

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, February 17, 1944
Volume 23 (New Series), No. 101

6d. Weekly, 30s. Yearly post free



Pioneers in 1877
still progressive to-day

IMPORTS : EXPORTS : TRAVEL
INSURANCE : BUNKERING : STEVEDORING
ENGINEERING : MANUFACTURING : WAREHOUSING

SMITH, MACKENZIE & COMPANY LTD.

MOMBASA NAIROBI DAR-ES-SALAAM ZANZIBAR
TANGA KAMPALA LAMU LINDI MKINDANI

London Office - 122, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.3 Avenue 4680

GENERAL MANAGERS OF AFRICAN WHARFAGE CO., LTD., and AFRICAN MARINE &
GENERAL ENGINEERING CO., LTD., MOMBASA
AGENTS FOR BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

ROBIN LINE

FAST REGULAR
CANOE SERVICE BETWEEN
**EAST & SOUTH
AFRICA**
and
NORTH AMERICA

MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, LINDI,
BEIRA, LOURENCO MARQUES, DURBAN, EAST LONDON,
PORT ELIZABETH, CAPE TOWN
(MOMBASA, KILWA if inducement offers.)

THROUGH BOOKINGS FOR
NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, NORFOLK,
NEW YORK, NEW BOSTON, and THROUGH NEW YORK

For further particulars apply to the principal Agents

LONDON MITCHELL COTTES & CO. LTD.
WINCHESTER HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.2. Tel.: LONDON Wall 4731

MOMBASA & NAIROBI - MITCHELL COTTES & CO. (E.A.) LTD.
CAPE TOWN - MITCHELL COTTES & CO. (S.A.) LTD.
DURBAN - M. COTTES & CO. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

ROBIN LINE 39 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK, N.Y.

ON BUSINESS OR ON PLEASURE

YOUR TRAVEL IN EAST AFRICA CAN BE MADE SWIFT
AND SMOOTH BY THE RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

THE BUSINESS CENTRES are linked by regular, speedy, and
comfortable train services

FOR TOURISTS services run to the game reserves, to the excellent
fishing rivers, to the inland seas—and for tourists going even
further afield there are through connexions with the Sudan, the South
and the Belgian Congo

WHILE if you are contemplating SETTLEMENT in East Africa the
Railways can take you in comfort to the fertile and healthy farming
areas.

*A Railway's Dining Saloon.



BEFORE travelling in East Africa let the
Railways tell you how they can ease your
journeyings.

THE RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

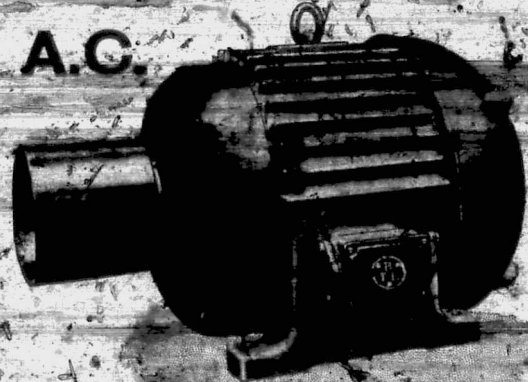
Write for details to
The East African Railways, Nairobi, or
to any Travel Agency



TOTALLY ENCLOSED AIR-COOLED

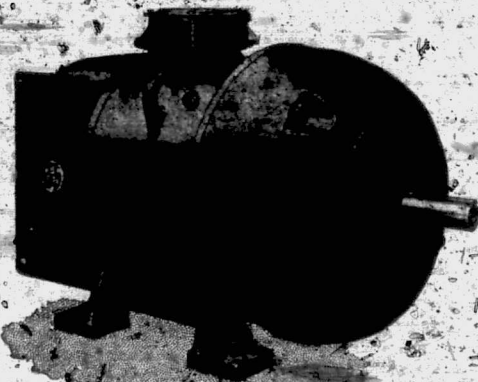
MOTORS

A.C.



For use in
exposed positions
or in dusty,
moisture-laden,
and corrosive
atmospheres.

D.C.



BTH Products include:

- Mining Electrical Plant and Equipment
- Turbo-Alternators
- Turbo-Compressors
- Heavy Electric Plant
- Rectifiers
- Switchgear
- Transformers
- Industrial Motors and Control Gear
- Mazda Lamps and Mazdalux
- Lighting equipment
- Electric Valves of every description

BTH

THE BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON CO., LTD
CROWN HOUSE, ALRYCH, LONDON, W.C.2



Representatives for the BTH Company:

KENYA: R. G. Vernon & Co., Nairobi (P.O. Box 1244)
British East Africa Corporation (1939), Ltd., Nairobi (P.O. Box 157)

TANGANYIKA: British East Africa Corporation (1939), Ltd.
Dar-es-Salaam (P.O. Box 318)
The Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Ltd., Dar-es-Salaam

RHODESIA: Johnson & Fletcher, Ltd., Bulawayo (P.O. Box 124)
Salisbury (P.O. Box 588), Gwelo (P.O. Box 118)
N'Dola (P.O. Box 113)

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA: Johnson & Fletcher, Ltd., Beira (P.O. Box 196)

and other throughout the World.

**SOUTH
AFRICA**

**WEST & EAST
AFRICA**

UNION-CASTLE LINE

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

With calls at Lobos, Walvis Bay, Capetown, Mossel Bay, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Lourenço Marques, Beira, and East African Ports to Mombasa
Direct Cargo Service between New York and South and East Africa

For further particulars apply to:

HEAD OFFICE, 1, FINCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3. Telephone: Mansion House 25

West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Telephone: Whitehall 111

Branch Offices at: Glasgow, Liverpool, Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, and at Capetown, Port Elizabeth, Beira, London, Dublin, Johannesburg, Lourenço Marques, Beira, Mombasa. Agents at Middlesbrough and Hull.

KENYA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION (CO-OP) LTD.

offer their help
and advice to
anyone contem-
plating settlement
in Kenya.

WRITE TO:

P.O. BOX 35, Nakuru,
Kenya Colony.

DALGETY

BY COMPANY LIMITED

PRODUCE handled on commission with liberal advances pending sale.

MERCHANDISE: Every requirement supplied from stock or on indent.

SHIPPING: All classes undertaken and passage arranged by Sea or Air.

INSURANCE: Fire, Motor, Marine, Life and Accident Insurance transacted.

LIVESTOCK: Importers and Salesmen.

LAND AND ESTATE

Agency business.

EAST AFRICAN BRANCH

Hamilton House, Biji Street, Nairobi

SUB BRANCH

Mombasa

REPRESENTATION AT

Port of Salazar, Ruitale and Tanga

Head Office:

125, Pall Mall, LONDON, E.C.1.

Telephone: Whitehall 111

Branches at: Glasgow, Liverpool, Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, and at Capetown, Port Elizabeth, Beira, London, Dublin, Johannesburg, Lourenço Marques, Beira, Mombasa.

Agents at Middlesbrough and Hull.

also Branches throughout

AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, February 17, 1944

Volume 20 (New Series) No. 1013

Published Weekly, 10, York Buildings

London E.C. 4, England

Founders and Editors

F. S. Justice

Registered Offices:

91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1

War-time Address:

60, East Street, Crosswell, Linton, Somerset

Principal Contents

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-------------------------|-----|
| Matters of Moment | 202 | Background to the | |
| Lords Debate White | 203 | War News | 568 |
| Settlement in Egypt | 501 | Personalia | 512 |
| Mrs. W. W. Astor | 505 | The War | 513 |
| M.P. on the Empire | 506 | Questions in Parliament | 514 |
| Sudan Stabilizes Prices | 507 | Press Mining News | 516 |

MATTERS OF MOMENT

SO FEW MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS show a real understanding of British East and Central African affairs that recruit to their ranks is always to be warmly

M.P.s. and Eastern Africa.

welcomed. Though, so far as we are aware, the Hon. W. W. Astor, M.P., has not visited the Dependencies with which this newspaper is primarily concerned, the extracts which we publish in this issue from a pamphlet of his on Imperial affairs indicate that he has a better grasp than most public men of the principles of a sound Colonial policy in Africa. As East Africans and Rhodesians know, more than a few have in the past swiftly forgotten a professed interest in the Overseas Empire. We trust that Mr. Astor's name will not have to be added to that list of waverers: we are, on the contrary, encouraged by his booklet to hope that he will prove to be one of the handful of Parliamentarians to whom the Colonies can look for an understanding of their problems and support in the discussion of their difficulties. He is to be thanked for having stressed a point, so often made in these columns and so persistently disregarded by the critics of the Empire, that Britons overseas are among the most patriotic, public-spirited, humane, hard-working and adventurous members of the race, in other words, among its best elements. In the long run, sound Imperial policy can be carried

out against them, while everything can be done with them.

Imperial history bears out that generalization, but in defiance of its truth His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom has again and again appointed to Colonial Governorships men marked neither by strong

The Office of Governor.

character nor evident capacity, and therefore poor instruments either to assuage opposition or to promote co-operation. For the all time we repeat that one of the greatest needs of the Colonial Empire is the choice by the responsible Minister of abler men to represent The King. Almost any reader of these words could mention offhand the names of officers whose appointment to governorships can be explained away only as a "stepping stone" stage between a Colonial Secretaryship and a pension; and that is no explanation at all. Such appointments are, in truth, a betrayal of trust and a frustration in partnership. A Colony can be faithfully served in no such office only by a man of undoubted character and competence, who is left for a reasonable period of years to implement a policy consonant with local needs, habits, and aspirations. That does not, of course, imply an uncritical acceptance of a current opinion. Indeed, the right type of Governor will have his duty to expose a fallacy, however popular and then to carry

resentment should be his immediate reward, admiration and trust will not be withheld if they prove to be deserved. Many unsatisfactory nominations would have been avoided in the past if each Secretary of State had asked him-

self: "Can this man evoke admiration? Will he win and hold the trust of his territory?" Unless the answer in each case can be a conscientious affirmation, that man has no fair title to the office of Governor.

White Settlement in Kenya Debated in the Lords

Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies

LAST WEEK we reported the speeches in the House of Lords Faringdon and Lord Chamberlain after the debate on a leading article.

Lord Chamberlain said, inter alia: "The only talk in our Colonial debate at this time is great anxiety because of the black and the poison question. It is also one of the best out for anything said in either House on the Colonial policy. But I am completely satisfied that the Germans would regard any scruples of English concerning the discharge of our duties towards the indigenous populations as completely absurd. The war of racial hatred was set up in Berlin. It was intended to represent in our Colonial Office, the only trouble being that they had not any Colony. But that did not matter. They set up a Colonial Institute and issued a statement of policy which made Germany in regard to any Colonies which they might acquire date Germany might possess. The only policy which they had down were the first and the second, the first was to give the indigenous population of any Colony a vote in the election of the Native Council for the Colony."

Lord Chamberlain continued: "I would not wish to overlook the great credit played by Mr. Amery, who I think was truly inspired by the great imagination of the spirit of the noble Lord, who was so extraordinarily well-informed and had a very high regard for the Colonial Secretary's position. It is one of the most important in the Empire and is most deserving of the full-time work of a man whose duty it is to serve his country."

Misconceptions about the Colony

Kenya is rather a test case. Certainly if one is to judge by a great deal of what one reads about Kenya either some very queer people go there, or the people who go there become very queer subsequently—the inhabitants of the Moy Valley who ardently pursue happiness without ever quite catching it up. But that is no reflection on the bulk of the people, who are of quite a different calibre.

He would be a very bold man who would say that our practice and our principles have been an "line in Kenya." The cry is the effect of white settlement upon the African population. It has had some very real effects. Kenya has very little good soil indeed, and yet the best land has been alienated in favour of the white settlers who have only shown themselves capable of cultivating a very small portion. That alienation of the best land has inevitably led to overcrowding of the Native reserves, which leads to famine. The landholdings in the reserves, allowing upon that inevitably you get very serious deterioration of soil, probably the most serious of Kenya's problems. The best areas in which the African population is as many as 1,000 to 1,500 per square mile.

What possible time can the Undersecretary Department of Agriculture, overburdened as it is, devote to this problem of soil deterioration? What possible time can the Department of Agriculture devote to the problem of soil deterioration? What prospects in life can the reserves offer to them? In the towns they will find labour and the conditions equally bad and that there are very few openings for them. This means that discontent will be rife, and when they feel this discontent they will find they have no representation whatever on the Councils which decide their fate in life.

I have here a quotation from a speech made by the Cultural Officer in Kenya as recently as last year. He made this speech, curiously enough, at the meeting of the Progressive Club. He said: "It is a proud boast of the officials that there is no Native policy. This is a very large opinion, it shows escape from the more immediate problems though the day of reckoning is drawing near. The Native Councils, but those Native Councils which are being developed have no power. The power in Kenya is in the hands of those Councils upon which the African has no direct representation whatsoever. In Kenya the African has not at his disposal the means by which to lift himself up. There are no means

The noble Lord said: "I have read in the independent papers in Kenya that what is good in Nigeria is not considered good in Kenya. In Nigeria there are many newspapers. In Nigeria they have their representatives on the principal and important Councils. Why are there no representatives in Nigeria but could not have been in Kenya? I am sure that the head of the African population in Kenya would be glad of first-hand information that white settlers in Kenya have been given privileges and powers of advantages there at the expense of many of the African population. If anyone likes to say to me 'Would you favour the black at the expense of the white?' I could only reply that such an argument is based upon a basis of racial superiority which if acted upon, would inevitably result in the ruin of this country. I say that as one who is immensely proud of the greater part of our Colonial history, as one who believes that our only chance of survival as a Great Power depends upon the confidence of that history."

Reply of the Duke of Devonshire

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Duke of Devonshire, who replied for the Government, began by saying that the knowledge of Kenya of this position peers was "extensive and peculiar." He, like Lord Chesham, could barely recognize the picture which noble lords opposite had drawn.

He said: "I have a cause untold misery. I believe the effect has been to deprive the people of Kenya, of education, standard living and every other way in an incredibly shorter time than would have been possible."

Any noble listener would have supposed from Lord Faringdon's talk that the great majority of the inhabitants of Kenya were groaning under the intolerable burden of forced labour for the benefit of unscrupulous and grasping Europeans. The number of Africans in civilian employment in Kenya is 286,000, the number conscribed as labour for specific purposes of undertakings directly connected with the war, for example, the production of podstuffs and other essential war requirements, such as sisal, rubber, and pyrethrum. And the Secretary of State's approval has to be secured before labour can be conscribed for any of these purposes. The noble Lord's picture of the effect of the Government's policy of approving the settlement of Kenya is a picture of a country where the Government is spending money for the better settlement of the Kenya Highlands, as made in the report of the Local Settlement Committee in 1933. They include the Government-aided purchases of land and for the issue of long-term loans to suit the new settlers. I emphasize that the proposals of that committee were on a most modest scale. The proposal was to settle between 10,000 and 250 settlers over a period of 10 years on white and already European-owned lands. There we come to some difference between the actual fact and the picture drawn by noble lords opposite of the inhabitants in Kenya who are crowded out by a horde of white settlers.

Economic settlement only was contemplated, and it is for the Minister to consider what has changed and what the world are likely to be the conditions necessary for economic settlement. A Settlement Commission has been set up in Kenya to investigate this question. Legislation is contemplated, and a detailed conference on the Government of Kenya power is being held at the moment.

The noble Lord said: "I have read in the independent papers in Kenya that what is good in Nigeria is not considered good in Kenya. In Nigeria there are many newspapers. In Nigeria they have their representatives on the principal and important Councils. Why are there no representatives in Nigeria but could not have been in Kenya? I am sure that the head of the African population in Kenya would be glad of first-hand information that white settlers in Kenya have been given privileges and powers of advantages there at the expense of many of the African population. If anyone likes to say to me 'Would you favour the black at the expense of the white?' I could only reply that such an argument is based upon a basis of racial superiority which if acted upon, would inevitably result in the ruin of this country. I say that as one who is immensely proud of the greater part of our Colonial history, as one who believes that our only chance of survival as a Great Power depends upon the confidence of that history."

The Hon. W. W. Astor, M.P., Surveys the Empire Plea for a Policy and Improved Colonial Methods

THE HON. W. W. ASTOR, M.P., has written a full pamphlet entitled "Our Imperial Future" in the sixtieth Siropost series.

He is stressing that the Empire must be governed by arbitrary time-schedules, which would either hold back advanced communities unjustifiably or give primitive communities responsibilities which they are not yet ready to bear. The Empire, he says, does not need slogans and formulas, but diversified and unifying approach based on a close study of the great variety of its conditions.

In the preface of this 24-page booklet he writes:

It is significant that the political organizations which at first were inclined to favour the international adjustment of the colonies have mostly abandoned the idea when they have really studied the problems involved. Experience by international administration, such as Danzig or Langer, is not always been happy. Officials tend to be appointed and promoted not because they are the best for the job but because it is the turn of some country to have an appointment. Instead of promotion by merit you get promotion for reasons of international intrigue and prestige. The administration does not pull together as a team, but tends to split up into rival groups. During the war the Natives in our African Colonies have shown a passionate patriotism towards England, volunteering in large numbers and raising amazingly large sums of money. Their opinion is not to be governed by a pigsticker and a European of totally different outlook, tradition and standards, but to attain self-government and freedom as the equal members of the Commonwealth.

Council for Undeveloped Areas

A practical method of advance might be for the United Nations to set up a Council for Undeveloped Areas, representing both Colonial and Non-Colonial Powers. This Council would absorb the functions of the old Mandates Commission of the League, and should be the organ by which the United Nations took measures affecting Colonial territories and States such as Ethiopia, Liberia, Haiti and San Domingo, which may equally require help to reach their fullest stature. An alternative method would be to make it a Council for Colonial Areas and limit its activities to Colonies and Mandated Territories. This solution has the advantage that the area dealt with is specific and easily defined.

The Council is visualized, not as a Universal Parliament, but as an organ of the nations associated in collaboration to give what assistance they can to Colonial territories in their problems. We must, however, always think whether we are planning in accordance with the wishes and desires of the people who are being planned for, or whether we are imposing our own ideas upon them. History shows many instances where progress artificially induced on peoples not prepared for it has proved to be ill-founded and short-lived.

The people in Colonial territories have their own ideas. It is the greatest error to attribute to other parts of the world our own psychological atmosphere, the product of our own Geneva. Planning and progress must be based on the closest psychological understandings between planners and planned.

The guiding principles of the United Nations should be expressed in a declaration of policy, which has been suggested that the following points should be included:

- (1) The doctrine of trusteeship leading to partnership and self-government.
- (2) The primacy of the interests of the existing inhabitants.
- (3) No inherent or permanent inequality between races and peoples is recognized, and all peoples should have the opportunity to grow to the fullest extent of their capabilities.
- (4) Full economic opportunities for all as envisaged in the Atlantic Charter.

The Regional Council for Africa should include all countries south of the Sahara.

The Union of South Africa would, of course, be an important barrier in this region. Without South Africa's help it would have been impossible to send convoys to reinforce India and the Middle East. The use of the ports of South Africa was vital to the whole structure of the United Nations, and with African divisions played vital roles in the conquests of Italian East Africa and in the desert battles. If South Africa had been neutral or hostile we might well have had the

the whole of the Indian Ocean. It is inconceivable that the British should be excluded from collaboration in the development of the resources of Africa.

There was a well-known statement made by the African Council with reference to the African Council, and a Southern Africa Council, which would meet for general discussion.

It would be in my view a very desirable development, and accepted as inevitable that there should be a movement to deal with the differences of policy in Africa. A similar movement has led in general to the present proposals, by a tragic civil war. The best hope of achieving peace and successful progress is for all the Governments to meet for the discussion of practical common problems. Each Government would naturally retain its independence and the Council would not be a body of members.

Poverty the Basic Problem

It has meant that they have not had the financial means to provide the necessary funds for education, health and other social services. Economic development equally depends on the improved education and better health of the inhabitants, and progress in the two spheres must go together. To secure this it will be necessary for Great Britain to use the Colonial Development and Welfare Act to provide the initial impetus. By this act British grants are available to start new projects, but in the old territories must be raised to a level to support their own services, and private capital in great quantities must be attracted to the first profitable capital investment in Colonial territories for the existence of a new industry.

There is room for all forms of development—by private enterprise, by Government action and by semi-Government bodies. In many cases private enterprise will be most suitable. Full development in the multitudinous, diverse and varied fields of economic enterprise and growth will not be achieved unless there is a wide field left under proper safeguards for individual initiative and enterprise. And unless such development is reached the taxable income will not be sufficient to assure the maximum development of the health, educational and social services.

It is essential to see that the local Government has a fair share through taxation or otherwise of the profits made, especially in the case of a company which should be ensured when the seat of a company is outside the territory where it does the business. In all cases Government must superintend conditions of labour and similar questions. It is important in development that a situation of heavy agrarian indebtedness, as in India, should not be allowed to arise, and suitable measures by cooperative societies and land boards should be taken to avoid it. A notable example of successful action in this sphere is afforded by Cyprus.

If producers of basic primary products could have five-year bulk purchase contracts they would be shielded from the severe fluctuations which have been so distressing in the past. These contracts should not wait the whole term for renewal, but be revised every year for the remaining four years. In that way the producer would always be able to plan ahead, and if technological development of competition from other sources is going to bring about a change in price or quality, he will have a reasonable period to adjust himself to changing conditions. Such a plan would tend to iron out the fluctuations which have marred the general economic progress of the last century. Such a system would be adopted for only a few big staple commodities and products and leave a wide margin for free economic development.

In the past most favoured national stipulations under treaties and mandates have prejudiced economic development. Care must be exercised that future economic arrangements do not deprive Colonial areas of the same power to make favourable economic arrangements as is enjoyed by sovereign States.

Colonial diets are predominantly vegetarian, consisting of rice, maize, millets, groundnuts, peas, beans, yams, cassava, sweet potatoes, etc. These diets are very bulky compared with their nutritive values. In many Colonies the necessary energy is obtained by eating large quantities of crop, other items in the diet, and in the West Indies, Northern Nigeria and some pastoral tribes in Kenya and Tanganyika, only small quantities of meat are consumed. Milk is seldom used, and fish usually eaten as a relish.

In consequence, there is a protein deficiency in the diet, a deficiency of fats and a lack of all the vitamins. In many parts of Africa there is a lack of adequate supply. The result is that certain diseases caused by diet deficiency are com-

mon, scurvy, beri-beri, eye troubles and inadequate bone development. There is a general lack of vitality and capacity to resist disease. This situation is caused not only by poverty due to ignorance and prejudice regarding diet and agriculture, but the first step is to encourage Colonial people to grow, raise, crops to feed themselves before growing surplus crops for sale.

In education, our aim should not be to develop a small educated class separated from the mass of the population, but to give the general advance.

It is a fallacy that an African, who living in his own Colony is any less public spirited, more humane than his brother in England, and must be regarded with suspicion and mistrust, is quite untenable. Indeed, such men often comprise the most adventurous, hard-working and patriotic sections of the race. In the long run no policy can be carried out against them, everything can be done for them.

In the drive to improve health and educational services of the Native it is desirable to enlist the active co-operation of British resident communities, and particularly women, and to foster the same tradition of official service as exists in England. It is essential in the future that British women in the Colonies should play as active a part in social service activities as women do in England.

The Colonial services must attract for the very best of the British Empire produce. Entry should be by the possession of educational attainment and selection, which was being successfully developed before the war. A proportion of candidates should be recruited from the Dominions for what should be an essentially Commonwealth service. Preliminary interviews and examinations might well be held in Dominion capitals.

Improving Colonial Administration

Governorship should not be considered as a short, final stage between a Colonial Secretaryship and a pension. Governors should be appointed sufficiently young to have the vitality and time to carry out a programme. It has been truly remarked that Cromwell could not have done their monumental tasks within the ordinary term of a Colonial governorship and if they had been appointed at the normal age, Governors should sometimes be chosen from outside the Colonial Service - from persons with political experience in England or the Dominions, from the Services, and from persons of individual merit.

Throughout the services efficient officers should be given greater continuity of tenure in particular posts. The value of the best officers can be thrown away by constant transfers, which prevent them from really mastering an area and its problems and carrying through a programme of improvements.

There should be exchange visits and attachments of Nations, so that each can have the benefit of each other's experience. The Commonwealth widely recognizes the achievements of the Colonial territories of the United States, the U.S.A., Holland, Belgium and France in different fields, and comparative studies can be something but beneficial. Officials exchanged should be attached to the appropriate departments, not to perform executive functions, but to have the opportunity of study and comparison.

With the growth of educated populations an increasing proportion of local services will be recruited locally. It would be putting an undue strain on the finances of Colonies to give an equal salary level with members of the Colonial Service from England. The distinction should be made not by different basic rates of pay, but by an equal basic rate plus allowance to officials from outside to cover the extra expenses (travel, schooling, maintenance of children in England, etc.), which the outside officials must bear.

Readable annual reports on all the Colonies should be presented to Parliament. Non-official Parliamentary Committees interested in various areas should be established, who can study the situations in them, meet officials, business men, native settlers, missionaries, who have remained for them, and provide a nucleus of informed opinion. These should be non-official all-party committees, who would meet the Secretary of State when necessary, but who would not trespass on his functions and responsibilities.

Members of Parliament should be given facilities for travel to visit the Colonial Empire, either in small groups or individually, as it is to everyone's advantage, that members taking part in Colonial debates should have visited the places they are talking about. Similarly, on committees of inquiry and similar bodies, opportunities should be taken, whenever possible, to include members of all parties. Members of Colonial Legislative Councils should similarly be invited to visit Great Britain, under the auspices of the Empire Parliamentary Associations.

Finally, it can be legitimately hoped that Colonial secretaries should normally hold the post for sufficient time to frame and carry out policies.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Price Stabilization in the Sudan Reserve Account Created

The Sudan Government has announced an interesting experiment in national finance. It has established a price stabilization reserve account to which will be credited all profits from the sale abroad of the country's produce, including gum, cotton, grain, beans, peas and hides. The produce is sold within the Sudan at low existing controlled prices, and sent through an agency elsewhere at the prevailing prices in Middle East countries, where prices are much higher.

This means the Government last year sold 100,000 tons of gum in the sale to the Palestine Corporation at £36 a ton, although this was £5 below the prevailing price in the Levant. The reserve will be used towards the stabilization of internal prices by means of the subsidization of imported articles from countries where high prices prevail. The amount of subsidies which has not been disclosed because of the nature of the Sudan might amount to £100,000,000 outside the Sudan, and the Government has no intention of raising their prices.

In the purpose of the Sudan Government, announces the continuation of the sale of official monopoly and the purchase of grain, which was instituted as an experiment last year. The Government has agreed to secure £5,000,000 for a reserve this year and insists on a further £10,000,000 for a reserve to guarantee food supplies for further 1944. It is stated that any export of surplus will be strictly in view of the threat of a serious invasion of locusts this year.

Nevertheless, the Government has dispatched 1,000 tons to Uganda for the benefit of the West Nile Province, thus easing the shortage of maize and beans in that area. It has also sent them to transport and sugar to the north. (The Times from Khartoum.)

Colonial Development Grants

The 24 African territories are well represented in the January 1st allocations under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. Kenya received grants of £200,000 for soil conservation, £34,900 for agricultural trading schools and teachers training centres at Maseno and Eldoret, and £19,000 for hydrographic surveys. £35,000 was approved for Colonial research fellowships, and 10 studentships in African languages are to be created for Africans who will be sent to the United Kingdom. A grant of £525,000 for agricultural development in Jamaica is the largest allocation yet made under the Act. Development schemes approved in January totalled £978,480 and research schemes £56,400.

Government Buys Land for Settlement

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has bought the Rhodesdale Estate for £125,000, equivalent to about 2s. 6d. per acre. It belongs to the late Sir Abe Bailey, who paid 3s. 6d. an acre for it about 17 years ago and added many improvements and developments. The intention is to provide irrigation for the settlement of 250000 men. The Government has also bought for £15,550 the Rhodesian Tobacco Estate, a parcel of accommodating six of eight settlers, some farms in the Umhali area for £5,000, and farms in the Makeo Valley.

Labour Leaders Estranged

I have never regarded Mr. Maclean as the most suitable or most acceptable leader for the Labour Party in Southern Rhodesia. With the probability of becoming Prime Minister at the next election, I do not consider it an appointment in the interests of the workers of the Colony. Kener, Labour M.P., writing to the Rhodesian Herald.

Background to the

British Bombing Policy.—The nature of intensive attacks on German cities is to hamper possible bring to a standstill, enemy war production, and not aimlessly sprinkle bombs with the object of damaging ancient monuments and causing damage to the civilian population. The targets which have been attacked are the administrative centres and industrial towns, the ports and centres of communication. These targets have been chosen with the definite object of making it more difficult for Germany and her allies to carry on the war. That is why the R.A.F. has bombed Cologne, Essen, Düsseldorf, Berlin and many other towns. Civilian administration and production are not the targets of the war. Berlin is the administrative centre of Germany, the heart of the Government, the seat of the Führer's inquisitorial secret police, and the most important centre of German war production. Magdeburg is an industrial centre and a focal point of the rail and road network. Essen, two separate industrial centres, work has been almost completely destroyed. In Hamburg it is calculated that last summer's intensive attacks cost Germany no less than 400,000,000 man-hours, a loss in capacity which cannot be achieved in any other way than the method adopted. It might well be said that I do not blink the fact that the great German war industries can be set back only by bringing the whole life of the cities in which they are situated to a standstill. It is this which justifies the bombing campaign. The House will not refuse to accept the cost of shelling all towns in the front line, and for the purpose of winning the war all the cities I have mentioned are in the front line and must be shelled. Indeed, our attack is holding at present about 80% of the German fighter planes on the western front, greatly facilitating the efforts of our Russian allies. We should not only think of what the Germans are suffering, but also of the Russians, Poles, Czechs, Dutch, Belgians, Norwegians, Yugoslavs, Greeks, French, and Danes—all enduring intolerable suffering at the hands of the armies of the enemy. The only way to end these horrors is to beat the enemy apart and completely. I can give you an example. Lord Lang no longer has any hope that we shall abate the bombing policy. On the contrary, we shall continue to select suitable targets with increasing power and with more crushing effect until final victory is secured. Viscount Cranborne.

