

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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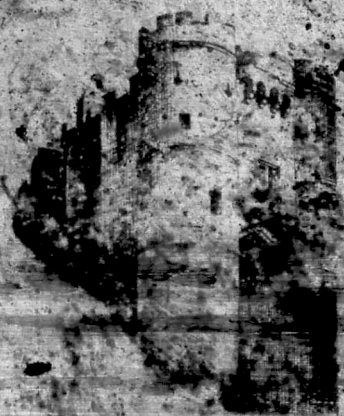
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, January 19, 1944
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE MEMORANDUM on the economic advancement of the African which has been issued by the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, and which we publish in this issue, is an excellent answer to some misrepresentations which often receive prominence in this country. Just before Christmas, for instance, Mr. Creech Jones gave the House of Commons a harrowing picture of a selfish society of settlers and business men in Kenya to whom the African is allegedly merely a source of cheap labour and a depressed and depressible sub-section of the community who can be constantly denied fair play in order that the dominant white man may receive unwarrantable benefits from the public purse. That was, we commented, a fantastic caricature. It was also a bad example of an attempt to drag party politics into the discussion of fundamental problems of the Colonial Empire, which ought to be kept above such manoeuvres. To contrast the prejudice and misconceptions of Mr. Jones with the constructive statement of the leaders of commerce in East Africa is to leave no doubt as to who is right and who wrong, for the document affords no evidence of that narrow-mindedness, illiberality and intolerance which the member for Shipley apparently conceives to be characteristic of the non-official white man in British East and Central Africa. Mr. Jones ended his

attack with the cry, "we want the building up in Kenya a re-utilization in which both races play their parts" and the admission that he and his party are suspicious.

It will be seen that the leading commercial body in Eastern Africa begins where he ends. That will surprise no one who is acquainted with the facts, for it is, of course, common ground from the Sudan in the north to Southern Rhodesia in the south inclusive that the standard of Native life needs to be raised and must be raised. But whereas the "uninformed benevolence of ignorant amateurs"—to quote words used recently in the Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory—assumes that speeches, however unpractical, hasten the march of progress, the men on the spot know and define the obstacles, and perform the service of making specific recommendations. Will Mr. Jones, who declared that he made his recent speech as the chosen spokesman of the Labour Party, and who is also Chairman of the Bahian Colonial Bureau—study this memorandum and find an opportunity either of commenting on it in the House of Commons or of criticizing it constructively and in detail? This document might, in fact, have been the product of an exceptionally fair-minded sub-committee of one of the bodies in this country which watch over Eastern African affairs.

Commerce Heists Its Colours.

priorities and usually with suspicion, and it would, we do not doubt, have been received with encomiums if it had happened to own such parentage. But it was born in Eastern Africa, not Bloomsbury or Westminster. It reveals a commercial community in tune with its sense of responsibility in some important matters in advance of the local Government, declaring that it has "every desire to advance the African economically and culturally," and adding that

This viewpoint is not altruistic, but plain common commercial sense. We rather regret that explanation, though we recognize that it springs from the hope that some critics might thereby be made less scornful of the affirmation. But why should commerce hesitate to hoist its colours? The more courageously its leaders proclaim and practise the highest principles, the better for the whole community—including in particular its African members.

New Year's Honours List

COMPANION OF HONOUR

Casey, the Rt. Hon. Richard Gardiner, Minister of State Resident in the Middle East.

Mr. Casey, an Australian, served in the last war in Gallipoli and France, was awarded the D.S.O. and M.C. and has written many dispatches. Appointed Foreign Affairs Officer in Australia in 1937, he was later appointed to be in the Australian Government and to the Civil Office in 1934 and 1935. He represented Australia at the Imperial Conference of 1937 and at the 1939 War Conference, was Australian Minister to the U.S.A. from 1940 to 1942 and was Secretary to the Middle East as Minister of State. During the past 18 months he has been in close touch with Eastern African affairs. He will shortly take up office as Governor of Bengal.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

Bailey, George Edwin, Esq., C.B.E., Works Director, Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd.

Mr. Bailey, who is keenly interested in the extension of trade within the Empire, is a member of the Engineering Industrial Panel of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, of the Committee on Small Firms in the Services, and the Industrial Panel of the Ministry of Production.

Cooper, Patrick Ashley, Esq., Director-General of Finance, Ministry of Supply.

Mr. Ashley Cooper was a member of the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Royal Commission in 1938 under the chairmanship of Lord Bledisloe. The Chairman and he jointly signed a note to the Report which reported their high opinion of the remarkable and commendable progress made by Southern Rhodesia under self-government, and their conviction that a "solid bloc of British territory in South Central Africa under one democratically-elected Government, imbued with British ideas and staffed by a full sense of responsibility for its economic and social development, is an objective which should be steadily pursued, as conducive alike to the stability and prosperity of the Empire and to the progressive well-being of both races in this part of Africa."

In the last war Mr. Cooper was an Assistant Deputy Director in the General French Warfare Department. He was twice mentioned in dispatches and obtained a Brevet majority. Since 1919 he has been engaged in financial and industrial reorganization.

Drayton, Robert Harry, Esq., C.M.G., Chief Secretary, Ceylon.

Appointed Acting General in Tanganyika Territory in 1936, he acted as Governor in 1938 and was transferred to Ceylon as Legal Secretary in the following year. During the last war he served in the Devonshire Regiment and the Machine Gun Corps. He represented Palestine at the national arbitration in Geneva in 1929 on the partition of the Ottoman public debt, was a member of the financial commission of the Orthodox Patriarchate of Jerusalem from 1923 to 1928, and was one of the counsel representing the Government at the inquiry following the 1922 disturbances.

Gray, John Milroy, Esq., Chief Justice, Zanzibar.

Appointed an Assistant District Commissioner in Uganda in 1920 and a Magistrate in 1924, he became Solicitor-General in 1929 and Puisne Judge in 1935. In the following year he was transferred to the Gambia as Judge and he administered the Government in 1935. He served with the B.E.F. in France in the last war.

Lockhart, Charles Ramsdale, Esq., C.B.E., Colonial Administrative Service, Chairman, East African Production and Supply Council.

Appointed as Assistant Treasurer in Tanganyika Territory in 1919, he was Senior Assistant Treasurer when in 1933 he was promoted Deputy Treasurer of Northern Rhodesia, of

which he became Treasurer in 1935 and Financial Secretary in 1937. He went to Kenya in 1938 in the same capacity, and was one of the two officials (Mr. Harragin being the other) who bore a special weight of responsibility and showed special understanding of the official difficulties and points of view. There was consequently widespread regret when he was transferred to Nigeria in 1941 as Financial Secretary, but pleasure when he returned to Nairobi last year as Chairman of the new Production and Supply Council. He is also Chairman of the East African Industrial Council. Mr. Lockhart is one of the most thoughtful and forceful officials in East Africa, served in the last war in Gallipoli, Egypt and France, and in East Africa and was twice mentioned in dispatches.

ORDER OF THE BATH

G.C.B. (Military Division)

Giffard, General Sir George James, late Queen's Royal Regt. (West Surrey), A.D.C. General to the King.

Served in East Africa before and during the last war, in which he was mentioned in dispatches four times and awarded the Croix de Guerre and the Order of Aviz of Portugal. Was Inspector-General of the Royal West African Frontier Force and the King's African Rifles, and Inspector-General of African Colonial Forces until in 1939 he was appointed Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War. Later he became G.O.C. Palestine, G.O.C. West Africa, and then G.O.C. in C., West Africa, with the task of raising new West African armies.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE

G.C.M.G.

Gater, Sir George Henry, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies since 1940.

Sir George Gater served in Gallipoli, Egypt and France in the last war, being mentioned four times in dispatches and awarded the C.M.G., D.S.O. and bar, and French decorations. From 1933 to 1939 he was Clerk of the London County Council (which he had joined in 1924 as an education officer). Later he became Joint Secretary to the Ministry of Home Security and he was for a brief period Secretary to the Ministry of Supply.

K.C.M.G.

Richards, Sir Edmund Charles, C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nyasaland since 1942.

Joining the Agricultural Department, East Africa Protectorate, in 1909, he was transferred to the Secretariat in 1913. During the last war he served in the King's African Rifles and was awarded the Croix de Guerre with palms and mentioned in dispatches. When civil government was established in Tanganyika Territory he became a district political officer and was promoted Deputy Provincial Commissioner in 1922 and C. in 1931. He was Acting Chief Secretary in 1934 and Permanent Commissioner in Basutoland from 1935 to 1942.

C.M.G.

Campbell, David Callender, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of Malta.

Joining the Provincial Administration in Tanganyika in 1910, he became Assistant Chief Secretary in 1933 and was transferred to Uganda in 1938 as Deputy Chief Secretary. He became Colonial Secretary in Gibraltar in 1942 and later in that year was promoted Lieutenant-Governor of Malta.

Graffey-Smith, Laurence Barton, Esq., O.B.E., H.M. Consul-General in Antananarivo, Madagascar.

Before his Consular Service in Madagascar he was in the Levant in 1914, became a Vice Consul in 1920 and in 1931 H.M. Consul-General in Albania.

Hosking, Isabelbert Bernard, Esq., O.B.E., Chief Native Commissioner in Kenya.

Appointed an Assistant District Commissioner in the East Africa Protectorate in 1913, he was promoted D.C. in 1925, Commissioner of Mines in 1931, and later for Local Government, Lands and Settlement in 1935, and Chief Native Commissioner at the end of 1937. He has just retired from that appointment. Throughout the whole of his service he has enjoyed an exceptional degree of public esteem and confidence, and non-officials have always known that he would deal fairly with their problems. He must have for many years known him as "John Will". He must be reckoned among Kenya's most popular officials in the past 30 years.

John, Peter, Esq., M.C., Chief of the Civil Office.

Served in the last war with the Worcestershire Regiment and was awarded the Croix de Guerre in 1918. Appointed a junior higher transport clerk in the Ministry of Transport in 1920, he was promoted to the Colonial Office in the following year and in 1922 made assistant private secretary to the then Minister.

Sandford, Foliott Hugh Blakebeck, Esq., Head of the Civil Office in the place of the Minister Resident in

Uganda. Went as an Assistant District Commissioner to Uganda in 1914 and became a D.C. in 1923, a Senior District Officer in 1924 and a D.C. two years later.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

K.B.E. (Civil Division)

Guest, Ernest Lucas, Colonel the Hon., O.B.E., M.P., Minister of Mines, Public Works and Air, Southern Rhodesia. For public services, especially in connexion with the inauguration of the Empire Air Training Scheme in the Colony.

Colonel Guest, who was born in Grahamstown, South Africa, served in the South African Army during the last war in German South-West Africa and in France. He commanded the Rhodesian Contingent in 1947 and at the outbreak of this war was Commandant of the Salisbury District of the Defence Force. An advocate by profession, he represents the Charter constituency in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament. Seven weeks ago he contributed to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA a special account of the Rhodesian Air Training Scheme, for his services in connexion with which he now receives a knighthood.

Newbold, Douglas, Esq., C.B.E., Civil Secretary to the Sudan Government.

Mr. Newbold, who was educated at Uppingham and Oriel College, Oxford, was appointed an Assistant District Commissioner in the Sudan in 1920 and served for the next three years in the Kordofan Province. He was then Deputy Assistant Civil Secretary for two years, and from 1926 to 1929 served in the eastern Sudan. Appointed Deputy Governor of the Kassala Province in 1930, he was Governor of Kordofan from 1932 to 1933, when his second Deputy Civil Secretary. Promotion to Civil Secretary came in 1939. He was made C.B.E. in 1938 and received the Order of the Nile 3rd Class, in 1935.

C.B.E. (Civil Division)

Adams, George Harry, A.S.A.A., Financial Secretary in Nyasaland.

Joined the Crown Agents office in 1911, was appointed an accountant in Nyasaland in 1915, became Assistant Treasurer in 1921 and Deputy Treasurer in 1929. Four years later he was transferred to Palestine, from which he returned to Nyasaland in 1939 as Financial Secretary.

Bevir, Anthony, Esq., Private Secretary to the Prime Minister.

After serving with the 7th Battalion The King's Liverpool Regiment during the last war, and being twice mentioned in dispatches, Mr. Bevir joined the Colonial Office in 1921, accompanied Mr. Ormsby-Gore (now Lord Harlech) on his visit to the West African Colonies in 1926, later became private secretary to Mr. Ormsby-Gore, and acted as secretary of the Colonial Office Conference of 1930. In 1939 he was seconded to the Cabinet secretariat and has since been one of the private secretaries of the Prime Minister.

Flanagan, Maurice Joseph, Esq., Price Controller, Palestine.

Served as auditor in Nyasaland from 1925 to 1935 and then for three years in Uganda.

Landauer, A. M., Esq., Hemp Controller of the Ministry of Supply.

Has for many years been interested in East African sisal production.

Parr, Murray W., Esq., O.B.E., Lately Governor of Equatoria Province of the Sudan.

After leaving Brasenose College, Oxford, Mr. Parr was appointed an Assistant District Commissioner in the Sudan in 1920. After three years in the Kordofan Province, he was transferred to the White Nile Province, and was then Assistant Civil Secretary (Personnel) from 1926 to 1927. Private secretary to the Governor-General for the following two years, he was Deputy Governor of the White Nile Province 1930-31, again private secretary to the Governor-General for two years, and then Deputy Assistant Deputy Civil Secretary in 1935. Then Governor-General of the Upper Nile in 1934 and was Governor of the province from 1936 until he was invalided out of the service in 1939. Since his retirement he has been working as a consultant in the "Sisal" and "Sisal" clubs.

Peter, C. G., Esq., Joint Managing Director of the East African Kingdom Commercial Corporation, Ltd.

By virtue of his appointment is in close touch with East and Central African affairs.

Purcell, Hubert Kenneth, Esq., O.B.E., Chief Clerk, Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Entered the Crown Agents office in 1904. He has since 1930 been Chief Clerk.

O.B.E. (Military Division)

Chalcraft, Henry William Terrell, Wing Commander, Southern Rhodesia Air Force.

Ferris, Norman Sydney, Colonel, E.D., Territorial Active Forces, Southern Rhodesia.

Colonel Ferris went to Southern Rhodesia in 1920 after serving with the East Surrey Regiment in the last war. He joined the S. Rhodesia Defence Force in 1921 and in 1933 was given command of the 1st Battalion the Rhodesia Regiment. He has since that date served since 1940. He had been editor of the Rhodesia Herald since 1937.

Hoey, Lieutenant-Colonel A. C., Welfare Officer, East Africa Command.

Colonel A. C. Hoey, "A.C.", to Kenya, has been a settler in that Colony since 1904. He served through the last war in the East African Transport Corps, was one of the first nominated European members of the Kenya Legislative Council, representing the Uasin Gishu, and after forsaking politics for five years, was returned unopposed in the general election of 1933. In this war he has been Welfare Officer to the East African Command. He has for many years been enthusiastic about the development of dairying and stock-raising in Kenya, has interests in sisal and gold mining, and has been a steward of the Tockey Club of Kenya; President of the Eldoret Racing Club, a keen golfer and big game shot, and a coffee grower, and makes wheat and flux grower. One of the Colony's most popular non-officials.

Mitchell, James Hamilton, Temporary Major, Territorial Forces, Southern Rhodesia.

O.B.E. (Civil Division)

Braithwaite, George Henry, Esq., Government Printer, Kenya.

Appointed Assistant Government Printer in 1923, he was promoted in 1934 to his present office. Mr. Braithwaite was at one time business manager of the East African Agricultural Journal, and later editor of the Official Gazette. During the war he has done much special work for the Army and the Royal Navy.

Cooper, Captain R. C., M.C., District Commissioner, Sudan, Eastern Service.

Appointed to the Sudan Service in 1924, he is now District Commissioner, Juba.

Cowling, Arthur Gilmour, Esq., M.C., Chief Education Officer, Southern Rhodesia.

Fardonharson, James Rabbie, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer, Tanganyika Railways.

Appointed an assistant engineer in Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours in 1925, he became senior assistant engineer, frequently acting as district engineer, and in 1937 made personal assistant to the general manager. Four years later he went to the Tanganyika Railways as Chief Engineer. He is now Controller of Transport and Executive Engineer of the Tanganyika Railways.

(Continued on page 401)

Economic Advancement of The African

Constructive Proposals by the Commercial Community.

EVERYONE ENGAGED IN COMMERCE must desire and plan for the economic advancement of the African. It is the foundation of the future progress of East Africa.

The commercial community does not claim any exclusive right to the view that the raising of the African standard of living is essential. It can safely be stated that the present low wage level has not been maintained for a long period of years in the countries that have elapsed since the real development of the country began. The progress achieved has been largely due to investment of private capital from overseas. There have been no fortunes, and the standard of living of all employers is generally lower than in other similar territories.

In other words, prior to 1930, East Africa was a "poor" country. The reason for this state is quite clear. It was primarily an agricultural country, and values for agricultural produce have left little or no profit margin in the producer's hands. There has certainly been no margin to permit of an increase in the wages of labour.

Another factor in the wage problem is the low efficiency standard of African labour. Although in terms of gold or sterling the average wage of an African unskilled worker can be regarded as low, such wages can be regarded as high in relation to output. There is no real cheap labour in Africa.

Raising the Standards

What are the remedies?

(1) To raise the standard of living by increasing the wealth of the country.

(2) To raise the standard of living of the people.

To deal with (1) it is necessary to ensure the maximum economic use of the soil. When soil is farmed correctly, and in accord with controlled planning, the producer should be guaranteed a reasonable minimum price for his crops. The first objectives of agriculture and animal husbandry in Native reserves should be to provide an adequate and balanced diet for the Native. There must be controlled marketing and no export permitted until all internal food requirements have been met.

Non-Native production should be safeguarded by price minima subject to provision of a satisfactory standard of labour conditions. There is ample evidence of the desire of producers to improve the well-being of their labour. Given an adequate profit margin, employers will improve labour conditions without compulsion. However, the means to compel must be provided to check any selfish individual.

Adequate steps must be taken to improve the efficiency of East Africa's greatest asset—the soil. This can be effected only by expenditure of large sums of money in respect of water provision, soil conservation and anti-erosion measures. There must be increasing expenditure on agricultural and veterinary supervision. Educated Africans could do all that is necessary in this direction as far as Native production is concerned.

The incentive to work and progress must be created in the mind of the Native and he must also be made fit to undertake an active step in this process. It is necessary to improve the mental and physical state of the African. This involves the solution of one gigantic task—the elimination of debilitating diseases. We must aim at prevention, rather than cure.

The system of Native education must be revised. In order to be able to acquire Western knowledge, either orally or from text-books, the African must speak and think in the English language from an early age. Most of the technical terms of agriculture, mining, commerce and industry cannot be translated into the Native language and dialect. Natives cannot take their place as clerical technicians, traders, clerks or artisans unless they have a thorough knowledge of the English language.

With the limited resources available, the first objective of Native education should be to make him a better farmer or pastoralist with a rudimentary knowledge of marketing problems. From these primary classes the education authorities

As given by the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa in a Memorandum on the Attitude of the Commercial Community towards the Economic Advancement of the African Population of Eastern Africa.

ties, not the parents, should select candidates for higher spheres; the process of selection should continue at all stages until the best are secured for the highest education. In the intervening stage would be those who would be selected for other vocations.

Need to Educate African Women

One of the drags on Native advancement is the almost complete absence of educational facilities for women. The physical and mental development of the Native must start in the cradle, and the handmaid to this is the education of African women as elsewhere. The Government and the community must influence in such matters as improved housing, hygiene. This education has been sadly neglected.

Mohey and emfit on some continents of the African, the mental and physical condition of the mass of African male and female remains at its present low level. Mental and physical ailments created by these conditions, debilitating diseases, is widespread. Heavy sums of money, devoted to a joint effort by the Educational and Medical Departments, will be required to tackle this problem.

First and foremost there should be an intensification of propaganda by means of films, lectures, and other exhibitions. These should be on permanent exhibition, with considerable staff to explain the reasons through accommodation.

In designing such housing, provision must be accorded to the Native method of protecting preserved foodstuffs and live stock. Attempts at short-circuiting ingrained Native habits will bring failure and create prejudices which will be hard to overcome. A "festina lente" policy must be accepted, however repugnant to the ardent reformer.

Resistance to the prevalent diseases would be enhanced by improved diet. More widespread efforts should be made to break down the prejudice in favour of an almost exclusive staple diet such as maize meal and beans.

Resistance to the prevalent diseases would be enhanced by improved diet. More widespread efforts should be made to break down the prejudice in favour of an almost exclusive staple diet such as maize meal and beans. This may be accomplished by inducing employers of labour to balance rations, by this means the health of variety will be improved, the reserve by rural labour. Here again the women will play an important part. The breaking of the ingrained habits will help to solve the grave problem of soil exhaustion which is widespread in the reserves.

The desirability of utilizing "mass observation" in Native areas should be studied closely.

Avenues of African Employment

The avenues of African employment can be roughly subdivided as follows:

- (1) Agriculture in the reserves.
- (2) Public service.
- (3) Employed labour.
- (4) Conducting own business.

Regarding (1), the main channel of employment for the African is, and always will be, in his own agricultural and pastoral pursuits. Even when employed outside his reserve, the African maintains an active interest in his own land. Normally he returns to his home and carries out the heavy tilling, and then leaves the maintenance and routine work to the family unit. In contact with the immigrant population is generally beneficial, and has done much in creating such advancement as has been made.

Steps must, however, be taken to control the general move by Natives from rural to urban areas. This can only be achieved by making rural life more attractive. It is an unhappy fact that some Native boys prefer to pick up odd jobs and live under unsatisfactory conditions in a township to living their traditional life amongst their own people. In some areas overcrowding has begun, and will advance.

Agriculture and animal husbandry will not be able to absorb the ever-increasing African population. It is therefore necessary to turn attention on an increasing scale to provide means of better livelihood for many Africans. Where economically possible, industries should be started in Native areas.

The problem of moving populations from over-crowded to more sparsely occupied areas should be examined. The practice of creating tribal reserves as water-tight compartments needs rectification.

Regarding (2), the Government, local and municipal services provide a wide field of African employment of great value to the community. The desire to fill more and more Civil Service posts with Africans is widespread. The rate of absorption is governed solely by the availability of qualified people.

With regard to (3), employment for workers may be subdivided roughly into the following: (a) unskilled labour (e.g. unskilled artisans); (b) unskilled labour in mining, agriculture and animal husbandry; (c) unskilled labour in manufacturing, etc.; (d) clerical workers and office boys; (e) domestic servants.

In respect of (a), the number of skilled and semi-skilled workers available is very low. This situation can be regarded as a reflection on the educational system. There is wide scope for the employment of skilled African as good wages. In this field the necessity of acquiring a standard knowledge of the English language is of the greatest importance.

Regarding (b), to maintain a substantial output, particularly of products for export, requires a large and increasing labour force. Everything that can be done to encourage labour to work in the mining industry, the wages earned, are essential to provide improved standards and the taxation required for improved social services. The contact with immigrant training methods and conditions has been of value to the African.

With regard to (c), due to inefficiency of the labour, which must be employed, there are great losses of money and men. African employment in all fields will be absorbed. Economic numbers will only be effected as the standard of efficiency is raised.

Regarding (d), there is a wide field for employment for African clerks and office assistants, but the numbers suffering themselves for the position are limited to the lowest grades. The African cannot be expected to take up a career in commerce unless he undertakes apprenticeship in a properly run business. At present, generally speaking, he is unable to undertake a responsible post, even of a minor character. His main language difficulty is one of the root causes of his backwardness. Many commercial houses have attempted to introduce Africans into their staff, with disappointing results. The employment of an employee.

Regarding (e), it must be accepted that for the most part Africans must be engaged in domestic services. It is necessary a pleasant and easy life, with good food. This type of employment is greatly esteemed by the African. The more labour employed in this work than is necessary, largely due to inefficiency, but also to a social system which has been imported from the East. Endeavours should be made to replace male domestics with females.

Training African Shopkeepers

Regarding (1), every encouragement should be given to the African to run his own business, i.e. to act as a collector and seller of produce, and as a distributor of consumable goods.

The first steps must be the training of efficient and honest shopkeepers. They must be taught the principles of economic buying, costing, reasonable profit margins, provision for loss and deterioration, and the fundamental rule that profit must be used for expansion of trade and savings. To make any progress towards the goal means an overhaul of the educational system.

The second step is to organize a system whereby African traders can buy their goods at reasonable prices, but purchases must be supervised and controlled. The most rapid method to secure a large extension of Native trading by Africans in the reserves would be to establish wholesale trading agencies under Native Councils. Such trading agencies would be considered credit-worthy by importers and they would be in a position to exercise the necessary control over their retail buyers. At these wholesale centres it would be simple to arrange for lectures on retail trading. The commercial community would assist in this work.

There are many other fields in which Africans can run their own businesses, such as transporters, tailors, jobbing carpenters, builders, etc.

The commercial community favours the registration of trade unions for all skilled labour, with the object of ensuring fair conditions for employees and employers. Trade unions should not be registered until Government is satisfied regarding the bona fides of the officers of the union. Everything must be done to prevent exploitation of ignorant Africans by unscrupulous self-appointed leaders.

In conclusion, it is reiterated that the commercial community has every desire to advance the African economically and culturally. This viewpoint is not altruistic; it is plain common commercial sense. To raise the standard of living of the Native must mean a very large increase in trade, in which the commercial community would derive considerable benefit.

It is not generally understood that the value of imported goods consumed by all races in East Africa amounts to less than one penny per head per day, so it will readily be seen that there is a very vast area for expansion. This point is mentioned specifically because any money subscribed either inside or outside of the country to raise the standard of living must bring substantial dividends to the local Government and to the exporting countries.

Proposals for Early Action

Amalgamation of East African Territories

From every point of view, the artificial administrative boundaries existing between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika should be abolished. They are not able to prevent the movement of populations between one territory and another. The

international boundaries between Portuguese East Africa and Tanganyika, Rhodesia and Tanganyika, the Belgian Congo and Uganda, and Ethiopia and Kenya should prevent mass movements of people.

The three East African territories under British control must be regarded as a single economic unit for the purpose of providing African development. It is urgent, therefore, that immediate steps be taken to effect a fusion of the East African territories under a single administration control.

If it is appreciated that such a far-reaching action may take time to bring into effect, and therefore it is proposed that the following measures should be instituted in Kenya Colony and Protectorate with a view to their ultimate extension to the other East African territories.

Economic Survey

We propose that a full-scale economic survey of the Protectorate should be an economic survey of Kenya Colony and Protectorate. The scope of Kenya should be planned into sections and every piece of information of administrative importance should be collected. Much information is already available in various Departments.

It is suggested that one member of the Council for the Protectorate, and it is possible that the Chief Statistical Officer could be utilized. The officer should have the right to call upon all heads of the various Departments, including the Forestry, and administrative officers to furnish him with standardized information concerning population, land, and other matters.

With the results of the survey, which should be published, it should be possible to bring concentrated effort to bear on any particular aspect of the economic development of the Protectorate. The best developmental results could be secured rapidly.

Administration

It is necessary to set up a Department which will deal specifically with economic matters. The present structure of Government and the time of the various senior officials is fully occupied with day-to-day problems, and they have neither the time nor organization to tackle any long-range policy.

Means must be found for co-ordinating the policy of the Educational, Medical, Agricultural, Veterinary, and Forestry Departments. It is essential that the co-ordinating authority should be a high-ranking official.

It is also necessary, in the present stage of the development of this country, to have a highly efficient and organized Department dealing with the problems of commerce and industry.

Finance

It is essential that as soon as possible there should be a financial survey of Eastern Africa.

- (a) To ascertain the amount of finance that will be required to defray the expense of the accepted developmental programme.
- (b) To ascertain the maximum amount of money which can reasonably be raised by loans.
- (c) To ascertain the extent to which it will be necessary to ask for assistance from the Imperial Government.
- (d) To allocate correctly between expenditure from loans and expenditure from revenue on capital works.
- (e) To prevent duplication.

General

- It is also necessary:
 - (1) To set up an Agricultural Council under a responsible Director or Minister, charged with planning and controlling the use of land to prevent its destruction and ensure that it is used to the best advantage of the community.
 - (2) To set up a Labour Council under a responsible Director or Minister, which shall deal with distribution of African labour and the conditions under which labour generally shall be employed.
 - (3) To review the fiscal system to meet peace-time needs.

Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.

Rhodesia Not Looking South

Southern Rhodesia's willingness to take part in any Pan-African conference does not mean that there is any desire on the part of the people to become a province of the Union. The people of Rhodesia are looking north rather than south. It is felt that the first step to a unified Southern Africa should take the form of amalgamation between the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. If this came about it is quite possible that unification of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda would follow. Furtherance of the unity of Central and South Africa would be within the determination of time, but it is not as at present, seven." W. H. H. Davies, M.P., Southern Rhodesia.

Background to the

Manstein Facing Disaster.

