

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

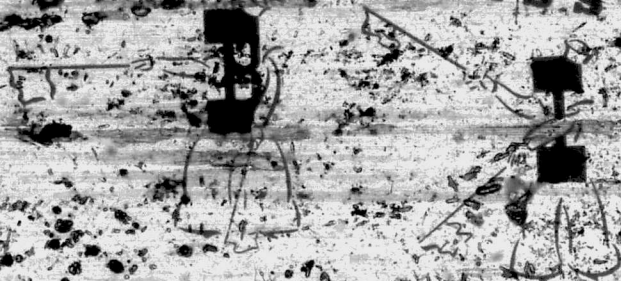
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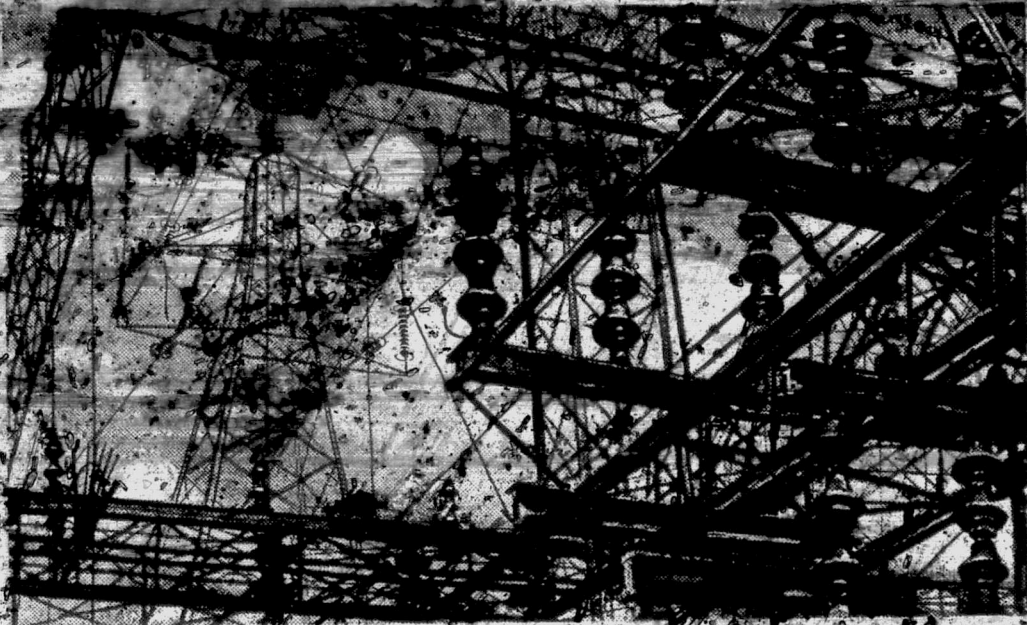
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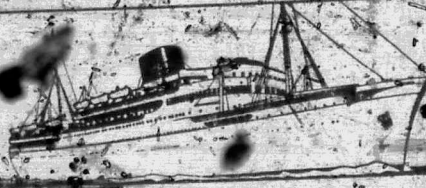
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**MATTERS OF MOMENT IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS** on East African subjects has in recent years almost always been on a high level, but that of last week was disappointing and marked by a very weak reply from the Government. Indeed, Tanganyika was the theme of none of the speeches which followed Lord Gresham's plea for action in Tanganyika Territory is likely to impress East Africans. Lord Faringdon and Lord Winster again demonstrated their ignorance of territories upon which they speak so often and with so much self-assurance, and the Duke of Devonshire appeared content to excuse the Tanganyika Government's total failure to implement any of the recommendations made four years ago in the most comprehensive Development Report issued in East Africa on the ground that we are at war. That fact is hardly likely to have escaped the notice of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce, which, as Lord Gresham emphasized, has repeatedly urged the Government of the Territory to act upon some of the proposals made so long ago by an authoritative Committee containing among its members certain senior

officials. Since the business men on the spot hold it to be practicable even in present circumstances, the catalogue of difficulties recited by the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State was not very impressive. Perhaps, however, it is well that the Government spokesman did run through his list of impediments, for in the course of it he made two statements which deserve public attention—and which, so far as we are aware, have not been reported by a single newspaper in this country.