Russia's Constitutional Changes.

The constitutional proposal approved by the Supreme Soviet is designed to make the Soviet Union more nearly in fact what it has been in name—a union of a number of national republics. Henceforth each of the 16 republics of the Union will have its own national army forming a unit of the Red Army, and its own national Commissariat for Foreign Affairs having powers to conclude treaties and maintain diplomatic relations with foreign countries. Steps have already been taken to furnish the constituent republics with national armed forces, what is now proposed is therefore not an innovation but a development. Recognition of the right of independent conduct of foreign relations appears more dramatic. It would be fantastic to suppose that all 16 national republics will at once establish separate legations in every foreign country which maintains diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union or receive diplomatic missions from all those countries. Such developments will be gradual, partial, and determined by practical needs. Still not absurd is the apprehension that 16 delegations from the Soviet Union will exercise a disproportionate amount of influence in future international conferences. The fear recalls the familiar charge of 23 years ago that six British votes should control the League of Nations and will prove equally valid. The reform, a token of strength and confidence, obviously owes its inspiration to the flexible framework of the British Commonwealth. Both are attempts to weave the texture of national loyalty—to the national community and to the wider framework of which each of the national communities can find security and well-being. *The Times*.

Finland's Position.—The superb Finnish Army, which still numbers upwards of 20 divisions, could bring the seven Austrian divisions out of Lapland if the desire were there; Finland is so dependent on Germany for food, fuel and lubricating oils that the country would starve, freeze and come virtually to a standstill were those supplies suddenly cut off without hope of replacement, but the Finnish Government has made no serious attempt to ascertain what supplies Sweden could send or what supplies Britain and America could furnish. The real obstacle to peace is neither Dietrich's seven divisions nor German supplies. The actual trouble is psychological. Mr. Ralph Hewins in the *Daily Mail*.

Supplying Germany.

Germany has lost Nikopol, and with it has gone 60% of her manganese. From the Petsamo mines in north Finland, although they are only worked in winter, she gets a regular supply of iron ore. She obtains a nickel supply which is more than the total amount produced in all the other sources of supply. More than one-third of German European supplies of copper comes from Yugoslavia, her most important source of antimony and mica. Greece and Yugoslavia, both of which could supply her with copper, do not appear to be able to provide the only supply of chrome in Germany's European North. Italy provides Germany with an entire supply of silk for parachute and 45% of her mercury. Three-quarters of the raw material from which aluminium is produced comes from southern France. Germany relies on Portugal for her total supplies of wolfram. Denmark is her agriculturalarder. From Sweden come 90% of her high grade iron ore, 10 million tons of Swedish ore are equivalent in metal content to 19 million tons mined in Luxembourg or Lorraine. Bulgaria is the one remaining coal-producing country in German Europe and the main source of German supplies of tobacco. Mr. Lewellyn Chatter, in the *Daily Telegraph*.

Telling the Tale.—The staff of the Ministry of Information in this country numbered 2,749 at the end of January. Public relations press officers at the War Office, number 550; at the Air Ministry, 500; Ministry of Supply, 236; Admiralty, 150; National Savings Committee, 98; Ministry of Food, 70; Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, 61; Board of Trade and Ministry of Aircraft Production, 27 each; Ministry of Health, 26; Ministry of Labour, 24; Ministry of Fuel and Power, 22; Colonial Office and Home Office, 21 each; India Office, 19; Ministry of War Transport, 16; Ministry of Production, 15; Ministry of Economic Warfare and Post Office, 11 each; Foreign Office, 10; and the Dominions Office and Ministry of Works, 8 each. The Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

Wonder Cameras.—Cameras that work at the incredible rate of 200 pictures a second are opening new fields of research invaluable to the war effort. Among them are the picture-taking cameras which bombardiers and shell-throwers use to observe the behaviour of shock absorbers in tanks and armoured cars, and the action of air currents in aerodynamic tests for aircraft. *Sunday Express*.

the War News

Opinions' Epitomized. — The truth doesn't hurt unless it ought.

Mr. Donald Howard. — War criminals, great and small, must be punished. — The Archbishop of York.

Turkey has prepared to go to war today. — *Daily Telegraph* correspondent in Ankara.

Keep competition is the best costing system so far devised by man. — J. Conway A. Ross.

Since June, 1942, more than 100 Czechs have been killed by the Germans. — Czecho-Slovak headquarters in London.

There are more than 10,000 Jews in the British Army and in the local forces in the Middle East. — Sir James Grigg, Secretary of State for War.

At least 20,000 Dutchmen had been executed by the Germans up to the beginning of December, 1943. — *Het Parool*, a Dutch secret newspaper.

Apart from the Finns, Germany had nearly 100,000 troops at her disposal in the east; today she has perhaps 70,000. — *The Times*.

American Merchant Marine personnel get wages two and three times higher than their British opposite numbers. — Mr. Don Iddon, in the *Daily Mail*.

The Fuehrer's life is now made up only of fighting, work and sorrow. Let us share part of his burden. — Propaganda postmark of German letters.

Canadian casualties in Sicily and Italy in January, 8 were 1,354 dead, 229 missing, 86 prisoners, and 4,665 wounded. — Official Canadian announcement.

The most important desideratum for international understanding after the war, is the re-education of American opinion about this country. — Mr. A. L. Rowse.

The loss of 60 aircraft in a raid means that 1,000 workers must work 40 hours a week for a year to replace them. — Mr. Donald Nelson, U.S. War Production Chief.

I have had to give the Exchequer £20,000 a year since 1939 to pay for a war which would not have occurred if my advice had been taken in 1919. — Mr. Bernard Shaw.

Italian casualties due to air raids of the United Kingdom during January were 107 killed (or missing, believed killed) and 270 injured and detained in hospital. Of those killed, 45 were men, 89 women, and 28 children. — Ministry of Home Security.

American and Filipino prisoners have been buried alive by the Japanese military. Men who tried to rise from their graves were beaten down with shovels. — Official U.S. statement.

There are two archbishops and two bishops in the House of Lords. Yet in last week's bombing debate not one said a word for or against their colleague from Chichester.

Credit for withstanding the German assault in the Anzio bridgehead goes to the weary but stubborn British infantry. — *Sheffield War*, a war correspondent inside the bridgehead.

On this country by day during January, and bombs fell on only six nights. Altogether some 200 German aircraft were used, and nearly 10% were destroyed. — Mr. Basil Cardew.

American elements of the Fifth Army have had 25,665 casualties—3,707 killed, 12,970 wounded, and 5,448 missing—since the Salerno landing in September. — Mr. Robert Patterson, U.S. Under Secretary of War.

Leninaders regard the Finns precisely as we should have regarded the Southern Irish if de Valera had permitted the Germans to land in Eire and wage war against us with their own active support. — Mr. Alaric Jacob.

We shall gradually slide back into the pre-industrial England with a population of 20,000,000, consisting mainly of agriculturists working healthily in the open air and a number of small tradesmen in the towns. — Dr. W. D. Hall.

On any calculation, either of net capital value or of net annual income, Sir Richard Acland's gift is one of the largest that the National Trust has ever received. — Dr. G. M. Trevelyan, Chairman, National Trust Estates Committee.

London's target in the Salute the Soldier Week will be £16,000,000. War Weapons Week in London realized £12,000,000. Warships Week £140,000,000; and Wings for Victory Week £152,000,000. — The Lord Mayor.

At the beginning of 1941 there were in Switzerland 70,493 foreign refugees, including 39,712 soldiers among them 4,000 British. At the beginning of the war the number of political refugees in Switzerland did not exceed 7,000, most of them Germans who for political or religious reasons had left their country. — Official Swiss announcement.

Being far cleverer than the men by whom he is surrounded, Mr. Churchill has got out of the habit of listening. I do not think he is a good judge of character. — Lady Oxford.

Among products I.C.I. had to produce quickly were substitutes for gasoline and the German product known as 140 (it produced 100% of tablets) and nitro-glycerine. This year it will provide over 1,000,000,000 units of explosives. — *Imperial Chemical Industries*.

In spite of the limited opportunities to attack U-boats, owing to the extreme caution now exercised by them, more were destroyed in January than in December. — *Mercury*.

During January, it is the lowest monthly figures for the whole year. The German claim, made, as usual, be ignored, they are grossly exaggerated and aimed purely for propaganda. — Joint statement by President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill.

The best method of obtaining peace is to be strong enough to resist aggression. Therefore after the war there should be a suitable form of national service for every man and girl, regardless of rank, for one year. Such a nucleus of trained man and woman power, with an efficient navy and air force, and small up-to-date modern army, would prove a good insurance. As General Smuts has said, peace unbacked by power remains a dream. — Sir Hugo Cunliffe Owen.

Anzac is a writing on the wall, as Anzac was in 1915. We should be wise to study the lessons before we attack the Axis War. The first message is that the outcome of a landing depends even more upon upsetting the action of the enemy's mobile reserves than upon establishing one's own beachhead. The trust security lies in audacity to exploit the effect of surprise and speed. Almost every unsuccessful seaborne move in past experience testifies to the recklessness of over-caution. — Captain Liddell Hart.

The economic progress of the country will depend very largely on the enterprise and resourcefulness of the small business undertaking and the individual business man, in whatever branch of industry or trade. Too often in the past these qualities have been stultified or misdirected through inadequacy of financial resources. It is of the first importance that this obstacle should be removed as part of the preparation for the future.

Emphasis on the special needs of the export trade. — Mr. Stanley Christopherson, Chairman of the Midland Bank.

PERSONALIA

A son has been born to the wife of Captain A. J. J. Spence.

Mr. Noel Gowat has recently passed through Rhodesia on his way to Pretoria.

A son has been born in Nairobi to the wife of Major M. H. Cuthbert, M.B.E.

A daughter has been born in Zomba to the wife of Mr. H. S. Garnett.

Mr. T. Hayward, Attorney-General of the High Court in Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. W. A. Hunter has been elected President of the Uganda Football Association.

Miss M. Senior, a nursing sister in the Uganda Medical Department, has retired.

Mrs. D. Campbell has been awarded the Southern Cross gold medal for nursing.

Eric Herstein, a soldier serving in Kenya, has changed his surname to Herby.

Mr. G. J. Robbins is now Deputy Commissioner for the Government of Land and Settlement in Kenya.

A son was born in London last Thursday to Elspeth Huxley, the writer, wife of Mr. Gervas Huxley.

Lord Swinton, British Minister Resident in West Africa, reached South Africa this week on a fortnight's visit.

Mr. O. D. Clark, formerly of Malaya, has been appointed Supervisor of Anti-Malarial Work in Tanganyika Territory.

Major Ward has been elected Chairman of the Rift Valley Electors' Organisation, with Mr. P. G. Thorne as Vice-Chairman.

In the final of the open championship at the Nakuru Golf Club, Mrs. G. Bellhouse beat Mrs. J. Griffiths by 6 and 4.

Lord Chesham has tabled a motion on the development of Tanganyika Territory for debate in the House of Lords on February 29.

Lord Cranborne, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, has appointed Lieut. Lord Normanby to be his Parliamentary private secretary.

General José Teófilo de Bettencourt, Governor-General of Mozambique, has been reappointed to that office for a further term of four years.

Mr. J. B. Carson has been appointed District Officer of the Nakuru-Naivasha and Ravine Districts and Mr. P. J. de Brouhead of the Malindi District of Kenya.

Mr. Anthony Bevir was last week invested by the King with the insignia of a Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (Civil Division).

Miss Mary Elizabeth Glover, D.S., and Miss Margaret Small, M.B.E., have been appointed Female Education Officers in Zanzibar and Tanganyika Territory respectively.

General Smuts has announced his intention of attending the conference of Dominion Prime Ministers to be held in London during the next three or four months.

Mr. I. P. Wilson, manager of Messrs. Math, George and Co. (Beira), Ltd., and Miss B. Rowland, of the staff of the Beira Boating Company, have been married in Beira.

Mr. W. A. Addinsell, of Appleshaw, near Andover, left £122,888. He was at one time interested in rubber and sisal in East Africa and his son was at one time in the K.A.R.

Lord Hartington, 26-year-old son of the Duke of Devonshire, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, is the National Government candidate in the West Derbyshire by-election. In consequence, he has resigned his commission in the Coldstream Guards and been transferred to the Regular Army Reserve of Officers. Whether elected or not, he will return to active service for the period of the war.

Lord Efton, Secretary of the Rhodes Trust since 1930, and Major-General Sir Frederick Sykes, M.L.C., Chairman of the Royal Empire Society from 1933 to 1941, have been appointed to the council of Trust Houses, Ltd.

Mr. B. C. H. Cross, who has been appointed Adviser on Air Transport to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has recently held the office of Regional Director for Central Africa to the British Overseas Airways Corporation.

Mrs. Mabel Eves, wife of Mr. B. Eves, formerly lately Chief Secretary to the Governor and now Governor of the Bahamas, has contributed to *Flames and Gardens* an article on the life of her late husband, Mr. D. C. Salaam.

Miss Campbell, music mistress at Milton School, Milnawaite, for nearly 23 years, has retired. Her husband, Captain A. V. Campbell, an Old Militarian, a Rhodes Scholar and a master at the school, died leading his company in Ethiopia.

Major F. H. de V. Rooy, and Mr. A. M. Champion and P. Thomas, Alder, have been nominated an Appeal Board for Kenya in regard to orders made by the Director of Agriculture for the purposes of land and water preservation.

The Kenya Mission Fruit Board now consists of the Director of Agriculture, Colonel G. M. Edey (appointed by the Governor); and Messrs. J. E. A. Woltyche Whitmore, H. Coxon, and W. G. Dawson (elected at the conference of registered passion fruit growers).

Professor Hor Evans, since 1934 University Professor of English at Queen Mary College, and Director of Education to the British Council, who recently visited Ethiopia, has been appointed Principal of the College in succession to Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice.

Major T. N. S. Reid, The South Wales Borderers, son of Lieut.-Colonel N. S. Reid, D.S.O., M.C., and Mrs. Reid, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss Brenda Mary Hall, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oswald T. Hall, of Inglewood, Hornsea, Yorkshire, have been married.

Sir Edward Wilshaw, who has completed 50 years' service with overseas telegraph communications, was on Tuesday presented with his portrait by Mr. Frank Salisbury at a luncheon given by Lord Invalorth and the court of directors of Cable and Wireless, Ltd. Edward is Chairman of that company.

Mr. Philip Guedella, the author and historian, who paid a short visit to East Africa some time ago, is one of the four members of a committee set up by the Cinematograph Films Council to investigate measures necessary to check monopoly in the industry. Mr. Guedella is Chairman of the Ibero-American and Films Committees of the British Council.

The Governor of Tanganyika has appointed an Advisory Committee under the Land (Restriction on Transfer) Ordinance with the following members: the Director of Lands and Mines, the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Mr. J. L. Fairclough, M.C., an officer of the Legal Department, Mr. D. Parker, M.L.C., and Mr. V. M. Nazeralli.

Mr. S. B. Jones, Deputy Information Officer in Tanganyika, has been seconded to a film unit of the Two Cities Film Company now in the Territory in order to advise on the African background and the cast to be employed in a new film. In his absence Mr. H. C. Baxter, of the Administration, has been appointed Deputy Information Officer.

Mr. Brian Young, only son of Mr. and Mrs. George Frederick Young, of Embassy, has been married to Miss Veronica Muriel Stock, daughter of Mr. Brian H. Stock, of Shire End, Eymie Regis, and Mrs. Vera Stock, of Bowton, Christmas Common, Wotton, Oxfordshire, who is to be married tomorrow in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Colonel and Mrs. Ernest Bigwood are about to return to West Africa and leave in this country. Colonel Bigwood was formerly in charge of Salvation Army work in Kenya.

The Rev. E. G. Nightingale, lately Principal of the Tegwant Training Institute, Southern Rhodesia, succeeds the Rev. J. C. Soulsby as Chairman of the Methodist Church district of Northern Rhodesia. Mr. Soulsby, who had spent 19 years in that Protectorate, is to train Africa for the ministry in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. John H. P. Williams, of the B.S.A., Bulawayo, elder son of Captain H. G. Williams and the late Mrs. Williams, of Hill, Crowbridge, Wiltshire, and Miss Eorna Constance Stowell Davis, younger daughter of Mrs. C. D. Davis and the late Mr. Davis, one of Bulawayo's early residents, have been married.

Lieut. Colonel John Antony Hunter, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, eldest son of the late Major-General Alan Hunter and of the Hon. Lady Hunter, and Miss Danphine Desmaretz, elder daughter of Mr. Nicolas G. S. Bosanquet, of Bishop's Cleeve, and of the late Mrs. Bosanquet, were married at St. Margaret's, Westminster on Monday. The Bishop of the diocese officiated.

Mr. E. F. Twining

Mr. Edward Francis Twining, C.M.G., M.B.E., Director of Labour in Mauritius, who has been selected for appointment as Administrator of St. Lucia, Windward Islands, served in the King's African Rifles and in 1930 joined the Colonial Administrative Service in Uganda. In 1935 Philip Mitchell set him to investigate broadcasting development in the Protectorate and later in the same year he became deputy head of the then new Labour Department of Mauritius. He was Acting Director of Labour in Mauritius in 1939 and subsequently Labour and Public Information Officer in that Colony.

OBITUARY

Mr. William McHardy

MR. S. N. FAULKNER writes:— As one of the oldest East African friends of the late William McHardy, I am sure that his very extensive circle of friends both in East Africa and this country will wish, as I do, to associate themselves with the sympathy extended to his widow and family in your admirable obituary notice.

"Mac" did not arrive in Kenya from the day of his first arrival in Nairobi until his marriage some 20 years later, so that his popularity was not only a very able but a very popular official, and that his popularity was by no means confined to his brother officials, but extended among serious and business men. He could always be relied upon not to get rattled or excited, but to take a calm and impartial view of any problem. Coupled with those qualities was a friendly and sympathetic nature.

Outside his official activities in Kenya he was for many years honorary treasurer and a member of the committee of the British Club in Nairobi. He was also treasurer of the Scotch Church in Nairobi. As a golfer he was always to be found among the official representatives in the Officers or Settlers sports tournaments of pre-1914 war days, and also as a Kenya golfer in the annual inter-territorial tournaments.

It will interest many of your Kenya readers to know that before he died he had the pleasure of hearing that his son, Major William McHardy, of the 2nd Battalion The Scotch Highlanders, who was born in Nairobi in 1920, had been awarded the M.C. for distinguished service while acting as C.O. of his unit during the North African campaign.

Mr. Harold Bertram Hussey has died in Bulawayo at the age of 51.

Dr. Thomas Ovens Scott has died in Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, at the age of 81.

Major Harold Gooch, D.S.O., M.C., late of Khar-toum, died in Ormskirk on Saturday, aged 60.

Mr. J. A. de Waal, who has died in Gwelo at the age of 78, reached Southern Rhodesia in 1910 to farm in the Mazoe Valley.

M. Minet, Commissioner of Police in the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo, has died in hospital following a motor car accident.

Colonel James Hamilton Leigh, who has died in Bagborough, Somerset, at the age of 76, had shot big game and collected butterflies in the southern Sudan and Kenya.


Mr. Frank Hooley, who in 1924 was appointed head of the outward freight department in Southampton of the Union-Castle Line, has died at the age of 79. He joined the Line in 1881 and retired in 1929.

Major Olaf Svihus, who served with distinction in German East Africa during the last war, has died near Brussels at the age of 59. He was among the first Belgians to enter Mahenge. For his services he received four awards, including that of Chevalier of the Order of Leopold.

Mr. Alexander Young, of Salisbury, who had lived in Southern Rhodesia for 41 years, has died suddenly at the age of 76. He had been connected with the Boston Yankee Doodle, Surprise, Eldorado, Shama and Wanderer mines until in 1900 he retired to live in Salisbury on account of ill-health.

Mr. A. Butts, former manager of The Times Book Club, who has died in Haslemere, Surrey, at the age of 70, spent his early years in East Africa, where he was involved but after two attacks of malaria fever was invalided home. He was afterwards confidential secretary to Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, the blind proprietor of the New York World, and later private secretary to Lord Northcliffe.

P DOUBLE-ACTING
SELF-OILING
SELF-CONTAINED
PUMPING PLANT



WRITE FOR LIST No. 38

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS
SOUTHAMPTON, LTD

Culwell Works, Wolverhampton, England

Cables: Evans, Wolverhampton

LONDON OFFICE: KERN HOUSE, 28 & 29, KINGSWAY, W.O.2

THE WAR

K.D.F. to be disbanded

General Platt Revisits Ceylon

East African units in Ceylon have been inspected again by General Sir William Platt, G.O.C. in C. F. Africa.

The emblem of East Africa in Ceylon is a white background with a black border.

A film of the work of the Sudan Defence Force in North Africa, entitled "Partners in Victory" will shortly be ready for public showing.

G.O.C. in C. East Africa has decided that the main defence force and the Auxiliary Defence Force are no longer a military necessity and that the duty of assisting the civil power can be better performed under police supervision. Members of the forces who wish to continue their military training may volunteer for the Kenya Regiment Special Reserve.

Death of Major-General Lloyd

Major-General Wilfrid Lloyd, G.O.C. 10th Indian Division, whose death on active service is announced, led the 5th Indian Infantry Brigade at Agordat and Keren in the Eritrean campaign. After service in Syria he was sent to India as director of military training, but later returned to the Middle East to command the 10th Indian Division.

Lieut.-Colonel Johannes Birt, D.F.C., one of the first bomber pilots to reach Kenya for service against the Italians in Ethiopia, is reported killed at the age of 27. He had previously been reported missing in Italy.

Wing Commander Anthony Delves Isemonger, previously reported missing at sea as a result of enemy action, is now presumed killed on active service.

Flight Lieut. Rupert Henry Rustat Hemsted, R.A.F., elder son of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Henry Hemsted, of Naivasha, Kenya, has been killed in Italy on air operations. He was 22 years of age.

Signaller N. K. Boswell, who was born in Bulawayo, and before the war worked in the P.W.D., Salisbury, has been wounded.

The next of kin of Rhodesians who have died on active service in the Middle East have been notified that private memorials may not be erected in the military cemeteries "in order to ensure uniformity and to avoid comparisons" of the graves. A personal epitaph may, however, be added to the standard headstone provided by the Imperial War Graves Commission, and photographs of graves may be obtained through Service channels.

Lieut.-Colonel F. W. de Guingand, C.B.E., D.S.O., The West Yorks. Regiment, and at one time of the King's African Rifles, has relinquished the local rank of major-general and been granted the acting rank of major-general.

Mr. R. C. Samuels, formerly of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, who rejoined the Army in 1940 as a second lieutenant, has been promoted lieutenant-colonel in command of an Island Water Transport unit. During the Battle of Britain he commanded a battery in the "Hell's Corsairs" area.

Captain Trevor W. Stead, formerly a teacher in Bulawayo and Salisbury, is now known to have escaped from an Italian prison camp and walked 500 miles to the Allied lines in six weeks.

Messrs. J. B. Bowers, D. H. A. Wilson and D. C. Carden, have been released from the Sudan Defence Force and posted to the Civil Secretary's office in Khartoum.

Lieut.-Colonel Dyson Milroy Blair, M.B., Commandant of the Middle East School of Hygiene, and formerly of the Public Health Department of Southern Rhodesia, has been awarded the M.B.E. (Military Division) for highly valuable work in the field of hygiene with the military forces in the Middle East.

Flying Officer H. H. Taylor, of Bulawayo, has been awarded the D.F.C. for distinguished service as captain of a Lancaster bomber. He had already received the M.B.E. Flying Officer Taylor was trained in Southern Rhodesia.

Sir Charles Lockhart, Chairman of the East African Production and Supply Council, has returned to India at the head of a delegation representing East Africa and the Sudan for the discussion of economic problems in Africa, especially in regard to cotton.

Lady Fair Bowie has been elected Vice-President of the Blantyre Division of the Nyasaland Red Cross Society in succession to Mrs. Eric Smith, who has left the Protectorate.

Among recent donations to the National Cross Aid to Russia Fund are £2,100 from the National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia and £500 from the people of Kenya.

The Masai of Kenya have given £200 to the Red Cross to provide comforts for African troops in hospital.

Instruction in Basic English is now being given to Pioneers recruited from East African tribes. Within a week most of them can manage simple sentences.

The Education Department of the British Military Administration has founded 27 schools in Eritrea.

Votes of Men on Service

The Active Service Voters Bill, introduced by the Prime Minister in the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia, to enable men and women in the forces to vote in the event of a general election, follows the precedent set by the Union of South Africa. Under the existing electoral law the maximum permissible period between a dissolution and an election in Rhodesia is 551 days. But it is estimated that nearly four months would be required to enable most Southern Rhodesians on active service to vote. To overcome this difficulty the Bill provides that within 14 days of a proclamation by the Governor any party appealing for Service votes must notify the chief registering officer that it will contest the election and state the name of its leader. Independents will not be eligible to receive the votes of men on service, but may, of course, still seek the suffrage of Southern Rhodesians in the Colony. Troops will vote for parties, not for individual candidates. The Labour Opposition has supported the Bill. Several M.P.s urged Sir Godfrey Huggins to avoid a general election if at all possible until most, at any rate, of the troops are back in the Colony, the main argument being that some of them would make admirable candidates for the House.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION (1939) LTD.

(Incorporated in East Africa)

Telegraphic Address:
All Offices in East Africa
"INCREASE"

London Office:
68/70 Fenchurch St.,
E.C.3

General Merchants
AND
Engineers

MOMBASA
KAMPALA

NAIROBI
(Head Office)
Box 182

D'AR ES SALAAM
TANGA CHUNYE

Questions in Parliament

Strange Admission About Copper Cut

THE SURPRISING ADMISSION was made in the House of Commons last week that the Imperial Government decided to reduce its purchases of copper from Northern Rhodesia before negotiating for similarly reduced production from other sources.

Sir Herbert Williams asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he could make any statement on the effect which the reduced export of copper from Northern Rhodesia would have.

Mr. Edmund Harvey asked what effect the decision of the Government to reduce purchases of copper from that country from 20% to 25% would have on the public revenue and the employment of African labour, and what steps were being taken to deal with unemployment amongst African workers.

The Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, Mr. Emrys-Evans: "I have been asked to reply. The effect on the Government of the cut in purchases is to be discussed by the Government with the representatives of the companies, the Mine Workers' Union and the staff associations. Pending the result of these discussions my right hon. friend will be in a position to state exactly what the effect will be. Whether it is a reason to anticipate unemployment in the mines will necessarily lead to a reduction in the Northern Rhodesia Government revenue in 1945, but how large this will be it is not possible to say at present."

Mr. Harvey: "Will there be in these discussions any representative of the African mineworkers who are not represented in the Mine Workers' Union?"

Mr. Emrys-Evans: "No; they will be represented by the Government of Northern Rhodesia."

Earl Winterton: "Is my hon. friend aware that there is a large number of white miners whose sole employment has always been copper mining? I want to know his proposal to do about the various sources of employment which will arise, unless there is some alternative employment prepared for them?"

Mr. Emrys-Evans: "I think there is a shortage of employment in Southern Africa as a whole."

Earl Winterton: "Is my hon. friend prepared to receive representations on the part of the Mine Workers' Union of Northern Rhodesia?"

Mr. Emrys-Evans: "I will discuss that with my right hon. friend."

Mr. Harvey: "As the African workers will suffer more than anyone else from unemployment, surely they ought to be represented."

Mr. Emrys-Evans: "There is no shortage of employment in Northern Rhodesia, and that is not likely to arise."

No Simultaneous Agreement with non-Empire Producers

Sir Herbert Williams asked the Minister of Supply whether the reduction of imports of copper from Rhodesia had been accompanied by an equal reduction of imports from other sources of supply.

The Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Supply, Mr. Peat: "The proposed reduction of Northern Rhodesian copper production will not begin to take effect until April, and will not enter fully into effect until June. It will not materially affect imports into the United Kingdom until some months thereafter. The question of the adjustment of production in and importation from other sources of supply is being taken up through the appropriate Combined Board machinery."

Sir H. Williams: "Has a reduction of imports from a part of the British Empire been made sooner than a reduction from foreign countries?"

Mr. Peat: "Negotiations for reduction in respect of parts of the British Empire have been started before the negotiations with other countries."

Sir H. Williams: "Do I understand, therefore, that preference is being given to foreigners over Empire countries?"

Mr. Graham White: "Have costs of production entered into account in this reduction? Was not Rhodesia one of the cheapest?"

Mr. Peat: "There is very little difference in the cost of production. In fact, Rhodesia is not the cheapest."

Mr. Riley asked the Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs whether he could state the present position of forced African labour in Southern Rhodesia, and if an assurance could be given that forced labour in Southern Rhodesia would not be maintained after the war.

Mr. Emrys-Evans: "A summary of the provisions of the Southern Rhodesia Compulsory Native Labour Act, 1942, was given on June 23, 1942. No recent information is available as to the number of Natives called up under the Act, but the Chief Native Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia has reported that the Act was working smoothly and without hard-

ship to the Natives. The operation of the Act is restricted to the period of the war."

Mr. Astor asked the Foreign Secretary whether he intended to continue and extend the activities of the Middle East Supply Centre and associate the local Governments more closely with it, with a view to its work being maintained after the war.

Mr. Eden replied that while it would be desirable to continue after the war some part of the very useful work for which the Centre has been responsible, he could not now pronounce on the best machinery for that purpose.

Trade Unions and Labour Boards

In reply to a question from Mr. Mathers, Colonel Stanley said that labour boards were being established of that nature are now functioning in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Sierra Leone, Sierra Leone and 16 other Colonial Dependencies.

Mr. Dobbie asked how many trade unions had been registered in Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and how many in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Nyasaland.

Mr. Emrys-Evans: "According to the latest information available the figures are: Nigeria, 89; Gold Coast, 5; Sierra Leone, 11; Kenya, 2; Uganda, 1; Tanganyika, 2; Nyasaland, nil."

Mr. Riley: "Does the Government employ African workers only, or for both Africans and European workers?"