The simplest explanation of Manstein's failure is the most probable: that he has been outmanoeuvred. He is suffering less from lack of men than from lack of mobility; and it is the well-directed Russian blows that have deprived him of mobility at the critical points—for his troops move fast enough where they are placed. Finally, though the German advances in Russia from the east have been checked by tanks and exploding the better lines of communication. Of that advantage it was a principal object of Russian strategy in 1942 to deny Berlin and by the end of the year the object was largely achieved. The enemy has been deprived of the excellent lateral railway on which he was enabled to switch his reserves backwards and forwards between the points in the front at which major action developed. The chief significance of the great salient flung out in the autumn before Kiev is that it lay across a long section from Korosten to Zhitomir, one of these essential lines. It compelled the enemy to counter-attack. Although he recaptured most of the railway for a time, he exhausted himself in the process. General Vatutin, in the autumn, had the offensive, resumed the attack with fresh formations, he drove in 10 days through positions it had taken the Germans six weeks to win, and great stretches of country to the south which had been in German hands since 1941 were overrun. The Russians are now driving for the Bug, with an evident aim at Zhermerinka, beyond the river, which is the nearest point at which they can cut the trunk railway line from Odessa, through Cracow, to Berlin. If that junction falls, Germany will have suffered disaster in the battle of communications. Already the attacking columns are pouring across some of the supply lines or avenues of retreat—required by the mobile armies in the Dnieper bend. With the severest months of winter to come, when Russian superiority in fighting power and mobility is most marked, both sides must be aware of the possibility that they may all be cut, and an even greater force hemmed in than was destroyed before Stalingrad. —The Times.

Portugal and Germany.—In 1940 Portugal exported to Germany 185 tons of wolfram; by 1942 that figure had risen to 2,000 tons; in 1943 it was equally high. The export of an equally important metal, has risen even more. It was 30 tons in 1940 and 600 in 1942-43. Portugal is blushing about the death of thousands of United Nations soldiers, sailors and airmen. —Mr. G. Strauss, M.P.

The R.A.F. in 1944.— Bomber Command dropped 135,000 tons of bombs on Germany and more than 19,000 tons on Occupied Europe in 1943. The Luftwaffe dropped only 4,120 tons on Great Britain. Coastal Command destroyed more U-boats during 1943 than in the three previous years put together. Despite the overwhelmingly greater offensive operations by the R.A.F., the Axis continued to lose more aircraft than it overcame. In 1943, the Axis continued to lose more aircraft over Europe, and 4,204 in the Mediterranean. The R.A.F. lost 3,204 aircraft over Europe and only four planes in combat over Great Britain. Allied losses in the Mediterranean were 1,150. Air superiority was held in every theatre of war. Sneak raiders on England were defeated, with the devastating new Typhoon playing a big part. Hamburg was reduced to ruin in 10 days at the cost of 57 British aircraft. —Mr. Colin Beddell, Daily Mail air correspondent.

U.S. Air Offensive.— In 64,000 offensive sorties over Europe in 1943 the U.S. Army High Air Force dropped 55,000 tons of bombs, destroyed 4,100 German fighter aircraft, cut German fighter aircraft production by nearly 40% and sustained an over-all loss rate in heavy bombers of less than 4%. The Eighth Air Force has seen the old year out by mounting its two largest aerial attacks against Hitler's Europe. On both days approximately 1,500 American machines attacked from England, more than half being four-engine bombers. United States bombers have penetrated as deeply as 800 miles into Germany. —Outward growth would never have been possible without the unstinted help of the R.A.F. —Lieut. General Eaker.

Smash Prussian Domination.— "Germans enjoy a kick in the pants if they can pass it on! The trade epidemic in Prussia, but only epidemic in southern and western Germany. One of the few guarantees by virtue of which Germany can become one of the centralized nations is decentralization and local government in the widest sense. One of the first conditions for decentralization is the break-up of Prussia. The Allies must insist that the police shall be decentralized, unarmed, not in garrisons, and under the control of the local authorities. Only when the Germans have finally changed the device 'Unity, Tenacity, Fecundity' into 'Liberty, Fraternity, Equality,' will they, in Goethe's words, cease to be barbarians." —Lord Vansittart.

The Voice of Holland.— "What General Smuts advises us to collaborate with England after the war, my answer will be: We can only think of this provided the British Empire, and Britain in particular, shows, like ourselves, that it has the guts to go on going the way forward. The present Government Germany is going to lose this war—that will be a foregone conclusion. The future masters of Germany may perhaps present themselves as if they were gentle giants for the German people have reached great heights of chicanery and hypocrisy when they present their books. The indignities of Nazi domination has turned the present younger generation into a people of slaves. Our choice is between isolation or joining other peoples of good will. Enemy propaganda is trying to make out that we have been asked to merge the Netherlands into the British Empire. We have been asked nothing of the sort, and if we were ever to be asked anything it would certainly not be to merge ourselves into the British Empire. But although any such subordination or absorption is unthinkable, collaboration is far from being excluded." —Netherlands Foreign Minister.

Empire Needs Air Partnership.— "Air transport and military air power are two sides of the same coin. If the Empire is to maintain its military position in the years of increasing air power, there must be co-ordinated air transport within the Empire. The Empire will depend upon air power as well as sea power. By this new commerce of the skies we will be more effectively bound together than ever before, unless we fail now to seize our opportunity. If we form an all-British air partnership, we will collectively become one of the three greatest air Powers. If each nation of the Commonwealth attempts to work alone, separately we may sink into relative unimportance as carriers of international air commerce. Britain and Canada can jointly give leadership to the whole Empire in the organization of a great world-girdling system of Empire air transport. The time for decision is now." —Lieut. Colonel G. A. Drew, Premier of Ontario.

Italians Fleece Our Troops.— "In Italy the Allied soldiers are being grossly overcharged for everything. Try to buy a bottle of genuine brandy. The fixed price is 100, but you have shillings is the real rate. The same goes for everything else." —Mr. Alan Moorehead.

the War News

Opinions polarized. As someone has put it, the German people are a nation of carnivorous sheep. — Mr. Ivor Thomas, M.P.
 "A few months more and Belgium will be rid of the enemy."
 "The American Prime Minister is a lion in American business and domestic politics today." — Mr. Henry Farson.

"The most urgent need on the Home Front is a reduction of bureaucratic bumbledom." — Captain Liddell Hart.
 "The Germans will again be blasted and burned by the German Luftwaffe, with bombs controlled to feel them." — Mr. Ed Murrow.

"Red Bull, a lively bull, being imported from North Africa by the Food Ministry, is the best and most known." — *Daily Express*.

"The Royal Navy did not lose a single capital ship or aircraft carrier in 1943. One cruiser was lost." — Mr. Paul Bewsher.

"The eyes of the German people still glow in a dim, sinister illumination, though let from beneath after four years of war." — Goebbels.

"The loss of the SCHARNHORST strengthens the Allies not only at sea but on the land as well, for it makes much more secure the Russian supply route." — Murmansk. — *Daily Mail*.

"The Emperor of Japan did his best to restrain his High Command from war. This I know from intimate knowledge." — Mr. Joseph Grew, former U.S. Ambassador in Tokyo.

"The re-creation of our export trade will have to be done with a vigour unexampled in our history." — Mr. Harcourt Johnston, Parliamentary Secretary, Department of Overseas Trade.

"The Orange Free State goldfields have the possibility of perhaps becoming one of the most extensive goldfields in the world." — Mr. Norbert Erleigh, Chairman of New Union Goldfields, Ltd.

"A domineering bully like the Prussian should never have been entrusted with the aeroplane, nor an ambitious barbarian like the Jap with a battleship." — Field Marshal Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India.

"There was an opportunity during the unopposed by-elections to bring into the House of Commons people of eminence and experience, but the party caucus had their way, and out of 117 vacancies most have been used to get in yes-men or trade union officials past their work." — Lord Rea.

"Up to the attack on Berlin on December 23, aircraft of Bomber Command had shot down 222 enemy night fighters in 1943. During this our bombers destroyed 69 night fighters." — Air Ministry News Service.

"I wonder if the 400 odd staff of the British Information Services in the United States earn their money. Their information does not seem to have spread very far." — J. J. J. — *Daily Mail*, New York.

"The most urgent task on the Home Front is the restoration of family life. Although all our grandiose plans are water over the mill, all history proves that there can be no such thing as a free lunch without a healthy family life." — David Elton.

"The Cairo and Tehran Conferences made it crystal clear to the whole world that Russia and the United States have finally abandoned that policy of isolation which kept them aloof from the main stream of events for so long." — Mr. Graham White, M.P.

"One in 13 members of the Nazi Party has been killed or reported missing; one in nine wounded; one in six decorated. One in 20 of Reichstag deputies has been killed, compared with only two deputies killed throughout the whole of the last war." — Berlin Radio.

"The nation would gain much if it were possible to carry over into the years of peace something of the new Whitehall technique of consultation between departmental civil servants and experts brought up outside the bureaucratic tradition." — *Manchester Guardian*.

"Criticism is always stimulating, so continue to pepper Whitehall with buckshot from your right barrel. It will do us all good. But keep a little bird shot in the left for the carrier. Fleet Street." — Major-General Lord Burnham, Director of Public Relations at the War Office.

"Steady progress is being made with plans for mass production of an open domestic grate which will, it is believed, virtually dispose of the smoke problem besides having nearly twice the efficiency of the old-fashioned fire. It is able to provide warm air to heat upstairs bedrooms as well as the living room in which it is installed. It will burn continuously day and night without relighting, and needs cleaning out only once a week." — Sir Evan Williams, President of the British Coal Utilization Research Association.

"To supply her people with proper nourishment after the war Great Britain will have to increase meat production by 25% and milk by 50%." — Sir John Boyd Orr.

"Greater Berlin covers 840 square miles, and the fully built-up area spreads over 18,000 acres, compared with the 8,890 fully built-up areas of Hamburg. It will probably not be necessary to devalue the mark, since the Reich capital is endeavored to be the most economic city in Europe." — *First Class*.

"The Prime Minister is first class, but not all his Ministers are. Ministers, Ministers are first class, but the British public is not. The most urgent need is for a leading Minister to do the job which the public has asked for." — *Observer*.

"After the sinking of the SCHARNHORST, 11 powerful German destroyers mounting 25 9-inch guns and 30 4.1-inch guns showed a reluctance to fight when intercepted by two of our light cruisers mustering only 10 6-inch guns between them. All the enemy ships dispersed and fled, three being sunk." — *Observer*.

"Why are we so painfully shy of talking about religion? It would seem that we are almost ashamed of admitting openly that we are Christians. Even now it requires all my courage to talk to my ships' companies about religion. The suggestion that there is little interest in religion is entirely contrary to my experience in the Navy, where we have a cross-cut of all sections of the community." — Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Tovey.

"I agree more often with the Senior Burgess for Cambridge (Mr. Pickthorn) than he agrees with me. I suppose that, being a very learned gentleman, he has remembered that the Latin for left is *sinister*. The result is he distrusts everyone on this side of the House. I would point out to him that the Latin for right is *dexter* and that suggests to us dexterity, dog-rolling, wire-pulling, all sorts of mysterious political activities." — Mr. Vernon Bartlett, M.P.

"Now that rocket-assisted take-offs are becoming the accepted method for getting heavy transport aircraft into the air, and five out of 355 American cities and towns served by air mail are merely served by gliders which can be picked up on the return journey by aircraft which do not have to land for the purpose, it is clear that the development of rocket-assisted carry-the-large-aircraft previously envisaged." — Flight-Lieut. Vernon Bunt, editor, *Sailplane and Glider*.

PERSONALIA

A son has been born in Tanganyika to the wife of Mr. J. W. Sanford.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Kemp, formerly of Kabete, are now living in Penzance.

Mrs. Hugh Fitz-Gerald-Finch gave birth to a daughter in Nairobi on Christmas Day.

A daughter has been born in Nairobi to the wife of Mr. R. Mansoor Bahr, E.A.M.E.S.

A daughter has been born in Salisbury to the wife of Mr. Arthur Skellern.

A son has been born in Salisbury to the wife of Major Allan P. North, The King's African Rifles.

Lady Simon has been elected a firm President of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society.

Mrs. G. Burnett Knud, wife of the Vice-Consul in Eldoret, has given birth to a daughter in that town.

A son has been born in Lilongwe, Nyasaland, to the wife of Mr. G. Bettman Soltan, King's African Rifles.

Mr. J. T. Robertson has been appointed a member of the Kaituma Township Committee, vice Mr. J. Kearney.

Major E. L. Buck has been nominated a member of the Municipal Board of Kisumu, vice the Rev. Father T. Leahy, resigned.

Mr. I. C. Ramsay, of the Nyasa and Provincial Administration, has succeeded Mr. W. S. Phillips as Labour Commissioner.

Miss Ann van Wynen, Vice-Consul of the United States of America in Johannesburg, has jurisdiction including Northern Rhodesia.

Messrs. B. H. C. Carter and J. Aggett have been elected to the Aberdeen District Council, vice vice Captain L. T. S. Bower and Mr. E. Jennings, who have retired.

Professor A. Quintanilha, who is to advise the Portuguese Government on the re-establishment of cotton research stations in Portuguese East Africa, is now in that Colony.

The marriage has taken place in South Africa of Mr. John E. R. Roe, before the war of the Uganda Veterinary Service, and now of The Nigeria Regiment, and Miss Serene Dina Pape, of East London.

Lieut. Patrick Grant-Sturgis, elder son of Sir Mark and Lady Rachel Grant-Sturgis, and Miss Peggy Hopwood, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hopwood, of Moshi, Tanganyika Territory, were married recently.

The marriage has taken place in Morogoro, Tanganyika Territory, of Mr. John Henry Reiss, younger son of the Rev. L. Reiss, of Tunbridge Wells, and Miss Dora York, youngest daughter of Mrs. G. H. York, of Colchester.

Major R. N. Cooper, Royal Norfolk Regiment, seconded to the K.A.R., and Miss Patricia Nicoll, W.R.N.S., younger daughter of Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. F. B. Nicoll, of Henley-on-Thames, have been married in Kenya.

The engagement is announced between Captain A. J. Cooper, Somali Gendarmerie, and Miss Jean Lister Hammond, eldest daughter of Lieut. A. F. Hammond, E.A.M.E.S., and Mrs. A. F. Hammond, Higham, Colchester, Essex.

The engagement has been announced between Mr. Kenneth Roy Springer, third son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Lewis Springer, of Nairobi, and Miss Betty Jubb, A.T.S., second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Hotham Jubb, of Watford, Herts.

Messrs. S. R. Green and Alexander Neilson have been appointed members of the Western Tobacco Board of Northern Rhodesia.

Captain Donald C. Baldeman, who at one time lived in Kenya, and Mrs. Adath M. Robinson, of New York, have been married in the Bahamas.

The staff at Rhodesia House, London, were entertained at a Christmas party by Mr. W. C. Robertson, Official Secretary, and Mr. J. C. W. Baggott, Chief Clerk and at a New Year's party by the High Commissioner and Mrs. Lanigan O'Keefe.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Rudolf Edmund Austin, The King's Regiment, elder son of late Brigadier-General H. H. Austin, and Miss A. W. Ashin, of Southbourne, Bournemouth, and Mrs. Margaret Sykes, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Ashin, Salisbury.

Lord De La Warr, a former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, is to visit Canada in his capacity of Chairman of the Agricultural Research Council and Director of Home Fire Production of the War Supply. He will speak in the Dominion of the time agricultural effort of the United Kingdom.

General Sir Richard Montgomery has been appointed in Great Britain to assume his new appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the British Group of Armies and General Eisenhower is a brother of Mr. R. H. Montgomery, former Chief Native Commissioner in Kenya and afterwards one of the members of the Legislature representing Native interests.

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227TH WEEK OF WAR

Rehabilitation of Rhodesians

Sir Godfrey Huggins outlines His Plans

A cablegram from Salisbury reports that the benefits available to Southern Rhodesian discharged Servicemen have been outlined by the Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, at a meeting of the National Rehabilitation Board.

So far 1,168 men have been demobilized. The list of rehabilitation benefits is not final, but is subject to alterations according to expenditure. The list is for all European males (including members of the permanent forces) who have been on full-time service.

All leave days must be taken before entering the Districts Depot. A grant of 30 days' pay and dependants' allowances are to be made to all ranks with over 183 days' continuous service followed by 25 days' leave. The daily sickness bounty has been increased from £10 to £12, and a gratuity may be given to the value of £30.

Free passages to Southern Rhodesia will be given to the wives and children of a deceased man; to wives and families of men married abroad, and to any person who had served in the British forces other than in Southern Rhodesia and who left the Colony before enlistment. In special cases passages will be paid for the wives and families of such persons.

Free medical treatment and hospitalization will be given to all persons with disability pensions, and also for any condition requiring hospitalization arising within one year of discharge to men not awarded a disability pension.

War pensions are awarded in respect of any disability arising from or aggravated by military service, not due to the man's own serious negligence or misconduct. Amended pension regulations will probably be published in February.

Reinstatement of Employees

Subject to reasonable safeguards, employers are required to restate former employees under conditions not less favourable than those which would have applied had the man been enlisted. Many difficulties have arisen in this connection. Sir Godfrey said conditions regarding re-employment would be defined in a Bill amending the National Service (Armed Forces) Act which would be introduced in the next session of Parliament.

The State Registry Officers recently opened were doing good work in finding employment for ex-Servicemen, and since August had returned 39 men to their previous employment and placed 78 men in new employment. Men whose apprenticeship or other training had been interrupted by war service would normally return to their previous employers, but in such cases the Government undertook to make up their pay while they were finishing training to the rate they would have been earning had they not been called up. Men who going to their youth had not begun any form of training for civil life would be given training at rates of pay which would have been in operation had the youth not been called up. Men unable to take advantage of the conditions applicable to untrained men might have the benefit of conditions for untrained men. Those unable to resume their previous employment owing to wounds or other war disability would be trained to fit them for alternative employment.

A Vocational Training Board was being appointed. Financial assistance up to £75 per student per annum would be given for educational purposes. When loans were granted they would be repayable within 15 years, repayment to begin not later than two years after completion of the course of study.

Emergency trade training was to be made available to suitable discharged men, in which direction the co-operation of trade organizations was being sought. During training maintenance benefits would be payable to married and single men.

Settlement on the Land

In regard to land settlement the Prime Minister said that, subject to reasonable conditions, financial assistance for training and acquisition of land would be provided in approved cases. The exact conditions had not yet been determined, but meanwhile assistance was available from special agricultural loans for Servicemen wishing to resume farming or in possession of suitable land if actually engaged in farming when called up. The Central Agricultural Committee would decide whether a man was an experienced farmer and would recommend the amount of assistance to be given.

With the exception of land settlement and farm training, the Government regarded the provision of financial assistance for the purchase of tools, furniture, new or repaired businesses, stands or houses, as matters for the National War Fund. Except that when a man had been disabled and had to start a new trade the necessary tools would be provided from Government funds to an amount not exceeding £50.

Already, said the Prime Minister, a number of applications had been made by ex-Servicemen for money to improve their positions in life. Government policy was to ensure that such Servicemen should be in a not less favourable position than the one he occupied when he joined up. It was not the business of the State to assist a man to improve on that position.

Conditions of eligibility for education or training were that ex-Servicemen had not worked for a continuous period of 12 months in the Colony or abroad before the commencement of their discharge or return to the Colony, and return to the Colony must be within one year of discharge. The basis for eligibility was that the applicant should be a domiciled Rhodesian who had resided in the Colony for at least 12 months before enlistment. For training or educational benefits ex-Servicemen must have been 24 years of age at the time of their discharge and not have been previously discharged. The introduction of conscription left the Government with a large number of ex-Servicemen in other than the P.O. ranks, and of those who had received training or educational benefits would be considered in special cases.

The Prime Minister said that it would be necessary to make a special exception in favour of those who had participated in the Rhodesian War. A great deal of detail would have to be gone into before some of the benefits could be enjoyed.

It was estimated that the cost of rehabilitation benefits, excluding pension and gratuity payments, would be about £500,000 annually, which would be met by a five per cent increase in the tax on the income of the colonies might have to be adjusted.

Mr. Crech Jones's Speech

Attitude of "E. A. & R." Misunderstood

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Sir—You may not want to believe that I am "impetuous, ingenious and ignorant." It is a pity therefore that the article at my expense should be baseless. I am not as you say "impetuous."

When I saw Hansard next day the idea occurred to me that Joelson would give this inquiry a maximum of publicity. I sadly regret that the question was put by another member, though the official reporter mistakenly thought it was my voice he heard. The official bound volume of Hansard contains the correction.

As for the main attack on me in your leading article, I only ask that your readers read carefully my speech in the Comrades. I thank you for printing it.

Best wishes for Kenya in 1944.

Yours sincerely,
House of Commons, London, W.1.
A. CRECH JONES

[We regret that, though no fault of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, Mr. Crech Jones should have been mistakenly recorded as asking the House of Commons for a definition of pyrethrum. As we say, Hansard attributed the interjection to him. Mr. Jones adds that he immediately assumed that his newspaper would give the official record of the maximum of publicity. Why, then, did he not inform us of the error of the official reporter? He had ample time to do so, and it well aware that we should have accepted his assurance and amended the report accordingly.]

Mr. Crech Jones is mistaken in thinking that we wish to believe him "impetuous, ingenious and ignorant." We do not want to believe that of anybody, and when we can honestly write that we deem a speech of his on Eastern African affairs to be plain, correct and well informed, it will be a pleasure to do so. We have no doubt that he means to be fair, but, as our detailed comments have shown, he lacks knowledge (which we termed ignorance); he was precipitate in making untenable accusations against our kith and kin in Kenya (which we termed impetuosity); and he argued from false assumptions (which we described as ingenuous in a man in his position).

Our readers will note that Mr. Jones does not attempt to reply to our specific criticisms of his latest speech. Is it not ingenuous of him merely to ask them to read our report? Having done so, many of them will want to make the kind of comment we suggested in our leading article; and they are told hereby: "What I have said I have said." How can any critic of East Africa hope to encourage respect for his opinions if he adopts such an attitude?

It should perhaps be pointed out that the article in this issue was written before the report of the Comrades, which does not appear to us to require amendment in the leader.—Ed. "E. A. & R."]

New Year's Honours List

(Continued from page 397)

Gregory, Joseph Richard, Esq., M.D., B.Ch. Director, Kenya Branch, British Red Cross Society. As Director since 1940, Gregory has given many valuable services.

Holdenhardt, Theodore Albert Edward, Esq. Chairman of the National Industrial Council for the Iron and Steel Manufacturing and Engineering Industries, Southern Rhodesia.

Holdenhardt also was Director of Africa in 1918, the founder and still the managing director of Hogarth's Metal Works, Ltd., Bulawayo, of which city he was Mayor in 1938-39. He is Chairman of the People's Mutual Benefit Building Society and a member of the Council of various public bodies, including the Bulawayo Public Association, the Bulawayo Chamber of Industries and the Bulawayo Agricultural Society. He is Chairman of the N.E. Society of Jews and Gentiles.

Francis Ernest, Esq. Senior Customs Officer.

Served in the Boer War in South-West Africa with the Imperial Light Horse, and in German East Africa in the 1st World War. He was seconded to the administration of Mafia Island at the end of 1916, joined the Zanzibar Customs Department in 1919, and became Senior Customs Officer in 1938.

Lowe, F. J., Esq. local director and works manager, Thomas Birch and John Brown, Ltd.

Moffat, James Smith, Esq., M.B.E. District Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia.

Has been largely responsible, in co-operation with officers of the Department of Agriculture, for the successful resettlement of Africans in the area acquired from the North Chartered Corporation.

Moffat, Urian James, Esq. Senior Agricultural Officer, Northern Rhodesia.

A brother of Mr. J. S. Moffat, joining the Department of Agriculture in 1927, he received his present appointment in 1939. He has built up an excellent experimental station in the Northern Province of Northern Rhodesia and done much to improve African agricultural methods.

Nye, Geoffrey Walter, Esq. Deputy Director of Agriculture in Uganda.

Going to Uganda in 1924 as cotton botanist, he was made Deputy Director of Agriculture in 1940 and for the past two years has acted with marked success as Director. Mr. Nye is Commissioner of Boy Scouts in Uganda.

Pelly, C. N. C., Esq. captain of aircraft, British Overseas Airways Corporation.

Rowlands, Claude Richard, Esq., M.M. Postmaster-General, Sierra Leone.

Went to Kenya in 1920 as a postal clerk and telegraphist, became Junior Postmaster in 1927, and was transferred to West Africa a year as an assistant surveyor of posts and telegraphs.

Saunders-Jones, David Willoughby, Esq. Assistant Chief Secretary in Nyasaland.

Appointed a cadet in Zanzibar in 1924, he twice acted as private secretary to the British Resident, became Financial Commissioner in Pemba, Assistant Secretary and the private secretary to the Sultan (1935-38). In 1939 he was transferred to Nyasaland as an administrative officer and did good work in the West Nyasa district. He was promoted to his present post in 1941 and has acted as Chief Secretary for three months. He served in the Indian Army from 1917 to 1928.

Stone, Reginald Victor, Esq., M.M. For public services in Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. Stone, a director of Messrs. Smith Mackenzie and Co., Ltd., is a non-official member of the Tanganyika Legislative and Executive Councils, was Chairman of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce last year, and then went to India as a member of an East African economic mission. Born in Essex in 1897, he served in the R.F.A. from 1914 to 1919 in Great Britain, France and Palestine and was awarded the M.M. He joined the Zanzibar staff of Smith Mackenzie and Co. in 1926, has been in charge of the Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam branches, and became a local director in 1939.

M.B.E. (Military Division)

- Kennedy, Ino, Major (Mrs.), A.R.R.C., Southern Rhodesia Women's Auxiliary Military Service.
- Marzorati, John Edward, Temporary Squadron Leader, Southern Rhodesia Air Force.
- Owen, William Edward Corbett, Honorary Captain, E.D. Territorial Forces, Southern Rhodesia.
- Pallig, Frederick Arthur, Major, Southern Rhodesia Military Forces.
- Petero, R.S.M., East African Force.

M.B.E. (Civil Division)

- Allinson, Eric Hulse, Esq., for services in connection with his services as a Sickness Surveyor, Tanganyika Territory. Beginning duty as a sleeping sickness surveyor in the Kalamia area in 1928, he has been ever since. His personal keenness is considered to have been a valuable factor in preventing the spread of the disease.
- Arnold, Henry Charles, Esq., Manager of the Government Agricultural Experimental Station, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.
- Blackburn, David Walter, Esq., for public services in Bechuanaland Protectorate.
- Barnes, Henry John, Esq., Chief Storekeeper, Tanganyika Railways. Appointed Sub-Storekeeper in Dar es Salaam in 1920, he reached his present position in 1939. The award is probably made for his excellent work as Chairman of the British Legion in Dar es Salaam, which has run a canteen for members of the forces and visiting merchant seamen.
- Chataway, Anthony Drinkwater, Esq., Civil Commissioner and Magistrate, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Chataway, who was born in Bulawayo, entered the British Service in 1923, and has been private secretary to the Prime Minister and secretary to the Cabinet.
- Cox, Frank, Esq., an officer of the Southern Rhodesia Civil Service attached to the Office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London.
- Gladwell, Violet Grace Lilian, Mrs. For services at the Red Cross Depot, Nairobi. Mrs. Gladwell, a voluntary full-time worker for the Red Cross, started the Nairobi depot in 1939 and has run it ever since. Her initiative and energy has contributed greatly to the large quantity of hospital supplies produced by the depot.
- Greenfield, Cornelius Ewen MacLean, Esq., Book-keeper to the Treasury, Southern Rhodesia.

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Jones, Glyn Smallwood, Esq., District Officer, Northern Rhodesia.

Appointed a cadet in 1931 and a District Officer in 1938, he did particularly good work as District Commissioner, Balovale, after the separation of the district from the Barotse Province.

Mackenzie, David James, Esq., M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), Acting Principal Medical Officer, Bechuanaland Protectorate.

McGill, Etiza Ann, Miss, Lady Superintendent of Nurses, Uganda.

Miss McGill has been in the Colonial Nursing Service in Uganda for 20 years. In addition to her duties as Lady Superintendent, she makes use of her position of influence to help in the training of African nurses and midwives and African male dressers.

Modera, Mary, Mrs., For social welfare services in Kenya.

Mrs. Modera has since 1940 given voluntary full-time service in control of the Hospitality Section of the African Women's Emergency Organization, which has been responsible for arranging leave accommodation in Kenya and for all ranks of the fighting services.

Paynter, Richard Hugh de Cambrone, Esq., Superintendent, British South Africa Police Reserve, Officer Commanding the Police Reserve Division in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Rana, Mohamed Ali, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., For public services in Kenya.

Dr. Rana, an Indian born practitioner in Zanzibar in 1924 and in the following year was appointed physician to the Sultan's household. In 1930 he set up in practice in Mombasa, and has been a member of the Municipal Board since 1932. As President of the Moslem Association, he organized the first Mombasa Trade Exhibition in 1934. He is a member of the Port Welfare Committee, of the Advisory Committee on Indian Education and other public bodies.

Shillingford, Norman Frederick, Esq., Superintendent, British South Africa Police Reserve, Officer Commanding the Police Reserve Division in Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia.

Smith, Alastair Malcolm, Esq., Pilot, Harbours Department, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration.

Joined the Harbours Service in Kenya in 1929 as a second officer, became a pilot in Mombasa at the end of 1932, and has rendered good service in the development of the port. Is the Railways and Harbours representative on the Port Dispatch Committee.

Thorne, Richard Alfred, Esq., staff officer, Colonial Office.

Entered the secretary's office of the G.P.O. in 1919 as an assistant clerk, transferred to the Colonial Office, and in 1930 became a higher grade clerical officer.

Tobvey, J. H., Esq., Superintendent of Central Prison, Port Sudan.

Entered the Sudan Service in 1921.

British Empire Medal (Civil Division)

Young, Donald Wade, Esq., Superintendent of the Native Location, Nairobi.

