

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, January 27, 1944

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## Founder and Editor

F. S. Joolson

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

A FORTNIGHT AGO we showed that the Legislative Council of Kenya had been misled by a Government spokesman who, in reply to a question by the member for Mombasa, stated that EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA had been in error in reporting that the Kenya Information Office had issued a communication containing the phrase: "Kenya as a country for post-war settlement needs constant and unstained publicity at Home." Investigation, said the official apologist, had shown that the typescript referred to "constant and sustained publicity." Since we had dealt with the matter in a leading article, that was tantamount, at the least, to a charge of gross carelessness on the part of this newspaper, which, alas, could not trace the original document when it became necessary to make our reply. Suspecting at the time of receipt from the Information Office of what we described originally as one of its "most pitiable pieces of pseudo-publicity" that there would be some such attempt to "blame the Press," instructions were given for that sample of puerility to be filed immediately. Unfortunately, it was misfiled; but now it has come to light and lies before us. It is in single-space typing on a sheet of foolscap paper, and the first seven words in the third line of the first paragraph read: "constant and unstained publicity at Home." If the Govern-

ment of Kenya is still not prepared to accept our word, we are quite ready to produce the document for the inspection of the Colonial Office, which can assure itself that it bears the original stamp of the Kenya Information Office and that this newspaper quoted with absolute fidelity in its issue of August 20.

Since the Government of Kenya has in effect declared in Council that EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was not to be trusted in that matter, and since the statement in that sense will be permanently recorded in the Colony's Hansard, we ask that, in elementary fairness, the same Government spokesman should at the first opportunity inform the Legislature that this newspaper is blameless and that the fault is entirely that of the Kenya Information Office. We are surely entitled to that *amende honorable*. Non-official (and we hope official) members of Council will doubtless have further demands to make for the indisputable proof which we now present that the Legislature was deceived by the Government reply clearly calls for disciplinary action against the public servant or servants responsible for this gross instance of *suppression veritatis*. We do not, of course, assume, for the moment, that the individual who gave the Government

reply is necessarily implicated; on the contrary, we take it that he had received an explanation which he believed but which he must now recognize to have been

**TANGANYIKA TERRITORY**, which in the years of world depression had a relatively excellent record of courageous and fruitful initiatives, produced in this war the

### Tanganyika's New Chief Secretary.

most detailed and praiseworthy Development Report yet to be issued by any Dependency in East or Central Africa. It was the result of heavy labours by a well chosen Central Development Committee, assisted by similar bodies in the various provinces. Thus the whole Territory was concerned in the framing of proposals for progress. It is not to be doubted that the Government was wise to seek the active co-operation of so many people with something to contribute to the public stock of practicable ideas, but an inevitable corollary has been a correspondingly general eagerness for some of the plans to pass from paper into action. The official attitude that nothing can be done until after the war has not commended itself to non-official opinion, whose leaders make no secret of their conviction that a good deal which could and should have been done as part of the Territory's war effort and post-war planning has been neglected, primarily because the Secretariat was determined on a stonewalling policy. Since it is recognized that the Governor needed time to acquaint himself with the country, it is not against him that complaints have been general, but against a Chief Secretary who had years of intimate East African and Colonial Office experience behind him, and could, if he had shown a tinge of the initiative which he had displayed as secretary to the East African Governors' Conference, have counted upon the readiest assistance of the best officials and non-officials in the Territory. Unfortunately they have been disappointed in their hopes, and the Secretariat of Tanganyika, which had had a succession of most competent heads, men ready to make decisions and accept responsibility, has fallen sadly in public esteem. There has, of course, been nothing personal in the universal dissatisfaction; on the contrary, there has been much sympathy with Mr. Preston on account of his ill health.

Mr. Sandford, who is now to follow him as Chief Secretary, therefore inherits unusual difficulties but also an exceptional opportunity.

He knows the Territory so well that he should be able to settle down to his task without delay, and he is sufficiently well known and liked in Kenya for his appointment to dispel fears

either of non-co-operation or of reluctant co-operation. That that is Kenya's interpretation of Tanganyika policy, or at least practice, has been repeatedly stated in the local Press, which has also asserted on many occasions that such criticisms have been without noticeable result. Since exactly the same charge has been reiterated in our correspondence over a long period with responsible Tanganyikans, there is evidently fair justification for it—and need for that justification to be swept away. For this and other reasons it is so important that the new Chief Secretary should have adequate local knowledge, and we believe that there will be satisfaction in both Tanganyika and Kenya that this need has been met, even if it brings a Financial Secretary into the seat of Chief Secretary. Mr. Sandford will be warmly welcomed, but he must expect to be pressed for decisions already too long deferred.

**IN THE MOST DECOROUS PHRASE**—**LOGOLOGY** Mr. H. C. William, Mr. W. H. Billington and Mr. John F. Riddoch, the three members of the Food Shortage Commission of Inquiry, reveal an astonishing story of muddle, misunderstanding and myopia by the Government of Kenya. We can, indeed, recall no other report of a Commission of Inquiry which in such temperate language has disclosed such a story of ineptitude. Though making it perfectly clear that they reject absolutely the arguments and excuses put forward officially by the Government, the Commissioners give the impression of writing throughout more in sorrow than in anger. This dispassionate, judicial discharge of their duty inevitably enhances the effect of their condemnation. Incidentally, it must be recalled that the Government had the unusual course of instructing the Crown Counsel to represent it at all sittings of the Commission, an act which was promptly interpreted in Kenya as indicative of belated misgivings in the highest quarters. That there was abundant cause for this disquietude is made very evident by this report from which we quote the most important passages on other pages. The document is a damning exposure of Government incompetence and irresponsibility in fundamental matters.

# Post-War Settlement in Southern Rhodesia

## Detailed Proposals by National Rehabilitation Board

**DETAILED PROPOSALS** for land settlement in Southern Rhodesia after the war, particularly of Rhodesian ex-Servicemen, are made in a report submitted to the Minister of Agriculture and Lands by the Agricultural Central Committee of the National Rehabilitation Board.

The Committee consisted of Major H. G. Mundy, Joint Director of Settlement Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Lands, and Messrs. D. James, M.C., and Mr. H. E. Phillips and Mr. P. G. Goss, M.C., three well-known local farmers whose names were suggested by the National Farmers' Union of Southern Rhodesia. Their practical experience in Matabeleland, Mashonaland and the Eastern Districts

### Preference for Rhodesians

About 400 men now in the forces who were farming in Rhodesia at the time of their enlistment have already indicated that they wish to farm on their own account in the Colony after the war, and the Committee recommends that preference should be given to Rhodesians in any Government scheme. That is the the desired policy of the Government.

### The report says *inter alia*—

"Any large influx of new production into the agricultural industry, accompanied by the withdrawal of large numbers of R.A.F. personnel and their families and the disbandment of other Service units, will, unless by other means internal markets are greatly expanded, result in rapid and inevitable over-production in several directions.

"The Committee wish to emphasize with the greatest possible force that it would be most desirable if the Government are prepared to control and regulate the prices for agricultural products in local markets, to keep the prices fair to the producer, and do their utmost to secure markets at remunerative prices for such surpluses of exportable products as may arise.

"Little or no unalienated Crown land of the more fertile types is available in the areas of higher rainfall and within 20 to 30 miles of rail communication. Therefore, if settlement on the land of serving Rhodesians is to give general satisfaction, large purchases by the Government of suitable land now privately held should be resorted to. There appear to be extensive tracts of suitable land in various parts of the Colony which have not so far been offered to the Government for purchase. Several offers have been made at prices which we consider appreciably in excess of the income-earning capacity of the land.

### Expropriation Recommended in Case of Need

Farms and ranches made available for settlement by Service men should comprise the best of the land not already being developed and occupied to the maximum advantage of the Colony.

If the price asked for suitable land is deemed excessive, negotiations for purchase at a more reasonable figure should be pursued. If it should appear that by these means a sufficiency of land at reasonable prices is not obtainable, we recommend that powers to expropriate should be taken without loss of time.

Adequate farm training and experience, mainly of a practical nature, are essential before the settler is assisted to begin farming operation on his own account. Suitable supervision, both practical and financial, of all recipients of Government assistance will also be essential, in some cases by a reliable neighbour, or, where group settlement is effected, by Government officials possessing the necessary qualifications and acting in conjunction with local committees consisting of successful farmers and some of the settlers themselves.

Ex-Service applicants should be selected most carefully, and those considered unsuitable for a farming life, or later found unlikely to prove successful, should either be excluded or withdrawn during the training period, or, even later, in order that, before too much of their time has been wasted they may transfer to some other career. Undue leniency in this respect by the controlling organization will be no kindness to the man concerned.

The Committee attach the greatest importance to the fact that, in any settlement scheme of this nature, diversified farming, with the strongest possible bias towards livestock, particularly cattle, and the home production of the requisite foodstuffs for livestock, presents the least risk and therefore offers the best prospects of success, as opposed to reliance on one crop. Without a sufficiency of livestock, soil fertility

cannot be maintained. The risks and the abuse of the land consequent upon one-crop farming have been all too painfully exemplified in Rhodesia.

Apart from adequate experience and the right temperament, success in farming is largely dependent on well-directed energy and "organizing ability" (particularly in respect of Native labour) and constantly practised economy; that is to say, the avoidance of expenditure on things which are not really necessary or are unlikely to show a direct or indirect profit. Frequent absences from a farm in the making are fatal to success, which means that the settler must look mainly for the necessary education, facilities and social amenities within the immediate neighbourhood of an area in which they are resident.

No applicant should be placed on a farm as a farmer in Southern Rhodesia or in other employment or as a scholar or student and also his age and physical and mental condition are considered in the selection of a settler to afford ample promise of his success as a farmer. Only in very exceptional cases, or where the individual is able to provide not less than 50% of the capital considered necessary by the controlling authority, should men of an age greater than 35 be considered for a farm, unless they are already established as successful farmers or have considerable farming experience and a suitable family to help them in the scheme.

Single men, and single men with the farmer and his family, and both married and single pupils should usually be provided with their own quarters. In the case of single men the farmer's wife would generally be willing to give some help and supervision to assist the pupil or pupils to live comfortably and lead themselves adequately but economically.

As a rule not more than one married settler should be placed with each farmer, but it may be possible to place two or even more single men on a well-organized and highly developed farm.

### Importance of Proper Training

"Where a training period of two years is involved, one year would usually be spent on one farm and one on another.

In addition to private pupilage, it is recommended that the Gwebi Farm—having been suitably equipped, stocked and staffed—and the Rhodes Matopos Estate should be utilized as training centres, to which ex-Service men undergoing pupilage on private farms would be brought for periods of approximately three weeks twice each year, to undergo intensive courses of lectures, demonstrations, talks by practical farmers and a measure of instruction in single farm carpentry, blacksmithing and farm bookkeeping.

The issue of suitable literature, followed by correspondence courses organized and directed by the Department of Agriculture, are most desirable both in the case of men undergoing training and those placed direct on farms.

Differential treatment of ex-Service men on financial resources as compared with those possessing little or no private capital or income would be invidious. The possession of private funds should not, in our opinion, debar an ex-Service man from acceptance under any phase of this scheme. The settler with capital, however, should be encouraged to utilize his private resources to the maximum and reduce his borrowings from Government, but the fact that he does so should not relieve him of obligation to comply with all the conditions laid down by the controlling authority.

One condition of acceptance of a settler should be a written undertaking to comply with all the requirements laid down in writing by the controlling body and made known to him in advance, and a further undertaking that throughout the period during which he is in receipt of financial assistance he will not pledge his credit to any other party except with the permission of the controlling body or his financial supervisor.

Each year placed on privately-owned farms for pupilage should, we consider, be granted by the Government a wage of £5 monthly, plus a ration allowance in a similar sum, the latter amount to be paid to the farmer if the farmer provides board and lodging for a single man. In the case of married men the total sum should be payable monthly to the settler, together with the following additional allowances: wife, £7 10s.; first child, £3 10s.; second child, £2; third child, £2. Expenditure under those headings should not be recoverable from the ex-Service settler.

The Committee are strongly of opinion that group settlement, which does not, however, imply communal farming, should generally be the objective, as opposed to the settlement of individuals on widely scattered farms. Group settlement is recommended in order to ensure the most efficient subsequent supervision of a settlement, including operations, the provision of medical services, transportation of produce, co-operation and the provision of social amenities.

It is considered that farms set aside for the purpose of this scheme should initially be developed at the cost of the Government to the following extent:—

(a) A minimum of 50 acres of land, ploughed, protected by storm drains and contour ridges, and once ploughed prior to occupation. In the case of tobacco the areas ploughed would be 50 acres and clearing should be undertaken more than six months in advance of occupation so that the timber may be available for curing. The wood should be corded and no brushwood or trash should be burnt on the land. In the case of mixed farming propositions the area prepared in advance of occupation should be 100 acres. The cost of this work must be placed at £200.00.

(b) The provision of a borehole with piping and pumping equipment, and a windmill for an initial cost of approximately £100, suitable for the production of 100 gallons of water per farm per year.

(c) A well-sited dipping tank to be provided initially to serve every four farms at an initial cost of approximately £100, one-fourth of which to be debited against each of the farms served. The Committee would prefer to see a separate tank available to each farm, but consider this additional cost would not be justified in the first few years of occupation. £100.00 is allowed for a dwelling-house of a simple type, £200.00 for one or two paddocks, £250 for a farm store and other buildings, and £100.00 for bringing the total preliminary development expenditure to between £500 and £600.

#### Central Mechanized Units

The Committee recommended that in order to reduce individual farm costs a sufficient number of centralised tractor units, including ploughs and harrows, should be provided on each group area to perform the heavier work of preparing the lands and to expedite seedling and culm work. These units should be operated by journeymen or Native drivers, working under the direction of a selected settler of the group area, an experienced neighbouring farmer, or an official of the centralising body or Department of Agriculture. One such outfit would, we think, require to be provided for every 12 to 15 farms. The cost of the various operations would be paid for by the settler on whose behalf the work was done.

Each approved applicant will be supplied with a minimum of 100 stock, including one cow, 50 sheep of trained oxen, depending upon the extent of the sub-irrigation area, and, in the case of mixed farming, 100 prize rows of sheep, £12 each, including share of the cost of a communally bred bull. Single and married men should be provided with some 20 head of poultry at a cost of £5, and the wives of married men should be encouraged to acquire a further 50-100 ducks or chickens at an additional cost of about £25. The average cost per farm of this initial provision of livestock is placed at about £250.

The minimum farm equipment necessary is estimated to cost £275 on the assumption of bulk purchases by public tender.

Your Committee are satisfied that the settler must be prepared to start on modest lines and not expect to leap at once into large-scale farming operations. Expansion must grow out of profits won from the farm, not out of borrowed capital.

No repayment of loans should be demanded until the end of the fourth year of occupation of the farm, but repayments can be made at an earlier date they should be encouraged. From that time on the total sum due for repayment, together with interest charges, should be recovered by equal annual instalments as determined by the controlling body in consultation with the settler, and spread over a period not exceeding 16 years.

#### Group Settlement and Co-operation

All farms occupied by ex-Service men in terms of these proposals should be held rent-free for a period of seven years under a permit of occupation which would embody the above conditions set out above and further provisos to the effect that until title is issued, and except with the permission of the controlling body, the permit holder shall not allow any European other than his wife and children or any Native other than his paid Native employees to reside on the farm; assign or subject to any other party any portion of the farm or any interests in the crops grown or livestock produced; enjoy any trading rights, all these being reserved to the Government; and shall conduct his farming operations in accordance with instructions imparted by the controlling body, so as to ensure that the fertility and productive capacity of the land are maintained and enhanced. Failure to comply with these instructions, after due warning, should be regarded as good reason for ejectment of the occupier.

The Committee recommend most strongly that in any considerable group settlement area the controlling authority should arrange for the opening of a co-operative store or stores and also a blacksmith's and wheelwright's shop and garage, operated if possible on a co-operative basis, and for the provision of other co-operative services as and when required. It should be part of the agreement that the settler will support these co-operative undertakings and join such central co-operative society as the controlling body may determine.

A two-year period of training, no matter how thorough, will not sufficiently equip the otherwise inexperienced ex-Service man to deal with the many problems which he will encounter day by day. Continued supervision will be necessary by suitably qualified officers attached to the Department of Agriculture and responsible to the controlling body. The need for this supervision was very conclusively shown in the post-war settlement period of 1918-1925. Each supervisor should be able to take charge of from 20 to 30 farmers, but he must be resident within the settlement area and constantly visit the settlers under his charge.

The Committee cannot emphasize too strongly the assistance which small local committees consisting of successfully established farmers can afford to ex-Service settlers. Where circumstances permit these committees should consist of two or three such farmers, the Government supporting one of them, and one or two representatives of the local community in the group settlement area.

#### Minister's Statement about Available Land

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND LANDS, Captain H. Bertin, said recently in the Legislative Assembly that available Crown land would provide about 100 tobacco and mixed farms in the Lomagundi area, 15 at Boma, 40 in the Mfwa and 20 in the Victoria district.

He said that private leased land had been under consideration for post-war settlement and presently under consideration. There were 10 holdings of from 50 to 900 acres each in the Umfolozi district suitable for irrigation and for mixed farming in the Macheke area; eight of about 500 acres each near Shamva; 10 to 15 farms in the Victoria region; and about 1,000,000 acres of the Rhodesdale Estate near Bulwer which could be sub-divided into about 50 farms and 80 small patches. The price was 25 s.d. per acre. There were great possibilities of irrigation, for three main rivers passed through the area. Two blocks of land were being inspected in Eastern Matieland as ranching propositions, and there might be other areas.

Government, he said, would be adamant in insisting that the price of the land should be paid in cash. He would not pay for months advanced ought. Captain H. Bertin thought a 6% extension over 25 years so, since money which a farmer made early in his career could best be devoted to improving the farm with a view to better production.

## Rhodesian Amalgamation

### Views of Captain Bertin

Discussing Southern Rhodesia's future, and when he addressed the Sons of England Lunch Club in Bulwer, the Minister of Justice and Native Affairs, Captain H. Bertin, said there were four alternatives: (1) to remain a small self-governing Colony; (2) federation; (3) union with South Africa; (4) amalgamation with Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

He continued as a self-governing Colony would mean lack of progress. The local market available for industries was too small. He dismissed federation because what people meant by the term was not understood. He objected to Southern Rhodesia becoming a fifth province of the Union, as this would mean Rhodesian industries being swamped by those in South Africa. A further disadvantage would be the language question: if Southern Rhodesia joined the Union, he expected the higher Civil Service posts would go to men from South Africa, and the Rhodesian civil servants would suffer because they were not bilingual.

The only practicable alternative was amalgamation with Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, in which only one official language, English, was spoken. Industries would have a far larger market and one Government would do the work of three, as at present. It would involve the establishment of a larger Legislature than any of the three territories had at present and also of a Senate, whereon Natives would be represented. There would be one Governor instead of three, and the cost of governing the three territories would probably be less than the present combined cost.

Captain Bertin reminded his audience that this was the Colony's 21st year of self-government and therefore a suitable time to give thought to the future.



# Commissioners Disclose State of Muddle in Kenya

## Government's Failure to Understand Clear Warnings

THE REPORT OF THE FOOD SHORTAGE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY\* has just arrived in this country by air mail from Kenya. It is a document of 130 printed pages, and results from the examination of 272 witnesses (147 Europeans, 100 Africans, 24 Indians and one Arab) and 118 memoranda.

The main report of the Commission, signed by Mr. H. W. Allan, Mr. J. C. Schillington and Mr. John Riddoch—is the carefully argued and moderately worded document which was to be expected from these three signatories, who nevertheless make it perfectly clear that in their view the Government of Kenya was not sufficiently far-sighted or clear-sighted, but was negligent in elementary matters; that it often did too little and that little too late; and that the organization of the war is so complicated that even after the closest possible examination the Commissioners are still not clear as to the exact layout and function of the various bodies on an inter-territorial and territorial basis, in spite of the amount of evidence devoted to this matter and the number of questions asked by us in an endeavour to get a clear picture.

### Muddle at the Top and Downwards

There is, then, muddle at the top and from the top downwards. Responsibility for specific functions is not clearly defined; there is overlapping in some matters and gaps still to be bridged in others; the East African Production and Supplies Council is not thought to appreciate the importance of collecting accurate statistics, and the official charged with the duty of obtaining statistics on an East African basis testified that the whole of this important question requires from top to bottom deeper attention than it has yet received. If some information essential to proper judgment was not obtained, available data was not always utilized, for the Deputy Chairman of the Agricultural Production and Settlement Board testified that it was never asked for estimates of non-Native crops.

There are instances of Defence Regulations which contradict one another and of absurdities in the rationing of Africans, for whom the daily staple in Nairobi and Nakuru differed, while in Mombasa individual registration for rationing was held to be impossible. The Commissioners "are not impressed by the weight of the difficulties raised," see no reason why registration should not be completed in Mombasa within two months, and are certain that without such registration the distribution of food to Africans in Mombasa will "continue unsatisfactory and inequitable."

### Failure to Make Simple Calculations

Government is shown to have tolerated neglect by many farmers to render returns of their production, although this breach of their legal liability "affects the whole welfare of the Colony," and it is recorded that very little was done until last year even in the simple matter of statistics of the consumption of foodstuffs.

The full significance of the figures in a most important document is held not to have been understood by the Government or its chief advisers, though the detailed analysis given by the Commissioners makes it quite clear that it ought to have been, and that the country might then have come through its troubles without having to import foodstuffs from overseas. So, at a time when the United Nations required every ship for vital war purposes, the Government of Kenya was unnecessarily falling upon that severely limited shipping pool, because it had not taken the trouble to make simple calculations of maize production and consumption.

There was also an unwise decision not to announce the price to be paid for Native-grown maize when publication would have led to increased planting. That desirable effect was lost, and the undesirable effect created that both Europeans and Africans misunderstood the whole question of the relation of the prices to be paid for their produce.

### Government's Policy Failed

The Commissioners flatly reject the reiterated excuse of the Government that the shortage of maize was almost entirely to the failure of the short rains in 1942, and they say, "did no more than aggravate a shortage which for other reasons was inevitable even if the short rains had not failed."

Their finding is that the shortage was due to the fact that the consumption of maize over the year ultimately surpassed actual production, and that this was not appreciated owing to the lack of sufficient information and statistics regarding the consuming requirements of the country. Many European farmers had ceased to grow maize solely because it did not pay them to do so, and Native growers were discouraged from planting by the low prices prevailing in 1921. While less maize was thus being grown, more was being fed to pigs. Government also failed to note the constantly increasing consumption by employed Natives.

Adoption is recommended of a long-term policy for agriculture which pays attention to the needs of the population, particularly the improvement of the diet and health standard of Africans, and raises the efficiency of Native farming while preserving soil fertility, the country's main asset.

A concerted policy should be worked out by the Medical and Agricultural Departments within the framework of a general Native policy setting out in broad outline on the one hand the nutritional needs and on the other the agricultural policy designed to meet those needs. Such policy when approved should have the full support of the Government and all necessary measures taken by propaganda, administrative instruction and legislation to have it carried out.

Attention is drawn to the valuable food properties of finger millet (wimbi). It is suggested that part of the reserve supply of food stocks against possible shortage should be in wimbi that in normal times there should always be a supply of three to four months' consumption, and that Kenya should be made self-supporting in regard to rice requirements. There are recommendations for improved weather forecasts after the war, for better statistical services, and against heavy present expenditure on grain sales.

### Scathing Comments on Maize Control

There are scathing comments in regard to maize control, as will be seen from the following extracts: "From the very beginning the Maize Board and the Controller were in difficulties, due to some extent to control having been introduced at the time of the year when maize is not harvested.

"The commission (50 cents per bag) is insufficient in the eyes of many traders and is a further incentive to them to obtain more profit by not delivering maize to the Control."

"Regulations typed in English were sent by post to about 1,700 traders, of whom the majority are Natives who cannot understand that language. Those instructions would be complicated even to a person literate in English; they would be completely unintelligible to an illiterate Native trader. The method of issuing such instructions to illiterate Native traders was not such as to enlist their support, and no doubt resulted in their distrust of the maize control scheme from the start."

"The Kenya representative of the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation who on behalf of that Corporation signed an agreement on May 5, 1942, with the Maize Controller for and on behalf of the Government of Kenya gave evidence that when he was asked why the Government had not ordered in 1942 that two months' supply of maize should be formed him he would get 55,000 tons; that on October 2, 1942, the Maize Controller informed him that he would get 25,000 tons, of which 10,000 tons should go to Northern Rhodesia. Finally, on October 21, the U.K.C.C. representa-

tive attended a Maize Board meeting and was informed that there would be no maize available for export under the agreement.

What is important to our inquiry is that both the Chairman of the Maize Board and the Maize Controller should have entered into such an agreement on May 5, 1942, when eight days afterwards they both knew, on the estimates of production and consumption produced at that meeting, that the maximum amount of maize for export could not be expected to be greater than 350,000 bags (approximately 32,000 tons) and that that amount would not be available if reserves were reduced to meet uniform requirements of the Services and employed elsewhere. It is regrettable that the Board failed to inform the P.W.C.C. representatives of the position at that time, which in our view suggests that they did not give close and careful consideration to the estimates of the production and consumption of maize produced at that second meeting of the Maize Board on May 13, 1942, bearing in mind the existence of that agreement.

We consider that the Chairman and members of the Maize Board and the Maize Controller, on the figures before them at that time, had several clear warning signals of an impending shortage, and in view of those warnings they should have taken earlier steps to secure adequate figures of the consumption of maize and also to have recommended to Government prior to December 1, 1942, that rationing should be introduced in their favour, to do so had an adverse effect on the administration of Maize Control.

### A Question of Confidence

From the evidence we find that:

(1) The way in which the Chairman of the Kenya Farmers' Association heard of the negotiations by Lieut.-Colonel G. C. Griffiths with Messrs. Mitchell Cotts and Co., Ltd., was such as to arouse the suspicions and fears of himself and the other directors of the K.F.A. that an organization might be set up as a rival in the K.F.A. both as regards trading in maize and other produce in the Native reserves, and this justified them in their lack of confidence in Colonel Griffiths as Maize Controller.

(2) Colonel Griffiths, in his alternative proposals made to Messrs. Mitchell Cotts and Co., had favoured maize control being operated by that firm on an agency basis with their own servants in the Native reserves.

(3) Colonel Griffiths used his knowledge that he was likely to be appointed to a post under Government as Maize Controller to attempt to secure for himself a lucrative appointment with a commercial firm.

All this cannot have had any other than an adverse effect on the efficiency of the working of Maize Control, because from the start there was lack of confidence in the Maize Controller by the K.F.A., who are the Maize Controller's own agents for handling all the European-grown crop under the Maize Control Scheme, and on our findings set out above this lack of confidence was to a large extent justified.

Twenty-six members of the K.F.A. staff left that organization and became servants of the Maize Control. There is no evidence that Colonel Griffiths made any direct approach to any of the staff to leave the K.F.A., but it is reasonable to assume that they would not have left their employment unless they were assured of a position in Maize Control.

If Colonel Griffiths had made a direct approach to the Board of the K.F.A. over the question of staff, which in our opinion he should have done, this unfortunate episode would never have happened. Arising in the way it did, it created further lack of confidence in him by the board of the K.F.A., and must have impaired the efficiency of the working of Maize Control because it jeopardized good relationships between the Maize Controller and his agents for the handling of the whole of the European-grown maize crop of the Colony.

Proposals are made by the Commissioners for simplifying maize control while retaining the essential functions.

The Commissioners record the opinion that after Colonel Griffiths's resignation of the appointment of general manager of the K.F.A. had been accepted, there was nothing to prevent him from endeavouring to secure employment with another commercial firm.

He therefore went to Cairo and interviewed a director of Mitchell Cotts and Co. It is erroneously stated throughout the report that he met the Chairman, who, in fact, has not left England during the war.—Ed. E.A. & B.—with whom tentative arrangements were made subject to the consent of the K.F.A. board. That body objected, and the proposals were therefore dropped.

Of 32,000 able-bodied Africans in Kenya, no fewer than 370,000 are wage-earners outside their reserves. This figure includes 100,000 in the forces or employed by the military authorities.—The Chief Native Commissioner, Kenya.

## Education in S. Rhodesia

### Plea for Minister of Education

Addressing the Methodist Synod in Salisbury last week, the Rev. H. Carter, the Chairman, urged the Government to take over all education in Southern Rhodesia, whether for Europeans, Asiatics, Coloureds or Africans, under one Board of Education with a Minister of Education. Universal literacy, said Mr. Carter, was a dream—the present number of schools and teachers would have to be cut down, as it was in sight. The pressing need for higher standards was widely recognized, as the scheme of the Chief Native Commissioner and the Medical Director, as well as the plans of the Christian missions, could be fulfilled only with a steady and reliable stream of educated Africans was forthcoming. The missions could not undertake the whole job financially, and the time must come when the Government would pay for African as for European education. Mr. Carter's assumption held by many missionaries in the general interest or undenominational school must be a regular matter of staff. "There is no likelihood that the Government is aiming at un-Christian schools for the general population," he said.

### Secondary School for Africans

A secondary school for Natives, costing £25,000, is being built at Goromonzi, near Salisbury, this year, and another secondary school is to be built in Bulawayo in the near future. The Government of Southern Rhodesia is also planning a large Native hospital. Announcing this in an address to the Native Welfare Society in Bulawayo last week, the Minister of Native Affairs said the Government hoped in time to provide a complete social service for Africans on similar lines to that planned for the European population. Regarding African education, Captain Bertin said the Government hoped to educate Africans to become qualified teachers in secondary schools and were also providing the means to equip them in a practical sense by training agricultural demonstrators. It was essential to teach the African how to look after his own land and conserve it.

[The plans for the secondary school at Goromonzi have been held up by the shortage of technical staff as a result of war conditions, but it is expected that the school will be ready in 1945.]

### Paris Missionary Society

Mr. A. M. Chirgwin made the "Week's Good Cause" appeal in the Home Service of the B.B.C. on Sunday night. He asked for at least £10,000 for the support of missionary societies normally financed by countries now occupied by the enemy, and in particular for the Paris Missionary Society, which had, he said, been closely linked with Great Britain since Huguenot times and was serving almost 500,000 Africans in the British territories of Barotseland and Basutoland. Having seen their work, Mr. Chirgwin said that he could bear testimony that it was a great contribution to progress within the British Colonial Empire.

### Hospitality to Poles

The thanks of the Polish Government to the Government and people of Southern Rhodesia for the hospitality shown to Polish refugees in the Colony were expressed in a letter to the Prime Minister from the Polish Consul-General in Southern Rhodesia. The letter states: "During the year 1943 one thousand Poles have found a hospitable and comfortable home in Rhodesia where, thanks to the whole-hearted and unflinching collaboration both of the local administrators and the British communities, they have been temporarily established while awaiting repatriation to their native land."

## THE WAR

### New Kind of Labour Corps

#### Meaning of the Yellow Triangle Flash

SOUTHERN RHODESIA has found a way of dealing with the few men in that Colony who, called up under the National Service (Armed Forces) Act, have refused to take the oath of allegiance or to serve with the military forces outside the Colony, most of them calculating that their names will be released from military duty. They have, on the other hand, been kept in the Army under military discipline for labour on works of national importance, their first task being the construction of an aerodrome in the Salisbury district.