There is uncertainty about the future of the former German lands which are now in the hands of the Custodian of Enemy Property, said the Duke of Devonshire. "What ever may be our own view of the proper future of these lands, it must be clear that there is a time to dispose of them at the end of the war. That is another element of uncertainty." That reference is to say the least an unhappy phrase, that the Government ought to be pressed to declare itself much less ambiguously. In the few words in which he

mentioned former German properties in Tanganyika, the Duke, it will be noted, both began and ended on a note of uncertainty. Whereas ultimate legal disposal may have to wait until the end of the war, we protest most strongly against any action in official circles that there can be any doubt about the disposition of the pre-war German estates, and against any suggestion that anything be done until peace terms have been dictated. That, indeed, is not in accordance with the actions of the Government, which quite properly has taken steps to promote production on German land and estates. It is fantastic to allow any suggestion of a reference that officialdom might contemplate the re-establishment of Germany in a territory which for the whole of the period between these last two German wars of aggression has suffered from their presence and their political and economic machinations. Yet that absurdity might be read into the Duke's words. A few weeks ago the Secretary of State for the Colonies was telling the British public that he had seen the image of Hitler behind the high altar of the German Lutheran Church in Dar es Salaam and was not likely to forget that evidence of the political activities of German missionaries. Now his junior colleague in the House of Lords speaks of uncertainty about the future of former German properties in that same Territory, which will assuredly not be satisfied for this indiscretion to remain on record. It is a gratuitous gift to Goebbels, who can be relied upon to make the fullest use of the suggestion of a British Minister that the return of Huns to Tanganyika is still an open question.

Having blundered badly in that serious moment, the Duke quite unconsciously made the job of the week by advancing "the question of continuity of policy" as his chief excuse for procrastination in **The Wheel of Inconsistency** in Tanganyika. Since when has the Colonial Office given the slightest evidence of recognizing that there is or should be, such a conception as continuity of policy? There has, in fact, been no sign or semblance of continuity—the lack of which has for many years been one of the chief criticisms of non-officials in all the Eastern African Dependencies, under Colonial Office control. Policy has depended mainly on the whim of the Governor of the moment, in whose term of office there was likewise little

continuity, with the result that progress has often been patchy and ill-planned. In contrast to his hit or miss habit, the Central Development Committee put forward a balanced programme of advancement, and it is ironical that four years later a Colonial Office apologist should seek to defend the inaction on the score of the importance of a wholly non-existent policy of continuity. That the wheel of inconsistency turns a full circle.

\* \* \*

Lord Winster, denying any quarrel with white settlers, declared that he "admired, welcomed and respected their ambition, enterprise and initiative." Yet a fortnight earlier he had said in the same place: "White settlement has had some very

evil effects upon the African population in Kenya. . . . White settlers have been given privileges and advantages there at the cost of misery for many of the African people. . . . Either some very queer people go to Kenya or the people who go there become very queer subsequently—the inhabitants of Happy Valley, who ardently pursue happiness without ever quite catching it. . . . But there is no reflection on the bulk of the settlers, who care of quite a different kind. That is not our idea of the normal way of expressing admiration. Lord Winster heard his extravagant allegations in regard to co-operative societies in Tanganyika corrected by the Duke of Devonshire, who abstained from reference to the assertion that they were the result of "very exhaustive research into co-operation in the Colonial Empire" upon which Lord Winster said he had been preparing "a very elaborate report." That document would appear to be on a par with some other strange pieces of "research" on East Africa to which we have had to call attention; but perhaps it will now be corrected before publication. As a talismanic we cannot forbear mention of Lord Faringdon's affirmation that "dust in the highlands of Tanganyika during the dry season is exceedingly injurious to health and in the wet season mist and cloud give rise to respiratory troubles." This will be news to our readers in the Territory, who must be very careful of that dust and mist.

## Uncertain About German Properties in Tanganyika, Says Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS last week LORD CHESHAM asked His Majesty's Government what steps they proposed to take to implement the recommendations contained in the report made to the Governor of Tanganyika Territory in Mass. 1940 by the Central Development Committee.