Northern Rhodesia's Finances

The Financial Report of Northern Rhodesia for the calendar year 1942 has just reached London. It shows that revenue, originally estimated at £2,657,303, actually realized, £3,072,511, and that expenditure, estimated at £1,918,636, was no more than £1,779,972, so that the surplus, which was expected to be £738,667, amounted in fact to £1,292,539, bringing the surplus assets of the territory to £2,764,392. The revenue, the highest ever recorded, was £92,898 in excess of that for 1941. The largest single item in the list of increases was that of customs duties, which yielded £599,205, compared with £439,830 in 1941. The Accountant General comments:

"The stringent control of imports, the imposition of control in the Union of South Africa, and the resulting difficulty in obtaining supplies and not responding to the extent anticipated and substantial quantities of goods bearing high rates of duty (potable spirits, beers, wines and other spirits) were imported. The quantities of cigarettes and tobacco removed from Southern Rhodesia to this territory in 1941 was much larger than usual."

In 1938 there was a budget surplus of £175,728, and in 1939 and 1940 they amounted to £299,000 and £219,047, respectively. The surplus for 1941 was £241,247 to a surplus of £541,248, and last year this further improvement of £1,292,539.

Income tax which produced only £206,112 and £747,200 in 1937 and 1938, yielded £1,797,964 last year and £1,542,465 in the previous year.

Mepacrine in Place of Quinine

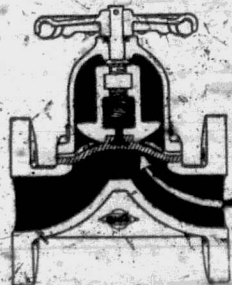
A circular dispatch to Colonial Governments from the Secretary of State says:—

"The remaining United Nations stocks of quinine are so small that it is practically certain no further supplies can be made to the Colonies until the D-Day, East Asia, crisis is again available after the cessation of hostilities. I must, therefore, again emphasize the paramount necessity for the utmost economy in the use of quinine by restricting its use to such cases as cannot be treated by mepacrine, and for the greatest possible measures of substitution by mepacrine or other quinine substitutes. It is essential that stocks of quinine are reserved for essential cases, and that mepacrine should be used for treatment and prophylaxis whenever possible. It has been found that, when changing from suppressive doses of quinine to those of mepacrine, there is a period of lag, and the doses of quinine should be continued for 10 days after starting mepacrine."

Cumbrous Control

"One might think that an elementary desire for war-time efficiency would have induced the Government to consolidate all the duties included in the present system of control of road transport under the control of one person and Department. On the contrary, no effort seems to have been spared to perpetuate a controlling system as cumbrous, decentralized and bureaucratic as might possibly be devised. Every intending road user must seek permission every year from four separate Departments."—*The Nyasaland Times*.

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COMPANY MEETINGS

Port of Beira Development, Limited

Chairman's Statement to Shareholders

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF PORT OF BEIRA DEVELOPMENT, LIMITED, was held on Wednesday, December 29, at the registered office of the company, Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.

SIR DOUGAL O. MALCOLM K.C.M.G., presided in the absence on service of the Chairman, Mr. Vivian L. Oury.

The following is the Chairman's statement circulated with the report and accounts:

"Before dealing with our own accounts I think it will be convenient that I should refer briefly to the results of the operating company, Beira Works, Limited.

"The accounts of that company show that during the year ended March 31, 1943, receipts from wharf dues, dredging tax, terminals, mooring and berthing fees, and other tax, etc., amounted to £599,419, an increase of £14,000 while working expenses at £308,230 were £13,886 higher than in the previous year. The net revenue from operations in Africa amounted to £12,789, or £12,265 less than in the previous year, adding to this interest on investments, and gains on realization profits and sundry other minor receipts amounting to £20,650, the total net revenue was £322,839 or practically the same as that of the previous year.

The Company's Finances

"Provision for British and Mozambique taxation of £192,813 was higher by £44,233, mainly due to the fact that the rate of income tax in Mozambique has been increased from 10% to 12% in 1943, making this provision and providing for general expenses in London and Lisbon £17,296, National Service Contribution £6,000, directors' fees £2,400, debenture trustees' fees £450, interest on debentures £145,910, amount written off expenses of 5% debentures £3,000, there was a profit for the year of £14,981, as compared with £54,963 in the previous year.

"This profit, added to the amount of £10,659 brought forward from the previous year, made a total to the credit of profit and loss account of £25,640, out of which there was paid a dividend of sixpence per share, less income tax at 10s. in the £, leaving £10,649 to be carried forward to the next account.

"Now turning to our own accounts, they show that the balance on profit and loss account for the year was £3,805, which compares with £9,262 for the previous year. The reduction, due to the decreased amount of dividends received from the operating company, Beira Works, Limited, and also consequently from the Companhia do Porto da Beira, would have been greater had it not been that this year a smaller provision for income tax was required.

"Adding the profits for the year, £3,805, to the amount of £6,398 brought forward from the previous year, and adding also £3,540 of the provision for taxation, made out of profits for preceding years but now no longer required, the balance on profit and loss account is £13,743, out of which the board recommends that a dividend of 2.4 pence and a bonus of 4.6 pence, making together sevenpence per share, less income tax at 10s. in the £, absorbing the net sum of £11,066 13s. 4d., be paid on January 5, 1944, leaving a balance of £2,677 13s. 7d. to be carried forward.

"The report and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1943, were adopted; a dividend of 2.4 pence and a bonus of 4.6 pence, making together sevenpence per share, less income tax at 10s. in the £, was declared, payable on January 5, 1944; and the auditors, Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., were re-appointed.

Trans-Zambesia Railway Company, Limited

Mr. Vivian L. Oury's Statement

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE TRANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on Thursday, December 30, at 3, Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.

THE HON. M. W. ELPHINSTONE presided in the absence on service of the Chairman, Mr. Vivian L. Oury.

The following is the statement by the Chairman circulated with the report and accounts:

"During the year ended 1943, £1,000,000 of the guaranteed first mortgage debentures were issued, leaving outstanding at the end of the year 1931-1940. Out of the proceeds of a further issue to the Southern Railways, Limited, of £56,000 of income bonds, £25,000 received from the Nyasaland Government on account of the construction of the Southern Approach to the Zambesi Bridge were paid off, and, as the balance sheet shows, practically the entire cost of the Southern Approach, £200,000, has now been met by the issue of income bonds, of which there are now £399,000.

The Accounts

"The revenue account, in which are included the figures of the Southern Approach, shows that the receipts for the year ended December 31, 1943, including interest on investments £2,133, were £196,633, compared with £188,341 in the previous year, whilst expenditure was £133,732, or 68.75% of the gross receipts, compared with £117,236, or 62.71% of the gross receipts, for the previous year. The surplus of receipts over expenditure was £62,901, which compared with £71,105 for 1942. Interest on the income bonds payable out of the net earnings of the Southern Approach, and accordingly £5,359 of the total surplus of £62,901 was applied to the payment of interest on these bonds.

"Referring to the transfer of the administration of the Territory of Manica and Sofala from the Companhia de Moçambique to the State, which took place on July 18, 1942, the general manager reports that the transition was accomplished very smoothly and without hitch of any sort. For the occasion, His Excellency the Minister of Colonies, Dr. Francisco Vieira Machado, visited the Colony, and we were privileged to make arrangements for his journeys over our line.

"It is not to be expected in the circumstances of that wide-scale development programmes can be initiated, but a beginning has been made in the provision of funds for considerable land reclamation at Beira, and surveys are being undertaken of telephone systems connecting Beira with Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

"His Excellency the Minister of Colonies has expressed the desire to afford every facility for the extra-territorial traffics which are so important to the prosperity of Beira, and to this end has constituted a commission charged with the duty of examining the conditions in which a 'Free Zone' can be established at the Port.

"It is a pleasure to record that our relations with the officers of Government are of the most cordial nature, and in particular we acknowledge many courtesies received from H.E. the Governor, Dr. Sousa Pinto.

"In conclusion, I would like to express appreciation of the services rendered by the general manager and the staff of the Railway and also our indebtedness to the Beira Railway for friendly co-operation and ready assistance.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted. Sir Henry Chapman, C.B.E., the retiring director

was thanked and Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. were re-appointed auditors.

COMPANY MEETING

Wankie Colliery Company, Limited

Statement by Sir [Name] Chancellor

THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF WANKIE COLLIERY COMPANY, LIMITED, was held in London on Thursday, December 30, 1943.

SIR JOHN R. CHANCELLOR, G.C.M.G., G.C.V., D.S.O., Chairman and joint managing director of the company, presided.

The following is the statement by the Chairman issued with the report and accounts for the year ended August 31, 1943.

In order to conform with modern accountancy practice, the accounts now submitted to you have been drawn up on slightly different lines from those presented last year.

The year's operations show a balance of £238,266 to the credit of the profit and loss account which, added to the balance brought forward from the previous year, makes a total of £426,117.

Income Tax at 13s. in the £

Provision for income tax on current profits amounts to £185,000. I would mention that this company, in common with other companies registered in this country and operating in Southern Rhodesia, pays income tax at the rate of about 13s. in the £, due to the fact that the rebate granted by the Southern Rhodesian Government is limited to 25% of the standard rate, as compared with 50% granted by the British Government.

The dividend of 5% now recommended by your Board will absorb £69,341 (net), which will leave a balance of £356,776 to be carried forward.

You will have learned from the report that there has been a substantial increase in the sales of coal which amounted to 5,615,978 tons, compared with 4,982,930 tons in the preceding year. Sales of coke, on the other hand, have decreased by 7,894 tons to 75,683 tons.

Mining conditions at both Nos. 1 and 2 collieries showed no material change. There was comparative freedom from dirt bands or any serious faulting. The average quality of the coal remained very consistent.

The machinery and plant and electrical equipment at both collieries have been maintained in satisfactory working condition.

Native labour supplies were adequate and enabled the management at the colliery to meet the largely increased demands for fuel. The employment strength at August 31 last was 3,267, compared with 3,988 at the previous year end.

In conclusion, I desire to express on your behalf and that of the Board, thanks to Mr. Darby and the staff for the admirable way in which they have conducted the affairs of the company and have overcome the many difficulties incidental to operating under war conditions.

The report was unanimously adopted and Sir John R. Thomson, O.B.E., J.P., M.I.M.E., was re-elected, and the auditors having been re-appointed, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors.

Control of Dangerous Drugs

New regulations introduced in Kenya are intended to prevent the sale of dangerous drugs by unqualified persons. They cover the importation, supply, sale, labelling, and packing of a long list of dangerous drugs and poisons. Many preparations will now be obtainable only from a qualified pharmacist and in many cases only on the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner.

Trans-Zambesia Railway

Gross receipts of the Trans-Zambesia Railway Co., Ltd., for the year ended December 31, 1942, totalled £174,500, compared with £186,944 in the previous year. Working expenses were £133,732 (£117,236), leaving £40,768 or £62,991 after adding interest on investments and bank deposits. The amount due from the Nyasaland Government under its guarantee was £37,611. Working expenses, including the Southern Approach, the river service and the amounts charged for renewals, were equivalent to 68.75% of the gross receipts, compared with 62.71% in 1941.

The total carried during the year was 127,088 tons, of which 35,437 was general merchandise, 15,914 sugar, 11,162 tobacco, 6,735 tea, 2,392 cotton, 2,613 salt, 38,302 sleepers, piles and timber, and 4,555 Tete Railway construction materials. These quantities compared with 102,120 tons during the previous year of which 21,695 was general merchandise, 13,779 sugar, 10,606 tobacco, 6,996 cotton, 2,392 salt, 14,994 sleepers, piles and timber, and 4,048 Tete Railway construction materials.

The issued share capital is £600,000. There are £384,200 of 6% guaranteed first mortgage debentures and £215,800 of 6% guaranteed first mortgage debentures in issue total £399,000 and 31% guaranteed notes amounting to £692,917. The debenture redemption account now amounts to £1,013 and the reserve for renewals is £17,382.

The railway from the Zambezi to Beira, including the river fleet and rolling stock at cost, less sales and amounts written off, appears in the balance sheet at £1,975,942; the Southern Approach to the Zambezi Bridge, £399,362; commission and discount on issue of the £1,200,000 6% debentures, £141,000; preliminary expenses of other issues, £1,939; stores, £91,216; debtors, £29,989; bills receivable, £1,751; cash, £29,414; investments, £25,086 (market value £26,119).

The directors are Mr. Vivian L. Oury (Chairman), Mr. Henry Chapman, Mr. W. M. Coddington, Mr. Joao de Azevedo Coutinho, the Hon. M. W. Elphinstone and Brigadier-General F. D. Hammond. The secretary and London manager and the general manager in Nyasaland are Mr. C. McL. Carey and Mr. W. C. Bucquet respectively.

Lewa Rubber Estates

Lewa Rubber Estates, Ltd., report a profit of £9,128 for the year ended June 30, 1943, to which has to be added £2,130 brought forward. The directors recommend a preferential dividend of 10% on the participating preferred shares and further dividends of 11% on the preferred deferred shares. These distributions will absorb £9,469, leaving £3,149 to be carried forward.

Having assumed control of all rubber in the Territory, the Government of Tanganyika requisitioned the rubber plantations owned by the company, which has been compensated by payment of 5 cents of a shipping per pound of dry rubber obtained. No information is yet available as to the amount of rubber harvested.

The issued capital is £205,122. The balance sheet appears at £181,529 in the balance sheet, which bears a note that the present market value is considerably below that sum. A holding of 1,276 shares of £1 each in Ashanti Estates, Ltd., at present at cost, £19,772; other investments at £9,441; cash, £6,212; sundry debtors, £1,747; and dividends, £1,987.

The directors are Major Herbert Edington (Chairman) and Mr. J. A. Findlay.

Central Line Sisal Estates

For the year ended June 30, 1943, Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., report a profit of £18,752 before providing for depreciation of development and cultivation and other buildings, etc., which together amount to £10,443. Provision requires £2,500 and the balance to be carried forward is £10,809, compared with a debit balance of £1,049 brought forward in 1942. Production for the year amounted to 3,561 tons against 3,817 tons in the previous year.

The issued capital amounts to £195,000. There is a secured loan of £1,032 and sundry creditors total £11,834. Land, development and cultivation appear in the balance sheet at £27,711; buildings, machinery, rolling stock, etc., £31,203; stores and tools, £9,883; stocks in transit, £688; stocks of sisal, £406; debtors, £5,545; food cash in shops not yet harvested, £29; preliminary expenses, £9,500; cash, £23,255; investments in Government securities, £20,000.

The directors are Mr. E. M. Boydell (Chairman), Mr. N. C. S. Buchanan, Lieut.-Colonel George Hornung and Captain E. C. Eric Smith.

The fact that goods made of raw materials for which supply is likely to be restricted in war conditions and distributed in newspapers should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available.

News Items in Brief

The house of the Provincial Commissioner in Mombasa was recently burgled. He lost goods valued at some £300.

It is officially stated that the average price of cotton piece goods in Nyasaland has risen during the war from 9d. to 1s. 10d. per yard.

The Dumez Town Council, has recommended the building of a club for boys between the ages of 12 and 16 who have just left school.

The Federated Society of Pioneers of Rhodesia has opened a Colonel Sir Frank Johnson Memorial Fund in aid of the Southern Rhodesia Children's Home.

At a labour camp in Adis Ababa, some 300 Ethiopians are being trained in agriculture, weaving, tailoring, metal work, and other trades.

When a black rhinoceros recently entered a village in the Sudan, a bad herding goat nearby threw his spear, which struck a chink in the beast's hide and pierced it to the heart.

Rhodesia Railway gross receipts for October were £557,358, as against £533,943 in October, 1942. The Beira Railway Company's gross receipts for October were £72,720.

The Belgian Congo exported 27,000 tons of goods to the Union of South Africa in the first nine months of 1943, compared with approximately 100,000 tons in 1942 and 60,000 tons in 1941.

Coffee imported into the Sudan from the Belgian Congo is being specially treated to reduce the weight. One pound of this so-called "torrified" or dehydrated coffee is said to be equivalent to 1½ lb. of normal coffee.

The establishment of Regional Councils for Africans in Northern Rhodesia is nearing completion, except in the Barotse Province, where the matter is still the subject of discussion with the Barotse Native Government.

Mr. T. A. Dean, a member of the Bulawayo City Council, has obtained proposals for the erection by the Council of 600 houses for Europeans, 150 for Coloured people and 80 for Indians. The scheme would cost about £1,250,000.

The Kavirondo Local Native Council, which represents some 393,000 Africans, has sent a letter through the District Commissioner for North Kavirondo thanking the Army for the military action taken to relieve the area of locusts recently.

A non-political Afrikaans-English Speaking Union has been formed in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. The moving spirits are Mr. Charles Bullock, late Chief Native Commissioner, and Mr. E. J. Hougaard, a master at the Prince Edward School.

Commercial Co-operation

The Governments of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have agreed that before giving material encouragement to a new major industry each Government will notify the other two in order that they may have an opportunity of expressing their views in case they should consider that unnecessary competition would result.

Empire Cash for U.S. Exports

According to the *Wall Street Journal*, the British Empire has agreed that the following shall be switched from Lend-Lease to a cash basis and handled through ordinary commercial channels, unless procurement difficulties necessitate Lend-Lease cash reimbursement procedure: machine tools, projects of a permanent nature, industrial equipment, materials and equipment for producing and refining petroleum, excluding drum sheets and pipe lines for direct military use, and portable pneumatic and electric tools. The British Empire has been the principal recipient of these categories of Lend-Lease aid.

LATEST MINING NEWS

Wankie Colliery Company

During the year ended August 31, 1943, Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd., mined and raised 1,888,559 tons of coal, compared with 1,639,358 tons in the previous year and sold 1,515,973 tons, against 1,282,039 tons. Coke sales amounted to 75,883 tons.

The net profit was £238,266 (£231,969). Income tax in Southern Rhodesia and the United Kingdom required £185,500 (£169,431), National Defence contribution and S. Rhodesian excess profits tax, £22,000 (£29,850), and the 5% dividend, less income tax at 6s. in the £, £62,314. The balance carried forward is £13,278, against £22,851 brought in.

The issued capital is £1,062,500 in stock units of 10s. each. There is a general reserve of £57,000 and a depreciation reserve of £332,970. Fixed assets appear in the balance sheet at £2,006,397, and current assets at £452,168, including stores, etc., £127,164; cash, £105,176; debtors, £24,523; and reserve certificates, £60,000. Total assets, £2,458,565.

The directors are Sir John G. Chubb, Chairman and joint managing director, Mr. E. H. Jackson, joint managing director, Mr. William Rhodes, Colonel C. F. Burnes and Mr. A. R. Thomson (resident director in Salisbury). Mr. H. M. Lewis.

The text of the Chairman's statement appears on another page.

Andura Syndicate

The directors of Andura Syndicate, Ltd., report that no work was done on the company's property during the year ended December 31, 1942. The directors' remuneration was £2,400 and £2,400, and each was admitted as shareholder.

The issued capital is £88,335, in the form of 883,335 shares of 10s. each. Preliminary expenses, £1,534; expenses of increase of capital, £296; and cash at £1,104. The debit balance is now £11,748.

The directors are Messrs. H. F. Smalman-smith (Chairman), John Morison and J. W. Loud.

Tin Price Increased

As from January 1 the Ministry of Supply has increased the price of tin sold by the Non-Ferrous Metals Control by 25s per ton. This brings to £300 per ton the price for metal of a standard grade Contract of 99.95.



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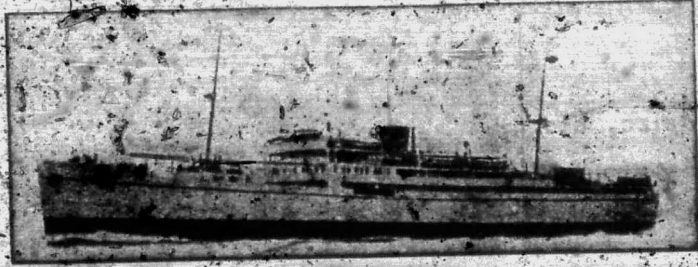
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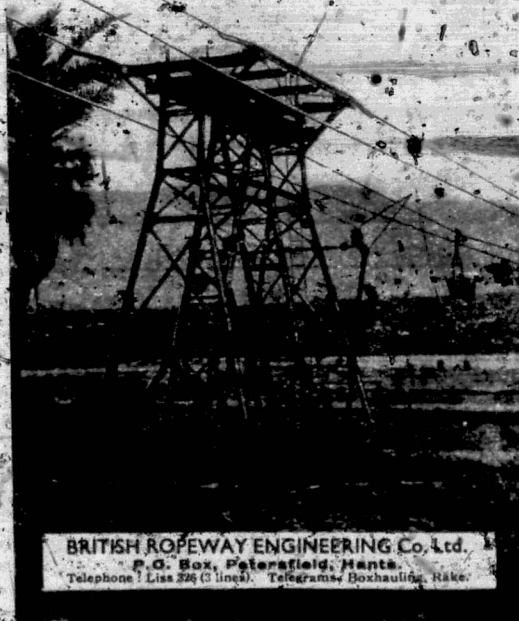
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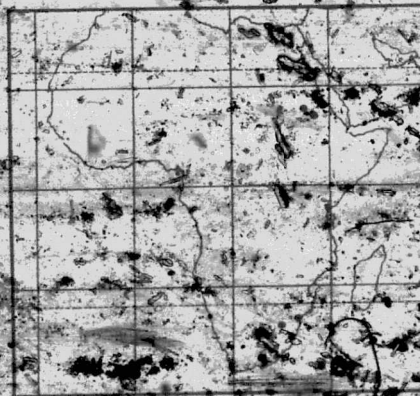
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SOME TIME AGO we criticized a communique of the Kenya Information Office entitled "Putting Kenya on the Map" and described it as "one of the most pitiable pieces of pseudo-publicity which even that incompetent department of the Government of Kenya has issued." In order that readers might form their own judgment, we published the full official statement without the alteration of a comma, and since the second sentence ran: "Kenya as a country for post-war settlement needs constant and unstained publicity at Home," we asked for a definition of "unstained publicity." It has now been reported to us by air-graph from Kenya that the subject of that leading article was raised in the Legislative Council by Mr. W. G. Nicol, the member for Mombasa, and that the spokesman for the Government replied that investigation had shown that when the official typescript left Nairobi the words were "constant and sustained publicity." Yet when the document reached this country, the word, as witnesses can prove, was "unstained," not "sustained." Indeed, two of the persons who read the typescript before it was sent to our printers held differing views as to what might have been intended. One thought the word should have been "unstinted"; the other "sustained." But we repeat, the typescript quite clearly read "unstained." The Information Office now sees fit to protest the contrary.

The Legislature appears to have accepted the assurance of the Government spokesman (whose identity has not yet been reported to us). He naturally believed that he had been given a true explanation, but this newspaper's record of accuracy over almost twenty years might perhaps have left him and his hearers to doubt whether in such circumstances we should have been reckless enough to build a leading article upon the misreading of a word—and such a word! As has been said, we did nothing of the sort. We read "unstained" because the typescript allowed no other reading, we faithfully reproduced the word in our leading article and news columns, and we are not prepared to be the scapegoat for an aberration in a Nairobi office, least of all one which has been so frequently criticized for its ineptitude. The Information Office has presumably produced for inspection a copy of a typescript which refers to "sustained publicity." Since our copy gave the word as "unstained," there must inevitably have been at least two original typescripts made for circulation. Will the Office deny that deduction? If that suggestion should be the real explanation, why was it withheld from the Legislature, which was consequently deceived? If it is not the explanation, how did we ever hear of "unstained" publicity? It is possible that an insufficient supply of copies of the notice was made in the first instance.

Kenya Legislative Council Misled

Challenge To The Information Office

AFRICA AND RHODESIA was found not to be available, that a typist was set to repair the lack; that her work was not properly checked before dispatch, that the office copy was destroyed (perhaps at a convenient later date), and that just one envelope carried proof of this

blunder to the outside world. That, we say, is possible, but not altogether probable, and it may be that even at this late date some reader has a copy of this gem in praise of "unstained" publicity. If so, perhaps he would notify us.

The Conservation of Natural Resources What Has Been Done in Southern Rhodesia

WHEN I FIRST REACHED RHODESIA some 15 years ago, I found a beautiful virgin country, practically unspoiled by man. With the advent of the European, his plough and other instruments of destruction, some of our richest soils began to suffer, and now in parts there are sad reminders that if the riches of the soil are employed without an adequate return, swift retribution is sure to follow.

In the early days of European settlement the limited operations of Africans working with primitive tools for their domestic requirements did little damage to the land, but with the creation of other and widening markets for their products they began to use ploughs, with the result that in many places they have caused appalling destruction of the land. Wholesale destruction of trees by European miners also began. A few individuals warned the people of the dangers of what was happening, but they were voices crying in the wilderness.

Sir Robert McIlwaine

On my retirement from the Bench a few years ago I represented the seriousness of the position in a strongly worded memorandum to our Prime Minister and Ministers. This was followed by the appointment of a Commission, with myself as Chairman, to report upon the conservation and improvement of the natural resources of the Colony. Our report dealt, pretty exhaustively with the various aspects of the subject; its chief recommendation was for the appointment of a statutory body virtually as trustee for the oversight and care of the natural resources of the country, one of its chief concerns being the preservation of the fertility of the soil.

The Commission's recommendations were substantially adopted and implemented in 1941 by an "Act to Make Provision for the Conservation and Improvement of the Natural Resources of the Colony." The definition in the Act of "natural resources" is extremely wide, and embraces the soil, waters, minerals, bird and fish life of the Colony, trees, grasses and other vegetable products of the soil, and such other things as the Governor may declare to be natural resources, including landscapes and scenery, which in his opinion should be preserved on account of their aesthetic appeal or scenic value.

The Act provided for a Board consisting of a Chairman and not fewer than three other members appointed by the Governor. It is entrusted with general supervision over all natural resources, the stimulation of in-

terest by propaganda or otherwise in their conservation and improvement, and the recommendation and enforcement of measures deemed necessary for their proper conservation, use and improvement.

Duties of Natural Resources Board

The Board, of which I have the honour to be Chairman, has no professional staff, but when professional or technical questions arise it may call upon the services of Government or other experts. It has conservation officers stationed in the outside districts to assist in keeping it in touch with the various districts, promoting its objects throughout the whole country.

The Board has important powers. For example, it may compel farmers and landowners to construct and maintain soil conservation works, protect the sources and courses of streams, control water, regulate depasturing of stock (which would include the prevention of overstocking), adopt approved methods of cultivation, or prohibit or restrict cultivation on any particular piece of land. The Act provides for financial penalties and persons required to carry out orders of the Board which entail expenditure.

The Board has not yet been in existence for quite two years, and has had many questions of procedure and policy to consider before getting into its full stride. We considered it preferable to endeavour to secure the greatest possible measure of friendly co-operation from those concerned, rather than rely on methods of compulsion. In pursuance of this policy we made an extensive tour of the areas occupied both by Europeans and Natives in order to ascertain the conditions locally prevailing. In contact with European farmers individually and collectively was highly profitable.

It may be interesting to mention some of the impressions gained and the conclusions reached by us as recorded in a report to the Government.

Four Classes of Farmers

We were of opinion that the farmers of the Colony might be divided into four classes:

The first, and unfortunately the smallest, is composed of skilled agriculturists who are able to maintain themselves and their land in a satisfactory condition.

The second class is that of the soil robbers, who without thought for the future are content to squeeze the last ounce of fertility out of the soil and then abandon it. To these the Board will not hesitate to apply its power of compulsion.

The third class, a comparatively large one, is composed of people who, owing to ignorance or incompetence, could not succeed under the most favourable conditions. They are often wasting good land and constituting an undue burden on the country. The Board has recommended the Government to pass legislation authorizing the resumption of their land or requiring them to conduct their farming operations under skilled supervision and prescribed conditions.

The remaining class, for whom the Government is concerned, consists of a very large number, though fully alive to the necessity of and desirous of doing

* The author of this article was Chairman of the Natural Resources Board of Southern Rhodesia until his recent death, which occurred while the manuscript was in transit to England. This contribution from Sir Robert McIlwaine was intended for our thousandth issue, but arrived too late for inclusion.

justice to the land, are, owing to economic conditions and adverse circumstances, able to wrest no more than a bare living from the progressively deteriorating soil.

With a view to ameliorating these conditions the Board has emphasized the ever-growing and world-wide recognition of a sound and well-balanced agriculture as a necessity of the national well-being, and has urged upon the Government its duty to endeavour to establish, difficult as it may be, a satisfactory long-range agricultural policy for the country.

Among other things the Board has recommended the Government to encourage concentration in growing in the various areas the products in which they are suited, and to refrain from bolstering up by subsidizing or other assistance the production of crops on unsuitable land, which is not only uneconomic but also a strong factor in causing deterioration of the soil.

As a first step in the adoption of this recommendation the Department of Agriculture has recently notified the Government's decision to pay for the next three years a bonus of 2s. per bag, in addition to the guaranteed price, for maize certified by the proper authority to have been

grown on suitable land in accordance with sound farming practices.

Recently, at the farmers' own instance, the Government passed a law requiring all farmers to become members of and support a National Farmers' Union. It is hoped that this body will be of great assistance in promoting the well-being of the soil.