Mr. Emrys-Evans: "I understand for African."

Mr. Dobbie asked how many British trade unionists had been sent as labour officers to the West African Colonies, and the strength of the personnel of the Labour Departments in the West and East African Colonies respectively.

Mr. Emrys-Evans: "Four experienced British trade unionists have been appointed as labour officers in the West African Colonies. The latest annual estimates available provided for an establishment in Labour Departments, excluding clerical and minor grade staff, of 38 in the East African Dependencies and 25 in the West African Dependencies."

Mr. Turtton: "Is my hon. friend aware that these men are doing a very good job of work?"


Mr. Emrys-Evans: "I am not aware of any special accommodation for African labourers working on the main road from Uganda to the Belgian Congo."

Mr. Turtton: "So far as my information goes, there is no constructional work in progress on the main road between Uganda and the Belgian Congo. I presume the hon. member is referring to the movement of migrant labour be-

KELVIN

RICARDO

Marine Engines



**PETROL
PARAFFIN**
7 1/2 to
72 HP

In prudent imitation of the "Silent Service," we content ourselves with assuring prospective users of our engines that our designs, production and methods are constantly being improved, and that when we are again free and able to deliver Kelvin Ricardo Marine Engines will, as ever, be the best of their respective types.

The Bergius Co. Ltd
DOBBIE'S LOAN — GLASGOW C.A.

tween these two territories. The Governor of Uganda has recently forwarded comprehensive proposals to provide for the welfare of such labour, and work has already started on a two-year programme for the construction of rest camps, hospitals and first aid posts from the Congo border to Kampala. Food will be supplied when necessary free of charge to labourers moving along this route in search of work.

Captain Peter Macdonald asked the Secretary of State for Air whether it was the intention of the Government that in post-war civil aviation the carriage of mail should be afforded to the British Overseas Airways Corporation.

Mr. Sorensen: "The British Overseas Airways Corporation assumed the financial obligations of Imperial Airways under a contract dated July, 1938, which for 15 years assured them of the carriage of all mails on routes covered by the Empire Air Mail Scheme. I cannot, of course, say what modification of this contract or what arrangements may eventually be necessary on these and other routes as the result of international discussions."

Kenya Food Commission Report

Mr. Emrys-Evans asked whether the report of the Commission on Food in Kenya was available in this country, and whether he would issue a summary of its conclusions and recommendations and state what action was to be taken in consequence.

Mr. Emrys-Evans: "A copy of the report has been placed in the Library of the House. A summary of the conclusions and recommendations will be found on page 93. I understand that the report is being debated in the present session of the Legislative Council. My right hon. and gallant friend has not yet received the recommendations of the Kenya Government as to the action to be taken on the recommendations."

Captain Peter Macdonald asked what assistance the Government was giving to housing in East Africa.

Mr. Emrys-Evans: "In Kenya legislation has just been passed establishing a housing fund from which Government money may be advanced by grant and loan to local authorities."

The major part of the funds required will be met from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote, and housing schemes for Africans are being prepared which will involve expenditure of the order of £500,000. In addition the Kenya Government has been making good use of local materials during the war to carry out small schemes for the housing of its own employees.

In Zanzibar a grant of £6,000 for an experimental scheme for housing improvement in the Native town has recently been approved under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

The other East African Governments are fully alive to the importance of improving housing conditions, and plans are being worked out for the post-war period when materials and labour again become more readily available.

Mr. Sorensen asked the Secretary of State whether, in view of the hardship inflicted on patients in Uganda travelling long distances in order to attend dispensaries and secure treatment, he would consider the provision of travelling dispensaries; whether the same medicines were supplied at the Mulago Hospital, Kampala, to Africans and Europeans; and whether there were hospital boards of visitors in Uganda.

Colonel Stanley: "Uganda has adopted the alternative system of cyclist medical dressers who hold clinics in the districts once or twice a week. This is economical and available to places not served by permanent medical stations and inaccessible to travelling dispensaries. The answer to the second part of the question is in the affirmative. There are no formal boards of visitors except for the mental hospital, but British officers on tour and local Native authorities visit the hospitals regularly and call attention to any matters as they think fit."

Mr. Sorensen: "Has the right hon. and gallant gentleman considered whether it is practicable and desirable to have these boards of visitors?"

Colonel Stanley: "No, sir. I think the present arrangement works well. The boards could consist only of the British officers and the Native administrators, who do in fact visit hospitals."

Secondary Schools in Uganda

Mr. Sorensen asked the nature of the arrangements in Uganda for the purchase of secondary schools by Government; what complaints he had had in respect of this; what missionary schools were involved; the total accommodation in Uganda secondary schools for boys and girls respectively.

Mr. Emrys-Evans: "In 1943 the Government of Uganda assumed financial responsibility for capital and recurrent expenditure on certain secondary schools, in so far as the receipts from fees, etc., are insufficient; and in return secured representation, jointly with the respective mission authorities,

on the governing bodies of these schools, whose Chairmen are nominated by the mission concerned. It would be quite incorrect to describe these arrangements as 'purchase' by the Government."

According to the latest reports, fears that the system was designed to take away the control of the schools from the denominational bodies concerned have been dispelled. Eight secondary schools have so far been included in the scheme. Precise information as to accommodation is not available. The numbers enrolled at the beginning of 1943 were: Africans, boys 1,931, girls 150; Indians, boys 113, girls 46.

Mr. Emrys-Evans: "In 1943 the Government of Uganda does not have the hon. gentleman's figures for the year."

Mr. Emrys-Evans: "I do not think there is any discrimination at all."

Dr. Edith Summerskill: "Is there any discrimination between boys and girls in the Colonies?"

Mr. Emrys-Evans: "I do not think there is any discrimination at all."

Mr. Riley asked the Secretary of State whether he was aware of the system prevailing in the Seychelles under which a considerable number of persons are being fined sums varying from five to 15 rupees for petty offences, and whether the Government would take any steps to ensure that their identity or past records were not made known to the people to whom they were sent, who would have to find the means to get to prison hard labour on the scale of two days for every 100 rupees of fine, and whether the Government would take any steps to get such persons out of the country into—

Colonel Stanley: "No, sir. I am not aware of it, but I am making inquiries of the Governor."

United Tobacco Companies (South)

The United Tobacco Companies (South), Ltd., announce net profits for the year to September 30, 1943, after taxation of £80,251, compared with £851,398 in the previous year. The figures do not include the undivided profits of subsidiary companies. The detection of professional bookmakers and the abolition of £171,291 (£411,301) brought in, there was a reduction of £1,313,958 (£1,239,202). The final dividend on the ordinary and deferred ordinary share is 1s. 6d. (1s.).

News of Our Advertisers

British Ropes, Ltd., announce a final dividend of 7½% (the same).

Clearing Forwarding

LEHMANN'S
(AFRICA)
LTD.

DAR ES SALAAM
CHUNYA and TANGA

GENERAL MERCHANTS
AND
IMPORTERS

Insurance Shipping

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

British Overseas Airways

Aircraft of British Overseas Airways Corporation flew the equivalent of only a third times round the world every day of last year. The distance flown was approximately 12,500,000 miles. Freight ton-miles at 7,886,000 showed an increase of 95% over 1942 and the 65,067 passengers carried represented a gain of 51%. The Corporation now operates 21,000 miles of routes included in the list of services in operation at the close of 1943 were:

Cairo, Luxor, Jeddah, Port Sudan, Asmara, Addis Ababa, Cairo, Wadi Halfa, Khartoum, El Fasher, El Gekema, Malakal, Bahr el Jebel, Khartoum, Malakal, Juba, Kisumu, Nairobi, Khartoum, Cairo, Durban, Lourenço Marques, Beira, Mozambique, Lindi, Dar es Salaam, Mozambique, Kisumu, Port Elizabeth, Malakal, Khartoum, Addis Ababa, Cairo, Lagos, Libreville, Leopoldville, Coquilhatville, Stanleyville, Laropi, Malakal, Khartoum, Wadi Halfa, Cairo, and Yamouso, Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Lindi, Pamanji, Diego Garcia, and Madagascar.

Other routes flown are still under consideration.

Rhodesian Railways

The number of engine miles run by Rhodesian Railways in the last four years has increased by 30% from 7,862,774 miles in the year ended December 30, 1939, to 10,209,357 miles. Train miles run north and south of Bulawayo have increased by 34.4% to 8,884,929. An increase of 41% on the net ton miles (one ton of traffic drawn one mile) has brought the total to the record of 2,119,000,000. Liability of the railway system to income tax and excess profits tax increased from £1,075,000 in 1939 to £1,500,000 in 1942. These facts and figures have been given by Mr. Skelton, the general manager, who said that the Railways have a working staff of 3,941 Europeans and 13,242 Natives in the two Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa.

Pasture Research

Research schemes that will have far-reaching effects on the farming industries of East and West Africa are being discussed between experts in this country and officials in the territories concerned. One of the most important schemes concerns pasture research; it is suggested that East and West Africa should each have one central research station, instead of investigation units in each territory. Crop rotation, grass fallowing, better grazing, and soil erosion are all embraced. Staffs are already being recruited and possible sites for research stations are being considered.

African Medical Officers

Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Walker, a member of the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia, who at one time served in Nigeria, has suggested that the Colonial Office should be asked to suggest the names of African medical practitioners qualified to take medical charge of Native areas in Southern Rhodesia.

News Items in Brief

A Council of Agriculture for the Middle East is under consideration.

The East African Industrial Council has decided to appoint an industrial officer.

New 5s. currency notes are now in circulation in Southern and Northern Rhodesia.

About 9,000 tons of rubber were exported last year from the Belgian Congo, compared with 1,600 tons in 1942.

The Advertising Association is to contribute £10,000 into the organization of British advertising agencies after the war.

Bandanga, Ltd. has declared a dividend of 4% for the year ended September 30, 1943. The company grows tea in Nyasaland.

Sisal and tow production by East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd. in January totalled 135 tons, making 1,007 tons in seven months of the current financial year.

Tanganyika has come now into line with Kenya and Uganda in regard to rice rationing and the Tanganyika Produce Controller has become Rice Controller for East Africa.

Kilifi Plantations, Ltd., and Kilifi Plantations (Holdings), Ltd., of which Messrs. Arbutnot, Latham and Co., Ltd., are secretaries, have now registered offices at 10 Old Jewry, London, E.C.2.

Mr. J. A. McCannack, Chairman of the Central Security Action Committee, has suggested that Rhodesia's future university should be built on Cecil Cop, near Umtali, and the adjacent slopes.

Thembigwa Estate, of 680 acres, situated about eight miles from Nairobi on the main Kiambu road, has been sold. About 400 acres are under coffee. Tenders for the property were recently invited in Kenya.

The prices to be paid to Native producers in the reserves in Kenya for maize, millet, and finger-millet marketed between August 1, 1944, and July 31, 1945, are not to be below the prices ruling this season.

Increased prices for rubber, ranging from 2d. to 6d. per lb. over the existing price of 14d., will be paid by H.M. Government on a sliding scale based on augmented production for each quarter up to June 30, 1945.

A serial play based on the life of General Smuts has been recorded in the Johannesburg studios of the South African Broadcasting Corporation, for broadcast in the United States. It was written by Mrs. Sarah Gertrude Millin.

The Agricultural Department of Kenya is breeding a greatly improved strain of pyrethrum, with the high toxic content of 1.75, which compares with the 1.25 toxic content of the plant in commercial cultivation at present.

BUILDING MATERIALS

If you require anything in the way of Building Materials or Hardware you will find The African Mercantile Co. at your service. Write us back at

Members of the
Zanzibar
Dar es Salaam
Nairobi
Kampala
Mombasa
Nakuru

THE
AFRICAN MERCANTILE
COMPANY LIMITED

110, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2

BRANCHES IN KENYA

at
NAIROBI & KILINDINI

MEMBERS OF
EAST AFRICAN
and
CONGO COFFEES

Mining & Copper Mines

The Rhodesian Copper Mines, Ltd., reports a quarterly surplus of £1,655,052 against £1,841,961 in 1942, and after deducting London expenditure and sundry charges and providing £130,000 for replacement, there is a net profit, subject to taxation, of £1,506,052 (£1,611,273). Taxation required £974,000 (£1,350,000) and £632,052 is added to general reserve (£2,000), bringing it to £2,632,052. The carry forward of £2,741,000, together with the financial resources of the company, and do not therefore recommend a dividend.

The issued capital remains unchanged at £4,886,674. The Mululira mine is valued in the balance sheet at £4,912,095; the Chambishi mine and small grants in the Nianga Concession appear at £635,110. Other properties in Northern Rhodesia £34,461; and the Hampden pyrite mine in Southern Rhodesia, £4,410. Cash totals £1,347,633; tax reserve certificates, £400,000; £289,000, copper stocks, £587,842, and sundry assets and supplies £241,000.

The report records the resignation of Mr. Arthur P. Stokke of the office of Vice-Chairman and Managing Director by his appointment as consulting engineer, the appointment of Mr. A. C. Chester Beatty as managing director, the election to the board of Messrs. A. C. Chester Beatty, Mr. J. A. Dunn, Mr. J. Albert Bennett, Mr. E. H. Clifford, who had been a director since the formation of the company.

Messrs. Carl R. Davis, W. Selkirk, and B. D. Irwin retire by rotation and offer themselves for re-election at the adjourned 14th ordinary meeting, to be held in London on Tuesday next. The other directors are Mr. A. Chester Beatty (Chairman), Sir Albert Bennett (alternate, Mr. T. F. Field), Mr. Charles W. Boise, Lord Geddes, Dr. J. G. Lavin and Mr. S. S. Taylor (alternate, Mr. C. F. S. Taylor).

Mr. R. M. Dawson is the new manager and Mr. L. Tucker manager in Northern Rhodesia.

Rhodesian Selection Trust

Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., reports a debit balance of £161 for the year ended September 30 last, and that after bringing in the balance forward there is a credit balance of £8,863 to be carried forward. The company's holding of shares in Mululira Copper Mines, Ltd., remains unchanged at 64.07% of the issued capital of that company.

On accepting the position of consulting engineer to Ioan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., and Mululira Copper Mines, Ltd., Mr. Arthur D. Stokke relinquished his appointment as managing director of the Trust, three of whose directors, Mr. C. W. Boise, Mr. T. F. Field and Dr. O. Sussman, retire by rotation and offer themselves for re-election at the adjourned 14th general meeting to be held in London on Tuesday next.

The other members of the board are Mr. A. Chester Beatty (Chairman, alternate, Mr. A. Chester Beatty, Jr.), Sir Albert Bennett, Mr. J. A. Dunn, Mr. H. K. Hochschild (alternate, Mr. S. T. Anner), Mr. R. L. Frazer, Sir Cecil Rodwell and Mr. W. Selkirk (alternate, Mr. J. Whitehouse).

Minerals Separation

Minerals Separation, Ltd., reports a credit balance for the year ended December 31 last of £88,102, against £68,892 in 1942, increased income being derived from royalties, interest and dividends. An interim dividend of 10% payable on the 15th inst. requires a final dividend of 20% needs twice that sum, and the carry-forward is £142,678, against £148,695 brought in.

As was reported at the time, Mr. Francis L. Gibbs, a director of the company for 25 years and its Chairman since 1920, died just after Christmas, and Mr. J. N. Buchanan, the Deputy Chairman, has been elected to the chair with Lieut. Colonel the Hon. R. M. Weston as his deputy. The other members of the board are Sir Ernest M. Clarke, Mr. Walter Broadbridge and Mr. A. C. Howard (managing director).

The issued capital is £200,000 in shares of £1 each and there is a general reserve of £350,000. Investments appear in the balance sheet at £575,483, which is less than the market valuation. The written down book value of patents is £99,634.

N. Rhodesian Copper Output

In our Parliamentary columns we report verbatim the admission of a Government spokesman that the decision to reduce purchases of Northern Rhodesian copper by between 30% and 35% was taken before negotiations were opened with foreign producers of copper for a similar and simultaneous cut in output.

Company Progress Reports

Sherwood Star.—In January 8,100 tons were milled. Tati Goldfields.—In January 4,840 tons were milled for a working profit of £949.

Rhodesian Corporation.—The Ered mine milled 3,390 tons in January for a working profit of £1,000.

Globe and Phoenix.—In January 6,100 tons were treated for a recovery of 1,330 oz. of gold and a mine profit of £11,408.

Kagera Mines.—34 oz. of gold and 24 tons of concentrate including 7 tons of tributaries, were produced during December.

Rushmore.—In January 15,000 tons were crushed for 2,410 oz. of gold, valued at £407,000. A net profit of £4,100 against £5,581 in December.

Phoenix Prince.—During the quarter ended 11th inst. 27,075 tons were milled, working costs amounted to £24,000, a revenue of £85,293. Working Development totalled 2,603 ft.

Consolidated.—Tonnage crushed during January totalled 36,000 for an output of 1,000 oz. of gold and a mine profit of £4,864, as compared with £4,760 in the previous month. Operations at the Surprise section have ceased.

Dividends

Consolidated African Selection.—Final dividend of 20% tax free against £1,000,000 for the year, against 12%.

Rhodesian Selection.—Final dividend of 10% on the ordinary stock for 1943 of £24,000. Net profits, subject to taxation, were £81,604, compared with £57,153 in the previous year. The report and accounts will be laid on March 23.

Mining Personalia

Mr. F. St. John North, F.C.S., has been elected to the board of Kagera Mines, Ltd., to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Arthur C. Knollys.

Dr. A. Staubeld, D.Sc., F.R.S.C., A.R.S.M., Emeritus Professor of Metallurgy at McGill University, who has studied in Montreal, trained some of the men best known in the mining industry. He was educated in London at the Royal College of Science and the Royal School of Mines, was from 1898 to 1901 in charge of the metallurgical laboratories of the latter, and later became head of the department of metallurgy at McGill University, Montreal, occupying the chair until 1936, when he was made professor emeritus and retired.

POWER For INDUSTRY!



KENYA UGANDA TANGANYIKA

Cheap power is available in many areas.

* Before selecting a factory site or installing power appliances refer your proposals to the companies' Offices. Special rates are available to large consumers. Very favourable terms can be offered to steel producers in the Tang area.

SYSTEMS—In Kenya and Uganda—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 415 and 240 volts
In Tanganyika—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 400 and 230 volts, or 440 and 220 volt Direct Current.

OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA
THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.
 Kenya: Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret.
 Uganda: Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja.
THE TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

THE DAN ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
 Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Tabora, Kiromo, Moshi, Mwanza.

LONDON OFFICE: 65, Queen Street, E.C.4

LESLIE ANDERSON

LTD.

14, Billiter Street, LONDON, E.C.4
and at
KAMPALA MOMBASA NAIROBI
ZANZIBAR

**EAST AFRICAN EXPORTS
and IMPORTS**

LESLIE & ANDERSON (Nairobi), Ltd.
NAIROBI

Specialists in Kenya and Tanganyika Arabica
Coffees

Supply Standard Grades to Roasters
Requirments
Under Supervision of London-Trained Liquorers

HOMER SCHLUTER & CO.,
4, Cullam Street, E.C.3

Westminster
Abbey



When
you
come
to
England

and visit such historic places as Westminster
Abbey, London, you will never be very
far from a bookshop or station
bookstall of

W. H. SMITH & SON, Ltd.

For newspapers and magazines, computer advertisements, books to buy and borrow,
stationery, printing and bookbinding.
1500 High Street, England and Wales. Head Office: Strand House, London, W.C.2

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE



T.S.M.V. "SIPINGO," "INCHANGA," "INDOMATI"

For full particulars of Freight,
Passages, etc., apply to

ANDREW WEIR & CO.
Balfour Exchange Buildings
21, Bury Street,

LONDON E.C.3

THOMAS COOK & SONS, etc.
—Passenger Agents

REGULAR SERVICE

BY THE NEW TWIN SCREW LUXURIOUS MOTOR LINERS
BETWEEN
RANGOON, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, AND
SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS

Sailings as circumstances will permit

Excellent Passenger Accommodation
Doctor and Stewardess carried

BUY ADVERTISED GOODS: THEY HAVE BEEN PROVED BY USE

BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

OVER 500 BRANCHES IN

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
 SOUTH WEST AFRICA PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA
 MAURITIUS NORTHERN & SOUTHERN RHODESIA NYASALAND
 TANGANYIKA KENYA UGANDA SOMALIA ERITREA
 SUDAN EGYPT PALESTINE CYPRUS LIBYA MALTA
 GIBRALTAR BRITISH WEST AFRICA BRITISH GUIANA
 BRITISH WEST INDIES NEW YORK (Agency)
 LONDON MANCHESTER LIVERPOOL

London Offices:

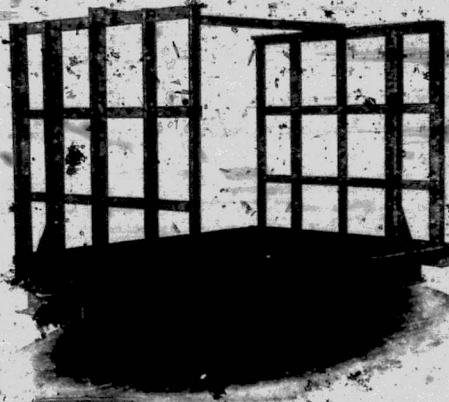
CIRCUS PLACE, LONDON WALL, E.C.3.
 29, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.3.
 OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.1.

HEAD OFFICE: 54, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.



Makers of—

- ESTATE CARS on all types, for Sugar, Sisal, Tea, and Coffee plantations.
- MINE TRUCKS for underground and surface work on Gold, Copper, Diamond, and other Mines.
- CONTRACTORS' WAGONS for use on Road and Irrigation schemes, Barrage contracts, etc.
- TURNABLES, POINTS & CROSSINGS and all similar materials.
- IN FACT we supply everything for the construction of complete Light Railways.
- SOLE AGENTS for Hudson-Hunslet Steam and Diesel Locomotives.



10 TON SISAL CAR (WITHOUT BRAKE)

ROBERT HUDSON

LIMITED

RALETRUX
HOUSE

LEEDS

MEADOW
LANE

London Office: 21 TOTMILL ST., S.W.1. (Tel. W. 2317)

Overseas Agents: KENYA COLONY—Daly & Co., Ltd., Nairobi.
 TANGANYIKA—Lehmann's (Africa) Ltd., Tanga.

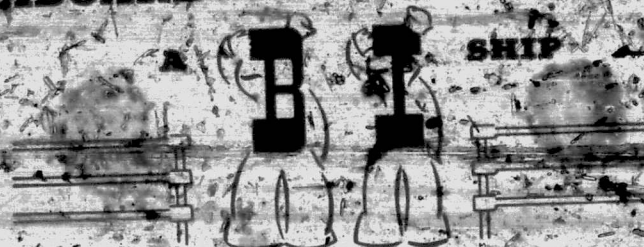
EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, February 24, 1944
Volume 20 (New Series) No. 1014

Sold Weekly 30; Yearly postage
Registered with G.P.O. as a Newspaper

You'll feel

WELCOME ABOARD



And we ask you to support the
MERCHANT NAVY COMFORTS SERVICE
by making a donation of Service or money
to the National Appeal Headquarters, 200, St.
Heath Street, London, N.W.3.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

PASSAGE: 14, Cockspur Street, W.1. LONDON AGENTS: Gray, Davies & Co., 127, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.
FREIGHT: Gellatly, Hinkley & Co. Ltd., 1, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3. MOMBASA AGENTS: Smith, Mackenzie & Co., Ltd.
BEIRA AGENTS: Allen, Wack & Shepherd, Ltd.



Schweppes

TABLE WATERS

owing to wartime conditions these world-famed beverages are now in very short supply. We assure our overseas friends that shipments will be resumed as soon as possible.

SISAL & SUGAR TRAYS

MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES



BALL BEARING WHEELS & AXLES

STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

ROBERT HUDSON

LIMITED
LEEDS MEADOW LANE

Branches and Agents throughout the world
WORKS: 45, LEEDS, BRISTOL AND BIRMINGHAM
London Office: 21, Toothill Street, W.1

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA

LIMITED

Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862 on the 23rd March, 1866

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1853

Bankers to the Government in KENYA and UGANDA

Authorized Capital £1,000,000
 Paid up Capital £2,000,000
 Reserve Fund £2,500,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman: JAMES H. BAKER
 Directors: J. H. BAKER, J. H. BAKER, J. H. BAKER

W. SHAKESPEARE, ESQ.
 A. N. STUART, ESQ.
 W. G. LELY, ESQ.

London Manager: T. K. ALLEN, ESQ.

HEAD OFFICE: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2

BRANCHES

- | | | | | | |
|------------|------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------|
| CALCUTTA | CAWNPUR | MANDALAY | STEAMER POINT | ENTEBBE | Kenya |
| BOMBAY | DELHI | COLOMBO | ADEN | KAMPALA | UGANDA |
| MADRAS | LAHORE | KANDY | ZAMBIA | INDIA | TANGA |
| KARACHI | JAMSHEDPUR | NUWARA ELIYA | MOMBASA | DAR-ES-SALAAM | Kenya |
| CHITTAGONG | CUTTACK | COEN | NAIROBI | NAIROBI | Kenya |
| AMRITSAR | BANGOOK | | NAKURU | MWANZA | Kenya |
| | | | RISUMU | | Kenya |

The Bank deals in all kinds of Telegraphic Transfers in all places where it is represented, negotiates all kinds of Exchange, and generally transacts every description of Eastern Banking business. Current and Savings Deposits received for fixed periods not exceeding one year. Applications for Letters of Credit and Travellers Cheques available throughout the World issued to order of the Head Office. Agency for all kinds of Transships and Executorships undertaken. Income Tax Returns prepared and Claims submitted.

TRANS-ZAMBESIA, CENTRAL AFRICA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS.

THE LINK BETWEEN ZAIRA AND NYASALAND

Passenger Trains leave Beira Mondays and Thursdays. Coast-bound Trains leave Blantyre Sundays and Wednesdays.

RETURN FIRST CLASS TOURIST TICKETS AVAILABLE THREE MONTHS FOR SINGLE FARE

London Office: 37, Thame House, Queen St. Place, E.C. 4

BRANCHES IN KENYA
 NAIROBI & KILINDINI

THE EAST AFRICAN COFFEE CURING CO. LTD.

MILLERS OF EAST AFRICAN CONGO COFFEES

ESTABLISHED 1894

JOHNSON & FLETCHER LIMITED

ENGINEERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS

BULAWAYO, SALISBURY, GATOOMA, BEIRA

Backache may be due to **SLUGGISH KIDNEYS**

HELP to keep you self fit by taking Doan's Backache Kidney Pills immediately you are distressed by backache, rheumatic twinges, uriny, a n d bladder troubles, gravel, disurbed rest or aching muscles and joints.

These symptoms are often caused by excess uric acid and other harmful impurities in the blood. Doan's Pills bring relief in such cases by stimulating the sluggish kidneys; they help to flush out the millions of tiny particles which are building them to form the gravel away.

Ask for **DOAN'S Backache Kidney Pills**

Every Picture Tells a Story



Until then...

Men who have not been Home for years
 look forward to the days of peace... to the great moment when they can book
 their passage to Britain... with happy months of leave ahead... and a Ford...
 car to meet them at the dockside... Until then, it's action stations for us all...
 whether in uniform or at our essential civilian tasks... Only after victory shall we
 allow our thoughts to turn to the brighter things of life... with the promise of
 new Ford cars ahead... and the Ford Home Leave Plan... and
 the freedom to drive when, where and as far as one wishes.



THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA

LIMITED

(With which is incorporated the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED)

the Bank is incorporated in South Africa, and so the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika

Head Office: 10 CLEMENTS JANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3
KING WILLIAM STREET, CAPE TOWN

NEW YORK WALL BRANCH: 47 London Wall, E.C. 4, W. LONDON
NEW YORK AGENCY: 67 WALL STREET, N.Y.C.

The Bank has Branches in
KENYA, NCANDA, TANZANIA, ZANZIBAR,
SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA,
and throughout the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, SOUTH WEST AFRICA
and PORTUGAL.

TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc.

The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited
FACILITATES TRADE with EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc.
The Bank is in close touch through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the
IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES

RALPH GIBSON, London Manager



Are You Running A White Ant Farm?

suffering these destructive insects, to house in and feed
off your timber and wood, is simply because "nothing will
get rid of them"? If so, read this: "My house was infested
with Termites (White Ants). I got two drums of
Atlas and treated floors and woodwork with a solution,
after which all the insects disappeared and have never come
back."

You, too, can give your property this positive and long
protection. Every insect pest and source can be
rendered impure from Atlas. Atlas kills Termites,
Borer Beetle and other dangerous insects,
strengthens the timber and renders it highly resistive to
the treatment, simple and inexpensive. There is no odour
and treated surfaces can subsequently be painted or
varnished as desired. Atlas A is supplied in a heavy
CONCENTRATED FOAM, and packed in drums of one and
five gallons capacity.

Full particulars and samples available from:
J. S. Davis & Co. Ltd., Dar es Salaam and Tanga.
Galley & Roberts Ltd., P.O. Box 667, Nairobi.
Harrison & Highson, Ltd., P.O. Box 854, Bulawayo.
S. Harding, P.O. Box 2233, Johannesburg.
The Limbe Trading Co. (Pty.) (Nilsen) Limbe.



Sole Mfrs.
ATLAS PRESERVATIVE CO. LTD., ERITH, KENT, ENGL. Supplied in two grades — STANDARD (Domestic) & ATLAS A

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, February 24, 1944

Volume 20 (New Series), No. 1044

6d. Weekly, 30s. Yearly post free

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Founder and Editor
F. S. Jackson

Registered Offices

Great Titmild Street, W. 1
War-time Address
60, East Street Chambers, Taunton, Somerset.