Now a Southern Rhodesian Labour Corps has been formed and 58 of these men have been drafted into it. The officers and N.C.O.'s are not members of the Corps, but are seconded to it, and retain the badges and insignia of their own units. The distinctive badge of the Labour Corps is a yellow triangle flash with a black line through the middle and the words "LABOUR CORPS" underneath, worn on hat and each arm. The conditions of service are considerably less favourable than for ordinary military units. On demobilization members of the Labour Corps will receive no demobilization privileges, war gratuities or medals.

It is now known that Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has received a message from General Smuts saying that while in Egypt he had inspected the South African 6th Armoured Division, in which many Rhodesians are serving. He wrote: "I was particularly impressed by the proud bearing of your Rhodesians. I was accompanied by the Chief of the Imperial General Staff and the Commander-in-Chief, and they also remarked on the fine appearance of the Rhodesians, which is spoken of very highly by General Pele. We are very happy and proud to have them with us in our Division."

A "Southern Rhodesian Armoured Car Regiment Farmers' Association" has been formed by Rhodesian farmers on active service in the Middle East.

#### The Home Guard Carries On

While Northern Rhodesia has suspended its part-time Defence Force, South Africa disbanded its civilian protection services, and New Zealand abolished its Home Guard, Southern Rhodesia's Territorial Force for internal defence is to be expanded and training is to be continued.

Hitherto the Colony's territorials have been liable for service outside Southern Rhodesia in the event of an emergency in any surrounding territory, and for this reason men engaged in essential services such as transport, communications, and the maintenance of water and power supplies, have been exempt from territorial training. Now, however, it is considered that the possibility of disturbances outside the Colony are remote, and the rôle of the Territorials will henceforth be to safeguard internal security and support the civil administration. They are therefore unlikely to be required for more than a few days in the event of trouble—an extremely improbable contingency.

All exemptions are accordingly abolished and men employed in essential services are now liable to be called up for training in February. Most of the present Territorials have been training for three years or more and are considered efficient soldiers. They will not be required for further military duty until April.

In future, training will be on Saturday afternoons and all day Sundays on alternate week-ends, instead of whole days Saturdays and Sundays as hitherto. This change will release a number of men who were previously unable to attend training parades on Saturday mornings.

The continuance of the Territorial Force is essential in view of the fact that the vast majority of the Colony's

full-time European troops and Native Regiment (The Rhodesian African Rifles) are now on active service and the internal protection of the Colony depends on citizen-soldiers who were required to stay behind to carry on the Colony's administrative and economic life.

#### Casualties and Awards

Flight Lieut. Michael William Kingdon, D.F.C., posted as killed on active service, was born in 1922 in Khartoum. He enlisted in the R.A.F.V.R. at the age of 18, was commissioned in the following year, and received the D.F.C. last April for gallantry with No. 80 Squadron. He died on active service in enemy aircraft. B.S.M. A. J. Wilcox, R.A.F., attached to No. 101 and Signalman J. A. Gordon, R.A.S., were reported to have died.

The graves of British soldiers, sailors and airmen who fell in the assault on Diego Suarez in May, 1942, are being centralized in special cemeteries in Madagascar by the Imperial War Graves Commission.

Major-General Francois Henry Theron, C.B.E., South African Forces, who has been appointed to a commandant and distinguished services in the South African Army, has undertaken military duty in Kenya, and is now the Squadron Leader, Anthony Lynn Hastings Lynch, D.F.C., No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron, R.A.F., has been awarded a Bar to his D.F.C. He made a persistent attack on the German capital when for most of the time one of the twin engines of his aircraft had been rendered useless by shrapnel. Other extensive damage was sustained by the plane during the attack, but Squadron Leader Lynch brought it safely back to base.

More than 500 African-ranks and 40 officers and N.C.O.'s recently returned to Kenya on leave from Ceylon.

Two Uganda chiefs have completed a tour of Army establishments in Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika.

Mementoes of the campaigns in East Africa and Madagascar have been placed in South Africa's war museum. Among them is a large bronze bust of Mussolini from Harar, Ethiopia.

Over a thousand Sudanese *ghaffirs* recruited in the Sudan have been regularly employed by the British military authorities to guard military bases in Egypt. Though generally unarmed, one arrested a pilferer armed with a sub-machine gun.

M. Szczepanski, delegate of the Polish Ministry of Education, who is concerned with the education of Polish evacuees between Nairobi and Cape Town, has been visiting the territories.

#### Funds for War Purposes

East African War Loan subscriptions have passed £7,000,000.

Small savings in Southern Rhodesia from the beginning of 1941 to November, 1943, totalled £3,183,480. Other investments in Government loans by small investors amounted to £5,408,471. The total in less than three years was thus £8,586,955.

The British Red Cross Society of Southern Rhodesia has contributed a further £3,350 to the parent fund.

£600 has been raised by Africans in the Que Que district of Southern Rhodesia to help buy an aircraft to drop bombs on Germany and Hitler.

#### General Giffard to Command Army Group

General Sir George Giffard has been appointed to command an Army Group in the South-East Asia Command under Lord Louis Mountbatten, and Lieut.-General W. J. Slim has at the same time been given command of the 14th Army in South-East Asia. General Giffard, who is 57, served in East Africa before the last war and during the war in the Middle East from 1936 to 1938, and in the West African Campaign from 1939 to 1941. He was an African Rifle, and has been G.O.C. in C. West Africa since July, 1941. General Slim served in East Africa during the early part of this war.

# Background to

**Bombing Germany.**—We are not singling out German cities for bombardment merely to cause the civilians to damage their property and historic interest.

We do not gloat over the destruction of German homes and the suffering which the German people are undergoing, although we remember that Hitler and Goebbels did that over the dead and dying British cities and towns. We do not use the microphone to dilate upon the hideousness of the terror which is being visited upon British civilians. It is quite late now for the Germans to pretend that the medicine we are administering to Germany is not their own. Civilians are not our targets. Our target is a paralysed German war industry and transport. Our objectives are not cathedral towns, but cities which are the centres of German war industry and transport, and nothing will divert us from our aim. All the German cities which we are attacking are defended by heavy concentrations of guns and searchlights. —Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary of State for Air.

**Landing Near Rome.**—The Fifth Army landing near Rome has transformed the Italian front. The operation was brilliantly planned. Kesselring was forced into sending his reserves south to meet an attack on the Garigliano front. As soon as he had committed himself, co-ordinated air attacks smashed his rear communications, airfields and headquarters. The new landing, perfectly synchronized, was a complete surprise, and found the enemy so disorganized that its earlier states have been completed almost without opposition. The Germans in fact, were completely fooled, and a campaign which had appeared foredoomed to drag on for months now takes on a decidedly encouraging aspect. Incidentally, it is another lesson—and probably not the last Kesselring will receive of the advantages of sea-power. —Daily Mail.

**Simple • Schickelgruber.**—One need only hear the Fuehrer to know that these hours must actually be the most beautiful in his life, full of fight, worries and troubles. It is enough to hear the Fuehrer's voice to read this tremendous and yet simple man's hearts: these are festive hours for the great lonely man who is lonely in his greatness because he is lonely in the responsibility which the people have trustfully conferred on him. The nation sits at his feet as the trusting followers of all times have sat at the feet of unique men, listening to their words, absorbing their lessons and growing as a healthy youth grows in the warmth of the sun. —Hamburger Zeitung.

**Target for Tomorrow.**—What appeals to Service men about Russia is not Communism but the fact that the Russian people feel themselves engaged in a crusade, not merely against the Nazis but against the more enduring enemies of mankind—want, ignorance, disease, spiritual blindness, loneliness. Service men—the most unselfish people I have ever met—regard social security as a necessary background for the breeding of decent men and women. For years they have been engaged in the fundamental task of evoking the potential courage and manhood of themselves and those committed to their charge. They have learnt the intricacy of social background which is needed to enable men and women to rise to their full stature: not only good food and healthy living, security for opportunity and freedom of thought and expression, but pride and skill in work, a lack of and clearly understood, faith, comradeship, discipline, and devotion to an ideal greater than themselves. They have seen that men, like razors, need stropping. There is the unspoken English answer to the totalitarians; that humane restatement of the art of living for which the world is looking to England. They have found its secret in their Service lives: cramped and restrained as these are, they are afraid of losing what they have won, of being swamped and isolated in the selfish individualism of the industrial hurly-burly. They want to live the lives of free and rational individuals, but also to preserve the glow of comradeship, the sense of constant learning, the habit of working to a common purpose.

To satisfy this younger generation we have to visualize a world with more direct social purpose than one in which human betterment is subordinated to profit figures and arithmetical abstractions. It is no use telling men who have fought their way to Berlin, guarded the convoys to Russia and Malta, and mutilated through the battle schools to the desert and the European beachheads that we cannot afford to clear slums, build comely houses, give every child a decent education, keep our soil in full cultivation, humanize factory life by adapting our machines to suit human nature and find creative work for every willing man. —Mr. Arthur Bryant, in the Sunday Times.

**Closer Empire Unity.**—The British Empire has proved not once or twice, but many times a powerful and beneficent world force. We believe that without it the cause we uphold today would have been lost long ago. It is not that it is too dear to us, but that in all fields of interest common to every part of the world—peace, defence, economic affairs, colonial questions and commonwealths—we should do nothing undone to bring our people into closer unity of thought and action. It may be that we shall find it easier to do this in the future than in our present war-time period of planning and consultation which has not yet been completed. The methods we practised in time of peace. The Statute of Westminster was in a sense a declaration of independence, but it was also a declaration of interdependence, a recognition that no country can live by itself and for itself alone. If Britain is to play her part without assuming burdens greater than her support, she must have with her in peace the same strength that has sustained her in war. Not Great Britain only, but the British Commonwealth and Empire must be the fourth Power in that group on which, under Providence, the peace of the world will henceforth depend. If we are to play our rightful part in the preservation of peace, we can only play it as a Commonwealth, united, vital and coherent. —Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States.

**New Transport Aircraft.**—There is an aeroplane known as the Btabazon. The all-up weight is designed to be more than 100 tons, with a speed over 250 m.p.h. Its capacity is 50 passengers and two tons of mail. It will be scheduled to cross the Atlantic in 15 hours. Prototypes are on order, but years must pass before a type so completely new can be brought from the drawing-board to the tarmac. Another fine type will have an all-up weight of 38 tons, a cruising speed of 220 m.p.h., and will be constructed in a form suitable for pressurization. The journey over the North Atlantic in winter or summer with 12 passengers and luggage will be an easy flight for this aircraft, the Tudor. Prototypes will be brought out as soon as possible and preparations for the first flight taken. If it is not before the end of the war, as we expect, it will be most suitable for military transport. —Lord Beaverbrook.

# the War News

**Opinions Epitomized.** We have put our all into this war. You cannot budget for freedom, for freedom is beyond price. — Marshal Sir John Dill.

All civilians had been ordered to wear helmets. — German Overseas News Agency.

Australia would like to see her population increased from the present 7,000,000 to 10,000,000. — Sir Walter Layton.

The German siege of Leningrad has caused the death by starvation of hundreds of thousands of Russians. — Mr. Alexander Werth.

American losses so far in Italy are 2,050 killed, 12,504 wounded, and 8,721 missing. — Mr. Stimson, U.S. Secretary for War.

Nearly 1,000,000 people in Bengal died from famine or disease in the last five months of 1943. — Mr. Amery, Secretary for India.

We must have separation between civil aviation and the Air Ministry in the future. There should be a Minister for Civil Aviation. — Lord Morrison.

Before the end of the year we hope to entertain the Lord Mayor of London both in Amsterdam and Brussels. — Dr. Gerbrandy, Prime Minister of the Netherlands.

Armistice terms should include the surrender of 10,000 Prussian officers as hostages for the safe repatriation of all prisoners and captives. — Captain C. F. Dryden.

The United Aid to China Fund has laid one slander; Aberdeen has reacted with greater generosity than any other part of the country. — Mr. Richard Law, M.P., Minister of State.

Of all the tasks before us none is more important than the re-establishment of our export trade. Without it we can neither eat nor work. — Lord Wardington, Chairman of Lloyds Bank.

There is an almost complete absence of anesthetics in the German prisoner-of-war hospitals. — Major G. C. Steele and Major John H. T. Challis, two repatriated R.A.M.C. officers.

Why does private enterprise do the job better than the bureaucratic system? Simply because industrial management has been trained in the hard school of experience. — Sir Francis Joseph.

Unless gold can be restored after the war as a basis for world exchange, and made convertible in currencies, the era of gold mining is over. — Mr. Hoover, former President of the United States.

Jet propulsion for ships is a practical proposition. — *Shipbuilding and Shipping Record*.

The Ethiopians, the Jews and the Arabs are three historic peoples who feel they are beginning a new chapter of their national life. — Professor Norman Bentwich, in a broadcast from Addis Ababa.

The German Air Force can be brought down to earth by the summer given reasonable weather. — Lieut. General Carl Spaatz, Commanding General of the U.S. Strategic Air Force in Europe.

All our lives there were practically no trained soldiers in Great Britain. The total mobilization of the British Empire has been a salvation. — Lord Bennett, former Prime Minister of Canada.

The Axis has not yet given up hope of being able to overthrow the various Governments in Latin America and create an anti-United States bloc there. — Dr. Enrique de Losada, Bolivian representative in the United States.

The Germans are eager to shorten the front line. Let them shorten it by all means. One day it will run along the Spree, (our Wally Berlin stands). — Lieut. General Alexander Scherbakov, Deputy Commissar for Defence of the Soviet Union.

Among the light industries which can be built up and extended on the by-products of coal are the manufacture of plastics, synthetic rubber, T.N.T., motor fuel, dyes, fertilizers, aspirin and many other fine chemicals. — Mr. Gilbert McAllister.

The Australian and New Zealand Governments are prepared to discuss in London the whole question of Colonial trusteeship and an Atlantic Regional Commission for Colonial administration in the Pacific. — Mr. Fraser, New Zealand Prime Minister.

The Royal Canadian Navy now provides more than two-fifths of the convoy escorts in the North Atlantic, and one-fourth of the operations against U-boats are undertaken by R.C.A.F. aircraft. — Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty.

The Government has decided to raise the present limit on the cost of repair and conversion of houses and completion of partly finished houses. The limit is to be raised to £500 for each house or £400 for each dwelling. — Mr. Henry Willink, Minister of Health.

In the Allied landing in North Africa, only 30% of the military and virtually none of the civil strength was American. The rest being British. Nonetheless the expedition was represented to the American public as purely American. — Sir John Pollock, in the *Quarterly Review*.

The policy of the National Government in the United States is to evaluate which produces the possibility and the threat of strikes, excessive turn-overs, absenteeism and other manifestations of strike possibility which we are plagued with. — Mr. Henry Simson, U.S. Secretary for War.

In November, 1940, the United States sent the U.S.S. *Yorktown* in any previous month. It is the least expensive in the world. Since the beginning of the programme now total \$3,587,874,000. Almost 7,400 aeroplanes have been shipped to the Soviet Air Force. — Mr. Leo T. Crowley, U.S. Foreign Economic Administrator.

The economic progress of the country will depend very largely on the enterprise and responsibility shown by the small man in industry or trade. Bank support for promising enterprises under good auspices should be based as much on the character, integrity and business capacity of the borrower as on the extent and nature of his own material resources. — Mr. Stanley Christopherson, Chairman of the Midland Bank.

Magdeburg is the 22nd of Germany's 50 major industrial towns to be blitzed. Friday night's was its first heavy attack, but it has been raided before. In addition to a branch of Krupps, the town has factories making Junkers aero-engines, tanks, armoured cars, guns, ammunition, mines, torpedoes, explosives and synthetic oil. It is also one of the principal railway and canal centres in central Germany. — *The Times*.

The National Reference Tribunal for the Coalmining Industry think that some increase in the national minimum wage for men is justified, pending an overhaul in the general wage structure of the industry, and they award a minimum of £5 a week for a man employed underground and £4 10s. for those working on the surface. The award is only a temporary expedient which will give an opportunity for a general review of the wage structure and the general conditions of the industry, as is long overdue. — Lord Porter, Chairman of the Tribunal.

## PERSONALIA

## Mr. F. W. Knightly

A son has been born in Nairobi to Mr. and Mrs. B. Alfred Beit, M.P., has just celebrated his 41st birthday.

Sir Hector Duff, formerly Chief Secretary in Nyasaland, is in London.

Mr. J. D. Ward was 60 on Saturday. Many happy returns of the day!

Mr. J. D. Ward is now the Acting General Manager of the Addis Ababa-Jibuti Railway.

On a motion of Lord Faringdon, the House of Lords is to debate white settlement in East Africa on February 1.

Colonel W. S. Marshall made a short way to London on his way to Kenya to take up his duties as Chief Native Commissioner.

Mr. J. H. Keaffaber, Deputy Registrar of the High Court of Tanganyika.

Mrs. E. N. Garbyl has resigned the editorship of the quarterly journal of the Royal African Society. His successor has not yet been appointed.

In order to recuperate from recent indisposition, Colonel and Mrs. W. K. Tucker are staying at the Portsmouth Hotel, St. Ives, Cornwall.

The Swinney Prize for 1944 has been won by Mr. Carleton, Kenya, Allen, Warden of Rhodes, Oxford, for his book "Law in the Making."

Lord Moyne, Deputy Minister of State Resident in the Middle East, and formerly Secretary of State for the Colonies, is expected in London from Cairo.

Mr. W. M. Clyde, acting in the Colonial Office on wartime food supplies, is in Mauritius to investigate the present food situation. He will shortly visit the East African territories and the Seychelles.

Mr. H. Leslie Boyce, Conservative M.P. for Gloucester and a former member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, has undergone an operation for inflammation of the ear.

The marriage has taken place in Nairobi of Sub-Conductor R. E. Long, only son of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Long, of Ware, Herts., and Sergt. Ann Mackintosh, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Mackintosh, of Ridgeways, Chesham, Bucks.

The marriage has taken place in Nairobi of Flight Lieut. Edward Jackson, Hollister, R.A.F.V.R., of Hampton-in-Arden, Warwickshire, and Miss Berit Camilla Kopperud, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kopperud, of Ruiri.

Mr. William Edward Granger, of the Medical Department, Kenya, and Miss Margaret Lewis MacCallum, W.T.S., East Africa, daughter of the late Rev. and Mrs. J. S. MacCallum, of Greenock, Scotland, have announced their engagement.

Mr. E. Wiltshire, District Engineer in the Zanzibar Public Works Department, has retired after 23 years service in that Protectorate. He was a past President of the English Club, People's Warden and a member of the choir of the Cathedral, a Past Master of Lodge East Africa and Past District C and Pursuivant of East Africa.

Mr. W. Higgin, a director of the Liverpool Uganda Co., Ltd., and a partner in Messrs. Smith, Coney and Barrett, cotton merchants, of Liverpool, has been elected a director of the Royal Insurance Company and of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company. He is President of the Liverpool Cotton Association and a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board.

## DEATH

HUNTER.—On January 29, 1944, in Kampala, Uganda, Henry Hamilton Hunter, C.B.E., LL.D., late of 1, Radcliffe, Dawlish, Devon.

Mr. G. W. Knapman writes:

Your notice of the death of Mr. F. W. Knightly, after a few days' illness, will be read with the deepest regret by his many friends.

As a very old friend, dating back to the old days in South Africa after the Boer War, I should like to record an expression of admiration of his sterling qualities. After many years of valuable Government service in South Africa, he then accepted Government honours in Kenya, which he held from 1931 to 1936. On his retirement he came to England and settled down in Bexhill.

Fred Knightly was of a lovable disposition, and wherever he went his fine character gained him a host of friends. He was a great Englishman who has left a fine record and example. His passing is felt by all in South and East Africa and at Home who had the privilege of his friendship, and deep sympathy has extended to his widow and family.

## Mr. W. A. Lee

Mr. R. Ross Stark, Chairman of the Managing Director of Blantyre and East Africa, Ltd., writes:

Your obituary of the late Mr. W. A. Lee is so good that I do not think that anything can be added. His many friends will always remember him with gratitude and kindly feeling. He was a very popular and enthusiastic member of the board of this company, to which he gave much sound advice founded on his long experience of the planting, combined with his own shrewd common sense. We have lost a first-class director and a true-hearted friend. He had intended to visit Kenya and Nyasaland after the war, but it was not to be. His unexpected illness and death came as a great shock to all.

## Dr. H. H. Hunter

As we close for press we learn with deep regret of the death in Kampala last week of Dr. H. H. Hunter, the first advocate to practise in Uganda, a former non-official member of the Legislative Council and of the Kenya and Uganda Inter-Colonial Railway Council, five times President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, and for nearly 40 years one of the most prominent men in the Protectorate. A memoir will appear in our next issue.

## Dr. Topley

Dr. W. W. C. Topley, M.D., F.R.S., a member of the recently constituted Research Advisory Committee, collapsed and died in London on Friday after attending a meeting of the Agricultural Research Council, of which he had been secretary since 1941. He was 58 years of age. He had been director of the division of bacteriology and immunology of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine from 1927 to 1941 and a member of the Medical Research Council from 1933 to 1941.

Mr. Alan Cameron, formerly of Kenya Colony, has died in Newdigate, Surrey, at the age of 62. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Dora Cameron.

Brigadier-General Verney Ass. C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Royal Artillery, who served with the British South Africa Police in the Matabele War and afterwards with the Egyptian Army in the Sudan, has died in London.

Brigadier-General Sir Frederick Gascoigne, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., who has died, served as a lieutenant of the 1st Battalion the Grenadier Guards in the Nile Expedition of 1898, was a member of the Sudan Expedition of 1900, and was awarded the D.S.O. and mentioned in despatches for his services. He was President of the Union Jack Club and the Union Jack Hostel and Chairman of the Army and Navy Stores.

## Facts About The Colonies

Given by Colonel Oliver Stanley

COLONEL OLIVER STANLEY, Secretary of State for the Colonies, spoke recently in Leeds to launch a campaign in Yorkshire for greater knowledge and greater interest by the people of this country in Colonial affairs. He said, *inter alia*—

"The last thing I want to do is to bring Colonial affairs into controversy. There is today, perhaps as never before, a considerable body of opinion between members of parliament on the basic objectives in Colonial policy, but there are bound to be differences of opinion when you are taking great decisions and making great changes. There will be differences as to methods and speeds rather than as to principles or objectives, differences which will not necessarily be of a fundamental nature."

"I venture to say that the decisions that will be taken in the next two or three years on Colonial policy will have as much difference to the future life of every one of these islands as any of the decisions we are going to take on things like education or social security in this country."

"I think people think of a Colony, whatever it may be, as a homogeneous whole, inhabited by people of the same race, speaking the same language, with roughly the same customs, but very often it is nothing more than a geographical boundary which covers vast territories, races, languages and religions."

"As trustee, you are not expected to put your hand into your pocket in order to develop the estate of which you are trustee. But that is what we have got to do as the Colonial Empire if in the next few generations they are to have the development which all of us would like to see. So now, instead of trusteeship, we prefer to speak of partnership towards the Colonial Empire, and to look on the three simultaneous lines of advance—political, social and economic."

### Three Legs of the Colonial Tripod

"I would liken these three lines of advance to the three legs of a tripod on which you put a camera. If you pull one leg of that tripod out too far, or leave one leg without potting it out at all, the whole thing will collapse. It is only if you have the three legs of equal length that you have a level base on which to put your camera."

"Politically, our declared aim is gradually to bring the Colonies to a position of self-government within the British Empire. We do not want uniform development; we want each to develop the form of government which is most suitable to it."

"It is no good thinking that you can attain self-government by the wave of a magician's wand. The people who say 'Why not give them all self-government at once?' can have no idea of the actual facts and conditions of some of the Colonies which according to them should be made immediately self-governing."

"I do not look upon constitutional advance as a gesture, as a bit of machinery, to be given out to the Colonies. I look upon it as a reality, and a very grim reality for millions of people if the experiment should fail and the administration break down. In this declared purpose of advance towards self-government we should make advances in each Colony, not because the advance will be popular either here or there, but because it means a continuous process of training and development and expanding self-government in order to train people by local government for service afterwards in national government, and putting more and more responsibility on to established indigenous authorities. We have to be certain that as and when in any Colony we hand over the responsibility for government, administration, justice and security, it shall be handed over to the whole of the people and the people as a whole should be ready and prepared to receive it—that it is not to be given to one set of people only."

"Without education spread over the mass of the people, political development may well be a failure. With health services, decent housing, education and economic development you will have the greatest economic asset; that is, the health and strength of your people."

"Failure to provide those services has not been due in the past to any lack of enthusiasm and knowledge on the part of the many devoted people who have gone out from this country to serve the Colonies; it has been due to the financial policy which has been followed up to now. Whatever our critics abroad may say, we have never exacted tribute from the Colonies. Before the war no money drawn from taxpayers in the Colonies passed into the British Treasury for the benefit and relief of the taxpayers here."

"It is a tremendous tribute to this country that at the very worst moment of 1940, just about the time of the fall of

France, when we might all have been excused for thinking about ourselves, our safety and our skins, that was the moment when we passed the Colonial Development and Welfare Act which for the first time really gave us a chance to do something to develop the social and economic services of the Colonies. Under that Act £5,000,000 a year is put aside to be spent on those services."

"One word about the economic situation. Our aim there is to have a plan of economic development in the interests of the inhabitants themselves. The mineral resources of the Colonies are not great, but we hope, as soon as the exigencies of the war permit, to start a general survey of our mineral resources there. There is good scope for the development of the Colonies in the primary industries which will either process the products of our own agriculture or local quarries, providing they do not present the opposition of a very raw material."

### Little Support for International Administration

"The policy of the International Administration of British territories is a very few adherents of opinion. The vast majority of the Colonies themselves do not do what we need to do in the future—the maximum co-operation with other countries. We have put forward proposals for dealing with them on a regional basis after the war."

"Hundreds of thousands of men and women have served in the armed forces and have sacrificed their lives and the lives of themselves of many friends. And we are going to give them the strategic bases on Colonial territory."

"The Colonies did not pick out a day to go to war, and we are not going to pick out a day to go to war. The whole strategy of the United Nations would be hampered. And we could not have on as we do if it were not for the material we get from the Colonial Empire and can get from nowhere else."

"I may suggest that so-called industries should be developed in the Colonies. You may think that these are going to compete with ours, but I do not think for one moment that will be the case. Secondary industries which will start in the Colonies will produce the coarser, cheaper types of goods, types which even before the war we were unable to produce because of our own low wages."

"The goods which they will make these for themselves, instead of having to buy them abroad, will mean they will have surplus resources which they will be able to devote to the production of quality goods for which skilled workmen are required—the very goods which after the war we shall be able to produce. I believe nothing is likely to give a greater fillip to export trade with the Colonies than a real rise in the standard of life of those 50,000,000 people in the Colonies."

"I have been in a good many Government offices in the last few years, but none in which I have ever been in a more superior to the one I now hold, either in interest or in importance."

## Chief Secretary of Tanganyika

Appointment of Mr. G. R. Sandford

MR. G. R. SANDFORD, C.M.G., O.B.E., Finance Secretary of Palestine, has been appointed Chief Secretary to the Government of Tanganyika Territory. He follows Mr. L. B. Freeston, who was recently appointed Governor of the Leeward Islands.

Mr. Sandford, who is 52 years of age, was born in Scarborough, educated at Blencowe Grammar School, Penrith, Christ's Hospital, and Queen's College, Cambridge. Appointed an Assistant District Commissioner in the East Africa Protectorate in 1915, he was first stationed at Mombasa. Two years later he had a short spell in the Secretariat, and then became private secretary to Sir Charles Bowring, who was Acting Governor at the time and afterwards to General Sir Edward Northey, who appointed him secretary of the important Economic and Financial Committee of 1922—the so-called Bowring Committee.

In 1924 he was called to the Bar and retired from the Colonial Service to become editor-in-chief of the *East African Standard*, Nairobi, which he left in about a year to re-enter the public service as Clerk of the Legislative Council of Kenya. Appointed Deputy Treasurer in 1931, he was Acting Treasurer from the end of 1933 to 1936, when he was transferred to Tanganyika as Treasurer, becoming Finance Secretary in 1937 and Acting Treasurer in 1940.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

## Conditions in Ethiopia Described by British Press Attaché

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Articles which have appeared in *New Times and Rhodesia* which I can have been criticized in the past. The criticisms were not based on any facts. I have received a letter from her husband, who is attached to the British Legation in Addis Ababa. The Editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia* states that Clayton, reside in the "Villa Aosta" mansion. This residence was destroyed by the Italian army during the Italian occupation, it was built before the Italian invasion.

The article published in the *New Times and Rhodesia* by the British Minister, Mr. ... was applied to me by the Ministry of Information and was in the Press Attaché to the British Legation in Addis Ababa.

In general, Ethiopia is a very poor and underdeveloped country, and the only solution is to be a strong, united, and civilized nation. The country is a vast, open, and fertile land, but it is a land of a billion, it is possible that the land was overgrown, and must be regarded as a planned land. In the past, any country that has been a British subject, the first being the ... when attempting the ...

The ... traditional courtesy ... met with ... from all ... in ...

The ... and sentenced by the Ethiopian government. According to *The Times* report, they were not Ethiopian subjects, their habitation being on the ... border.

The ... trespass on your space, in the interest of ... well to quote further from the British Press Attaché's excellent summary of the situation:

On a broad view the internal political and social situation in Ethiopia is what might be expected in any reasonably ordered country which has just passed through a war and a virtual revolution (in changing back from an Italian colony to an independent state). Add to this the universal dislocation of trade and commerce due to the war, with the consequent immense difficulty placed in the way of reconstruction and employment, and it will readily be seen that the task of those engaged in the government of Ethiopia is not a simple one.

For anyone living in the country, there would seem to be little, if any, difference in the circumstances which obtain between this country, which has gone through so much and any African Colony which has not received the direct impact of war, and which will have had an uninterrupted condition of British government for a century or more.

With regard to conditions of social disorder, there have, during the past 12 months, been only three serious incidents. In all cases these were propaganda activities, and associated with the happenings:

(1) A series of disorders in the Azabu and Raia Gallas, encouraged by the Italians, who in their last stand issued some 30,000 rifles and a judicious amount of anti-aircraft ammunition, organized raiding parties on the Asmara-Addis Ababa road, and Government forces in March put them to flight.

(2) From April to May, 1942, in a remote district in the Harar Province, a number of Somalis attempted to organize an attack on several villages for pillage and disturbance. The organization was defeated by a small Government force.

(3) The series of incidents on the ... which have received a certain publicity. Here, again, the ... established its course, and a trial which should put an end to these ... will take place in a few weeks.

When taken in perspective and allusion made for direct Axis instigation, which has been active, these incidents

in which, probably, not more than 200 lives altogether have been lost, scarcely justify the paroxysms of indignant outcry with which they are greeted. Are the outlying areas of our own Empire without these accidents? Have they occurred in the remotest areas of a country nearly as large as England, France and Italy combined? As for minor incidents, the police returns for November, 1941, showed 31 charges of murder with no convictions; July, 1942, showed 27 charges with three convictions. The corresponding figures for burglary were 16 prosecutions and 22 convictions in November, 1931, with 13 prosecutions in July, 1942. There is, in 1941, 151 prosecutions to 70 convictions; July, 1942, 12 prosecutions to 10 convictions. The ... 39 to 50 thousand.