War conditions have resulted, among other difficulties, in the impossibility of procuring an adequate staff for the Board, but it must in due course devote its attention to such matters as the methods of exploiting the mineral wealth of the country, the promotion of afforestation in suitable areas, the selection of indigenous crops, the policy to be pursued in respect of the wool life of the country, and the preservation of beauty spots.

In conclusion, it must be generally realized that, inasmuch as the land is the source not only of our real wealth and sustenance, but also a reservoir of healthy manhood, it is vital to our ultimate national existence. Therefore the manner in which it is used is the responsibility of everyone, be he town or country dweller.

THE WAR

Rhodesian African Rifles Now in East Africa

Air Marshal Slessor's Command Includes East Africa

A BATTALION OF THE RHODESIAN AFRICAN RIFLES is the latest addition to the East Africa Command. Nearly all the officers and white N.C.O.s of this Native unit are Southern Rhodesians—miners, farmers, officials and members of the British South Africa Police, and some have served with West African forces in this war. The battalion is commanded by a Colonel of Matabele and Mashona, who are trained on K.A.R. lines. Its badge is an African shield with crossed assegais.

The War Office has in course of preparation a description of the campaigns against Italy in East Africa.

The Uganda Defence Force has been disbanded and the strength of the Police Service Unit reduced to 220 men.

New A.O.C. in C. Middle East

Air Marshal Sir John Slessor, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., formerly A.O.C. in C. Fighter Command, and since November, 1942, in charge of R.A.F. forces in the Middle East, has been appointed Deputy to General Ira C. Eaker, Air Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Air Forces in the Mediterranean. Under General Eaker, Air Marshal Slessor will command all Royal Air Force units in the Mediterranean theatre, which term also includes the Levant, East Africa, Madagascar and the Seychelles.

A Royal Air Force squadron formed in Nairobi and now in Italy, used a Christmas card with a road sign reading "918 1/2 miles to London." Group Captain Jack Fendick Roulston, D.S.O., D.F.C., who commands the wing to which the squadron belongs, said the squadron hoped to go on through Italy and Germany until it reached an English airfield. The squadron has served in the Sudan, Eritrea, the Western Desert, Tripolitania, Tunisia and Sicily.

Lieut.-General Sir Alan G. Cunningham, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., was mentioned in despatches last week in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the field.

Mrs. Pienaar recently received the C.B., D.S.O. and Bar awarded to her husband, the late Major-General Dan Pienaar, who commanded the 1st South African Brigade sent to East Africa in this war.

Flying Officer Douglas N. Tweedie, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Tweedie, of Eldalal, Eldoret, Kenya, who has been awarded the D.F.C., has been a prisoner of war in Italy for some months. He was shot down over

the Mediterranean while operating from Malta and rescued by Italian fishermen after being in the sea for a day and a half. His brother, Flying Officer Graham Tweedie, was awarded the D.F.C. in 1942, for services in the Middle East.

Rhodesian Airmen and Sailors

Flight Engineer S. R. Arter, R.A.F.V.R., a Rhodesian, has been awarded the D.F.M. Coming to England with the first contingent of the Rhodesian Air Force, he has taken part in many attacks on important German targets and twice his aircraft has returned to base with only one engine serviceable. He now belongs to the Pathfinder section of Bomber Command.

Captain G. G. Veasey, of One One, Southern Rhodesia, a civil air pilot employed by the British Overseas Airways Corporation, has been commended for valuable flying services.

Flying Officer H. T. Lucas, of Bulawayo, is reported to have destroyed a three-engine Junkers 82 aircraft in a recent sweep over Brittany.

Mr. R. D. Lee, R.N.V.R., a Rhodesian serving aboard a destroyer in the Mediterranean, has been promoted from midshipman to sub-lieutenant.

Able-Seaman P. J. McNicol, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, who has been serving for 18 months in a well-known destroyer in the Mediterranean, was in Leros the day before the Germans invaded. About that time another destroyer was sunk, and among the survivors rescued by his ship was Ordinary Seaman Silcock, of Bulawayo, an old boy of Plumtree School. In Malta McNicol has met other Rhodesians, including Armonia R. Goodyear. While on his way to England to undergo a technical training course he met Able-Seamen Read, McFarlane and Basil Stenson, all Rhodesians. A.B. Nick Frost, of Salisbury, was a shipmate in the Mediterranean.

An R.A.F. plane flying in Southern Rhodesia recently made a forced landing on the down on a large crocodile-infested dam, trapping the two occupants. Three Africans promptly swam out to release the airmen and brought them safely ashore.

Colonel W. W. Laird is now Chief Executive and Controller of Rehabilitation and Re-employment in Southern Rhodesia.

The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Godfrey Huggins, and his Parliamentary Secretary, Captain H. W. Beadle, M.P., have initiated members of the Poppy-Shedhole of the Swaia Moths, a local organization pledged to the welfare of Service and ex-Service men.

Casualties

Captain Harold Charteris ("Bill"), Bromwich, The Sudan Defence Force, previously reported missing, is now known to have been killed in action.

Private Robert Henry Davidson, East Yorkshire Regiment, attached K.A.F., reported to have died in East Africa.

Pte. John Cashbertson, R.A.M.C., attached D.A.A.M.C., has been accidentally killed in East Africa.

An Italian prisoner of war in Kenya has been accused of the murder of a fellow prisoner at the Londiani camp. Three Africans have been charged with the murder.

Corporal Craftsman Charles E. Purnell, R.A.F.,

Four Italian civilian volunteers from Eritrea have arrived in Great Britain to start work at a factory in the Midlands. They will be employed in the manufacture of machinery for open cast mining.

The Economic Control Board of Tanganyika no longer includes the Board's executive officers. It is now composed of Mr. S. R. Marlow, Financial Secretary (Chairman), Mr. A. E. H. Map, General Manager of the Tanganyika Railways, Mr. R. W. R. Miller, Director of Agriculture, and Mr. E. C. Phillips, one of the non-official members of the Legislature. Messrs. John Riley, Price and Produce Controller, A. W. S. Hooper, Controller of Imports and Exports, and R. Parquharson, Road Transport Controller, attend meetings of the Board when necessary.

The Northern Rhodesian Government has appointed Major A. B. Cree to examine post-war problems, including the demobilization, rehabilitation and reinstatement of men returned from active service.

Mr. F. R. Stepper, now Deputy Principal Information Officer to the East Africa Command, is a 28-year-old Scot who was previously on the staff of the Ministry of Information in this country.

About 11,000 new letters printed in Swahili, Urdu, Gujarati and Afrikaans are issued weekly from the Information Office in Kenya to local troops.

The British Red Cross Society of Southern Rhodesia have sent a further £2,250 to the parent fund.

The Kenya War Welfare Fund has sent another £280 to the Red Cross and St. John Fund.

The Northern Rhodesia Central War Charity Fund has forwarded £193 to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, and £66 to the China War Relief Fund.

A further £527 has been sent by the Bechuanaland Protectorate War Fund to the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund.

Luncheon to Flying Officer Du Plooy

The Governor of Northern Rhodesia presided at a luncheon recently given by the Lusaka Town Management Board in honour of Flying Officer Stephen Gerald Du Plooy, D.F.C., who had arrived in the Protectorate on leave. "Bill" Du Plooy was educated at Lusaka School and employed in the town and at Mufulira before the war. He was awarded the D.F.C. for his part in one of the large-scale attacks on Bremen when he remained over the target for 40 minutes in order to ensure accurate bombing. He is officially credited with outstanding service in attacks on enemy shipping, and has sunk one large German vessel.

Challenge to Young Rhodesians

The future development of Southern Rhodesia rests in the hands of virile young Rhodesians now on active service, said Southern Rhodesia's Minister for Air, Colonel Sir Lucas Guest, last week when addressing Rhodesians serving in the Middle East in the 6th South African Armoured Division and with the R.A.F.

The Minister said that for a time at any rate after the war Southern Rhodesia would enjoy prosperity, and there was no reason why she should not continue to develop after the period of reconstruction.

Explaining the Government's plan for industrialization, Sir Lucas said: "We are convinced that unless we are to remain poor relations, the colonies must be industrialized. So long as private enterprise functions in industries in the Colony and develops the Colony's resources, we shall foster that enterprise, but if not the Government will take over where necessary. That is why the Government took over the steel industry. We can now dispose of basic materials for industrial purposes to compete with industrialized countries and so develop the Colony."

The Minister commended the study groups formed amongst Rhodesians in the 6th South African Armoured Division and urged the members to plan for the kind of country they wanted after the war. "It is for you to say what the blue-print of the new Southern Rhodesia is to be," he concluded.

The Askari's "Panga"

An experimental two-way broadcast exchange of personal messages between natives in East Africa and troops in Geyon, both African and European, has given Lieut. General Sir William Platt, G.O.C. in C. East Africa Command, the opportunity for a message.

All who know Africa and Africans are aware of the multifarious uses of the broad-bladed, wooden-handled machete called a *panga* in the Swahili language. The war has literally turned this agricultural implement into a sword. In peace-time every African peasant, including women, uses the *panga* for digging, chopping wood and other household tasks. In war-time it forms part of the equipment of the African infantry, being carried in a leather sheath. It is really a reaching tool, or for use in cutting a way through the jungle, but the British soldier has found it unsurpassed in hand-to-hand fighting. Its razor-like edge, which the troops are constantly sharpening, is capable of decapitating at a stroke.

So General Platt's message was couched in terms that these African troops well understand. He said: "The turn of Japan comes next. Then will be your opportunity. We here know that you will be staunch and true, the points of your bayonets as sharp as needles, and that there will be a fine cutting edge on your *panga*. May your weapons have many happy landings."—Telegram from Nairobi to *The Times*.

Royal African Society

The Royal African Society is planning new activities in three main directions: (a) by providing a platform for group discussions on African political and other subjects; (b) by providing lecturers on somewhat esoteric subjects connected with Africa; and (c) by providing, in conjunction with other bodies, popular lectures of an educational character for the general public, schools, women's institutes, etc. Panels of speakers are being arranged not only in London, but on a county basis. On January 20 Dame Katherine Lopes is to address a lunch hour meeting at Livingstone Hall, Broadway, S.W.1.

Colonel Charles Pemberton, who recently became Chairman of the Finance and General Purposes Committee of the Society, and Sir Angus Gillan and Mr. J. A. Gray have now joined that committee.

228TH WEEK OF WAR

Land A Prime Responsibility of The State

Comments of Secretary of State and Northern Rhodesian Land Tenure Committee

UNANIMOUS RECOMMENDATIONS in regard to conditions of land tenure in Northern Rhodesia have been made by the Committee appointed by the Governor just over a year ago.

The members were Mr. L. W. G. Eccles, Commissioner for Lands, Mines and Surveys (Chairman), Mr. G. F. Smith, Director of Agriculture, Mr. E. J. G. Z. North, Crown Lands, Mr. J. S. Magie, M.L.C., representing smallholders, Captain T. B. Roberts, representing farmers in the Fort Jameson area, and Mr. R. C. White, representing farmers in the north-western territory. Their reports state, *inter alia*—

LAND A NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY.—We are unanimously agreed that land should be regarded as a national asset, and it is the duty of the Government to protect, exercising control over its disposal and use, and particularly guarding against its misuse. The present system of freehold many abuses is possible, and there is no control of subdivision or transfer, and though a certain amount of development is necessary to qualify for the issue of freehold title, once it has been obtained there is no control over the continued use of the land. There is also a great deal of land, approximately 750,000 acres of alienated land in the territory lying completely idle and unoccupied, and there are places where land is being so misused that its destruction can only be a matter of time.

Long-Term Leases Recommended

FORM OF TENURE.—We consider that Government should place itself in a position to enforce the maintenance of improvements and the proper use of land by the adoption of a leasehold system, whereunder the Government would be able to terminate occupancy for failure to comply with the conditions of the lease.

It is a national responsibility of Government to ensure that land should be used to the best advantage, and we consider that the form of lease to be adopted should approximate as far as possible to freehold title, that is, the term should be long, the annual rent charge small and non-revisable, and consequently the premium payable approximately equivalent to the value of the land. Conditions imposed should be such only as are necessary to prevent the abuses referred to above, and we recommend that the term should be for 99 years, the annual rent charged to be 1d. per acre, and the premium to amount to the valuation placed upon the land less a sum 20 times the annual rent charge.

PAYMENT OF PREMIUM.—On taking up land, especially undeveloped Crown land, a farmer is put to considerable expenditure during the earlier years of his tenancy in developing his land and, except in the case of tobacco, some time must elapse before he can expect any return on his outlay. We consider that in these early stages other demands upon his capital should be kept low. At the same time, we consider that an initial payment on taking up land is advisable as a guarantee of the settler's good intentions.

We recommend that 10% of the premium should be payable on taking up the land, the balance to be payable in nine equal annual instalments, free of interest, beginning at the end of the fifth year of occupancy, interest at the rate of 6% to be payable on arrears.

LAND DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE.—We consider that provision should be made for a minimum amount of development to be carried out within a specified time and for the land to be maintained at all times in accordance with the principles of good husbandry.

SUB-DIVISION.—It is essential in our view to control subdivision and check land speculation, and desirable to ensure that, as far as possible, all land is held directly from the Crown. We consider, therefore, that no subdivision should be permitted without the prior consent of the Crown.

ASSIGNMENT AND SUB-LETTING.—We consider that assignment, including mortgage and subletting, should be subject to the consent of the Crown.

SHORT-TERM LEASES.—The adoption of the long-term lease advocated above, with a high premium and low rental, should not, in our opinion, preclude the issue, to those who prefer it, of ordinary leases for a shorter term, with a lower premium and a lease rent based upon the difference between the premium paid and the valuation of the land. We recommend on such leases a premium of 10% of the valuation, payable on taking out the lease, and an annual rent, payable in arrears, amounting to 6% of the balance of the valuation, subject to a rebate of 25% when payment is received on or before the due date. The leases should contain appropriate development and occupancy clauses and be subject to the same restrictions on sub-division, assignment and the use of timber as long-term leases.

TIMBER.—We have given careful consideration to the question of timber, the market value of which may, particu-

larly in the vicinity of a mine, far exceed the agricultural value of the land. In such cases, unless the timber is taken into consideration in valuing the land, or protected in some other way, cases will occur (as they have in the past) of people attempting to take up land (ostensibly for agricultural purposes, including the timber) and then abandoning it. On the other hand, if the value of the timber is included, genuine agriculturists may be prevented from taking up land. Apart from the above, an indiscriminate cutting of timber can easily lead to serious soil erosion, and the loss of water supplies. We consider that timber should not be regarded as an asset and parcel of the land, though a landholder should be permitted to cut and use the timber for his own purposes, for his farming, building and domestic purposes. A landholder should not be allowed to sell, remove or use for any purpose other than any indigenous timber which has grown naturally on the land, save with the consent of the Government, subject to the provisions in this regard of the Forests Ordinance. Adoption of this recommendation would, of course, imply that the value of standing timber would be disregarded in the valuation of farms.

WATER RIGHTS.—Water is becoming increasingly popular as it needs to be involved in many of the more advanced and complicated schemes, such as irrigation. We can see no objection to the issue of long-term lease, such as we have recommended, for agricultural purposes, on the condition that the lessee is required to pay a premium equivalent to nine-tenths of the freehold value of the land. In the short lease the term we propose is, in places, limited to 10 years, during which we consider that there should be no revision of rent.

WATER RIGHTS.—We are strongly in favour of the State ownership and control of water in the territory, but we do not regard the present provisions as at all satisfactory and urge that early consideration be given to the introduction of a Water Ordinance.

Financial Requirements of Settlers

FINANCIAL QUALIFICATIONS.—We recommend that an applicant should possess in capital or realizable assets and farming implements—

- (a) in the case of farms—
 - (1) if experienced, not less than £1,200, or in the case of tobacco estates, not less than £800;
 - (2) if in employment, not less than £500 and be able to produce evidence that he is in a position to devote not less than £150 a year for five years to the development of the land;
- (b) in the case of smallholdings—
 - (1) £500 in cash or realizable assets and farming implements;
 - (2) if in employment, £250 in cash, etc., and be able to produce evidence of his ability to devote £100 a year for five years to the development of the land.

We consider that in an agricultural lease issued to an inexperienced man there should be a special clause compelling him to employ an experienced manager for at least the first year of occupancy.

ASSISTANCE TO INTENDING PURCHASERS.—In the event of Government considering it desirable actively to encourage further settlement, we consider that it would be advisable to provide machinery for assisting approved applicants in the purchase of privately owned land, particularly as the amount of suitable and attractive Crown land available is very limited, and we recommend the following scheme, which is based on that in force in Southern Rhodesia.

No application to be considered unless the Government is satisfied that the applicant is a suitable settler with adequate resources and experience to meet his financial obligations and to use the land satisfactorily.

The applicant first to enter into negotiations with the landowner and secure an option on the land for three months and to arrange, if possible, for the payment of the purchase price in instalments.

After reaching a definite agreement, to submit his application, together with a full statement of his financial position, farming experience and agricultural intentions, and a copy of the agreement to the Commissioner for Lands.

The Commissioner for Lands to have the land inspected and valued, to examine carefully the proposed agreement and to submit the proposal, with his recommendations, to the Government.

If the proposal is approved, the Government, on payment by the applicant of not less than 10% of the purchase price upon with the landowner, to the applicant under a 99-year lease on the usual terms, the premium to amount to the purchase price paid by the Government, plus the cost of inspection, valuation and transfer, less the amount of the cash pay-

ment already made by the applicant and the capitalized value of the rent, the premium to be paid in eight equal annual instalments beginning at the end of the first year of occupancy, interest at the rate of 6% to be payable on overdue instalments. All buildings to be destroyed by the applicant, the policies to be deposited with the Commissioner for Lands and renewed by the tenant until the full premium has been paid.

Under this proposal the applicant will pay no interest on the loan, but we consider that the elimination of a freehold estate will be well worth the small loss to the Crown.

LAND VALUATION BOARD.— Land valuations at present as far as possible, based on those given in the report of the Agricultural Land Commission, appointed in 1937. We do not consider that the valuations in the report are very satisfactory. It is very difficult to estimate the value of land at any one time. We recommend, therefore, that the Government appoint a Land Valuation Board consisting of not less than three members, under the chairmanship of a Government official, with power to report.

Secretary of State's Comments on Kenya Report

It will be recalled that the Committee on Land, formerly appointed by the Governor of Kenya failed to reach a decision. The majority of the members (Colonel G. G. Bennett and Messrs. Will Evans, Shamsud Deen and A. C. Lannan) advocated the freeholding of agricultural and urban titles, with which proposals Mr. C. G. Schimer, the Chairman, and Commissioner for Lands, Mr. Coleman and Mr. S. Thomson, Secretary of the Land and Agricultural Bank, disagreed. The Executive Council favoured their minority report.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, commenting on the reports and the Governor's covering dispatch, wrote (in part):—

Paragraph 2.— The underlying consideration against any extension of freehold titles is that land is the one commodity which is at once absolutely essential to human existence and of which the supply is rapidly diminishing. The disposition of the land is therefore of the greatest importance to the State representing the common interests of the people whom it comprises; especially where, as in tropical Africa, the people are not culturally homogeneous and are at different stages on the road towards civilization and are not equally capable of safeguarding their own interests.

A brief reflection on the developments of the last half-century is sufficient to make it reasonable to suppose that the next century—to look no further—must see great changes in land utilization in tropical Africa by Africans as well as non-Africans. The long-range effects of such factors as a multiplying population, an increasing measure of industrialization, a higher standard of living, unsuspected mining development, and air transportation are quite unpredictable. Of no land can it be said that it will not at some time be required for more advantageous use.

I do not wish it to be supposed that I regard remedies which have been proposed (for instance, the Jihwatt and Scott reports) for the problems which have arisen in this country as being applicable in all respects to the very different conditions in Kenya. But it appears to me that the grant of freehold titles as recommended in the majority report of the Kenya Committee would inevitably create in Kenya in the course of time the very problems which face us in the United Kingdom. In one respect at least the problem facing the Kenya Government is already not dissimilar from that for which a solution is being sought here. There are already evident signs of a land shortage, particularly in the highlands, which make it all the more necessary that the Government should avoid any step which might seriously detract from its powers of controlling future development.

Policy of Imperial Government

The desire of individuals to possess an imperishable estate which may be enjoyed by their children's children in perpetuity is a natural one. It is reasonable that the State should ensure some measure of security to the individual and his descendants in the enjoyment and use of land and in the improvements created by his own efforts. But this individual interest has to be reconciled with any overriding demands made by the State in the public interest. In the light of modern ideas the grant from the Crown of freehold titles, which is likely to fall increasingly into disrepute, and this tendency has in fact already been confirmed for a number of years in the legislation in force in British territories in tropical Africa, where, with certain other exceptions, the grant of freehold titles by the Crown is not permitted.

Should the occasion arise for you to make any public statement on the subject, you are authorized to say that—

The central policy of His Majesty's Government in tropical Africa is that grants of Crown land should be made on leasehold terms, and, where grants have already been made on such terms, they should not be convertible into freehold.

LEASEHOLD.— The disfavour with which the leasehold system is regarded in Kenya appears to be due to the fear of arbitrary and oppressive action by the State as ground landlord. This fear derives from two possible eventualities:—(a) arbitrary increases of rent, and (b) arbitrary evictions at the end of the term of the lease and the consequent without compensation of the unexhausted improvements on the land.

The latter hardly arises in the case of agricultural land held under a 99-year lease, the end of the term is too far distant to cause any speculation as to what action the Government may take when it arrives. The position of the leaseholder is, in fact, in this respect not materially different from that of a freeholder, and it would be possible to make out a strong case for amending the law so that the leaseholder should have a similar term only.

As the grant of 99-year leases for agricultural purposes has been in force in Kenya for nearly 20 years, I realize that it may be difficult to revert for a number of years to the grant of 99-years which was the maximum permitted under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1903; but I consider that this possibility should be seriously examined. It is, however, a matter of only a secondary importance. I cannot, in any case, agree to the grant of leases of township-plots for any longer period than 99 years.

REVISION OF RENTS.— I fully appreciate the cogency of the arguments advanced in favour of the revision of rents now in force in Kenya. But it might not be possible to devise a revision system which, while maintaining the fundamental principle that substantial

individual would be less objectionable from the point of view of the leaseholder. The features of the present system which militate against smoothness of working and which consequently give rise to uncertainty on the part of the leaseholder appear to be: (a) the simultaneous revision of all rents on a fixed date; (b) the consequent necessity for simultaneous assessment or reassessment of the unimproved value of all freehold land in the Colony; (c) the fixing in advance of the rent to be charged after each revision at a stated percentage of the new unimproved value.

Sir Robert Bell's Report

The question was discussed in some detail by Sir Robert Bell in his report of 1936 on the Financial Position and Further Development of Nyasaland (Colonial No. 153). And the following passages are particularly relevant.—

The rentals of all recent leases and conversions in Nyasaland are liable to reassessment in 1939 and subsequently at intervals of 33 years, which is the maximum period under the Ordinance for which rent may remain unreviewed. It may be doubted whether it is wise that the rentals of all estates should be liable to revision in one particular year after a rigidly fixed period. If rentals fall due for revision from time to time for different estates, then, when the rental of any individual estate falls due for revision, the revising officer and Government have before them for guidance the results of revising at different dates, the rentals of practically every other estate.

Another objection to wholesale revision of rentals in whole territory at one date is that the revision proceedings may tend to lead to something in the nature of political pressure.

It is clearly inconvenient and disadvantageous to Government if the year of revision occurs during a slump, and it is difficult for the tenant and may be disadvantageous to the leaseholder, when the revision has to be effected on the crest of a boom period. The leaseholder is entitled to a degree of certainty in his rental arrangements; and it would seem to be a better policy if rentals, when originally fixed, and after each revision, were guaranteed for a minimum period of 33 years, after which they would again be liable to revision with the same guarantee.

I shall be glad if you will give the matter further consideration with especial reference to the views expressed by Sir Robert Bell. His suggestions in regard to the staggering of revision which rents become due for revision strike me as of special interest and as applicable both to agricultural and township leases. The practice is already in operation in Uganda.

Meantime, I am satisfied that it will not be practicable to carry out a general revision of rents in Kenya, and I agree to the introduction of legislation amending the Crown Lands Ordinance so that the date of the first revision of rents is postponed until 1950.

TAXATION OF UNDEVELOPED LAND.— The view that the imposition of an effective system of taxation of undeveloped land will have to be seriously considered. The only part of the Empire in which a measure of this kind is in force is in the Province of Alberta, Canada. I am causing inquiries to be made as to the working and effect of this measure.

The point which appears to me to be of special importance is whether a measure of this kind is likely to be a subject for bringing into the market land suitable for settlement or whether landowners will not attempt to dispose of those parts of their property which are of least value to them owing to their inaccessibility, lack of water or any other reason.

Uganda Plan for Progress Governor's Orders in Council

UGANDA is actively engaged in planning its post-war development, the Governor, Sir Charles Dundas, recently told the Legislative Council. A senior officer has been appointed to the Secretariat to collect and correlate proposals from the public and Government departments and to submit a complete programme in due time to the sub-committee of the Development and Welfare Committee. The Governor said *inter alia*:

"I shall hope to see figured prominently in the final programme a material expansion of the educational service, shapings towards elimination of illiteracy, a substantial increase of medical services, a move towards a reduction of a depressingly low state of general health as revealed by the incidence of physical ailments among the many thousands called up for military service; a vigorous campaign against soil erosion and soil salinization; work for land reclamation as well as soil conservation; a health development of social welfare services; measures for better management of economy (agriculture, horticulture, veterinary, mineral and industrial); and many such measures are being, and in the past have been taken, for example water supplies, and will be added as the war, for example the training of labour, nurses and medical staff, and it may be that later the cost of several existing capital undertakings now being on revenue will be deemed to be more properly borne on the service funds or other non-recurrent financial sources.

"I also hope to see a substantial programme of public works which, apart from its utility, will afford employment to skilled and semi-skilled discharged soldiers.

"Plans for demobilization are being prepared in close consultation with the military authorities to ensure as far as possible the expeditious discharge and organized re-employment of the men on the basis of schemes for the benefit and continuing of demobilized Service men after the war. My own view is that they will best be served and benefited if we do all in our power to ensure general betterment, particularly in the rural areas in which they have their homes and families, and to which the vast majority will, and indeed must, return. Such a policy will be in harmony with the ideas and ambitions so often and emphatically enunciated by highest authorities in these days.

"The Governor said that there had been criticisms of the East African Industrial Council, the first major decision of which had, however, been that to set up a cotton mill in Uganda. That East Africa's first textile factory should be sited in Uganda gave cause for confidence that the interests and potentialities of the Protectorate would not be overlooked.

East Africa One Economic Unit

"I see in this constructive inter-territorial endeavour growing recognition of East Africa as one economic unit, to be continued. In other directions collaboration becomes increasingly constant and close, and I am happy to be able to testify that in no material respect has such been lacking for the successful prosecution of this war.

"How far it may proceed is a question of vital consequence to the future of East Africa and its place in the Commonwealth, but obviously no artificial limits should be set, and we should seek every opportunity to harmonize all activities and to combine wherever joint action is practicable. If here and there it may be necessary to give way to essentials in order to achieve unanimity, and where the common good is ultimately to the advantage of each one. It is not possible to ignore the fact that a virtually homogeneous region of 880,000 square miles with a population of 12 million, preponderantly of one race, is potentially a notable unit of the Empire, and capable of being developed.

"In order to contribute to the needs of neighbouring territories, Uganda had hoped to produce in 1943 about 600,000 bags of maize, a crop not commonly cultivated in the country, but a succession of bad seasons had so depleted food reserves that a large portion of this maize production had been consumed by the growers, much of it in the green state, and only 245,000 bags had been delivered to the Marketing Control.

"The present season did not promise improvement, and Uganda might have to import food. Famine relief in the West Nile would require 4,500 tons. Dearth in Ruwanda had caused an unusually large number of Natives from that territory to flock into Uganda, and it had been necessary to ask the Belgian authorities to suspend such migration, which they had promptly done. Cassava and sweet potatoes had been planted in Uganda on a large scale, and tubers were being increasingly grown. The possibility of using vegetable oil cake for human consumption was being investigated.

"It was interesting to note that more than 1,000 tons of dried fish, worth about £25,000, had been exported from Katwe on Lake Edward for mine labour and refugees in the Belgian Congo, and about 200 tons had been sent to Kenya.

Affairs of Nyasaland Reviewed by the Governor

SIR THOMAS RICHARDS, Governor of Nyasaland, said when opening the 40th session of the Legislative Council on December 7 that the draft Estimates for 1944 provide for a total revenue of £935,284 and an expenditure of £935,781.

He announced the new organization and staffing of the Nyasaland Civil Service, the new organization being the Financial Controller, the Post Office, the Transport, the Essential Supplies and Prices, the Department of Essential Supplies, the Price Controller would also be Controller of Essential Supplies.

The Post Office Development Committee had been created, consisting of the Chief Secretary (Chairman), the Financial Secretary, six non-official members of the Legislature, and Mr. J. Marshall, General manager of the African Lakes Corporation. It had held six meetings and had considered the education of all the races in the country, public health, the training of judicial personnel, the improvement of agriculture (including native), and the improvement of the industrial and mining sectors.

The Finance Committee had also been set up, consisting of the Finance Commissioner and the Departments concerned before consideration by the Post War Development Committee. When the report of that body was published Nyasaland would have a document which would guide all aspects of development for years to come.