Lord Chesham said *inter alia*—

"It is this House's duty to try to make it clear that white settlement forms only a part, if a very essential part, of the general development of any territory. Tanganyika is an enormous country. The land area alone is over 450,000 square miles. In 1938 there were 9,000 Europeans, including officials, Germans, Greeks, Italians and other nationalities besides British—33,000 Asiatics and 5,500,000 Natives. I do not know how many people think that all black men are the same. If a Native from one part of Africa has certain characteristics, people are inclined to think that another Native from an entirely different part must have the same qualities and characteristics. Nothing could be further from the truth. The degree of development is very much higher in the African than the average in East Africa. In Tanganyika Territory there is a very large number of different tribes, who have different habits, different customs, different appearance and different languages.

### Germans Did Little to Encourage Native Production

"The Germans had done comparatively little towards encouraging Native production. We made a start in that direction, chiefly with cotton, hides, maize and other products for which the country is suitable. Then came the 1929-31 crisis, and the necessity for economy meant a big reduction of staff and expenditure in Tanganyika, which had a very marked effect on the policy which we were trying to carry out. The result was that progress and that direction almost came to an end, and until just before this war the position was more or less stationary. What progress has taken place in Tanganyika having regard to the number of Natives and the vast tracts of country to be dealt with. In a few parts of the country great progress has been made by the Natives, chiefly in the coastal districts and in other parts where they have been in close contact with the Europeans, but these areas are very small compared with the vast tracts of land where the Natives have not the advantage of being in close contact with Europeans.

"The result is that at present millions of Natives exist at a very low standard of subsistence on what they can produce from the soil, and that soil is losing fertility through lack of knowledge and good husbandry. What is far worse is that the Natives are losing all initiative and ambition to lead any improved kind of existence. They are content to stagnate, living on what they can produce, with their own needs from the soil. Their future is very dark unless something is done.

"In 1938 a Committee was appointed by the Governor to make a general survey of the Territory. That Committee's report is a most remarkable document. It is a real effort to analyse the troubles and their causes and to see what remedies can be applied. There are a great many recommendations on various subjects, the carrying out of which would be of inestimable value to the Territory as a whole. The report lays particular emphasis on the absolute necessity of raising the standard of living of the Natives. This point, and the necessity of providing the Natives with some means of work, are realized by all connected with the Territory. The Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industries in East Africa has recently issued a memorandum emphasizing the urgent necessity of raising the standard of living of the Natives, and the report to which I have referred is based mainly on the East African market which could and should be opened up by that means.

"The report refers to soil erosion and the possibilities of dealing with that very serious subject. It is interesting to note that in Tanganyika soil erosion is worst in those areas where no economic crops are grown and the Natives try to gain a living as best they can from the soil.

"The report also makes some strong references to white settlement in suitable areas, emphasizing the very greatly increased number of products which would thereby be made available both for the internal and external markets. Such varied subjects as mining, forestry—of the greatest importance—water and irrigation, the establishment of markets, the enormous question of public health, education and the whole of the financial provisions for these subjects, are very thoroughly gone into in this report. Not least among them are far-reaching recommendations as regards communications—roads, railways, air and telecommunications. Possibly that is the most important part of the whole report.

"It is now four years since that report was presented to the Government in Tanganyika and so far not a single con-

crete scheme has been put forward from Tanganyika to the Colonial Office so far as I am aware, with any concrete suggestions that action should be taken. From many other territories in Africa and other parts of the world which are administered by the Colonial Office a number of schemes have been put up, have received the approval of the Colonial Office, and are being put into effect. Some of these come from Tanganyika, yet, and the fact is one of the things that has annoyed me, may be pigeon-holed and forgotten or increased by the fact that there is no indication of any progress. The Government in Tanganyika that any other course will be taken. The Chamber of Commerce in Dar es Salaam has on several occasions asked the local Government to put the recommendations into a genuine development scheme, and the reply has always been most unsatisfactory—that the time has not yet come when such a scheme should be put forward or that there is no intention of doing so at the moment.

### No Action by Government

"I know that the Governor and all the officials who have been extremely busy, but it does seem to me that they may be pigeon-holed. It is going to be quite impossible to introduce from the Colonial Office a scheme of the kind that is required for the Territory. I am not suggesting that the Colonial Office should introduce a scheme of their own. That would be most unsatisfactory. Nevertheless, I do urge the Secretary of State for the Colonies to take every step he can to get at any rate some of the recommendations in that Committee's report turned into a satisfactory development scheme. It is urgent that it should be done soon, because sooner or later—and I sincerely hope sooner rather than later—there will be many thousands of Natives demobilized from the Forces. Those Natives have seen other countries and other standards of life. What they are demanding is a standard of tremendous field in which the Government can ensure a higher standard of living and a higher standard of Native production right through the Territory.