Throughout Ethiopia, the police is unable to assist the police to maintain order and for general control, and when ... Not all have uniforms, and when ... that they are ... and act accordingly.

After 1918 civil wars and disorders continued in many European countries for a long period. It should be remembered that Ethiopia is still ... in relation to goods, imports and ...

Italians are still visible in control in Entrea, where British officials occupy a few of the high positions. Our knowledge of what the Italians did in the past indicates that they will not be above prompting disorder in Ethiopia, and I have no doubt that their agents are active there. To give Ethiopia a fair chance of settling down and developing in peace, Italian rule must be cleared out of British and Somalia.

E. S. PANKHURST

... attention to a document ... subordinate official of the British Legation in Addis Ababa who made serious charges against the Ethiopians ... Mr. Clayton, the wife of that ... the ... News-Review ... the customary acknowledgment. Miss Pankhurst is in error in suggesting that the ... have been sent to us ... Clayton, from whom, in fact, we have had communication at any time.

Nor is Miss Pankhurst correct in suggesting that we have recently criticized "New Times and Ethiopia News". We have criticized what have been usually optimistic reports on the conditions in Ethiopia, reports which, nevertheless, setting a "dirty transformation scene" ... comments to have been justified by the facts.

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Wire Ropes should be paid out with care to avoid kinking. Coils should be rolled along the ground — not unwound by throwing off turns from flat positions. Reel stands have a stand placed through centre and placed on a standard to allow it to revolve under tension. Kinking disturbs the lay and reduces Rope life.

**SPOOLING:** Faulty spooling causes abrasion. Rope should be spooled evenly on drum. A little care gives Longer Rope Life.

Avoid Shock Loading. This increases strain and reduces life. Use pulleys of correct size. Look out for broken wires. They will damage adjacent wires. Pay attention to lubrication. See that end attachments are correctly fitted. Where drum takes more than one layer, periodically cut off a piece of rope and examine for change point of crossover.

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**UNCOILING:** Lay coil on side. Turn end of rope below. Draw down through coil draw inner end upward so that it comes from coil in anti-clockwise direction.

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**STORAGE:** Store in a dry, cool, well ventilated place. Make sure Ropes are thoroughly dried before storing. Do not keep on floor but place in loose coils on wooden grating or hang on a wooden peg. If damp, if they wash thoroughly and dry before storage. Dirt acts as a grinding powder when Ropes are in use, and causes wear internally.

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## Questions in Parliament

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week Major Lyons asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the African community was represented directly or indirectly on each of the Legislative Councils of the East African Colonies, including Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.

Colonel Stanley circulated the following reply:

In Kenya the Royal Instructions to the Governor provide that the Legislative Council shall include two nominated non-official members to represent the interests of the African community. The present members so nominated are Mr. D. R. Mwangi, formerly Chief Native Commissioner in the Kenya Territory, and the Hon. Mr. Hecher.

In Northern Rhodesia the Northern Rhodesia (Legislative Council) Order in Council provides that the Legislative Council shall include one nominated non-official member to represent the interests of the African community. The present member so nominated is Lieut. Colonel S. Gore-Brown.

In Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland the constituting instruments do not provide for separate representation of particular racial communities in the Legislature. In Tanganyika it is the practice to choose one of the non-official members nominated for the purpose to be chosen on the ground of special knowledge of African interests. The present member appointed for this purpose is the Rev. Canon R. M. Gibbons. In Nyasaland one member of the interests of the African community among the non-official members is normally elected to the Legislative Council. The present member appointed for this purpose is the Rt. Rev. F. O. Thorne, Bishop of the Church of England in Nyasaland.

In Zanzibar the decree of the Sultan creating a Legislative Council does not provide for separate representation of particular racial communities. The non-official members, who are appointed by the Sultan, acting by and with the advice of the British Resident, include three Arabs and two Indians.

There are no African members of the Legislative Councils in any of the Territories.

### Advisory Committee on Economics

Major Lyons asked which members of the Advisory Committee on Economics had had any previous experience of the Colonies, and how many meetings this Committee had held since its inception.

Colonel Stanley: "I am not quite certain what my hon. and gallant friend would classify as first-hand experience, but all but three of the members of the Committee, including the secretary, have either lived in or visited one or more Colonial territories. My absence in Africa caused some delay in setting the Committee at work on the full programme designed for it, but the full Committee has now held two meetings and there have also been five meetings of various sub-committees appointed by it to deal with special topics."

Major Lyons: "Can my right hon. and gallant friend assure me that meetings will be held as regularly and frequently as practicable and as circumstances seem to warrant?"

Colonel Stanley: "Most certainly, sir. I regard this as a most important Committee, and the Committee itself regards its work as of great importance."

Major Lyons asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, with a view to stimulating economic development, he would consider setting up whole or part-time electric and irrigation commissions for grouped areas within the Colonial Empire.

Colonel Stanley: "I am sure that in various parts of the Colonial Empire there are possibilities of developing water resources and the supply of electricity to the general benefit

Many Colonial Governments are already paying attention to these. I should certainly be willing to consider the appointment of special authorities overlapping existing Colonial boundaries if it seemed that they were required."

### Wages in the Seychelles

Mr. Riley asked if the Secretary of State was aware that the prevailing wages for adult workers in the Seychelles are 15s. per month for a man and 9s. for a woman, and whether any steps were being taken to fix legal minimum wages.

Colonel Stanley: "My information is that in the Seychelles the average monthly rates of fixed wages are 15 rupees for men and seven rupees for women in the town, and 11 rupees and five rupees respectively in the country. These rates are fixed for, at most, six hours' work a day, and workers can double and even further increase their fixed wages by doing additional work, of which there is much."

I expect to find in the report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry which has investigated the causes of the depression of living of all classes. If the report shows that fixed wages are justified, and if difficulty arises in practice to any recommendations which are accepted by Government, the necessary powers of enforcement under the Seychelles Wages Regulation Ordinance, 1932, will be available."

Mr. George Griffiths: "When these persons work overtime after the six hours, do they get paid one-and-a-half or time-and-three-quarters? It is a big wage they are getting."

Colonel Stanley: "I could not answer as to the details, but I expect if they do work overtime they will be paid accordingly to gradually increase their fixed wage."

Mr. Mathers: "What is the trade union position in the Seychelles?"

Colonel Stanley: "If the hon. member will allow me to say so, I will endeavour to answer it."

Sir P. Graham Little asked the Secretary of State whether he would take steps to meet both the urgent need for anthropological research in questions of Colonial development and the present lack of data both as regards physical development in various Colonial areas and the incidence of disease, the determination of which depends upon vital statistics, and the demand for which has constantly been stressed but has never been met. He asked if the Minister would institute a National Anthropological Survey Board for the furtherance of which both State and non-State personnel within the British universities.

Colonel Stanley: "The Colonial Research Committee has in its preliminary survey of the present state of knowledge about the Colonies in every field of science given special attention to the necessity of increasing our knowledge in the anthropological field and in other aspects of social science. In particular, they have recently made a recommendation, which has been accepted in principle for the temporary appointment of a distinguished expert in demographic statistics to draw up specific plans for action to be taken in the various Colonial Dependencies, and I am confident that that will lead in due course to a considerable improvement in the standard of information available. The establishment of a National Anthropological Survey Board is a rather wider matter, which does not fall entirely within my sphere."

### Hansard's Geography

Hansard, the official record of the proceedings of Parliament, should assuredly never misspell the name of any territory of the Crown. Last week it spelt "Nvasaland" as "Nyassaland" three times in 18 lines. We have previously drawn attention to this solecism. Cannot the Colonial Office say a word in the right quarter?

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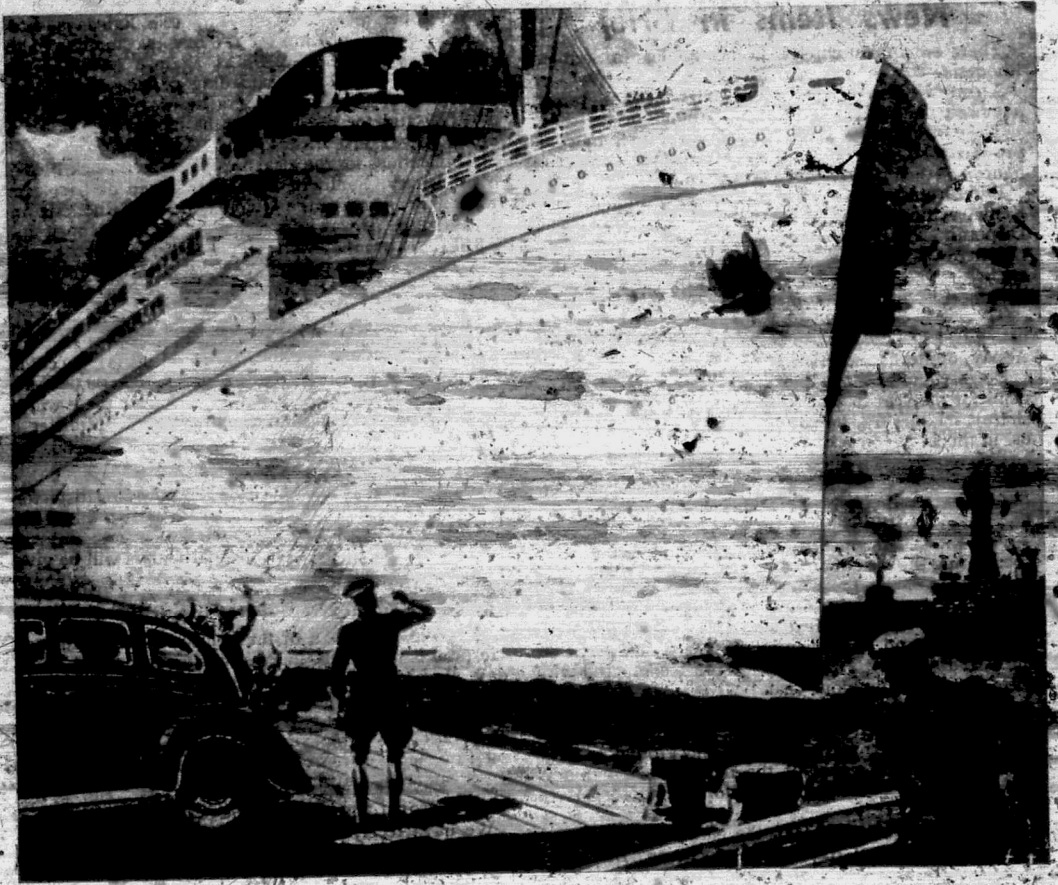
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## News Items in Brief

There are 14,000 wireless licence-holders in Southern Rhodesia.

A census taken in Khartoum shows that the present population is about 47,000 of all nationalities.

The consumption of meat in Nairobi is three times the pre-war total, and in Mombasa it is double the 1939 figure.

Pyrethrum powder may not now be manufactured in Kenya without a permit from the Director of Products, Dar es Salaam.

Cricket has flourished in the Sudan since leaving England. Now it is proposed that a national ball team should be formed with African coaching.

The Pig and Whistle Hotel and Garage, in Kenya, has been sold by Mrs. A. H. Huggins to Colonel B. N. Abbay, of Merit, and Mr. J. H. Huggins, of Gigh.

Darjety and Co. Ltd. has announced a final dividend for the year to June 30, 1943, of 3 1/2% (super share), making 6% for the year (the same), less tax at 10%.

The amount standing to the credit of depositors in the Nyassa and Post Office Savings Bank for the first time passed £50,000. At the end of the year the total amount was £121,810.

The Kitchener School of Medicine in the Sudan is considering the idea of an appeal for an endowment fund in order to make the school entirely independent of Government assistance.

Pieter's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd., which has large East African and Rhodesian interests, report a profit for the year to August 31 last of £274,004, compared with £218,029 in the previous year.

The first margarine factory in East Africa will start production shortly near Nairobi, manufacturing edible fats from locally grown coconut and groundnuts, to reinforce the food value of the margarine. Vitamin A will be added. The machinery for the factory is of British make.

At a cost of some £60,000, the National Employers' Mutual and General Assurance Association, Ltd., has erected a large new building in Bulawayo, known as N.E.M. House. The ground floor is devoted to suites of offices, the first floor has 10 offices and 20 flats, and the second and third floors have 16 flats each.

The South African Shipping Commission issued an interim report a few days ago advising against any attempt to expand the Union Government's present fleet of three merchant ships. The Commission fears that large-scale expansion of the fleet would be followed by a heavy financial loss, without compensating benefit to the nation. There has been a campaign for a State-owned fleet to carry South African exports to East and West Africa and elsewhere.

November receipts of the Rhodesia Railways Ltd. were £5,078,911, making for the first two months of the financial year £1,008,249, as against £140,894 and £1,024,777 for the corresponding periods of last year. November receipts of the Beira Railway Company were £61,609 and for the two months of the financial year £132,431, against £72,547 and £145,270.

Applications for the local 3 1/2% Registry of Stock, 1963-73 of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, issued at par, came from 1034 parts of the Union, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. It was intended to keep the lists open until April next, but they were closed on November 20, when the total of 300,000 had been fully subscribed. Southern Rhodesians formed 70% of the total.

### Setting a High Target

The aim of the Southern Rhodesian agricultural industry should be to grow between 100,000,000 and 120,000,000 lbs. of wool for which there will be ample markets. Captain F. E. Harris, Minister of Agriculture.

### Cotton Production Cut

The National Cotton Supply Company has announced a cut in output from the Southern Rhodesian cotton farms from 20,000 to 10,000 bales between 1944 and 1945. The cut is to be made in the next issue.

### Success Taaba Memorial Hospital

A service on behalf of the Princess Taaba Memorial Hospital is to be held in Westminster Abbey on Thursday March 16, at 2 p.m., when the Bishop of London will preach. An appeal is being made to all Churches of England and Free Churches in Great Britain to make contributions to the Princess Taaba Memorial Hospital. The appeal will be taken up and to take effect on that day.

### Uganda and the Associated Chambers

We have received a joint protest from the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, the Uganda Cotton Association and the Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce, at a recent statement of the President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa that "although we have the Uganda Chamber within the Association, many of the principal businesses are represented through their head offices in Kenya." It is pointed out that of 70 members of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, eight only (including three banks and three oil companies) have branches in Kenya; that of 80 members of the Uganda Cotton Association, only two have offices in Kenya, both being traders in cotton, not spinners; and that of the 37 members of the Eastern Province Chamber only six (including three banks) have branches in Kenya.

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**Rhodesian Anglo American, Limited**

**Abridged Report of the Directors**

THE DIRECTORS submit their report and the audited accounts for the year ended June 30, 1943.

The profit for the year, after charging all expenses and debenture interest, but before providing for taxation, was £851,744

Less: £80,812

£801,050

which amount has been appropriated as follows:

Income tax	£80,801
Interim dividend in respect of the year ended June 30, 1943, at the rate of 10s. per £25 unit of stock (less income tax)	104,340
The directors recommend the payment of a final dividend for the year of 8½% (14d. per 10s. unit of stock), less income tax	348,600
Additional remuneration due to the directors under clause 84 (3) of the articles of association	6,795
Leaving a balance to be carried forward	£312,456

The balance sheet at June 30, 1943, the surplus of fixed assets (mainly British Government securities at market value) over liabilities, including the proposed final dividend but excluding the 5% debentures, was £901,678.

**Interests in Rhokana and Nchanga Companies**

The company's holding in Rhokana Corporation Ltd. remained unchanged throughout the year and at June 30, 1943, consisted of—

£1,318,971 ordinary stock in units of £1.  
21,341 A stock

£1,340,312 representing 83.61% of the ordinary and A stock issued.

Production of copper and cobalt by Rhokana Corporation proceeded satisfactorily throughout the year. The net profit, after deducting interest and exchange and allocations to depreciation and development reserve accounts, but before providing for taxation, was £2,187,252, compared with £1,668,088 in the previous year. The directors appropriated £753,743 for taxation and £500,000 to general reserve accounts. Interim and final dividends for the year totalled 8½% (or 5s. per £1 unit of stock), compared with a final and final dividend of 15% for the previous year.

In April, 1943, Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Limited, made an offer to its stockholders of 412,692 shares of £1 at 28s. 6d. per share, and the issue was underwritten by Rhodesian Anglo American, Limited, and Industrial Finance and Investment Corporation, Limited. The issue was made in order to raise funds to meet capital expenditure towards which the Ministry of Supply also agreed to make a grant necessary to increase the production of copper. Rhodesian Anglo American, in accordance with its rights as a stockholder in the Nchanga Company and in fulfilment of its obligations as an underwriter, subscribed 142,864 of the new

shares, which were subsequently converted into stock. At June 30, 1943, its interest in the Nchanga Company consisted of a holding of 41,142,864 stock and an indirect interest through the holding of 2,528,125 stock by Rhokana Corporation. These holdings do not, in the opinion of this company's legal advisers, constitute the Nchanga Company a subsidiary of Rhodesian Anglo American, Limited, under the provisions of Section 127 of the Companies Act, 1929.

Since June 30, 1943, Rhokana Corporation has sold £823,150 Nchanga stock, thereby reducing its holding to £2,000,000. The operating and profit and loss account of the Nchanga Company for the year March 31, 1943, showed a profit of £296,971 compared with a loss of £29,000 in the previous year. A provision for taxation and an allocation to depreciation reserve accounts of an amount of £59,000, respectively, were made at the close of the following year's accounting.

**Interests in Mufumbira Company**

The company's indirect interest in Mufumbira Copper Mines, Limited, consisting of the holding by Rhokana Corporation of 1,579,270 shares (representing 82.59% of the issued capital of the Mufumbira Company) remained unchanged at June 30, 1943. Rhokana Corporation has sold 243,270 shares of which Rhodesian Anglo American purchased 150,000 shares at £2 15s. per share. The directors of the Mufumbira Company have announced that they are unable to recommend the payment of a dividend for the year ended June 30, 1943.

No important change took place during the year in the other investments of the company.

Copies of the full report and accounts can be obtained on application at the London Office, 41 Old Jewry, London.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

### Rhodesian Mica Prospects

Southern Rhodesian mica is as good as any in the world and better than most for war purposes," stated Mr. R. W. Perkins, sole buyer of mica in Rhodesia and Nyasaland for the British Ministry of Supply, in an interview in Cape Town last week. For general hardening and business Rhodesian mica was in his opinion unsurpassed, being superior even to mica from India.

"When I was in England in 1942 there was a heavy demand for small size mica for oxygen concentrators in aircraft," said Perkins. "Rhodesian mica was the best possible stuff for that. It was generally flatter and harder than mica from elsewhere, and it would have been responsible for a large proportion of oxygen concentrators in aircraft which were lost."

At a recent conference in London on new mica reserves it had been stated that in more of mica was one of the main contributory causes of Germany's defeat in the last war. "There is not a single mechanized weapon that can work without mica," said Mr. Perkins. "Petrol engines, radio, television, dynamo motors, warships, and machine tanks—all would stop if you took out the small pieces of mica. There is no substitute for it."

Mr. Perkins said that the mica field at Lamagundi, north of Salisbury, was the largest and best he had seen in Africa. The largest in area was the blue mica field in India at Bihar. The quantity of the Lamagundi mica was, however, still uncertain. He paid tribute to the way in which reparations sent by the Southern Rhodesian Government to mine mica at Miami in the Lamagundi area had grasped important points regarding production and maintenance, with suitable results for the war effort.

The processing of mica at Miami after the war would provide a valuable secondary industry, with the finished product weighing only half the raw material and therefore being more easily exportable.

### Charter Trust and Agency

Charter Trust and Agency Ltd. will pay on February 28 the first dividend for the year ended November 30, 1947, on the basis of a cumulative dividend of 9% on the basis of dividends on these shares were declared on July 25 last.

### Nigel Van Ryn Reefs

Nigel Van Ryn Reefs, Ltd., report that the profit for the year ended September 30 last amounted to £97,000. Taxation required £11,100, £2,500 was transferred to reserve, and a dividend of 5% (3d. per share) will require £9,700. After deducting the provisional remuneration of the directors (£2,500) the carry forward is £23,500, against £4,047 brought in.

Investments stand in the books at £366,701 of which quoted shares represent £233,861; at the date of the balance sheet they had a market value of £224,006, but the depreciation of £11,435 is amply covered by the reserve account, now increased to £40,000. The 10% of the unquoted shares, which include the company's holding in Kalgoorlie Enterprise Mines, Ltd., is substantially in excess of the book value of £70,763. Cash amounts to £32,041, there is an outstanding loan of £2,455 and debtors amount to £12,832. The issued capital is £1,000,000.

The company's books are in a satisfactory position and the company is in the last stages of the year. The Chairman of the board is the Hon. Mr. J. G. B. The Chairman of the board is the Hon. Mr. J. G. B.

### Dr. Charles Burrell Kingston

Dr. Charles Burrell Kingston, a director and consulting engineer of Globe and Phoenix Gold Mining Co., Ltd., and President in 1938-39 of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, has died at the age of 70. He began his professional career in Canada, continued in Australia, and then became consulting engineer for the American Corporation of South Africa. In this capacity he played an important part in the development of one of the great gold mines of the world.

### Gold Mines in S. Rhodesia

Under the special gold premium tax in Southern Rhodesia the mines receive 11s. 6d. less per one ounce than the London price of 1935. The companies last week renewed their appeal for the abolition of the special tax, basing their claim on the decline of the industry during the war. The Minister of Mines has replied that the premium tax system is justifiable only under the pressure of war and that it will be removed as soon as possible.

### Rhodesian Selection Dividend

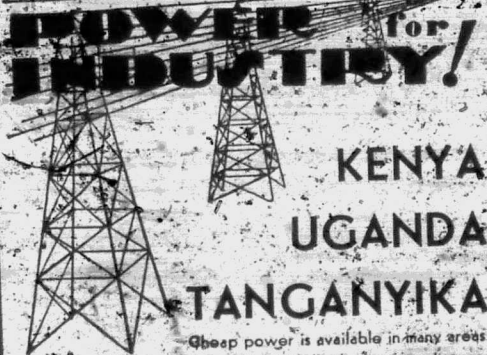
Following the decision of the Chamber of Mines, Ltd., not to recommend a dividend for the year ended June 30 last, the directors of Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., announce that they are unable to recommend a dividend for the year ended September 30, 1947.

### Rhodesian Anglo American

The abridged report of the directors of Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., appears on the previous page.

### Sudan Construction and Equipment Company

The Sudan Construction and Equipment Co., Ltd., states in the report for the year ended October 31 last that at the date of the balance sheet only £81,400 of the £549,000 of 4% guarantee debenture stock was outstanding, and that of the value of £47,300 has been drawn for redemption on February 1, the balance will then be reduced to £34,100. Rolling stock and other works purchased with the proceeds of the company's loan have been operated during the year by the Sudan Railways as contractors to the company. The directors are Messrs. J. C. Mayall (Chairman), H. Fraser, H. N. S. Ferns, and F. E. Charlton (who is also secretary).



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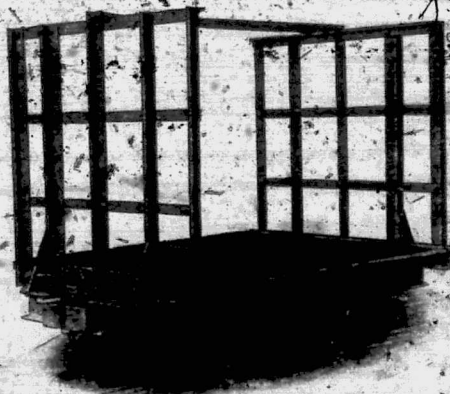
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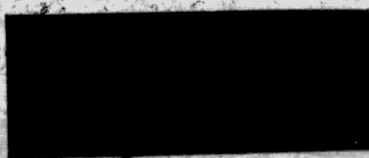
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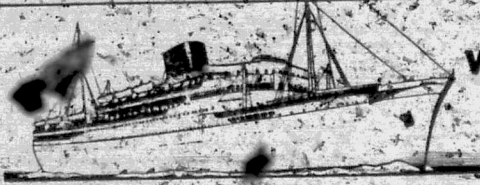


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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THE PRUDENCE** of those non-official leaders in Northern Rhodesia who for a considerable period have been warning the public and the Government of the danger of assuming

### Successes Against U-Boats Cause Cut in N. Rhodesian Copper Production.

that present prosperity would be maintained by continued production of the maximum output of copper has received its justification sooner than they or anyone else would have wished or expected. That there was no hint of the decision to curtail production is evident from the fact that the Stock Exchanges in London and Johannesburg were taken entirely by surprise. Many columns of comment have appeared in the daily newspapers during the past week, but, rather curiously, we have not seen a single reference to what we regard as the principal reason for the decision of the Imperial Government to reduce its purchases of Northern Rhodesian copper. Less than a year ago it asked the Nchanga Company to embark upon a large development scheme and offered £750,000 as a contribution to the cost involved, thus proving that not many months ago there was a serious prospective shortage, not a threat of a surplus. To what, then, is this complete reversal in the position to be attributed? Largely, we suggest, to the defeat of the German submarine menace during the last six months or so.

Until about the middle of last year it had to be reckoned that a considerable proportion of the copper production of the United Nations would be lost at sea in either the raw or the manufactured state. Mean-

### Readjustment Better Faced, Without Delay.

time the Battle of the Atlantic has gone increasingly in our favour, and there is sober reason to hope that never again will U-boats be able to achieve the ascendancy. They have failed so clearly in recent months that surpluses have been built up where deficiencies had been expected, and if sinkings can be limited to present levels, copper will not be the only raw material in the production of which adjustments will be possible. Output in the United States, Canada, Chile and Rhodesia is now about half a million tons annually above the pre-war level. Moreover, production from the mines has been substantially supplemented by the campaigns for metal salvage. The sudden announcement that production in Northern Rhodesia must be substantially reduced is inevitably an unpleasant shock to that Protectorate, but, taking the long view, it is not to be doubted that it is better from every standpoint to face facts promptly and courageously. Not to have called a halt to opium output—and we presume of other commodities—when corresponding steps are being taken in the United States and elsewhere, would have been to create unmanageable stocks, which must sooner

or later have resulted in a crisis. Reasonable people are not even willing to work while a black, white, or mixed race other and more urgent form of war is far preferable to dangerous misadventure leading to heavy curtailment of production later when world-wide readjustments would almost certainly complicate the labour position.

Lord Cranborne has been a great proponent of a better understanding of the problems of the peoples of the British East and Central African Dependencies, but their views were not fully reflected in his draft last week's **Lords Debate on Regional Colonial Councils** when the House of Lords discussed Colonial affairs. He said that Regional Colonial Councils were "much what the members of the House have championed to be" and their greater advantage is that the members of these new bodies will be men of practical experience in the Colonies, whose deliberations will consequently have a sense of reality which was often absent from

the Imperial Mandates Commission of the League of Nations. Though there were points in the address of Lord Lisowet with which almost all readers of *East Africa and Rhodesia* will disagree, they will welcome his plea that imperial questions should be raised above party politics, and hope for evidence in support of his assertion that in these matters there is a fundamental difference between the views of the Socialists and those of the Conservatives, and that a sharp cleavage in the latter's basic principle. Socialists who really know the Overseas Empire are inclined to this, unless they are the opinion of the Colonies, but unfortunately their number is not large. It is the valuable speakers and writers of the Left who, lacking such experience, are so sure of themselves, who constantly make statements unrelated to the facts of the case, who, in other words, fall to principles which are rooted in prejudice, watered by ignorance, and sometimes pruned not to produce fruit but abundant foliage.

## Lords Debate on Regional Colonial Councils

### Lord Cranborne on Danger of Imposing "Theoreticall System"

REGIONAL COLONIAL COUNCILS were discussed in the House of Lords last week.

The Earl of Lisowet said that probably nobody now imagined the Labour Party to be "Little Englanders".

The truth surely is that the Empire is not a monopoly of any political party, that the welfare of all its inhabitants is of common concern, and that its contribution to the future of the family of nations is acknowledged by everyone to be a tremendous national responsibility.

The essential difference between Conservatives and Socialists is a difference of emphasis, of focus, rather than a sharp cleavage on any matter of basic principle. The Conservative tends to underline the traditional aspects of Imperial relations and to look perhaps with special favour on people of British descent overseas whose enterprise and industry have carried the British way of life into remote and originally backward areas. The Socialist is inclined to be suspicious of tradition as the enemy of change and to champion the indigenous population or whose political emancipation or economic advancement is apt to be slowed down by the same claims of the European.

### Empire and Commonwealth

These and other differences of emphasis are crystallized in the two familiar words, "Empire" and "Commonwealth". An experienced political speaker will know almost instinctively whether his audience will respond more readily to a finished picture of an ordered hierarchy or to the rough sketch of a straggling procession of peoples moving steadily towards equality and freedom. To flout out the wrong name may be unpopular and possibly embarrassing but not necessarily being incorrect. Both the Empire and the Commonwealth men are talking about exactly the same thing, although it looks entirely different according to whether you view it with pity from the Right or with impatience from the Left.

We believe the time has come for a joint effort by us and the Dominions to work out an agreed plan for the future of inter-Imperial relations, Imperial foreign policy and Imperial defence, in order to be able to speak with one voice about the peace settlement in Europe and the Far East and about the organization of the Empire in the world as it will be after the war. I submit that this should be the main task of the forthcoming Conference of Prime Ministers.

Agreement about the structure of regional co-operation will only be possible if there is reciprocal respect for existing sovereign rights. There was a suggestion what Field Marshal Gault said last month about the need for devolution and administrative decentralization from Whitehall to dependent British Africa that sounded ominously like a rumbling of die-

tant thunder. He was proposing that our African Dependencies should be given in the near future a further instalment of self-government and administrative responsibility, not individually, but merged with their neighbours in large units each under a Governor-General. This would mean that West Africa, East Africa, and Southern Africa you would have three entirely new political entities, each with something approaching Dominion status.

In 1931 a Joint Select Committee of both Houses turned down the proposal of the Huttin Young Commission for the amalgamation of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, because African witnesses objected to closer association with Kenya and to the interposition of a Governor-General between themselves and the Colonial Office. In 1933 amalgamation was again mooted by Kenya and again rejected by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in face of the opposition of the African and Indian opinion. Only last month a meeting of representatives of the Indian communities in those three territories passed a unanimous resolution against amalgamation after the war.

The Bledisloe Commission reported in the year war broke out on the desirability of closer union between the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. They were against a federation or early amalgamation of the three territories, and one of their main reasons was the restrictive tendency of Native policy in Southern Rhodesia. But Southern Rhodesia is already straining violently at the leash. Its Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, speaking in the Legislative Assembly on May 5<sup>th</sup> of last year, is reported as having said: "I do think as soon as the embarrassment caused by the war departs we should, as a Colony, definitely put up a big fight for immediate amalgamation with the northern territories. That is a serious warning of which everyone should take note."

