade**

**FREE ENTERPRISE IN TRADING**, combined with state guidance over production, can help achieve greater stability of prices, particularly for

some commodities. Trade methods are not perfect, but nothing is. Everlasting stability is a chimera, and new and varied methods will surely be even more so than old and untried ones. Besides, there is a need for experiments with new methods—just for the sake of a free world industry in which the margin of profits is narrow.

One should beware of bending to every breeze which blows. It is not everything that can be done, or by whom, in a free world. Whether there are in fact, or there are only in theory, conditions under which they can operate, and if not, what are the alternatives? If one can, one does not restrict, but if one cannot, one must. It was often very considerably to ease our port duties, but this is not the case. These restrictions will be done away with, or at least eased sufficiently to allow trade greater freedom, the merits of our past trade methods may stand. Even more convincing. Any one, since a national market in a commodity are interdependent, a change of methods in one quarter affects all other than part of the world.

#### Wool, Lard and Bull Buying

Bull buying in wartime became the inevitable counterpart to bull buying. Marketing was simplified, but not necessarily improved by late trading. But we must keep in step with other nations with the U.S.A. When controls exist, there they should be here too, so when normal trading in staple commodities resumed, we must be under established methods, and open competition must be resumed on the same basis here too.

Controls of raw commodities help in maintaining production and control of balance as closely as possible and stabilize prices. But some raw materials, quantities of water importance, are requiring minor freedom in certain cases, and light metals, diamonds, and so on, have not yet been time to be the effect and their prices. Existing stocks must be worked off and in this slow to resume.

Some of the reasons for a return to free trade are mainly a matter of control. Some prefer control, others freedom. Controls were easily imposed in wartime, when urgent the precedence over everything else, and when consumers had to do what they can get, pay the price, or do without. War-time conditions are abnormal, temporary, and deceptive, and should end with the return to free trade, which was created the result of international trade will restore international competition, and no one method of methods which will be needed. Meanwhile, it is advisable to abstain from cutting prices to innovators.

War-time trading methods, mostly during the time of scarcity in consuming countries, and in some cases, was supported by public expense. Those who believe it is not a sound policy to provide overseas in normal times, should note.

Many free enterprise producers, probably, sold their goods respectively over a period, somewhere, at a lower price than the market, but Government has been shopped and bought to bargain. They make bulk purchases at fixed prices if it is almost impossible that either producers or consumers can make more than a few market value through out the world. Nothing can be done, and one of them will come to a halt. Besides, under the present trade conditions, it is impossible to have a personal touch which can be valuable in business.

The old method of trade methods contribute to stability of prices, which produce a better result.

Points from a paper talk in the East Africa programme of the B.C.C.

methods alone can be sufficient. The fundamental ones are approximate balance of production and consumption, and stability of international relations.

Regulation in the coffee trade, however important, cannot succeed. A free world market, where crop is the main factor, is the only way to regulate cotton. The Plan in the U.S.A. is to regulate cotton. The coffee trade, however, is not always as that of a free world market, and it would improve selling prices for all others too, by reducing either the quantity of production, or the price, if those who produce it, and those who consume it, go wrong. In fact, they do, and their production and total consumption are due to another.

#### The Quest for Stability

Better methods of achieving stability are usually tried, all the cause of instability. In coffee, it was production, in coffee, as the other, in my opinion, was under consumption. For stability, in production, international regulation has been devised and applied successfully to some commodities, including coffee, and it is not making them and to some extent, but international regulations, secure, reasonably, terms of trade, and stability.

When consumption requires differential remedies, we do not regard the consumption of coffee, as inevitable, or anything else.

It could be made available to consumers, the best, in sufficient quantity and quality, and the potential of the whole production and reasonable prosperity for the whole industry are assured. The restrictions and measures, however, and their application is one of the aims of the United Nations.

Under the present conditions, and unless we are content to threaten the world, it is not another country, or a state, the day. Export adjustments, in production and consumption often become evident, and it is too late to give guidance, and information to production, to avert a present serious depression, might help. Co-operation, which is the basis of trade methods, is also the key to a wider measure in commerce.

#### Share Profits Tax

From the introduction of its Excess Profits Tax in 1941 to the end of March 1946, the Government of Northern Rhodesia had received £65,013. This includes assessments paid by companies, as Northern Rhodesian firms, by United Kingdom companies. These after deduction of the estimated relief amount of United Kingdom taxation, total £306,126, but may be subject to considerable refunds when the actual rate for assessment is finally determined. The amount received in respect of the 1945-46 period, chargeable accounting periods subsequent to those in which tax was paid out prior to March 31, 1946, is £7,957. This amount obtained from companies other than United Kingdom companies, and not refunded, was £3,500.

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**News Items Brief**

The air mail service to and from Africa was discontinued on 1st July, the cause of this being laid out at Roland Park, Johannesburg, on the 28th.