"From time to time there has been criticism from abroad, and even from British subjects, of the administration of the British Empire by Parliament. I have always been one of those who, from personal knowledge of various countries, have considered such criticism absolutely unjustified and not worthy of serious consideration; but I must admit that the present situation, involving 5,500,000 of Natives, makes one wonder whether there will not be justification for such criticism as regards Tanganyika unless the opportunity now presented is made full use of. The basic responsibility is yours, my lords; it is the responsibility of Parliament. For that reason I draw your lordships' attention to what may become a serious situation unless some prompt action is taken to move for papers.

### Lord Faringdon on Tanganyika Territory

LORD FARINGDON said he agreed with Lord Chesham that the matter was urgent, though he could not share his view of the perfection of British rule in all times and in all places.

He continued (in part)—

"Probably the basic problem of Tanganyika is water. Practically two-thirds of the Territory is to all intents and purposes uninhabited because of lack of water. Two-thirds of the population are crowded into one-tenth of the land; half of the remainder are on one-twelfth of the land, and the rest are on about another fifth. The reason is primarily a question of water.

"In the highlands during the dry season, there is an amount of dust which is exceedingly injurious to health, and in the wet an amount of mist and cloud which also gives rise to respiratory troubles, particularly in the case of Europeans. Apart from all this, the unfortunate Territory is also cursed with the tsetse fly and the tick, which make the keeping of cattle impossible. For this reason the Natives are driven to a form of shifting cultivation, and to protect their cattle they have destroyed the tall grass, trees or bush savannah and substituted for it a low grass. The result has been that the previously scattered gardians of cultivation have now moved closer together. The fallow lands are not given time to rest but are given over to cattle, and, finally, land cultivation has come almost continuous.

"Owing to the fact that the forest is steadily disappearing and the land is being stripped, the result is that the population is steadily becoming more and more concentrated, and with this concentration and the destruction of the forest goes a decrease, if not actually in the rainfall, because I believe that scientifically that is not absolutely certain—certainly in the capacity of the land to retain moisture. This forms a vicious circle, resulting eventually in





was then the facilities whatever for the setting up of or maintaining co-operative societies. This is so with one of the Colonies was only a Native Village Board. It is a very common complaint that Government marketing boards are inefficient, are very costly, and that they pay very high salaries to European officials. I think that such boards should be established where competitive trading is possible and beneficial. Such boards are desirable but their establishment is in the hands of the Government. In the case of the East Africa Colonies, the Government, in the past, has been very reluctant to set up such marketing boards. It is, however, a desirable thing that Colonial Administrations really undertake the task of educating the populations in the main lines of co-operation and co-operative societies.

I have recently been concerned in making a very extensive research into the question of co-operative societies in the Colonial Empire. I believe that we have found the key to the solution of many of the troubles which have caused us anxiety in the development of the indigenous peoples of our Colonies. I believe that the Government better led to a development of co-operative societies than any other principle.

How better can we do on such matters as the setting up of marketing boards, improved seeds, pest control, irrigation, drainage, irrigation and soil erosion, and the like? The backward Native villages that by inculcating the principle of co-operative societies and of co-operative services in the development of co-operative societies, the setting up of better health societies, and many health and community services such as water, transport and sanitation, can be very largely developed out of the idea of co-operation. I believe, and I say, that this is the key to the solution of many of the difficulties that we are facing. The backward areas that are developing and that are being developed are a sense of democratic responsibility, how better can that be developed than by educating them in the principle of co-operative societies.

I think Colonial powers have concentrated, upon leaving power, on the removal of the Government, leaving the indigenous races exposed to all the impact of private enterprise without any guidance whatever in development and welfare matters. I believe that the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1936, is a great improvement. I believe that economic development and welfare can be most rapidly forwarded along co-operative lines. With official attention and co-operation in co-operative ideas, co-operative societies have been established among the white settlers in East Africa. They have been set up among the indigenous peoples of a vast area, and I encourage agreement from the Government. I hope that the Government may tell us how far they are doing in East Africa, and how developed, although the Government is not doing so.