Principal Contents

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|
| Charters of Moment | 519 | Governor in Kenya | |
| The War: Uganda's | | Background | 40 |
| South | | Personalia | 520 |
| Miss Margaret Wrong | | Questions in Parlia- | |
| on Mass Education | 523 | ment | 32 |
| Colonial Press Officers | 524 | | |

MATTERS OF MOMENT

WHAT THE INFORMATION OFFICES in East Africa compare badly with those in the Rhodesias, and even with that in the Sudan, has been repeatedly suggested in these columns—not with the object of scoring the same point over again, but in the hope that improvement might follow. We have no evidence that that desirable result has been achieved, certainly not so far as the Press in this country is concerned, and it can scarcely be argued that it is on any part even an insignificant part of the duty of each such official organ of publicity to explain its territory to the Mother Country. Almost incredible though it may be, it is nevertheless true that the Information Office in Kenya did not at one time consider it a reliction to decline to supply its communications to the British Press, but it has, of course, long since abandoned that absurd attitude, which, so far as we are aware, was never adopted by any other Dependency. The Draft Estimates for Kenya for 1944 were laid before the Legislature in November and reached this country a few days ago, and they show that the Information Office in that Colony costs more than £15,000 a year—which is almost exactly the same amount as the Governor and his staff receive. The Estimates reveal another interesting fact, that the European staff of the Information Office in Nairobi considerably

exceeds the staff engaged on similar duties at the Colonial Office! In the face of these facts it can scarcely be claimed that inadequacy of staff or funds is responsible for the poor results which have still to be noted four and a half years after the establishment of the Information Office. Nor does the £75,000 appearing in Kenya's budget by any means represent the full cost of Kenya publicity, for the Ministry of Information has its own separate establishment in that Colony, and there is also an Information Section of the East Africa Command.

Despite this elaborate provision for publicity, Mr. Geoffrey Layton, former Director of Education in Northern Rhodesia, and now on the staff of the Ministry of Information in London, felt constrained to say in a recent broadcast to East Africa which we report on another page: "The Press and the B.B.C. seem to get good stories from West Africa, but practically nothing from East Africa. No one seems to have the urge to send them home. Such is the considered judgment of a man who has travelled widely in East Africa, is concerned for its good name, and was speaking for the Ministry which certainly would advise the antipathetic policy, but would, on the contrary, be naturally in-

clined to find excuses for them if possible. Who should "have the urge" to send home the "good stories" which abound? Those, obviously, who are paid to do that particular job of work. If criticism in the friendly Press leaves them and their masters unmoved, will they heed the voice of another friend speaking, as it were, from the headquarter Information Office of the Empire to branches overseas? If not, and since they show no sign of learning from the example of the Rhodesians, will they take the trouble to stall what has been sent to this country from the Falkland Islands and Fiji? That such outposts should have to be held up as examples to East Africa is certainly not to the credit of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory.

The Information Office in Kenya might have been expected to display particular anxiety to counter by every legitimate means the constant stream of misrepresentation and abuse of the Colonies which is poured forth in this country by a busy little body of men and women who, apparently unable to think for the good of Kenya, make it their vocation or avocation to castigate British policy and practice in that Dependency. It is, of course, not part of the duty of any official to engage in political controversy, but if it is not regarded as incumbent upon the

staff of the Information Office to correct mis-statements and false deductions, does their view of their obligation differ from that of public relations officers attached to Ministries in this country and the Dominions? If, for instance, the Ministry of Food or the Board of Trade is misrepresented in a newspaper in this country, the true facts are immediately supplied by its public relations officer for publication. Yet most damaging and unfair aspersions upon the Government recently made in the House of Lords, the House of Commons, and in certain organs of the British Press, are not, so far as can be judged, any correction from Kenya's expensive publicity organization—the main function of which, after all, is that of interpretation. Not to provide correction when necessary is to permit misinterpretation to persist. It is not the duty of the Information Office whom we blame, but the Government which appointed to that post an individual regarding himself as a square peg in a round hole, and would surely welcome relief from duties for which an able specialist could and should have been obtained from the outset. Now the Government of Kenya must be more than ever disinclined to take that step for the right man would at once demand reorganization and rigid economy. Can that be doubted when, as we have shown, Kenya has a larger Information Office personnel than the Colonial Office itself?

THE WAR

53,000 Uganda Africans Serving With The Forces Sixth Official Report on Protectorate's War Effort

THE UGANDA GOVERNMENT'S sixth report on the war effort of the Protectorate was recently laid on the table of the Legislative Council. It is a 10-page survey, from which we quote the following salient passages:

"The male African able-bodied population of Uganda in 1939 (according to a formula which assesses that population at 16.08% of the whole, adopted by all the East African territories in this connexion) was approximately 608,000. By the end of 1943, 53,000 will be serving with the forces."

"A figure representing 10% of our effectives, is generally regarded as the highest percentage of military mobilization compatible with the maintenance of reasonable or required levels of social and economic activity in the Protectorate, particularly when account is had of intensified production for war purposes. This optimum enrolment of 60,000 is likely to be reached by the end of 1944."

"Far more than 60,000 will, however, have joined the forces during the war years, for large numbers are enlisted for short-term engagement in the East African Military Labour Service, and discharged and waiting in all units have had to be replaced. Over 800 have already lost their lives on active service."

"The principal formations in which Africans from Uganda are to be found are the African Auxiliary Pioneer Corps (very largely now employed on garrison and guard duty), the East African Military Labour Service and Army Service Corps, battalions of the King's African Rifles, and in smaller numbers specialist units, such as Signals, Artillery, Medical Corps and Ordnance. They have learnt to meet with aircraft guns, and

wholly Uganda battery of artillery took part in the Madagascar expedition."

"The peace-time garrison of Uganda was a battalion (the 4th) of the King's African Rifles. Just before the war there came into being a Territorial Force which was affiliated to that Regiment as the 7th (Uganda Territorial) Battalion; this eventually became a front-line unit, and the original 4th has expanded into a series of serving battalions."

"The Kampala Technical School was handed over in 1942 to the Army for the training of African military artisans. The Government staff of instructors remain for the purpose, and 1,200 artisans will pass out of the school annually, each after a three-months' course in elementary electrical or motor mechanics, smithing, blacksmithing, carpentry, shoe-making or tailoring."

"The available-bodied man-power of Uganda is estimated at some 8,300. Of these, 260 have enlisted through official channels, most as artisans and clerks, in which capacity in the main their services have been required by the Army. All but 80 were volunteers. Probably as many again (making a total exceeding 500) went to Kenya of their own accord and there joined the Army or undertook war work."

"European men in the Protectorate numbered 1,400 at the outbreak of war. The great majority were Government servants and missionaries. Two hundred and seventy-one joined up, all as volunteers. Of 129 Government officers originally enlisted, there are still over 66 on military duty releases are being permitted as far as military requirements allow."

"There have been several instances of African officers killed in action being awarded the posthumous award of the D.F.C., as a staff officer, a senior district officer and two unofficers."

Thus, with the normal establishment of European administrative officers is nearly 80, only about half that number are on duty today in the districts, three are seconded to the Secretariat, one to the Governors' Conference Office, 11 are still with the forces, and the rest are on emergency duty with various war organizations or on leave for special work.

Under the Compulsory Service Ordinance, 1942, every European man and woman and every Asian man of British nationality between the ages of 18 and 55 years (with certain accepted exemptions) is liable to be called upon to further the war effort, whether in the forces or by some other form of essential service.

Not One European Conscription

It has not been necessary to compel a single European man to do military service, and only about 50 Asian men have had to be conscripted. The main reason for this is that the purpose is to utilize the talents of a large number of persons liable.

The Protectorate now contains the names of some 760 European men, the European women and 6,300 Asian men, and embodies all proper information in regard to qualifications, aptitude and occupational preferences. It is possible from time to time to select individuals to do war work within the Protectorate.

The Ordinance applies also to local Africans as being unprotected persons. Compulsion in their case is rather less than a reality. It is necessary that there should be power to assign quotas of men through the various Indian, Native, Divisions, Counties, parishes and villages. There must be an even distribution of the burden, and the total amount of man-power from what is an almost entirely rural country. Any other method would inevitably result in regions under vigorous chiefs might give too lavishly at the expense of essential cultivation or industry for the outer war effort of local needs.

Africans for all branches of military service are assembled and medically examined at various centres throughout the Protectorate (chiefs, district officers, and Government medical officers working in conjunction), and sent by road or railway to a Central Recruiting Depot at Tororo. There is accommodation for about 4,000, and the turn-over has been nearly 20,000 men.

The Uganda Native Force, intended to supplement internal security measures, is to be disbanded at the end of 1943. This force consisted of Europeans, Asians and Africans serving together, and had a full-time adjutant and quartermaster appointed by the East Africa Command.

At Jinja there is an Infantry Training Centre for the East Africa Command, where Africans from Uganda and other territories are prepared for duty with the A.F.R.

Post-war problems cannot begin to soon to claim our attention. A deputy provincial commissioner has accordingly been seconded to the Secretariat to study and co-ordinate all relevant facts and suggestions, more particularly those concerned with the demobilization and rehabilitation of African soldiers, and the absorption into the economic life of the Protectorate of those who may be inclined to seek urban occupations.

In its disposition of African man-power, Government aims at ensuring the most economical and rational use and distribution of labour required for essential undertakings, military and civil. Most, of course, are engaged on peasant holdings in the cultivation of foodstuffs and economic crops (coffee, cotton, bananas, maize, groundnuts, cassava), but there are probably 30,000 all told on the mines (or mainly) sisal and rubber estates, and the two great sugar plantations at Lugazi and Kakira, while many hundreds are employed by the larger Baganda landowners on their cotton plots.

160,000 Adult African Wage-Earners

It is calculated that 160,000 adult Ugandan Africans are employed as wage-earners in the Protectorate. This figure excludes the immigrant labour which comes year by year in large numbers from Belgian territory. To protect and preserve this important supply of foreign workers, Government is planning a series of camps along the route of immigration, involving a capital outlay of between £10,000 and £50,000, and recurrent expenditure of £20,000, including free issues of food.

The policy of Government is to decentralize from Entebbe to Kampala the day-to-day working of its emergency organizations. That working is entrusted to directors or executive officers posted to the commercial capital and assisted as necessary by committees which include non-official membership.

With the exception of a few professed Nazis and fascists interned in South Africa, all the enemy aliens resident in the Protectorate before the war have been released after varying methods of internment and paroled to their previous or other useful employment under the requisite degree of supervision. Most of them were missionaries, belonging to the Verona Fathers Mission centred on Gulu.

There are Italian prisoners of war in camps at Jinja, and a beginning has been made with their useful employment on the clearance of lake shore swamps in the north, as an exploratory measure with a view to eventual anti-malarial and agricultural reclamation. The conditions and needs of Uganda are, however, such that internment is not at all a suitable or useful work for prisoners of war of appreciable numbers.

At Bomba and Entebbe there are in all about 1,400 detainees and internees (from Ethiopia and the Middle East). It has been possible to parole a number to Government departments and private employers on work in direct furtherance of our war effort, for instance, the workshops of the Uganda Industrial and Salvage Depot. Four have joined the British Army in East Africa. The internment camps are almost self-sufficient in vegetables and poultry, and the services, such as messes, new construction, and the many small huts, are carried on by the men and women themselves. There is also its own bakery, canteen, hospital, dental surgery, school and dispensary.

At settlements built of local materials, at Masindi, the Western Province and at Kolo on a peninsula in Lake Kyoga, near Kampala, there are some 1,000 Polish refugees, out of a total of 7,000 whom Uganda has agreed to receive. The refugees, the majority of them women and children, are hearty and happy. As much agriculture as possible for their own needs is done by them, and schools flourish.

In regard to the population of the Protectorate, which now numbers over 10,000,000, it should be noted that the white population of Uganda is about 100,000, and that the country is unsuitable climatically for large numbers of Europeans.

In 1940, £100,000 was contributed to the Imperial Exchequer as a free gift towards the prosecution of the war, over and above the Protectorate's agreed annual war contribution. The following interest-free loans have been or are to be made to the Imperial Exchequer, being the amount by which the Protectorate's surplus balance annually exceeds £900,000, for 1940, £72,884; for 1941, £98,639; for 1942, £100,000.

In 1942 the Native Administrations in the Western Province made a special interest-free loan of £40,750 to H.M. Government. The Kabaka of Buganda has made a personal loan of £12,000 for the purchase of mobile lanterns in the United Kingdom.

Government has presented a list of silver bugles, appropriately inscribed, to the Army class, including P.M.S. (Pipers), drums and spears from the Native Administrations and from Buganda are ready to be given to the Army. The time is favourable, and the Uganda Branch of the East African Coffee Trade Association is providing coffee-making equipment and will provide the coffee year by year for it. Money is being collected now to make a foreign loan.

East African Military Units

The dates of establishment of 16 East African military units have been declared by the Government of Kenya under the Military Units Ordinance, 1939, to be as follows: East Africa Army Medical Corps, 1939; East Africa Army Medical Service and East Africa Army Ordnance Corps, August 31, 1939; East Africa Engineers and East Africa Corps of Signals, September 1, 1939; East Africa Artillery, September 20, 1939; East Africa Corps of Military Police, September 26, 1939; East Africa Army Pay Corps, November 20, 1939; East Africa Army Chaplains Department, December 3, 1939; East Africa Military Labour Service, August 1, 1940; East Africa Africa Salvage Corps, November 12, 1940; East Africa Armoured Corps, June 1, 1941; African Auxiliary Pioneer Corps (East Africa), June 7, 1941; East Africa Intelligence Corps, May 11, 1941; East Africa Army Education Corps, September 7, 1942; and East Africa Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, October 1, 1942. The Women's Territorial Service (East Africa) dates from September 1, 1939; the East Africa Auxiliary Defence Force, from June 2, 1942, and the East Africa Military Nursing Service from February 8, 1943.

Disbandment dates of various units are as follows: East African Wireless Intelligence Section, July 15, 1943; Port Area Defence Detachment, February 4, 1943; East African Army Postal Service, East Africa Welfare Unit, and 14th (African) Division, Reconnaissance Unit, East Africa Garrison Battalion, East Africa Pioneer Corps, and East Africa Army Ordnance Corps, East Africa Military Audit Unit, June 1, 1943.

War News Items in Brief

General de Guingand's Three Decorations

The Order of Suvorov, 1st class, has been awarded to Air Marshal Sir Arthur Harris, Chief of Bomber Command, who served in the ranks with the Rhodesia Regiment in the last war.

Major-General Francis de Guingand, who, it can now be stated, was General Montgomery's Chief of Staff in the Eighth Army, last year received the O.B., C.B.E., and D.S.O. at the hands of the King. At the investiture His Majesty said of his decorations with the Regent: "Thank you for all you have done." General de Guingand, who has served with the King's African Rifles, won the D.S.O. before Alamein, the C.B.E. in Tripolitania, and the C.B. during the Sicily campaign.

Acting Squadron Leader Robert Hutchings, A.F.V.R., R.A.F.V.R., who received his training in Rhodesia, has been awarded the D.S.O. in recognition of his gallantry and devotion to duty. He has been engaged in many sorties, including attacks on the Luftwaffe and Hanover.

Acting Flight Lieutenant Stephen ... D.F.M., a former member of the staff of the Castle Line, has been awarded the D.F.M. for his skill, fortitude and devotion to duty in many successful operations against the enemy. Joining the R.A.F.V.R. on its formation, he was called up at the outbreak of war and commissioned last year. An older brother is serving in the Royal Navy.

Pilot Officer Aubrey Clayton Smythe, R.A.F.V.R. No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron, has been awarded the D.F.M.

Flight Sergeant William Ronald Tucker, R.A.F.V.R. No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron, has been awarded the D.F.M.

British Awards to Belgians

For services rendered during the Ethiopian campaign the British Government has conferred decorations on a large number of officers and non-commissioned officers of the *Force Publique* of the Belgian Congo. Colonel Dronkers-Martens has been awarded the D.S.O.; Lieut. Colonel van der Meersch and Major Herbiet the O.B.E.; Lieut. de Coster the M.C.; Lt. Dubois and Lieut. de Nys the M.B.E.; and Colonel Dronkers-Martens, Lieut. Colonel van der Meersch, Majors Dupont, Jans and Willemart, Captain Werbrouck, Lieuts. Brabantson, van Fleteren, Blomme, Horwars and Humble, 2nd Lieuts. Dubois, Arnoldy, Laurent and Derocette, and several N.C.Os. have been mentioned in British dispatches.

Sergt. Major Patero, of Uganda, who has been awarded the M.B.E., has been described by his C.O. as "a tower of strength, a man with whom anyone would be proud to work." Sergt. Major Patero has been in the R.A.R. for 18 years.

Corporal Oso Orwa, a native of Tanganyika serving with an East African garrison company of the Auxiliary Pioneer Corps (East Africa) has been officially commended for capturing an Arab thief in possession of Army property. The Arab threw an Italian bomb at his pursuer, who although wounded, continued the chase to its successful conclusion.

Major-General H. E. de R. Wetherall, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., who has seen much service in East Africa, has been promoted a temporary lieutenant-general.

Controller T. Carlisle, Inspector of the A.T.S., recently made a brief tour of inspection in the East Africa Command.

Italian prisoners of war in Uganda are to be employed in clearing the lake-shore swamps in the Jinja

region; a anti-malarial precaution as well as for agricultural development of the land reclaimed.

A large part of the East Africa Command has now one motorless day weekly in order to economize in petrol, oil and the use of vehicles.

Two more Uganda chiefs have been touring Army establishments in Kenya.

The PRETORIA CASTLE, a 17,500-ton Union-Castle liner, which made her maiden voyage to the Cape before the outbreak of war, is now slated to be converted into an aircraft carrier.

Lieut. Paul ... R.I. Corps ...

... in the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

233RD WEEK OF WAR

In order to progress towards self-government in the modern world, Colonial peoples must learn to read and understand not only their own local affairs but those of wider import. If control in local government is to be on a wide and democratic basis, it cannot nowadays be in the hands of a mass of ignorant and illiterate people.

The spread of literacy among adults will depend on their feeling that the effort to learn to read meets a need. In first learning to read, the understanding of their interests as a fundamental requirement. The health of children opens the door for many women. If they are convinced that through reading or classes they can keep death from the door of their houses, they will make determined efforts to learn. Village elders are often much interested in positions of government, some want books in their own language on how the country is run. They might also wish their children to read from one of the many books which have been published for the purpose of the possibilities of acquiring literacy. For many, the first effort to read has been fostered by religion. The Bible or portions of it have been translated into 200 African languages.

The spread of literacy to adults depends primarily in raising those in the community who can deal to some extent on their own knowledge. The literate father and household head can be expected to read to other neighbours, who in turn can pass the knowledge to others. Literacy can spread more widely with the aid of trained African teachers, adequate teaching material, and literature of interest to adults.

Training African Leaders

The training of literacy campaigns among whole populations requires the co-operation of all agencies. Officers of the various missions and local Christian churches have hitherto taken the initiative in such campaigns. They are in a good position to do so because their work is prospering if it commands the undivided and sympathetic co-operation of the people in the undertaking of responsibility.

A small book is now in the press telling of experiments in teaching reading to adults initiated by missions, of teaching material, and of literature required. All such experiments owe a great deal to the pioneering in this field of the American missionaries. Dr. Frank Lawless, who is now giving all his time to fostering literacy campaigns through methods of service in a more general way, is doing the writing.

The training of African leadership is essential. Local people are required to organise and carry out campaigns in districts. Plans should be made to train Africans as mass education officers to organise and develop mass education, including the spread of literacy. In this connexion the steps taken by the West African Governments to give selected Africans training here are hopeful. It is unfortunate that as yet East African Governments do not appear to be following suit.

The appointment of mass education officers is quite essential. Otherwise there is danger of the building up of files on mass education bearing the stultifying legend 'passed to you'. The spread of mass education is urgent. A sense of urgency, a vision of possibilities, is evident in many districts. It is to be hoped that this sense and vision will infect central secretariats and lead to planning of co-ordinated effort, a time-table of achievement, and determination to find ways and means for the simultaneous advance on three fronts recommended in the report.

Colonial Film Unit

Mr. Geoffrey Batham, former Director of Education in Northern Rhodesia, and now in the broadcasting division of the Ministry of Information, spoke about the Colonial Film Unit in the last B.B.C. short-wave broadcast to East Africa. He said (in part):

My last visit to Northern Rhodesia was in 1935 and 1936 with the British Educational Cinema Experiment. Each territory now has its cinema van or vans. The Colonial Film Unit supplies most of their films, like 'An African in London', 'Mr. English', and 'Progress in the Colonies', based on material shot in Kenya by Mr. Champion. Mr. Sellers, who is in charge of the unit, has evolved and is still evolving new techniques of film production based largely on his own experience in East Africa.

I look forward to the time when there will be trained units making films in East Africa for Africans in their own surroundings. This is what we really need, not only for Africans but for the people of this country, who want to know more about the Colonies and would like to see pictures of life in them as they really lived.

Among the exhibits at a Colonies Exhibition in Piccadilly the other day was a model of a newly-designed cinema projection unit, suitable for projection at trifling cost in the villages. This would make it possible to show films to audiences in the open during the day and would vastly extend the use

of the cinema vans. It seems in fact to be the only solution to the problem of how to extend the advantages of the cinema to outlying villages. One hopes, too, that the cinema unit may later develop into a community centre with a good-sized room that can be used for indoor cinema shows, lectures or social gatherings, and having its radio-receiving set, library, and so on.

The Press and the B.B.C. seem to get plenty of good stories from West Africa, but practically none from East Africa. Can't you remedy this? It isn't that the stories aren't there—Barotseiland used to be a good news source—but no one seems to have the urge to send them home.

Colonial Press Officers

It was stated in the House of Commons recently that the Colonial Office had been catering for the needs of the public relations work. The Ministerial reply was that the Ministry had been doing its best to do so.

The real position, in the view of the Colonial Office, is that there are at the moment only 100 press officers in the Colonies, a deputy, and a few press officers (two being former members of the Information Department in Malaya and one an administrative officer from Nigeria), a press officer, an assistant, and a typist.

At the Ministry of Information there are 100 press officers in the Colonies and Colonial Office Press Section, 100 press officers, consisting of a press assistant, a typist, a typist, and a typist.

Apart from the purely Colonial Office staff, Lady Southern has an honorary capacity as women's press liaison officer, Sir William McLean, an honorary capacity as a reference officer (with a temporary assistant), and Mr. H. B. Herman Hodge has been visiting and describing Colonial squadrons of the R.A.F., also as a voluntary piece of war work. The rest of the staff are clerks and typists.

Kenya's Information Office

The Draft Estimates for 1944 show that the Information Office will cost the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya £15,200 against £14,800 last year.

The information officer, whose salary is £1,000, has four European women clerks in the administrative and general department, and there are six other sections of his office. The European Section has a journalist, a publicity officer and three European women clerks; the Indian Section has an officer in charge, a deputy, an executive officer, a European woman clerk, an Asian clerk and two Asian translators; the African Section has an officer in charge, another officer in charge of the translation bureau, and a European woman clerk; the Mobile Cinema Unit has two officers in charge; and the Photographic Section has an officer in charge, an assistant photographer, and a European woman clerk. There is additional subordinate staff.

American Mission to Ethiopia

An American technical mission, including experts in agriculture and constructional and mining engineering, headed by Mr. Perry A. Fellows, assistant chief engineer of the U.S. Foreign Economic Administration, is to leave America shortly for Ethiopia at the request of the Ethiopian Government. Its main object is to advise on the development of the country's natural resources, but its members will also supervise technical training classes.

Woman as Assistant Director of Education

Uganda is to have a woman as Assistant Director of Education. To this important post the Secretary of State has appointed Miss Helen Neatly, M.A. (Cantab.), who has been headmistress of various schools in England and taught for a year in the U.S.A. The Uganda Government has announced that Miss Neatly's work will not be primarily concerned with the education of girls, but with the education of boys, and that she will be in the Protectorate.

Civil Service Reform

The Committee appointed to advise upon the adequacy of otherwise lower and middle salary scales in the Civil Service of N. Rhodesia reports:

At present it is possible for an officer to remain indefinitely in the service so long as he is not proved to be inefficient. In our view the criterion should be efficiency, not inefficiency. We therefore recommend that all officers appointed to posts which the Governor is empowered to fill without prior reference to the Council of State should be engaged on agreement for two years, covering a total period of not more than six years.

We also recommend that efficiency bars are administered they should be strictly administered. An officer should not pass the bar merely because there is no proof of definite inefficiency. The bar should be positive and not negative, an efficiency bar and not an inefficiency bar.

The standard scale recommended for the clerical service is as follows: Clerks £170 x £180 x £190 x £200 x £210 x £220 x £230 x £240 x £250 x £260 x £270 x £280, and on passing an efficiency bar x £15—£600.

We have not overlooked a strong representation made on behalf of the Civil Servants' Association that every civil servant should have the opportunity of reaching £600 per annum by passing an efficiency bar. Taking into account the cost of hidden emoluments such as pension, medical, and other allowances, estimated at 45% of salary in the case of officers entitled to overseas passages and 40% for the remainder, it will be seen that a net salary of £600 is equivalent to a gross salary of £870 or £910. We have therefore been unable to agree, since there are no posts which would justify an officer may be entitled to be valued at such a high rate.

The creation of a Civil Service Board should go a long way to encourage confidence in the Civil Service and remove any suspicion of partiality or favoritism, however ill-founded such a suspicion may be. We recommend that such a Board be set up with the following membership: a senior civil servant (of the status of head of a department), a non-official member of the Legislative Council to be appointed by the Governor after consultation with non-official members, a member of the Civil Servants' Association to be appointed by the Governor after consultation with the Association; the Establishment Officer; and the head of the department concerned as an ad hoc member without a vote.

Governor in a Hurry

MR. F. J. COLEBREY, one of the elected European members of the Kenya Legislature, and editor of the *Kenya Weekly News*, has written this comment on an investiture by Sir Henry Moore, Governor of Kenya, at the opening of the last session of Council:

The general atmosphere seemed to indicate that the idea was to get the show over as quickly as possible. (The eight recipients of the O.C.E. for a change, were lined up in a row, the Governor said something about having been ordered to do this by command of His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and then each was handed a star which he pinned to his chest. Then they shook hands with each other and they were done.)

I have only one thing to say about the investiture. The late Majesty King George VI, who, although he is not long for this world, did not have 100 B.C.s, he found time to receive each man separately, usually had a word or two to say to each, and in each case made the decision on the spot as to the grade.

This absence of ceremony and presence of haste would not be worth mentioning except that the same haste has been the keynote of the present session of Legislative Council to date. Hast work for instance, the Governor had a date in his diary for a party to attend the Governor's evening at the Governor's and so the most important thing was to get the party over and so the most important thing was to get the party over and so the most important thing was to get the party over.

The attitude of "get the darned thing over" reduces the Legislative Council to a mere "I will quote two examples. Ordinary services were criticized in several details by non-official members, and Mr. Gumbury in reply stated that he did not know whether he would be able in the time available to reply to all the points raised in detail. In the time available, indeed. If Council is to perform its functions at all, it is not only absurd, but it is entirely against the spirit of the Constitution: to limit the time of speakers, either non-official or official, is to limit as they speak to the point.

Mr. G. E. E. calling a non-official member to the point said: "The hon. member has already had his fair share of Council's time. There is no such thing as a fair share, and a member, if he is speaking to the point, can talk as long as he likes."

If this "hustling process" of Mr. Cooke, the member for the coast, called it is persisted in, there is no doubt that the elected members will have to protest in an uncertain manner, and it will be most invidious and unfortunate if the Speaker and the head of the Government be at the same time the King's representative.

E. A. Service Appointments

Among recent first appointments to the Colonial Service are:

Colonial Administrative Service.—Mr. C. W. B. Costelloe to be Administrative Officer, Tanganyika; Mr. E. C. Greenall, Administrative Officer, Northern Rhodesia; and Mr. O. G. Griffith, Administrative Officer, Uganda.

Colonial Agricultural Service.—Mr. H. Doggett to be Agricultural Officer, Tanganyika.

Colonial Medical Service.—Mr. D. H. Baird to be Medical Officer, Nyasaland.

Colonial Nursing Service.—Miss M. Crayston to be Nursing Sister, Northern Rhodesia; Miss N. Johnston, and Miss I. K. O'Brien, to be Nursing Sisters, Tanganyika; Miss M. J. Mundle and Miss W. I. Napier, to be Nursing Sisters, Nyasaland.

Among promotions and transfers:

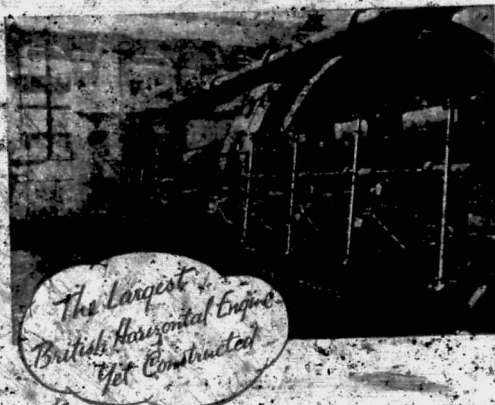
Mr. D. W. Duthie, Chemist, British Guiana, is transferred to Tanganyika as Soil Chemist at the East African Agricultural Research Bureau.

Mr. A. Muchmore, Finance Officer in Aden, becomes Accountant-General in the Gold Coast. He was appointed an accountant in the Posts and Telegraphs Department of Tanganyika in 1920, and was Deputy Treasurer, for various periods between 1933 and 1936.

Mr. C. H. Bratley, Deputy Director of Public Works in Ceylon, who becomes Director, went as an assistant auditor to Uganda in 1936.

Arusha's Flour Mill

A mill for the grinding of wheat grown in the Northern Province of Tanganyika Territory is being built in Arusha. The mill is being built by a company of the Kenya Farmers' Association, which formed a separate company for the construction and operation of this business.



The Largest British Horizontal Engine Yet Constructed

CROSSLEY-PREMIER 3000 B.H.P. pressure charged vis-a-vis oil engine—two of which are at Jerusalem Power Station—a third is being installed.

Important advantages of this type include:—Low fuel consumption over a wide load range; Low lubricating oil consumption; Low cooling water consumption; Exceptional ease of accessibility.

CROSSLEY-PREMIER DIESEL ENGINES and Gas Engines—300 to 3000 B.H.P.

Crossley-Premier Engines Ltd., Sandiacre, Nr. Nottingham.