"With reference to agriculture, the Governor said that an exclusive licence had been issued to foster and stimulate the growth of pyramium in a defined area of the Nyika Plateau. It is intended that the crop should be grown by Natives with European advice and supervision, and plans are well forward for establishing operations with the Natives.

Conquering the Boll-Worm

"The ravages of boll-worm have for many years constituted a threat to our cotton industry, especially in the Lower Shire areas, and they caused much anxiety to all concerned. I am glad, therefore, to state that the entomological staff of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation are able to report that, as a result of intensive investigation and research during the last four years, they have now an accurate appreciation of the causes of the severe fluctuations and heavy losses often suffered by the Lower Shire crop, and a full understanding of the scientific problems involved. They have thus reached a position where they can apply such knowledge to the formulation of measures directed against the insect pests concerned.

"The Governor said that it is possible to see, not one clear-cut and single line of attack, but several widely diversified lines of attack, each having their merits and some defects. Properly and fully ventilated in 1944 in time to put them into effect for the 1944-45 cotton season.

"Fertilizers have been in short supply, and Nyasaland has experienced great difficulty in obtaining its essential requirements, particularly of phosphates. In June representatives from Nyasaland met the Southern Rhodesia Fertilizer Advisory Committee in Salisbury, and it was agreed to pool all available supplies and to re-distribute them on an approved pro-rata basis between Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Alienation of Land Suspended

"The policy, initiated by my predecessor in 1941, of restricting the further alienation of land during the period of the war, except in very special circumstances, has been maintained. Government has recently acquired an estate of some 3,200 acres in the Mankwato district for the purpose of setting Natives thereon under a controlled settlement scheme, the control having an educational bias to demonstrate the best use of land in congested circumstances.

"The Advisory Committee on Education has appointed two sub-committees to draft plans for the development of education for Africans and other races over a period of five years. At present attention should be primarily directed towards upward, rather than outward, growth in view of the present weakness in the training of leaders of all types. It has therefore been proposed to abolish the fees in the secondary schools in order to remove any possible obstacle to the admission of suitable candidates and to increase the provision for bursaries to Makerere College.

"Turning to other matters, the Government has been successful in the Nyasaland campaign against tsetse flies, which confers life-long immunity. And that investigations are proceeding in regard to the more reserved alienation of forest management to Native authorities, which would be encouraged to carry out suitable afforestation schemes for the production of sawable timber.

Background to the

Hammer and Sickle. Hitler's bid for world supremacy through the climax of the *Drang nach Osten* was backed by a concentration of power such as had never been seen. The Nazi millions won a portentous degree of temporary success. At the flood mark of the invasion they had marched 4,000 miles from the beach to the frontiers of Russia. They had taken the most fertile proportion of the Soviet territories, of their agriculture, their industry, their population. They had reached Kiev, the city of the lower Volga and hoisted the standards on the topmost pinacles of the Caucasus range. They thought themselves sure not only of the entire Ukraine but of Persia and its oil wells. More preparations for war than in the West were inexhaustible. Atoms, such liquid fuel as the old alchemists used to conjure, the *Dege* and *Uran* were employed, revelations of virus and those ceaseless inventions of the *Wissenschaften* which have led up to the fearful conditions of today. On January 11 last year when the German army in the Volga was brought to surprise, the *Drang nach Osten* was still in full swing. The *Wissenschaften* had even known the *Uran* as a factor in species in the case of all organisms elsewhere. They had created a new Red Army which was 100% more efficient in every way than in the first phase of the invasion—an army at least second to none, terrible in quality as in quantity; in excellence of equipment no less than in masses of men; in the brains and inspiration of military leadership no less than in the glowing but solid heroism of the rank and file; in every point of organizing power and fighting power. The Red armies are now on the main roads to the Reich itself and to its trembling and trimming satellites. With the Soviet hammer Stalin is smiting the baffled enemy. With the Soviet sickle he is already reaping for Russia the harvests of victory.—Mr. J. I. Garvin, in the *Sunday Express*.

Battle of Berlin.—“Seventeen out of every 100 buildings in Berlin were destroyed by the 9,000 tons of bombs dropped by the R.A.F. in the first six major attacks after November 18. Since then another 5,600 tons have been dropped, apart from those in Mosquito attacks. In the first six attacks more than 60% of the buildings in the Tiergarten district, which is packed with Government offices, were destroyed. In the Mitte district, Berlin's Whitehall, there are 628 acres of damage—an area nearly as large as the whole of the City of London.”—Air Ministry spokesman.

Two-Way Lend-Lease.—The cost of Lend-Lease aid from March 11, 1941 to November 30, 1943, has been equivalent to 13.5% of all United States war expenditures for the period. Total Lend-Lease aid furnished from the beginning of the programme in March, 1941, to November 30, 1943, amounted to \$18,008,559,000. In 1941 munitions represented 21% of total Lend-Lease aid. The proportion increased to 27% in 1942 and to about 61% in the first 11 months of 1943. The United States is receiving directly as reverse Lend-Lease aid, without any payment by us, substantial quantities of supplies provided by our allies within the limits of their own national and financial resources. To June 30, 1943, the United Kingdom had reported expenditures for reverse Lend-Lease aid to the United States of \$871,000,000. Australia of \$100,000,000. New Zealand of \$51,000,000. India of \$56,900,000; a total of \$1,178,900,000. These figures include the value of supplies and services made available to our allies' armed forces in North Africa, Sicily, Italy and elsewhere. The major cost of reverse Lend-Lease aid is great, as it is in no sense a measure of the help we receive from our allies. Our principal ally has contributed fully in proportion to their resources. Lend-Lease shipments to the Soviet Union to October 31, 1943, totalled \$3,550,443,000. In the U.S.S.R. has been greatly accelerated in 1943. In the first 10 months shipments were 63% higher than in the entire year 1942. Aircraft, ordnance, and other munitions have constituted 56% of the value of exports to the Soviet Union. Up to October, 1943, we sent to the U.S.S.R. nearly 7,000 aeroplanes, more than 3,500 tanks and 195,000 motor vehicles.—President Roosevelt.

General Montgomery.—General Montgomery, an English mathematical general, is an enthusiast, the mathematician. That is why he has elevated the question of supply to its present high priority. He takes fewer risks in the field than almost any other general. In London and the big Army bases you will hear many shrewd witticisms. There is the wisecrack about Montgomery being in defeat unthinkable and in victory insufferable. The troops do not think so; nor the general under Montgomery's command. They go into battle knowing they will win.—Mr. Alan Moorhead, in the *Daily Express*.

Jet-Propelled Aircraft.—After years of experiments, Britain now has a fighter aeroplane propelled by a revolutionary type of power unit, the perfection of which represents one of the greatest steps forward in aerodynamic evolution. This system of jet propulsion that may well revolutionize the old engine. As there is no aircrew the new type of aircraft has no need for a big and heavy undercarriage which, once a machine is in the air, is merely dead weight. The principle is that air is drawn into the engine through the fuselage, mixed with liquid fuel, and then compressed in a compressor, fired in a combustion chamber and being expelled by the heat, finally forced out at high speed through jets or nozzles emerging from the rear edges of the wings or from the tail of the fuselage. This system may not only have extremely important implications for the present, but opens up possibilities for air transport after the war. The earliest experiments on the new power unit were made in England in 1938 by Group Captain Frank Whittle. His first engine worked successfully in 1937. Two years later the Royal Air Force placed an order with the Gloster Aircraft Company for an aeroplane fitted with jets, which made its first flight in May, 1941. Two months later full details were given to our American allies. Several hundred successful flights have been made in the United States by British pilots, and in this country with a British machine, many of them at high altitudes and extreme speed, and all without a single mishap.—Aeronautical correspondent of *The Times*.

Inventor of the "Squirt."—Group Captain Frank Whittle is an absolute genius. He can solve any problem connected with lift. In producing his jet-propelled plane he has evolved new principles in aeronautical science. He is a wiry little engine of energy. He can work 24 hours without a break. Whittle's engine is a masterpiece. It is fool-proof. It is the only engine of any kind ever built within years of its perfection. Professor D. S. Suggatt, Professor of Aeronautical Science at Cranwell.

o the War News

Opinions Epitomized: Set your Christian faith in the forefront of all your thinking. —Mr. R. W. Moore, headmaster of Harrow.

"The Nazi Navy is now singing the Scharen's 1st vessel song." —Mr. Foster Wanchell.

General MacArthur's eyes are always on the Philippines. —Mr. N. C. Bradwood.

"We shall do well if the final Battle of the Nations is won this year." —Lord Hankey.

"The Don't Hurt the Germans campaign is on the warpath again." —Mr. J. Wallace Black.

Allied bombings have destroyed nearly 50% of Berlin. —*Volkszeitung*, Bielefeld.

The Germans are losing their whole year's production of guns and tanks in the battle of the Bulger Bend. —*Allotidningen*.

"We have already lost 10,000 Frenchmen in the secret fight against the enemy." —M. Georges Mederic, resistance delegate from metropolitan France.

Almost 400,000 tons of good food land in England and Wales have been sent over for airports and other military installations. —Lord De La Warr.

"There should be comparative research into the relations of morbid conditions in soil and plants, animals and human beings." —Viscount Bledisloe.

"East Prussia must be ceded to Poland. Prussia must be reduced to a third of its present size to make a balanced and decentralized Germany." —Lord Vansittart.

"I could want to hand over to no better man." —General Montgomery on the appointment of Lieut. General Sir Oliver Leese as commander of the Eighth Army.

"Germany is plotting a third world war on the assumption that we shall be too weak to resist after she has bled our strength in this one." —Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labour.

"Since the start of the war some 65,000 tons of bombs have been dropped on Great Britain, which is less than half the weight which fell on German targets last year." —Aeronautical correspondent of *The Times*.

"Approximately half of Germany's annual consumption of wolfram is being supplied from Portugal. The Portuguese Government has been left in no doubt about our views on this subject." —Mr. Dingle Foot, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Economic Warfare.

"Germany may be in the throes of revolution before the Allies get to Berlin. I see great advantages in this. Let the Germans stew in their own juice for a while. The foul authors of this terrible conflict must suffer for their sins." —Mr. Shinwell, M.P.

United States shipyards doubled the size of the American Navy last year. They built 65 aircraft-carriers — six of the 27,000 tons type, nine of the 16,000 tons type, six of the 10,000 tons type and 50 escort carriers. —Mr. James Forrester, Under-Secretary of the Navy.

Since July, 1940, the Nazis and the traitors of Vichy have murdered about 500,000 persons; 400,000 have been sent to concentration camps, and about 500,000 workers deported to servitude in Germany. —M. René Carre of the French underground movement.

"The Germans are taught to believe in the superiority of the fair, long-headed, tall, slender, virile Nordic by leaders as fair as Hitler, as long-headed as Goebbels, as tall as Goering, and as slender as Streicher." —Dr. Andrew Richards.

"We Germans are fighting as true crusaders to fulfil a historic mission. This mission must be fulfilled during our lifetime, or humanity will go down. Providence has blessed us, and in this conviction we turn a new page in the mysterious book of life." —Goebbels.

War criminals must be treated with the utmost severity. The conscience of mankind demands the punishment of those who have ordered and committed some of the foulest cruelties and atrocities which ever stained the pages of history." —Dr. Cyril Garbett, Archbishop of York.

"It is common (official) knowledge that the White Russian district of Eastern Poland is going to be incorporated in the Soviet Union. Poland should be liberated by the cession of East Prussia and that part of the Silesian coalfields which prior to the war belonged to Germany." —Mr. Robert Boothby, M.P.

"Since the beginning of the war the Australian Army has suffered 55,890 casualties, of which the total in 1943, excluding prisoners of war, was 9,031. The totals since the beginning of the war are: Killed in action and died of wounds or other causes, 10,884; wounded, 15,832; missing, 3,784; prisoners of war, 25,895." —Mr. Forde, Australian Army Minister.

When Germany was sacking the world for woollen goods the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation stepped in and cleaned everything out of Spain and Turkey. —Sir Francis Joseph, Acting Chairman of the Corporation.

Russian divisions have been 'glimmed' to a much more handy size. The number of intermediate headquarters is lower than in any other army. The supply system has been made simple, and more flexible. The changes carry lessons from which we might profit before we launch our main invasion of the Continent. —Captain Liddell Hart, in the *Daily Mail*.

"If industry were to become nationalized, we should have a first-class nation and our workers would not be able to retain their present standard of living. Nationalization would mean the tearing of industry to the State machine. Its speed would be that of the slowest unit. Individual effort would not be free, and the individual would become a cog in a gigantic mechanism." —Sir George Nelson, President, Federation of British Industries.

In 1943 8-boat sank but 40% of the merchant ship tonnage that they sank in 1942. On the other hand, United Nations merchant ship tonnage constructed in 1943 approximately doubled the tonnage delivered in 1942. Nearly half of our tonnage lost for the year 1943 was during the first three months; 27% was lost during the second quarter of 1943, and only 26% was lost during the last six months." —Joint statement by President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill.

One of the chief reasons which influenced Mr. Gandhi and the leaders of the Congress Party to reject Sir Stafford Cripps's proposals would seem to have been the belief that we made our offer from a consciousness of our weakness and impending defeat, and were anxious to induce Indians to share in the responsibility for the consequences. There could be no more complete misunderstanding of our whole outlook and purpose." —Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for India.

Parliament needs members of character and independent judgment who will sincerely and fearlessly approach post-war problems determined to seek solutions which are in the best interest of the nation as a whole. Such solutions will be neither 'socialist' nor 'capitalist.' If a new phase of the war is to be averted, we must have a Government which covers the type of privately operated public utilities." —Commander Stephen King-Hall, M.P.

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PERSONALIA

A son has been born in Kenya to Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Secc.

A daughter has been born in Bulawayo to the wife of Mr. Patrick Dacey.

Mr. A. Creech Jones, M.P., is on the point of leaving London for a visit to West Africa.

A son has been born in Khartoum to the wife of Mr. Jeffrey Williams, of the Sudan Civil Service.

Lord Baring, British High Commissioner in South Africa, has completed a visit of inspection.

A son has been born in Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, to the wife of Flight Lieut. George W. Gordon, R.A.F.

A daughter has been born in Nakuru to the wife of Mr. Peter Russell Akehurst, of the Department of Agriculture in Kenya.

The Rev. "Jock" Ellis, of St. Michael's and All Angels', Fort Victoria, Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed to Que Que.

Mr. Sven Yorke O'Brien and Miss Mary Isabel Cameron, youngest daughter of Vice Admiral and Mrs. C. S. C. Cameron, were married in Khartoum last Thursday.

The marriage has taken place in Egypt of 2nd Lieut. D. D. B. Thomas, Royal Welch Fusiliers, seconded Rhodesian African Rifles, and Miss Nancy Bingham, of the British Embassy staff in Cairo.

Mrs. H. Elliott, of Riverside, Bulawayo, who went to Southern Rhodesia 12 years ago, has celebrated her 101st birthday. Though she was an invalid in England, she has regained good health and is still sewing for bazaars and war funds.

Lieut. W. Ormican, R.N.V.R., of Nakuru, Miss E. W. Stewart, of Harare, and Miss Bernice Hall, of Kabete, a medical student at London University, have been recent callers at H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London.

Mr. Michael Leach, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Leach, of St. Ives, Cornwall, and Miss Myra Lea-Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lea-Wilson, of Namufamba Estate, Uganda, and Alton, Hants., have been married in Namirembe Cathedral, Uganda.

The wedding took place in London on Monday of Dr. L. Haden Guest, Labour M.P. for North Islington, and Dr. Edith Edgar Matqueen, daughter of the late Mr. George Macquess. Dr. Guest has visited East Africa and long been interested in East and Central African affairs.

The marriage has taken place in Cairo of Flying Officer Robert Peter Carmody, second son of Dr. and Mrs. Ernest Carmody, of Bulawayo, and Miss Margaret Jackson Sparkes, younger daughter of the late Malcolm Sparkes and Mrs. Elizabeth Sparkes, of Jordans, Bucks.

The marriage has taken place in Alexandria of Captain Peter Carter, The Queen's Royal Regiment, attached Sudan Defence Force, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Corlett, of Cobham, Surrey, and Miss Joan Mills, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Mills, of Osterley, Middlesex.

The engagement has been announced between Lieut. John Stone M. C. Butcher, The King's African Rifles, only son of Mr. and Mrs. James Butcher, of Bulawayo, and Miss Lilla Forster James, V.A.D., younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas James, of Lansdowne, Farnham, Surrey.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Dr. R. E. Fildesley, M.C., M.A., Vice-Chancellor of Birmingham University, to be an additional member of the Commission on Higher Education in the Colonies. Dr. Fildesley will fill the temporary gap caused by the absence of Professor A. V. Hill, who is visiting India on a special mission at the invitation of the Government of

Captain John Lester Gregory, British Overseas Airways Corporation, and Miss Linda Walker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Walker, of Cape Town, have been married in Khartoum Cathedral.

The engagement is announced between Flight Lieut. Kenneth Victor Ingham, Royal Australian Air Force, and Miss Patricia Phillips, daughter of Mr. E. C. Phillips, O.B.E., M.I.C., and Mrs. Phillips, of Dar es Salaam.

Bury Conservative Association has selected Mr. Walter Fletcher as prospective Parliamentary candidate for the seat vacated by Mr. Alan Chorlton. Mr. Fletcher, who lives at Second Mile, Bury, was in business in East Africa after the last war and is well known in the City of London as a leading figure in the world's rubber industry. He is 51 years of age.

Obituary

Mother Amica, one of the five nuns of the Order of St. Dominic who arrived in Southern Rhodesia with Mother Patrick in May 1891, has died at the age of 88.

Mrs. Eva Blackley, who was born in England and reached Rhodesia in 1907 from Capetown, has died in her home in the Pieterse district of Southern Rhodesia. Since her arrival she had not once crossed the borders of the Colony.

Mr. Joseph Galbraith, an employee of the Beira Railway Company, was so badly mauled by a shark while bathing from the Ponta-Géa beach, Beira, that he died shortly after being admitted to hospital. He was 22 years of age.

Mr. W. W. C. Burgess, Finger Print Officer in the Police Station Department, whose death in Nairobi is reported, inaugurated the Central Finger Print Bureau 24 years ago. This Bureau is among the largest and most efficient in the Empire.

Mr. Duncan Beaton

Last week we briefly reported the death in Nairobi of Captain Duncan Beaton, who, joining the staff of the African Lakes Corporation in 1889, was for some time manager in Quelimane, and was then transferred to Blantyre, where he was one of the founders of the Masonic Lodge, Blantyre. He settled in Kenya in 1909, beginning business on his own account in Nairobi. During the last war he was in charge of supplies first in Nairobi and later over a much wider area. In 1930 he had been Chairman of the Film Censorship Board of Kenya. He is survived by Mrs. Beaton, two sons and a daughter. Mr. Kenneth Beaton is in command of a K.A.F. battalion; Mr. William Beaton is Deputy Director of Veterinary Services in Nigeria and the daughter is the wife of the Rev. J. Gillett, headmaster of the Nairobi Primary School.

Broadcasts to East Africa

The B.B.C. programme entitled "Calling, East Africa" is shortly to be put on a weekly basis. The programme will be relayed on Sundays between 18.15 and 19.00 clock Greenwich mean time, each being addressed to a particular town or area. The arrangements include the following:-

| | |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| February 6 | Kampala, Uganda. |
| February 13 | Livingstone, N. Rhodesia. |
| February 20 | Zomba, Nyasaland. |
| February 27 | Khartoum, Sudan. |
| March 5 | Tanga, Tanganyika. |
| March 12 | Nakuru, Kenya. |
| March 19 | Entebbe, Uganda. |

In the latest of these broadcasts Mr. N. O. Drury, for 15 years Government Printer in Tanganyika Territory, has been the guest of the programme. He was editor of the only English newspaper irreverently known as the "Daily Chronic".

Dr. A. R. Paterson Kenya loses an Able D.M.S.

Dr. A. R. Paterson, for the 10 years Director of Medical Services in Kenya, retired in order to make way for a younger man, whom he felt should have the opportunity of dealing with post-war problems of reconstruction. The retirement, which came as a complete surprise to Kenya, was announced some three months ago, but news of it has only now reached this country.

Dr. Paterson has shown vision, initiative and hard work and has always been ready to fight for what he believed to be the right policy. He was so forthright that he was at times in conflict with some of the non-official leaders and with his colleagues, but time has abundantly vindicated his views, to which he gave able expression in addressing the Legislature at other meetings, in reports and memoranda, and over the wireless. While on leave in Great Britain in previous years he was always willing to give his time to discuss African problems with individuals, groups or societies interested in such matters.

Broadminded Departmental Head

At a time when it was still customary to discuss departmental affairs as though they were separate and distinct, he insisted in and out of season that the main problems of African progress and development were one and indivisible, and that, in particular, medical problems, preventive and curative, were bound up with the extension of other social services, especially those of agriculture and animal health. This conviction expressed itself in many ways, and under his leadership it became the practice of his Department to take part in agricultural shows in order to demonstrate the interdependence of medicine and agriculture.

He never lost sight of the economic background and seized every opportunity of emphasizing the essential need of improved nutrition and a new understanding of hygiene if the African was to be made more useful to himself and to the world at large.

It is characteristic of Dr. Paterson that, in tendering his resignation, he should have stated that after his return to Kenya from a recuperative holiday in the Union of South Africa he would hold himself at the disposal of the Government for any duty which it might wish.

Having joined the West African Medical Service in 1914, he arrived in East Africa two years later with the West African troops, and was transferred to Kenya in 1920 as a medical officer.

Krapf Reached Kenya 100 Years Ago

It is just over 100 years since Dr. and Mrs. Krapf reached Mombasa—on January 3, 1844—as the first C.M.S. missionaries in East Africa. They were aboard a dhow which made a short call on its way from Aden to Zanzibar, whence they returned to Mombasa in May with a letter from the Sultan who, though a Muhammadan, commended these two pioneer Christian workers to his officials and subjects on the mainland. So great were Krapf's linguistic powers that within a month of his arrival he had begun to translate the Book of Genesis into Swahili. Within two years he had translated the whole of the New Testament and compiled a dictionary and grammar, and in less than six years he had prepared a "Vocabulary of Six African Languages." Mrs. Krapf and their infant daughter had died within two months of reaching the mainland, and until the arrival of Rehmann two years later Krapf was alone among the Wanika. These two pioneers were to be the first Europeans to see Mount Kilimanjaro and Mount Kenya. Their reports of snow on mountains in the vicinity of the Equator were greeted with disbelief by geographers.

The British Aim in The Colonies

Views of Sir Bernard Bourdillon

In the course of a broadcast debate last week with Mr. T. Reid, who at one time served in the Seychelles, Sir Bernard Bourdillon, former Governor of Uganda, and until recently Governor-General of Nigeria, defined the British Colonial aim as that of producing contented, healthy and prosperous people capable of playing their full part in promoting the welfare of the human race as a whole.

A great mistake, he said, was the mistake of regarding self-government as an end in itself. The aim of the Government was an end in itself. It was not a means to be, but it is to consider that, as a measure of self-government as the people are capable of, the greater the measure, the greater the means towards attaining the greater aim. If there is one thing which I have learnt in my 35 years of trying to manage other people's affairs for them it is that they would much rather manage themselves. A pie contentment is my first aim, and no people will remain content so long as someone else manages all their affairs for them, however well they do it. I must add that Colonial people have duties as well as rights.

It is my belief that the British Colonial aim is the best possible in the circumstances of life of their people, and that it is possible, but we shall, of course, by increasing the standard of living, make more and more of them capable and consequently their own capacity, and I look forward to the day when they will all become financially self-supporting. Self-government must go with the capacity to be self-supporting.

It is important that we should always remind ourselves that during the progress of our policy contentment is at least as important as efficiency, and that people must therefore have as large a share as possible in the management of their own affairs, large and small.

Restaurant Meals in Kenya

From Nairobi to the Daily Nation states:

A Londoner recently revisiting East Africa, asked if he was glad to be back in Kenya, said: "Yes, if only for the magnificent meals he had in Nairobi's restaurants. This is being thanked. The Colony's Food Board is reducing supplies of all controlled foodstuffs to restaurants by 50%, and prohibiting the use of butter, sugar and eggs for cakes for civilian consumption, though men and women in uniform are still able to get them at canteens. These drastic steps were decided on because the shortage of meat, dairy produce, sugar and similar commodities continues. It has been apparent that it is illogical, strictly to ration the community while allowing rationed foodstuffs and other scarce commodities to be used freely for casual meals in restaurants."

Advances to Farmers in Kenya

Between 1930 and 1942 inclusive the Government of Kenya advanced a total of £211,299 under the Agricultural Advances Ordinance and wrote off £50,295 as irrecoverable. Of the advances no less than £154,164 were made up in the first three years. The largest sum made up in the last decade was £6,779. Since 1939 the advances have been £2,024, £1,558, £660 and £1,000 respectively.

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A Courageous Broadcast By D.D.M.S. in East Africa

COLONEL C. THORNTON, Deputy Director of Medical Services in the East Africa Command, had some very pointed remarks to make when, during his personal capacity, he broadcast from the radio some time ago. The text of the address has only just arrived in this country. Colonel Thornton said, *inter alia*—

There will be no prosperity for you or for me after this war. We are not fighting for prosperity but for security. This word, "prosperity," when used by people in this connection, means to my mind visions of our evil past—corruption, mismanagement, slums, and disease. It means to me the possession of money as the king of the world. It means the possession of money as the result of an unscrupulous use of money. It means that money is not a god but a servant, to be used for the common good.

Free medical services will mean more on your income tax, more on your whisky, more on your personal tax, more on your licence and permanent taxes. But it will also mean that you will not have to find £30 when you have your baby—£200 if you contract enteric fever—and you will not be deterred from calling in the doctor at the beginning of your illness.

You do not realise that in the Army medicine is conducted on purely Communist lines. From the day when a young man enlists he is born into the Army, to his discharge, the soldier's health is the constant care of his fellow soldiers. And who will deny that the health of the soldier is ultimately better than that of the civilian?

Public-Spirited Idealists Left in the Lurch

In the past the Colonies have been grossly starved of money by the Mother Country. Private enterprise has been relied upon for their development, and even then this enterprise has not been backed or aided by the Home Government. Those public-spirited idealists who tried to develop the land out of their own purse were left in the lurch and brought high to ruin.

The Colonies were offered the consolation of listening to advice from third-class but self-important brains whose export of brain was not balanced by the import of any personnel or exact knowledge.

What do these Colonies need in the way of enhanced medical services? First, money and still more money. Secondly, new and modern hygiene, sanitation and public health ordinances. Thirdly, State institutions for illegitimate children, child welfare centres, clinics, maternity homes, hospitals, venereal centres, asylums, tuberculosis and leprosy sanatoria, convalescent homes, research laboratories, and finally, a central training depot for Africans of the three territories.

These should be situated not only in the big towns, but throughout the country, accessible to all and free to all—white, brown or black. Total war should be declared on malaria and plague. Work is being done on this, but it is crippled for want of money.

What has the Army done so far? It has educated thousands of Africans in the elements of hygiene and disease. It has ensured the hygienic standards of his food; it has cured him of those chronic diseases which were such a curse to him and his tribe. It has given him a better, wider outlook on life, a better chance of preserving his health, and the way for the incentive to educate his fellows to higher standards. It should be admitted they have done some appalling facts about the spread of venereal disease. Quoting the case of a township through which there has been a heavy traffic of Native troops, he said—

...all town the Army examined 230 African women and found with venereal disease 50% of it public. To the civil authorities stretched their arms for help. Under medical supervision to help to cure these women. In the town of Kampunya are rife with these diseases. The Government has started some social insurance schemes drive these women out of the country. It must be all or nothing. It is a matter of life and death. A change of mind, a morale of the people, and this disease can come only from the heart. Man must learn to do things that are essential things.

It is a matter of life and death. A change of mind, a morale of the people, and this disease can come only from the heart. Man must learn to do things that are essential things.

More White Rhinos

White rhinos of the Bar River district of the Bechuanaland report that there has been a marked increase in the white rhinoceros population of their country during the last few years. Two people have been attacked recently one of them fatally.

Missions to Moslems Views of Dr. Thomas Lambie

Dr. Thomas Lambie, field director in the Sudan of the Sudan Interior Mission, discusses in a recent issue of *Al-Azhar*, the tendency of some European Governments to ban Christian missionary work in Muhammadan areas. He says that such a ban should result in less converts to Christianity, it does, in fact, broaden the general outlook of the people and bring toleration in place of fanaticism. To close the door against such influence can therefore be harmful and must place intolerant in a position of permanent security. More, yet, it is a very definite statement for men for women it is helpful.

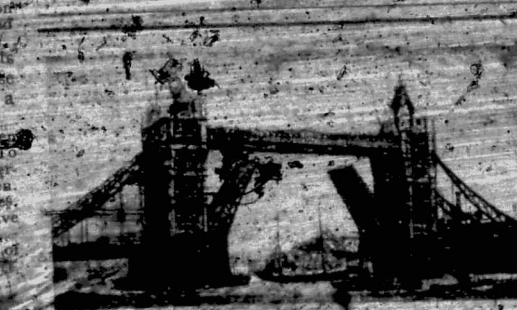
Dr. Lambie writes: "The views of some European Government officials regarding this are responsible for the peace and welfare of the people of many lands. They are in order, we believe, and for the sake of soldiers and sailors and women wish to enjoy trouble. Moslems have a reputation for intolerance and intolerance. They must, therefore, be left alone. If agents are not afraid of intolerance, and may therefore be missioned, but not in a way to begin to convert them. When it is a question of intolerance, and without a mission, and not in a way to begin to convert them, may help the pagans, and when it is a question of intolerance, and not in a way to begin to convert them, can't change it."