**THE DUKES OF DEVONSHIRE, Under-Secretary of State for Africa, in reply to the Government.**

He said the motion was a plea for the urgent implementation of the recommendations of the Central Development Committee, and continued:

I regard this question as one of very great urgency and that the report of the Central Development Committee is an immensely valuable piece of work. The Committee started work on the premise of a Government statement that the objective in view was to increase individual wealth and raise the purchasing power of the community to as high a figure as possible. They considered that it must be many years before the African peasantry outside the settlement areas could benefit from their own agricultural efforts, but turn adequate to raise substantially their own standard of living. They accordingly regarded it as essential to aim to give wide development the increase of the non-native population.

The Committee carried out its work largely during the war, and even after the war it has only just begun with a background of peace. It was only at the end of the war had some close to a year ago that this report was prepared. The disturbances of the summer of 1940 affected most profoundly the whole structure and economy of the Territory. They made the most tremendous demands upon its man-power, African and European, and one of the difficulties of getting an adequate scheme was that the man-power either to do the work or to be trained at the present available.

The Government's dependence on the Territory's man-power had to be relaxed for the East African areas. At the same time many of the non-official Europeans who were engaged in the Territory and otherwise were left for many months in the Territory. The Territory has since been very hard hit by the shortage of man-power, not always through the loss of man-power through casualties, retirement, sickness and death, for which at present there is practically no replacement. It is without doubt generally regarded in this country that the economic difficulties of the Colonial Government have been increasing in this respect. Tanganyika has

been probably the worst handicapped of all the East African Territories. Shortage of white man-power. It is literally the fact that every official in Tanganyika is at present heavily overworked.

In the following year the loss of the Far East necessitated a contribution on the immediate task of making good war supplies which had been sent to the United Nations in those territories. The economy of Tanganyika was profoundly and fundamentally affected by the loss of sources of rope and through the loss of Mambie, and so forth, and almost overnight the whole structure of Tanganyika became of paramount importance to the war effort. The Government has been very far from being inexhaustible and the present shortage of labour forces is the more an important factor in the development of industry and the very necessary expansion of home production.

During the war the entire economy of Tanganyika will have been affected in the light of the present conditions for its primary products, and no man can say what they will be. It may well be that there will not be available the pool of African labour nearly envisaged by the Central Development Committee in their report. It is also necessary to remember that the report was made in the labour costs were very low, and that, naturally, not only because of the war, but also because of the high cost of the labour and the high cost of medical attention and so on. Those costs are likely to increase in the future. There is no doubt that the Government has no doubt look for conditions approximating to those which they have known in the Army. That is another factor which may substantially affect the economy of the Territory, especially in such areas as the main Highlands.

**Lord Winstanley Corrected.**

It is perhaps a convenient moment, when dealing with standards of living, to deal with the facts, not the fancy picture presented by the noble lord opposite about co-operation in Tanganyika, which is in fact making very rapid strides. A Co-operative Societies Ordinance makes full provision for the formation of co-operative societies. Several successful societies were already in existence before the war.

The Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union, Ltd., might be described as a household name. It has a membership of over 20,000. It is an entirely African society, it is conducted by an elected committee of Africans, and it employs a British secretary.

There are other societies, some of them on quite the same scale as the Kilimanjaro Co-operative Union. For instance, there is the East Africa Co-operative Union, which has a membership of 6,000, and there are other societies which are making striking progress. It is a definite acceptance by the Government of Tanganyika that it is now its duty to assist the development of co-operative societies, and every official of the Government is part of its work to help and encourage the growth of small co-operative societies throughout the Territory. It is a fact that the co-operative societies readily fits in to the pattern of tribal life.

Lord Winstanley: I wonder if the Duke would tell the House what part the Administration has taken for education and guidance in co-operative activities.

The Duke of Devonshire: There is no man definitely in charge of co-operation and I think I should not speak of co-operation as a fully established institution. I advise the Government of Kenya, and the probable neighbouring Territories on the principles of co-operation. There are other parts of the Territory where Native tobacco growers in the southern part of the Territory had a membership of over 2,000. That was formed from a grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and the society is unable to pay that grant off. That is an illustration of what is really going ahead.

I am going to discuss Tanganyika Territory, but we have discussed many other subjects, including West Derby, and my own personal views. I was left with the impression that the noble lord is good and more at home on subjects than he is on African subjects.