Let us clear the ground for effective post-war co-operation in Africa by repeating that we cannot consider any change in the status of our African Dependencies without the prior consent of their native-born inhabitants. To put the matter quite bluntly, the British public has been nourished on a diet of the milk of trusteeship to stand for the spread of racial discrimination, to testify directly under its control. Parliament and public opinion have acknowledged over many years their inescapable duty of sheltering from policies of segregation or parallel development those who can rightly claim the protection of the British crown.

### Representation of Colonial Peoples

It is vitally important that Colonial Governments should be represented in the inner circle of the Commonwealth and that they should take an active part in every branch of the work of the regional organizations. They would thus supplement the direct representation of Colonial Governments and of any

States participating on account of their strategic or economic interests in the area. I do not think it would be possible for these bodies to function effectively without the backing of a permanent secretariat.

The main objective of these regional bodies ought to be to speed up material development. This can be done by planning politically discreet and heterogeneous units as an economic whole and by stimulating among relatively backward peoples such key social services as public health, education and housing. These are essentials of expanding production and higher standards among these long-neglected territories. It is desirable to have a free market in the capital markets and to encourage the flow of investment funds.

It is very important to revert after the war to our traditional and time-honoured policy of the open door, and if there is a general desire to clear away existing obstacles to trade, we might use these regional bodies to prepare local agreements for the removal of trade restrictions. The only hope for these backward Areas lies in a joint effort by the Governments of the highly developed industrial nations to finance the initial outlay of capital they will require. There is no doubt that the £5,000,000 a year which was voted by us in the Colonial Development and Welfare Act will be a valuable contribution.

The regional associations should receive and publish regular reports about the dependencies in their areas, compiled by the responsible national administration. The regional commissions should themselves publish a review of progress in the direction of self-government and improved standards of life, and they should be given whatever powers may be necessary to carry out these commissions' purposes. Experience has conclusively shown the value of publicity in keeping Governments up to the mark.

Viscount Samuel's Misgivings

VISCOUNT SAMUEL said that in the earlier part of the war some voices were heard in this country suggesting that all the Colonies of the Colonial Empire should be pooled together and administered by some international body. These views were now seldom heard because as soon as that proposition was examined by practical men it was seen that it ought not to be supported either in the interests of the Colonies or of international relations. The Colonial Secretary had said that His Majesty's Government was convinced that the administration of British Colonies must continue to be the sole responsibility of Great Britain, and that was the general opinion of all classes in the country.

As a very young member of the House of Commons more than 40 years ago, continued Lord Samuel, "I had an opportunity of bringing forward a motion drawing attention to abuses in the administration of the Congo which was the origin of the inquiries made by our Government and the Belgian Government into Congo maladministration, and led to the transfer of the whole territory to the Belgian State from King Leopold and to the speedy reform and remedy of all these abuses. So the General Act signed by the Powers in Berlin in 1885, although it gave no control, did give a locus standi to the other signatories to endeavour to ensure that its provisions should be observed.

Colonel Stanley, on behalf of the Government, has given his adhesion to the proposal for a system of regional conferences. I force some risks.

The idea is that the Governments of various Colonies belonging to different Powers, say in West Africa, should meet in periodic conferences to deal with matters of common interest. There are different methods of government in these various countries—for example, in the Portuguese Colonies and others—and it might be that the various speeches and motions made in these conferences, which, of course, would be public, would be regarded as a source of dissatisfaction in the neighbouring Colonies between the Native population and the Government. It is an unfortunate manifestation of human nature that the troubles of our neighbours are not always a source of unmixed regret. They help to console us for our own, and it is possible that various Colonies of one nationality might not be very sorry to think they are more free from troubles than their neighbours. In addition, all these Colonies are usually competitors in trade one against the other.

I am not sure that local Governors and their staffs are necessarily the best people to adjust differences that may arise between them, or to deal with questions of policy that may arise within the framework of the metropolitan State. There is always a risk that closer contact may give rise to greater friction. Still, although there are these risks, I do not think there is a reason for not making the experiment. There may be an advantage in bringing differences of opinion out into the open.

This idea of regional conferences and co-operation has received in the last week a great impetus from the action of the Australian and New Zealand Governments at the Canberra Conference.

Besides this proposal for regional organizations of an international character, it has been suggested that the Mandate principle might be extended to include all colonies of all nations. An international commission should not have executive or administrative functions, but should be given an opportunity for the ventilation of grievances, should bring to bear the moral effect of publicity, and should advise all principal countries who are members of the Atlantic Charter to assure themselves that they are not overlooking the course of events the principle of which is being observed in the Colonial Empires of the various great Powers.

This proposal and the proposal for the regional conferences are not alternatives. They are not mutually exclusive. You can have both the occasional regional conference among representatives of the various Powers that have interests in these areas and a world-wide organization which would do no doubt work with committees dealing with the different parts of the globe, representing all the Powers who are interested in Colonial questions, whether holding Colonies or not and thereby including the United States.

Lord Farington on Rhodesian Amalgamation

LORD FARINGTON said that he had read the motion in the Southern Rhodesian Legislature in May last called for a Pan-African Conference.

In the Northern Rhodesian Parliament in August of last year the official members moved a motion demanding that Northern Rhodesia should be represented on a Pan-African Conference. Then there was the Smuts plan, which seems to be an eminently practical plan. It does not envisage any kind of political federation between African territories, but, in his own words, a consultative council meeting regularly to discuss the common interests and policies of Southern Africa without any of the arrangements that might be necessary. South Africa looks towards closer relationship and closer co-operation with the neighbouring States to the north. It is unfortunate that Africans should, for reasons which may to some extent be justified, be somewhat suspicious of their South African neighbour, because the part which South Africa can, and should, and inevitably will, play in the development of Africa must be enormous.

The proposal of General Smuts was followed by a statement by Sir Geoffrey Huggins in November. I should like to read it, because, frankly, it includes certain phrases which I wish it had omitted.

The statement reads: "I think the first stage in bringing about the closer co-operation which General Smuts visualized would be a confederation with a consultative council of all the countries concerned to plan to meet common problems. An important preliminary step would be the amalgamation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia with Nyasaland, in order to reduce the number of Governments taking part in such a conference."

As my noble friend has pointed out, this amalgamation has been adversely reported upon by repeated Commissions, and I regret very much that Sir Geoffrey Huggins should have sought to combine it with the other scheme which, in my view, and I understand, in the view of His Majesty's Government, has no necessary connexion with it.

LORD JESSEL: My Lords, may I ask whether Lord Bledisloe's Commission reported in favour or against?

LORD FARINGTON: Against. Moreover, not only is this confederation, in my view, quite unnecessary to the regional authority, but also it is clearly—at any rate in the case of Nyasaland—a very real disadvantage to anybody. The Nyasaland European Convention of Association in August last year, so far as they could see, it was impossible to discover what was likely to be the advantages to Nyasaland. There is, in this connexion, the resolution of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry in East Africa, which was held in Nairobi in October. They, if I may say so, rather put themselves out of court, since they coupled with their demand for closer union a demand for the abolition of the Rudd and the Mandate and the Congo Basin Treaties, which I am sure any noble viscount would agree would be a tragically restrictive step.

Reply of Lord Cranborne

LORD CRANBORNE, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, answered the question put by the Government.

The noble viscount has expressed the better, and the more likely to be agreed, at wise and well-considered conclusions. It is, in my view, the most encouraging developments of recent times that there has been such an increase in the num-

ber of debates on Imperial subjects in both Houses of Parliament, and especially in this House.

I certainly join with Lord Listowel in hoping that the time has now arrived when questions of Imperial policy like questions of foreign policy will be put out of the arena of party politics and treated objectively and on their merits.

The noble cardinal made certain remarks about some aspects of African policy. His tone was plain, but I thought that his words were somewhat provocative, and he will not expect me to agree with him on these. I certainly could not accept his views of the Conservative Party as less interested in the welfare of the Empire than other parties, or the opponents of Africa. The statements made in recent years and the appointment of members of the Imperial Conference to deal with Africa are a testimony of the importance which the Government attach to the noble cardinal's views, and the steps taken in this aspect of Colonial policy.

Whether the noble cardinal wishes to approach these questions in a spirit of radical controversy, not in pursuance of a genuine desire to find solutions which take account of often conflicting considerations, is another matter for his own considerations. Some of these issues are extremely controversial. They are likely to arouse strong feelings not only in this country but in the Colonies themselves, and they might well be a source of friction between the war which is really essential if victory is to be achieved, and the quite certain questions of that character—extremely conventional constitutional questions—must be put into cold storage until the war is over, and full attention can be given to them.

#### Government Supports Sir Godfrey Huggins

The noble earl, referring to amalgamation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia, which was also mentioned by Lord Listowel, quoted some words of Sir Godfrey Huggins, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia. In the House will note that Sir Godfrey himself recognized that a solution of the problem of the Rhodesias must be postponed until, (I quote his words) "an embarrassment caused by the war departs." In that respect I find myself rather inclined to emulate Sir Godfrey rather than Lord Listowel, who pressed for an immediate declaration of Government policy. The same inevitable delay would be imposed on us in respect of other problems of equal importance in Africa and elsewhere.

I do not say for one moment that Government departments should not be considering these problems and preparing the ground for future action. Of course they must be doing so, and I know from my own experience in the Colonial Office that they are already devoting much time to these matters in order that they may be able to deal with them properly when the opportunity comes.

It is evident, however, that Government declarations on extremely controversial issues at the present juncture could not do any good and might possibly do a great deal of harm. We should raise the problems on both sides, and we should leave the controversies in that way without any prospect of early settlement, and should rather do the worst of both worlds.

The idea of a functional machinery is still novel to some people, and I am glad that you command universal acceptance. Lord Listowel's thought, not entirely happy about it. He accepted it as a principle, but I thought that he still hankered after the principle of mandatory control, which he likes so much that he would wish to see it extended from enemy territories to all enemy Dependencies. Perhaps that may be due in part to the fact that I do not think it impertinent of me to say so, to which they call the innate conservatism of the Liberal Party. On the whole, they always prefer what they are accustomed to, whether it is free trade in its most complete form or mandates. They know about these things and feel happy about them.

I have had some little practical experience of the Mandates Commission in Geneva, and I do not know of any one who would belittle the magnificent work which it has done—it was really extremely fine—I do not believe that it necessarily provides the best solution to our problems. There was always, at least in my view, an element among the representatives on the Mandates Commission recruited from nations who had themselves no practical experience of Colonial government, and I confess that at times there was a certain unreality in their proceedings.

#### Beauty of The New Idea

The beauty of the new idea of regional commissions is that the members who are going to sit round a table and pool their experience will be representatives of nations who have themselves Colonial possessions in the areas in question, and they for that very reason will be in a position to tackle these questions on an entirely practical basis. At any rate, His Majesty's Government feel that regional commissions may prove in many ways a notable advance upon the older system.

This idea of constructing machinery to take care of the existing territories for certain purposes where joint action is obviously desirable is really nothing new in the British Colonial Empire. It has already for some time been the recognized practice

First of all, there is the East African Governors' Conference. Through this organization the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar are able at present to discuss and co-operate over matters of common concern. Naturally, under the impact of the war, that machinery has been expanded so that today questions of defence, production and supply are being dealt with centrally and jointly by the Conference. The main responsibility still rests with the Governments of each individual territory.

Any development must be examined in the light of the consideration that in this particular area we are dealing with territories in different stages of constitutional development and with different racial composition. What form the further evolution of the machinery in this area will take it is not for me to say today. I think it is probable that some progress will be made in the near future in this respect. But there is a supplementary regional organization in being.

In 1931 the Majesty's High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, in response to an approach by the Southern Rhodesian Government, expressed their full appreciation of the co-operation of the Governments of Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia in all matters of policy of common interest. In pursuance of this policy inter-territorial conferences between those two Governments and the Government of Nyasaland have been held since 1935, with most useful results. Further, as a special war measure, a step has been taken to establish a secretariat, which shall co-operate with the High Commissioner in the war effort of the three territories. In the course of the independent position and development of the territories, the inter-territorial unit, and they have built up their machinery for the purpose of co-operation in the future.

What is now being progressed is a development of an already existing machinery. It will be seen that the approach of His Majesty's Government to this problem has always been empirical. They found particular problems in particular areas, and they built up ad hoc machinery to deal with them. That is the British way, and I am quite certain it is the right one. It is not the slightest good devising a theoretical system and then imposing it, like a sort of bed of Procrustes, on all alike, whatever the local conditions may be.

# VIROL

**O**WING to the difficulties of distribution brought about by War conditions, it is regretted that supplies of Virol, the well-known food product, are not constantly available.

Virol has proved itself so valuable an adjunct to the ordinary diet of children that it cannot fail to be greatly missed.

It is therefore to be hoped that the great efforts of all concerned with the Allied cause will continue to bring forth such success as will soon enable normal conditions to be restored.

When this has been achieved, every endeavour will be made to replenish stocks of Virol as speedily as possible.

**VIROL LIMITED**  
Food Specialists  
LONDON, ENGLAND



## THE WAR Gallant Service at Sea

### Captain D. F. Bayer's Fourth Honour

Captain Donald Frederic Bayer, a Union-Castle Line captain, has again been mentioned in dispatches, this being the fourth occasion on which he has been honoured during the war. He first received the C. B.E. for brave conduct, then Lloyd's War Medal for gallant sea, and lastly the C. B.E. mentioned in dispatches, once for his gallant and loyal operation with the Royal Navy in the operations which led to the successful landings in North Africa, and now for outstanding services in operations which led to the capture of Sicily.

Other members of the sea-going staff of the Union-Castle Line have also been recognized for their services.

### Outstanding Courage and Devotion

Captain E. C. B. Perkins, Chief Officer G. W. du Ponce, now both dead, have been officially commended the citation reading:

When the ship was discharging cargo at South Africa, she was attacked by enemy aircraft and received a direct hit. Throughout this attack the ship's guns were probably destroyed. Despite the damage, the ship's cargo discharging career was continued, and some temporary repairs were effected. Five days later the vessel left port to convoy, but in the following day she was torpedoed.

As she began to sink by the head, orders for abandonment were given. All the survivors were picked up. Later the master and a volunteer party returned to the ship and succeeded in bringing her safely to port. The repairs were proceeding when the vessel was again torpedoed. It was a further submarine attack, from the stern, which later the vessel proceeded to another port, where further repairs were effected and she was eventually brought to the British Isles.

The fourth officer displayed outstanding courage and devotion to duty. After the vessel had been hit during the first bombing incident he remained at his post, the ship's guns going until the end of the raid. When the vessel was torpedoed and abandoned, he returned to the ship to rescue one of the crew who had been left on board and later was one of those who helped to bring the ship ashore. When the vessel was struck by a bomb he threw an anchor over the deck and shielded him with his body.

Able Seaman Granger showed outstanding courage, unselfishness and resource. In spite of large quantities of falling debris, caused by bombs which exploded near the ship, he showed no sign of fear and calmly continued his duties.

The fourth toncer, Mr. G. J. Elliott (who is now a chief officer, is awarded the D. F. C. (Special Division) and Able Seaman G. J. Granger the B. E.

### As the Ship Sank

First Officer E. R. Dickinson and Inter-Third Engineer Officer F. W. J. Bennham have been awarded the C. B.E. and Carpenter's Mate John McNeil the B. E.

The citation in the case reads: "The ship, sailing in convoy, was attacked by enemy aircraft. There was damage to the ship, including the destruction of the engine room. As the vessel was helpless and sinking, the passengers and non-essential members of the crew disembarked. This operation was carried out smoothly, and the survivors remained on board until the vessel was abandoned. The master, with a number of officers and crew, remained on board to save the ship, but before she could be taken ashore the flooding increased rapidly and the useless crew were taken on board another vessel standing by."

First Officer Dickinson, Intermediate Third Engineer Officer Bennham and Carpenter's Mate McNeil showed courage and devotion to duty. When the ship was hit they went below to investigate the damage, and to organize the work of repairing and continuing the shipping of the damaged bulkheads and machinery. The carried out this dangerous work in the full knowledge that the bulkhead might give way and the ship suddenly sink without any chance of escape.

For meritorious sea service in the Merchant Navy, Chief Steward Arthur M. Wickens has received the M. B. E., and Engineerium Leading Hand G. H. Hickman, Able Seaman A. Hopper, Able Seaman S. Kennear and Boatman's Mate C. J. Nelson have been awarded the B. E. M.

Acting Air Vice-Marshal H. S. Kinnear has been promoted an Air Vice-Marshal, and Sgt. Harry James, of the Royal Air Force, has been awarded the B. E. M.

Trooper Richard Thomas Rountwaite, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Lam Rountwaite, Matjiesfontein, Southern Rhodesia, has died in hospital in the Middle East.

Sergeant Air Gunner P. Kirwan, of Kampala, who in November was reported missing from operations over enemy territory, is in Germany as a prisoner of war in Germany.

Flying Officer J. P. F. Taylor, of the Royal Air Force, Officer Michael Cooper, of Edinburgh, and Sgt. Peter Campbell, of Sudan, Lusaka, and Sgt. Peter Campbell, of East Africa, have been appointed to the D. M. Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office in London.

### Help in the War Effort

Annual loans to the Imperial War Commission for December amounted to £43,601, the highest figure since 1940, from Uganda. In addition, there was a local loan in East Africa of £13,120.

Nyasaland has now lent £457,353 to H. M. Government in the United Kingdom for war purposes.

El Sayed Sir Abdel Rahman El Mahdi Pasha has given another £25,000 to the Sudan Government in aid of the war.

The Baggara, McSaria of the Sudan have given 1,000 head of cattle, valued at about £57,000, in aid of the war.

The gift is approximately equivalent to the value of the tax collected.

The Hamelin Parko Masai hope to collect 1,000 sheep as a special contribution to war funds.

### Alleged Murder of Airmen

Following the disappearance of two British airmen while on a cross-country training flight over Southern Rhodesian airfields, a charge of murder has been brought in Bechuanaland against three members of the Mosarwa tribe. Other bushmen testified that while hunting with the accused they came across a crashed plane and two white men, whom they took to be dead and fed on giraffe meat. While the airmen were still alive, the accused told his companions that if they did not kill the Europeans they would be reported and the giraffes. He then fired at one of the sleeping airmen, killing him instantly. A shot at the second airmen and the other airmen was then killed with a spear.

### Work of Sudanese Cadets

Students of the Gordon Memorial College and the Higher Schools of the Sudan have a Sudanese Cadet Corps now three years old and numbering 175 members. The annual camps are so popular that an "efficiency bar" has had to be introduced to determine which cadets shall go for the 10 days' military training this provides. Thirty cadets took a short course at the Sudan Defence Force Northern Training Depot in 1940. In 1942 and 1943 cadets were engaged during the school holidays on work schemes with the S. D. F. and in civilian work in the provinces and with the War Supply Department. Many cadets supervised labour gangs and commanded sections and platoons. One took charge of a ration depot, and another helped to run a hospital ward. Some have worked as interpreters and taught Arabic to British officers, a few have made roads with the engineer corps, and some have been drafted into the army, and even managed to get involved in a tank battle in 1941 and succeeded in reducing some vehicles from a point of view under the gun fire. Thirty-five cadets have recently been appointed to jobs connected with grain control, transport, forestry and railways.

# Background to

**Huns Murder Intellectuals**  
The Germans clearly intend to maintain among the people of occupied territories a lower standard of culture and economic life than that intended for the *Herrenvolk*. A lengthy and tragic cable from the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. and the Ukrainian Academy include not merely the general wrecking and looting of institutes, laboratories and libraries, but of the shooting or killing by starvation of numerous professors, German scientists and medical workers are participating in these atrocities. — Professor E. K.

**Barbarism** — Since the Thirty Years War there has been nothing to equal the barbarity of the German invasions of Russia, Italy and Yugoslavia. Their conduct has sunk to lower depths even than in those countries where they have been practising for some years terrorism ranging from a deliberate attempt to exterminate the high classes of the population (as in Poland) to the repression by executions of actual or possible resistance. The prospect that Hitler's army will have to endure these sufferings in the winter is probably haunting. From the military point of view the outbreak of butchers is a confession of despair of victory. But it lays an obligation upon Allied strategy to see that the grand assault is so overwhelming that the Germans have no time to make a sally and call it a day. — *The Round Table*

**Germany's Worship of Evil** — The ceremonies, oratilities, tortures and murders which the Nazi régime has perpetrated inside and outside Germany during the past 11 years have been a worship of small boys, but not of large boys, and have been a worship of the devil, but not of the gods. What is the difference between the as opposed to the reverence by the German nation? Three things must not be forgotten: First, the completeness of Nazi doctrine; second, the total divergence between German and Jewish morality; and third, the good, says Milton a Satan, and that is precisely Hitler's attitude toward the Hitler. The only thing immensely remote from that of Europeans civilization is not the from that of the Hindu of Germany. The Fuehrer's religion has been people which more than had been the being religion and evil and substituting force worship and worship. Materialism and military had conquered Germany belongs came. — *Scrutator*, in the *Sunday Times*.

## Bomber Command's Success.

The most famous airmated attack ever made by the Luftwaffe against an industrial target in Britain was that against Coventry, when the rate of bombing was something like one ton a minute. In the case of the R.A.F., 1,000 bomber attacks against Cologne in 1942 — bombs at the rate of 17 tons a minute devastated 600 acres. The projector was 90 tons a minute (weighing 200 tons a minute at the height of the attack) against Brunswick on the night of January 14 last, when 2,000 tons of bombs were dropped in 20 minutes. R.A.F. casualties have been fewer than the Air Staff anticipated. Fear that the arrival of a great number of bombers over their targets at about the same time would result in many collisions have proved as groundless as that losses would soar. It has been computed that the chances of colliding with another bomber are one in 1,000, which is smaller than the chance of being singled out for attack by guns if the attack were concentrated. Bomber Command's successes have been achieved in the face of a German defensive system which has been steadily built up in size and efficiency. In addition to 100,000 air defences some 600,000 men representing approximately 75% of Germany's anti-aircraft and searchlight crews are immobilized on the soil for offensive purposes. The R.A.F. with over 70% of all the world's heavy bombers. There are about 50 industrial cities of which Germany's war production largely depends. All these have now been attacked, though the extent to which they have been damaged varies enormously. Bomber Command's target book lists names of them such as Cologne, Düsseldorf, Karlsruhe, Dortmund, Essen, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Leipzig, and Berlin. The R.A.F. has been successful in attacking the Rhenish area, particularly the heavily industrialized Ruhr area. It is only the beginning of last year that Hitler's bombers were at either the human or the most suitable type of aircraft for this purpose. Today our bomber force is composed almost entirely of the so-called Lancasters, Halifaxes and Stirlings. Ten of these aircraft can carry to Germany a ton of bombs, and it would have taken 120 of the older types which were our standard bombers at the outbreak of war. — *Aeronautical Correspondent*, of *The Times*.

**P.I.A.T.** — P.I.A.T. is the name of the latest British infantry weapon to be released from the Secret list. The initials stand for 'Projector, Infantry, Anti Tank'. The light weight P.I.A.T. (weighing 30 lbs.) compared with the 35 lb. of the standard British anti-tank rifle, can be carried easily into the front line. The projector fires a 2 1/2 lb. bomb which will penetrate 4 inches of the most armour plate, seriously damage the interior of tanks, and kill crews. At its best range the bomb is as effective as one fired from a gun by the 75 mm. field gun. The projector can be fired from the shoulder. — *Army Cadet*, *London*.

**Rome Bridgehead** — Our doctrine of overseas operations has continued to uphold the idea of what may be termed the 'strategic bridgehead' in the first phase of invasion, rather than of the new conception of a 'dynamic bridgehead' expanding almost simultaneously with its creation, such as the plan utilized in Norway. We prefer security to audacity. That argument can be appreciated, yet the universal experience of war tends to show that the hazards of initial audacity may be less than those of belated pertinacity, when opportunity has passed, especially in pursuing an offensive purpose. There is often a temptation in limiting the risk of delivering a light-weight but swift stroke, covered by surprise and aimed at a weak spot, such as accepting the risk of a fully prepared assault. — *Captain Liddell Hart*.

**Indignant Troops** — Tommy Atkins in the Middle East has been indignant and indignant by our lack of success on the Yugoslav front. He knows that the partisans are fighting little more than a hundred miles away from him across the Adriatic, and he is vehement about the fact that we have not only been slow and cautious in giving them help, but have also for a long time been apparently backing the wrong side. He suspects that something of the sort is going on in Greece. There was a fierce outburst of indignation when Mészely was released. There is deep distrust of King Victor Emmanuel and some suspicion of Badoglio. Even if Tommy Atkins is not yet quite clear what he is fighting for, he is fighting against the danger is crossed by a bridge, that is to falsify his ideas on the subject. — *Mr. Alexander Cannon*, in the *Daily Mail*.

# the War News

Opinions Feignized. The B.C.C. Forces Programme has some napses into intelligence. Miss Rose Macaulay.

Gas attacks are possible. Mr. Morrison's memorandum. The bark off a tree. Lady Oxford. Hitler's obsessions. Daily Telegraph.

Half the tungsten used in Germany comes from Spain. Mr. Coley.

More than 60% of our young officers drifts from my first platoon. Hitler.

The Axis embassies in Buenos Aires are the centre of espionage activity. Mr. Eden.

When will the Government learn political geography? Richard Ireland, M.P. The Japanese merchant navy is now at the bottom of the Pacific. Senator Harry S. Truman.

France will have a complete overhaul of the industrial system. The Rt. Hon. Viscount Elliot, M.P.

America's air force has reached a strength of 2,300,000. Of these 100,500 are pilots. U.S. official statement.

The Government attitude towards refugees is miserably bureaucratic, evasive and insincere. Mr. Harold Nicholson, M.P.

A British general [Alexander] has no right to speak of Germans as barbarians. German warfare has always observed the principles of chivalry. Berlin Radio.

Definite arrangements have been made for a meeting of Dominion Prime Ministers to be held within the next few months. Mr. Attlee, Secretary of State.

Men's coats may again be made without a restriction on styles from January 1, but may not be supplied to the public until March 1. The President of the Board of Trade.

The continuation of small trading is of the utmost importance to this country and to our joint united warfare. Mr. F. A. Miles, Chairman of Martins Bank, Ltd.

Berlin's said damage is bigger than that of Warsaw, Rotterdam, Gentry, Stalingrad and Hamburg put together. Mr. Howard Smith, M.P. States commentator to Bern.

The Yugoslav partisan army engaged up to 15 German divisions. Large areas of Yugoslavia are entirely under partisan control. The Secretary of State for War.

The mildly philistine of the Duke of Bedford cannot in capacity swallow the yarn which supports his judgment. The Lord Chancellor, in the House of Lords. Mr. Morrison before making his speech in London in November. Church of England see the main thing and was not content to see the 'public' publication of the Government's official statement.

The standard of living in this country will be sustained only so long as our export trade is unimpeded and developed. The National Provincial Bank.

Our expenditure in 1943 was a little over £13,000,000 a day, about £1,000,000 on heavy armaments services and £2,250,000 on miscellaneous war services. The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Diplomatic activity by Axis agents in fostering espionage inside our country has convinced the Argentine Government that it is not possible to maintain diplomatic relations with Germany. Buenos Aires Radio.

The Empire is divided by sea and by land and linked by air. This matter of air communications is one of life and death. Britain does not give a lead, she will find the Dominions linked to other countries. Lord Bennett.

This country may be subject to count attacks from the air even by a home force on suicide missions, and transport may be temporarily but seriously curtailed. Mr. C. P. Rippon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Supply.

If the German High Command is so stupid as to think that the greatest danger lies in the Balkans, it is logical to conclude that that is the point on which our main effort should be directed, instead of on Italy. General Sir Hubert Gough.

The Red Cross and St. John Fund has reached a total of £90,000,000 of which £20,000,000 has been spent. The Penny-a-Week Fund has increased from £3,200,000 to £9,000,000 in the past 15 months. F.R.H. Duke of Gloucester.

It would be necessary for some one to assemble together all the demons available from everywhere and to consider all the possibilities which all of them embody in order to describe the conditions of those Japanese who have inflicted unthinkable tortures on Americans and Filipinos. Mr. Cordell Hull.

Only one officer of the original famous 'Richtofen Squadron' has survived the fierce fighting over the Channel coasts since the Battle of Britain. Luftwaffe spokesman in German radio.

An air letter takes on the average seven days to reach the forward field post office of the Fifth and Sixth Armies. Because of the need for brevity, a telegraph takes only three days, but they are not to be repeated in a few days. Surface mail, letters, newspapers and parcels take on the average 15 days to reach Italy. Lord Cfoft.

The Empire is a living defiance of death. Close consultation is the key to the future. The international discussion must be continuous. The historic strength of Britain (the Empire's greatest asset) is that with deep, instinctive sagacity it moves on the whole in harmony with the general interest and feeling of mankind. Mr. J. L. Garvin, in the Sunday Express.

In 1943, in addition to small quantities of special steels, Germany imported from Sweden approximately 20% of the total production of iron ore. Swedish deliveries of iron ore will be substantially lower in 1944. In 1943 Germany obtained from Portugal about 60% of her total consumption of wolfram, from Spain about 40% of her wolfram and an insignificant quantity of tin, and from Turkey in terms of chromic oxide content about 30% of her chromite. Mr. Dingle Foot, M.P.

The more experience I have of Government departments the more convinced I am that the business of a Government is to govern, not to try to run industries. Nationalization would mean that a horde of black-coated, striped-trousered young men, full of theory, would be playing at trains or lorries when their knowledge of transport is limited to the cost of a season ticket from their home town to Whitehall. Major General Gilbert Sclumper, Director General of Supply Services at the Ministry of Supply.

The Naval, Military and Air Force Nursing Services and the Women's Auxiliary Services have been eligible for the Victoria Cross since the outbreak of war, with the exception that, owing to a change of status, the Auxiliary Territorial Service and the Women's Auxiliary Air Force became ineligible for a period during 1941-42. Women are also eligible for the Victoria Cross against the enemy and Corporal J. D. M. Pearson, of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force, holds that decoration. Mr. Churchill.

## PERSONALIA

Mr. E. J. Davies has been re-elected Mayor of Bulawayo.

Lieut. Colonel Sir Philip Richardson was 79 last week.

Aspen has been born in Nakuru to the wife of Lieutenant Colonel A. R. Reeder.

Sir James Edward Barker, late Assistant War Transport representative in the Middle East left £245,439.

The late Mr. David Erroll Sinclair, of Wrotham, Kent, Chairman of Messrs. Rowe, White and Co., left £25,000.

The marriage has taken place in Bulawayo of Flying Officer A. C. Winterland and Miss Katherine Ruppung, of Salisbury.

Major Robert Riley has been appointed organizer of the United Party of Southern Rhodesia for the coming general election.

Captain Harry W. A. Lee, formerly of Kericho, Kenya, and latterly of Edinburgh, has been quoted in full by the *Scotsman*.

A daughter has been born to the wife of Mr. Alexander ("Sandy") Sutherland, of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.).

Lieut. E. H. Brunner, R.N., and Miss Elizabeth Brooks, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Brooks, of Uganda, have been married in Durban.