The Government in the Cape Provinces, Southern Rhodesia, has proposed to fund the

Customs duties of Kenya and Uganda for the first five months of 1945, totalling £318,000.

Conservation of labour in the Mlora and Embu reserves of Kenya ceased at the end of June.

The Ethnological Society is now publishing the *Ethnological, Commercial, Industrial, and Agricultural Yearbook*.

The American Society of Engineers has now a membership of about 100. Mr. J. C. Robertson is the chairman.

African in Southern Rhodesia are estimated by the Native Land and Production Committee to be 100 motor vehicles.

The Finance Advisory Board has recommended an expenditure of £2,000 towards the building of village huts in irrigated areas of the Sudan.

Owing to the need for alterations and additions to the showground, the Bulawayo Agricultural Society will not hold an agricultural show this year.

In view of the serious shortage of cement in Kenya it is hoped to obtain this material for the construction of either cranes or cranes from the

Government of Southern Rhodesia. An agreement has been made by Mr. J. S. Sanyal, has been during the colony.

Many golden tableware, and many valuable objects of art looted by the Italians in Ethiopia were recently discovered hidden in northern Italy and are being returned to the Emperor.

Messrs. W. L. Bush and Co., the manufacturing chemists with interests in East Africa, have declared a final dividend of 6%, again making 40% for the year. The net profit was £129,583 against £128,887.

The number of persons sentenced to death in Northern Rhodesia in 1944, 1943, 1942, 1941, were 12, five and nine respectively. Of the death sentences for those three years, two, and eight were commuted.

Dr. E. M. Eliud Mathu, the African member of the Kenya Legislative Council, has a certain African opinion, a body known as the Kenya African Study Union, has been formed, with numerous branches.

Twenty five companies with a total nominal capital of £659,000 were registered in Southern Rhodesia during the first four months of 1945, compared with 24 with a capital of £369,404 in the same period last year.

Of 24 white seafarers who sailed during the war on their first appointment to posts at sea, only 12 were shipwrecked when their vessels were sunk in the Atlantic, but they were saved and completed their journey.

From the surplus funds of the Kenya Coffee Board £2,000 are to be contributed towards the erecting laboratories at the Mlora coffee research station. The main cost of the laboratories will be nearly £10,000.

A pension system for men employed in the Mlora district of Kenya, in the production sub-committee has been started, to deal with the supply of labour for coffee planting. Planters have expressed their satisfaction with the arrangement.

The price for wheat produced in Southern Rhodesia for the 1945 season will be 38s. per bag, as compared with 35s. for the last crop. There is also a bonus of 10s. for wheat grown under special farming conditions as defined by the Government.

Fungavikias in cottonseed oil mill has been opened in Dar es Salaam. It aims at dealing with 1,000 to 2,000 tons of seed a year, producing a lot of suitable cooking purposes and oil cake. Later vegetable ghee and margarine may be made.

The Indian driver of a motor lorry which overturned near carrying children from Iringa to the European school at Mbeya has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour for manslaughter, and three months' imprisonment for reckless driving. A charge of manslaughter was laid and others received 12 months.

The case was tried by the Acting Magistrate at Iringa.

There are no adequate facilities for training European nurses in Rhodesia until a suitable European hospital has been built, and that for the present Government should be asked for assisted passages and bursaries to enable girls to obtain their entire training in England or South Africa.

A motion carried by 30 votes at a National meeting of the East Africa Women's League. The proposals made were Dr. J. R. Gregory and Dr. S. Anderson.

In the Mbabuka district of Northern Rhodesia, a technical team has been making a link between garden acreages and the balance between population and land. Dr. Gluckman is investigating family budgets, inheritances, and family relationships in typical villages in the area.

Mr. Moffat has been examining questions of land and tenure in the Zomba. Meanwhile the Land and Tenure Committee has been taking evidence from chiefs, headmen, villagers, "towns," educated Africans and such has means to have special information. It is hoped that a report on land tenure in the Zomba area will be available in a few weeks.

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# NYASALAND

THE territory now known as Nyasaland consists of a long narrow strip of coast lying between Lake Nyasa and Northern Rhodesia, an area known as the Territory for its southern part. It has a total area of over 37,000 square miles and in 1895 was constituted a British Protectorate. Since the construction of the great bridge over the Zambezi River in 1935, the country has had a direct rail link to the sea at Beira.

The population of about 1,700,000 is mainly made up of natives. The fine quality of the tobacco, which is largely grown by the natives of Nyasaland, is well known. It has been grown on an increasing scale in recent years. Sisal, coffee and cotton are also exported in considerable quantities.



The average annual value of the external trade of Nyasaland for the years 1935-40 was approximately £1,600,000. The Bank has branches at Blantyre and Limbe. Those concerned with trade in Africa, the Mediterranean or West Indies are invited to communicate with—

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