Background to the

Censorship for Policy Opposed.

Dispatches from newspapers correspondents in the Nettuno beach head are being deliberately delayed by field commanders. They are also being censored on policy grounds. The interference with the freedom of the press is not justified on security grounds and cannot be tolerated. Everything should be done to reach the British and American people and their fighting men. Censorship for political reasons is something new in this war. Its imposition by military commanders is a retrograde step which must at once be retracted. The beautiful "correspondents" have their reports have alarmed the public. The sudden descent from optimism to pessimism was indicated by journalists but by the highest official and political sources. In the early days of the landing General Mark Clark and General Wilson both made optimistic statements. General Alexander said: "Everything is going wonderfully. Here were grounds on which to base the highest hopes. But when little progress was made pessimism began to be expressed. A high British source in Washington remarked: 'The position at Nettuno may prove disappointing. Mr. Robert Patterson, Under-Secretary of War in Washington, said: 'The tendency to the initiative has passed to the Germans.' President Roosevelt told a Press conference that a 'very tense situation' existed; and Mr. Mackenzie King spoke of the possibility of reverses which may delay the war not for days or months but for years.' No correspondent or commentator had given rise to such gloomy sentiments, and to blame them for the public depression is unjust and unworthy. If press dispatches are delayed or mutilated we shall be thrown back upon German versions, and there will be a revival of the very alarm and despondency which the Prime Minister and the field commanders have sought to dissipate."—*The Daily Mail*.

Mail for Men on Service.

The soldier in the field would rather have his letters than his rations. The Canadians have 10 planes, including Fortresses and Lancasters, devoted entirely to troops' mail, and a Fortress can carry 6,000 lb. of mail. American soldiers may send home as many gift parcels from abroad as they wish, with duty-free privilege up to \$50, or £12 10s. The British soldier overseas may send only four duty-free gift parcels a year, restricted to a duty-free value of 80s.—Mr. D. Williams in *The Daily Telegraph*.

Upsetting the German Plan.

The destruction of German cities by bombing is an alternative to something infinitely worse—the destruction of every city, town and village in Occupied Europe. The latter is the basic plan of the German High Command, and the price which they have laid us Europe will have to pay before they relinquish their hold. They mean every Allied commander on every front to be faced with the alternative: either our Army has faced in front of the Benedictine monastery at Cassino—to destroy the sacred building or let the Germans hold up the advance. The German hope is that by the time the Allied armies have fought their way labouring and struggling from the perimeter to the frontiers, so many the Allies will be so exhausted that they will be glad to make peace on Germany's terms. The rest of Europe will be homeless and workless, but the German soldier will have a comfortable home to march back to and everything in train for the next bid for world power. Instead of scouring the countryside to destroy each individual wasp, the method of the R.A.F. is to smash the wasp's nest. In mercy to the rest of Europe and of mankind, German industrial towns must be rendered impotent. It is not revenge; it is the alternative to the destruction of Europe."—The Rev. J. Reid Christie.

Hitler's Orders to Doomed Divisions.

Typical of Hitler's pathological state of mind were two orders given to the Korsun troops which were not given to the Stalingrad troops—to kill all prisoners and commit suicide. The first order was fully carried out; the second was disobeyed by 11,000 men who surrendered. The civilian population inside the ring was largely massacred by the Germans. Hitler's orders to his troops contrasted strangely with the permission given to all the higher officers to escape by air—a permission not given to the Stalingrad generals.—Mr. Alexander Werth, in *The Sunday Times*.

Lord Gort.

It is no man can be said to have saved Malta, which owes its salvation to the co-operation of all, it would have fallen but for the determination and organizing ability of Lord Gort, though neither the full part which he played nor the closeness of the call can even now be publicly revealed. His combination of dignity, simplicity and modesty and his insistence upon the value of the work of his stout-hearted predecessors have endeared him to the people."—*The Times*.

Empire As One Unit.

If we are to compete on a reasonable basis, the British Commonwealth of Nations must develop as one economic unit, speaking with a single voice. If the different countries of the Commonwealth were to pursue a policy of economic nationalism, the ultimate result would be disastrous to themselves and to the Commonwealth. Together we are strong; apart we are weak and separately could be overwhelmed. In certain fields in Europe, in the U.S.S.R., and in the United States, great manufacturing units have been established, and it would be foolish for us in this country to get down to the same sort of production as those countries, unless units of similar efficiency were established here or in the Commonwealth. I firmly believe that there must be a proper balance between large and small businesses. Each has its separate province. If the best results are to be achieved, one must not conflict with the other, but deal with it. From the big industrial units will come primarily the export of mass-produced goods, and from the smaller businesses the export of higher grade, specialist, luxury goods. This country's wealth and prestige were created by the initiative of individuals, and not by the machinery of Government, and will, I am convinced, be maintained in the future mainly by individual initiative.—Sir George Nelson, President of the Federation of British Industries.

War in a Museum.

It is not our fault that we are making war in a museum—by which should always be meant a temple of all the Muses and not an accumulation of dusty relics. The blame lies on the Italians themselves. They accepted and encouraged Mussolini in his long years of war whooping and in his final cowardly and treacherous attack on civilization. Because Italy is the heir of the great ages, because its cities are treasure-stores of Roman strength and of Renaissance splendour, because it is one vast museum, there was all the greater responsibility upon the Italian people, and their rulers never to be involved again in the havoc of war, especially of modern and total war, which has so horribly multiplied the devastation of fire and steel. We shall save all that can be saved. Italians brought us into the world, and those who live among glass cases should not throw parties; not at least of this barbarous kind."—*The Observer*.

the War News

Opinions Epitomized.—"I like all shovable men."—Lord Horder.

"More than 5,000 pilots have been trained in South Africa."—Air Commodore M. B. Frew.

"Let us never again be forced to use our eyes."—Mr. Walter Winchell.

"We all want to keep old buildings and spiritual institutions, but not at the cost of young life."—Lord Brenchard.

"Thirty airfields capable of accommodating the largest aircraft have been built in Nigeria."—Lord Swinton.

"Hitler's soporifics are being done by the Jewriter. Perhaps that is his secret weapon."—Air Commodore Howard Williams.

"General Montgomery remains the only senior general on either side in this war who has not suffered a defeat."—Mr. Alan Moorehead.

"U.S. Army casualties in Italy total 28,743 killed, 18,154 wounded, and 3,132 missing."—Mr. Simpson, Secretary of War.

"I should not be willing to sacrifice my son for any building in the world. I cannot subscribe to this doctrine of 'Culture über Alles'."—Lord Latham.

"The men and women in the Services want social security, liberty and a cause to live and work for—something greater than themselves."—Mr. Arthur Bryant.

"One of our faults has been the failure to see how important journalism is, and to rank it high up among the professions."—The Rt. Hon. R. Clynes, M.P.

"The equipment of all Americans at war is so lavish that it leaves me spellbound. There seems to be a jeep for almost every American soldier."—Mr. John Gordon.

"I have no intention of leaving the Lord Chancellorship until the Prime Minister informs me that he wishes to appoint somebody else in my place."—Lord Simon.

"Put your life and destiny in God's hands. Religion has again become modern. German people, forget your losses and sufferings and build more on indestructible things!"—*Hamburger Fremdenblatt*.

"The attainment of full freedom requires rising standards of competence, responsibility, fairness, objectivity, disinterestedness, and indeed of charity, chivalry and good humour, in using the mighty machine of a free Press."—Mr. Walter Lippmann.

All Japanese militarists must be wiped out, but the question of Japan's post-war Government can better be left to the awakened and repentant Japanese people to decide for themselves."—Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek.

"Enemy submarine construction has reached a peak of between 20 and 30 monthly. Losses have been curbing construction from July as far as known."—Admiral Emory Land, Chairman of the U.S. Maritime Commission.

"From September 8, when we landed on the mainland of Italy, to February 12, British, Dominion and Indian casualties were 7,635 killed, 22,247 wounded, and 1,699 missing, a total of 30,521. Navy and Air Force casualties are not included."—Mr. Churchill.

"The shelling of Cassino monastery was justified because the Germans were using it for military purposes. Orders were given in December that historic monuments should be spared as far as possible, but not at the expense of Allied troops."—President Roosevelt.

"A night fighter pilot has got through the censorship defences. He has talked over the radio about British anti-aircraft rockets. The world now knows the secret that was supposed to be kept by 8,000,000 Londoners and anybody else with eyes in his head."—*Daily Express*.

"By your attendance at church services you will make the faithful believe that National Socialism can cooperate with the Church and with religion."—Himmler, Gestapo Chief, and General Schepmann, leader of the Storm Troops, in a joint statement to their organizations.

"West Derbyshire's answer to the attempt to fast political dictation on this country will be a message of encouragement to millions of young men and women in the forces to whom henceforth I shall dedicate my life."—Mr. Charles White, Independent M.P. for West Derbyshire.

"Airfields in Great Britain now cover 250,000 acres. The total area of paved runways and perimeter tracks is almost 160,000,000 square yards, the equivalent of 9,000 miles of road 80 ft. wide. Ballast totalling 30,000,000 tons has had to be carried to the airfields, and 1,000,000 tons of steel and cast iron have been used for buildings. At one airfield 150,000 square yards of concrete were laid in one month, the equivalent of 10 miles of road 30 ft. wide."—R.A.F. spokesman.

"We must rebuild our export trade, and our Merchant Navy with better and faster ships and get into the forefront of civil aviation. Only by these efforts can we earn enough foreign exchange to pay for our food and the materials needed for our industry."—Colonel Llewellyn, Minister of Food.

"A variety of which I call is found in the incorporation in cans of soup of a chemical device which enables a hot liquid to be obtained within four minutes. This means a great deal to troops in enemy territory and to wives of sailors adrift at sea."—Lord McGowan, Chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries.

"A German plane attempted to bomb a hospital on the South Coast was shot down, and the wounded taken to the same hospital. Amongst his equipment was found a map on which all hospitals were marked with a Red Cross and classified in the marginal notes as 'munition works.'"—Mr. Hubert A. Nicholls.

"All those Germans who with their own hands have returned to the war customs of the Nazis and vandals must be punished regardless of whether they committed their crimes with sadistic enjoyment or secret disgust. Individual criminals should be judged by the nations that were their victims."—Mr. Emil Ludwig (himself a German).

"A nation which refuses to regard trade as a mutually advantageous exchange of goods and services, and wishes to obtain power over its neighbours in exchange for their wealth by acquiring the title deeds of their fixed assets, is as truly an aggressor nation as one which tries to obtain the same result by means of violence."—Mr. A. Wigglesworth.

"At the execution of a Pole by the Germans in Upper Silesia, a squad of British prisoners of war happened to pass. Seizing his opportunity, a British corporal ran to the head of the column, and ordered 'Shoulder arms—with their shovels—and 'Eyes right.' Thus they saluted the condemned man, who died shouting 'Long live Poland!'"—*Poish underground paper quoted in London*.

"I have never before known such filthy and reprehensible conduct on the part of those opposing a Government candidate. The conduct and character of the candidate (the Marquis of Hartington), his brother, his aunt, and his mother were worse than that of the Government. This was democracy at its worst."—Captain Waterhouse, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, on the West Derbyshire by-election.

IA

in London from

Addis Ababa.

The wife of Mr. Humphrey Slade has given birth to a son in Nairobi.

Mr. Josef Groun has been appointed Vice-Consul for Poland in Nairobi.

A son has been born in Nairobi to the wife of Dr. R. M. Howdeswell.

Mr. G. V. Khamis, of Kampala, is recuperating in Egypt from a serious illness.

Mr. W. A. C. Bowyer, M.L.C., has been elected to the board of the Kenya Farmers' Association.

Mrs. Arlie de Guingand, wife of Major-General F. W. de Guingand, gave birth to a daughter last Friday.

Mr. P. B. Bilyard-Locke and Ensign Marie Cecilia Hudson, W.T.S. (F.A.N.), have been married in Nairobi.

Councillor B. F. C. Hassenis has resigned his office as Deputy Mayor of Ndota and also his membership of the Town Council.

Mr. Gervás Huxley, Director of the Economic Division of the Ministry of Information, is in charge of the new American Forces Liaison Division.

In memory of the late Mrs. Grogan, Colonel Ewart S. Grogan has given 10 acres of land at Muthaga, Nairobi, as a site for a home for orphaned children.

Major H. K. McKee and Mr. Keith Tucker have arrived in London from Lusaka to negotiate for various supplies on behalf of the Government of Northern Rhodesia.

A son was recently born in Nairobi to the wife of Sir Patrick folkes, in Kisumu to the wife of Captain E. F. P. Hill, of Kori, and in Nakuru to the wife of Mr. L. J. Radford.

Mr. Shamsud-deen, who has been an Indian member of the Legislative Council of Kenya for many years, does not intend to offer himself as a candidate at the general election in June.

Mr. C. E. Mortimer, Commissioner of Lands, Settlement and Local Government in Kenya, has arrived in the Union of South Africa. He will remain in the Cape Province until about March 20.

Mr. A. W. Redfern, M.P., who has succeeded the late Sir Robert McIlwaine as Chairman of the Natural Resources Board of Southern Rhodesia, was for several years manager of the Land and Agricultural Bank.

Captain P. C. ("Bunny") Heywood, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, attached The King's African Rifles, and Joy, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Krauss, of Nairobi, were recently married in Nairobi.

Mr. G. D. Lampen and Mrs. C. B. Tracey are to succeed Mr. P. Ingleson, Governor of Darfur, and Mr. W. A. Crawford, Governor of the Northern Province of the Sudan, on their respective retirements this year.

Mr. G. R. Sandford is expected to reach Dar es Salaam about the end of this month to take up his new duties as Chief Secretary to the Government of Tanganyika Territory. Since 1940 he has been Financial Secretary in Palestine.

The engagement is announced between Captain Cecil ("Nick") Rolt, The 28th Hussars, youngest son of the late Dean of Cape Town and Mrs. Rolt, and Lavinia Mary Yolande, youngest daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Cobham, of Hagley Hall, Worcestershire.

The marriage is to take place on Saturday next in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, between Lieut. Colonel Dyson Millar Blair, R.A.M.C., elder son of Mrs. Blair and the late Mr. Dyson Blair, and Miss Clara Isabella ("Isa") Ross Downie, only daughter of Mrs. Downie and the late J. W. Downie, formerly High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London.

Brigadier A. W. Holbrook, Acting Kaid of the Sudan Defence Force, recently addressed Khartoum Rotary Club on "English as She is Spoke."

Lieut. Colonel Gomes Pereira, general manager of the Mozambique Company, has left Beira to return to Portugal after completing negotiations with the Government for the transfer of property belonging to the company.

Mr. C. H. Bird, resident director in Uganda of Messrs. Kettles-Roy and Tyson (Mombasa) Ltd., and for some years Vice-Governor of the East African Airways, has been promoted to the rank of Consul-General from July 29 last.

Mr. J. W. Keller, M.P., has been re-elected general secretary of the Rhodesia Railways Workers' Union, of which Mr. J. S. McNeillie has become President in place of Mr. H. Dunsdon, who has held that office since 1936 and is shortly retiring.

When Mr. Julian Evetts, private secretary to the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, was in the Cape five months ago, Miss Edith Kallum was on her duties, which had never before been done by a woman in Northern Rhodesia. Miss Gilburn was born in South Africa.

The marriage took place in London on Saturday of Flight Lieut. Nicholas Victor Webber, M.C., R.A.F.V.R., and Miss Marie Elise Constance Taylor, eldest daughter of the late Sir Herbert Taylor and of Lady Gertrude Taylor, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Lausanne.

The engagement is announced, between Lieut. P. A. Campbell Ward, D.S.O., R.N., younger son of Dr. and Mrs. R. F. Campbell Ward, of Harrogate, and Miss Betty Frances Peters, W.R.N.S., elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Peters, of Bratby, Leicestershire, Buckinghamshire.

The engagement is announced, between Lieut. John Stanley Le Blanc-Smith, R.N., son of Major and Mrs. G. Le Blanc-Smith, of Epsom, and Gilgil, Kenya, and Miss Patricia Ann ("Patsy") Sheridan, W.R.N.S., daughter of Flight Lieut. F. S. Sheridan, R.A.F.V.R., and Mrs. Sheridan, of Hossell, Surrey.

Mr. R. A. Hodgkin and Mr. L. W. Brown, two masters at the Gordon Memorial College, who made the first ascent of Jebel Kassala in the Sudan, have now climbed it again, taking with them two Sudanese. The ascent calls for a high standard of rock-climbing and rope-work, but the Sudanese mastered it quickly.

Mr. Paul Sauer, Opposition Whip, said in the South African House of Assembly on Monday that Mr. Noel Coward, the well-known crooner, had been travelling in the Union in a special railway coach, while Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, had travelled on the same train in an ordinary sleeper.

The Gatooma Farmers' and Stockowners' Association have elected Mr. J. H. Kemple its President and Mr. E. M. Davenport Vice-Chairman, Messrs. L. Worall, J. P. Conway, H. S. Dunkley, G. Pickering, J. H. Beattie, A. R. Critchley and Major C. R. James form the Committee of which Lieut. Colonel J. A. Smith is honorary secretary.

Major F. M. Keatinge

Major F. M. Keatinge, National Government candidate in the Bury St. Edmunds by-election, has received a letter from Mr. Churchill saying:

"I send you my cordial wishes for success against the anti-Government candidate. Your experience in South East and West Africa and your first-hand knowledge of the countries would add greatly to your value as a member of the House of Commons. Above all, you will, as I hope and trust, be entering Parliament while still in the thirties, and as a soldier with two years of war service in West Africa behind him add a further testing period of active service immediately ahead."

OBITUARY

Mr. Harold Hamel Smith

WE DEEPLY REGRET to report the death of Bagatelle, Chaldon Common, Caterham, Surrey, last week, of Mr. Harold Hamel Smith, founder and editor of Tropical Life.

Born in Croydon, 47 years ago, he was educated at Whitby Grammar School and then spent five or six years in the West Indies and Venezuela studying the production and export of sugar, which were to become his life interest. In 1905 he founded Tropical Life in association with the late John Bale, a printer specializing in medical work, and from that time onwards there was no aspect of the production, settlement and betterment of tropical territories which did not find its way into Hamel Smith's study and discussion in his paper. If the West Indies continued to hold first place in his affection, the East, Central and West Africa and the British and Dutch Dependencies in the Far East were never long out of his mind.

He was cosmopolitan in outlook, seeking always to learn the best means of achieving any desirable result, pleading for closer inter-Colonial contacts, and by personal approach and in his writings, striving for greater harmony and co-operation. From the time of his return to London at the age of about 21 he seized every available opportunity of attending meetings, whether philanthropic or philosophic, social or scientific, commercial or political, which were concerned with tropical or sub-tropical affairs. He must have held the record for attendance at such gatherings for more than half a century, and if he was absent from any such meeting in pre-war days many of those present promptly inquired the reason.

Completely Disinterested

No man with so much knowledge in his own sphere and such immediate access to so many men of influence can have retained a greater measure of innate simplicity. He was completely without guile, entirely disinterested, and devoted to the work for its sake, not for any ulterior motive. He could never understand the scramble for wealth, the yearning for power, and the shallowness and sharp practice with which from time to time he found himself confronted; and to the end he insisted on attributing such things to aberration. Though his own simple trust in others unhappily meant that he was often victimized, the experience bred in him no trace of cynicism, but rather held him more strictly to his own first principles.

Once he came to luncheon with the writer of this note straight from an interview with a City magnate who was reputed to have made millions by his shrewdness as an operator on the Stock Exchange, and who, probably wishing to do Hamel Smith a good turn at the depth of the world oppression (when the market, like many others, was being run at an obvious loss), suggested as they parted that he might do himself a bit of good by buying certain shares for a quick rise. "Thank you," Hamel Smith had replied, "but I promise neither to take advantage of your kindness nor to mention the name of the company to anyone. If I bought the shares, next time I asked to see you at might be in the hope of getting another market tip. When I have come to see you it has always been to discuss tropical produce, and your opinions about that mean more to me than the addition to my modest capital of the few hundred pounds I might make by doing as you suggest."

In his own paper, in other journals in this country and the United States, and in his books he wrote authoritatively of sisal, coffee, cacao, sugar, rubber, coconuts, animal husbandry and many other subjects. Though a prolific writer, he often declared that he hated writing and put it off until the last moment with the

consequence that he frequently had no time to polish what he had written. Much of it went to print in that rough form, even leading articles being sometimes written on postcards which arrived by successive postal deliveries, but if there was no sekloin evidence of hasty preparation, there was always proof of sincerity and extensive knowledge, often of dry humour, and sometimes a very vigorous condemnation of policies or practices which he held to be damaging to tropical interests. He was one of the few British journalists who before this war wrote the German plea for world domination in his case, and in similar references to Brazil and other parts of Central and South America.

Although Tropical Life had been suspended for several years, he had planned republication after the war, with the aid of younger journalists whom he hoped to transmit his own enthusiasm and devotion.

Always Doing Good Turns

Hundreds of people in and out of the country will miss the practical wisdom which he brought to bear on all matters of reading. If, for instance, he was particularly struck by something in a new paper he would send by postcard to many people of his acquaintance who ought, he thought, to read it. Many such cards were sent to us from time to time. A typical one might read: "There's not much about coffee you don't know, but you must see EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of —. Mind you get a copy. Shall hope to see you at Imperial Institute lecture Wednesday week. Better coffee news from Jamaica & worse from Colombia. Regards.—H.H.S." All were written in his own hand, and there must have been days when he wrote dozens, simply because he was impelled to pass on what he deemed good news or useful information.

Following the same impulse, he would drop into a busy man's office and say: "Sorry to come without an appointment. Had to come and tell you that I have just heard something you ought to know. No, thanks, I won't sit down. I know you are busy. Just a few words. Goodbye."

His few words were often market information of considerable value, but the fact that the recipient might make a deal of money from them interested him not at all. The idea of being paid directly or indirectly for such intelligence would have shocked him. He was just a simple, generous soul doing others a good turn whenever he could.

He was indeed sui generis, and as such his memory will not fade from the minds of those who knew him. A very gentle man has gone to his rest.

Bishop Henry Streicher

MGR. HENRY STREICHER, C.B.E., one of the oldest European residents in Uganda, has passed away, in the Protectorate at the age of 82. Arriving in 1890, he was consecrated a bishop in August, 1897, and remained at the head of the White Fathers' Mission in Uganda for 36 years, resigning soon after his 72nd birthday. When Mgr. Streicher was awarded the C.B.E. in 1935, Father A. Hughes wrote in an appreciation in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA —

Ordained in 1888, Father Streicher sailed from Europe on February 11, 1890. He profited by the long voyage to make, with the aid of a grammar and a dictionary composed by Father Livinhac as early as 1883, no small progress in the Luganda tongue.

Father Streicher reached the southern shores of the Lake on December 2, 1890, but it was not until February 2 following that he was able to embark for his destination. The last stage of his travels was not without its trials and anxieties. We who travel in the same direction see the hardships encountered by our predecessors. Long hours spent on the Lake tested their endurance; tedious delays while the wherry rowers rested their arms and the little fleet drifted on, tried their patience. Storms in prospect filled the rowers with fear, and mosquitoes made night hideous. It was in the old

pagan days and, passing in the narrow waters near the shoals, the boatmen would fling into the water to please the divinities of the Lake.

Father Streicher's party, delayed by inclement weather, spent 18 days on the Lake. Meanwhile, their seniors awaiting them at Rubaga were filled with anxiety as the days passed without sight of the long expected reinforcements. At last, they gave place to joy when all arrived safe and sound at Rubaga, where the young missionaries soon had occasion to show their white teeth. Uganda they had traversed the way. Necessary to the steady proficiency, and Father Streicher was able to shoulder the heavy burden of the mission.

opened at the first Catholic mission in Ndola Province. This mission was a few years later transferred to Vila Maria, which rapidly grew into a most flourishing mission, and became the centre of all those Catholic organizations which owed their initiative to him: the two seminaries for the training of the Bantua clergy and the normal school and novitiate for the formation of the Bantu Sisters (the Bannabikira). The importance of Vila Maria led Archbishop Streicher to establish his headquarters there, in 1895, and it remained the Catholic administrative centre until 1907.

In 1897, in order to facilitate the ecclesiastical administration of a rapidly growing mission, a territorial division was effected, in which Vila Maria became known as the Vicariate Apostolic of the young Superior of Vila Maria was chosen as the Vicar Apostolic of the Northern section, and was later to be called the Vicariate Apostolic of Uganda. Father Streicher received episcopal consecration at Bukumbi, near Mwanza, on August 15, 1897, and was placed at the head of the White Fathers' Mission for 36 years. They were years of consolidation and extension: missions were founded, churches and schools sprang into being, and efforts were successfully made to comply with Government requirements in the matter of education.

By 1933, when the mission had grown too vast for administration by a single man, he was 65 years and 43 years of Holy Orders. The Pope expressed his admiration for an apostolate so long and so fruitful, and conferred on him the rank of Titular Archbishop of Ibanda, and created him a Cardinal.

In his retirement Archbishop Streicher devoted his time to the seclusion of Ibanda in the whole districts. There he gave his attention to study and prayer, and the composition of books in the vernacular. To these labours he adds a sacerdotal ministry to help the mission staff.

In the quiet spot the Archbishop busied himself once more with his old friend and companion, Father Touze, who, in 1899, accompanied him on the voyage out, and who is now Superior of the Mission of Ibanda.

Mr. T. G. Foad

Mr. Thomas George Foad, secretary of the East African Engineering and Trading Co., Ltd., of London, since its inception early in 1920, died recently from heart trouble at the age of 60, and was buried in Wendover, Bucks. He had for many years been keenly interested in East African affairs, and had been particularly concerned with the sale of some of the early mining discoveries of the late Captain B. B. ("Bill") Williams and Mr. A. G. Doyle in the Mwanza area of Tanganyika Territory, some of which are now the property of Kentan Gold Areas, Ltd. Mr. Foad was a friendly, cheerful, forthright personality who will be gratefully remembered by those who knew him.

Mr. Rahamtala Kasim

Mr. Rahamtala Kasim, Indian member of the Legislative Council of Kenya for the Western Area, whose death at the age of 49 is reported, was born in Lamu but had lived most of his life in Kasumu, where he began business at an early age with three brothers. He was President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa and a director of a number of companies, including the Masaka Cotton Co. (Uganda), Ltd., and the Uganda Coffee Curing Factory, Ltd. During his six year's membership of the Legislature he had worked hard on behalf of his community, and lost no opportunity of expressing its point of view, by correspondence in the Press. He will be a loss to the public life of Kenya and to the Indian community in particular.

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

Dr. Artur de Barros Lima, at one time President of the Beira Municipal Council, based in Lisbon.

Mr. Cyril Ernest Purcell, only son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Purcell, of Nakuru, has been reported drowned in South Africa. He was 20 years old.

Mr. Reginald Box, President of the Ndola Bowling Club, and a well-known man in that Copperbelt town, has died suddenly. He leaves a widow.

Mrs. Powell, wife of Mr. A. B. Powell, who arrived in Northern Rhodesia in 1911, died until recently in Mazabuka, in the Southern Province.

Major George Ireland, D.S.O., who served with the South African Forces in East Africa, has died in Cape Town. He had been for many years in the Union's Public Works Department.

Major-General Frederick Macdonald Mackenzie, C.B., C.B.E., late of the Cameron Highlanders, who served in the Sudan in 1895-96 and again in 1898, when he was mentioned in dispatches, has died in London in 1939.

Mr. Arthur Samuel Lester has died in Northern Rhodesia at the age of 73. He was the oldest of the big game hunters in the district, in which he has lived for more than 20 years. Previously he was in practice in Bulawayo.

Mr. H. F. Hawes, legal adviser to the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, who has died in Nairobi in his 60th year, had been in the service of the K.U.R. since 1897, before which he was assistant solicitor in London to the Southern Railway. He had been prominent in amateur theatricals in Kenya.

Mr. Stephen O'Connor, who, having reached Rhodesia in 1894, was a member of the Rhodesian Pioneers' and Early Settlers' Society and at the time of his death Vice-President of the Bulawayo Ratepayers' Association. He was a most kindly and charitable individual, a great favourite with the oldtimers and those who had met ill-fortune.

Westminster Abbey



When you come to England

and visit such historic places as Westminster Abbey, London, you will never be very far from a bookshop or station



W. H. SMITH & SON, LTD.

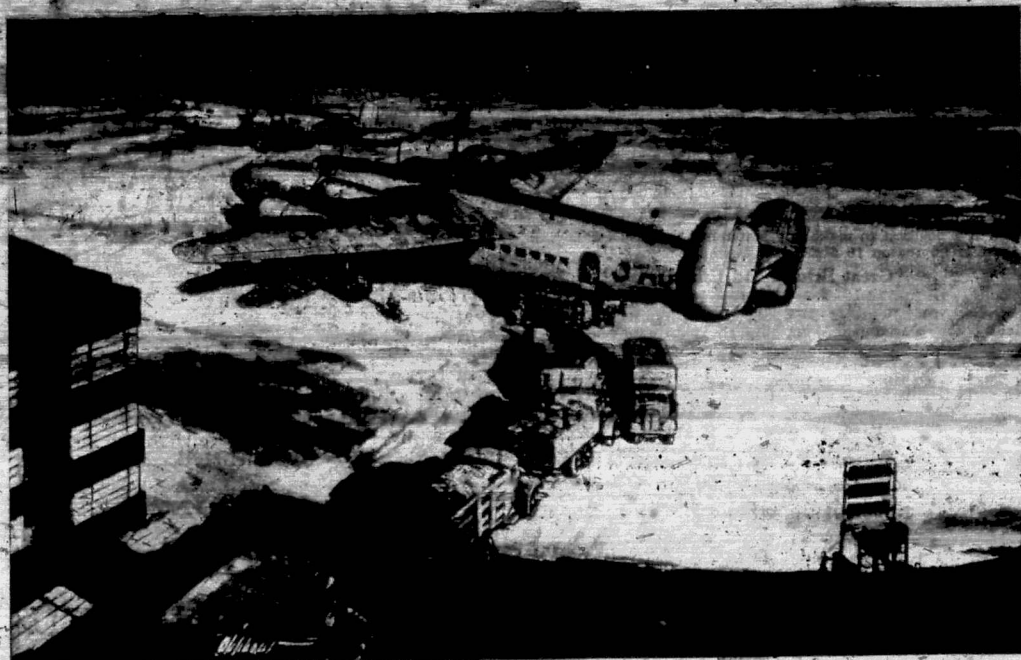
For newspapers and magazines, newspaper advertisement, books to buy and borrow, stationery, printing and binding.