Pilot Officer R. P. Hatricks, R.A.F., and Miss Olive Dunbar, of Bulawayo, are the first Europeans to be married at Gyrene Mission, near Bulawayo.

Sir Theodore Chambers, Chairman of the Uganda Company and a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East-African Board, was 79 on Monday.

Mr. Henry Knott, formerly of Hull, and Miss Alberta Waterman, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Waterman, of Nairobi, have been married in Thika.

Captain John Humphrey Woodrow, The Royal Sussex Regiment, and Miss Janet Mary Morison, W.A.A.F., of Nakuru, have announced their engagement.

The wife of Captain G. P. Bidder, M.C., The Sudan Defence Force (seconded from the Royal Sussex Regiment), has given birth to a daughter in Asmara, Eritrea.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. D'Eath have recently celebrated their silver wedding. When they were married in Glasgow in 1919 Mr. D'Eath was a lieutenant in the R.A.S.C.

Mr. E. H. Clifford, of Chobham, consulting mining engineer to the British South Africa Company, and a past President of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, left £87,225 (net personality £24,481).

Bishop Willis, formerly of Uganda, and Bishop Heywood, formerly of Mombasa, attended the Archbishop of Canterbury when he recently consecrated in Westminster Abbey two bishops for service overseas.

Sir John Wardlaw Milne, M.P., has been elected to the courts of Cable and Wireless (Holding), Ltd., and Cable and Wireless, Ltd., and to the boards of the associated companies. He visited East Africa some years ago.

The engagement has been announced between Mr. Francis Anthony Staunton, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Staunton, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss Miriam Irene Alice Cheales, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alan Cheales, of Friskney, Lincolnshire.

The King has approved the extension of the term of office of Sir Harold MacMichael as High Commissioner for Palestine and Transjordan for a further six months from March 3. Sir Harold spent many years in the Sudan and then became Governor of Tanganyika Territory.

The wedding has taken place in Johannesburg of Major Charles Hampden Holdet, V.D., Union Reserve of Officers, and Miss Phyllis Norah Cox, elder daughter of Lieut. Colonel Charles Alexander Cox, R.A.M.C. (Retired), and Mrs. Cox, of Avonlea, Southern Rhodesia.

Miss Margery Perham, Reader in Colonial Administration at Oxford University, and Mr. T. R. Rowell, Senior Educational Adviser at the Colonial Office, are among the members of a committee appointed to review existing facilities for higher education in the British Colonies in the Caribbean and to make recommendations regarding future university development in these Colonies. The committee has been appointed with the concurrence of the Secretary of State from the proposal of the Commission in Higher Education in the Colonies.

### Lord Moyne's New Office

The King has approved the appointment of Lord Moyne, D.S.O., to be Minister Resident in the Middle East, in succession to Mr. Casey, now Governor of Bengal. For the past 18 months Lord Moyne has been Deputy Minister of State in Cairo, and early last year he headed an economic and supply mission from the Middle East to Nairobi, visiting Ethiopia on the way. He was Secretary of State for the Colonies for about a year from February, 1941, following the death of Lord Lloyd.



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230TH WEEK OF WAR

OBITUARY

**Dr. H. Hunter**

TOO LATE for an extended obituary in this issue, we learn of the death in Uganda on January 20 of Dr. Henry Hamilton Hunter, F.R.S., F.L.S., who was senior non-official member of the Legislative Council from its establishment in 1911 to 1935, and one-time member of the Kenya and Uganda Interim Legislative Councils, and the Legislative Councils of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, first President of the Uganda Society, first Commodore of the Victoria Nyirra Club, and a foundation member of every club in the country, as well as 19 other addresses, and a friend of every good cause.

He was the first advocate to practice in the first Empire for plant rubber and coffee in 1891, the first to introduce motor cars, the first to make a motor race, the first to sail a yacht on Victoria Nyanza, the first East African to fly over South Africa, the first to fly to East African service. He was joint author (with Mr. E. Brown) of "Planting in Uganda".

Born in Dublin in 1875, he was educated at Trinity College in that city, where he was a senior moderator and gold medalist in history and political science. Leaving Ireland at the age of 22 to engage in mining in South Africa, he spent a year in Kimberley and then seven years in Southern Rhodesia and Cape Colony. After serving with the Mashonaland Squadron of the Rhodesia Regiment through the South African War, and participating in the relief of Mafeking, he joined the Cape Civil Service. He was later admitted to the South African Bar, and then practised for three years in Grahamstown.

In 1905 he decided to leave for Uganda and, once told the writer of this note that it was not until he reached Mombasa that he discovered that Nairobi

was not the capital of the country for which he was bound!

Since that time there can have been few aspects of activity and development in Uganda with which he was not connected, and there could have been no more fitting representative of the Protectorate at the Coronation of 1937.

There will be deep sympathy with Mrs. Hunter, who has so consistently supported her husband in his public work.

Sir Richard Jackson, Chairman of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, has died in Calicut at the age of 78.

Mr. Hugh Carswell Findlay, second surviving son of the late Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Findlay of Four Kilnmore, Ayrshire, died at Wajangi, Kiambu, Kenya, on January 18. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Constance Touche Findlay.

Mrs. Irene Muriel Dmoline, wife of the late Mr. J. D. Dmoline, who at the outbreak of war was O.C. Troop, in Northern Rhodesia, and now commands a brigade of the King's African Rifles, has died at the age of 41. Mrs. Dmoline, a keen sportswoman, was women's singles, doubles and mixed doubles tennis champion in Northern Rhodesia in 1933.

Sir John Farmer, D.Sc., F.R.S., former director of the biological laboratories of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, who has died in Exmouth at the age of 78, was prominently concerned in the scheme for the first research station of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, and in 1915 selected a station in the West Indies. He was a Governor both of the Imperial Institute and of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, in the establishment of which he had been actively associated.

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# Mass Education in Africa

A FORTNIGHT AGO we reviewed and quoted extracts from the White Paper on Mass Education in African Society. Further extracts are given hereunder.

Bearing in mind that this is a people's movement, place must be found for the teaching of citizenship and morals, including a respect for their past and a pride in their traditions. In many areas this respect and pride should be supplemented by a sense of awe and reverence. The principles of local government, understood in many African communities, should be put into the modern-day context of local councils, and the wisdom of the old men will have to be interwoven with the new learning to make a real and not an artificial basis for local democracy.

We should like to emphasize, when considering the content of mass education, the importance of the juvenile or adolescent section of the population, aged approximately 12 to 20. In some areas a number of them have had no schooling of education, often quite unrelated to their environment and to the possibilities of employment. But this spattering, and in some cases, three Rs, represents the intention of their parents that their children should receive some education, and expresses an almost pathetic belief in the inherent value of learning to read and write.

### The Content of Instruction

The content of mass education in an area where there are large numbers of semi-educated juveniles who have no definite economic future ought perhaps to be based chiefly on some kind of technical training. But it will not be enough merely to turn out numbers of young carpenters, masons, mechanics, tailors or even farmers, with nothing but technical training in these formative adolescent years. China has found in training boys for her industrial co-operatives that they must be given some literacy instruction, some physical training, some elementary teaching in civics and economics if they are to be useful citizens as well as skilled technicians.

If the adult programme was based round taxation, health and the financing of new development, such as schools and hospitals, the juveniles would be better off being trained for a craft or trade could have special classes arranged for them on the same lines as the adults.

The content of teaching on a particular subject must be designed to suit the needs of particular localities and groups of people, and must be presented in a different form in different areas. If this principle of local curricula is adopted, each characteristic geographical area must have its own special educational facilities including teaching staff, literature and cinema and broadcasting programmes.

It is vital to the promoting of all mass education that the local community should be aware from the start that it will be their success or failure. Where the local Native administration is sufficiently educated and progressive to form part of this local association, they will, of course, play an important part.

In any given locality, where experiments are planned, the mass education officer will be O.C. Combined operations, working in close contact with the district officer, but undertaking a detailed planning and execution of the projects which the D.O. cannot cope with because of his many other duties. It is essential that the mass education officer should be as far as possible on the spot, actively associated with all that is going on, and not distantly connected with it from a provincial or even a district headquarters.

Suitable men for mass education officers might be found in the Administrative Service, in such departments as Education, Medicine, Forestry and Agriculture, among welfare officers, in the service of missions and on the staff of national institutions. It would be essential that they were

seconded, they were not liable to recall at the moment of an educational programme; that they should not be liable to sudden or frequent transfer within the mass education organization; and that their prospects of advancement should be regarded as enhanced rather than reduced by their selection for a special duty. It would also be an essential qualification for their work that they should be genuinely interested in the welfare of the community they were selected to serve, that they should be able by tact and by their general bearing to gain the community's confidence at the outset, and that they should have a bent for teaching and for sociological and kindred studies.

The Association with the mass education officer, the Education Department would also be a very important one for the preparation and publication of literature, the arrangement and presentation of broadcasts, programmes, and the selection and selection of films, control of mass education, and the maintenance of an effective liaison with many of the non-governmental organizations which co-operate in educational work and research. Education is a task which has now been entrusted to Information Departments, with the exception of those of a public relations office, some of which are not, in fact, within the sphere of a mass education organization.

In parts of Africa the home teaching workers have been successful in bringing a community spirit into existence, between home and school, and in meeting community needs and school curriculum. But there ought to be a clear distinction between the work of the home teacher and the school worker who lies mainly in his school, and that of the adult education worker whose work is among the adults in the community. Both should be taught to teach and encouraged and supervised by supervision, but along entirely different lines for children and adults. This cannot be too clearly emphasized.

### Support Which Must Be Sought

Co-operative societies and trade unions depend for their existence on the initiative and effort and community spirit of their members. They have therefore one of the fundamental conditions of success in mass education, though their immediate aim may be co-operative thrift, or marketing, or forming a body of workers, they are creating by such activities strong units which can become a community, and setting public advantage before private gain. In areas where old community ties have broken down or hardly existed, such groupings for a common purpose, with a certain order and discipline in their organization, have an importance out of all proportion to their size. They must therefore be drawn into an early stage.

Up to some point mines and trading companies in the colonies, and to a lesser extent perhaps plantations, have followed the policy adopted by British industrialists in the past and paid attention to certain aspects of welfare, such as housing, medical treatment, and in some cases to the housing and feeding of workers and to sports grounds. It has however been the exception to find employers interested in the educational progress of their employees.

When one of the Baganda statesmen was opening a school for Africans put up by the Kenya and Uganda Railway he referred to it as the first of its kind in Uganda, as it contained a library and radio in addition to club rooms, bath rooms and sports grounds. It may be that employers in the Colonies will follow suit, and that shortage of labour in some African areas may dispose them to offer facilities for education, in addition to provisions for general welfare.

It will undoubtedly be one of the first tasks of those responsible for a mass education plan to get into touch with sympathetic employers and win their active support. It may then be possible to include an industrial unit as one of the early projects, and to combine with the trade union, if such exists, and the labour officer.

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### Progress in the Sudan

The first session of the new Advisory Council for the Northern Sudan, which at present is in process of formation, will probably open in April. The establishment of the Council is the most important constitutional advance in the Sudan for many years. It is designed, in the words of Sir Douglas Newbold, the Civil Secretary, to associate the Sudanese more closely with the Government of the country.

Under the Governor-General's Council, which initiates all Government legislation, has been set up a sub-committee, officially, through the usual channels. The new body is expected to provide the Government with a formal means of ascertaining Native thought on important problems. It is a fact in the northern Sudan only, a fact which has caused some criticism in the vernacular Press, which tends to suspect a political motive in the exclusion of the south. The Government seem to have answered its critics of the south and its reasons, which is simply that the predominantly Moslem southern Sudan is not socially and economically advanced enough for representation on a national body.

The Council will thus be primarily concerned with problems of the northern Sudan, which is predominantly Arab. The Council will contain three members each from the four northern provinces in which Provincial Councils are now in operation, and three each from the remaining two provinces, which are not yet Provincial Council areas. These will be nominated by the Governors. In addition there will be two members, one of them Sudanese, nominated by the Chamber of Commerce, and one nominated by the Governor-General.

The development satisfies moderate opinion, though the educated classes, in spite of re-assurances from the Government, tend to view with suspicion the fact that most of the members will consist of rural representatives; they overlook the fact that the Sudan is primarily an agricultural and pastoral country.

The majority of British opinion regards the step as remarkable, but the majority of the Sudanese, and as an implicit acknowledgment of the fact, are regarding the Sudanese in the art of self-government as far from Khartoum to The Times.

### Indians in East Africa

The East African Indian National Congress has again stated the political grievances and objectives of the community in Kenya at a special session held in Nairobi.

In a series of resolutions the Congress urges the British Government to remove the colour bar throughout East Africa and to afford equal opportunities to all races. It also opposes any form of closer union among the East African territories while the policy of racial discrimination remains in force in Kenya. The Congress denies that Indians have any intention of attempting to secure political and economic domination to the detriment of European and African interests, but calls on the British Government to encourage Indian immigration and settlement in East Africa and to open the ranks of the Civil Service to Indians on an equal footing.

It seeks to obtain greater representation in the Legislature and on all local government bodies, as well as a place on the advisory boards connected with affairs of the Native reserves. It calls on the British Government to abandon the policy of reservation in the Kenya Highlands for European settlement and, in view of the present food shortage, to throw open undeveloped land in the Highlands for cultivation by non-Europeans.—Telegram from Nairobi to The Times.

### Dehydration in S. Rhodesia

Plans for the development of dehydration in Southern Rhodesia are in hand, and experiments are being conducted with meats, fruits and vegetables.

The Government has appointed Mr. A. P. Faylor as Dehydration Officer, and he and Mr. B. G. Gundry, an official of the Irrigation Department (who has been responsible for the design of the dehydration machinery), have gone to the Union of South Africa to study the dehydration methods which are being practised there. It is expected that the officials of the Union Department of Agriculture, who has played a prominent part in establishing the industry in South Africa, will visit Southern Rhodesia.

As a result of the activities of the Southern Rhodesian Food Production Committee, many farmers in the Colony are working to ensure that the dehydration plants will be kept fully supplied when established. Onion growers are making a gratifying response to an appeal to grow 25,000 bags of onions for dehydration for the British Ministry of Food, and growers of tomatoes and Cape gooseberries are also planning to increase their acreage.

Captain J. M. Meadley, who is continuing his military work with a wide range of foodstuffs, including pork. The result of his experiments during the war was so good that it was worth while to ship, but that dehydration and the elimination of waste products, that it might make the meat exportable as a profit, thus opening up a new market for all kinds of agricultural produce which could be turned into pork.

### Heavy Attack on Locust Menace

One of the worst locust invasions of recent years is stated by the Colonial Office to have been defeated in East Africa. Military personnel and civilian experts co-operated in large-scale anti-locust operations.

The Turkana district of Kenya southwards over about 7,000 square miles of mainly desert territory. The operations involved the use of more than 200 motor vehicles and the employment of 60 British officers and N.C.O.s, 2,000 African troops, 2,000 Turkana tribesmen and seven civilian experts. One anti-locust unit alone used three-quarters of a ton of poison, 8,045 bags of bait and 10 tons of molasses in destroying 526 separate hopper and flying swarms by spraying a bran and arsenical mixture in the path of the invaders. A statement from the East Africa Command reads: "The infestation can only be described as terrific, but vast areas of hoppers were completely wiped out, reducing to negligible proportions the threat of a serious invasion of flying swarms into the East African territories."

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### News Items in Brief

### Dalgety & Company

The East African Currency Board will issue its next note on February 15.

*El Sudán-el Gedid*, a new Chinese weekly magazine is now being published in Harartoum.

The wedding presents of the late Princess Tsalial are to be sold in aid of the hospital which is being raised in her memory.

The East African Industrial Research Board is to build a pilot plant for experimental work on the production of yeast in Kenya.

The Kenya Farmers' Association (see p. 474) has purchased Naivasha Stores, Ltd. A branch of the K.F.A. is being opened in Naivasha premises thus acquired.

Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., announce an ordinary dividend of 4% (the same) for 1943. The net profit, after tax had been deducted, amounted to £52,884, compared with £60,004.

The cotton growing area of 1943 in south of Port Sudan, which recently lost two-thirds of its grain crop from locusts, is now reported to have suffered the worst drought and dust storms for 30 years. The credit will however be harvesting good crops.

The Messageries Maritimes Co., Ltd., has now opened an office in Mombasa for the service of shippers and merchants in Malindi and Lamu. This is a natural extension of the company's services in Dar es Salaam and Salisbury. It has also an office in Lobito, Portuguese West Africa.

The Bechuanaland Government has prepared a five-year development plan which, it is suggested, would make the Protectorate one of the most progressive territories in Africa. The plan embraces provision for improved agriculture, medical services, education and communications, and includes schemes for combating soil erosion, water supplies, irrigation dams, tribal grammar schools, roads, and better social conditions.

### Liebig's Extract of Meat

Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd., which has interests in East Africa and the Rhodesias, reports a profit for the year ended August 31 of £274,031, to which is added £199,679 brought forward from last year and £150,000 transferred from a special reserve account. Taxation on the profits of the group, less amounts provided by subsidiary companies, are estimated at £280,211. The preference dividend required £25,000; an interim ordinary dividend £40,000; and the final dividend takes £130,000, leaving £178,490 to be carried forward.

The issued capital is £1,000,000 in 7% cumulative preference stock and £2,000,000 in ordinary stock. The reserve fund totals £1,000,000. Investments in subsidiary companies appear in the balance-sheet at £2,271,577, and balances due by subsidiaries, less balances due to them, total £613,923. Livestock and produce are valued at £1,122,663, and land, buildings, and plant at £72,766. Cash totals £245,717. The Chairman's statement appears on another page.

In their 59th annual report, that for the year ended June 30 last, the directors of Dalgety and Co., Ltd., report a trading profit, after providing for doubtful debts, current expenses, depreciation, debenture interest, taxation, and the conversion of overseas profits, amounting to £429,753 compared with £438,895 in the previous year. Taxation in Australia, New Zealand and East Africa amounted to £204,662 (£230,287) and in Great Britain to £125,000 (£111,115). The preference dividend required £25,000 and a preliminary ordinary dividend of 2% paid the balance amounting to £350,000. Payment of a final ordinary dividend of 3% (£56,250) and a final dividend of 1% (£100,000) is proposed for the year ended June 30, 1944. A total dividend of £331,250 is being carried forward to the year ending June 30, 1945.

The directors report that in Kenya the total amount owing to the bank in 1943 was £2,724,000, and the very light nature of the business, and the operations in Tanganyika Territory were equally successful. The directors also report that the death of Major-General Sir John H. Davidson, Sir John's wife and Mr. J. G. Miller have retired in rotation and after themselves for election at the annual meeting which is to be held in London on February 23.

The issued capital is £2,000,000 in ordinary stock of £10 each (£15 paid) and £2,000,000 in 7% preference shares of £10 each. The profit and loss account shows a profit of £429,753 and the total provisions made for depreciation, taxation, debentures amounting to £900,000. Cash appears as £2,697,351; investments at £1,003,342; advances on lands, patents, stocks, wool and other produce £1,083,466; debtors £1,900,423; and sundry sundries £850,000.

### Turner and Newall

Turner and Newall, Ltd., a company substantially incorporated in the United Kingdom, and with East African subsidiaries, reports a profit for the year ended June 30 last of £353,202 (£430,840 in the previous year) after providing £195,067 for taxation (£1,536,918) and £112,500 in subsidiary companies for their income tax liability in the United Kingdom.

The preference dividend required £101,195; a 31% interim ordinary dividend amounted to £200,003 gross, and a final ordinary dividend of 8½% to £466,673 gross. The general reserve was increased by £100,000 to £1,500,000, and the carry-forward is £99,157, compared with £78,440 brought in. Depreciation of £1,357,265 was written off by the company in the group.

The issued capital of the company is £6,777,712. Various reserves amount to £3,014,174. Land and buildings appear in the balance-sheet at £1,518,122; machinery and plant at £840,229; holdings in subsidiary companies, £4,91,620; stock in trade and work in progress £23,541; debtors, £51,870; £3,083,673; cash, £2,557,399; and £1,833,870.

Evidence was given to the Food Shortage Commission in Kenya that 10 bags of maize meal are required to feed the Native labour required to produce one ton of coffee, so that every rise of 1s. in the price of maize meal has the effect of increasing the cost of coffee production by 10s. per ton.

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## COMPANY MEETING

## Liebig's Extract of Meat Company, Limited

### Mr. Kenneth Carlisle's Statement

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on Tuesday, February 1, 1944, at the registered office of the company, "The House," Queen Street, Johannesburg.

Mr. Kenneth Carlisle, Chairman, and Mr. J. H. G. Smith, Managing Director, were present, and Mr. J. H. G. Smith, Managing Director, had circulated with the annual financial accounts for the year ended August 31, 1943, the following statement:

Pursuant to our practice in the past year, I am issuing this statement to accompany the report and statement of accounts, and in the absence of any special circumstances, I shall propose to the annual general meeting that the directors' report and accounts and Chairman's statement be taken as read. The proceedings may be confined to the submission of the usual formal resolutions and the transacting the business of an ordinary general meeting.

It will be observed that this year the accounts are presented on a slightly modified basis, thus conforming on general lines to the requirements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

The appropriations proposed by the directors now appear in the balance-sheet among current liabilities and provisions, while the amount corresponding to their responsibility is shown separately among creditors.

#### The Balance Sheet

An important feature of the balances due by subsidiary companies will be noted: the result of large payments received during the year through their channel.

There is on the other hand a substantial increase in the item of sundry debtors, due to the fact that at date of the balance-sheet important sums had still to be received for produce sold. A large proportion of this amount has since been paid and has been invested in Tax Reserve Certificates. The Tax Reserve Certificates figuring on last year's balance-sheet have been utilized meanwhile in discharge of taxation liabilities.

The freer movement in produce has brought about some reduction in valuation of livestock, produce, etc., while investments in subsidiary companies are slightly increased by reason of the release of certain provisions no longer required.

All these changes in figures are such as arise normally in the course of our business, and therefore call for no detailed explanation.

It has been our practice in the past to provide for liabilities arising from taxation to the maximum extent that seems prudent and adequate at the time, but the effect of the heavy increases in the rate of taxation, often with retroactive effect, coupled with the profits tax at the rate of 100%, has led us to the decision how to provide specifically for all taxation expected to arise from the profits earned up to the date of the balance-sheet.

In this way provision is now shown in our balance-sheet for taxation liabilities which must eventually be met even though the actual payment does not fall due for some considerable time ahead.

Pending the more definite ascertainment and agreement of these taxation liabilities, which—in a business of a complex nature such as ours—is a matter calling for prolonged study and much work on the part of our accountants, it has been considered that any liability still to be established would be covered by certain contingency accounts, comprising amounts which we have deemed it prudent from time to time to keep in reserve

against such possibilities. However, in order to come into line with recent recommendations of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, we have decided this year to provide a separate account for all taxation that may be expected to accrue from operations up to the date of the balance-sheet. In order to bring about this desirable position in the form recommended, we have brought in the sum of £150,000 from contingency account and have transferred the sum of about £200,000 to provision for taxation.

It is proposed to maintain the item divided in last year's rate of 6s. per 45 unit of stock, and to contain a reduction in the rate to be carried forward.

At the same time, in accordance with the recommendation of the Institute, we are now showing in the balance-sheet the estimated liability outstanding in respect of taxation. As a result of this new arrangement the charge for taxation in each year will in future be the estimated liability to tax arising solely from the profits of that year. We feel sure that this change, which consolidates the position in the taxation liability, will meet with your approval.

#### Year of Favourable Trading

A year of favourable trading has to be recorded, with the output of our factories in this country, which are operated by the Oxo Company, well maintained, notwithstanding a reduced personnel, and with the volume of sales at a figure which surpasses last year's hitherto best.

Operations in our overseas factories were again conducted on a substantial scale commensurate with the number of acres that could be brought to the plants, but drought, both in Africa and South America, retarded and impaired the conditions of cattle and weights and yields were lower than for several years.

Our South American factories have again concentrated upon production for the Ministry of Food, and it is gratifying that their efforts have resulted in the output of important quantities of canned meats and other foodstuffs of particular value and convenience in time of war.

The new contract negotiated by the Ministry of Food and the Argentine Meat Board for the supply of corned beef and other canned meats to the United Nations during 1943 and 1944 was not finally settled until after the close of our season, and the revised price, although showing a welcome improvement, proved to be barely sufficient to compensate the general increase in the costs of production.

Notwithstanding the severe drought which prevailed throughout the greater part of the three Republics of the River Plate during the spring and summer months, the herds and flocks on our estancias came through well, and mortality figures compare not unfavourably with those of more propitious farming years.

#### Substantial Increase in Livestock Prices

The customary movement and transfers of stocks were interfered with, while uneven and retarded conditions upset the smooth execution of farm routine and programmes, but the substantial increase which occurred in the price of all livestock, rather more than offset these adversities and all the subsidiary companies which conduct but widespread farming interests enjoyed a prosperous year.

There have been signs of greater activity in land transactions in the north-eastern provinces of Argentina, where are situated some of our properties, and our land sales section has availed of the revival of interest to subdivide certain areas of land which are not altogether suitable for the pasturage, and to dispose of them on farms for the purpose of colonization and closer settlement.

(Continued on next page)

# Liebig's Extract of Meat Co.

(Report continued from previous page)

In Africa, our plant in Kenya has had an active year in the production of products and foodstuffs for the East African market; and the demand for cattle for the supply of beef meat to the Forces quartered there, as well as to the refugee camps established in the colony, has been insistent and expanding with a consequential sharp increase in cattle prices. Part of this Colony were also suffering severe drought conditions which led to the closing of some of the stock routes and a consequent depression of the market at times and to our loss at AHU Kiseri.

In Rhodesia cattle continued in short supply with advancing prices and injury of ranchers were on a smaller scale than for several past years. Conditions in the ranch were also not propitious as an aftermath of the drought of the previous year, and for the first time since the reorganization of the ranching section in Rhodesia, all adverse aspects of trading has to be

In conclusion, I wish to express my sincere thanks to all employees of the company members of the staff, both at home and overseas, for their constant and efficient service, and I am sure they will be giving expression to your wishes in conveying to them our keen appreciation of their valuable collaboration throughout another successful year.

## No Roan Antelope Dividend

The directors of Roan Antelope Copper Mines Ltd. announce that the net profit for the year ended June 30, 1943, after providing £793,500 for taxation and £200,000 for repayments and other charges amounted to £151,024. Under the provisions of the company's articles the directors are of the opinion that the company's financial resources should be conserved, and they therefore do not recommend the payment of a dividend to be discussed at the 10th annual general meeting which will be held on March 16.

## LATEST MINING NEWS

# Copper Output To Be Cut Shock to Northern Rhodesia

LAST WEEK we briefly reported the decision of the Imperial Government to reduce its purchases of Northern Rhodesian copper from April 1 next.

A telegram received by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA from the Government of Northern Rhodesia reads:

Owing to the recent improvements in the United Nations supply position with regard to copper, it has become necessary to modify the present general production policy designed to meet the acute emergency. In this connection His Majesty's Government has decided to reduce its purchases of Northern Rhodesian copper by an amount equivalent to between 20 and 25 per cent of the present annual rate of production in the next few months.

The cut will be borne in roughly equal proportions by Nkana, Roan Antelope and Mufulira mines. Nchanga will, as at present, without the increase previously contemplated, be able to maintain its production level. It may involve some reduction in employment in Northern Rhodesia, and in order to facilitate the smooth and equitable transition from present production levels to the new levels contemplated, His Majesty's Government have agreed that the cut in production will be effected by stages beginning in April.

Under this arrangement production will be reduced to approximately equal output in April, May and June, then increasing gradually until it is brought into discussion with the mine management and the Government in August. It is intended in order to work out the consequences on employment of these reductions in output.

The emergency man-power regulations will remain in force, and, without prejudice to the discussions mentioned above, the general policy of the Government will be as far as possible to allow the release of those who wish to join the armed forces or to take up other employment, and to safeguard the interests of the men who were employed in the industry before the war and have been retained in employment. His Majesty's Government desire this announcement to be made with the expression of their highest appreciation of the part which the Northern Rhodesian mining industry has played in the war effort of the United Nations and of the successful efforts made by mine workers and managements to meet the emergency when the supply position was far from satisfactory.

Press telegrams state that the above announcement was properly followed by meetings of mineworkers throughout the Copperbelt. Speakers expressed a sense of grievance at the sudden decision to cut production, since until very recently increased output was being urged by Government. There were also protests against the suggestion of retrenchment. At several meetings resolutions were carried that men wishing to leave their employment should be allowed to do so, but that nobody should be constrained to leave, the work available being divided amongst the men wishing to continue with their jobs. Mr. J. Ross, Vice-President of the Northern Rhodesian Mineworkers' Union, is reported to have said in Nkana that the official announcement indicated that there is no hope of the promises in the Atlantic Charter being carried out.

The London Stock Exchange was entirely unprepared for any announcement of a lower production programme, and there were heavy falls in share prices.

Rhokana lost 9s. to 27, bringing the price nearly back to the lowest figure touched by the shares during 1943, in which they rose at one time to £8.155.

Rhodesian American American 10s. shares fell to 16s. 9d. Their price was 15s. 8d. during that year they touched 21s. 3d. This company, which controls Rhokana, has an issued capital of £5,456,608.


Roan Antelope 6s. shares fell to 10s. 9d. In 1943 they fluctuated between 15s. 3d. and 12s.

Rhodesian Selection Trust also lost 11d. to 12s., compared with a high of 18s. and a low of 13s. 6d. last year.

Selection Trust, a large holder of Rhodesian Selection and Roan Antelope, lost rather more than 1s. to 21s.

Nchanga, which fluctuated between 14s. 11d. and 27s. 6d. in 1943, lost 3s. 14d. to 8s. 3d. It has not had a year since the Ministry of Supply requested Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines to increase its production, agreeing to grant half the capital expenditure incurred which

total amount of £1,800,000, of which £1,000,000 was provided by Rhokana.