**Uncertainty about the future.**

The noble lord has effected to be so far reaching that the report must need a great deal of consideration before it can be regarded as having a good basis for the unknown circumstances of the post-war world. Its proposals are very comprehensive and involve very considerable expenditure, much of which may be necessary, but it is not so appropriate. There is uncertainty about the future of the former German lands which are now in the hands of the Custodian of Enemy Property. What will be the future of these lands, the profits of these lands, must await the end of the war. That is another element of uncertainty.

I hope I have not seemed unduly discouraging to my noble friend. There are various factors which make it almost impossible for me to lay down any definite policy now. There is the devastating lack of man-power in the Territory.

of the future of tropical products there is the question of the trends of the African population and what room is in fact available, and above all, is the question of continuity of policy. I regard that as almost the most important thing of all. My noble friend will be well aware that Tanganyika suffered heavily in the years between the wars through uncertainty as to the future, and it is our great intention that there should be no uncertainty about the policy to be laid down.

I hope your lordships will not take what has been so far said as a criticism to mean that nothing is being done towards the future of the Territory, for which I am and you are both responsible. His Majesty's Government has had its hands very full, and it is only now that the Government have been able to turn their attention to post-war planning. But the Government, in the Budget speech in December last, announced the creation of a Development Section of the Secretariat. This section will be headed by an Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of the Governor or the Chief Secretary. This Committee will include non-official representation and will seek to co-operate fully with the officials in the working of the plan. Its main task will be to re-examine the Central Development Committee's report and to advise on the suggestions which will be necessary in the light of the changed circumstances brought about by the war. Now that this new piece of machinery is beginning to function the Secretary of State is hopeful that in the next future schemes for Tanganyika will be submitted for substantial assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

The noble lord referred to water supplies. Money was provided from the Colonial Development Fund before the war for a general survey of water resources in Tanganyika, but shortage of man-power has brought that to an end. This matter is under active consideration once more, and plans have quite recently been before the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund for the investigation of water supplies.

As in the Colonies it may not be possible to have the same schemes for both man and materials in an short supply. Both my right hon. friend and I look on the sum of £5,000,000 available under the Colonial Development Welfare Act as not large enough for what is required. Owing to war conditions we have not been able to spend more than a fraction of that sum thanks to shortage of shipping, scarcity of supplies, and to the fact that there are not the men to do the things that need doing. But the plans will remain and attention will be given to them where possible so that the earliest possible moment will be taken for starting work.

The noble lord the Governor has just submitted his general views on education based on the Central Education Committee's report, and that report is under examination now in the Colonial Office.

I can assure my noble friend that everything he said will be most carefully borne in mind in shaping our policy for the future, and that we are most anxious to see a real move forward made in the development of this Territory.

**Lord Chesham's Reply**

LORD CHESHAM replied briefly, saying:—

"I painted a black picture of the Territory, but I mean Lord Faringdon was doubly black—no water, no rainfall, tsetse fly, tick, sleeping sickness and other diseases." I would like to assure your lordships that there are vast tracts of land in Tanganyika open for development now by Natives and other people. There is no shortage of land, highly suitable land, but all those pests. I want to stress here that the most important thing is to develop a long-term policy to defeat the inherent laziness of the Native—because it is no use mincing words, he is lazy if he is allowed to be—and to encourage him and give him some incentive to work.

"I am a little disappointed with the reply of the noble duke, but I know there is a war on. As regards man-power, of course it is short, but, as I mentioned in my previous remarks, there will be a very large body of Africans demobilized some time or other who will be extremely useful for carrying out the development of the country. It is one of the food production questions in Tanganyika has been presented as much as was possible, but I would like to draw the Government's attention to the fact once again that last year £300,000 was spent in importing maize for internal use into a country which should in fact be a very big exporter of that crop. With a little encouragement to the natives it could produce far more than is required in the whole Territory.

"I was delighted to hear that a word on the subject of education has actually been produced. I hope that other schemes will be coming along to cover the necessities of the war and the present situation. I feel leave to withdraw."

The motion for papers was left withdrawn.

[Editorial comment appears under "Matters of Moment"]

**Tribute to Sudan Cotton**

*By Leading Lancashire Spinner*

THE BEST PUBLIC TRIBUTE which we have ever heard from a spinner to the excellence of Sudan cotton was recently broadcast by Mr. Aubrey Hesketch, managing director of a large cotton manufacturing company in Lancashire. He said:—

"My concern is one of the big spinners of Sudan cotton in Lancashire, and since the heavy rains grown in the Kassala and Gezira districts in 1943 and 1944 is the best we have ever handled grade, staple length and strength being really first class."