1500 Branches in England and Wales, and Home, London, W.C.2

G.E.C.

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. LTD. OF ENGLAND

in war — as in peace
at the service of the Empire



Civil air transport is everywhere destined to leap ahead as soon as the war ends. For the present, however, plans must be held up because so many of the firms who would make the equipment for the factory, or the aircraft, or the aerodrome are fully engaged on war production. This is the case with the G.E.C., leaders in British electrical manufacturing. Working in close collaboration with Government experts, the G.E.C. research and manufacturing organizations have made developments of the utmost scientific importance.

When war priority ceases, however, the technical advances made by the Company in all applications of electricity, including the important one of electronics, will be available to all in every part of the world for the carrying out of complete electrification schemes of any magnitude.

Electrification Schemes

G.E.C. Electrification Schemes have been applied to all industries, including: Aircraft Factories; Chemical Works; Collieries; Food Factories; Gold Mines; Iron, Steel and Copper Works; Locomotive and Railway Carriage and Wagon Works; Motor Car Works; Ships and Ship-yards; Textile Mills, etc., etc.

G.E.C. — always in the forefront of electrical progress

Question in Parliament

Northern Rhodesia, which was admitted to have been prejudiced by the decision of the Imperial Government to reduce its copper purchases from that source by between 20% and 25% before negotiations had been undertaken with non-British producers of copper, is to suffer no disadvantage.

Mr. Herbert Williams asked the Minister of Supply if he could give an assurance that the Northern Rhodesia copper would not suffer any disadvantage as a result of the decision to reduce the imports of copper into the United Kingdom.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee to the Ministry of Supply, Mr. Peat's Bill, says: "The Government recognize their special responsibilities towards the copper producing areas of the Empire, and the interests of these areas are being taken into account in considering any adjustment of the copper import programme."

Mr. Williams: "Would my hon. friend answer my question? Will he give me an assurance they will suffer no disadvantage?"

Mr. Peat: "I think I can give that assurance."

Sir A. Butt asked the number of persons who are likely to lose their employment as a result of the cut in the copper production in Northern Rhodesia, and whether any arrangements were being made to find them other employment inside or outside the Colony.

Mr. Emrys-Evans: "Pending the discussions referred to in my reply on February 9, my right hon. and gallant friend is not in a position to make any statement, but, as I then said, there is no reason to anticipate unemployment."

Great Britain and Ethiopia

Viscount Hinchinbrooke asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he would cause a White Paper to be laid before Parliament describing the nature of the present Government of Ethiopia and Iraq, and indicating the extent to which the Imperial and military authority had been successful in securing co-operation from local Native administrations in rebuilding the life of those countries.

Mr. Eden: "Ethiopia and Iraq are independent States, and it is not therefore for me to lay a White Paper dealing with the general condition of their affairs."

Viscount Hinchinbrooke: "Could my right hon. friend confirm that the British Government have no continuing responsibility for these two countries; and also that his answer does not cover enemy territory such as Eritrea and Italian Somaliland?"

Mr. Eden: "Iraq and Ethiopia are independent States. Certainly I have no responsibility for the conduct of their internal affairs, and those British subjects employed by them are, of course, working under those Governments. Enemy-occupied territories are in quite a different category and are not covered by my answer."

Mr. Shinwell: "Are we rendering any assistance to Ethiopia in the rebuilding of her life?"

Mr. Eden: "Yes, we have been doing so. We have had advisers there for some considerable time giving help in that direction."

Mr. Neil Maclean: "Considering the fact that this country and its troops were responsible for freeing Ethiopia from Italian rule, is there not some compact between this country and Ethiopia which can be laid before the House?"

Mr. Eden: "Yes, sir, there was an agreement between us and the Ethiopian Government at the time, which was made known to the House. I am dealing with those who are serving with these foreign Governments. I say it is not

for me to give an account of the internal administration of these foreign States."

Mr. Riley asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was aware that in the Seychelles a food allowance is granted to any person whose income is under 25 rupees (or 31s.) a month, while the wage of a male plantation worker remains at the pre-war rate of 11 rupees, or 16s. 6d. a month. Since the price of local copra is 100 per cent. higher, the pre-war figure would be six minimum wages for labourers on coconut plantations at a level related both to the increased cost of living and the increased price of copra, in order to secure to these labourers a living wage and to enable them to afford a subsidy to plantations.

Mr. E. E. Evans: "A Government grant was given in 1942 to persons whose income is under 25 rupees a month. As this is not a food allowance, it is not a food allowance operation. My friend is inquiring whether this arrangement is being considered."

My friend has only as yet received a telegraphic summary of the report of the Commission related to this matter to the hon. member's question of January 10th. This does not include any proposal for further increase in fixed wages or for fixing minimum wages for labourers. It does, however, include recommendations for a stricter enforcement of price control regulations, and for a more effective method of considering the preferable way of increasing the cost of living. The Government has indicated to the effect that the proposals. The rate of wages is not the same as before the war. The present rate of wages is 11 rupees a month. The present wage is 11 rupees.

Medical Needs of Ethiopia

Dr. Ruth Young, former Principal of the Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women in New Delhi, who has returned to Scotland after a visit of four months to Ethiopia in order to examine health conditions, especially from the standpoint of women and children, has told the Scotsman that there are no Ethiopian doctors and very few other workers, and that the plan of training Ethiopians is in its initial stages only. Dr. Young expressed admiration for the work of the British Council, the Friends' Ambulance Unit, and the Director of Medical Services, Colonel MacLean.

THE UGANDA COMPANY LIMITED

Established in Uganda 1903

Jinja - Kampala - Mbale

COTTON GINNERS

FORD AGENTS

WAKEFIELD OILS

DUNLOP TYRES

IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS

TEA MANUFACTURERS

Agents

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

All forms of Insurance undertaken

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION (1939) LTD.

(Incorporated in East Africa)

Telegraphic Address:
All Offices in East Africa
"INCREASE"

London Office:
68, 70 Fenchurch St.
E.C.3.

General Merchants

AND

Engineers

MOMBASA
KAMPALA

NAIROBI
(Head Office)
Box 182

DAR ES SALAAM
TANGA CHUNYU



BRITISH ROPES LIMITED

Makers of
**WIRE, WIRE ROPES
HEMP ROPES
CANVAS & TWINES**
for every purpose

Though Export of our various manufactures is of necessity severely restricted, our plant and machinery is not idle. We are working as never before to help prepare the way for a brighter future, when we shall be able to resume those cordial relations with our Overseas friends that were so pleasant a feature of our dealings in the past. The intensive experience of these strenuous days will maintain the many products of British Ropes Limited in their position of unassailable superiority.



DONCASTER ENGLAND

News Items Brief

Ease of yellow fever has been reported from Kisumu. The re-drafted Land Control Bill is expected to be debated in the Legislative Council in Kenya in April.

Tenders have been invited in Kenya for the building of one or two grain silos, each capable of holding 10,000 tons of wheat.

Restrictions on entry into Mombasa have been relaxed to enable permits to visit the city to be obtained thereon are simplified.

Sound films are now to be made by the Colonial Film Unit for all African Colonial Frontiers. Hitherto the unit has made only silent films.

Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, and Elisabethville, the capital of the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo, are now linked by telephone.

£2,000,000 is expected to be spent on work at Mombasa harbour this year, approximately £200,000 being in respect of new docks with 12 berths.

Zanzibar's budget for 1944 estimates gross expenditure at £56,784, an increase of some 948,000 on last year's figure. A deficit of almost £50,000 is expected.

Tanganyika Railways reported a large increase in thefts of electric light bulbs from railway coaches. The bulbs are of a voltage which is virtually useless except in railway coaches.

Councillors in Livingstonia, Northern Rhodesia, who for two consecutive months fail to attend meetings of the Town Council for reasons not approved by that body will henceforth leave their seats.

The recent outbreak of cholera in Kenya was brought under control after 100,000 saline tubes had been supplied by factories in Great Britain and flown to the Colony. The epidemic caused no deaths.

A Convention of Electors' Associations has been formed in Kenya by amalgamation of the Executive of the old Convention of Associations and the recently formed European Electors' Organization.

Kenya Government 6% inscribed stock, 1946-56, which had a minimum price of 108, has been reduced by the London Stock Exchange Committee to 106 on the occasion of the stock being made ex dividend.

It is announced that at the last meeting of the East African Governors' Conference the future representation of East Africa in London through H.M. East African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office was discussed.

A new British film, entitled "Candlelight in Algeria," which received its London première last week, has as its climax the secret meeting in North Africa of American and French leaders in preparation for the Allied invasion. The American leaders were taken to the rendezvous by the British submarine SERAPH, commanded by Lieut. N. L. A. Jewell, son of Dr. Jewell, formerly of Nairobi.

The general Overseas Service of the B.B.C. is from Sunday next to be broadcast as the second programme throughout the United Kingdom and entitled "The General Forces Programme." It will replace the present Forces Programme.

The European elected members of the Legislative Council of Kenya have notified the Government that in their opinion the report of the Food Shortage Commission requires complete re-organization of the personnel of the maize and produce controls.

The Sudan Government announced that the supply of revenue over expenditure in 1943 reached the record of £2,331,000. Expenditure for 1944 is expected to be the highest yet, at almost £2,600,000. The Government's contribution of ££120,000 to the cost of the Sudan Defence Force.

It will be news to many readers that tests with new remedies for malaria are most successfully made upon canaries. About 2,500 canaries have been needed by research workers experimenting during the war with mepacrine, now largely used in place of quinine.

Discussion with the supply of cotton to India and the export of cotton piece goods from India to the Sudan, Mr. R. C. Coulter, Controller General of War Supply in the Sudan, and Mr. G. F. March, Assistant Director of Agriculture and Forests, have left for India to attend a conference in New Delhi.

Gross receipts of the Rhodesia Railways in December were £62,710, making £1,660,965 for the first three months of the financial year, as compared with £119,036 and £1,227,400 respectively for the corresponding periods of 1943. Receipts of the Beira Railway Company for December and the three months were £93,804 and £215,784, compared with £119,855 and £210,129.

East Africa Sisal Plantations

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., reports a net profit of £3,455 for the year ended June 30 last, after providing for amortization and depreciation. In 1943 the net profit was £4,865.

The total output of sisal and tow was 1,631 tons against 1,618 in 1942. The Kilosa estate produced 1,015 tons, equivalent to an average of 4 tons of fibre per acre cut, and the 116 tons from Nyerengere averaged 47 tons per acre. At Kilosa 120 acres of old sisal cleared during the year were replanted and a further 400 acres have been cleared for replanting. At Nyerengere 400 acres were cleared and have been replanted since the end of the financial year.

The issued capital is £98,000 in shares of 10s. each. Properties, buildings, plant and machinery appear in the balance sheet at £71,129; stores, £3,855; investments in British Government securities, £10,000; cash, £6,654; and sundry debtors, £3,450, against sundry creditors, £23,406.

The 15th ordinary general meeting is to be held in London tomorrow, when Mr. G. B. S. Doyle retires by rotation and offers himself for re-election to the board. The other directors are Mr. S. T. Harman and Mr. W. A. Long, who is also secretary of the company.

THE MANICA TRADING COMPANY LIMITED

THE LEADING STEAMSHIP
AIRWAYS, SHIPPING, FORWARDING,

LONDON OFFICE:
St. Bene't Chambers,
Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

AND INSURANCE AGENTS.

BEIRA

SALISBURY

LOBITO

P.O. BOX 14

P.O. BOX 776

—and NOW at BULAWAYO P.O. BOX 310

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

East Africa Women's League
Misunderstanding by the England Editor

The Editor of the "African" in Rhodesia

With reference to the report in your issue of 12th Feb. I feel I ought to point out that no such meeting as the constitution of the East Africa Women's League in East Africa was ever held before the war.

The League is working steadily towards comradeship and understanding between all women of the many different races in East Africa on such subjects as mother and child health and education was the main object of the League and committee to make recommendations. Their report was subsequently passed by the Executive Committee in March of this year.

The League aims to promote amongst its many members the welfare of the mother and children of all races in East Africa and the Empire.

It endeavours to foster a sense of comradeship between all women of all races in East Africa.

It aims to secure a thorough groundwork of friendship between all those with whom we have contact in all spheres of life by building up a sure foundation of trust between women of all races in East Africa. To do this it recognises the complexity of racial relationships and endeavours to be and be thoughtful.

Yours faithfully,
 ISABELLE WILSON
 Acting President
 EAST AFRICA WOMEN'S LEAGUE

The above applies to the report of Lady Baden Powell's proposal for a meeting in London of the English Branch of the League in Kenya. The parent League in Kenya had a proposal that it should be thrown open to women of all races in East Africa following the elimination of the clause in the constitution restricting membership to white women. The proposal was rejected on the grounds that it was not possible to do so without the consent of the mother country. The proposal was also rejected as it would seem from Mrs. Baden Powell's communication that Lady Baden Powell had been misinformed as to the fact that the English Branch does not endorse a proposal which has in fact been made, and has still not been passed to the League. (E.A.W.L.)

POINTS FROM LETTERS

League
 East Africa Women's League is an excellent organization and its work is of great value.

Any Complaint?
 The only complaint against East Africa and Rhodesia is that the amount of advertising space and copy for paper is not sufficient.

LATEST MINING NEWS

Kenya Consolidated Goldfields

Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., report a net operating profit of £2,000 for the year ended March 31st. The sum is approximately the same as the net profit of £1,000 reported in the previous year. The company's operations are mainly confined to the mining of gold in the area of the former British East Africa Protectorate.

The company's operations are mainly confined to the mining of gold in the area of the former British East Africa Protectorate. The company's operations are mainly confined to the mining of gold in the area of the former British East Africa Protectorate.

The company's operations are mainly confined to the mining of gold in the area of the former British East Africa Protectorate. The company's operations are mainly confined to the mining of gold in the area of the former British East Africa Protectorate.

The company's operations are mainly confined to the mining of gold in the area of the former British East Africa Protectorate. The company's operations are mainly confined to the mining of gold in the area of the former British East Africa Protectorate.

Minor Personalities

Mr. J. J. ... has been appointed ...



KENYA UGANDA TANGANYIKA

Electric Supply Co. Ltd.

Special power available in many areas. We are offering a factory site of installing power stations. Your proposals to one of the Companies' offices. Special tariffs are available to large consumers. Very favourable terms can be arranged for consumers in the Tanganyika area.

SYSTEMS: In Kenya and Uganda, 3 phase 50 cycle, 440 and 240 volts. In Tanganyika, 3 phase 50 cycle, 200 and 230 volts, or 110 and 220 volt. Direct current.

OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA:
 THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.
 Kenya: Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Malindi.
 Uganda: Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja.

THE TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

THE DAR ES SALAAM DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
 Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Tabora, Mwanza, Moshi, Morogoro.

LONDON OFFICE: 66, Queen Street, E.C.4.

ORDERS & INDENTS
 invited from **DOMINION, COLONIAL**
 and **ALLIED IMPORTERS**

W. H. JONES & CO. (London) Ltd.
 BUYERS and SHIPPERS

War-time Address: "Rusper," Barnet, Herts., Eng.

FEBRUARY 21, 1941

EAST AFRICA AND SOUDAN

MOMBASA (Head Office in East Africa)
 NAIROBI
 DAR ES SALAAM
 ZANZIBAR
 KAHIAHA
 TANGA
 LAMU
 MOMBASA
 MOMBASA

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO. LTD.

Head Office: 12, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, England
 Telephone: 4000

Branches: Nairobi, Kenya; Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika; Zanzibar, Zanzibar; Lamu, Lamu; Mombasa, Mombasa.

Agents: British India Steam Navigation Co., Johnnie Walker.

CLEARING & FORWARDING EXPERTS

BRUSH

TRANSFORMERS



The uniform Standard of Excellence maintained in every detail, is achieved by highly skilled design and craftsmanship together with a most exacting system of inspection and test throughout the entire process of manufacture, all of which

Ensure Reliability

Tanganyika Representatives

LEHMANN'S (INDIA) LTD.

P. O. BOX 163, DAR ES SALAAM

Manufactured
 in sizes and types
 for all
 requirements.

BUY ADVERTISED GOODS, THEY HAVE BEEN PROVED BY USE

BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

OVER 500 BRANCHES IN

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
 SOUTH WEST AFRICA & PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA
 MAURITIUS, NORTHERN & SOUTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND
 TANGANYIKA, KENYA, UGANDA, SOMALIA, ETHIOPIA
 SUDAN, EGYPT, PALESTINE, CYPRUS, LIBYA, MALTA
 GIBRALTAR, BRITISH WEST AFRICA, BRITISH GUIANA
 BRITISH WEST INDIES, NEW YORK (Agency)
 LONDON, MANCHESTER, LIVERPOOL

London Office:
 CIRCUS PLACE, LONDON WALL, E.C. 4
 29, GRACEBURGH STREET, E.C. 3
 OCEANIC HOUSE, 10, COCKSPUR STREET, E.C. 4

HEAD OFFICE, 54, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4

Discovering Rhodesia



But your exploring need not be done in the same way as the pioneers. You can now travel in fast comfortable trains with sleeping accommodation and fully equipped dining cars which run to Rhodesia from all South African Ports and from Beira, the journey from Cape Town to Bulawayo taking 47 hours and that from Beira to Salisbury, the capital of Rhodesia, 23 hours.

RHODESIA RAILWAYS

Ltd.,

ASK ANY TOURIST AGENCY FOR
FURTHER PARTICULARS

Englemere Hill,

Ascot, Berks.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, March 2, 1944
Volume 30 (New Series) - No. 1015

6d Weekly/30s Yearly post free
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

A

Comprehensive
Service



MECHANICAL SHIPING • ENGINEERING
TRAVEL • TRADE

If you are concerned with anything connected
with EAST AFRICA our organisation is ready to
receive your enquiries and help you in any way.

SMITH MACKENZIE & COMPANY Ltd.

MOMBASA • NAIROBI • DAR-ES-SALAAM
ZANZIBAR • TANGA • KAMPALA
LAMU • LINDI
MIKINDANI

London Office 122, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.3

(phone AVENUE, 4680)

General Managers of AFRICAN MARINE & GENERAL ENGINEERING CO., LTD., MOMBASA

Agents for BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

TO KEEP IN TOUCH

YOU MUST READ

"East Africa and Rhodesia"

regularly

POST THIS FORM TO-DAY!

SUBSCRIPTION FORM.

"EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA," 60, East Street
London, S.W.1.

Please send me "EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA"
next year for one year (12 issues), beginning with
1945. I am enclosing and have countermanded to
enclose 30/- being first year's subscription.

Name and Rank

IN BLOCK

CAPITALS

PLEASE. Full Postal Address

Signature

KENYA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION (CO-OP) LTD.

offer their help and advice to anyone contemplating settlement in Kenya.

WRITE TO:

P.O. BOX 35, Nakuru,
Kenya Colony.

ROBIN LINE

FAST REGULAR CARGO SERVICE BETWEEN EAST & SOUTH AFRICA and NORTH AMERICA

MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ES-SALAAM, LINDI, BEIRA, LOURENCO MARQUES, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH, CAPE TOWN.
(MIKINDANI, KILWA, if inducement offers.)

THROUGH BOOKINGS FOR NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, BOSTON, and TRINIDAD (B.W.I.)

For further particulars apply to the Principal Agents:

LONDON MITCHELL COTTS & CO. LTD.
WINGHESTER HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON E.C.2. Tel. LONDON Walf 4731.

MOMBASA & NAIROBI - MITCHELL COTTS & CO. (E.A.) LTD.
CAPE TOWN - MITCHELL COTTS & CO. (S.A.) LTD.
DURBAN - WM. COTTS & CO. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

ROBIN LINE 39 CORTLANDT ST. NEW YORK, N.Y.

TELL OUR ADVERTISERS YOU SAW IT IN "EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA"



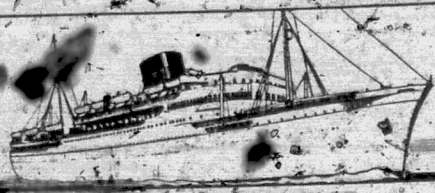
**FIRTH-BROWN
STEELMAKERS
TO ENGINEERS
THE WORLD OVER**

THOS FIRTH & JOHN BROWN LTD SHEFFIELD

AFRICAN MERCANTILE Co. LTD
Nairobi, Mombasa, Tanga, Kampala, Zanzibar,
Dar es Salaam

Messrs. BALFOUR, BEATH & CO. LTD
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND

SOUTH
AFRICA



WEST & EAST
AFRICA

UNION-CASTLE LINE

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

With calls at Lobito, Walvis Bay, Capetown, Mossel Bay, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Lourenco Marques, Beira, and East African ports via Mozambique.
Direct Cargo Service between New York and South and East Africa.

For further particulars apply to:

HEAD OFFICE: 31, ABchurch STREET, LONDON, E.C.3. Telephone: Mansion House 2550
West-End Agents: 185, RAIL MALL, LONDON, S.W.1. Telephone: Whitehall 1911

Branch Offices at: Glasgow, Liverpool, Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, and at Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Johannesburg, Lourenco Marques, Beira, Mozambique. Agents at all principal ports.

On Business or on Pleasure

your travel in East Africa can be made swift and smooth by the Railways of East Africa

THE BUSINESS CENTRES are linked by regular, speedy, and comfortable train services.

FOR TOURISTS services run to the game reserves, to the excellent fishing rivers, on to the inland seas and for tourists going even further afield there are through connections with the Sudan, the South and the Belgian Congo.

WHILE if you are contemplating **SETTLING DOWN** in East Africa the Railways can take you in comfort to the fertile and healthy farming areas.

A Railway's Dining Saloon.



BEFORE travelling in East Africa let the Railways tell you how they can ease your journeyings.

The Railways of East Africa

Write for details to:

The East African Railways
or to any travel Agency

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, March 2, 1944

No. 20 (New Series), No. 1015

6d. Weekly, 30s. Yearly post free

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Founder and Editor

F. S. Jeehan

Registered Offices

91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

War-time Address

66, East Street Chambers, Taunton, Somerset

Principal Contents

PAGE

Matters of Moment

Liberty & Progress
by A. Culwick 549

The War in Northern
Rhodesian Wms. V.C. 542

Empire Trade Policy 543

Background to War 544

Uganda

Training Blind Africans 548

Questions in Parlia-
ment 549

Outlook for Crops 550

News Items in Brief 551

Latest Mining News 552

MATTERS OF MOMENT

MAKING COURAGE for a Decision on the proposed drastic re-organization of the machinery of government in the Dependencies in which the Government, however, is what

Mr. A. T. Culwick, District Officer, has done his thoughts on Government in Tanganyika & Records

in a contribution from which we quote extensively on other pages. He argues that government should be merely the mechanism by which a great and co-ordinated scientific plan is put into operation. Having for years made a special study of tribal organization, customs and opinion, Mr. Culwick has earned the right to be heard, and it seems to us altogether advantageous that his challenging thoughts should have been made public. Some of his opinions will not be welcomed by the theorists, the traditionalists or those who claim to judge simply as "practical men" which self-selected label too often indicates the deliberate exclusion of factors which ought to be taken into account. Parts of the article read rather like an attack upon the liberty of the individual, and since there are people who are only too delighted to interpret anything written by an East African, official or non-official, as implying an intent detrimental to the African, it would have been well if the writer had expressed himself more directly here and

there. But the public for which the article was immediately written will not have misunderstood, for it is quite probable that not a single subscriber to the specialist journal in question is other than sympathetic to sound African aspirations. "The starving of research and cheapjack education for the very few" are in process of correction, and it is not nowadays together exact to regard the Imperial child as "forced by the Mother of Parliaments to pay its own school bills by selling its supper." That was the case for far too long—but for part of the time, it must in fairness be remembered, millions of the electors of that Parliament were on a dole which did not always suffice for a supper. The heart of Mr. Culwick's plea is for cohesive regional planning and frank recognition that the Eastern African Dependencies have already given many Africans so much liberty that in their present state of emergence they have turned it to a licence harmful to themselves and their fellows. Perhaps the verdict must be that we cannot now turn back, and that the only practical correctives are those of leadership and education in its wisest and widest forms.

234TH WEEK OF WAR

Liberty of the Subject Incompatible With Progress,

Says a District Officer in Tanganyika Territory

THE FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEM of Tanganyika is that of controlling the environment and so exploiting it that the present and succeeding generations may attain their full potentialities, both physical and mental. It is primarily a scientific problem in which all branches of physical and social science have an essential part to play.

During the European occupation of Tanganyika much has been learnt about the country, its soils, minerals, water and other resources, but much less about its people. As in most other parts of the world, the social sciences lag far behind the physical, and so we are in the ridiculous plight of possessing valuable knowledge on the physical side which we cannot apply because we do not know how to.

We begin with great exactitude what food an African needs for his health; we know how best to produce a properly balanced ration in many localities; but we do not know how to make the African apply this knowledge to change his agricultural and feeding habits, and so much of our agricultural and biochemical knowledge is jilted away while the African continues to suffer from a variety of serious bodily defects which it is within his power to eradicate completely.

Controlling an Unfriendly Environment

The Native of Tanganyika Territory lives in a very unfriendly environment. Most parts of it suffer either from drought and consequent periodic food shortages, or from excessive moisture, which combined with high temperatures, tend to result in serious parasitism of man and beast. Before we came along he had a society planned to suit this environment—very imperfectly planned, but planned nevertheless.

The production, consumption and storage of food were controlled. Communal food reserves were built up. The African kept down tick-borne infections in his herds by over-grazing. He controlled human parasitism by periodically moving villages when sickness became a serious menace. He planned communal hunts to provide animal foods and to prevent the destruction of crops. His annual grass fires regarded the regeneration of woody growth on his pastures, and prevented a bush or forest climax being established on his grazing lands, which would, of course, have reduced their carrying capacity and favoured the spread of tsetse.

I do not suggest that he was more than dimly aware of what we mean by "the law of causality," or that his life was planned on an entirely rational basis. On the contrary, his society, though undoubtedly carefully organized, rested on emotional rather than carefully founded, and Bantu society, in common with other primitive societies, did what it felt (not thought) was appropriate to a given situation, a feeling quite to a lengthy process of trial and error.

In attacking the African's concepts of the supernatural basis of life either directly or indirectly by introducing new economic, social and religious ideas, we have irreparably damaged the old social structures, the mechanism he used for controlling his environment, so that although we now know far better than he ever did how to bend nature to our will in Africa, we lack the social machinery for putting our ideas into practice.

If this meant stagnation it would be bad enough; but it is worse than that. It means retrogression. It means disorganization, the breaking up of families, villages and tribes, the results in many areas in small scattered population units in the tsetse bush, an easy prey to sleeping sickness, and the breaking up of population units brings in its train a breakdown of discipline which

is also fostered by the growth of individualism and transport facilities.

Today it is so easy to move about. You can steal a girl and run off with her, and the chances of either you or her being found are remote. You can raise a family over which nobody else has any control. You can seduce half a dozen married women and drive away for good on your lorry before their husbands discover they have contracted venereal disease. You can even if you are caught, you no longer get the old-fashioned off, but are served politely with a summons, a friendly warning to move further ahead, and a fine. The only chance to exact legal retribution.

Thirty Years Too Late

If Sir Donald Cameron had become Governor in 1896, not 1926, the history of the Territory might conceivably have been different, but by 1926 modern economics, modern transport, missions and numerous other forces had already battered the old Bantu population, religious system to pieces in most places, and the only thing that remained, cheaply imported from a reactionary aristocracy with powers originating from the accident of birth, an ancestor's prowess with spear and shield, or even his ability as a medicine man or murderer, could not hold Bantu society together, let alone intelligently apply the lessons of science to African life, which is what was needed to establish a more satisfactory relationship between man and his environment.

Cameron has been severely criticized for trying to go too fast, but even the pace he set would have been insufficiently rapid to keep up with the powerful forces of disintegration which swept over Africa. Nor could he hope to avoid catastrophe with the staff and funds at his disposal. Nobody could.

The Territory was expected to pay its way, and it has done so in human life and suffering by the rush exploitation of its human and material resources. The Imperial child has been forced by the Mother of Parliaments to pay its own school bills by selling its supper, so we need not bother to register pained surprise at the emaciated appearance of the adolescent wreck we toast as "The Land We Live In"—poor land!

Lack of adequate funds meant the curtailment of essential work, the starving of research on which alone a rational policy could be based, cheapjack education for the very few, and what was worst of all, the ruination of its administrators, who had it hammered into them that stringent economy, which necessarily meant a curtailment of effort, was one of the crowning virtues of the public servant, next only to wringing revenue from a poverty-stricken population.

The Doctrine of Liberty in Application

I saw the doctrine of the liberty of the subject applied to East Africa. I saw the virtual abolition of forced labour for the chief, the old Bantu insurance policy. I saw the curtailment of privilege, which meant the smashing of much of the old tribal authority. I saw the committing of tribute to a salary drawn from the revenue, a reform which has altered and debased the idea of chieftainship in many places. Most important of all, I saw the African given a degree of personal liberty he never before enjoyed and for which he has shown himself on the whole to be as yet unprepared.

Here is a typical instance of what has resulted. The scene is a small *jumbate* of some hundred families scattered over roughly 100 square miles. Formerly they lived in a village settlement, cultivated in a block, and moved en masse when the soil became exhausted. They had to, or have their throats cut by the *jumbo*. Every man had to pay tribute in food or labour to the *jumbo* and the chief, and this formed a local reserve for hard

times. The *Pax Britannica* has altered all that. Every one can live where he chooses, so, owing to petty quarrels, intrigues and adventures, family coups, and wars far away from one another, it is possible.