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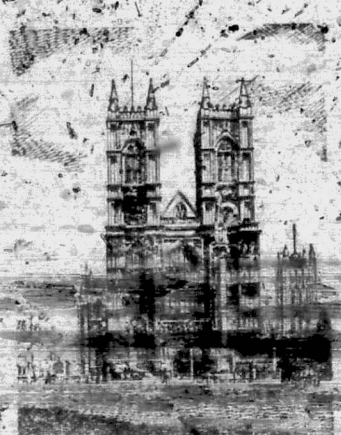
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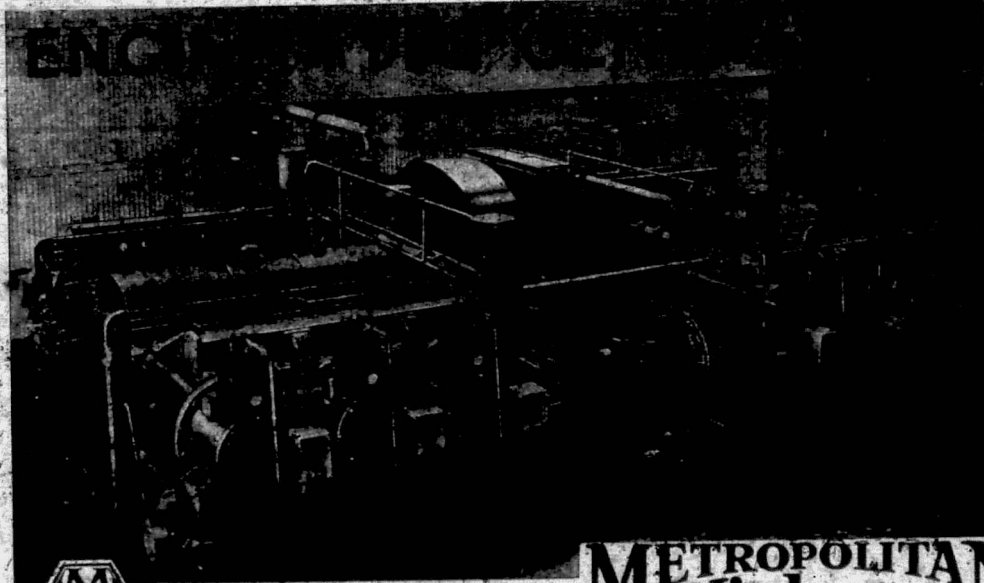
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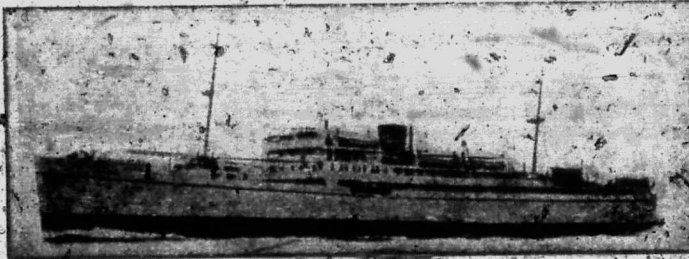
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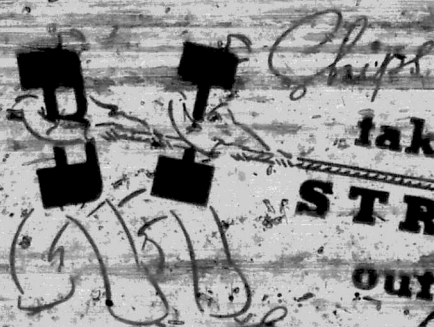
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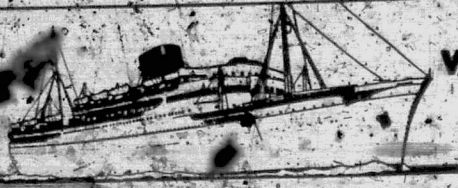
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**FANTASTIC IDEAS OF KENYA** were discussed in the House of Lords last week by Lord Faringdon and Lord Winster, and corrected by the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Chesham. Not content with criticizing those aspects of affairs in Kenya which are generally recognized to be unsatisfactory, Lord Faringdon made the sweeping charge that British policy has been "a complete failure and is resented by the mass of the population." Then why, it may be asked, has the mass of the African population so eagerly volunteered to serve in the forces in this war? Resentment can scarcely be considered a successful recruiting agent, even by Lord Faringdon, who described as "one long cry for help" those perpetual settler claims for Government assistance which agriculturists in all countries have required to make. He entertains the curious conviction that, even with such help, no Kenya settler has done well out of farming—which, it cannot too often be insisted, is a way of life rather than a get-rich-quick proposition. Many of our fellow-countrymen have made substantial sums of money from farming in Kenya, but, what is more important from the standpoint of the individual, the Colony, and the Empire, many times their number have found life in the Highlands to be good and have maintained those standards of conduct which are dis-

tinctively British. Completely misunderstanding white settlement, Lord Faringdon concluded by urging its abandonment, but was promptly answered by Lord Chesham with apposite quotations from the report of the Development Committee in Tanganyika, which Territory had appeared to commend itself to the complainant. Incidentally, Lord Faringdon had told the House that only 11% of the 6,500,000 acres of land alienated to Europeans in the Highlands of Kenya were cultivated. The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies replied that 7,000,000 acres had been alienated, that only 1,300,000 of them were suitable for cultivation, and that in fact 864,000 acres are under cultivation at this moment. That represents 67% of the cultivable total, or just six times Lord Faringdon's figure.

Lord Winster repeated the hoary old misstatement that the best land in Kenya had been alienated to white settlers, dragged in, in an opprobrious reference to "Happy Valley," though promptly admitting that the bulk of the settlers are ill-informed enthusiasts. He suggested that the Native when disappointed promptly proceeds to ponder the nature of his own position in the Empire. How little he knows of African life and nature! It is refreshing to turn from the misconceptions of doubtless well-meaning

but certainly all-informed enthusiasts to Lord Chesham's factual survey a strong plea for continuity of policy; not the fleeting period of a brief governorship, but over a period of fifteen or twenty years. As will be seen from our report on another page, very much the same argument has recently been advanced in the Legislative Council of Kenya by Mr. Vincent, who speaks on the desirability of a close relationship between that country and the United Kingdom which might profitably be studied by Lord Farington and those who share his peculiar illusions. Unhappily, the public office of Kenya seems immune to correction, almost without exception, they cling to their misunderstandings and prejudices with a zeal worthy of a better cause.

The most disappointing aspect of the reply of the Government spokesman was his emphatic statement that the plan of the Government of Kenya is to settle a maximum of two hundred and fifty more European farmers within the next ten years. If that is in fact the present limit of ambition of a Government which has abundant claim to the motto, "Too Little, Too Late," it is high time for it to be assailed. The addition within a decade of another couple of hundred homesteads in the Kenya Highlands is not our idea of that reinforcement which we believe to be essential if white settlement is to play its rightful part in the progress of Eastern Africa as a whole. They have been many blunders, official and non-official, in regard to settlement—as there have been much greater blunders in Great Britain in every direction—but no unprejudiced person knowing the history of East Africa can withhold tribute from those who, in the face of so much discouragement, have wrought so great a transformation.

British settlement in Kenya was, we repeat, the vital obstacle to German aims in Africa. Had there been no such settlement, the Hun would long ago have dominated what are today

Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar, and in all probability those still vaster areas comprised in his grandiose conception of *Mittelafrika*. The achievement of his *Mittelafrika* plan—for it was planned in great detail—would have undermined our position in the Middle East, with the result that this or might already have been lost. When EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA first made this point in a recent leading article we suggested that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, it was one which had not previously been made in the discussion of African affairs, and

all the correspondents who have since written us on the subject have welcomed the argument and described it as quite new to them. If the argument had, however, been used in the past, we should be glad to be referred to any record.

HAVING LONG ADVOCATED an East African Geological Survey on an international basis, we welcome the interest of the Geological Society of London and the Institution

**Better Organization of Colonial Geological Surveys.**

of Mining and Metallurgy for the grouping of Colonial Geological Surveys for the purposes of geological survey, and their plea that the Colonial Office should be strengthened by the appointment of a Colonial Geological Survey Advisory Board and a professionally qualified Director General. In addition to the report given at length in our news columns, we are able to reveal that the Secretary of State has lately received a deputation of four representatives of the Geological Society (Professor W. G. Fearnside, its President, Sir Lewis Fermor, Sir Edmund Teale and Dr. D. Wilton) and three of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy (Mr. J. Allen Howe, the President, Mr. Carl Davis and Professor W. R. Jones), whose representations met, we understand, with sympathetic consideration. We trust, therefore, that the action they proposed in the name of the two leading professional bodies in this country will in due course be taken. It may be that progress will be by stages, beginning with a preliminary exploratory Committee and developing into a larger Advisory Board. The existing Colonial Surveys and Geophysics Committee quite evidently fails to meet the need, for it has been mainly concerned with topographical and geodetic surveys and contains only one geologist among its members. It is therefore very natural that leading geologists should ask for a much more authoritative body—which might appropriately include the President and certain other members of the two learned societies chiefly concerned, representation of the Colonial Surveys and Geophysics Committee and the Imperial Institute and at least one former Director of Geological Survey in the Colonies (than whom none could be better than Sir Edmund Teale, who gave such able, understanding and selfless assistance in the development of gold mining in Tanganyika Territory). If, in accordance with its usual practice, the Colonial Office has met the Governor, Sir Vincent, and he has carefully pick himself as one of the very few holding science degrees, and perhaps the only Governor on the active list with geological qualifications.

We have often been surprised at the attitude of senior officials, including some Governors and Chief Secretaries, to the twin subjects of mining and geology. Again and again men in these key positions have

### The Case for Prompt Reform

shown that they regarded geological surveys as an activity to be tolerated but not encouraged, whereas, of course, it is an absolutely essential foundation for much Colonial development. These dangerous misconceptions in high places are, unfortunately, by no means a thing of the past. Sir Edmund Durrant, speaking from a wide experience, says that officials in charge of Colonial finances still look askance at Geological Surveys as not being revenue-producing departments, that higher authorities think that they

furnishes with mapping, and that that is now nearly complete; that some geologists have even been employed as agricultural officers and district commissioners; that all the Colonies put together have had fewer than fifty geologists on their pay-roll at one time, and that there is an almost complete ignorance among the chief officers of the Crown of the direct result of discoveries of mineral wealth made by these surveys. It is a heavy indictment—made, be it said, by a modest and moderate man, who has always preferred the bush to headquarters and reticence to publicity. When he says these things in public, it can be only from an overriding sense of public duty, and it only enhances the value of his candour and emphasis that the need of prompt and effective reform

## Plan to Establish 250,000 Britons in S. Rhodesia

### Mr. E. L. Leeming Suggests 25 Satellite Towns\*

THIS IS A GLOBAL WAR and we are learning to think of the world as one unit. We have already been taught to think of the British Empire as one unit. Why then should we not consider extending beyond the boundaries of Great Britain in the planning of our satellite towns?

Our Dominions and Colonies are in dire need of additional population. The migration of people from Britain has been largely frustrated by economic difficulties and lack of planning under our pre-war conditions. Emigration was confined to a few young people who went out and left their families. Others who wished to emigrate were prevented by lack of capital.

The war, however, has brought about wholesale migration of people—those who have entered the Forces and those who have been transferred from one town to another for industrial purposes. Much as we disliked this at first, we are now growing used to it and are making provision in social facilities to make these changes easy. The migration of children from the vulnerable areas is also an example of large-scale movement. On the other hand, enormous strides in aviation brought about by the war have made the world shrink still further.

I submit therefore that it is entirely practicable to build satellite towns in other parts of the Empire. I believe the self-governing Dominions would be anxious to accommodate us. Greater London could easily build a satellite town in Canada, another in Australia, a lesser one in New Zealand, and one in South Africa. The cost of building such towns would not relatively be much different from building them at home.

My own particular fancy as a beginning would be for Southern Rhodesia, the nearest suitable Colony in the southern hemisphere; therefore the period of our winter would be their summer, while their winter (which is our summer) offers a good mild and healthy climate. The largest town in Southern Rhodesia, Bulawayo, has a white population of no more than about 14,000

the next largest town is Salisbury, the capital, with a population of no more than 12,000. Southern Rhodesia is three times the size of England, and its population is not much over 60,000. The Native population is upwards of 1,250,000. The Colony is eminently suitable, therefore, for the establishment of new satellite towns.

At the New York World Fair in 1939 American town-planners had visualized an economic planning of entirely new towns within a circle of 100 miles diameter and built around a focal cultural centre. The towns were to contain 10,000 or 25,000 people, according to whether engaged in light or heavy industries, and the total population to be maintained on that area was one and a half millions. The scheme also included a hydro-electric power plant as an inherent part of the plan.

Here, then, is the nucleus of the idea for the ultimate development of Southern Rhodesia. It is enormously rich in natural wealth, it has unlimited hydro-electric power, and it has a marvellous climate. Most of the settled area is at altitudes of 3,500 to 6,000 feet.

Lancashire, with its intense population of some five millions, is particularly suitable for establishing a series of towns in connexion with the various regions in the county. The larger county boroughs might consider establishing one of these towns—which might carry the same name as the town of its adoption. Provision for 10% of the population of Lancashire (roughly 500,000) would not cause any great inconvenience nor would it create any large block of empty houses. It would, however, greatly ease the housing position by avoiding the necessity of the construction of satellite towns or of extending existing towns into the adjacent countryside.

In view of the ideal climate of Southern Rhodesia, the most important "industry" would be that of catering for holiday-making, recreation and recuperation. Instead of sending people to ideal open-air schools, or sanatoria in a hard winter, they would be sent by plane to new institutions in the warmer climate.

To avail of the scheme would require a combination of the two towns of Salisbury and Bulawayo, since these have a common future in the industries of the area, and some of these have interests in raw material in Southern Rhodesia. Since the last war these two authorities have erected some 2,700 houses of varying types, taking an average of one and a half per-

\* Mr. E. L. Leeming, M.Sc. Tech., M.Inst. C.E., engineer and surveyor in the Umfolozi (Natal) Urban District Council, recently wrote the memorandum, which has so interested the Government of Southern Rhodesia, that Mr. D. J. A. Edwards, Chairman of the Industrial Development Advisory Committee, Mr. P. M. Aldred, Town Planning Officer, and Councillor N. H. Wilson, of Salisbury, have been asked to prepare a memorandum on the proposal for the consideration of the Cabinet.

sons per house, this would be equivalent to a population of nearly 10,000. The total population of the two towns is approximately 100,000, so that in establishing a town of 10,000 they would be providing for 10% of their population.

#### Sending 10% of Population Overseas

There would be young married couples, people in their middle age desiring a change, and a proportion of older people, perhaps on the retirement of their earnings, and there would be schools, boarding and convalescent schools, hospitals, sanatoria and so on. To create a living community, it is essential that some people should be encouraged to settle down into some industry to be established.

The ratable value of these two parishes in the neighbourhood of £1,000,000, so that a penny rate would produce nearly £1,200. At the present low rates of interest, it could be easy to borrow sufficiently to about £200,000 for a five-year period, the principal to come from this penny rate. Obviously the money for the first year would be in the first year, and after which the town would be partially established and the income would be received. In course of time the rate would no longer be required, the satellite town being self-supporting.

What sort of a country is Southern Rhodesia? Our airmen who have trained there in large numbers. Their testimony and their healthy appearance will speak more eloquently than any argument.

The mean annual maximum temperature is 70° F. and the mean annual minimum is 44° F. (from May to September), the winter season. The summer (October to March) is a rainy season. Although the mean average rainfall in the south-east is only about 21 inches per annum.

My proposal provides for a series of satellite towns around the capital city of Salisbury, which has the amenities and modern conveniences. The Colony is hoping to attract British settlers up to the number of 500,000, so we need not be too modest with our speaking of towns of 10,000 or so. We might lay out an

area for, say, 25 towns of 10,000, and 10 towns of 25,000 as our ultimate aim.

To do this, a road of approximately 30 or 60 miles each, around Salisbury, would be required. Access to the capital would be by radiating roads, tapping the ring roads, which in turn would link the satellites to one another. Each of the towns would develop, since industries which would be selected to fit the needs of the whole. The majority of the industries would differ from those of the capital, and the aim would be to create a permanent economic life. The main roads and its buildings would be available from the capital, and from the

#### Points in Favour of the Proposal

1. It would include developing a few conclusions and points in favour of the proposal.

(1) Migration could be available for families and individuals. It would be encouraged from the home town, which would develop the new satellite, among other things, to encourage migration.

(2) The satellite towns in the warm to hot climate would be a boon to the health of the winter months. This would be the benefit to health and save considerable consumption of fuel and food.

(3) It would ease the problem of providing satellite towns at home and would help to prevent overcrowding in flats in our redevelopment.

(4) It would enable us to develop our airways for the carrying of passengers and goods.

(5) It would help to enrich the life of the present small white population and of the Native population of the Colony.

(6) The cost in manpower and material will compare favourably with that which has been spent in providing airfields and accommodation for our troops and armies in various parts of Africa.

(7) An increase of white population will help to develop further the natural resources of this wealthy Colony.

## Lords Debate White Settlement in Kenya

Under-Secretary of State Corrects Lord Faringdon's Misconceptions

WHITE SETTLEMENT IN KENYA was discussed in the House of Lords last week.

Lord Faringdon said in the course of a long speech

"The Duke of Devonshire, speaking in this House in September, on assisted migration, said that no Government could be expected to assist unless the migrant had a good opportunity of maintaining himself successfully, and that any policy of assisted migration required the active participation and co-operation of the overseas country concerned. The *White Paper*, produced by the father of the noble Duke who will reply for His Majesty's Government, stated: 'Primarily, Kenya is an African territory, and His Majesty's Government think it necessary to record their considered opinion that the interests of the African population must be paramount, and that when those interests and the interests of the migrant races conflict the former should prevail.'

"Judged by these three criteria, the policy that over so long a term of years we have pursued in Kenya has been a complete failure. It is regretted by the mass of the population it has not been a success so far as the settlers are concerned, and it has inflicted grave hardships on the Native population. Our whole policy should be reconsidered now, for already the Government of Kenya is pressing for an extension of the present policy and some preliminary steps have been taken. A Land Board has been set up. Tremendous disturbances and agitation have been caused among the European population.

"Is the policy to develop Kenya as a home for the settler in the words of the *East African Standard*—or to carry out the policy of the *White Paper* making the claims of the Natives paramount?

"The Legislative Council of Kenya, which appears to be favourable to extended settlement, consists of 29 members who are there in office or nominated officially. 11 elected European

members, 10 elected Indian members, one elected Arab, one nominated to represent Arab interests, and two nominated to represent African interests. Eleven persons represent 20,000 Europeans and two (and those two not elected) represent 2,000,000 Africans. The voice of Kenya, I suggest, the voice of a very small group stirred to great activity owing to the precariousness of their position.

"Very great efforts were made after the last war to encourage European settlement. The Highland areas of 16,700 square miles were reserved for Europeans. About 11,000 square miles (3,500,000 acres) have been alienated. Just over 5,000,000 acres are occupied and about 1,500,000 unoccupied. Lord Hanley said that 11% of the occupied area is cultivated, 40% used for grazing, 20% cultivated by Native squatters, and 29% is unoccupied. There are, therefore, three kinds of land—that reserved for Europeans but not alienated; alienated but not allotted land; land allotted but not used. The number of European farmers was in 1938 rather less than 3,000.

"The whole history of the settler is one long cry for help. The Government, rightly feeling that they were more or less responsible for the plight in which these men found themselves, was liberal with help. Sir Alan Pin' estimated in 1936 that they had then received £474,000 in various subsidies. About half in cash advances which I understand are not to be repaid. The rest is due to refund of railway rates, of fees on maize, of duty on wheat, rebate on paraffin, and so on, to maintain the price of maize. Since the war the Government has given by the Secretary of State, amounting to £117,000.

"Between the wars we have the impression of a group of people just merely making good with a considerable amount of help from the Government. A quote again from Lord Hanley: 'The accumulated weight of evidence seems to inspire doubts as to whether European agriculture could have even in 1930

figures that make possible a very modest living as a return for hard work and the incurring of a risk of loss of invested capital, and whether in fact the Government must not provide a recurrent charge on the revenues of the Territory.

I wonder if any public body has met persons who have done really well out of farming in Kenya. I know of many who have given up. We may have met very hard-working men who have achieved a modest living, but the prosperous farmer, the man who could buy a house, more than a small fraction of the number that he exists.

The alienation of the best land in Kenya has brought very much to the Government, but it has also brought to the people a loss of the best land. Lord Lugard, the first Governor of Kenya, writes that the only way to fulfil our repeated pledges for Native welfare is that the Government should limit immigration to the economic absorptive capacity of the country, as they already do in Palestine. To encourage closer settlement in Kenya, methods should be pursued while our obligations are crying out for settlers of British race is indefensible.

**Conscription of Labour Misunderstood**

When the Government first intended to stop the recruitment of Europeans for the Territory, Africans had apparently shown a great readiness to enlist, and the testimony of all who have commanded East African regiments, those provided with modern fighting material. Then the settlers obtained the Government's consent to work on their farms. In times of war conditions, there is an agricultural boom. Things which were much depressed in peace time, like coffee and tea, have a war prosperity, though their prices are not so good when the normal sources of supply are again available.

Lord Lugard, dealing with compulsory labour, says: "Compulsory labour by the State is permissible under the I.L.O. Convention (ratified by H.M. Government) for urgent public needs, but this does not override the emphatic prohibition of its employment for private profit. War demands are urgent, but if the State employs its farmers it is responsible that they make no profit and get small wages." A proposal of the Kenya debates that a law of conscription has been made to see that no profit is made by the settler, with the settlers with guaranteed prices for their produce, the Natives are, I believe, making very large profits by the use of forced labour.

That is, then, the condition of Kenya—political power, mainly in the hands of Europeans, the financial system twisted and distorted to serve the needs of a minority; an increasing deterioration of the condition of the majority of the inhabitants; and a precarious, unenviable position of the minority to whom so much has been sacrificed. This is the net result of the policy followed in 1918 and after of attracting demobilized soldiers to settle in Kenya by free gifts of land.

Am we to repeat this disastrous policy? In Kenya everything has been planned to secure a tolerable life for a small minority. In Colonies like Nigeria, the Gold Coast and Tanganyika the policy of the Colonial Office, with whatever shortcomings in practice, has been devoted to the promotion of Native agriculture, the education of the Native in self-government through his own institution, and a gradual extension of Native education, particularly in the skilled trades.

Mr. Colin Mather, agricultural officer in Kenya, said in a speech: "Efforts by the Agricultural Department to arrest deterioration of the land are not keeping pace with the destruction of the land. Nothing short of a complete social and economic reorganization can save this land and the people from ruin and their country from bloody disorders, the seeds of which are present in the contending circumstances I have recounted."

Far from extending white settlement, I submit that His Majesty's Government should openly and explicitly abandon this policy. The land which has been set aside for European settlement should be at once allocated to the Natives. To the existing settlers we must allow a very heavy responsibility which we must fulfil. But we cannot allow them to occupy 5,000,000 acres of land, actually cultivating only 11% of it.

I should propose to lay a tax on undeveloped land, with compensation on most generous terms to those who surrender part or the whole of their holdings. Secondly, we ought to make the Legislature a true reflection of the population of the country; those representing Africans should be in the large majority. If there are not sufficient Africans of a suitable standard of education, they should be represented by Europeans chosen as the result of effective consultation with the African population. Thirdly, all discrimination in favour of non-Africans in regard to land should be ended. Finally, we need a great drive on the health and healthiness of the Territory. These proposals amount to a complete reorganization of Kenya, but that policy is the only one which is in accordance with the theory of true self-government. It is supposed to be based on the principle of the welfare of the whole Colonial community.

Lord Chesham said mentioned people usual

had no personal experience of a very often based their remarks on such a mental picture as that possessed by Lord Farington, who had quite an erroneous impression. These stories about African discontent and their lack of representation in Councils, showed absence of first-hand knowledge of the Natives and create an impression which a great many people living in Kenya would not recognize at all.

**Lord Chesham's Rejoinder**

Lord Chesham said:

It is my intention to urge His Majesty's Government to develop some policy for the Territory, which can play a very important role in this respect. I have with a little experience because in the years before the war I was in a great part of each year in that Territory, and have seen the possibilities for forming the Territory into a scheme of white settlement in a part of Tanganyika, the only effect of white settlement made since the late Lord Delamere undertook something on the same lines many years ago, which, unfortunately, owing to his commitments in Kenya, he was prevented from carrying to its proper end.

White settlement is only one of the means of economic development of any Territory, and an important part, but the whole aim and object of developing the Territory is the welfare of the people of the Territory of the white settler. Development schemes for the welfare of the African and the European have been prepared in a great number of territories. Amongst those which are development schemes from Kenya and Northern Rhodesia, neighbours of Tanganyika on the north and south. In both white settlement is intended to play a very prominent part. No scheme of any kind has been sent to the Colonial Office from the Government of Tanganyika territory.

Preparation for such schemes has been made, and they were presented to the Governor four years ago. A most excellent report on the subject was presented to the Government into the whole question of economic development was presented to him in 1940. This report was the result of two years very careful research by a committee composed of extremely able men who live in the country.

They wrote: "Development of the Territory in its full sense seems to be incapable of attainment within any measurable time, if at all, unless active encouragement is given to the foundation of non-Native homesteads in agricultural areas suited to the purpose." Non-Native immigration of the type referred to can not only increase the production of wealth, it operates as an educative influence second to none in inducing a rise in the standard of comfort of the people. It improves cultural methods, and it is an essential step in building up a self-reliant country. On the material side, we want as broad a basis of wealth; on the social side, we want as rapidly as possible to raise the standard of living. Both these things will follow an increase in non-Native settlements.

I am afraid these views of very responsible people in Tanganyika do not quite coincide with the remarks we have just heard from Lord Farington.

**Tanganyika's Great Possibilities**

Tanganyika must be considered the backward brother of Kenya. In the matter of development it is in the position of Kenya 30 years ago. Since that time Kenya's progress has been extremely rapid, but in Tanganyika political and other considerations have acted as a very severe deterrent. The possibilities for general development and white settlement as part of it are, many of us think, even greater than in Kenya.

Large areas in various districts of Tanganyika are suitable in every way to white settlement. They have an excellent climate, the country is open, rolling grass land; water is from a African point of view prolific, and certainly adequate for any amount of farming; the soil is extremely fertile; and, most important of all, there is a very ready market for everything that can be produced on a farm. The report I have quoted says: "There is land in the Southern Highlands and in the Northern Provinces, in every way as suited to European settlement as land in other parts of the world which now supports settled homesteads."

Eight years ago I started a very modest effort for white settlement to establish a white community based on agriculture. I did this after long discussions with the Governor of the Territory, and with the full knowledge of His Majesty's Government. Of course, any individual effort in the direction of white settlement can accomplish only a very small fraction of what is possible for the Territory.

The Government's policy is to encourage that which is usually referred to as the old German Colonies, asserting that they would be the best. Hitler's assertion was never refuted openly by the British Government. People therefore began to invest money in the Territory or

...ing out and setting up homes in the time Hitler men-  
... the old Colony... any small scheme  
... the scheme... but the scheme  
... the scheme... but the scheme

The scheme of development in the Southern Highlands has  
... of less than put on a maintenance basis during the war  
... but a few farms have been taken over and occupied in spite  
... war... That and... number of in-  
... of a... that after the  
... and any...

In the past little encouragement has been given  
... H.M. Government to firms wishing to establish factories. I  
... know... established and... firm in this  
... country which is giving very little consideration to the estab-  
... lishment of a factory in Tanganyika for business connected  
... with food production... considerable capital...  
... ture. The value of such a proposition is undeniable. It  
... also create a very large amount of trade with the Natives and  
... also create a very large amount of trade with the Natives and  
... also create a very large amount of trade with the Natives and  
... also create a very large amount of trade with the Natives and

Essential Prerequisites

The white settlement can take place, there are cer-  
... tain prerequisites, and I should like to read this  
... fully considered recommendation from the Central Develop-  
... ment Committee's report. To give a... of stimulating  
... European... we consider the... is required of  
... three different lines: (1) a land settlement organization, (2)  
... land and agricultural... facilities; (3) development expen-  
... diture in situ. I regard it as important that the Govern-  
... ment itself should become a prime mover in the promotion of  
... the Native settlement and not merely a passive agent. There  
... have admittedly been opportunities available to settlers for  
... acquiring land in the past, but these opportunities have arisen  
... almost... and... the settlers themselves,  
... and there has been neither... encouragement on the part  
... of the Government nor... to help intending set-  
... tlers in the preliminary stages. We suggest that both of these  
... should be provided as a part of Government development  
... policy.

The chairman of this Committee was Mr. Sandford, at that  
... time Treasurer of the Territory and now just appointed Chief  
... Secretary. The members were Mr. Robins, general manager  
... of the railways, Sir William Lead, now dead, and then a  
... non-official member and a great leader... of the non-official  
... element in Tanganyika; and Mr. Lester and Mr. Killick,  
... officials in the Agricultural Department.

If nothing is done until the end of the war, it is taking  
... these preliminary steps, there may well be considerable delay  
... before any policy can be formulated; but if action is taken  
... now it may still be possible to have a definite scheme of set-  
... tlement ready to put into operation as soon as the war ends,  
... to deal with the many thousands of Africans and Europeans  
... who will be demobilized.

I want also to plead that some means should be found  
... by His Majesty's Government to ensure continuity of policy.  
... The development of a territory is not a matter of two or three  
... years; a policy to be successful must be designed for 15 or  
... 20 years or more. What is worrying so many people is that  
... Governors, Chief Secretaries and even lower-ranking officials  
... are changed with the most alarming frequency, and each  
... time there is a change speculation is rife as to what policy the  
... new man intends to pursue. During this war we have had  
... no fewer than five Colonial Secretaries, and this is  
... disastrous from the point of view of the formation of any  
... policy for the economic development of these Colonial terri-  
... tories.

[The report of the speeches of Lord Waverley and the Duke  
... of Devonshire will appear next week. Editorial comment on  
... the debate is given under Matters of Moment.]

(Concluded from next column)

take on anybody's part to misinterpret its deep sense of loyalty  
... as being supine docility. During the year... has  
... happened on policy except drift, evasion and vacillation.

I asked a simple question in the Standing Finance Com-  
... mittee during July regarding finance for the purchase of land  
... for settlement, but so far, apparently the British Government  
... has been unable to make up its mind on this simple point,  
... and this is November 1.

This... we can only expect to stagger along any-  
... longer without a policy covering the whole of the... and  
... without any... over its own affairs. We must...  
... we find... Once having an agreed policy, I am certain we will  
... undertake our share in the task in the development of this  
... British asset in the interests of Kenya, H.M. Government and  
... the poor British taxpayer.

# Need for Long-Range Policy Independent of U.K. Party Politics

MR. ALFRED VINCENT recently made some blunt  
... comments on Colonial finance in the Kenya Legislative  
... Council, and pleaded for an agreed long-range policy  
... which would not be subject to the vagaries of party  
... politics in Great Britain. He said, *inter alia*—



The Home Government... is neither  
... ing... is neither  
... ing... is neither  
... ing... is neither  
... ing... is neither

In 1929 the Colonial financial con-  
... science was placed in the shape of the  
... Colonial Development Act. Then it  
... in 1940 in the... which  
... was... inadequate.

We in Kenya have been living on the British taxpayer for  
... years, and... the British  
... taxpayer because they have been... by suc-  
... cessive... to help almost everyone in the world  
... except their own people, including themselves, and blood for  
... their own Colonies. I pity Kenya for a different reason—  
... because she is and has been such a pitiful pawn in imperial poli-  
... tics for... and... in this respect as  
... the British taxpayer in the hands of British politicians. British  
... Colonial possessions must be regarded as British investments  
... in the... and should be... such.

## Balance in Kenya's Favour

Few people realize the enormous amount of money which  
... flows from the Colony to England every year in normal times.  
... Thousands of pounds are spent by officials of... practically  
... every Government office... through the... for  
... the Colonies, that... of legitimate commerce; and  
... in many other ways money from this country flows back to  
... Great Britain. I think the balance is on our side.