Such officials do not see that, even from their viewpoint, it is a mistaken policy leading only to more fanaticism, which becomes entrenched in the belief that because the Government thus protects Moslems, it is afraid of them, or approves of their religion. It is a policy which excludes those who might, by the very nature of their teaching, broaden the outlook, lessen fanaticism and impart real religious freedom and tolerance, which are the essence of civilisation. How is religious freedom and tolerance ever to be achieved by the maintenance of closed areas, where only Christianity or only Muhammadanism is permitted? Such officials can only be working under such a mistaken policy. Government officials can be as Christian, broadminded and ethical as possible; their standing qualities can influence only a few, and can never permeate the whole mass.

Without religion, Dr. Lambie argues, we may get a Hitler, but never a Washington or a Gladstone.

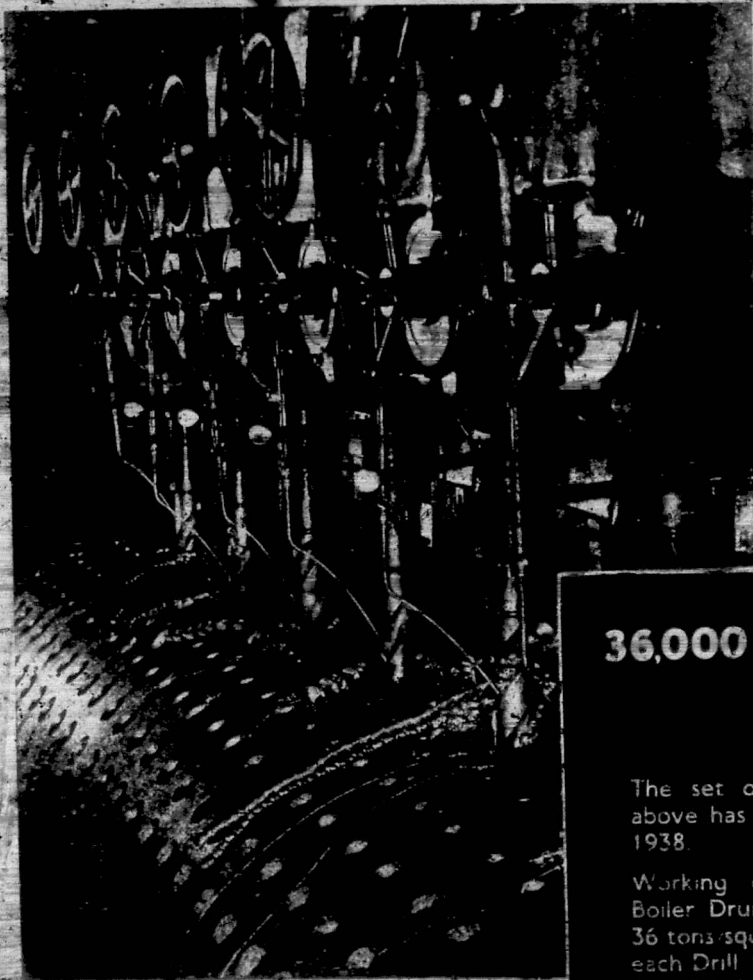
Spear-throwing Record

An African of Uganda has established what is believed to be a world record for spear-throwing. His throw was 48 ft. 7 in., an improvement of 11 ft. on the previous Uganda record. The world record for throwing the regulation javelin, a much lighter weapon, is 224 ft.



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News Items in Brief

Coffee is now issued on ration cards in the Sudan.
 The Municipality of Beira has borrowed £250,000 for a new electric power station.
 Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd., has declared a final dividend of 6% tax-free (the same).
 The growth of pyrethrum by Natives on the Nyika Plateau of Nyasaland is being encouraged.
 The Rhodesia Land Bank is to go into voluntary liquidation, its usefulness having now ended.
 Natives are sowing pyrethrum about 41,000 acres, which is an increase of 720% on the pre-war figure. A factory is being built near Tlokoeng, to utilize waste in the manufacture of paper, board and packing papers.
 The Tobacco Company of Rhodesia and South Africa, Ltd., is to pay a dividend of 5%, less tax (the same) on January 29 to all members on the register on December 11.

It is suggested that the Avro York passenger plane will be a famous Empire air routes after the war as her military counterpart Lancaster bomber has done so well.

The Native Development Board of Northern Rhodesia has met only six times in the last year. There has also been no meetings of the Native Council, the Committee of the Board.

The names of two districts in the Sudan have been changed. The Hassa Brissa district will in future be known as El-Daman and the Wad Medani district as Southern Sudan.

Malaya and Jubilee stamps, representing a 1893 Pioneer on horseback with his rifle and his blanket, have been on sale throughout the colony since November 1. They are priced at 10c and 15c.

Applications have been received from Europeans for the post of African Welfare Officer in Northern Rhodesia at an initial salary of £450 per annum, plus free furnished quarters.

Sisal and tannin production from the estates of East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., in December totalled 150 tons, making 925 tons for the first six months of the company's current financial year.

It is officially stated that the 1943 requirements of Tanganyika Territory were "programmed" at 500,000 hoes, and that 120,000 had arrived and been distributed in the first nine months of the year.

Aleurites montana will grow on certain sites in Northern Rhodesia, but *Aleurites fordii*, the more valuable species of tung, has failed wherever it has been tried, according to the Agricultural Department. Climatic conditions are far from ideal even for *Aleurites montana* and the crop appeared to offer little promise at the pre-war range of prices.

A report was recently found in the drawing room of Provincial Commissioner's house at Kasama, Northern Rhodesia, that a man was shot.

Empire motorists have invaded the Sudan in force from Kenya through their breeding ground and is believed to have been in Ethiopia. Hoppers have inflicted severe damage to the millet and cotton crops in the Tokar Delta.

Messrs. A. J. Butler and Co., Ltd., the Rhodesian manufacturers' representatives, Messrs. Hamilton and Co., Ltd., have changed their name to Fraisted and Co., Ltd. The company has offices in Bulawayo, Salisbury and Livingstone.

Furniture, floor and boot polish have long been in very short supply in the Rhodesia Territory, largely as a result of a special drive to encourage the Nyika Territory, registered manufacturers in the U.K. will be able to increase their output to about half the pre-war totals.

A resolution opposing the union of administration of the East African territories has been passed at a conference of East African Indians held in Mwanza, Tanganyika. The resolution was based on the different stages of political development in Kenya, Tanganyika and the declared policy of the Government to operate over all other territories.

A group of Rhodesian war civilians met recently for a reunion dinner in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. Thirty-two Empire flying clubs, five air lines and half a dozen aircraft manufacturing companies were represented. Flight Lieut. C. L. Passley, who in 34 years' flying experience has spent 13,000 hours in the air, presided, and South of Rhodesia's former Director of Civil Aviation, now Air Vice-Marshal C. W. Meredith, C.B.E., A.F.C., was the guest of honour.

Northern Rhodesia's Finances

Colonel S. Gore Browne, M.C., said when broadcasting from Lusaka that Northern Rhodesia was already committed to an annual recurrent expenditure exceeding the income which might reasonably be expected in post-war years. Accumulated reserves would total nearly £4,000,000 by the end of 1944, but that sum would not last long. It was time for the country to decide what services it could afford.

Tonaquina Defined

Tonaquina, says the Nyasaland Government Gazette, is a mixture of the alkaloids of quinchona and contains approximately 14% quinine. It is considered to be as effective as quinine for the treatment of malaria in such partially immune persons as Africans living in the endemic areas. Two tablets taken twice daily for two or three days generally clear up an attack in an adult.

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COMPANY MEETING

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.

Mr. E. W. Boyl's Statement

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF CENTRAL LINE SISAL ESTATES, LIMITED, was held at the registered office of the company, 3, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3, on January 3.

Mr. E. W. BOYLL, Chairman of the company, presided.

THE CHAIRMAN'S statement which had been circulated to the shareholders with the annual report and accounts for the financial year to June 30, 1943, was the following:

Mr. A. S. BOSANQUET has recently been appointed a director, and his long experience of plantation affairs is proof of the great assistance to the board.

The accounts show a profit on trading of £13,784 4s. 6d., to which must be added £250 0s. 9d. for transfer fees and interest on investments. After allowing for depreciation, maintenance and other charges, and after providing £2,500 for taxation, there is a balance of £341 12s. 0d.

Production of sisal, together with 1942, was very slightly exceeded this year. The previous year's production of disappointing results was due to mechanical trouble in our factories and to the transport, aggravated by shortage of labour resulting from the very serious famine which has hit East Africa during the year.

Our average output was prejudiced by a shortage of labour.

Production at Mgude was temporarily interrupted by technical trouble with the factory prime mover, an old German unit which finally broke down completely in the latter part of the year. It was repaired in the first week of April. A new engine has now had been ordered for next month, has arrived and is now being fitted. It is hoped to resume production by the end of January.

Pangawe again did well, in spite of mechanical troubles.

Kingoiwira, our leased estate, gave the heaviest output, but this would have been better had it not been for worn out locomotives and a shortage of cutters.

The company only partially benefited by the increase in the control price of sisal because it came into operation half way through the financial year. The advantage to the company, however, was more than offset by the increased costs of production, chiefly in respect of wages and food for labour.

The industry is pressing for a further increase in the control price to meet the rapidly rising costs which are adversely affecting the company's affairs. The Tanganyika Government are also considering labour for

sisal production which we hope will enable us to make good our present shortage of labour, especially of cutters.

Although we are looking to Government to help us in our difficulties, the directors and the managing agents are sparing no effort to overcome the constantly recurring difficulties which have so long beset the company. A very experienced consulting engineer has recently been employed and a report on all plant and machinery and on the sisal estates. A similar report on the other areas is being prepared by a leading authority on East African sisal. It is hoped that when these reports are before the board they will be found to indicate directions in which production can be increased and costs reduced.

It is a pleasure to have to record the death of Mr. G. D. Locke, the managing agent of the company, who was a most valuable and constant source of advice and assistance.

The continued financial success of the company is due to the ability of the managing agents and their subordinates, for the services we have to pay very reason to be grateful.

At the meeting Mr. E. W. Boyl and Mr. A. G. S. Bosanquet were elected and the following resolutions were passed:

Faith in the Empire

The *Crown Colonialist* writes in its current issue: "Our faith is not equal to our achievement. We are, therefore, a grateful self-disparaging land, it is our prizing that other countries prize us at our word. We let the work speak for itself, or even seek to conceal it; we have, no doubt, the ability of our quality, but always misunderstand us and underestimate ourselves."

There is only one way in which this can be altered, and that is to make of the Empire a reality, to drop that term, too faint and now with mist and misleading historical associations, than is the Commonwealth, and to make our own distinctive contribution to make of the world a better place. We can be good with our dollar, and our worth while we believe to their children and to the future of the world, and we be able to play our part in the future.

When our American friends criticize our Empire, we should reply not with explanations and apologies, but with triumphant faith in ourselves and our true work in the world, a faith which can equally inspire and lead to our own. Above all, we should declare the faith to our own peoples, and especially the Colonial peoples, and show them that we prize it, that their faith in and loyalty to us and our ideals may be justified.

We need something like a Commonwealth League, a birth of belief in the mission of the English-speaking peoples, and every agency of public opinion, the Press, the radio, the platform, the screen, and yes, the churches and the schools, should be freely enlisted in its service, not in any spirit of propaganda or bombast, but in stern self-criticism and constructive idealism, for the benefit of the people.

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Letters to The Editor

Matopos Burial for Unknown Warrior

I hope that after this war an Unknown Warrior of Southern Rhodesia will be laid to rest in the Matopos alongside Rhodesia and the other Rhodesians who have served well in their country.

Not Necessarily Sacrosanct

I have read with much interest your long report of the speech made by Sir Edward Goss during the recent Commons debate on Colonies. It seems to me that his doctrine is not quite consistent with that enunciated in the Plymouth White Paper—not that that is necessarily sacrosanct.

Teachers in Kenya

The teachers from overseas whom we have had in Kenya have done a splendid job. One of the main reasons for this is that they have quickly shed their class-consciousness and acquired a wider outlook. The South Africans, well educated men of fine talents, half of whom were in that class-consciousness.

Farmers and Income Tax

What these farmers in the farms in southern Rhodesia have never paid income tax. According to a local writer, the average tax paid by the other quarter during the last year for which details are available was only £11.155 per head, compared with the average head by professional men. Now I know that these farmers make money in a profession and enjoy their life depending on farming.

Better Leadership Needed

The real need of British Africa is better leadership. There has been more striking in the East Africa Dependencies, and particularly in Kenya, in these last few years of stress and strain than the mediocre leadership. That does not mean that white settlers have signed more than the officials appointed by the Home Government. They, with few exceptions, have shown up very badly, at least as badly as the non-official leaders. Yet, at course, the critics in and out of Parliament continue to suggest that progress can safely be left to officialdom. But for the blunt criticisms of the general body of settlers, the blunders of the bureaucracy, for it is the bureaucrats, not the officials, in the districts, who have shown such lack of vision, "I shall" would have been far more damaging. The last time was in figure of its best settlers and business men (many of them) in public life.

LATEST MINING NEWS

Company Progress Reports

Wankie Colliery.—In December coal sales amounted to 139,400 tons and coke sales to 6,917 tons.

Rhodesian Corporation.—During December 3,900 tons were milled at the Fred mine for a working profit of £1,710.

Kenton Gold Areas.—During December production of the Geita mine totalled 1,732 fine oz. gold from 6,893 tons milled.

Rezende.—20,300 tons were milled in December against 19,600, realizing a mine profit of £4,005 (£3,051 in November).

Kaoko Mines.—In October 18 tons of tin concentrate including 6 tons from tributaries were recovered. The gold recovery was 21 oz.

Winn and Motor.—During December 28 tons of tin were milled against 25,000 tons in November, for a working profit of £23,685 (£22,010).

Sherwood Starr.—In December 8,300 tons were milled, as compared with 9,000 tons in November. The working profit was £1,000.

Wanderer Consolidated.—In December 37,800 tons were milled for a recovery of 3,495 fine oz. gold and working profit of £4,766.

Ankole Tinfields

Ankole Tinfields Ltd. reports that in the year ended March 31, 1943, the company derived a revenue of £227 from the marketing of its mining claims, from which an output of 61.52 tons of tin concentrates was derived. After deducting expenses and charges, including provision for taxation, there was a net profit of £320, which, with £346 brought in, is carried forward to the credit of profit and loss account.

The authorized and issued capital is £100,000 and appears at £4,668. Property, prospecting and development appear in the balance-sheet at £99,004, preliminary expenses, £9,804, underwriting commission, £1,600, and cash, £1,069. No provision has been made for directors' fees, amounting to £2,000 per annum for the directors, and £1,000 per annum for 1932. The auditors endorse the balance-sheet with the statement that the value of the property appears to be considerably less than the figure at which it is shown in the books.

The directors are Mr. A. C. Knotho (Chairman) and Messrs. F. H. Agir, G. S. Ishmael and H. P. T. Lathey (alternate for Mr. Ishmael).

Mining Personalia

Mr. A. W. Goodbody, F.C.I.S., has been appointed secretary of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd.

Mr. Francis Lemax Gibbs, who has died suddenly in London at the age of 74, was Chairman of Minerals Separation, Ltd., and Joint Deputy Chairman of Rhinokona Corporation, Ltd. He was a member of the merchant banking firm of Anthony Gibbs and Sons.

Minerals in Uganda

Sir Charles Dundas, Governor of Uganda, recently stated in the Legislature that he believed in the promising possibilities for mineral production in the Protectorate. He mentioned a recent discovery and impending exploitation of extensive phosphate deposits in the Eastern Province.

150lb. Nugget

According to the "Journal du Centre de l'Afrique," the Société Minière des Grands Lacs has found a nugget of gold weighing 68 kilogrammes (approximately 150 lb.) in the Costermansville district of the Belgian Congo.

Mining Scholarship

The approved estimates of the Tanganyika Education Department include provision for one scholarship of £150 to enable the sons of European parents resident in Tanganyika to proceed to the mining section of the Bulawayo Technical school. The training is for two years.

Kaolin in P.E.A.

The Sociedade Mineira Industrial de Moçambique has been registered in Portuguese East Africa with a capital of £10,000 to develop mineral deposits generally, and particularly a kaolin deposit near Ribua in the Niassa Province.

The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in this newspaper should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.



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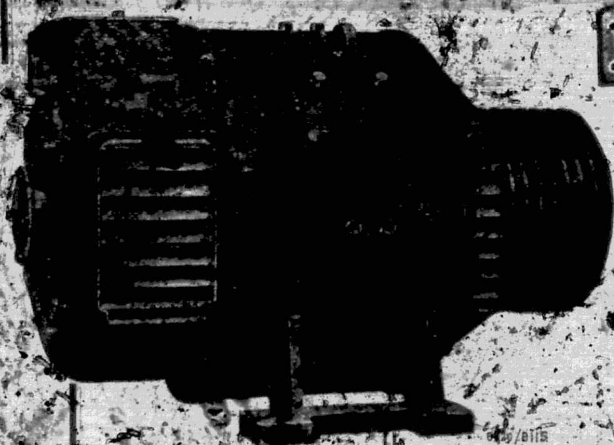
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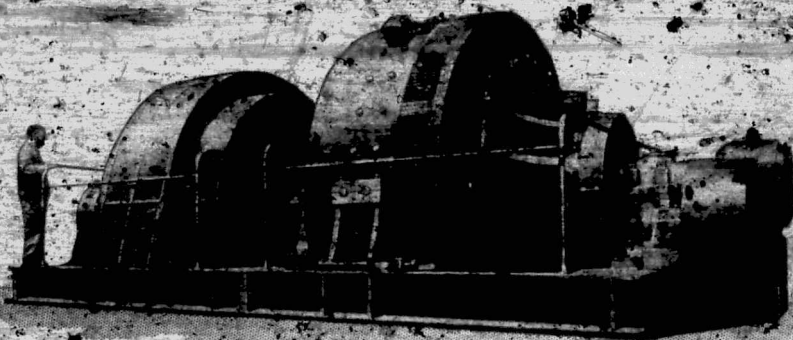
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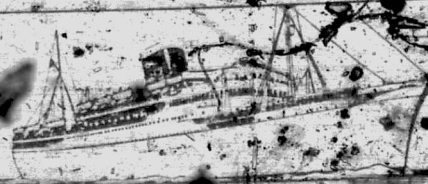
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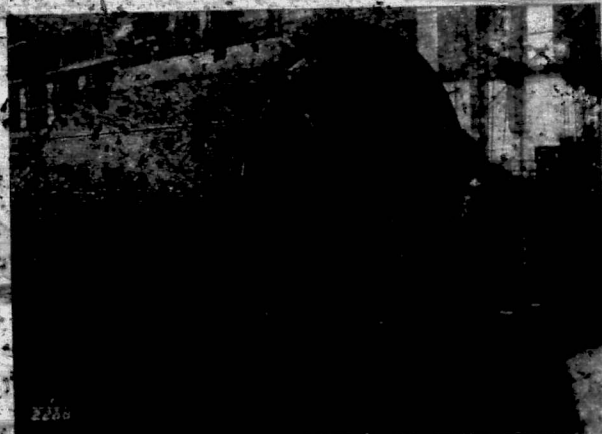
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE WHITE PAPER published last week on "Mass Education in African Society" contains passages which are persuasive, even inspiring, parts which suggest the most intimate knowledge of tribal life in Africa and others which are almost pedantic, and phrasology which ranges from the laboured and involved to that which would be more appropriate to an advertising campaign than to a serious study of one of Africa's major problems. Thus the effect is uneven and the influence less than it might have been. There is a marked tendency to military metaphor which, with its project for an "O.C. Combined Operations," would be more likely to impress those who know most about British Africa if they were not so vividly aware of the tolerance of the Colonial Office for non-co-operation between neighbouring Governments and even between the different departments of the same Government. Instances of this determination not to engage in combined operations are given by the official members at almost every session of even the Legislative Council; they are regularly recorded at every meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, and they are constantly cited in our own columns and in other organs of the Press even in the fifth year of

war. It would, then, be ingenuous to expect a sudden change to that active policy of mutual assistance and support which has everything to commend it, except that bureaucracy does not work that way. As though these unpalatable but undeniable truths were not fact, there is no hint of them anywhere in the reports whose authors might be understood to believe that the closest cohesion, co-ordination and co-operation distinguish Colonial administration today. Would that! but was the case!

To take another of the White Paper's blind-spots, it contains much about community welfare and the co-ordination of all the agencies engaged in its promotion, but no apparent recognition that the missionary societies, which have for decades been easily the most potent of those agencies and done most excellent educational work in the widest and highest sense of the word, have for instance, had to make one protest after another against the attitude and actions of the Government of Tanganyika without receiving any adequate reply, not to say satisfaction. Missionary leaders are so long-suffering that we have been repeatedly requested to position ourselves so that the authorities would recognize their errors and

rectify them. Though fearing that lack of publicity would (as has proved to be the case) merely confirm the Education Department in its policy, we have long deferred any mention of this conflict of opinion, but the time has come to cite some startling facts from Tanganyika which contrast oddly with the official "a for common action" view. We will give that evidence in an early issue here it must not be omitted. For the missionary societies consider themselves to have been deliberately and persistently cold-shouldered, as is indicated in a small way by the fact that the Advisory Committee on Education set up by the Tanganyika Government has not met for years. This dissatisfaction, which has been aggravated by official action during the war, should have been within the knowledge of the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies, and it was certainly within the knowledge of some of its individual members. When grievances for which there is so clear a cause are allowed to continue unchecked for years, how can it be assumed that the ground is ready to produce a fine crop of co-operation? Those who now tender such far-reaching advice to the Secretary of State would have done well to ensure that at least the educational area was unencumbered, but, as we will see, they have overlooked even the elementary precaution.

The accepted policy of the Imperial Government is that education in the Colonies must have a religious basis. Yet there could scarcely be less recognition of that principle in this White Paper. Even

First Principle Not Remembered. Those who are not professing or practising Christians will admit that the cultivation of Christian values is of the highest public importance, and that the secularization of education would be far more dangerous in African conditions than in a society such as our own with its inheritance of centuries of deepening Christian values and agencies. There are a few perfunctory references to the work of Christian missionaries as educationists, but far more about education departments, education officers and the mass education officers whom it is now proposed to appoint. Yet it is still the missionaries who do the overwhelming proportion of educational work in our territories. One paragraph admits that "the Churches are in the best position to intrude into the changing outlook that sense of spiritual values without which inspiration dies," but that truth certainly does not seem to have been kept steadily in view throughout the report.

The term "mass education" is not construed by the writers in the purely literary sense, though they urge the schooling of all Africans below the age of fifty at the earliest possible moment. Their specific plans are, in effect, **The Test of Real Decentralization.** a development of what would in current parlance be called welfare work. Thus a typical five-year proposal calls for the agricultural technique, conservation of forest resources, improved nutrition and health, the preservation of village crafts, and similar practical and valuable community services. Such a demand for action is to be welcomed, especially bearing in mind that there has been so much drift, so many second- and third-rate men in positions of responsibility in education and social services, so few Secretaries willing to plan, so few Governors with long-range plans. When decentralization of responsibility to the officials in charge of provinces and districts begins to be something real and not merely a paper project, there may be hope for such proposals as the White Paper makes—without any indication of the cost involved. It would obviously amount to many millions sterling, far more than the full annual sum available under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The report is to be circulated to British Colonial Governments in Africa for their comments and proposals. Because it is not to be supposed that they will make the above criticisms, which are an indictment of some of their own shortcomings, we have given prominence to these particular points.

We should not wish to be interpreted as suggesting either that mass education, as defined in the report, is other than desirable or that it is impracticable. What has been done in

Change of Heart and Method Needed. Russia, China, and the Netherlands East Indies with such amazing success within this generation is clearly expedient and feasible throughout Africa—but only, in our opinion, if there is a preliminary and permanent change of outlook in official quarters. That we believe to be an indispensable condition of success, and we wish that stress had been laid upon it. Without such a change of heart and method these proposals for mass education are destined to be frustrated. Given such a change, there is no limit to possibilities in British Colonial Africa within the next two or three decades.

Mass Education in African Society

First Extracts from the New White Paper

THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION IN THE COLONIES announced in 1941 a sub-committee under the chairmanship of Mr. C. M. M. Cox, Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State, to study the best approach to the problem of mass literacy and adult education other than literacy in the port basins and Dependencies, and a 23-page document has been published by H. M. Stationery Office, Colonial Notices, under the title of "Mass Education in African Society".

It begins with the assertion that Africans themselves must be the main agents in improving the African life; that all Africans must be trained to share in the work; that the school is not enough; and that the co-ordination and education of adults is essential.

The report says *inter alia*—

The Government and leaders are of the first importance. The effective guidance given by Government will depend on the vigour and sincerity with which those responsible for Government face the task and recognize their responsibility as citizens towards the people as a whole but as inspiring leaders of the masses which the Government must ultimately control directly.

Of these agencies the guidance of the native officers have a crucial part to perform. Their co-operation, combined with the lives and the personalities of other officers and staff, will be of the greatest value. They can largely make the most of what other workers and other departmental officers do. The central role has no doubt to be played by the Education Department, but no Education Department, however well staffed and equipped, can hope to do all that is needed. The closest co-operation among all departments is called for.

The missionary, even more than the Government officer, has an important touch in the present schemes and has not only as a leader but as a teacher and, as the Church grows in responsibility and independence, this sense of fellowship has deepened. The Churches remain in the best position to infuse into the changing outward spiritual values without which inspiration dies, particularly where the old beliefs and rules of life are giving way, as they must, under the stress of the new conditions.

Inspiring Wise Leadership

But guidance from above will be cold and ineffective unless it is able to inspire the wise leadership among the people themselves without which mass education is largely meaningless and fruitless. Measures taken by authority must carry with them the active and understanding participation of the community itself. Success presupposes objectives with which the people can readily identify themselves so far as they can understand them; and it is for those who guide to secure that understanding so that the people may realize that the objectives are worth sustained effort.

That understanding and that willingness to make and sustain an effort will be achieved only if the real co-operation of the people is secured. It can best be secured through the leadership from among the people themselves, but it must not be forgotten that wise leadership is not likely to emerge and take effect in a community that has not learned to discriminate between the true leader and the plausible self-seeking misleader. Instances are not unknown of the astute adventurer exploiting for his own ends people lacking experience whom he professes to lead.

The surest form of protection for a people consists in the development of their own power of criticism and discrimination. If that development is to be effective there must be provision in mass education to secure freedom of discussion and criticism, and there must be opportunity for extending the range of knowledge relevant to the changing conditions. Free discussion in itself is valuable, but it is not a substitute for being well-informed.

The contribution of the Colonial Empire to the great struggle in which we are all involved has been the subject of universal acclamation. That contribution has entailed the voluntary enrolment of many tens of thousands of men in the armed forces. These men have undergone the training of military discipline, they have shared that training with men of other races, with whom, too, they have shared the dangers of battle and warfare. They have travelled far afield and come into close contact with men of other countries who have had much to tell them of the ways of life of other peoples. There they have had much of vital importance.

This training and these experiences will, when they return to their homes, make this vast body of men a potential reservoir of leadership and incalculable value. There will thus

be available an opportunity of which it would be disastrous not to make immediate use, to guide the whole people in meeting the stresses and strains of which we have spoken.

What then is the conclusion of the whole matter? Surely means must be found and found quickly whereby the people, as a community, can understand and appreciate the forces which have changed and are changing their lives so radically. Mass education should, as it spreads and develops, be able to give this knowledge and call out the ability and the will to share in the direction and control of the social economy.

The following are the main proposals for adult literacy facilities which are summarized as follows—

- (1) The main provision for providing the education which is the goal of universal schooling within a measurable time should be to provide for men and women, together with a small number of dependent children, to attend classes, without which there is little hope of putting literacy permanently.
- (2) The plan for mass education of the community as a movement of the community should be to secure the support of the local community in the provision of the necessary staff and materials.
- (3) The effective coordination of activities and materials for the various plans so that they form a comprehensive scheme.

We realize the infinite variety of conditions prevailing in the different colonies and even in different parts of the same colony, and we have had the careful consideration of the Government and the suggestion that definite objectives and financial and staff targets should be taken in particular areas so that the co-ordinated and comprehensive plans for the general progress of a particular community or group of communities may be put in hand and carried out within a specified period.

We hope that the Secretary of State will consider the proposals of the Education Commissioners that as soon as possible a proposal for the education of the population of Africa two or three decades.

If universal schooling for children could be introduced everywhere immediately, accompanied as in the Netherlands East Indies by the provision of cheap libraries, illiteracy might be abolished within a generation and then the second important aspect of mass education, that of adult literacy would be less urgent. But in view of the time it takes to formulate schemes for universal schooling and, in particular, the need to train teachers in vast numbers to man the new schools, we consider that the Colonies cannot afford to wait for educational progress to be achieved through the schools alone.

We are talking today of partnership with Colonial peoples as the logical next stage to trusteeship. Partnership cannot be a reality unless the Colonial peoples are given every opportunity of equipping themselves to take their place in the modern world. States like China and Russia with great numbers of illiterate peasants have found that it was essential to teach adults as well as children to progress in backward areas to be accelerated. The education of adults has also been proved to expedite universal schooling for the literate adult expects his children to attend school, and demands that schools be provided.