To alter this is, of course, "impossible." Such action would constitute an "unwarranted interference with the liberty of the subject"; so the elephants and pigs and baboons get half the crops, and so come to poverty.

But they cannot call on the charity of the chief, because they give him nothing. We abolished that in the time of the King, so they must now grow their own. They will, of course, grow quite so thin if they are not interfered with helminths, but you cannot force them to hospital to be dewormed, for that would constitute another interference with the liberty of the subject. The same with venereal diseases, which seem to be spreading rapidly, and also leprosy. Nothing can be done (legally). Liberty must be preserved, even if used to permit wholesale suicides.

I know many administrative officers in East Africa, men who really have the African's welfare at heart, who will agree with my contention that the doctrine of the Liberty of the subject as applied in Tanganyika is incompatible with the scientific control and exploitation of the environment for the African's good, and may be incompatible even with his continued existence under modern conditions.

There is a growing body of opinion in Tanganyika which holds that our post-war life must be planned as an ecological whole, that haphazard excursions along different lines of "advance" must give way to a broadly conceived scheme based on the scientific utilization of our resources, human and material. This, of course, implies some of the drastic changes in the organization of Government. If, however, the running of the Territory is to be regarded primarily as a scientific affair—and it should surely be so regarded—then the emphasis must change, and administration, hitherto looked upon as all-important, becomes merely

the mechanism for putting the big scientific plan into operation.

The sort of plan I have in mind will be several coordinated regional schemes, because it is obviously absurd to expect the same proposals to be equally suitable to areas of mangrove swamp, desert, evergreen forest and mountain grassland. Above all, the plan must be flexible, and must include provision for research, so that with the passing years it may evolve to keep pace with the ever-altering conditions of human life and the ever-changing environment which it is moulding.

Proposals for Practical Results

Since we want practical results, we must begin to do it, this means intensive propaganda (coupled with research into propaganda methods), a sadly neglected line of investigation, the rapid training of a large skilled staff, drastic changes in our administrative technique, and a complete reconsideration of our ideas concerning the liberty of the subject. We must be prepared to teach, persuade, combat, and, if necessary, to attack is best suited to the people and conditions with which we have to deal. Nothing less will make the material worthy of, or even fit for, the liberty we wish to bestow upon him.

My friends on the "financial side" will dub me an impracticable visionary if they are polite or crank if they are not. They will point out that such a plan, a concerted advance against ill-health, ignorance and poverty all along the front, will cost millions. It will. That is the capital necessary to ensure a steady dividend of health, wisdom, prosperity and efficiency.

And if that capital is not forthcoming, we will turn up to them, not me, to suggest an answer to the sorry plight of the Natives of this country, an answer worthy of the ideals for which we profess to be fighting.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

THE WAR

Former Rhodesian Awarded Victoria Cross

For Midget Torpedò Attack on the German Battleship "Tirpitz"

LIEUT. BASIL CHARLES GODFREY PLACE, D.S.C., who was born in Northern Rhodesia, the son of a former Solicitor-General in that territory, was last week awarded the Victoria Cross for his services as captain of the Submarine X7 when, in company last September with Submarine X6 (Lieut. Donald Cameron, R.N.R.), he torpedoed the German battleship TIRPITZ far up a Norwegian fiord.

The *London Gazette* gave the following citation:— "To reach the anchorage necessitated the penetration of an enemy minefield and a passage of 50 miles up the fiord, known to be vigilantly patrolled by the enemy and to be guarded by nets, gun defences and listening posts, this after a passage of at least 1,000 miles from the base.

Having successfully eluded all these hazards and entered the fiord anchorage, Lieutenants Cameron and Place, with a complete disregard for danger, worked their small craft past the close anti-submarine and torpedo nets surrounding the TIRPITZ and from a position inside these nets carried out a cool and determined attack.

While they were still inside the nets a fierce enemy counter-attack by guns and depth-charges developed which made their withdrawal impossible.

Lieutenants Cameron and Place therefore scuttled their craft to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. Before doing so they took every measure to ensure the safety of their crews, a majority of whom, together with themselves, were subsequently taken prisoner.

In the course of the operation these very small craft pressed home their attack to the full, in doing so accepting all the dangers inherent in such vessels, and being every pos-

sible hazard which ingenuity could devise for the protection in harbour of vitally important fleet units.

The courage, endurance and utter contempt for danger in the immediate face of the enemy shown by Lieutenants Cameron and Place during this determined and successful attack were supreme.

Rear-Admiral C. B. Barry, Flag Officer Commanding Submarines, said in a broadcast last week that the first warning that the TIRPITZ could have had was sighting the periscope of one of these submarines inside her anti-torpedo and submarine nets only 200 yards away.

The submarine was so close that the men on the deck of the TIRPITZ opened fire on her with small arms. As they were firing the submarine disappeared. Shortly after there was an enormous explosion. It lifted the huge bulk of the battleship several feet into the air. And when she fell back into the water she was crippled—so thoroughly crippled that she was no longer a fighting ship.

Lieut. Place, who is 28 years of age, was married to a section officer in the W.R.N.S. shortly before the attack on the ship. He had served in the Submarines URGE, UNA and UNBEATEN in the Mediterranean, and in May of last year was awarded the D.S.C. for "bravery and devotion to duty on successful submarine patrol."

It has been disclosed that the first head-quarters were overrun by the enemy in early this month on the Arakan front was Major-General F. W. Messervy, G.O.C. 7th Indian Division, who as a colonel commanded Gazelle Force (consisting of Skinner's

Horse, three motor machine-gun companies of the Sudan Defence Force and mobile artillery in the attack upon the Italians in Somalia. The reconnaissance, pursuit and fighting formation, usually known as the "fin cavalry," was first sent by General Platt to attack enemy posts to the north of Kassala, and from the beginning of operations was always in action. It played an important part in the taking of Agordat, cleared the Baraka and hustled the Italians back on Kenna. Before leaving command of Gazelle Force, Colonel Murray had been S.O.I. to the 10th Indian Brigade in the Sudan. Later he commanded the 10th Indian Infantry Brigade, the 11th Indian Division and the 7th Armoured Division (the Desert Rats) against Rommel. His headquarters overran by the Germans, he was taken prisoner, but escaped a little later.

Major-General W. H. C. Ramsden, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., recently arrived in Khartoum to take up his duties as Major-General Commanding Troops in the Sudan and Eritrea.

Squadron Leader J. H. Cloete, of Bulawayo, now commanding the R.A.F. Spitfire Squadron operating with the 11th Army in Italy.

Wing Commander Nettleton, V.C., Presumed Killed

Wing Commander John Bearing Nettleton, V.C., who was reported missing last July, is now officially presumed to have been killed. He was awarded the Victoria Cross for his leadership of one of two formations of six Lancaster heavy bombers which on April, 1942, made a low-level attack in daylight on the M.A.N. Diesel engine works at Augsburg. The mission involved a flight over the most hostile territory. Four of the bombers made the target, completed the outward journey and the fifth crashed over the target and crash-landed. Nettleton was the only one of the six from the Rhodesia Bomber Squadron to return to its base in Great Britain. He was promoted wing commander last spring on taking command of that squadron, in which he had previously served as a flight commander. Three months after the Augsburg raid he married an assistant section officer in the W.A.A.F. The birth of a son to his widow was announced last week.

Wing Commander Alexander Coullate Rabagliati, D.F.C., who was reported missing some time ago and is now presumed to have lost his life in action, was the elder son of the late A. H. Rabagliati, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., who at one time practised medicine in Nairobi. Wing Commander Rabagliati, who was born in 1914, was commissioned in 1935, awarded the D.F.C. in 1940 for "magnificent leadership and courage in many engagements" (during which he destroyed at least five enemy aircraft), and received a Bar to the D.F.C. a year later for further gallantry and devotion to duty in operations while serving with the Uganda Squadron of the Royal Air Force.

Lieut. Colonel Ian MacInnes, who spent five years with the Sudan Defence Force, has died leading his battalion into action in Italy. He was recently awarded the D.S.O. for his part in operations in Sicily.

Lieut. Commander William Brabazon Robert Morrison, R.N., commanding H.M. destroyer JANUS, which was declared lost on February 21, is included on the latest list of Royal Naval casualties. He had served in H.M.S. ENTERPRISE in the East Indies Squadron.

Squadron Leader Ernest Alfred Deyerill, D.F.C., D.F.M., who is reported killed in action, took part in the daylight raid on the diesel engine factory in Augsburg by Lancaster bombers of the Rhodesia Squadron, and in November, 1942, received a Bar to his D.F.C. for gallantry in other sorties.

Sergt. W. I. Derrick, R.A., attached E.A. Artillery, has been accidentally killed in the East Africa command.

Sergt. Edward Hollaway, R.A.F., who was born in Bulawayo, has died while on service in Southern Rhodesia.

Sergt. Kenneth ... a Rhodesian air gunner in the R.A.F., is now missing, believed killed in action.

Sergt. (Flight Engineer) Clive Henry Mortimer, who before the war was employed in Bulawayo by the Electricity Supply Commission, is reported missing. His wife lives in Broken Hill.

Lord Moyne Back in Cairo

Lord Moyne, Minister Resident in the Middle East, has arrived back in Cairo.

Dr. Bailey, Deputy Director-General of the Middle East Command Centre, has been visiting the Sudan and Eritrea.

Mr. R. W. Burt has been appointed Group Adviser to the Kenya Imports Controller in succession to Mr. S. H. Sayer. The commodities upon which he will advise are: raw materials, supplies, cement, iron, steel, building materials and electric wiring.

Mr. A. ... Meteorology is the Director of Statistics of the East Africa Governors' Office. He has been in charge of meteorological work for the R.A.F. in East Africa, with the rank of Group Captain.

A course for ordinands in the East Africa Command has been organized by the Rev. M. H. Cooper, C.F., and held at the home of Archbishop Low, S.C.F., in the Ngoni Hills, near ... Eleven officers and men attended this course, and made the most of a series of ... Chaplain General, the Rev. Ed ... the Bishop of Mombasa showed keen interest in the course. Among those who attended were Bishop Wynn Jones.

War Effort of Southern Rhodesia

The London Evening Standard wrote in a recent leading article:

"In living memory a whole Empire has been upon the defence of the land from which it sprang and the institutions. And no example is more notable than the effort of Southern Rhodesia, part of the vast Empire won by struggle and retained by a sub-encouragement of freedom.

Early in 1939, while the storm clouds were still gathering, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, then in London, declared that "England's wars are Rhodesia's wars," and this was the first country in the Empire to send troops beyond her borders when war broke out. The beginning of the conflict found Rhodesian airmen in Kenya and Rhodesian ground troops en route for Nyasaland. Soon the Colony, with a white population of only 72,000, had sent contingents of men to join the Gold Coast and Nigerian brigades, the Somaliland Camel Corps and the King's African Rifles in East and West Africa.

Rhodesians have fought all over Africa and the Middle East. They are part of Southern Africa's famous Sixth Airborne Division. They have seen the triumphs of the British Army. Two of their own squadrons, operating in the Middle East, have helped to win the day once again that the British Empire who fights England and the peoples of English stock.

With the Middle East campaign an essential base of Allied strategy, Southern Rhodesia has become an important economic factor in total war. Food production and the mining of base metals have been developed vigorously. New transport services have been organized. More than 3,000 women have been absorbed in an effort which today has secured the defence of a democratic way of life and tomorrow will open up grand prospects of expanding democracy through economic opportunity and prosperity.

Rhodesia, with the jubilee of her jubilee, is within sight also of a future which only the folly of inertia in South Africa and indifference in Westminster can frustrate. The trouble is to suffer neither inertia nor indifference. The growth of a new wealth of a new growing life for all.

Despite minor inaccuracies, which many of our readers will spot at a glance, this well merited tribute will be appreciated in the Rhodesias and East Africa.

Economic Policy of The Empire Proposals in Report to F.B.I.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE POLICY, with special reference to the interests of the British Empire, is the subject of the report of the International Trade Policy Committee of the Federation of British Industries, which has just published the report as a pamphlet.

It states, *inter alia*—
"The effect of the war will not only be a reduction in the interest on foreign investments and a diminished income at any rate temporarily—from services such as shipping. In order to import even at the pre-war scale Great Britain must increase its visible exports of goods by at least 40% to 50% over the pre-war level. If the adverse trade balance is to be kept within reasonable limits, it will have to be achieved solely by developing new products for export or concentrating on high-class goods, but should also be spread over the generality of our export industries."

"From an international point of view it is clear that, unless the British Empire continues to play her part as a major importer of raw materials and raw materials, those parts of the world which depended upon large supplies to the British Empire for their prosperity will find their position very seriously affected. From both the British and the Empire's point of view, therefore, it is important that Great Britain should be able to maintain a substantial import purchase and thereby contribute to the stability of world trade."

Most-Favoured-Nation Clause

In discussing the question of tariffs from the point of view of the Home market and, of a system of directional trading from the international point of view, the Committee has reviewed the future desirability or otherwise of the system of the most-favoured-nation clause.

"The system of most-favoured-nation, as the Economic Department of the League of Nations in the following paragraph appeared with regard to the system of a most-favoured-nation clause—
"The system of most-favoured-nation became somewhat discredited in the inter-war years:

- (a) Countries have been unwilling to extend concessions to others which made no such concessions;
- (b) The most-favoured-nation clause was on certain occasions used to prevent the conclusion of special customs arrangements between small countries;
- (c) One reason for the discriminatory tariff specifications, which often rendered the clause of little value to third parties was the fear of competition from countries with low standards of wages and of living.

"The Committee assumes that the most-favoured-nation clause, as applied in the past, will continue to apply in the future to many questions of a non-commercial nature, such as the administration of justice, taxation, right of establishment, etc., and it feels that on such matters the clause is undoubtedly necessary. With regard, however, to its application to commercial questions, the Committee hopes that the future may bring forth a new and workable system of world trade which would render the most-favoured-nation clause unnecessary.

Bulk Buying and Selling by Governments

"During the war the system of bulk buying and selling by Governments has been greatly developed owing to war necessities through such organizations as the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation and the Middle East Supply Centre. These organizations have been of great service during the war, and in the view of the Committee have been sufficiently organized and have paid such regard as is possible in war circumstances to the interest of traders with and in the countries in which they operate. The Committee, however, advocates that steps should be taken to ensure that such governmental activities are not continued after they have ceased to be necessary.

"The United Kingdom Commercial Corporation is controlled and financed by the Treasury. During the war the Corporation has undertaken wide activities on the Government's behalf, especially in the directions of production of bulk buying, of acting as a channel for governmental purchases of sales, of bulk buying and arranging shipping for foreign Governments or Allied Supply Centres, etc., etc. Many of these activities are obviously of a war-time nature and will cease as the purposes for which they were required disappear.

"The Committee, however, desires to place on record its appreciation of the work which the Corporation has carried on to date. The Committee furthermore believes that in the years after the war there may be a number of directions in which the Corporation could be of assistance to the British exporters. The Committee accordingly recommends that there should be a Government review of the Corporation's activities

with a view to defining those spheres in which it can usefully operate after the war without detriment to normal industrial and trading interests, and that the interests likely to be affected should be given an opportunity of being represented.

"The economic relationship of the members of the British Empire requires special consideration. The objectives of Empire policy should be not only to increase the prosperity of the Empire but also to contribute to world prosperity, of which it is a most important factor.

"Decisions on the main aspects of Empire policy cannot be made until the constituent members of the Empire have been afforded an opportunity for joint consultation. Apart from the problem of inter-Empire trade, the relations between the constituent members of the Empire are of the greatest interest to the world, and it is a question of cardinal importance whether in future the Empire should decide to act as a single unit in unison, with the object of pooling its experience and resources in the settlement of the post-war problem."

Objectives of Empire Economic Policy

"(a) The objectives of Empire economic policy should be to ensure the maximum interchange of products for the mutual benefit both of those who produce and those who consume them. If this objective is to be achieved, the main problem is to secure that the constituent parts of the Empire are on a preferential basis existing which facilitate the maximum exchange of goods between the various parts of the Empire can be arrived at only by decisions taken as a result of mutual consultation and agreement between the various members of the Empire.

"(b) The Committee feels that future arrangements to facilitate the maximum exchange of goods between the various parts of the Empire can be arrived at only by decisions taken as a result of mutual consultation and agreement between the various members of the Empire.

"(c) The Committee therefore feels that consultation should take place at the earliest possible date between the constituent parts of the Empire, and that representatives of the various business interests chiefly concerned should be associated with these consultations.

"Such consultation would give an opportunity of deciding by mutual consent, how far the Empire would be prepared to work in unison, and to evolve a common policy covering, *inter alia*, the following main questions—

- (i) The system which in future should govern imperial trade relations and facilitate the fullest exchange of products and goods within the Empire.
- (ii) The extent to which the Empire could, in unison, cooperate with other countries in establishing the greatest possible flow of world trade.
- (iii) The extent to which steps could be taken to raise the level of prosperity of the more backward parts of the Empire, such as certain of the tropical and other Colonies.
- (d) If the United Kingdom is to play its proper part in Imperial consultations two things are necessary—
(i) That a permanent body must be created in the United Kingdom by the Government to co-ordinate the views of the various Government Departments concerned in order that the Government can speak with one voice on Empire matters;
- (ii) That at all stages industrial and other business interests should be taken into the closest consultation by such a body in order that the views and experience of business interests might be taken into full account in framing a national policy on Empire questions.

Finally, the Committee in making the foregoing submissions wishes to place on record that, if any progress is to be made with establishing an orderly world economy, the spirit of unity which has been developed both nationally in this country and internationally between the United Nations must continue. In particular, close cooperation with the United States of America, the U.S.S.R., and China is essential. Such cooperation should not seek to impose the views of these countries upon others, but rather, in virtue of their actual and potential economic strength, to form a firm basis for the widest co-operation possible throughout the world."

Kenya's General Election

News reached London at the beginning of this week that it is proposed to elect a Legislative Council of Kenya on June 21, to meet on July 10 nomination day for the new Legislature, and that polling shall take place between September 15 and 20. These are provisional dates.

Background to the

Islanders. From the middle of the 19th century the Royal Navy and the Royal Marines is say, forces of the other country have sunk more than half the U-boat of which we have certain proof, they have also destroyed the very large number of smaller boats of which rather considerable numbers provide definite evidence of destruction. Apart from enemy ships, we have sunk by British action since January 1, 1943, 19 enemy warships and about a hundred of boats, escort vessels, minesweepers, and other auxiliaries. In the past has been predominant and responsible for sinking this period 316 merchant ships aggregating 835,000 tons. Some 1,077 officers and men of the Royal Navy and about 4,200 Merchant Navy officers and men have lost their lives in the past. Some of the islands which have been at sea on their way have been about one-fifth of the number engaged in the total of personnel of the men of the Royal Navy since the war started is just over its pre-war strength, being 41,000 killed out of 1943, ships of the Royal Navy have bombarded the enemy on 716 occasions. In we have lost in a disabled for more than the disablement of the honour of bombing almost entirely the Dominion of working British islands and air crews killed and over 10,000 the beginning of the British Army have fought Norway, France, Holland, Egypt, Eritrea, Abyssinia, Madagascar, Syria, East Africa, Persia, Sicily, Italy, Greece, Crete, Malaya and Hongkong. The most important of these islands has been the support to the available of these islands."—Mr. Churchill.

Mistakes in Italy.—Great Britain and the Dominions are providing two out of every five soldiers in the line with the Fifth Army. America supplies another two out of five. And the remaining fifth comes from revised France. Consider the past two months. British lives were spent to cross the Gari, the river, then this part of the front went dead. American lives went to crossing the Cassino river and assaulting Cassino, and still we haven't got Cassino. Allied troops landed without interference or casualties, and let us fully praise the planning and staff work that gave us that great blessing, but our breakthrough is unimpaired and we are having to fight their hardest to keep a footing. Why has all this great and promising effort come to such a disappointing level? The opinion of this observer on the spot is that there is a threefold answer. First, we tried to achieve too much with too little resources immediately available. Secondly, the Germans did not do as we had expected—withdraw from the main front; they extemporized, very quickly and efficiently to meet our threats there and at Anzio. Thirdly, we were not able to amend our planning with flexibility once it had been upset. There are, I suppose, answers associated with high policy in the overall conduct of the war which I cannot explain the absence of reserves, and perhaps the very absence accounts for our inability to make plans when this was necessary. If so, however, why did we ever embark upon such a costly operation, knowing we could not maintain it if it did not immediately succeed? In the air, too, we may have been trying to do too much with too little. Once our Anzio land forces got into difficulties, all available air-power had to be switched there, and our tired men fighting around Cassino were denied what might have been decisive help. The morale of our men is unbelievably high."—Mr. Edwin Tetlow, in the *Daily Mail*.

Reply to Prime Minister.—"We object most strongly to the suggestion [made by the Prime Minister] that we have been guilty of sending wrong reports of operations in Italy. We are reporters with battle experience and fully aware of the responsible nature of our work. We have accurately reported guidance given to us by official spokesmen at Allied Force H.Q. and confined ourselves to reporting their statements."—Reply of war correspondents at Allied H.Q., North Africa.

Let the One Allied Strategy.—The Prime Minister's speech on the home stretch of victory casts the strategy of victory as conceived by Mr. Churchill and his strategists since the beginning of the war is not to their liking. Mr. Churchill's unremittently to win American allegiance to assist in the attack instead of a frontal attack in western Europe. Italy has been a compromise. Now he is likely to be an example of the difficulties we have to face in western Europe, though the American strategy against these difficulties is not to be a gamble in Italy. Even in Italy the gamble might have come off, we had gambled, but no, our tactics have been so pedestrian that, as Badoglio is reported to have said, we did what Kesselring expected us to do. Italy is surely no criterion of what can be done by bold and original strategy in western Europe. Our American strategy favours that of Lord Nelson: strike at the flank, and the branches will look after themselves. That does not accord with British ideas. Thus the argument has developed over the American preference for a straight cut through Burma for the China coast. This we thought had been settled in Quebec and ratified in Cairo. But the British evidently still chafe at the strategy which, for the time being, would bypass Singapore, the Malay States and Indonesia generally. It is a pity that difference of opinion still remains. With Admiral Nimitz, to his illustrious credit, pushing irresistibly across the Pacific, there should be no question about the complementary strategy on the Asian continent. It will only be by the harmonious conjunction of these two great forces that we can bring Japan to her knees."—*Washington Post*.

Challenge to Japan.—"The finch guns of America's new post-Pearl Harbour super-battleships and the ultra-modern bombers of America's new post-Pearl Harbour aircraft-carrier fleet are now tearing the bastions of Japan's Pacific Empire to pieces. With this colossal new naval arm in being and in action, Japan's only hope of preventing her sea fortresses from falling one by one is to risk her own fleet in a straight decisive sea battle. The challenge to such a battle, which would decide the fate of the war, is implicit in the attacks on Kwajalein and Truk. Very significantly, Japan has not accepted it."—"Amphibian," in the *Observer*.

Put Prophecy on Points.—"The responsibility of the responsible cries out for censorship. Every week-end some Minister or MP booms out a pontifical ukase upon the state and future of the strife. Yet none knows any more about it than you. They are only throwing their weight about. Such prophecy should be put on points."—A writer in the *Newspaper World*.

the War News

Opinions Epitomized.—The Casino bottleneck is considered a greater problem than Alamein. — Mr. O. H. Branden.

The Beveridge Report has to be investigated. — Mr. H. W. Willink, Minister of Health.

West Africa has produced an army of well over 100,000 men. — Lord Swinton, British Minister Resident in West Africa.

Sufficiency of fresh milk for the country will involve an addition to an existing cattle of at least 25,000. — Viscount Bledisloe.

I look with distrust on anyone who tries to lock a boat until it is out of dangerous waters. — Lord Woolton, Minister of Reconstruction.

The citizens and citizen-soldiers of Great Britain have not travelled with their Government from idealism to cynicism. — *The Observer*.

The handicapped man must be treated as fully employable after the war. Nelson had only one eye and he did his job very well. — Mr. Ernest Bevin, M.P.

There is no basis for confidence in an early victory in the Pacific. We have a tough, hard fight ahead of us. — Colonel Knox, U.S. Navy Secretary.

Approximately 9,496,000 broadcast receiving licences were issued in Britain and Northern Ireland in 1943. — Captain Grimston, Assistant P.M.G.

There are 25 German divisions in Italy, of which 18 are in the battle south of Rome. Another 20 are spread over the vast area of the Balkans. — Mr. Churchill.

This year South Africa expects to spend £102,500,000 on defence, half from current revenue and half on loan account. — Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister of Finance.

In all Argentina ministerial shake-ups since the revolution on June 4 victory has gone to the opponents of Pan-Americanism. — *The Times* correspondent in Buenos Aires.

The Empire is not a private estate over which we walk as a landlord; it is an association of free peoples, to whom we have heavy responsibilities. — Mr. Richard Law, M.P., Minister of State.

All the Great Powers are working tensely to extend to a fantastic level the effect and range of the rocket weapon first used by us at the start of the Russian campaign. German technique is again taking the lead. — German Artillery General Hasse.

How to pay for our imports after the war is the greatest single problem facing the country. — Lord Latham.

Ports in the Union of South Africa have handled 38,000 ships with a gross registered tonnage of 163,000,000, during the war. — Colonel C. H. Hamilton, Union Director of Ports and Shipping.

As long as men are exploited on the score of old prejudices or dislikes, and so long as some job or reward is given to every Minister who is dropped from the Government, a sense of unparliamentary conduct. — Lord Latham.

United States Army casualties to February 1, 1944, are: They include 49,499 killed, 45,545 wounded, 20,000 missing, and 26,745 prisoners of war. Of the wounded 24,489 have returned to duty. — Mr. Robert Paterson, U.S. Under-Secretary for War.

There are six times as many public relations officers attached to Whitehall as there are journalists in Fleet Street, where, in the fifth year of war, the number of editorial workers still deferred from call-up is about 700. — Mr. Paul Holt, in the *Daily Express*.

More Socialism is done by the Conservative Party, which opposes it, than by the Labour Party, which is in favour of it. This is one of the funny things about British politics, which only an Englishman can understand. — Mr. Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary.

We cannot expect to build up a prosperous agriculture on the basis of scrub stock, of which there is a great deal too much in this country. We are in danger of having a very rude awakening if what I have seen in Canada is typical of what is happening in other countries. — Earl of La Warr.

The British are a much better people than they were in 1939 because they have undergone a peaceful revolution. The inestimable blessing of being bombed enriched British character and blasted to bits some of the worst social faults. — Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, High Commissioner in Canada.

There are more civil servants per square foot in Washington than in any other city in the world. At the last counting the total was a quarter of a million. Washington, designed to support a pre-war population of 100,000 is now at bursting-point under the strain of containing 1,100,000. — Mr. Ronald Collier, *Daily Mail* correspondent.

The Germans have earned for themselves the hatred and contempt of civilized mankind. No British officer could conceivably order the deliberate burning of the great library in Naples or the placing of a time-bomb in the cellars of the post-office of a town we were going to evacuate. — Viscount Samuel.

Germany is negotiating with Portugal to stop supplies in Germany of war materials, an important hardening element in secret arms. The United States is taking part in these negotiations. The views of Britain and the U.S. are identical on this point. — Mr. Edward Stettinius, U.S. Under-Secretary of State.

Hitler's impotent and hysterical appeals to German opinion, and his hysteria struck a blow to the heart of the German people and recesses of the German soul. His reign will not end the German dream: There will be other Hitlers if we are weak and forgetful enough to allow them. — *Daily Mail*.

Our export trade must be restored as soon as possible. That is a task of first importance for it should invite the leaders of industry and all concerned with the finances of the country to bend their energies without distracting their attention from the problems of the war. — Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Finland is the only belligerent who, though a genuine democracy, is ranged against the United Nations. She is the only country at war with Britain but not also at war with the United States. She is the only country fighting by the side of Germany without having signed the Axis Pact. — Mr. J. C. Johnstone, in the *Daily Telegraph*.

If anyone wants peace, I am that man; but Finland cannot accept any conditions. If the peace terms are unacceptable we shall fight on with clenched teeth, and await what the future holds in store. If the terms are acceptable, we shall accept them immediately. The war is not yet decided, though the pressure of the enemy's proximity is making itself felt. — M. Tanner, Finnish Finance Minister.

Twelve out of every 100 ships carrying supplies from the United States to the Soviet Union were sunk in 1942 by enemy submarines, surface raiders or bombers. In 1943 only one ship out of every 100 was lost. Up to January 1, 1944, more than 2,000 ships had been lost from the United States. Over 3,000 of these were ferried all the way by air. — Mr. L. T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator in Washington.

PERSONALIA

A son has been born in Bulawayo to the wife of Wing Commander L. E. Abel, R.A.F.

Second Lieut. F. D. Ailes, The King's Africa Rifles, recently climbed Kilimanjaro.

The Governor-General of the Sudan recently toured the Khartoum and Gordonian Provinces.

There has been born in Bulawayo to Mrs. Judy Maschfeld, wife of Mr. John Maschfeld.

Lord Chesham has been re-elected President of the National Federation of Property Owners.

Mr. H. L. Roper has succeeded Mr. A. E. H. Elkington as Director of Customs in the Sudan.

Sir Montague Barlow, Chairman of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., was 76 on Monday.

There has been elected a director of the Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., the place of Mr. A. Paice.

A daughter has been born in St. Albans to the wife of Mr. Robert H. Chapman, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Sir Humphrey Leggett has been elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Pound Currency Association.

The marriage took place in Nairobi recently of Captain James Calder, E.A.E.M.B., and Lt. (Col.) Nancy Purse, W.L.S.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Clayton, of Lusaka, have left Northern Rhodesia. Mr. Clayton began farming near Kabete in 1919.

Mrs. Geraldine Macoun, wife of Mr. Michael J. Macoun, of the Colonial Police Service, has given birth to a son in Nairobi.

Mr. P. E. W. Williams, Acting Director of Education in Zanzibar, has been appointed an official member of the Legislative Council.

Mr. J. S. Crossley has been elected to the board of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) on relinquishing his appointment as a general manager.