We have a great privilege of paying... the...  
... in this country, but of course, no say in the selection of  
... the... which surely is...  
... I had great stress in this Council last year that, in con-  
... sidering the application from the British Colonies under the  
... Colonial Development and Welfare Act, those administering the  
... Act should remember that had the British Government...  
... out its obligations to the Colonies in the past, the Colonies  
... would not be in the... position that they are today. The  
... apparent... of... they... in... direct  
... results... and... else—their neglect of  
... their own investment. Therefore, while they may derive com-  
... fort from feeling exceedingly generous at present, they are only  
... attempting to... the past... it far too late.

Had we... received proper assistance over road  
... construction for the last 15 years, we might have approached  
... the standard of road excellence in Ethiopia today; and if the  
... British Government requires a lesson in sane, practical Colonial  
... development, I invite them to visit Ethiopia for that purpose.  
... Let the position be reversed. Let the British Cabinet  
... through its Colonial Secretary state what they are prepared to  
... do... we may do our part in proportion to  
... your... but definite commitments, just any monies  
... handed... by a... Cabinet—for instance  
... to assist the return of... settlers to Tanganyika, whose  
... return will also assuredly be interpreted by the Native popula-  
... tion as... our part... but... our com-  
... plete defeat. I am tired of this... having vague promises  
... for the part of the Government which is immediately switched  
... over when another Government succeeds in England.

... Mr. Winston Churchill has recently been appointed Minister of Re-  
... construction for the United Kingdom. I suppose it will be  
... stupid to thank a Minister of Reconstruction for the Colonies  
... who little Colonial construction has ever been undertaken,  
... and... to Colonel Stanley that it should be suggested  
... to the British Cabinet that when framing the...  
... political... in the... of the... and  
... not... of alteration by each succeeding Government on  
... lines which they think will... of the most votes at the next  
... general election. We cannot and will not remain the shuttle-  
...cock of British political tactics.

I think of no country... that it would be a mis-  
... take... and... that it would be a mis-

... that it would be a mis-  
... that it would be a mis-  
... that it would be a mis-  
... that it would be a mis-  
... that it would be a mis-

## Colonial Geological Surveys Unappreciated by Colonial Governments

THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON and the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy have jointly recorded their concern at the progressive deterioration of status of certain Colonial Geological Surveys, and advocated the appointment of a Colonial Geological Surveys Advisory Board, and the addition to the Colonial Office of a scientific Director-General of Colonial Geological Surveys.

Mr. EDMUND LEITCH, Secretary of the Institution of Geological Survey in Tanganyika Territory, who had been invited to open the discussion at a joint meeting of these two bodies, said, *inter alia*:

"Profound misconception exists, even among some of the highest of our Colonial officials, about the valuable work already accomplished by Colonial Geological Departments, and this misconception has resulted, even in the best periods, in the total inadequacy of the financial provision made for essential surveys, in the reduction in more critical times of the staff strength, and in the failure in all positions left vacant by the retirement of the heads of the Geological Surveys."

### Unawareness of Chief Officers of the Crown

The view is held by the officers in charge of the finances of the Colonies that Geological Surveys are not producing departments. This will appear strange to mining engineers and others familiar with the economic aspects of geological work, but there is a serious want of the almost complete unawareness among the chief officers of the Crown of the substantial revenues, besides other benefits, which is the direct result of discoveries of mineral deposits made by these Surveys.

In the view of high authorities the work of Colonial Geological Surveys finishes with mapping, and they think that that work is not nearly complete. Further, in certain Colonies, Geological Mining, Survey and Land Departments, have all been placed under one Director, and he without any special training or experience in any of these subjects, many very unsatisfactory decisions have thereby been created. In another Colony mining and Geological sections are combined under a non-technical director selected from the Administration. The mining community has never been satisfied with this arrangement, nor has the Geological section received the support and encouragement it merits. A great lack of uniformity prevails throughout the Colonies undertaking geological work, notwithstanding the existence of a professedly unified Colonial Geological Service.

Water-supply investigation suffers from a wide divergence of control in the different Colonies and even a lack of consistent policy within a particular Colony. Thus at one period as many as six departments were engaged independently upon water supply.

In Nyasaland, Tanganyika and elsewhere geological work has been intermittent and the gaps have seriously retarded the systematic survey of these territories. On occasions when certain economic demands arose there was a lack of preparedness to meet them. In Kenya there was undue delay in establishing a Geological Survey.

### Complete Misconception of Governments

This complete misconception of the purpose and results of geological work is also exemplified in the use of geologists for duties other than those for which they have been trained and which they are engaged to undertake, for example, the using of a geologist as an Inspector of Mines, as a District Commissioner, or as an Agricultural Officer, and the overloading of him with routine clerical work or with an undue amount of topographical survey.

The connection between geology and mineral industry is very close, though most of the work and advice given by the Geological Surveys has an indirect value and is therefore impossible to assess statistically. But striking examples can be quoted of direct aid to the industry in the shape of actual mineral discoveries.

Most of the Dependencies are in the initial stages of development. Their future requirements will make extensive and diverse demands upon geological investigation. In very few cases has a detailed systematic geological mapping of the standard adopted in this country been attempted. Shortage of staff and the absence of reliable topographical maps have handicapped progress in systematic mapping. At the most, fewer than 50 geologists have been available, and at certain periods very many fewer, to deal with an area of about 8,000,000 square miles some 30 times the area of the Home Country. Compare this with the staff of over 5,000 trained geologists provided by the Service Government I. Extended systematic mapping is a first charge on the future.

Investigation of the economic aspects of mineral occurrences, as they affect their present or future exploitation, is an

important concern of Colonial Geological Surveys, either in the absence of private enterprise or as a coordinating factor supplementary to those efforts. New or modified industrial processes suddenly create a demand for minerals once only museum or laboratory curiosities.

Geological guidance can and should be given to prevent waste in the exploitation of minerals and to conserve soil and water. Mineral resources are not replaceable like agricultural products, and it will be all the more urgent in future to husband the natural resources. Soil conservation, road-making and constructional materials, including stone, clays, sands and limestone, need attention for present or future needs. On conditions affecting engineering works, such as harbours, reservoirs and bridge sites, irrigation channels, road and rail way problems, and the like, the Geological Survey's knowledge of water supply, and the scientific soundness of the opening up of new areas, has the health and welfare of the area already in mind.

What measures can be suitably proposed to improve the welfare and utility of Colonial Geological Surveys?

(1) A proposal originating with some members of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy is summarized as follows: "In order to obtain full benefit from the work of the Colonial Geological Survey Department in the various Colonies, it is strongly advocated that a Director-General of Geological Surveys be appointed to the rank of the Colonial Office in London. The duties of the Director-General would be to collect and coordinate the proposals and submit them to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to ensure the proper and efficient carrying out of the Geological Survey in the various Colonies, to see that the best use of funds on all geological work in progress is maintained in each Colony, and to ensure that information is made available to the public."

It is suggested that the Director-General should be a person of wide knowledge of the possible interest to commercial undertakings of standing. He should also be the chief adviser on all geological matters to the Colonial Office, and in consultation with the Colonial Governments, should determine the future work of the respective Geological Survey and ensure that the staff is used to full advantage and does not suffer unduly by reduction of numbers or money vote if applied to mineral intemperance.

(2) Another proposal favours the appointment by the Colonial Office of an Advisory Board composed of carefully selected geologists. Their duties would be to consider current problems of Colonial Geological Surveys, to advise on the administrative character, the close liaison between the Advisory Board in London and the Surveys would be essential.

(3) A further suggestion combines the two foregoing proposals, with the consequent creation of a much strengthened advisory and directive body.

(4) A fourth proposal adopts a different line of approach and advocates the amalgamation of all African Geological Surveys into one service, and the establishment in Africa of a central office and directorate. This might be supplementary to, or substitution of, the post of Director-General.

### One East African Service Advocated

An example of the last proposal is to be found in the Meteorological Services of East and Central Africa. Such a central directorate would be of sufficient standing to ensure that its views received attention. A modification of this would make two geographical groups, a West African and an East African, which in many ways might fit in better with other trends in this direction. This organization would have to be strong enough to meet any ill-advised proposals or unequal demands of local Governments, and should make for a more balanced policy of geological survey.

Mr. Lewis Kenyon, Vice-President of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, said that since salaries in the various Colonies varied so greatly the Colonial Office had not been able to carry out its intended unified Colonial Geological Service with the personnel interchangeable between territories, a geologist employed in a rich Colony like Malaya would not welcome transfer on a lower salary to a poorer country such as Kenya.

The Colonial Office maintains Financial and Agricultural Advisory Boards. Surely there is an equally great need for central advice on geological and mineral affairs to be entrusted to some senior officer with knowledge of the Empire and the Colonies, and under some such title as Geological or Minerals Adviser or Director-General of Colonial Geological Surveys. If the institution of such a post was accompanied by a policy in which the geological staff of each Colony, its size and emolument, were not related directly to the financial ability of the respective Colonies, the Colonial Development Fund being entitled to help the poorer Colonies, the aim of a unified Colonial Geological Service could be realized.

This would lead at once to an improvement of the whole morale of Colonial geological officers, who would not mind serving in a Colony with a small staff, if this carried with it possibilities of promotion with transfer to a richer Colony. The same principle as that which has been applied by the Colonial Civil Service. The problem would then be to find out what would then become possible, namely, the grouping

(Concluded on page 498)

# Background to

## Coventry Shows The Way

We propose (1) to establish Coventry Cathedral as the central church of the diocese; (2) that it will naturally belong to the Church of England, which will have the sole control of its services; (3) to hold as an essential part of the cathedral scheme a Christian Centre of service to the community; (4) to employ laymen and women as a central Christian centre; (5) the Free Churches to be invited to a full partnership in the Christian centre with a pooling of resources in its staff personnel; (6) a special chapel of unity attached to the fabric of the cathedral would connect the cathedral itself with the community. This chapel as a building and a place of worship would belong to the Free Churches and the Anglicans together. Eighty per cent of Coventry are without membership of church or chapel. Yet Coventry has shown itself capable of great unity and common service. There is a friendliness to the Church. There are fine men and women and young people ready to follow a lead. If they could see the Cathedral standing for a new Christian leadership in an attack on all the problems we have to face together they could be brought into the circle of Christ's action. At the Christian centre we shall provide a headquarters staff of Anglican and Free Church men and women capable of detachment to tackle all these problems, to provide leadership and the linking up of workers, and to create a Christian public opinion and action beyond the bounds of the parish. Our scheme drawn up after consultation between Anglican and Free Church leaders, has received the approval of the Cathedral Council and the Coventry Free Church Federal Council, and each of these bodies has appointed representatives to collaborate in framing a constitution for the Christian centre. —Bishop of Coventry.

**Barbarous Japanese.**—Eight of us, all British, were captured near Arakan on the Burmese border. The Japanese locked us in a room for a night and day without water. Next day, when our mouths were dry, they took us out and made sport plucking our beards. We were given dry bread, but before we could eat our hands were tied behind our backs. We writhed in pain to get at the bread, which was placed in our laps. One Indian officer who asked for water was hit on the head and shot. Another was forced to drink three quantities. When he had finished the Japanese jumped on his stomach until the water poured from his mouth, ears, nose and eyes. —An Indian soldier, quoted by the India Office.

**Watch Argentina.**—The closing of the German embassy in Buenos Aires need not mark the end of Axis activities in and from Argentina. The German agent Heimlich, whose name is familiar to British readers, was no German diplomat or even a German national, but a high civil servant in the Argentine Consular Service. It would be rash to assume that he is the only highly placed agent of the Axis working for the German secret service. German subversive activities in Latin America have always worked on two lines. The first was the direct approach through German agents and German agents, and the second was the fostering of local German agents of dubious patriotism as a fifth column. The second was the fostering of the idea of 'Hispanidad', as opposed to racial American solidarity, and the approach through Spanish Fascists. Relations between the Ramirez and Franco Governments are as close as ever, and the one-sidedness of Franco's neutrality has become even more obvious. There is every reason for reserve and vigilance. The causes of the Ramirez Government's diplomatic break with the Axis are difficult to assess. Possibly the Argentine Government hopes by this step to qualify for lend-lease, for which it unsuccessfully applied some months ago. —*The Observer*.

**The Lack of Leaders.**—Why cannot the Conservative Parliamentary Party provide the country with at least a dozen names of possible leaders? Several factors are responsible for it, but chief among these has been the habit of Government during the past 20 years deliberately to exclude from their ranks, particularly from the Under-Secretaryships, those who dared to raise their voice in criticism. A few is true, a very few came to head through the eye of the needle, but in main the sons of Mr. Baldwin's Premiership were marked by the persistent exclusion of dissenting conservatives who developed critical faculties or any independence of mind. The mediocrities were promoted. That is not to say that there are not able men in the Administration; but, as a rule, with some notable exceptions, the men who know how to come down on the right side of the fence are there in too great numbers. The men of character, young and middle-aged to whom the country should be able to look for leadership, the potential Cabinet Ministers, have been kept out, and therefore outside the precincts of Westminster they are unknown. —*National Review*.

**U.S. War House.**—They call it 'Somervell's Polly.' It is the biggest building in the world, and 40,000 people work within its walls. So vast are its corridors that messengers use bicycles to get round. Department stores have branches there for the use of the workers. There are a dozen huge cafeterias and a department store. Its official name is the Pentagon Building, the headquarters of the United States Army. Set in a huge, tree-covered road a few miles outside Washington, it is called 'Somervell's Polly' after Lieut. General Brehon Somervell, Chief Architect and later of the construction. The Pentagon Building may now be the subject of a Congressional investigation, because Representative Albert Engels, a Michigan Republican, has just ended a five months' tour of the Pentagon to discover whether it was worth the £20,000,000 it has so far cost the American taxpayers. The original estimate was £9,000,000. —*Daily Mail*.

## Benefits of Private Enterprise.

In 1935, after spending £1,000,000 on research over a period of years, the I.C.I. decided to erect, at a cost of nearly £3,000,000, a large plant to produce petrol from British coal and tar. Strong opposition came from Parliament and the Press; the company was accused of gambling with shareholders' money and of wasting money and energy on making something that could be imported more cheaply. As a result of our action throughout the war Britain has been able to rely on hundreds of thousands of tons of the highest grade aviation spirit manufactured in this country. What State department, what body of civil servants or Ministers, would have dared to take the commercial risk involved in the company's decision in 1935? —Lord McGowan.

**Dangers of Official News.**—As everybody now realizes Governmentally controlled news has in any country, though least perhaps in Britain, an incurable tendency towards optimistic gloss. The tendency does not exist because the British public likes to be shielded from bad news; the public has, indeed, repeatedly shown strong resentment of its concealment. Accordingly it is an important wartime responsibility of the Press to provide an interpretation of news that is apt to be missing from official communications. —Annual report of the Empire Press Union.



# The War News

**Opinions Epitomized.** The phrase 'military missionary' sums up General Montgomery. Mr. Alan Moorhead, in the *Daily Express*.

We are extravagant in manpower and the Americans still more so. Captain Cyril.

South African battle casualties since the beginning of the war are 21,256. General Smuts.

If there is no collapse on his home front, Hitler will give us gas. Mr. R. G. Tarran, Chief Air Raid Warden in Hull.

I myself pretty short of clothes, and what I have is much darned. Mr. Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister.

In England there are seven farmers for every 93 people earning their livings in other ways. Mr. Ralph Wightman.

I have a hunch that the Palestine White Paper will not survive this war. Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the Jewish Agency.

The Morrenthau plan, which is now being seriously considered, is the old gold standard system in a new dress. Mr. A. Wigglesworth.

I suggest that the way to sign letters now is 'Transatlantic ally yours,' with a hyphen between Transatlantic and ally. Mr. Don Iddon.

It is not a nice feature of one's character to signify one's wavering faith by failing to use the Heil Hitler greeting. *National Zeitung, Essen.*

Just as in this country food has not followed money, so relief in Europe after the war must not follow dollar balances. Captain Bernays, M.P.

This year we shall spend as much money on radio equipment as it took to build the Panama Canal. Mr. Donald Nelson, U.S. War Production Chief.

Why should this country, which has made by far the most creative contribution to the modern world, be expected to be 'apogee' about it? Mr. A. L. Rowse.

In 1938 the domestic commercial air lines flew 1,650,000 passenger miles and had only two fatal accidents, with 23 passengers killed. U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board.

Probably the main task and duty of the House of Commons during the next decade will be to protect the small man from the encroachments of industrial monopoly in the shape of vast combines and of State bureaucracy. Mr. Robert Boothby, M.P.

The Ministry of Economic Warfare estimates that the exports of wolfram from Spain to Germany during the past year have averaged approximately 100 tons a month. Mr. Dingle Foot, M.P.

Out of 15,000,000 tons of ships now possessed by Germany at the height of her European conquests, 10,050,000 tons had been captured, sunk or damaged by us by the end of 1943. — Admiralty announcement.

American units of the Fifth Army have suffered 23,407 casualties since the start of the Italian campaign: 8,337 killed, 14,870 wounded, and 144 missing. Mr. Robert Patterson, U.S. Under Secretary of War.

One of the most powerful Communists in all Russia, Aleksei Shcherbakov, supreme head of the political departments of the Red Army, is now a ranking general. He will probably be Stalin's successor. — Mr. Negley Farson.

After the war we shall be left with 30,000 to 40,000 Germans and Austrians of Jewish race who will probably wish to remain in this country. About 45% will be over 50 years of age. — Mr. Harold Nicolson, M.P.

Anyone who accepts a cigarette from an American soldier and puts it in his case is theoretically guilty of harbouring uncustomed goods with intent to defraud the revenue. — Mr. P. C. R. Noble, Customs solicitor.

There were rather serious shipping losses in December, some in the Mediterranean. Submarines are again becoming active off the Atlantic coast of America and in the Caribbean. — Admiral Emory Ford, Chairman of the U.S. Maritime Commission.

The important city of Luck was given up by the Germans exactly one year after the fall of Stalingrad. Its loss has caused amazement in Berlin. The distance from Stalingrad to Luck is 870 miles, and the distance from Luck to Berlin only 500 miles. — *Alton Blade.*

There are 20,000 miles of railway track in the United Kingdom and today with 110,000 members of their staffs in the fighting services, the railways are carrying 60% more passenger traffic than in pre-war days. Nearly 2,700 special trains are run for troops and other traffic every week, and the total of loaded goods wagons dispatched every week is very little short of 1,000,000. — *Sunday Times.*

The United States will construct an oil pipeline from the Persian Gulf refineries to the Mediterranean at a cost of between \$100,000,000 and \$145,000,000. — Mr. Harold Ickes, U.S. Secretary of the Interior.

The United Nations should take over the sea routes formerly dominated by Germany and Japan in order to make full use of the huge U.S. merchant marine that has been built up since the outbreak of the war. — Mr. Alexander Clifford, U.S. Maritime Commission Vice-Chairman.

Registered mail is more important to the forces than fast mail, and that is something which the Army has been slow to recognize. There should be Royal Mail planes flying between England and the overseas fronts. — Mr. Alexander Clifford, U.S. Maritime Commission Vice-Chairman.

It will be part of the responsibility of Civil Defence with the Home Guard and other forces in Great Britain, to see that whatever the Hun tries to do will not interfere with the timetable of the invasion forces. We must be prepared for anything and guard against the element of surprise. — Commander E. J. Hodsole, Inspector General, A.R.P.

Allied bombing has frustrated the German plan to increase their production of fighter aircraft by 50%. Instead, output is 80% less than in 1942. The construction of synthetic oil plants is greatly in arrears of schedule. There is evidence of shortage of ball bearings, rubber tires and radio equipment. — Lord Selborne, Minister of Economic Warfare.

America will emerge a more powerful competitor in the export field, but Continental and Japanese competition will be much less formidable. South American countries and important countries within the Empire have turned energetically to wards industrialization of their own economy, and the demand for our goods will be smaller than heretofore. — The Hon. Robert Beckett, Chairman of the Westminster Bank.

The parallel between what Argentina is doing today and what happened in Italy and Germany is too striking to be anything less than highly disturbing to all friends of freedom. Ever since it threw out the Castelli Government, the Ramirez regime has been striking blows against liberty. Its policies are not winning friends for Argentina in any part of the world. — *Washington Star.*

## PERSONALIA

A son has been born in Kenya to the wife of Captain E. C. Sladen, 11th (East Africa) Division of Scouts. Mr. W. H. Glanville is the Director of the Sudan Veterinary Service. He formerly was Lieut.-Colonel C. P. Fisher.

A son has been born in Nairobi to the wife of Mr. William Holden Hale, District Commissioner.

Lord Swinton, Resident Minister in West Africa, and former Secretary of State for the Colonies, is shortly to visit the Federal States of Africa.

Colonel Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has had to cancel all engagements for the next two or three weeks owing to a throat infection.

Sir Bernard Boardillon, former Governor of Uganda and Nigeria, is to speak on "Partnership in Nigeria" at a meeting of the Royal Society of Arts (Dominions and Colonies Section) on Tuesday, February 15.

Captain Alexander Gordon Williams Idris, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, son of Dr. H. Williams Idris, of Jamaica, and Miss Marjorie Randall, daughter of Captain and Mrs. R. E. Randall, of Nairobi, have been married.

Captain C. T. Todd has been re-elected Chairman of the Nanyuki Farmers' Association with Major T. A. G. Budgen as Vice Chairman. The Committee consists of Lieut.-Colonel Anstey, Colonel Butt, Captain Payne, Mr. Pretijohn and Mr. A. Pace, J.P.

The engagement is announced in Ceylon of Lieut. Johnstone Butcher, K.A.R., Ceylon Command, and of Kumala Bulawayo, and Miss Lilla Foster James, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. James, of Short Heath, Farnham, Surrey, who is serving in the V.A.D. attached to the Royal Naval base in Ceylon.

In the last special short-wave broadcast to East Africa by the B.B.C., Sir Claud Hollis, a former British Resident in Zanzibar, sent greetings to the Sultan and his subjects, and Mr. Athelstan Ridgway, Librarian to the Colonial Office, recalled some historical incidents in Zanzibar's association with Great Britain.

Dr. Michael Furse, Bishop of St. Albans, who is resigning his see on September 1 next on the grounds of age, was Bishop of Pretoria from 1909 to 1920 and visited South African troops in Kenya and German East during the last war. He is a brother of General Sir William Furse, a former Chairman of the East African Group in London.

Miss Margaret Wren, secretary of the International Committee on Christian Literature for Africa, is to address a lunch-hour meeting of the Royal African Society on Thursday, February 17, on "Mass Education for Africa." The meeting will be held in the Livingstone Hall, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1, from 1.30 to 2.30 o'clock.

Mr. Frank Worthington, who was Acting Administrator of Rhodesia in 1904 and later served for many years in Northern Rhodesia, has presented a valuable collection of rare prints of pictures by Bowler and Burchell to Colonel Denys Reitz, High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, who has accepted them on behalf of his Government. Mr. Worthington collected the prints in South Africa about 60 years ago.

In the unavoidable absence of Lord Moyne, Minister Resident in the Middle East, and Mr. J. M. Landis, American Director of Economic Operations in the Middle East, Dr. E. E. Bailey, Deputy Director of the Middle East Supply Council, opened a Middle East agricultural conference in Cairo on Monday. More than 100 delegates and observers represent 12 territories. Soil erosion and land reclamation are among the problems to be discussed.

Mrs. Margaret Wild, wife of Mr. J. V. Wild, of the Uganda Administration (at present seconded to the Colonial Office), gave birth to a daughter (Judith Margaret) in London on Thursday last.

The Rev. W. H. A. Butler, only son of Mrs. A. E. Butler, of Woldingham, Surrey, and Miss Nancy Wyse, youngest daughter of Mrs. W. Wyse, of Croydon, have been married in Fort Portal, Uganda.

### An Error Corrected

We regret an error in the New Year Honours List in our issue of January 6. Among recipients of the C.M.G. we included Mr. Folliot Herbert Sandford, Head of the secretariat of the Administration of West Africa, whom we stated to have served in the Uganda Administration. The new C.M.G. list lists Mr. Folliot Herbert Sandford, a permanent civil servant seconded to West Africa from the Air Ministry.

### Former Slave at Bishop's Enthronement

Eighty years ago the Sultan of Zanzibar gave three young slaves to the Universities Mission in Central Africa, Livingstone's mission, which had just arrived in Zanzibar, and they became the mission's first converts. One of the survivors of the five, the Rev. John Swales, was a huge congregation in Zanzibar Cathedral, built on the site of the house in which he was once sold for two chickens, watching the enthronement of the new Sultan. The congregation was the heir apparent of the present Sultan, Prince Abdullah. (Telegraph and The Times)

### OBITUARY

#### Lord Decies

Lord Decies, who has died in Ascot, served in the Matabele campaign and commanded the Tribal Horse in Somaliland in 1903-4, receiving the D.S.O. and being mentioned in dispatches. He was knighted and paid early in 1910, and in the following July succeeded to the title on the death of his brother. He was elected a representative peer for Ireland in 1912 and since 1922 had been the very active director of the Income Tax Payers' Society. He was a keen sportsman and Imperialist.

#### Sir Allan Horne

Sir Allan Horne, who has died at the age of 69 in a London hospital from head injuries following an accident in the blackout, had considerable interests in Kenya. He was a director of the Mombasa Investment Trust Co., Ltd., and the Pakanensi Gold Mining Co., Ltd. As a young man he went to India, and in course of time became senior resident partner in Calcutta of the great merchant house of Jardine, Skinner and Company. During the last war he was Controller of Munitions in Bombay and was knighted for his services. He was predeceased by his wife, a granddaughter of the 12th Earl of Kinross. There is one son of the marriage.

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## Mr. William McHardy

WE DEEPLY REGRET to report the sudden death in London last Friday evening of Mr. William McHardy, O.B.E., from 1927 until the outbreak of war London representative of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours. His devotion to East Africa, his friendliness, good humour and meticulous care made him the ideal man for the appointment.

Born in Glenrithies in 1884, he graduated M.A. at Aberdeen University in 1907, was appointed to the position of Chief of the Colonial Branch of the Forehequer and Audit Department in 1907, and six years later went to East Africa as an assistant auditor, remaining in Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar until he transferred to the Uganda Railway in 1914 as Assistant Traffic Manager.

During the East African Maximus as a private at the outbreak of the last war, he was transferred to the Railway Transport Service as R.T.O. a year later, and in 1918 came to Kenya as Deputy Assistant Director of Railways in transport with the rank of captain. He was twice mentioned in despatches. He returned to Kenya as Deputy Traffic Manager in 1920, and in 1924 as Administrative Superintendent of the late Sir John Gellie, with whom he was closely associated in the re-organization of the railway during the next four years. He was a member of the Upper and Lower Port Commission.

On the outbreak of this war he rejoined the Forehequer and Audit Department and was attached to the Ministry of War Transport. He had also been very active in civil defence work in the Borough of Ealing.

McHardy's qualities were such that he had enjoyed the personal friendship of several successive general managers of the K.U.R. and the confidence of all who knew him. His membership of the staff of H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London was most valuable to that organization, not least when it was the object of a good deal of public criticism, but never was there a suggestion that McHardy's departure left anything to be desired. He was as efficient as he was friendly, as conscientious as he was persuasive.

A wide circle of East Africans will mourn his passing and deeply sympathize with Mrs. McHardy, the son, now a major in the Seaforth Highlanders, and their daughter, who is practising medicine in Scotland.

Mr. James W. B. Somerville, who drew up the original draft constitution of the British Empire Service League, and latterly lived in Bulawayo, has died in Somerset West, South Africa. He was a well-known Freemason, and had been active in organizing social security action committees in Southern Rhodesia.

## Colonel Oscar Watkins

COLONEL OSCAR FERRIS WATKINS, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., has died in Kenya after a long and painful illness.

He fought through the South African War with the Oxfordshire Light Infantry with an Oxford University graduate, later joined the South African Constabulary and in 1901 transferred to the Kenya Constabulary. A.D.C. Employee on Intelligence duties at the outbreak of the last war, he was soon ordered to look after the interests of non-combatants African and European in the Forces, and in 1918 transferred to the Kenya Carrier Corps to look after the interests of the carriers. Something like his own Kenyan names came to him in control at one time.

On demobilization he was for a year Acting Chief of the Constabulary, and he filled that post in several subsequent occasions. Always determined to speak his mind freely, his conscience prompted him alone of official members of the Legislature opposed the Native Lands Bill, and his attitude was regarded as having adversely affected the progress towards the successful Provincial Commission of the Cape, Tanganyika and Mosambic.

He founded and for a time edited the Kenya language paper *Habari* was Chairman of the Kenya Languages Board and of the Native Labour Commission, and at various times a member of the Legislative Council, the Land Tenure Commission, the Central Board of Education and the Native Punishments Commission. In 1933 he was elected in Kenya as a coffee grower.

Mrs. Watkins, with whom deep sympathies will be felt, is an elected member of the Legislative Council of the Colony.

## Mr. Arthur C. Knollys

Mr. Arthur Clement Knollys, M.C., son of the late Sir Courtenay Knollys, K.C.M.G., and Lady Knollys, died recently in Torbay Hospital at the age of 61. Educated at Highgate School, he was in the Colonial Service until the outbreak of the last war, first in Uganda and afterwards in the Gambia. He served with the Grenadier Guards in France, won a Military Cross, and was so severely wounded that one of his legs had to be amputated. Partly on account of that disability he did not return to duty in the British Empire, in which, however, his interest never flagged. After a short period in the Department for Enemy Debts he became an insurance broker, and so remained until his death. He was a director of Kigera Mines, Ltd., Nicole Tinfields, Ltd., and Daffo (Northern Nigeria) Tin Mines, Ltd. A cheerful and loyal friend and a staunch champion of East Africa, he will be widely missed.

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## S. Rhodesian Cabinet Changes

### Mr. F. B. Fereday Becomes a Minister

The following Cabinet appointments were announced in the Southern Rhodesian Government Gazette of Friday last:

Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister, to be in addition Minister of Native Affairs.

Colonel Sir Ernest Guest, Minister of Air, to be in addition Minister of Internal Affairs.

Captain F. J. Harris, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, to be in addition Minister of Education.

Mr. John Harry Fereday, Minister of Justice, to be in addition Minister of Public Works and Roads.

Mr. Lesam Herbert Fereday, to be Minister of Mines, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Minister of Supply.

Mr. Max Danziger retains the Finance Portfolio in addition to Native Affairs, the Prime Minister is to be responsible for the Department of Rehabilitation. He is to be in charge of the office which has just been set up to deal with the subject which will be handled by the Pension Division. He will also hold the portfolio of Native Affairs until it is possible to make a separate appointment.

### The New Ministers

Mr. Fereday joins the cabinet as its sixth member, helping to fill the gap caused by the resignations of Mr. H. H. Davies and Mr. J. W. Keller on the recent fusion of the Labour Parties. Mr. Fereday takes over Supply from Mr. Danziger, who has fully organized the department. He is also responsible for the Electricity Supply Commission, the Iron and Steel Commission, the National Liquid Board and all matters connected with trade and commerce.

Mr. Fereday was born in Manchester in 1889. Educated at Plymouth, went to Rhodesia at an early age, joined the Civil Service and was for 10 years in the Native Affairs Department. Later he joined his father and brother in the family business of gunsmiths.