A Popular Movement

The root idea in mass education is that it is a popular movement—as taking up for lost time, as someone has described the movement in Russia. The content of mass education must make a direct appeal to the great majority of adults and adolescents in a community, so that individuals feel that they and their families will really benefit from it. Provision must be made for the initiative in planning and execution to come from the people themselves, as well as from those in the Government and voluntary organizations who normally direct educational and welfare schemes.

Moreover, the people, or at least the most energetic and progressive among them, must be prepared to take hold of the teaching and do it themselves as a piece of public service of the first importance. We have in mind such people as students from middle and central schools, leading members of church congregations, skilled workers returned from the towns, and soldiers returned from active service. This popular movement must also be closely linked from the beginning with the centres of higher learning from which we shall expect to draw some of the planners and chief leaders in this work.

There should never be a divorce between higher learning, village schools, adult literacy and welfare work. It should be borne in mind that Russia has had a very successful mass movement between them all. China has set us a fine example of how young men and women who have had higher education both

in the country and overseas can devote themselves to mass education work for the advance of their country.

In focussing attention upon the whole community as a unit to be educated, we are not at all getting people everywhere to be aware of, to understand, and to take part in, and ultimately to control the social and economic changes which are taking place among them, and which are being advocated for their welfare by Government and other agencies.

The people who can least understand these changes, and who therefore sometimes obstruct them, are as a rule those who are still living and thinking in the traditional manner of their forefathers. The demands of the modern world upon these people and their country necessitate some widening of their mental horizon and adjustment to modern conditions. In the British Colonies, for example, the assumption that people could even begin to adopt improved methods of agriculture, a more nutritious diet, hygienic surroundings and modern methods of transport, housing and waste disposal, without being able to read and write.

The evidence from the Dutch Colonies, and from the Chinese and Russian mass education movements, is overwhelmingly in favour of the importance of adult literacy as an essential means of achieving all-round progress. We must therefore view and therefore place adult literacy in the forefront of the mass education programme.

Importance of Adult Literacy

Adult literacy is of the greatest importance in the light of the needs of Colonial peoples because:

It has been proved that the attainment of literacy makes people aware of the need for social and economic improvements, and therefore they are co-operating more readily with welfare and other agencies working on these lines.

The rapid changes in family and village life make it imperative to give the people every possible means of understanding and controlling what is happening among them. Health measures in the home and village, enlightened training of children, correspondence with relatives, budgeting and account keeping—all become possible and in time acceptable to a literate people. It is the only practical means of increasing the standard of living and not only to solve their own local affairs but those of wider areas under local government is to be controlled and administered. A man who is able to read and write is a man of means and a literate people is the aim of all welfare work is to persuade the people to adopt certain changes which will improve their health and standard of living. In many areas these changes are taking place far too slowly and also very unevenly. For example, many communities are acquiring relative wealth in terms of money without any corresponding rise in the standard of living as represented by improved housing and diet.

Other communities may be receiving education through schools and welfare activities while the best of its manhood is leaving the area to work elsewhere because the general economic progress of the district has lagged far behind its educational advance. Another example, only too well known in Africa, is the backwardness of the women as compared with the men in school education, in health knowledge and in agricultural techniques.

The Campaign Method in Mass Education

For this reason we advocate the 'project' or 'campaign' method in mass education, because we believe it is designed to ensure that the needs of the community as a whole are being met.

If the main burden of cultivation falls on the women, they cannot be expected to be interested in classes for literacy unless some simple mechanical devices are introduced either in the home or in the fields to lighten their heavy physical labour. The emigration of large numbers of men and youths from a district may be due to economic stagnation, or dissatisfaction with the local Native authorities, or the decay of any village festivals and recreation to enliven the dull routine. All these conditions and many others must be known and assessed in relation to any proposed mass education work.

It may be clearer if we sketch here the kind of procedure which we have in mind for setting up a mass education campaign within the general plan for the territory.

A given area will be chosen for a number of reasons, among others that there is a reasonable chance of success there in tackling and overcoming certain outstanding obstacles to progress, recognized as such both by the people and by the Government. Such problems might be soil erosion due to overstocking or faulty cultivation, over-production of a single commercial crop, a heavy infantile mortality rate, child malnutrition, and general poor health due to malaria or other tropical infections, inadequate housing and amenities in an area, juvenile delinquency—and so on. Round on these are these problems the mass education project will be centred. Winning the teaching of literacy and other technical measures to overcome these obstacles.

The first line of inquiry will be to find

contact with the likely elements in the community who will support the campaign. These may include people who have had some schooling, the political leaders of the community, the people of comparative wealth and social standing, the younger progressive elements. In consultation with these possible supporters the sociological mapping of the area can proceed at the same time as the preparation of all kinds of material for the campaign.

In the sociological mapping we shall aim at knowing certain essential facts, the degree of schooling and literacy in the area; the main feature of its present economic life and any particularly relevant recent changes; and the most important types of sociological groups.

We shall then get down to a statement of the target objectives of this particular campaign. It will be an estimate of the individuals who in the area are likely to form the community but as the beginning of a mass education campaign control of other individuals will be necessary for the purpose of realizing that they are in fact a community.

Our aim in this preliminary inquiry is not to make an exhaustive study, but to find out what really effective forces make up the community, and then to see whether such groups can be appealed to and utilized in the mass education campaign. Thus in some areas secret societies formed for various more or less harmless purposes, dominate everyone's interests and they ought to be drawn in. In other areas the traditional village council, or the church, or the local government, in that case appeal must be made to them. In many areas the Christian church, and in many areas the local government, and can be relied on to support the campaign.

However good the content of a mass education plan and the technique may be it cannot hope to be successful unless it is carried out by people who know their own community, its significant sociological forms and how they are changing under modern conditions. There are two aspects of this kind of knowledge. One is the inside knowledge which an African teacher has of his own people because he has grown up among them and speaks their language. The other is the ability to see any given section of society, a village, a tribe, an urban group, a church congregation, a trade union, in its relation to the wider community, the national economy, the labour force, for example. This latter knowledge is acquired by training and experience in sociological analysis.

We conceive of the curriculum of mass education as including all kinds of activities which promote the progress of the common people. It covers not only improvement in health and agriculture and rural economics, but also building up of strong units of local government around family and social life, and those recreational and leisure-time activities without which no people can long survive.

Five-Year Plans Proposed

Prominent in the new plans is the place assigned to adult literacy. Widespread literacy should be an immediate objective; but the acquisition of the skill of reading and writing should at no stage be the sole aim of a mass education system. The contents of the material used in teaching reading and writing should be related to the people's needs and interests, and it should assist in stimulating their desire to improve and control the conditions in which they live. Thus material used in teaching reading and writing might describe the organization and functions of a trade union or a co-operative society, or the management and finances of a village school, or the layout of a well-equipped market. Moreover, in formal classes for literacy there should be, at the outset, provision for teaching other simple practical skills besides those of reading and writing, and the place of music and dramatic and artistic work should not be forgotten.

In a five-year plan for a given area the following typical problems might be chosen for attack through the mass education curriculum: ignorance of a particular agricultural technique or system; the decay of local crafts and industries; neglect of forest resources; sub-health due to disease of malnutrition; a high infantile mortality rate; juvenile delinquency; ignorance of the value and use of money.

But whilst teaching both in reading and writing and technical subjects would be focussed probably on a single project for a given period within a wider five-year plan, it would not be effective in a genuinely educational sense unless it made frequent reference to many kindred subjects. For example, teaching designed to reduce the incidence of a disease would involve supplementary teaching on general health subjects and on food, housing and water supplies.

The procedure of selecting outstanding problems would suppose to the teaching of the three R's and of all other subjects which would be readily appreciated by the community engaged in mass education work.

The Future of British Export Trade

Survey by Post-War Problems Committee of Conservative Party

IN THE ATLANTIC CHARTER the United Nations have declared that one of the common principles on which they base their hopes for a better future is their desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing for all improved standards of living, economic advancement and social justice.

We are convinced that, if these nations so act together, desiring their own local applications of a mutually agreed master plan, and maintaining a reasonable co-ordination of their exchange control policy, credit policy, budgetary policy and tariff policy, and prolonged unemployment will not come back.

It should therefore be a prime aim of British policy to encourage such collaboration among all the United Nations. Britain for her part claims that in the framing of the master-plan other countries will need to take a special position in two respects:

Firstly, she is not an isolated nation, but a part of the wide Empire, all peoples of which have displayed their loyalty to their King and to the common cause on the field of battle, and with all of which she has closer historical relations than exist between countries which lack this kinship. She must therefore assert and maintain the right of the constituent parts of the Empire to grant preferential treatment to one another.

Secondly, whatever economic policy she might otherwise desire to pursue, she cannot be blind to the hard reality of the huge overseas balance payments which she will face, if she is to live at all, and she cannot be blind to the fact that she cannot enter into any economic policy which would deny her a solution of that problem. Therefore she could not agree to any proposal that would involve unilateral economic disintegration.

Stable Prices for Primary Products

Stable and reasonable prices for primary producers are, a necessity, not only for the sake of farmers, but also as a bulwark against the shocks which widely fluctuating prices of agricultural products cause to trade and employment everywhere.

We welcome the recommendation of the Hot Springs Conference that a body of broad principles should be arrived at through international discussion regarding the planning and structure of international commodity agreements. Whatever the machinery devised, two essentials are that the interests of consumers be effectively protected, and that the world export tonnage be not rigidly limited in such a way as to lead to scarcity prices. The common interest in other words, is that traffic should be regulated, but not restricted.

A marked and unhappy feature of the present world is the wide gap which yawns between the advanced material civilization of the leading industrial nations and the backwardness and poverty of many other lands, where the mass of the people are still dependent on more or less primitive agriculture and transport. This gap cannot be entirely closed so long as large differences in local birth-rates and restrictions of migration continue. But there is no insurmountable obstacle in the way of narrowing it, if that great undertaking is approached on sound economic and scientific lines.

Attention must be given to the marketing problems that arise where largely increased production from the hitherto backward and poor countries is being planned. But these are fundamentally insoluble, because the human race still has innumerable unsatisfied needs; it is not suffering from over-production. Immense possibilities in raising standards of living and the welfare of the population of the world are opened up by the increase in world purchasing power thus created. It is likely to become a further safeguard against under-production in the industrial countries.

That these tasks can best be carried out under international reconstruction and development, and that all the nations interested, including the beneficiaries, would be represented. We are aware of the complexity of the technical, commercial and political questions involved: the

disadvantages in long-term fixed-interest loans to Governments, for example, have been amply proved by experience. As an essential step in stabilizing employment, an international statistical service must be built up.

It will be essential for all Government departments concerned, as well as the general public, to give evidence of a more practical understanding of the needs and difficulties of exporters than was displayed in the past. Exporters are not to be treated as a class of persons who decide for themselves what to export, but as persons who decide what to export, but who traders are important, but by traders.

An adequate export trade service is essential for minimizing the currency risks which are outside an exporter's control. In protecting export trade against excessive cost-raising burdens (such as an industry working on the home market might be able to carry, by recovering the extra cost through higher prices), the Government should assume the same kind of responsibility as it naturally bears for seeing that its sailors, soldiers and airmen are not jeopardized by the fluctuations of the market.

What we demand is not an export subsidy, but the removal of any handicaps on export business which it is within the power of the Government to remove. In such a situation, export problems are acute we desire to see the fullest co-operation between the Government and the industry in carrying through an objective and up-to-date examination of the nature of the difficulties to be overcome.

None of this lessens the direct duty on exporting manufacturers and merchants to make a more intensive study of their job than ever before, and to keep not merely abreast but ahead of market requirements. Britain must build her export strength on goods which she can make better than others and on new goods which she can be the first to make.

Exporters should not be adopted without consideration of the nature of overseas demand. Overseas buyers should be properly trained and qualified, must know the country thoroughly and speak its language fluently. Few individual firms will have the resources for undertaking systematic market research on the scale which will be necessary in the post-war world. War conditions brought Export Groups into existence. Where forms of collaboration have been successfully developed in war-time between different exporting firms in the same industry, the industries themselves should maintain and adapt them to meet peace-time requirements.

Better Training of Civil Servants

Alongside a vigorous, and co-operative outlook on export matters, within industry itself, we regard as essential new measures for training the staffs of the Government departments concerned, so that they can instinctively appreciate industry's export problems from the inside.

Instead of spending their whole Civil Service career in a Whitehall Office, assisting to regulate industry without ever being in partnership with it, they might be seconded in the earlier part of their career to work alongside industrialists, attached either to leading firms or to bodies (like the Export Groups) representative of an industry and responsible for grappling with its problems. This applies to the staffs of the Board of Trade equally with the Department of Overseas Trade, and is an appropriate measure to the Colonial Office, the Dominions Office, the India Office and the Foreign Office.

In all cases, periods of overseas experience are desirable to gain first-hand knowledge of the difficulties and opportunities of conducting British trade abroad. We hope that plans on these lines will be successfully worked into the training of the Civil Service, and that practical improvements in the Commerce Service will result.

Another matter of special significance to the Colonial Empire, is those who administer it, and to everyone engaged in Colonial trade. Partly owing to unremunerative world prices for many Colonial products during the interval between the two wars, development measures to raise standards of living and economic efficiency in the Colonies could not proceed as fast as many of us hoped. Happily, it is the fixed intention of Great Britain now to go forward more vigorously with schemes of Colonial development of all kinds.

We are probably on the eve of far-reaching changes in the form of our trade with a number of the Colonies; where secondary industry is likely to grow, resulting in increased purchasing power, but also in a shift in the type of goods which the Colonies will want to buy from us.

The immense effort which has been given to the war has created a new demand that our standards should be given a new impetus by education and publicity, into what it means to have and maintain our standard of living by our overseas trade in a world where the standard of living of most of our industrial competitors is considerably lower.

taken from a report entitled 'The Future of British Industry', made by the Sub-Committee on Industry and Commerce, and published by the Central Committee on Post-War Problems, set up by the Conservative Party.

Background to the

U.S. Needs National Service

Over-confidence, and complacency are among our greatest enemies. After notable victories at Stalingrad, in Tunisia and against the U-boats, over-confidence became so pronounced that war production fell off. In June and July last more than 1,000 airplanes that had to have been made were not made. These who tried to make them were on strike, saying "the war's in the bag" let a relax. That attitude on the part of anyone can lengthen this war. Therefore in order to concentrate all our energies and resources on winning the war and to maintain a fair and stable economy at home, I recommend that the Congress adopt: (1) A realistic tax law, which will tax all reasonable profits, both individual and corporate, and reduce the ultimate cost of the war to our sons and daughters. The Tax Bill now under consideration by Congress does not begin to meet this test. (2) A continuation of the law for the renegotiation of war contracts, which will prevent exorbitant profits. For the Government to have produced and sold more than \$100 billion of goods and to have produced a profit out of it. A sort-of food law, which will enable the Government to place a reasonable floor under the prices, the farmer may expect and to place a ceiling on the prices a consumer will have to pay for his food. This should apply to necessities only, and will require public funds to carry out. It will cost in appropriations about 1% of the present annual cost of the war. (4) Early re-enactment of the Stabilization Statute of October, 1942. This expires on June 30, 1944, and if it is not extended well in advance the country might just as well expect price chaos by summer. (5) A national service law, which for the duration of the war will prevent strikes and, with certain appropriate exceptions, make available for war production or for any other essential services every able-bodied adult in this nation. Nothing less than total mobilization of all our resources of man-power and capital will guarantee an earlier victory and reduce the toll of suffering, sorrow and blood. I have received a joint recommendation for this law from the heads of the War Department, the Navy Department and the Maritime Commission. I have for three years hesitated to recommend a National Service Act. Today I am convinced of its necessity. Millions of American men and women are not in this war at all. It is not because they do not want to be in it. But they want to know where they can best do their share. National service provides that direction. — President Roosevelt.

German Blunders

Germany's principal blunders were: (1) Her elaborate and expensive intelligence services failed to estimate the power in Russia. (2) Her failure to break the Russian line of communications too broad a front, which led to loss of momentum. (3) The decision after defeat before Moscow in 1941 to spend the winter in Russia. (4) To take a costly offensive. (5) Her army was unprepared administratively and organizationally for positional warfare. (6) The introduction of the hedgehog defense. (7) Her failure to convert an army designed for mobile operations into a static defense. (8) Her failure to concentrate on a front for which her numbers were inadequate. (9) The 1942 offensive aimed at Stalingrad, was launched on too narrow a front, a fault emphasized by neglect of the necessary preliminary of tying down the Russian forces and reserves along the remainder of the front. (10) The Caucasus campaign, which have followed success against Stalingrad, but was otherwise foredoomed to failure. (11) Continued belief throughout 1943 in the hedgehog system. Local defense successes blinded the High Command to the progressive deterioration of the strategic position of the Army. (12) Failure to empty the Dnieper Bend during the respite gained by Marshall's recent counter-attacks at Kiev. — Lieut. Colonel J. R. Kennedy, in the *Sunday Express*.

Montgomery and Alexander

General Montgomery was the man who put the spirit into the Eighth Army. I have never heard a British general talked of with more fervent admiration and affection by the Army he commanded. Generals tell you he is the master of war. Throughout the whole British Mediterranean Force including the Eighth Army, there is in a rather different way an even higher regard for the military skill of General Alexander. He never accepts him as a genius. It never ceases expressing its surprise that he was not given either the supreme command of the coming European invasion from Britain or the supreme command over the whole Mediterranean. It believes that no command is too high for him. He gave me the impression of a man of great decisiveness of mind, of the highest character, and above all, a man bearing a terrific weight of responsibility with less strain than most men because he is so completely master of his job. — Mr. John Gordon.

Paying for the War

The grand total of war savings for the years 1940 to 1946 was \$6,610,983,153, of which no less than \$2,500,000,000 represent national savings from Government bonds and savings from Government bonds. Indirect taxation has increased from \$1,000,000,000 in 1940-41 to a Budget estimate of \$2,775,500,000 in 1943-44 and direct taxation from \$2,011,114,000 in 1940-41 to \$2,775,500,000 in 1943-44. Income tax has increased from \$1,200,750,000 in 1940-41 to \$2,811,200,000 in 1943-44. In 1939-40 the income tax paid by peoples whose incomes did not exceed £500 was £23,000,000; the provisional figure for 1942-43 is £275,000,000. The estimated total of wages and salaries has risen from £2,200,000,000 in 1942 to £5,100,000,000 in 1943. — Lord Kendersley, A President of the National Savings Committee.

Leadership Needed

Those entrusted with the responsibility for government must show qualities of leadership, but we must not get into the habit of waiting for the edicts of the Government to determine our commercial life. I look forward when the time is opportune to the revival of that spirit of vigorous enterprise in our commercial life which, surveying the needs and well-being of the country, will once again come forward and advise the Government how it can further the commercial life of the nation, and what controlling forces of law are necessary to give proper protection to the workers in our industries at home. — Lord Woolton, Minister of Reconstruction.

Secret Weapons

Hitherto all these super-secret rockets, uranium bombs and new devastating explosives have produced only one real effect—in the minds of scared civilians. No rocket gun could possibly fire 120 miles or use 12-ton shells. The explosive charge of the rocket shells used by the Germans against Allied bomber formations weighs a paltry 22lb and their shooting distance is only a few miles. — Dr. Alfred Stettbacher, a German scientist.

the War News

Opinions Epitomized.—For this food we are to eat, thank God, and the men of the Fleet.—Mr. A. V. Alexander; First Lord of the Admiralty; London luncheon. "The British are the best of all possible peoples."—Mr. von Ehrenburg.

"Sofia saw fall sirens were destroyed in the last Allied raid."—Berlin Radio.

"If you want to speculate in real estate, I don't advise Berlin."—Air Marshal Sir Richard Peck.

"The Japanese Minister in Bulgaria was killed during the last Allied raid on Sofia."—Ankara.

"The reiterated statement that a prosperous Germany is necessary to a prosperous world is rubbish."—Mr. F. Thompson.

"There is no ground for hope that the German home front will collapse."—Colonel Frank Knox, U.S. Navy Secretary.

"If Germany is ever to become a reliable ally, she must have to be separated from the rest of the Reich."—Lord Hilton.

"Time bombs have been discovered on board certain ships conveying oranges from Spain to Great Britain."—Ministry of Food.

"The one person for whom the world has no use is the cynic. He is mentally and morally the roughest coward."—Archbishop Lord Lang.

"Except ye utter by the tongue words easy to be understood, how shall it be known what is spoken?"—General Montgomery, quoting the New Testament.

"Age must everywhere give place to youth. I hope that each of us will go with grace and dignity."—Captain Balfour, M.P., Under-Secretary for Air.

"Hamburg is a corpse. Most of the Ruhr and of the Rhineland is a ghost. Bremen, Hanover, Cassel, Stuttgart, Munich and many lesser places are moribund."—*The Roynet Table*.

"Of the Australian male population of 2,830,000 over 14 years, 2,530,000 are in the forces or in employment. Of the women, 30.1% are in the war or in civil employment."—Government review of Australian mobilization.

"In Sicily the Germans were particularly stupid. They told their men not to work because they were only up against the Allies, who got to hear of it, took a different view, and showed what they were worth. The Germans are not likely to forget their mistake."—Major General Robert Laycock, Chief of Combined Operations.

"More than 48,000 members of the Royal Australian Air Force are now on active service in war theatres outside the south West Pacific."—Mr. A. S. Drakeford, Federal Air Minister.

"Originally I have my Ministry was to be known as the Ministry of Fuel, Light, Oil and Power, but the initials were too disconcerting."—Major Gwilym Jones, George Minister of Fuel and Power.

"Don't be a slug!"—the last word being compounded of the first letters of "sucker, lowbrow, idiot and goodwill" by the North African poster to promote Anglo-American friendship.

"The German hope that their fighter production will reach its peak in 1944 and that by the end of the year their production of all plane types (apart from training aircraft) will be three times what it was in 1942."—Mr. Frederick Tomlinson.

"Mr. Butler, author of the Education Bill, has run away from Mr. Butler, author of the White Paper, and in so doing offers a bitter mockery of equal educational opportunity to our children."—Lord Latham, leader of the L.F.C.

"The U.S. Air Force has been using for months a 75mm. (3-inch) an aeroplane biggest gun mounted in Sherman lane. It is as big as the gun of a tank gun. The biggest 20mm. — by German planes is the 20mm. — General Barnes U.S.A.F.

"The Germans know that the war is lost and that this is the moment to change from arrogance to ingratitude. But remember that about 2,000,000 Russian prisoners of war have been destroyed by the Germans' barbarous methods."—Lord Vansittart.

"More than 100,000 Germans were killed and 7,000 captured on the Ukrainian front between December 24 and January 13. In that period the Russians destroyed 2,204 tanks and 1,174 guns and captured 315 tanks and 302 guns."—New announcement.

"Civilian raid casualties in the United Kingdom during December were three men, four women and three children killed (or missing believed killed), and 20 men, 20 women and one child injured and detained in hospital."—Ministry of Home Security.

"Headmasters have more children than members of any other profession in Great Britain, and aristocrats who marry commoners have significantly smaller families than those who marry aristocrats."—Dr. A. Spencer Paterson, addressing the Eugenics Society.

"The United States Government is pouring out 96,000,000,000 dollars a year and the public is paying back only 40,000,000,000 dollars in taxes. The rest is theirs to burn and the people are burning it. Meanwhile, inflation climbs."—Mr. Don Iddon, in the *Daily Mail*.

"The latest German fighters are swifter than any encountered before. A high percentage are of a new design. The quality of German fighters is steadily declining and they are very definitely inferior to our own."—Lieut. General Carl Spaatz, Chief U.S. Strategic Bombing Force in Great Britain.

"Diplomats believe that if killed prisoners of war wounded Hitler has lost with over 5,000,000 of Germany's best men, more than half the army. His total force today at about 200 divisions, or 3,600,000 men, to cover all fronts."—Mr. Gordon Young, *Daily Express* correspondent in Stockholm.

"Denmark committed three unforgivable crimes in German eyes: first, she was a small nation, secondly, she was a neutral and defenceless, thirdly, she cherished her freedom. In the face of provocation of that kind Hitler had no alternative but to take up the bloody challenge."—Mr. Eden, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

"The 'Woolley's Good Cause' raised £235,773 for charities during 1943—£40,661 more than in 1942. Lord Woolton's Christmas Day appeal for the Wireless for the Blind Fund brought the greatest response (more than £50,000). £1,250,000 has been contributed since the appeals were reinstated on a war-time basis in 1939."—B.B.C.

"The sweet industry will cease production after January. The exhaustion of cocoa stocks had for a long time prevented chocolate being manufactured, and the only sweets still available have been special sugar products for children. From now onwards first consideration must be given to the manufacture of sugar for general consumption."—*Muenchener Neueste Nachrichten*.

"Total U.S. Army casualties up to December 23 are 165,229—16,881 killed, 38,900 wounded, 24,007 missing and 25,415 prisoners. Casualties among American elements of the Fifth Army since the invasion of Italy are 17,119, including 2,798 killed, 11,762 wounded and 2,559 missing. Latest figures of casualties in the Navy Marine Corps are 1,010 killed, 4,420 missing and 4,292 prisoners, bringing the total casualties for all services to 189,752."—Mr. H. Stimson, U.S. Secretary of War.

PERSONALIA

Lieut.-General R. G. W. H. Stone was, of last Saturday.

Mrs. Olwen Fellowes has given birth to a son in Nairobi.

Captain Joao Maccira Campos is now Port Captain of Beira.

Dr. J. R. P. Start is Acting Assistant Director of Medical Services in Kenya.

Lord Noel Buxton, first President of the Anti-Slavery Society, has celebrated his 70th birthday.

Mr. H. V. Mollat, former Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, celebrated his 75th birthday last week.

A daughter has been born to the wife of the Rev. of Plumtree, Southern Rhodesia, the Rev. Greider E. P. Smith.

There has been a marriage in Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, for the wife of Lt. A. H. Downs, R.W.A.F.

Sir George Horne, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has been visiting the Colon and talks with General Smuts.

Mr. W. A. Burns, formerly a Veterinary Officer in Tanganyika, has been appointed Acting Director of Veterinary Services.

Mr. Robert Bernard Crisp and Miss Pamela Higgins, only daughter of Major and Mrs. Higgins, of Dar es Salaam, are engaged.

Lord Knollys, Chairman of British Overseas Airways Corporation, gave a broadcast talk on Monday evening on post-war civil aviation.

Sir George Nelson, President of the Federation of British Industries, has been nominated by the Grand Council to serve a second year of office.

Group Captain Gordon Key, R.A.F., formerly of Bulawayo, and Miss Sheila Clarkson, a subaltern in the A.F.S., have been married in London.

Sir Chive Baillieu, Deputy President of the Federation of British Industries, has become Chairman of the British Empire Committee of the Federation.

Mr. John Pinney is now District Commissioner of the Mandera District of the Northern Frontier District of Kenya and Mr. R. T. Brown of the Moyale District.

Professor G. D. Hale Carpenter, formerly of Uganda, recently addressed the Astorlean Natural History Society of Oxfordshire on "Headwaters of the Nile."

Mr. H. A. Brian Fowler, of the Tanganyika Agricultural Department, and Miss Joyce Plant, of the Tanganyika Nursing Service, have announced their engagement.

At 1.30 today Dame Katherine Jones, an Army matron-in-chief, is to address the Royal African Society on "War Hospitals in Africa" at the Livingstone Hall, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1.

A daughter has been born in Cairo to the wife of Mr. Antony Sillery, of the Colonial Administration, formerly a District Commissioner in Tanganyika, and now Deputy Chief Secretary in Tripolitania.

Captain R. G. Scott, King's Own Scottish Borderers, and Miss Barbara Dewell, F.A.N.Y., only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Dewell, of Zanzibar, have been married in the Cathedral of the Highlands, Nairobi.

Lieut. Stanley E. Gaylard, son of the late Colonel E. R. Gaylard and Mrs. Gaylard, South Africa, and Sergt. Juanita Olivia Brown, F.A.N.Y., daughter of the late H. L. and Mrs. Brown, of Bulawayo, have been married in Nairobi.

Mr. Rayland Faulkner Courtenay-Markes, only son of the late Lieut. Colonel Sir Alan and Lady Courtenay-Markes, of Shalford, Surrey, and Miss Marion Elizabeth Gordon Dean, younger daughter of Commander and Mrs. H. G. Dean, of Escombe, Natal, has been married in Mombasa.

Mr. John Murray Start, only son of Engineer Rear-Admiral and Mrs. S. P. Start, of Winchester, and Miss Hellen Margaret Millington, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Millington, of Malo, Kenya, are engaged to be married.

Mr. Alan Baldwin De Blanc-Smith, S.R.A.F., son of Mr. and Mrs. Le Blanc-Smith, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss Marjorie Joyce Hole, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hole, of The Mall, Old Southgate, London, have been married.

The engagement has been announced between Major R. N. Cooper, Royal Norfolk Regiment, and Miss Patricia Nicoll, W.R.N.S., daughter of Major and Mrs. Colonel and Mrs. F. A. B. Nicoll, of Henley-on-Thames, and formerly of Dar es Salaam.

Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Pickard, P.O.C., D.A.C., the well-known Kenyan pilot of "Freddie in the Air" "Target for Tonight," seeks information about his sheepdog, Ming, which he missed recently from a cot in the Marylebone Road district of London.