Mr. H. H. Davies, former Minister of Internal Affairs in Southern Rhodesia, has received the King's permission to retain the title of "honourable".

Miss Deverell, Kenya's new woman Social Welfare Officer, was judge in a recent Nairobi competition for the best-kept houses in the African location.

Lord Kennet of the Dené, better known to East Africans as Sir Edward Hilton Young, has been elected to the board of the Union Discount Company.

Bishop Huwiler, Vicar Apostolic of the Bukoba Vicariate of the White Fathers' Mission, has recently celebrated the golden jubilee of his ordination.

The Rt. Rev. Dom Sebastiao Soares de Rezende, the new Roman Catholic Bishop of Beira, has arrived in Portuguese East Africa from Lisbon to take up his see.

Mr. N. J. B. Sabina, public relations officer to the Colonial Office, is now in West Africa, having completed his visits to the East and Central African Dependencies.

Earl De La Warr, former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who has been on a lecture tour in Canada for the Ministry of Agriculture, has returned to Great Britain.

Lord Craigmyle, Chairman of P. & O. and British India Companies from 1932 to 1933, and a director of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie and Co., Ltd., was 61 on Monday.

Mr. H. W. D. Pollock has been appointed District Commissioner of Iringa, vice Mr. H. S. C. Gill. Mr. W. Wenban-Smith follows Mr. Pollock as D.C. Chunya.

Sir John Waddington, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, left Lusaka by air on Saturday for discussions in London with the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Rev. Nicolas Papachrisostomos, Greek Orthodox padre in Beira for the past 10 years and headmaster of the Greek school in Beira, has gone to live in Pretoria for health reasons.

Mr. Erence John Frederick Gavaghan has been appointed to the Colonial Administrative Service as an administrative officer in Kenya. He studied at St. Andrew's University.

The Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan, former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the British representative in North Africa, had an audience of the King last week.

The Davidson-Smith prize at Aberdeen University has just jointly awarded to Miss M. W. Hardy, formerly of Kenya, and Miss Valentine Husband, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Lieut. F. M. Thompson, of the South Africa Corps of Signals, and Miss Virginia Eckstein, of Salisbury, W. C. Eccles, Commissioner of Lands in Northern Rhodesia, have announced their engagement.

Pemba Township Management Board members: Captain R. E. Campbell, M.L.C. (Chairman), the District Commissioner, Mazabuka, Mr. Patrick Avardia, Mrs. Christina Campbell and Mr. Panagis Benos.

Mr. R. W. ("Ronnie") Smith, a well-known Nairobi cricketer, and Miss Irene Spencer Campbell, now a corporal in the A.T.S., and formerly of Muhoroni, were married in Nairobi a short while ago.

The engagement is announced between Mr. George Wigham Richardson, younger son of Sir Philip Wigham Richardson, Bt., of Aldenholme, Weybridge, and Mrs. Rosa Thol, of Woodbury, Surbiton, and Barbara, younger daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Harry Clements Ansell, of Sutton Coldfield and Upper Billisley, Warwickshire.

VIROL

ITS VALUE AND USE

VIROL is a concentrated food prepared from Milk-Extract, specially refined Animal Fats, Eggs, Sugars (including Glucose) and Orange Juice, with added Mineral Salts, Vitamins, etc.

VIROL is designed to provide, in carefully-balanced proportions, those essential food factors (not vitamins alone, but also many others just as important), which are most likely to be deficient in the rest of the diet.

VIROL is very palatable, easily and completely assimilated, and throws no strain upon the digestive system. In infancy and childhood, in illness and convalescence—in fact, in all conditions where a supplementary food is required—its growth-promoting and restorative properties are of proved value.

VIROL

THE FOOD FOR GROWTH

Obituary

Lieut. Colonel ... Legation of the King's Household since 1911 and Equerry to the King of Windsor when he visited East Africa and Wales, was slightly injured during a recent air raid on London.

Mr. K. S. P. McDowall, a District Commissioner in the Equatorial Province of the Sudan and his wife are reported from Khartoum to have been charged and clamped for 200 yards each, which took some time travelling by car.

Mr. William Ryder McGeagh, Assistant District Commissioner in Palestine, who went to Kenya in 1927 as a District Officer, and after serving in the Secretariat became an administrative officer in Zanzibar and private secretary to the Sultan, has been promoted a District Commissioner in Palestine.

Mrs. ... Northern Rhodesian Commissioner for Girl Guides was entertained together with members of the headquarters council, at Government House on the occasion of her impending departure from Lusaka. Lady Waddington spoke of Mrs. Pinder's yeoman service to the Lusaka Women's Institute and other organizations.

Mr. W. L. Haase, C.M.G., who is retiring from the post of Colonial Secretary in the Bahamas, entered the Colonial Service after the last war as Assistant Secretary in British Somaliland. In 1926 he was seconded for duty at the Colonial Office, and three years later he joined the Secretariat of Tanganyika Territory. In 1933 he was transferred to the West Indies.

M. Ryckmans in London

M. Pierre Ryckmans, Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, has arrived in London for conversations with the Belgian Government, particularly with the Minister of Colonies.

Mgr. Scanlan

Mgr. James Donald Scanlan, who went to Sandhurst in the first year of the last war, was commissioned in the Highland Light Infantry, and saw active service in the German East African campaign, has been appointed by the newly-installed Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster to be Chancellor of the diocese. Mgr. Scanlan is 44 and was ordained by Cardinal Bourne at the age of 30. He is the son of a retired doctor and himself studied medicine at Glasgow University. Two of his sisters are medical practitioners.

Sir Alexander Maxwell

Lord Dulverton, Chairman of the Imperial Tobacco Company, said at the annual general meeting last week: "In previous years I have referred to the invaluable work done by Sir Alexander Maxwell, the Tobacco Controller. It is a source of great satisfaction to the tobacco trade that his services have been recognized by His Majesty, from whom he received the honour of knighthood last summer." Sir Alexander has frequently visited East Africa and the Rhodesias.

Mr. T. J. Needham Retires

After 40 years' service to the Southern Rhodesian Government, including a long period at the High Commissioner's Office in London, Mr. T. J. Needham has gone on leave pending retirement. He relinquishes the post of Chief Government Accountant in the Treasury. Mr. Needham joined the Postal Service in Great Britain in 1900 and went to Southern Rhodesia three years later. Since then he has served in 15 Departments, in 12 of them as accountant. During his stay in London he made himself an authority on the history of that part of the city wherein the High Commissioner's office is situated. When presented with a cheque from the staff of the Treasury in token of its good wishes, Mr. Needham immediately passed it to the Prisoners of War Fund.

Mrs. Bertha Mary Robbett, widow of Mr. John Robbett, and second daughter of the late John Ardton, C.B., has died in Sainsbury, Southern Rhodesia, after a short illness.

Colonel W. B. Skinner, who served in East Africa during the last war, for part of the time in charge of the Military Hospital in Dar-es-Salaam, died in South Africa at the age of 51.

Mr. Valabhdas Vithaldas Trivedi, one of the well-known Uganda industrialists, who had recently had died in Kampala of heart failure. He leaves a widow and six children.

Mr. Ronald Bertram Hussey, who served in Southern Rhodesia from India in 1927, farmed for a while in the Nyamandhlovu district, and later began practice as an accountant, has died in Bulawayo in his 51st year.

Mr. John W. English, whose death was recently announced, had been for many years in charge of the produce department of the Farmers' Cooperative Ltd., and was a well-known and considerable contributor to agricultural matters in the Colony, in which he had lived for about 30 years. He was 73 years of age.

Mr. William Clardy Lusk, who died in London at the beginning of the week following an operation, was Chairman of the British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., a director of Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., and keenly interested in British East and Central African development. His widow is at present in New York.

Colonel O. F. Watkins

An old friend writes: "Colonel Oscar Watkins, whose death in Kenya you have reported, played a noble part in the Colony as a civil servant, thinking deeply and acting sincerely. I shall always remember staying at their home at Ngong and hearing his Sunday afternoon talk to his charming daughters on one of the Bible stories. It was just perfect. He was a devoted father."

Mr. George Whittington

Mr. George Whittington, whose death in Bulawayo at the age of 73 is reported, first reached Southern Rhodesia in 1895; served with the Bulawayo Volunteer Force during the Matabele Rebellion; was in the Rhodesian Battalion of the King's Royal Rifle Corps in France during the last war, and, after being discharged on account of recurrent malaria, went to Australia, where he had been born, rejoined and served in Egypt and Palestine. After the war he was engaged in prospecting on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia. Later he resumed work on a small gold property in Southern Rhodesia which he had abandoned at the time of the Matabele Rebellion. He was a brother of Captain A. W. Whittington, M.P. member for the Wankie constituency.

BUILDING MATERIALS

If you require anything in the way of Building Materials or Hardware you will find The African Mercantile Co. at your service, with stocks at

| |
|---------------|
| Mombasa |
| Tanzania |
| Zanzibar |
| Dar es Salaam |
| Nairobi |
| Kampala |
| Nairobi |
| Suleika |

AFRICAN MERCANTILE COMPANY LIMITED

110, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2

Training Blind Africans Kenya's Successful Experiment

AND I WILL LEAD THE BLIND BY A WAY THAT THEY KNOW NOT. I will lead them in paths that they have not known. I will make darkness light.

An African from the coast of Kenya is leading the words down but steadily, his fingers tracing the Braille letters on the paper in front of him. His right eyes are closed and behind his left eye is a white patch. He follows the words, turning down at the Braille as though they could lead him to it, whispering the phrases to themselves after the readers.

There are only six of them in this little Training School and Home for Blind Africans in Nairobi. It was a hard-won experiment on the part of the Salvation Army and the Kenya Government which is now subsidizing it. They started about a year ago with one pupil, Thomas, from the coast. The school is now the nucleus of the rest of the class. The average age of the pupils is 16, more advanced than his up-country brother, and Thomas was practically blind and before he came to the school he was able to read and write in his own language.

Because of this background he was an excellent subject for an experiment. Few people believed that the blind or maimed African would ever be able to absorb vocational training or learn to read Braille. But Mr. Colonel Barrett, the Salvation Army officer who started training Thomas, has done a great deal of this work in Jamaica, and she had plenty of faith, which Thomas quickly justified. English, the medium of training, he had to learn as he went along. Now Thomas can carry on a simple conversation in English and tap out a fairly respectable letter in English on the typewriter.

A Miracle Achieved

Mr. Thomas has been training a number of other Salvation Army headmasters let it be known that a few more blind students could be received at the school. Applications were received from the Native reserves and they are still coming in, although no more students can be taken just yet. Then came the difficult task of choosing suitable subjects from among this pitiful collection of blind boys and men, the majority of whom had been sightless from birth. As the future of all blind Africans in Kenya depended on the result secured with the first students, it was very necessary to select those who seemed most likely to respond.

So five members of the blind population were brought in from the reserves, one by one, to be trained together with Thomas. None could read or write, and three out of the five could speak only in their tribal tongue and had to learn Swahili. Some of them could not walk properly, their method of movement being a shamble or a lurch. Salvation Army officers have an unending supply of patience. It was not long before the new students were all cleansed and clothed, and with a sense of security and of being amongst friends came a change in their attitude towards life.

The little blind school gets many visitors now. To those who saw the students as they were when they came in, it is almost a miracle of "before and after." They wash their own khaki uniforms, scrub their own beds and furniture; most of them have picked up a little English, and all can read or write Braille. They have learned the geography of Kenya from a contour map and how to tell the time by a large wooden clock.

They get a lot of fun out of P.T. in the sunshine on the square, and with each day of drill their movements become more confident. They play a game of catch by means of an audible ball and with a bell inside. Let any normal-sighted

person shut his eyes and try to catch this ball—then watch these African boys fumble occasionally but more often grasp it and toss it to the next man.

Not long ago a blind European visited the school. He learned of the progress made and was amazed, as the average European takes nearly two years to become proficient in reading and writing Braille. There is not a boy in this school who has been there longer than 18 months.

The blind Training School has proved successful beyond all expectation. Colonel Barrett, the administrative head of the Salvation Army in East Africa, has a big plan. He realizes that even now there are a number of maimed African soldiers, sturdy fellows, who are unable to work for the land before the war and who have no money to buy land and no longer able to support their families. Before the war it was there will be a large number of such men.

Colonel Barrett and his helpers visualize a Colony subsidized by the Kenya Government and administered by the Salvation Army, 200 miles out of the capital, where the ex-Servicemen and a plain mind of the Colony could be gathered, with their wives and families, taught how to take care of themselves, and trained for some vocation. There are many jobs that a blind African could do perfectly well if properly trained. Those who can be educated could be trained as typewriter repairmen, as teachers, and others could work at such things as net-making, basket-making, weaving and spinning.

Some of the maimed students have been busy making camouflage nets for a military contractor. The work is simple and a very small sum paid for each completed net. This was done as a spare-time occupation and two of the boys earned some money, a half of which they received for pocket money, the other half being placed in a trust fund to assist them when they leave the school to make a start in life.

This information, supplied by the Colonial Office Press Section, is published almost in its form in which it was received in order to indicate how human-interest stories from the Colonies may be utilized.—[E.D.]

Rhodesian Commerce and the Leeming Plan

Mr. E. L. Leeming's scheme to settle half a million Lancashire people in satellite towns encircling Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia (as described in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of February 10) was criticized by Mr. M. J. Pretorius, President of the Midlands Chamber of Commerce, at its annual meeting in Gwelo on February 19. He said that such mass immigration, hitherto undreamt of by the people of the Colony, was bound to bring with it many problems and would certainly affect the future of the Colony. The Chamber adopted the following resolution for submission to the Congress of the Rhodesian Chambers of Commerce:

That in any large immigration scheme the Government should consider settlement of the whole country as opposed to any one centre.

Sudanese Brains Trust

A brains trust of prominent Sudanese, entitled *Ruwwad el-Hagiga* (Searchers after Truth), is a popular feature of the Arabic broadcast programme from Omdurman. The question-master is Judge Mohammed Saleh Shingeti. The other members are three masters at the Gordon College and the editor of *Sawt el-Sudan*.

BRANCHES IN KENYA
at
NAIROBI & KILINDINI

THE EAST AFRICAN COFFEE CURING CO. LTD.

MILLERS OF
EAST AFRICAN
and
CONGO COFFEES

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION (1939) LTD.
(Incorporated in East Africa)

Telegraphic Address: All Offices in East Africa, "INCREASE"
London Office: 62, 70 Finsbury St., E.C.2.

General Merchants and Engineers

NAIROBI (Head Office)
MOMBASA
KAMPALA
DAR ES SALAAM
TANGA CITY

Questions in Parliament

In the House of Commons last week Mr. Riley asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies (1) the total approximate sum approved for grants for schemes under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1940 for all the Colonies eligible for grants and the approximate total amount actually spent on such approved schemes; (2) the total amount approved for approved schemes under the Act in the British West Indian Colonies and African Colonies respectively; and the approximate amount actually spent on such schemes.

Mr. Emrys Evans: "The total commitments under schemes approved under the Act to date amount to £7,408,746. Issues in respect of these schemes are £1,800,000. The amount of £7,408,746 also includes schemes amounting to £2,000,000 for the West Indies and £2,046,147 for Africa, for which £199,600 and £147,851 have been made."

Does the hon. gentleman appreciate the total of £20,000,000 that has been available under the Act since 1940? Does not the reply imply that the greater part of the sum has been permitted to be used in the African Colonies? Are any amounts being made available to other parts of the Colonial Empire?

Mr. Emrys Evans: "Under Section 4 of the Act a report with all details will be laid before Parliament as soon after March 31 as possible."

Mr. Shinwell: Does the hon. gentleman think that it is impossible to develop the Colonies as we desire to develop them with such a miserably inadequate sum?

Copper from Empire and Other Countries

Sir Herbert Williams asked the Minister of Supply what percentage of the copper supplies of the United Kingdom were drawn from Empire countries in 1943 and the estimated percentage for 1944.

The Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Supply, Mr. Peart: "The proportion from Empire countries in 1943 was 72 per cent. It is estimated that the proportion in 1944 will be between 70 and 75 per cent."

Mr. Riley asked if the Secretary of State was aware that labourers in the Seychelles were being paid as much as half a month's wages for failing to produce their pass badges when requested by a policeman; that if they failed to pay this fine within the month they became liable to a week's imprisonment with hard labour; and would he have consideration given to this matter by the Administration.

Mr. Emrys Evans: "I have ascertained that during 1943 seven labourers were fined five shillings and one shilling for failing to produce their pass badges. The rate of imprisonment in default of payment of these fines would be five and 10 days respectively. With regard to the last part of the question any friend is consulting with the Governor."

Mr. Riley: "Does the hon. gentleman think it is disgraceful that a labourer receiving only 16s. a month should pay half his monthly wages for not being able to produce his pass badge when asked?"

Mr. Emrys Evans: "My right hon. and gallant friend is consulting the Government on the point."

Sudan Business Tax

The Sudan business tax is at the rate of 12% on profits up to £500, 15% on the next £2,000, 18% on the next £5,000, 22% on the next £17,500, 27% on the next £25,000, and 30% on any balance. The first £150 of profit of small traders is tax free.

E. A. Service Appointments

First appointments to the Colonial Service include: Colonial Administrative Service—Messrs. R. B. Derrick, A. J. Stevent and A. F. Holford-Walker to be Administrative Cadets, Kenya.

Colonial Education Service—Miss H. M. J. Neatly, to be Assistant Director of Education, Uganda; Miss M. J. Murray and Miss J. G. Murray, to be Assistants in Northern Rhodesia; Miss J. G. Murray, to be Assistant in Northern Rhodesia; Miss J. G. Murray, to be Assistant in Northern Rhodesia; Miss J. G. Murray, to be Assistant in Northern Rhodesia.

Other first appointments include: Mr. J. S. Groome, to be Physiological Laboratory Superintendent in Uganda, and Mr. J. S. Groome, to be Forest Officer (temporary) in Tanganyika.

Colonial Education Service—Mr. H. David, to be Assistant Director of Primary Education Department, Kenya; Mr. W. W. Soudy, to be Education Officer, Uganda; Mr. W. W. Soudy, to be Education Officer, Uganda.

Colonial Medical Service—Mr. J. G. Murray, to be Medical Officer, Tanganyika; Mr. J. G. Murray, to be Medical Officer, Tanganyika; Mr. J. G. Murray, to be Medical Officer, Tanganyika.

Colonial Nursing Service—Miss J. G. Murray, to be Nursing Sister, Uganda; Miss J. G. Murray, to be Nursing Sister, Uganda; Miss J. G. Murray, to be Nursing Sister, Uganda.

Mr. W. G. Beveridge, Assistant to the Port Manager in Mauritius; Mr. M. L. Loutan-Lalanne, Treasurer in the Seychelles; Mr. M. L. Loutan-Lalanne, Treasurer in the Seychelles.

Indirect Rule

The system of indirect rule has frequently meant that too much reliance has been placed on the traditional administration of the tribal system and the chiefs, even when they are found to be corrupt or inefficient.

Thus the principle that progress should be based on indigenous cultures and customs has often given way to the practice of keeping indigenous forces in being even though through them the people cannot progress. This has had the effect not only of keeping the people more backward than they might have been, but of creating discontent among the more advanced Africans who might otherwise have become their society's leaders.

—The Economist.

What S. Rhodesia Needs

The Government of Southern Rhodesia have to import during this year supplies for a total value of rather more than £3,400,000. The main items are: metals, metal manufactures, machinery and vehicles, £4,806,000; animal, agricultural and pastoral products, £1,159,000; oils, waxes, etc., £218,000; drugs, fertilisers and chemicals, £201,500; paper, £170,000; fibres, yarns, textiles and apparel, £80,000; wood, cane, etc., £78,000; miscellaneous purchases from the Union of South Africa, £69,000; machinery, spare parts plant and materials purchased by the Government for delivery this year to various industries in the Colony have an estimated value of rather more than £125,000.

IT STANDS TO REASON

No stuffing boxes - No packing!

Age-old bugbears eliminated by SAUNDERS design. Liquids no longer seep. Gases no longer leak. Products are airtight and floors kept dry. FREE 40-page illustrated Handbook describes technical advantages. Write to us.

Saunders Valve Co., Ltd., Cwmbran, Newport, Monmouthshire.

SAUNDERS VALVES

Tea and Tobacco Outlook

In the latest "Callings" broadcast of the B.B.C. on the African shores, Mr. J. S. Murray, Nyasaland Government Representative in London, spoke of tea and tobacco, the two most important products of the continent that Protectorate. He said: "With the exception of the tea in the East, Nyasaland ranks as the third most important producer of tea, counting areas in both India and Ceylon. In the latter Africa produces a large amount of tobacco, but most of this is for the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes. It is estimated that in 1939 the total production of tobacco in Nyasaland was 100 million lbs. and during the four years of war Nyasaland has produced each year 100 million tea ration units. Excluding those for young tea, this is roughly three weeks' domestic rations yearly for the whole population of the Empire. But the tobacco comes into a class by itself. The Tobacco Control Act never had to ask for the compulsory powers. Everything has been done by the ordinary law and discipline of the tobacco trade, combined with the ordinary law and discipline of the essential raw materials."

Formerly it was all loose leaf tobacco, but now the demand for tobacco for civilian consumption. But the tobacco is still Government to Government. The tobacco is being sold in the States and in the Colonies, which have no buying organizations in America, draw their tobacco from a pool set aside for that purpose, and tobacco is allocated to them by a representative committee in accordance with their stock position and actual needs. In accordance with the Empire law from war time, there has been a restriction on the pre-war producing areas. In the case of Nyasaland, import licences are limited to the amount of the crop in the trade before the war. Support of the tobacco industry in the trade before the war is important, and if the Government had not taken the quota, another of the most important items in the trade, it would have been a very serious blow to the industry.

Since the beginning of the war with withdrawals from home Nyasaland tobacco almost exactly balance imports. One-third of all Empire imports come from Nyasaland, and this has been present since a higher proportion than during 1941 and 1942. All connected with the marketing of the forthcoming crop would be advised to take these points into consideration. I am convinced that before the following harvest arrives tobacco of any land will be almost worth its weight in gold in some quarters of another."

Tanganyika's Crop Policy

The Director of Agricultural Production in Tanganyika Territory has issued an announcement regarding the production of certain crops in order to relieve the present situation. Stating that Government was about to enact a Decree on the production of sisal, the Director said: "The Regulation will require that further plantings of sisal be restricted to the extent that the Government will be able to purchase the sisal for the local production of sisal. It is the intention of the Government to grow a reasonable quantity of sisal which will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the local market. It is also intended to maintain a total acreage of sisal in the Territory for processing sisal. Permission for planting sisal will therefore be granted as a general rule to the extent that the Government is able to purchase sisal for the local production of sisal. It is not intended that permission will be given for the export of sisal for the local production of sisal."

Agricultural Development Fund

Tanganyika has inaugurated an Agricultural Development Fund and will all profits arising from the sale of cotton and similar crops will be paid. It is intended that the Legislature shall vote allocations from the fund for general agricultural development including such as agricultural extension, agricultural education, agricultural research, and improved water supplies and roads. An advisory board is to be established to advise the Government on the use of the fund.

CLAN LINE

CARGO SERVICES
 (Routes as directed by E.M. Government)
 Between the
UNITED KINGDOM
 AND
SOUTH & EAST AFRICA
CEYLON AND INDIA

For all information apply to the Managers of The Clan Line Steamers Ltd.

CAYZER, DIVINE & CO., LTD.
 10, MARY AXE, LONDON, E.C.1.

LIVERPOOL: 10, South Street, L1. GLASGOW: 1, 100, Howe Street. MANCHESTER: 1, 100, Market Street.

BRITCO ROPEWAYS

BRITISH ROPEWAY ENGINEERS

P.O. Box 20, Waterford, NANTS

Telephone: Liss 226 (3 lines). Telegrams: Boxhaining, Nants

News Items in Brief

Atabrine, the anti-malaria drug, is now being made in Palestine.
 The Ukamba Meeba Organization is in process of formation.
 Sena Sugar Estates Ltd. has produced 30,000 tons of sugar last year.
 North Local Native Education established a spinning and weaving school.
 The pensionable age of civil servants in Rhodesia has been lowered by 25%.

A Public Union Hall is being built in Salisbury, capital of Southern Rhodesia.

The Stock Owners' Association of Kenya has instructed its executive to consider the means of creating a Kenya National Farmers' Union.

The breeding habits of the tsetse fly are the subject of research in Bechuanaland. Measures are being taken to isolate the fly in the insectary.

Nairobi Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution asking that a labour expedition from Great Britain visit East Africa to advise on trade union problems.

Nine passengers and three members of the crew of a Lockheed plane of the Portuguese "Eazy African" air service have been killed in a crash near Quanaia aerodrome.

Pyrethrum bombs are now being used for the disinfection of aircraft travelling on tropical routes. A bomb is thrown into the plane on landing exterminating all insects.

Bus and port service has been inaugurated between Massawa and Kilindini—distance of 850 miles. Two five-ton lorries have been fitted with refrigerators so that they may carry fresh fish from Britain.

In the last financial year income tax in Southern Rhodesia yielded £4,701,987 against an estimate of £4,710,000. Revenue from customs duty was approximately £1,000,000 higher than in the previous year.

The Legislative Council of Nyasaland has passed a Bill prohibiting the transfer of immovable property except with the consent of the Governor. The ordinance is to continue for the duration of the war and afterwards.

The possibilities of increasing millet and sesame yields in the pedaref and forest land areas of the Sudan by the use of mechanical farming methods are being investigated by Mr. E. W. Whitaker, Agricultural Adviser to the Middle East Supply Centre.

Telegrams from the Sudan report the recovery from the scene of an aircraft crash in June last in the desert near Khartoum of diamonds worth more than £50,000 and a ruby and emeralds valued at £7,500. The search was made on behalf of London underwriters who had paid insurance when the jewels were stolen.

The Middle East Supply Council proposes to invite representatives of Middle East Governments to a financial conference to be held in Cairo late in April.

The southern Rhodesian Government has raised to £1 the bonus for dead leopards, hyenas and wild dogs. In case 2, the bonus for lions is also under consideration.


All the white States have numerous millions in surplus. For Africa and the Rhodesias, as well as for the national governments of the British Empire, which is considering a further grant of £100m.

In Mozambique the regular season for planting tea in respect of the regular season period from April to last is one year after the termination of hostilities are to be ended. In Kenya the Director of Agriculture indicated that applications must indicate that any licences granted will not be transferred except on the death of the licensee.

The Swire's mail service between East Africa and India will be discontinued by the end of the war and grazing by locusts of the whole of the country and grazing and the milk supply there is a added strain on northern Africa.

The Kenya and Uganda Railways carried more than 1,000,000 passengers last year, compared with 1,100,000 in the previous year. Serious lack of rolling stock has made it necessary for the administration to ask the Services authorities and civilians to reduce their requirements as far as possible. The railways will expect to spend more than £80,000 on war work during about £500,000 on rolling stock for the traffic ordered early in the war and shortly due for delivery.

ALL SUGAR MINING WAGONS
 RUCKS OF ALL TYPES



ALL-BEATING STEAM & DIESEL
 WHEELS & AXLES LOCOMOTIVES

ROBERT HUSSON

RAILWAY LEEDS MEADOW
 WORKS AT LEEDS

Branches and depots in London, Glasgow, and other ports.
 WORKS AT LEEDS, DUBLIN, AND SECURIA
 London Office: 10, Tottenham St., Westminster, S.W.1

THE HEGAN COMPANY LIMITED

Established in Uganda 1903

Jinja - Kampala - Mbale

COTTON GINNERS
 FORD AGENTS
 WAKEFIELD OILS
 DUNLOP TYRES
 IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS
 TEA MANUFACTURERS

Agents
 AVIANCE ASSURANCE

All forms of insurance undertaken.

COFFEE MACHINERY

of all types

also

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

Made by

E. H. BENTALL & Co. Ltd.

For full details write to:

LEHMANN'S (AFRICA) LTD.

P.O. Box 163

DAR ES SALAAM

CHUNYA

and

TANGA

The Shambles,
York



When
you
come
to
England

and visit such historic places as the Shambles,

in the ancient city of York, you will



never be very far from a book
shop or station bookstall of

W. H. SMITH & SON, L^{td}

For newspapers and magazines, newspaper advertisements, books, maps and parcels,
stationery, printing, bookbinding and library service,
1500 branches in England and Wales, 1143 Offices and Hours, London, W.C.2



Transformers

The photograph shows a
12.5 MVA 110/11 kV

"Metrovick" Transformer

METROPOLITAN Vickers

ELECTRICAL
TRAFFORD PARK - MANCHESTER 17



BUY ADVERTISED GOODS - THEY HAVE BEEN PROVED BY USE

BARCLAYS BANK
(DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

OVER 500 BRANCHES IN

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
 SOUTHWEST AFRICA PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA
 MAURITIUS NORTHERN & SOUTHERN RHODESIA NYASALAND
 TANGANYIKA KENYA UGANDA SOMALIA ERITREA
 SUDAN EGYPT PALESTINE CYPRUS LIBYA MALTA
 GIBRALTAR BRITISH WEST AFRICA BRITISH GUIANA
 BRITISH WEST INDIES NEW YORK (Agency)
 LONDON MANCHESTER LIVERPOOL

London Offices
 CIRCUS PLACE, LONDON WALL, E.C. 2
 29, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C. 3
 OCEANIC HOUSE, 71, COCKSHU STREET, S.W. 1

HEAD OFFICE: 24, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 5

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE



T. S. M. V. "ISIPINGO," "INCHANGA" & "INGOMATI"

For full particulars on Freight Passages, etc., apply to

ANDREW WEIR & CO.
 Baltic Exchange Buildings
 21, Bury Street
 LONDON E.C. 3

THOMAS COOK & SONS, Ltd.
 —Passenger Agents—

REGULAR SERVICE

BY THE NEW TWIN SCREW LUXURIOUS MOTOR LINERS
 BETWEEN
 RANGOON, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, AND
 SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS

Sailings as circumstances will permit

Excellent Passenger Accommodation
 Doctor and Stewardess carried