He has been Chairman of the Masbotaland Native Welfare Society since 1935, President of the Inter-Racial Joint Council of Salisbury, President of the Federation of Native Welfare Societies of Southern Rhodesia, a member of the Salisbury Council since 1933, and thrice Mayor of that City.

One of the best sportsmen in a Colony of marksmen, he was a member of the team which in 1936 won the Duke of Edinburgh's Challenge Cup.

Entered Parliament in April, 1939, as member for the Highlands Division of Salisbury.

### Governor's Casting Vote

On several recent occasions proposals in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia have been vetoed by the casting vote of the Governor. That can only be regarded as a farcical situation. The people are given the right to elect their representatives, and yet, when there is unanimity among the elected, they can be thwarted and their viewpoint discarded by those who have no direct responsibility to the people they govern. The people have no voice in the selection of officials, and yet those officials have the last word in government. Whatever the system may be called, it cannot be called democratic. It is legitimate, of course, to argue that the elected members do not represent the majority of the citizens; they are representatives of the Europeans. It does, however, appear to be a tremendous assumption that the official members should be better equipped to interpret the mind of the African than the non-official members, many of whom have much longer residence in the country and much greater knowledge of the Africans and their ways. — Bulawayo Chronicle.

## National Health Services

### Views of Sir Godfrey Huggins

A comprehensive survey of the implications of a National Health Service for Southern Rhodesia was given by the Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, when addressing a public meeting in Bulawayo earlier this month.

Next to winning the war, the Colony's most important task was, he said, the attainment of health and the prevention of disease. "All our plans for increased production and wealth will be of no avail unless we have a fit and healthy population to produce that wealth and enjoy it. But the attainment of health did not mean simply health for the individual, it meant health on the preventive side by the provision of good food and sanitary services and the prevention of such tropical diseases as malaria and typhoid."

Surveying the existing health services, the Prime Minister said the Colony had 120 practising doctors, or one to about 12,500 persons. "Many doctors spent most of their time dealing with the Native population. To get one doctor for every 1,000 persons, the Colony would need 125 more doctors, which was impossible in present circumstances."

The Colony had approximately one bed to every 100 European inhabitants and one bed to every 250 non-European (Native, Coloured and Asiatic).

There was considerable malnutrition in the Colony, and until the standard of nutrition was raised the country must be prepared for diseases associated with lack of proper food.

### £1,000,000 a Year on Health Services

The total expenditure on health services of all kinds was nearly £1,000,000, excluding the cost of medical services for the A.A.F. in the Colony, of which nearly half was met by the Southern Rhodesian Government.

Respective health services for Africans, considerable progress had been made in recent years, with the opening of health clinics, which had broken down the Native fear of hospitals and European doctors to such an extent that Native hospitals in towns were now overcrowded. Attention must be paid to the training of Natives for health services, experience had shown that Natives make excellent nurses, medical orderlies and health propagandists.

The Medical Department was now working out a scheme for the employment of 50 European sanitary inspectors, to be followed by the training of twice as many Native inspectors. It was also hoped to create a Native District Nursing Service which would eventually cover the whole Colony.

The Prime Minister reviewed in detail alternative schemes for a National Health Service, comprising medical aid societies, a national health insurance scheme, a national health co-operation scheme and a full State medical scheme.

Summing up, Sir Godfrey stated Southern Rhodesia was as follows:

- (1) A health service which would insure good food and adequate housing for everyone.
- (2) Efficient preventive health administration to eliminate preventable disease.
- (3) General practitioner, specialist and hospital services within the reach of all classes of the community and
- (4) This kind of service to be efficient and prompt with minimum restriction of access to the patient and minimum of bureaucratic control to the doctor.
- (5) A well-organized and economic health service.
- (6) No political interference.

Before deciding on the final scheme there must be thorough investigation. That investigation had now begun. There was a great deal in his mind, said the Prime Minister, but the findings would have to make a considerable contribution financially to the curative side and the State and local authorities would have a big bill to meet on the preventive side.

In the Union of South Africa the Commission on Public Health was expected to issue its report in March. After studying that report the Rhodesian Government would, if necessary, appoint a similar Commission to investigate the position in Southern Rhodesia.

### Bequests of Sir Henry Strakosch

The late Sir Henry Strakosch, who had great interests in Rhodesia, having left £2,475,321, on which £1,237,094 have been paid in death duties. He bequeathed £10,000 to the Charitable and £10,000 to the Rhodesian Education Trust. Bequests of £20,000 to the directors of the Urban Corporation (one of whom is Mr. A. Chester-Beatty) and £1,000 to the Fairbridge Farm Schools.

**THE WAR****Heavy Rhodesian Casualties****Lieut.-General Nosworthy's New Command**

Flight Lieut. John Griffith Owen, D.F.C., has been killed in a flying accident. Before the war he was employed at the Wanderer mine, Selukwe.

Pilot Officer A. J. N. Berry was recently killed in a flying accident in Southern Rhodesia.

Pilot Officer J. D. Pledge, formerly employed in Bulawayo by African Airways and Industries, Ltd., has been killed in an air crash.

Lieut. A. L. S. Robinson, who served with the B.S.A. in Bulawayo prior to his enlistment, has been killed in the Middle East. He had played Association football for South Africa 10 years ago.

Gunner C. W. Bawden, of Shangani, Southern Rhodesia, has died on service in the Colony.

Leader Harold Robertson, D.F.C., of Bulawayo, who was reported missing in July, 1942, after a raid over Germany, is now presumed dead.

Leading Flight Lieut. Picken, D.F.C., previously reported missing, believed killed in action, is now officially presumed dead.

Pilot Officer S. W. B. Norris, previously reported missing, believed killed, is now presumed dead. He came from Southern Rhodesia.

Pilot Officer G. H. Willis, previously reported missing, is now presumed dead. He was a Rhodesian.

Sergt. Clarence Darlington Reed, of Southern Rhodesia, previously reported missing, is now presumed killed.

Flight Sergt. Oswald Barnaby Woble, a Rhodesian, previously reported missing, is now posted "missing, believed killed in action."

Sergt. Air Gunner J. T. Veldsman, of Southern Rhodesia, previously reported missing, is now presumed killed.

**Missing and Wounded**

Flight Lieut. W. C. Ross, whom we recorded as having been awarded the D.F.M. in July last, is reported missing from air operations. He joined the R.A.F. in 1930, and after his training served in Ferry Command as a wireless operator. He was later transferred to Bomber Command and took part in the 1,000-bomber raids on Cologne, Essen and other Ruhr targets. Before the war he was on the staff of the publicity department of the Union-Castle Line, which he joined in 1933.

Pilot Officer Reginald Harcourt Edmeedes, who is reported missing from air operations, was until his enlistment employed as a clerk in the Bulawayo branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa.

Gunner P. J. Vogel, who was born in Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, and educated in Bulawayo; Rifleman F. Maidwell, previously employed by the Beira Railways in Umfali; Rifleman L. J. van Heerden, a peace-time employee of the Globe and Phoenix mine; and Signaller D. Riley, of Rhodesia Railways, are reported missing in the sea.

Pilot Officer R. A. R. Scriven, reported injured in an aircraft accident, was born in Southern Rhodesia. His parents live in Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia.

Sergt. Air Gunner George Jacobus Bradekamp, of Selukwe, has been injured in a flying accident.

Lance-Corporal T. L. Brafield, in pre-war years proprietor of a garage in Mashaba, Southern Rhodesia, has been wounded in action in the Aegean.

Private G. W. Liddell, who before the war was employed at the Cam and Motor mine, is now reported to have been wounded in action in North Africa.

Flight Lieut. Walter Kay, who before the war was a pilot with Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways, is known to have been interned in Turkey.

**Two Rhodesians Escape from Imprisonment**

Flight Sergt. Louis Clifford Thompson, previously reported to be a prisoner of war in Germany, is now known to have successfully escaped. He is a Rhodesian.

Flight Lieut. Hugh John Baker, previously reported a prisoner of war in Italy, is now known to have escaped to Switzerland. His home is in Southern Rhodesia.

Sergt. W. (Bill) Littleton, of Salisbury, the well-known Rhodesian and Bisley shot, has won a gold medal presented by King Farouk of Egypt for the best performance in a four-day shooting at the Egyptian Army range at Abbasia. He scored at out of a possible 90.

Sergt. Air Gunner Newton Kerwin, previously posted missing, is now reported as safe and well.

General Sir Francis P. Nosworthy, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., whose appointment as G.O.C. in C. West Africa, has been approved by the King, was from 1926 to 1931 Chief Staff Officer and Second-in-Command of the Sudan Defence Force.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Pender, the first South African to win the D.F.C. during the East African campaign of this war, is commanding the 211 Bomber Squadron as a major, is now in Trinidad as chief pilot of British West Indies Airways. After the occupation of Mogadishu, his squadron rebuilt a Caproni bomber which he flew to Nairobi and then on to South Africa, where it was exhibited.

Over 52,000,000 francs (equivalent to £297,142 at the current rate of exchange) were subscribed in the Belgian Congo Victory Loan during the first half of January. That brought the total amount of francs (over £14,126,000).

The British Charities Fund, Beira, has sent a further £500 to the Red Cross and St. John Fund.

Africans in Barotseland have collected five tons of wild rubber and presented it as a contribution to the war effort.

**Wing Commander Lionel Cohen's D.F.C.**

ACTING WING COMMANDER LIONEL COHEN, 35-year-old veteran of the Matabeleland War, has the unique record of winning at that age the D.F.C., a decoration awarded only for operational services. He has acted as air-gunner or observer on 45 operational flights with Coastal Command, and the citation states that he "has set a magnificent example to all by his untiring energy and courage, and has shown exceptional bravery and devotion to duty in air operations." These operations have included attacks on the German warships SEARNHORST and GNEISENAU when in dock in Brest; the attack on the pocket-battleship LUTZOW in the North Sea; in which he was wounded; attacks on enemy shipping off the Norwegian Coast, which involved sharp encounters with German fighters; patrols to locate U-boats at night in aircraft fitted with Leigh light; and regular operations over the sea from Iceland and the coast of Norway to North Africa.

Wing Commander Cohen, who was born in New-castle-on-Tyne and lives in Slinfold, Sussex, served in the Matabele campaign of 1895 as a trooper, in the South African War, and in the first war was three times mentioned in despatches and awarded the D.S.O. and M.C., commissioned in the South African Light Horse in 1917, he was later attached to the R.N.A. He has been twice mentioned in despatches in this war.

One of his daughters is a senior company commander in the A.T.S. and the other is a W.A.A.F. section officer.

Messrs. Arbuthnot, Latham and Co., Ltd., have now transferred their offices to 10 Old Jewry, London, E.C.2.

## Questions in Parliament

The Secretary of State for the Colonies said in the House of Commons last week in reply to a question by Mr. Mathers:—

The East African Industrial Council is in charge, under the East African Governors' Conference, of the development of secondary industries in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. An advance of £100,000 has been made by the Government of Kenya for this purpose, and the question of participation by the other Governments is under consideration.

The following are details of allocations from this fund for Kenya to be operated by the East African Industrial Council, which is to contribute to the Industrial Council referred to above: sulphuric acid production, £4,500; Hydro-reduction of oil, £12,000; glass manufacture, £12,000; pottery plant, £4,000; fibre boards and paper manufacture, £10,000; caustic soda, £4,000; general chemicals, £4,000; lime and cement, £1,000, making a total of £81,000.

The post-war policy in regard to these public enterprise undertakings has not yet been settled.

### Colonial Sugar Production

The Secretary of State for the Colonies said in reply to a question by Mr. Mathers in the House of Commons:— In order to encourage sugar production in the Colonies and to afford them security, H.M. Government authorized the Ministry of Food to undertake to purchase their total exportable surpluses up to the end of 1945 in return for an undertaking to make those surpluses as cheap as possible available to the Ministry. Prices will be subject, as hitherto, to review from time to time in the light of conditions prevailing.

It was announced in Parliament on July 1, 1940, that it was proposed to continue unchanged during the war the allocations to individual Colonies of quotas under the special Colonial preference on sugar granted under the Finance Acts of 1932 and 1943. H.M. Government have lately reviewed this question, having regard to the long period which has elapsed since the allocations were originally made, the growing discrepancies which have developed between benefits conferred by the several Commissions and the changes which have taken place in the general sugar situation, and, subject to the approval of Parliament, they propose to raise to 400,000 tons the maximum quota of sugar which may be admitted at the special Colonial preferential rate.

Quotas for the purpose of this special preference will be allocated as follows: for the financial year 1944-45 and subsequent years until further notice each Colony will be entitled to a quota equal to one-third of its average exports of sugar to all destinations, taken to the nearest 100 tons, during the three calendar years immediately previous to the beginning of the financial year, provided (i) that no Colony's quota will, pending further notice, be reduced below the quota to which it is entitled under existing arrangements, and (ii) that any Colony which exports during the financial year a quantity of sugar less than the amount represented by its special preference quota will be required to surrender so much of its quota as corresponds to the deficiency. It remains the intention of H.M. Government to review the whole special preference arrangements after the war.

Mr. Sorensen asked if retailers of sugar in Uganda had refused to supply the foodstuff to Africans although it was in stock, while no action had been taken to avoid such discrimination, and whether sugar was still in short supply.

Mr. Emrys-Evans: My right hon. and gallant friend has received no reports that sugar has been refused to Africans in Uganda, but he is making inquiries and will communicate with the hon. member in due course. Sugar is in short supply in East Africa owing to the greatly increased local demand, the needs of neighbouring territories and a reduction last year owing to mechanical breakdowns at certain factories in Uganda. There is no evidence, so far as I know, that there is any other discrimination, but, of course, this is being watched by the Government.

### Mails to and from Rhodesia

Major Nield asked the Postmaster-General if he would take steps to improve the mail service between the U.K. and Southern Rhodesia, and if he would consider extending the 8d. air letter service to members of the forces serving in that Colony.

Captain Crookshank: So far as surface mails for Southern Rhodesia are concerned, the fullest possible use is made of all available sailings, and under present conditions I can hold out no hope of material improvement. The airgraph service is in operation both to members of the forces and to civilians at the rate of 3d. for the former and 6d. for the latter. In addition, 6d. air letters can be sent to the forces there. The aircraft capacity available for mails on the air services from the United Kingdom is at present insufficient to enable the introduction of any further air mail facilities to Southern Rhodesia, but no time will be lost in extending the existing facilities should the means become available.

Mr. Sorensen asked about the present position in East Africa in regard to the food supply, and what measures had been taken to avert further food shortages.

Colonel Stanley: As a result of steadily increasing consumption and of failure of the short rains in two successive years, the supply of local grown foodstuffs, mainly cereals, is not sufficient to meet requirements for... Arrangements have been made for meeting this deficiency by importation.

Mr. Sorensen: Is the right hon. and gallant gentleman satisfied that the importation will fully meet the needs of the people of East Africa?

Colonel Stanley: I will certainly do everything I possibly can to ensure it, but this is a continuing need for some months and I cannot say what may happen.

Mr. Astor asked if the Secretary of State had any further statement to make regarding the report which the Advisory Committee on Education at the Colonies was preparing on the question of the drive against illiteracy.

Colonel Stanley: Yes, sir. The report was published as Colonial No. 186. I have commended it warmly for the consideration of the Colonial Governments concerned and have asked for their views on the Committee's recommendations.

Mr. Rifev asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement, which was due to terminate in 1949, had been renewed.

Mr. Colclough replied: Article X of the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement by a Treaty of Commerce for a period of 10 years, by either party giving three months notice of termination. The matter is under review.

### North Rhodesian Affairs

Mr. Rifev asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the investigations regarding the registration of African labour on the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt had been completed, and whether the report of the officer appointed to conduct this survey had been received.

Colonel Stanley: A report on some aspects of African living conditions in the Copperbelt has been submitted and is under consideration by the Northern Rhodesian Government.

Mr. Mathers asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if the matters asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies of the commission dealing with the land situation in Northern Rhodesia.

Colonel Stanley: I am not yet in a position to make a statement. No decisions have yet been taken on the work of any of the three commissions. The third was only appointed in the second half of last year.

Mr. Storey asked the Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs whether he had any statement to make about the development of Bechuanaland.

Mr. Emrys-Evans: Plans are being worked out for the post-war development of the Bechuanaland Protectorate which, it is hoped, may be assisted financially under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1940. Schemes so far approved provide for an expenditure of £118,540, in respect of the control of tsetse fly and the further development of water supplies, on which considerable sums have been provided in recent years. New irrigation works are also being financed from the territory's revenue. Other schemes are being prepared or are under consideration relating to agriculture and veterinary development, education, housing for Natives and the expansion of the medical services.

Mr. Astor asked the Minister of Information when he intended to publish the booklet on British civil administration in Italian East Africa.

Mr. Brendan Bracken replied that he hoped to publish this booklet in the early summer.

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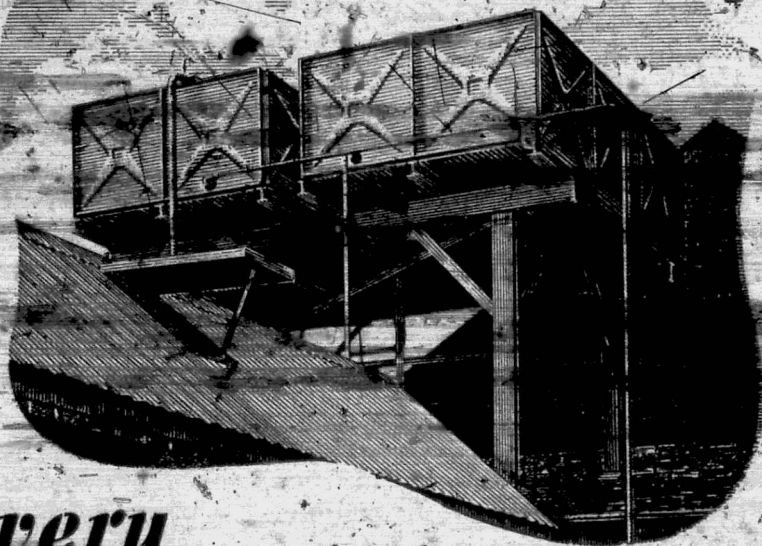
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## Colonial Geological Surveys

(Concluded from page 39)

Colonies into larger units for geological purposes. Geological formations take no notice of state boundaries, which are rarely decided by geological considerations. Nevertheless, Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda each have their own Geological Department. From the point of view of geological and mining administration it would be much better if Colonial territories were grouped, for example, into West African Geological Survey. Malaya has shown the way.

Mr. JOHNSTONE, of the Geological Survey of the Straits, said the total expenditure of Colonial Geological Surveys did not exceed £75,000 per annum. The suggestion made by the Imperial Institute some time ago that the Geological Surveys of certain regions might be pooled appealed strongly to him. As a start two pools might be made to survey East and West Africa respectively. There might also be a pool in this country of specialists who could be seconded to the Colonies for limited periods to deal with particular problems such as geophysical prospecting, oil boring, etc.

Mr. JOHNSTONE, by the suggestion of a Director-General of Geological Surveys, continued Mr. JOHNSTONE. Previous speakers have voiced complaints about the responsibility of Directors of Geological Surveys being diminished, and I think this proposal might have the same effect. I would, however, strongly support the suggestion of a Geological Survey of the Colonial Office who would be assisted by an official inter-Colonial Geological Committee comprising, inter alia, present and past Directors who are in the country. This would be in line with precedent, as there are already Advisory Committees to the Colonial Office on agriculture, forestry, fisheries, animal health, etc.

### Major Lightfoot's Views

MAJOR B. LIGHTFOOT, who said that he belonged to the Geological Survey of Southern Rhodesia, which was founded by a commercial company, considered that Sir Edmund Teale had been very restrained and tactful in his references to the administrative staff. In Southern Rhodesia, he said, he also to contend with politicians and the public. The attitude of the staff was epitomized by the civil servant who remarked that his job was all right except for the dust created by the scientific small fry! It was a French worker named Blümel who before the war was getting together the geological survey in Africa.

### Progressive Deterioration of Status

After further discussion it was resolved:

That this meeting views with concern the progressive deterioration of status of certain Colonial Geological Surveys and the discouraging conditions under which these Surveys are functioning. It is also of the opinion that Colonial Government Departments do not fully appreciate the practical value of geology to the community and the need for maintaining the individuality of the Surveys, under the direction of competent and experienced geologists.

That this meeting advocates (a) the appointment by the Colonial Office of an Colonial Geological Surveys Advisory Board and (b) the appointment of the Secretary of the Colonial Office in London of a scientific Director of Colonial Geological Surveys who should report periodically to the Advisory Board and inspect the work of the Director of Geological Surveys from time to time.

Mr. Lightfoot's comment appears under Matters of Moment.

## Arusha Plantations

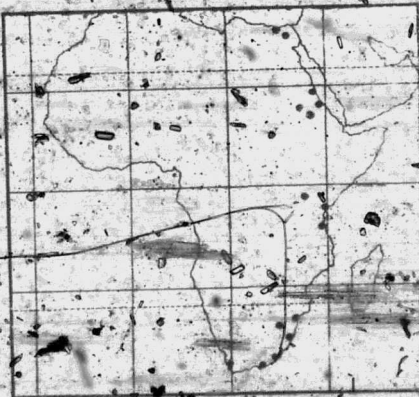
Arusha Plantations, Ltd., report a heavy loss for the year ended June 30 last of £1,213. Interest and the redemption of the debenture trustees amounted to £5,026; depreciation and amortisation to £1,213. The profit and loss account balance carried forward is increased from £26,001 to £26,512. Sisal production during the year amounted to 746 tons, against 650 tons in the previous year, and the coffee crop was 169 tons, compared with 180 tons.

The directors who have waived their fees for the year are Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon (Chairman); Mr. E. W. Bovill and Mr. F. C. Ryeroff. Mr. Bovill retires by rotation and offers himself for re-election at the sixth annual general meeting, to be held in London today.

The issued capital is £60,000, outstanding 3% convertible debentures of £100,000, and preference shares amounting to £24,987. Properties appear in the balance sheet at £80,155; sisal development account, £6,422; coffee development account, £531; buildings, plant and machinery, £16,511; stocks and hand, £2,571; debtors, £3,576; and cash, £13,345.

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## COMPANY MEETING

**Dalgety and Company, Ltd.****Major-General Sir John Davidson's Review**

THE ADJOURNED FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF DALGETY AND COMPANY, LIMITED, was held in London last Thursday.

The following is an extract from the statement of the Chairman, Major-General Sir John H. Davidson, K.C.M.G., which was circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1943.

"Since I made my review last year, the vacant seat on the board caused by the death of General the Hon. Sir Herbert Lawrence has been offered and accepted by Lieut. Colonel the Hon. J. Leslie Melville, T.D., a managing director of Messrs. Glyn, Mills and Co."

"I regret to have to report the death in Melbourne of the late Sir George Fairbairn, for 47 years a member of our Board of Advice for Victoria, and always a staunch supporter of the company."

"The company also suffered a severe loss shortly after the date of our last adjourned meeting, when Mr. E. M. Moore, our superintendent for New Zealand died suddenly from a heart attack. Mr. Moodie was universally liked and respected throughout the Dominion, and we wish to tender our deep sympathy to his widow. His position has been filled by the appointment of Mr. H. D. Cooper, who had been our manager at Napier for some years. Your directors feel that he will prove a worthy successor to Mr. Moodie."

"We have also lost through retirement an account of all health the loyal and valued services of Mr. T. A. M. Fawcett, manager of our important Melbourne branch, after 48 years' service with the company. Mr. Fawcett has been succeeded by Mr. R. J. Coles, for some years sub-manager in Melbourne, in whom the directors have every confidence."

**Affairs in Australia and New Zealand**

"The position of the war in the Pacific since my last review has shown a great improvement, and I think we may feel that the threat of invasion to Australia has receded into the distance. The enemy is being dealt heavy and continuous blows by the Australian and American forces; substantial, though local, successes have already been obtained, and I hope that before long it may be possible to launch a great offensive against our enemy in Pacific waters."

"Naturally the war is affecting the company's activities in many directions. As you know, our connexion as shipping agents is considerable, but under present conditions the task of seeking and arranging freight for shipping principals has been seriously dislocated. On the other hand, the company is doing a large amount of routine shipping work on behalf of the allied Governments for war purposes, and arising also out of war conditions; the work at the company's ocean wharves at Brisbane and Sydney has been heavy."

"The merchanting business has decreased, partly through the temporary inaction of certain valuable agencies for overseas products, and partly because of the curtailed shipments and restricted imports from this country. Rationing of petrol, difficulties of travel, and the serious depletion of our personnel have had the effect that the services rendered by the company's staff to wool and stock clients in the country areas have necessarily been curtailed. The drain on the company's staff has, in fact, been severe."

"The difficulties arising from the shortage of manpower are, of course, widespread, and the past year and former years encountered many perplexities on this account. There are difficulties in connection with shear-

ing, the movement of livestock, the maintenance of fencing, mills, etc., and the adequate control of dangerous pests. The Australian season has been variable, although in most States fairly good."

"I considered it desirable to sound a note of warning last year about the probable results for this year, but I think we can congratulate ourselves that the business of the company has been reasonably well maintained. I feel, however, that it is not out of place to repeat this warning, for the disadvantages to which I drew your attention were not fully felt during the year under review. I also drew your particular attention last year to the growing burden of taxation. This burden continues to increase and is the subject of careful scrutiny."

"Our business in Australia and New Zealand is as good as ever and solid. Our organization is efficient, and our staff, though stretched to its utmost capacity, is excellent. If I may be allowed to express a personal opinion, it is that the present Governments in both the Commonwealth and the Dominion, having the welfare of their countries at heart, will take the necessary steps to ensure that our business can continue to perform a useful and well-sustained service to the community at a moderate rate of remuneration."

**Expanding Business in East Africa**

"Our East African business, stimulated to some extent by prevailing conditions, continues to expand, and there is a ready demand for both coffee and sisal."

"Turning to the accounts, there are two matters to which I wish to draw your attention, and I would also draw your notice to the remarks I made on them last year."

"The increase in cash and decrease in advances are still further accentuated for the same reasons as previously stated. While this greater liquidity must mean, while result in a falling off of our interest earnings, nevertheless I feel that it is not altogether undesirable. I believe that on the return to peace conditions we shall need to be in a strong financial position in order to provide for the requirements of clients and the development of our business."

"I referred last year to the fact that we were unable to pay off maturing terminable debentures, owing to difficulty in obtaining permission to remit funds from Australia for that purpose. I am glad to say that the authorities in Australia subsequently found themselves able to fall in with our wishes, and a satisfactory transfer of funds was duly allowed."

"We recommend the payment of a final dividend of 3½%, making 6% for the year—the same as last year—and, in doing so I feel sure you will agree that the year's result is satisfactory."

"As regards the staff, you will be interested to hear that no fewer than 968 are serving with the forces. In addition, 37 have been killed and 52 are missing or prisoners of war. I am sure you would wish to convey to the relatives of those who have been killed or have died, are wounded, missing or prisoners of war our deep sympathy in their sorrows and anxieties."

"The personnel remaining actively in the company's service have had, through depletion in numbers, a still further strain thrown on them, and I cannot speak highly enough of their loyalty and devotion to the company's interests, and I desire to express our deep appreciation of their unremitting labours. Once more, too, I wish particularly to draw your attention to Mr. Bennett, our superintendent in Australia, whose arduous and never-ending work has been carried out, not only efficiently but cheerfully, and whose heavy responsibilities have been discharged with a full appreciation and gratefulness."

"The report and accounts were unanimously adopted."

## LATEST MINING NEWS

## Mining Supplies from U.S.A.

Confidence that the Colony will receive from the United States essential gold-mining supplies which are unobtainable elsewhere was expressed by Mr. A. B. Cowen, Director of Supply, when speaking at a meeting of the Gatooma Chamber of Commerce last Thursday.

Mr. Cowen said that when the U.S.A. banned the export of gold-mining supplies, our Government departments co-operated in procuring a "gold-mining" dam on "The Economic Dependence of Southern Rhodesia on Gold Mining" which was submitted to the United States Government. The Southern Rhodesian Government pressed the matter, and now the United States had agreed to give sympathetic consideration to the supply of necessary materials provided they are the minimum required to sustain the present level of production and subject to availability both of supplies and shipping.

The Supply Department's accuracy and honesty in stating the Colony's essential requirements has, Mr. Cowen claimed, earned Southern Rhodesia a particularly good name abroad. The Department's work in preparing the Colony's agricultural implements programme for 1944 for Parliament had brought the following telegram from Washington: "Your presentation agricultural requirements is finest piece of work in that connection issued from Empire countries, and Mr. Heck (head of the Agricultural Division) of the British Ministry of Supply in Washington asks me to send you congratulations."

So far as he is aware, said Mr. Cowen, not one gold mine in the Colony has been closed down through lack of any commodity.

## Henderson Exhibition Proposed

At the outbreak of the war the late Mr. Henderson, owner of the Prince Olaf mine, offered the whole of the profits for the period of the war to the Government of Southern Rhodesia. Large sums have been received from this generous gift, and the Prime Minister has now suggested the creation of a Bulawayo School of Mines of a Henderson Institute for the benefit of young Rhodesians.

## Tanganyika Central Gold Mines

The directors of Tanganyika Central Gold Mines, Ltd., state in their 16th annual report, that for the year ended June 30, 1943, the company's property, consisting of a mining lease in the Mkalama district of Tanganyika Territory and six claims previously known as MacCallum's Mine, had been on a caretaking basis throughout the year and that the lease on the Kironduki property had been abandoned. The company therefore received no income. Expenditure on administration, caretaking and dismantling totalled £4,605, and the total debit balance was £12,076. Sales of plant and machinery, furniture and stores reduced the year's debit balance to £7,000 to £24,092, and the balance sheet at the end of the year shows a debit balance of £21,311. The issued capital is £149,325 in shares of 5s. 6d. each, and there are creditors for £2,257. Fixed assets shown in the balance sheet at £155,324, stores and materials at £2,000, cash at £2,567 and debtors at £69.

Mr. J. G. B. B. B. B., one of the directors, has died since the end of the financial year. The Board consists of Mr. George Mackenzie (Chairman; alternate, Mr. S. A. McKay), Mr. John N. Mackenzie (alternate, Mr. E. S. L. Taffe), and Mr. D. C. Gray. There is a European Committee consisting of Mr. T. S. Overy and Mr. W. O. Hunter.

## Company Progress Reports

**Wash. Galleries.**—January deal sales were 185,374 tons, coke sales amounted to 1,228 tons.  
**Kentan Gold Areas.**—At the Getta mine 6,534 tons milled in January yielded 1,375 fine oz. gold.  
**Cam and Motor.**—22,500 tons were milled in January for a revenue of £46,024 and a mine profit of £23,034.  
**Rezende.**—In January 20,300 tons were milled. The revenue was £21,329, costs £18,053, and the working profit £3,501.  
**Thistle-Etna.**—During January 4,450 tons of ore were treated for a recovery of 887 oz. gold. The operating profit was £3,475.  
**Kavirondo.**—According to returns from the Chauu property, the mine of ore produced 87 oz. gold in October, 290 tons produced 105 oz. in November, and 100 tons produced 90 oz. in December.

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