The engagement has been announced between Mr. George Moulton, only son of Mr. G. B. Moulton, of Nairobi, and Dar es Salaam, and Miss Beatrice Shorman, W.R.N.S., youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Shorman, of Nairobi.

Air Commodore J. A. Chamler, who has been appointed executive controller of the Air League of the British Empire on his retirement from the R.A.F., will be concerned with the organization of branches throughout the Empire. Mr. E. Colston Shepherd is secretary-general of the League.

The foundation stone of the new Methodist Hall in Bulawayo, North was laid recently by Mrs. A. V. Amin, who with her husband started a Sunday school in their own home some years ago. The Rev. Frank Russell recalled that Methodism had entered the Colony with the Pioneer Column of 1893.

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OBITUARY

Mr. William Alexander Lee

Services to Kenya Tea Industry

We deeply regret to report the death in Edinburgh last of Mr. William Alexander Lee, who after spending 26 years as a tea planter in Travancore, India, was appointed manager of the Kenya Tea Association on its formation in 1924 by Messrs. James Finlay and Co., Ltd., one of the leading mercantile companies in the world for the purpose of growing tea on a large scale in the Kericho district of Kenya. The company had acquired well over 20,000 acres of excellent bush tea, of which Mr. Lee had visited and of which he had formed a high opinion.

In the next five years he planned more than 1,000 acres of it with his particular attention on terracing, selective weeding, and other cultural matters of which few settlers in Kenya had at that time realized the importance, but his work was such that he was at the ready disposal of all who wished to learn. Though, with Scottish caution, he consistently declined to prophesy in public about the future of Kenya tea, in private he was an optimist from the start and before he retired to this country about six years ago he had had the satisfaction of seeing his confidence abundantly fulfilled.

Advocate of Co-operation

It was fortunate for Kenya that a man of his suzerainty of character was appointed to so important a post at a period critical to the hand-out of an industry which was then of little importance but is now among the Colony's major agricultural enterprises. The pioneers of tea growing had been small men, who, fearing that "big business" might quickly kill tea planting by individual settlers, were inclined to watch the new companies with misgiving, even suspicion. But they could recognize a man of principle when they saw him, as they did in Lee, who, quick to understand their point of view, met them more than half-way.

Thus he was one of the founders of the Kericho Farmers' Association, promptly joined the Kericho and Buret Farmers' Association, was the prime mover in the establishment of the Kericho Club, was one of the founders of the Kenya Tea Association, and never lost an opportunity of pleading for co-operation among tea growers both within their own district and Dependency and inter-territorially. There came a time when most growers in Kenya were temporarily in the sight of the fact that Nyasaland had a start of them of some forty years, but Lee was not of their number.

Man of High Standards

He believed in looking his European staff with the greatest care, in his friends' eyes, seeing that they were treated with generosity, and bringing them in good health and spirits. He set similar high standards for the treatment of African labour. In the conditions of the tea industry in Kenya plucking of the leaf is largely the work of juveniles, of whom his company often employed three or four thousand at a time; he welcomed rigid Government control and supervision of recruitment and employment, so that abuses might not arise. To walk with him through the great gardens he had laid out and loved—as the writer of this note had the pleasure of doing—was to see with what affection he was regarded by Africans and Europeans alike.

After his return to Scotland Lee joined the board of Blantyre and East Africa, Ltd.

There will be widespread sympathy with Mrs. Lee, whose hospitality, kindness and support of her husband are well remembered in Kenya.

Mr. W. C. Blythe has died in 1942.

Mrs. Edmond Stanger, nee Mather, was the chief assistant of the Civil Engineer in building the Empire Service of the B.P.E.C. in London.

The Rev. Clement Andrews, formerly of the University Mission in Central Africa, was of St. John Shrewsbury. He was latterly Vicar of Stowe, Hampshire.

Mrs. Evelyn Maud Kidd, wife of Mr. W. E. Kidd, of St. Peter's, Ayles, people Aston, Quorn, and formerly of the Kansas City Service, died in London.

Mr. Frederick William Knight, at one time a private in the Royal Air Force, died at his home at Box Hill. He leaves a widow and six children.

Mr. Robert Leitch Brown, who retired from the post office in 1933 after 10 years' service, has died at the age of 53, following influenza.

Mr. Carl George Egan Gault, who was formerly secretary to the Government of the Province of Natal and was recently reported missing, was found dead in Oudtshoorn. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Egan Gault of Durban.

David Spence, of the Colonial Administration, died in 1934.

Southern Rhodesia Labour Party

As a result of a joint congress held in Salisbury on Sunday, January 9, and attended by delegates from all the Colonies, the two sections of the Labour Party in Southern Rhodesia have been fused to form the Southern Rhodesia Labour Party.

The new constitution provides that the party's objects are "to secure for all people by constitutional means the full fruits of their industry and the most equitable distribution thereof, to be possible upon the basis of common ownership of means of production, distribution and exchange and the best obtainable system of public administration and control of such industry and services." The headquarters of the party will be in Salisbury. A strong National Executive Council and a Propaganda Committee were appointed.

Joint East African Board

The report of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board for the calendar year 1942 has just been issued, the delay being due to the tardy receipt from East Africa of statistics which it was desired to incorporate. The report is a much abbreviated one, on account of war conditions, but it contains a short survey of the work of the Board during the year and a rapid review of conditions in the East African territories and the state of their major industries.

Tanganyika Industrial Committee

The Tanganyika Industrial Committee, which has replaced the former East African Substitutes Committee with headquarters in Dar es Salaam, comprises Mr. W. D. Raymond, Ph.D., B.Sc., F.I.C. (Chairman and Executive Officer), Mr. R. C. Northcote, Mr. J. R. Leslie, Mr. A. A. Adamjee, a representative of the Financial Secretary, Mr. J. R. Farquharson, Mr. C. E. J. Biggs, Mr. W. E. Bulman, and Mr. R. C. Cayzer.

Tanganyika Coffee Exporters

The Tanganyika Mill Coffee Exporters' Association consists of Messrs. J. A. Baumann and Co., R. S. Campbell and Co., Leslie and Anderson (Nairobi), Ltd., The Old East African Trading Co., Ltd., Gibson and Co., Ltd., Naurmann, Gepp, Dorman and Co., and Shafiq Jiwa and Co., Ltd.

Statements Worth Noting

"If ye then being evil, learn to give good gifts unto your children: how much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him." Luke XI, 13.

Nairobi is short of 9,000 to 10,000 houses for its 1,000,000 population. Mr. G. A. Tyson.

It is the duty of most responsible citizens to petition the Government. The Bishop of Central Tanganyika.

It is the duty of the Government to teach every native to read and write and understand English. Mr. Colbael, G. H. Walker, M.P., Southern Rhodesia.

Housing schemes for Natives in towns should be financed out of the first call on any money which Kenya is to receive from the Colonial Development Fund. Kenya Weekly News.

An analysis of pre-war Colonial government expenditure shows that 28% was on social services (in Great Britain it was about 30%) and 24% on economic development. Sir William McLean.

The educational ladder needs extending at both ends. There should be more nurseries, schools and there is also a need for post-school education. Mr. A. G. Cowling, Chief Education Officer of Southern Rhodesia.

If there is to be a Select Committee on the divorce laws, it should consist entirely of bachelors. They are the only people who can bring an open mind to bear upon the subject. Colonel S. B. Brady, M.P., Southern Rhodesia.

When the United States Government has solved the problems of its own Negro citizens it will be time enough to give Great Britain assistance in solving the problems of India and the Colonies. Mr. George Gibson, former Chairman of the Trades Union Congress.

Serene and dispassionate detachment is hard to preserve in life-long contact with the colour problem, as Americans have every reason to know, and it is not mitigated by an Olympian attitude towards the difficulty on the part of those who live elsewhere. Sir Edward Grigg, M.P.

But for the British Empire the world would have been condemned to centuries of misery and slavery. Those who cannot look beyond their personal interests should remember that their employment and standard of living depends mainly on the existence of the Empire. Viscount Cranborne, Dominion Secretary.

The manufacturer must visit each overseas market and study its needs in relation to his potentialities. This study must be undertaken by experts, for example, a principal accompanied by a trained industrial designer. When this vital fact is realized we shall be on the road to recovery of markets lost to more enterprising countries. Mr. John W. Waterer.

I passionately agree with the Prime Minister in his constant struggle against the mood of unwarrantable self-abasement into which the British race has fallen in the period since we last defeated the Germans. Let us stop apologizing for being the centre of a great Empire and for retaining great Imperial responsibilities. We must not suffer from any craven fear of being great. Sir James Grigg, Secretary of State for War.

To anyone with any knowledge of the inner working of government in African territories, that the Empire consists of too many units is a conclusion about which it is impossible to argue. It is self-evident. That something must be done about it before long is equally evident. That federation or union or whatever our destiny may be, and in whatever direction, will bring great advantages but will also involve sacrifices. Colonel S. Gore Browne, M.L.C., Northern Rhodesia.

Administration of Colonies

CORONEL OLIVER STANLEY, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Duke of Devonshire, Under-Secretary of State, have both spoken on Colonial Affairs during the past few days.

Colonel Stanley said:—
The policy of international administration of our Colonies finds today new adherents here at the Colonial Office. I believe such a step would be desirable since the Government would like to see co-operation and consultation with other countries which have Colonies organized on a possible or tentative basis. In the African continent the Commission already has a working staff. This Commission has now been in existence for six years, representing attempts by the United States and Britain to co-operate in the solution of some of the West Indian problems. It is a step towards an experiment in joint control or joint government.

The Duke of Devonshire said on Monday when opening a seasonal exhibition in the Piccadilly showrooms of Roptes Ltd.:

We have tried through education in its widest sense to help Colonial Peoples to advance socially, economically and politically. We want for the best of every Colony the highest standard of living.

Self-government is the aim, and the work of community education covers the ground of the training of the people.

Twenty-six nutrition committees have been formed in the Colonies, and many of them have developed into general welfare committees. The necessity to work has opened us up to discover improved methods of growing and marketing products, and this research and the many new skills which Colonial men and women have learned will help them to expand both home and export markets and so provide for social advance and a higher standard of living. We must keep this up by more technical education for craftsmen, builders and carpenters in each country.

Mr. Stanley said the Department had Welfare Act of 1940, with its financial provision of £10,000,000, was an advance in Colonial welfare, for it helps the poorer Colonies to expand socially and economically so that they will be able to stand on their own feet as soon as possible.

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THE WAR

**The Future of Young Airmen
Discussed by Sir Lucas Guest**

The problem of the post-war future of young airmen who have no profession or trade and have become accustomed to a high standard of living owing to their high rank in the R.A.F. was referred to by Sir Lucas Guest, Southern Rhodesian Minister for Air, in an interview with the press in Salisbury, the Midlands.

"It would be difficult to find civil aviation, especially bomber air crews," he said, "but their number would be small. Young men who had entered the R.A.F. straight from school and received much higher rates of pay than they were likely to receive in civil employment, were a problem. In Rhodesia we propose to assist them in continuing their education, but how many will accept it? Some will be in the field, will make it difficult for them to return to the classroom. Something more will have to be done, and I do not think that anybody has yet gone far enough." He personally considered that the best way to ensure employment for airmen would be to create conditions of prosperity which would require the services of all energetic men. Many airmen would have acquired a sense of responsibility and learn to control other people, and those qualities were bound to be of great use to them.

After the war there will be very considerable developments in civil aviation in Southern Africa. So far as Southern Rhodesia is concerned, although we believe in private enterprise as opposed to nationalization, we think that air transport must be conducted by the Government on the basis of a statutory commission or public utility corporation. This should be regarded as a means for the development of the country.

The Minister added that Rhodesians in the Services, although scattered amongst units and peoples of all kinds, always retain their identity. The young Rhodesian is very proud and conscious of the identity of his country, but co-operates well with the people with whom he is fighting and working.

Sir Keith Park, A.O.C. in C., Middle East.

Air Marshal Sir Keith Park, who commanded the R.A.F. during the Battle of Malta, has been appointed Air Officer in C. in the Middle East, in succession to Air Chief Marshal Sir Sholto Douglas.

The D.E.C. has been awarded to Wing Commander Law Wright, R.A.F., for services with No. 14 Squadron. He is a stepson of Mr. William Wynne, of Nairobi and Tabora.

Lieut. Colonel Stephane Francois du Toit, S.A.A.F., who has been awarded a bar to his D.F.C. for his leadership in a low-level attack against an enemy landing ground in Yugoslavia, served during the Ethiopian campaign.

Acting Flight Lieut. David James Murray Dunningall, R.A.F.V.R., No. 7 Squadron, has been awarded the D.F.C. for his part in successful operations against the enemy in which he displayed high skill, initiative, and devotion to duty. He was born in 1913 in Khartoum and his home is now in Edinburgh.

Flight Lieut. Wagner, R.A.F.V.R., formerly of the accounts department of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration, and son of Mrs. M. Wagner, of Nairobi, has been awarded the Greek Air Force Cross.

Flight Lieut. John Plagis, D.F.C. and Bar, of Southern Rhodesia, is on leave in London. He gained his awards for service at the height of the German attacks on Malta.

Lieut. Claude M. D. Reitz, younger son of Colonel Deneys Reitz, High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, recently reported as missing over Yugoslavia, is now confirmed to be a prisoner in

Germany. Lieut. Reitz, who gave up his law studies to enlist in the R.A.F., is 19 years of age. He has served in East Africa, North Africa and Sicily.

At the moment of closing for press we learn that Flight Lieut. Ronnie Burnett, who was on leave in Southern Rhodesia after serving with the R.A.F. in England, was killed in a motor-car accident on Sunday evening. He was the son of Mr. Digby Burnett, the well-known Rhodesian mining engineer.

Major-General Lord Rennell of Rodd, joint head of the Allied Military Government in Sicily, and previously Chief Political Officer to the East Africa Command, is in London for medical treatment.

Major-General F. W. Richardson, Director General of the Royal Army Service Corps, has recently made a tour of inspection of the Sudan and the East Africa Command, including Madagascar and the Seychelles.

Mentioned in Dispatches

A supplement to the *London Gazette* of January 18 listed numerous mentions in dispatches in recognition of merit and distinguished services.

Among them were the following:

- EAST AFRICAN ENGINEERS.—Lieut. (Capt.) Campbell, M.C.
- SEYCHELLES PIONEER CORPS.—Sergeant Major B. Soumery; Corpl. J. B. Dingwall.
- SUDAN DEFENCE FORCE.—El Saghe, El Amin Effendi Hamaida; Mulazim Tani (actg. Mulazim) Abd. Ayman; El Ibrahim Idris; Mulazim Tani Effendi Osman Beshir; El Mulazim Tani Ibrahim Effendi Islam; Mulazim Tani Effendi Khawad Mohamed; Shawish Mohamed Hamid; Bash. Shawish Saad Gaur.

Ten Africans in the Auxiliary Pioneer Corps were also mentioned.

The Japanese claim that one of their submarines recently penetrated into a closely guarded harbour in the Red Sea and sank a British cargo vessel at anchor.

West African soldiers who served in Ethiopia have arrived in Italy.

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Ignorance of The Empire Interchange of Teachers Necessary

THE SCHOOLS ARE RESPONSIBLE for the ignorance of the British Empire prevalent in this country, said Mr. E. C. Mallis, Chairman of the Imperial Studies Committee of the Royal Empire Society, when he addressed the Dominion and Colonies Section of the Royal Society of Arts on Tuesday.

In the course of his address he said: "In 1911 a committee of headmasters and mistresses and representatives of the eight examining boards and recommended that Imperial history should be included in the higher and school certificate examinations. All the examining bodies except the Central Welsh Board have since made some provision for examining in this subject, but the response from the schools has not been encouraging."

The most potent reason for this continued ignorance is the unwillingness of teachers of history to leave their well-worn groove of the university days study of them devoted to study to the Middle Ages, and it is easier to demand the results of the Classics than to embark on the necessary for an intelligent treatment of the Empire's past and interests as the development of the Empire.

If a teacher is to be interesting, he must be interested, and unfortunately, very few students of history at our universities are encouraged to know anything about the exciting experiment of the founding and development of autonomous communities united by a common allegiance to the Crown. When the history of the Empire becomes an integral part of the teaching of history at the universities, the schools may be able to reckon on a supply of men and women aware of the importance and interest of the study of the Commonwealth. But teachers and examiners are slow to try any well-tried methods.

Enthusiasm an Essential

Meaning the eyes of the young men may be opened by seeing something of the Empire for themselves. I was fortunate enough to visit all the Dominions except Eire, and I am that the half had not been told me. If part of that experience were given to at least one member of the staff in all our secondary schools, the Empire would cease to be regarded as remote and unfamiliar. There are now in England four headmasters who have served for a time overseas, and a handful of assistants. Thanks to the Victoria League a considerable number of teachers in primary schools, mainly women, have worked for one or two years in a Dominion.

But the tide should flow much more strongly, and both ways. It should be regarded as normal for a young master, after some three years' experience in England, to be seconded for two years' service elsewhere within the Commonwealth, and it should be usual for English schools to have always one short service overseas master on the staff. The Headmaster's Conference is inquiring into machinery to facilitate such interchanges.

In the long run we know only what we have learnt for ourselves. From the teacher come the guidance, the awakening of interest, the stimulus to effort. Spirit is kindled by spirit, not by schedules of curricula or regulations. That is why I stress as the first need for Empire education a bold teachers with an enthusiasm for their subject.

It is a common allegation of foreign critics, repeated by the ignorant in our own country, that the British Empire is founded and extended by conquest, and that its population

now consists of peoples struggling to be free. The belief that the Empire is the result of a policy of aggression cannot long survive a study of "How it Grew." I suggest then that we should aim first at enabling our pupils to understand how the nations of the Commonwealth have come to be what they are.

The second aim should be the tracing of the gradual development of the ideas which have found their expression in the Empire. Its geographical extent is not in the millions of square miles it covers, the hundreds of tongues it speaks for, the volume and variety of the trade it handles, but in the spirit that informs the whole—the invisible bonds that hold it together. "Great as air," has Burke said, "but strong as links of iron." Neither our pupils nor our teachers should be ignorant of the nature of these bonds.

As a people we are not naturally historical. We are not a people that is logical, but that is combined with this modest and practical common sense which passes a goodly instance.

It is a question we shall be gradually answering in the formation of our Empire, but only gradually, and only in the formulation of principles. There is one advantage we have given to our Empire on occasion of "blasting" the conquest of Scinde was not the only "prudent" piece of result in our history.

Empire's Debt to Wesley

I sometimes think that the Empire owes a debt to Wesley. Wesley and his disciples were the first to preach the Gospel of the slave trade and the abolition of the slave trade. It is a fact that as far as a British year was concerned, there was a loss of a hundred years. But it was in that interval that Wesley was to awaken in this country a Christian conscience. The Rev. John Newton, who abandoned the command of a slave to become a leading Evangelical clergyman, was only one example among many of a change of heart that ultimately rendered the old methods impossible. The Empire could learn by its mistakes and could repent of its sins.

Failure of Governors Conference

The East African Governors Conference, which was held in East Africa, Production and Supplies Conference, failed to achieve what was expected of it. In these years of war the hope that the Governors Conference would form a co-ordinating link between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory has not been fulfilled. The Conference has not acted as a post office, that is, as a medium for the exchange of information and concerted administrative action. Mr. H. F. Bingham, addressing the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa.

Training Uganda Peasant Farmers

Applications have been invited from suitably qualified Europeans for the post of manager of the farm school maintained at Nyeera, East Africa, by the Linggo Native Administration for the purpose of training peasant small holders in mixed farming. This course of instruction in simple farming lasts two years and there are about 25 resident pupils. But the operations of past pupils established on their own holdings are also supervised. The salary offered was £200, with home and motor allowance.

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News Items in Brief

To South Africa by Air in 18 Hours

Messrs. Alex. Laurie and Co., Ltd. announce an interim dividend of 5% (the same).

Messrs. W. J. Bush and Co., Ltd. have declared an interim dividend of 4% (the same).

There will be about 300 exhibitors at the recent exhibition of the Bureau of Mines of America.

The address of the Royal African Society is now 22 Queen Anne's Gate, London, W. 1.

Ten Ethiopian students are to be given free places by the Egyptian Government in its university.

The Nyasaland Transport Department is to be amalgamated with the Public Works Department.

The East African Trading Co., Ltd. announce an increase in dividend of 2 1/2% tax free (the same).

East Africa is expected to require to import large quantities of maize and other cereals this year.

The average payment by the Kenya Farmers' Association during the past 15 years has been 0s. 0d. per acre of maize.

Air services between Addis Ababa and Johannesburg were inaugurated by British Overseas Airways Corporation.

Southern Rhodesia has suspended 80% of the Customs duty on motor spare parts and accessories imported from foreign countries.

A survey of forests in the Copperbelt area of Northern Rhodesia is being conducted by a forestry officer who is on a visit to the area.

An outbreak of what is feared to be typhus has done serious damage in the pyrethrum-growing areas of Mbera and Uvumbi, Tanganyika Territory.

Train-miles run in Rhodesia during the 12 months ended September 30, 1943, amounted to 1,041,000, compared with 6,612,706 in the previous year.

It has been suggested by the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Blackburn, the Dean of Winchester, Canon Douglas, hon. secretary of the Church of England Council on Foreign Relations, and the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland that the cause of Ethiopia, and especially the Prince, Isaias, Memorial Hospital, should be remembered in Anglican and Free Churches on Sunday, March 19.

Mr. F. G. Miles has designed an eight-engined airliner with an expected range of 3,450 miles, a cruising speed of 350 m.p.h. against a 50 m.p.h. head wind, and accommodation for fifty passengers and a crew of five. Such a machine could fly non-stop from the United Kingdom to South Africa in 18 hours flying time. Adaptations of the basic design would allow production of a medium-range aircraft covering 2,000 to 2,500 miles and built to carry 100 passengers and a crew of five.

Arbuthnot Latham & Co., Ltd.

- Purchase Business of John K. Gilliat & Co.

Messrs. Arbuthnot Latham and Co., Ltd., merchant bankers, announce that they have acquired the whole of the issued share capital of Messrs. John K. Gilliat and Co., Ltd., the board of directors of which is to be constituted to consist of Mr. R. W. M. Arbuthnot and Mr. Reginald Abel Smith, directors of Arbuthnot Latham, Mr. S. E. Ashopp, general manager of that company, and Mr. D. A. Gilliat.

Messrs. John K. Gilliat and Co., Ltd., which continues to operate as a separate entity—are a well-known London merchant banking house established as far back as 1825. They have large interests in East Africa, particularly in coffee and sisal, and old coffee connexions with Costa Rica. The present directors are Mr. J. F. G. Gilliat, the Hon. J. A. Crichton, Mr. E. T. Le Lacheur and Mr. D. A. Gilliat.

Messrs. Arbuthnot Latham, who have considerable interests in East Africa, as well as in India, Southern Rhodesia and Ceylon, and Messrs. John K. Gilliat and Co., Ltd. will shortly transfer their business to 10, Old Jewry, London, E.C. 3, which will continue to be the address of Messrs. John K. Gilliat and Co., Ltd.

Mr. Saben Begins Business on His Own Account

Mr. GERALD P. SABEN has begun business on his own account in Kampala under the style of Saben and Co., Ltd., of which he is managing director.


The company specializes in many agencies and secretarial work. Mr. Saben, who was born in Lancashire, was educated at Lancaster, and, after four years in the City, went to Iraq in 1926 and to Nairobi, eight years later to become secretary of the Coffee Board of Kenya, of which he built up valuable statistical services which had previously been lacking. He also established and edited a monthly bulletin for merchants. Some five years ago, since the death of Messrs. James Matheson and Co. (East Africa), Ltd., of which he had been one of the friends, he had had to leave the office.

Part of the friction existing between official and non-official circles in this country is unquestionably due to Government's habit of introducing new measures and controls without prior consultation with outside interests and little or no explanation to the general public afterwards. (Uganda Herald)

Government Causes Friction

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East African Currency Board

The East African Currency Board in its report for the year ended June 30, 1943, announces a further increase in the circulation of the fourth year in succession—this time by £5,063,143, the highest yet recorded. This continued expansion is mainly due to the continued military expenditure in East Africa and the use of the Board's currency in occupied territories in Africa.

The Board invested £6,943,241 during the year and its total investment portfolio value on June 30, 1943, stood at £15,850,000, substantially in excess of the £10 million new coin introduced into East Africa about 1938 from the United Kingdom, India and South Africa, but in consequence of the pressure on sterling throughout the Empire to meet the greatly increased demand for coinage, arrangements were made for the printing of one-shilling notes to supplement the silver coinage in East Africa if necessary.

On retirement from his appointment of senior Chairman for the Colonies, Sir Cecil Bottomley, who had been a member of the Board since its institution in 1919 and Chairman since 1931, has relinquished his office. He has succeeded as Chairman by Sir J. G. Downie, whose colleagues are Messrs. R. N. Kernehan, G. E. Seal and S. Cairns.

Beira Town Sites Report

The Beira Town Sites Report for the year ended June 30, 1943, shows that the total area still owned by the company remains 59½ acres. In order to curtail expenses the company again waived their fees and charges for water supply and sewerage services. In consequence, the total expenditure in London and Beira was no more than £191, which brings the deficit balance to £2,100. The issued capital is £10,000 in shares of 1s. each. The property appears in the balance-sheet at the nominal value of £1,400. Vivian J. Ouy, the Chairman of the company, retires by rotation and offers himself for reelection at the 38th ordinary general meeting to be held in London on 19th March next. The other director is Mr. L. A. Hyslop.

War conditions generally have been favourable to Nyasaland's public finances. They have produced a demand for the country's principal export crops of tea and tobacco, and have stimulated the production of other exports, such as cotton and tung oil. The Governor of Nyasaland.



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LATEST MINING NEWS

No Mufulira Dividend

The directors of Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., have decided not to recommend the declaration of a dividend for the year ended June 30, 1943, since they are of the opinion that under the certain conditions now existing the company's financial position should be conserved. A dividend of 11s. 6d. (40p. per £1 share) was paid in the previous year. A statement of accounts for the year ended June 30, 1943, is published below.

A preliminary statement of accounts for the year ended June 30, 1943, is published below. It shows a net profit of £391,203 after crediting £21,500 for adjustments in previous years (£130,000) and debiting £1,000 for dividends served. In the provision for taxation £20,000 is provided for the year.

The following annual figures are given for the year ended June 30, 1943: The Mufulira Company, Ltd., has a registered capital of £1,000,000, of which £1,000,000 is held by the Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., 99.9% of the shares being held by the balance by the British Empire Selection Trust, Ltd. The Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., has a net profit for the year from its shares of £391,203, which is to be distributed to the shareholders of the Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., as follows:—

On the annual dividend of 11s. 6d. per share, the Rhodesian shares will be £21,500 and the British Empire shares will be £1,000,000. The Rhodesian shares will be £21,500 and the British Empire shares will be £1,000,000.

Company Progress Reports

Tung Oil Exports.—In December 4,000 tons were shipped for a profit of £1,000.

Platinum.—In December 6,000 tons were shipped for a profit of £1,000.

Gold.—In December 2,000 tons were shipped for a profit of £1,000.

Millage.—In December 2,000 tons were shipped for a profit of £1,000.

Working Costs.—In December 2,000 tons were shipped for a profit of £1,000.

Recovery.—In December 2,000 tons were shipped for a profit of £1,000.

Profit.—In December 2,000 tons were shipped for a profit of £1,000.

Working Costs.—In December 2,000 tons were shipped for a profit of £1,000.

Recovery.—In December 2,000 tons were shipped for a profit of £1,000.

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Working Costs.—In December 2,000 tons were shipped for a profit of £1,000.

Recovery.—In December 2,000 tons were shipped for a profit of £1,000.

Profit.—In December 2,000 tons were shipped for a profit of £1,000.

Mining Personnel

Following the death of Mr. Francis L. Gault, Mr. J. N. Buchanan, Deputy Chairman of Minerals Separation Ltd. has been appointed Chairman of the board.

Mr. Michael Hasel, of Johannesburg, has floated Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., in the early part of inspecting in the Kakamega area of Kenya, left of all in the area valued at £27,294. The bulk of his property was in the Gold Africa.

Share Prices over 10 Years

S. Mathieson's Handbook for Investors for 1943, giving a complete record of London Stock Exchange prices and dividends for the past 40 years of selected securities, has been published at 6s. from 16, Copthall Avenue, London, E.C.1. A number of Rhodesian and East African companies are included.

News of Our Advertisers

Mr. P. D. Sharp, secretary, and Mr. A. P. Gurnell, London office manager, have been elected directors of Firth Ltd., a subsidiary of the Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd.

Dr. C. Sikes has been appointed chairman of the Firth-Brown research laboratories and will continue to be the Firth-Brown group of companies. He will nevertheless continue to act as independent of terminal ballistics and other projects.

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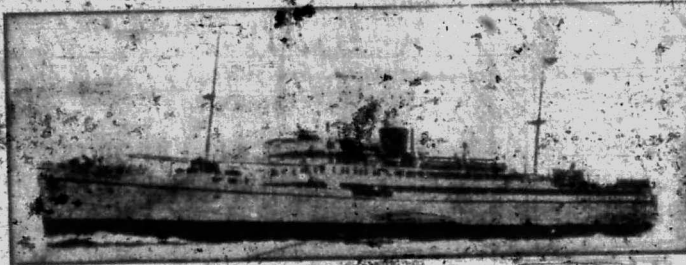
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