"Sudan cotton was always looked upon as being rather a difficult growth to process on account of its waxy nature, but this year we have overcome this natural difficulty soon found that the fine staples produced a very strong and regular yarn of thread. Consequently, since 1939 your cotton has been very much in the picture, and is now being spun and woven into some of the most important fabrics used by the fighting services."

Largely used for the production of parachutes, particularly the Ministry of Aircraft Production has made tremendous use of Sudan cotton. They soon discovered that the minimum strength specifications laid down for the fabrics they required, which include barrage balloons, rubber dinghies, various kinds of aeroplane fabrics, and a special gabardine used to protect airmen from extreme cold and storm.

Miles of fabric woven and spun from Sudan cotton have been made up into balloons which protect our cities and convoys from low-level bombing. The same kind of fabric is used in various sizes of rubber dinghies, which play such an important part in saving the lives of airmen forced down into the sea. The numerous layers of cloth used to make the outer covering of a balloon or a life-raft are impregnated with rubber to make them air and water-tight. A thread of Sudan cotton is spun every square inch of the cloth after the loom or mangle has been inflated. It is therefore absolutely essential that the basis of the fabric—Sudan cotton—should be very regular and strong.

As a parachute opens, a terrific strain is placed on the thread of the fabric. Up to fairly recently parachutes were made entirely from steel. Now Sudan cotton is the foundation from which certain types of parachute are constructed. The weapon-carrying type and the parachute flare are almost solely made from Sudan cotton. Aeroplane fabric is yet another type of cloth woven and spun from the cotton. That is used inside and outside planes, protecting the metal parts from rain and rust.

The airman's special clothing, including the 'Mae West' jacket, into which Sudan cotton is manufactured, is of the utmost importance to all air-crews flying at high altitudes, or those who have been brought down into the sea and are exposed to extreme cold.

**Use in Plastics Industry**

You have heard of the new and great possibilities of the plastic industry. Again, Sudan cotton is being used to spin and weave special cloths which, after treatment with various kinds of resin, are made into sheets with the strength of steel. Great use is being made of these plastic sheets in the construction of all kinds of weapons.

Cloth made from Sudan cotton is used for electric insulating, which means that thousands of yards of electric wiring in an aeroplane, tank or battleship are covered and protected by layers of woven cloth made from it.

Typewriter ribbon is another product of Sudan cotton, which also applies to the tracing cloth used to produce blue-prints of the latest and the most secret engines of war.

Finally, the bales of cotton from the Sudan are the best packed bales in the world.

**Finances of the Sudan**

Latest reports from the Sudan estimate that the revenue for 1944 will have been approximately £E5,829,000 and expenditure £E5,546,000, leaving a surplus of £E283,000. The estimate had anticipated a budget balancing in £E5,129,000. The principal item of improvement is that of receipts from customs duties, which exceeded the estimate of £E780,000. The budget produced £E215,000 against an expectation of £E150,000. For 1944 revenue is put at £E5,970,000 and expenditure at £E5,933,000. The Sudan Government railways are expected to contribute £E395,000, an increase of £E100,000 on last year.

## THE WAR

## Rhodesia's Fine Contribution

## War Expenditure Above Pre-War Budget

Rhodesia has made a tremendous contribution to the Allied air effort, and Rhodesian squadrons in the Royal Air Force have made a valuable contribution. These great numbers have been in the East Africa theatre, when recently passing through Southern Rhodesia.

Southern Rhodesia's added accounts for the year ended March 31, 1943, show that war expenditure totalled £3,272,564, of which £1,402,410 was in respect of air training and £1,870,028 on the Colony's military forces. Considering that in pre-war days the total budget of the country was only about £8,000,000, these figures are highly creditable.

General Paget, G.O.C. in C. Middle East, has just completed a week's tour of the Sudan and Eritrea. He visited 40 British and Native units and base installations, and had conversations with the leading civil and military authorities. The journey covered more than 3,500 miles.

Contingents of Polish girls and women, temporarily resident in Uganda, have left the Protectorate to form part of the Polish Section of the W.A.A.F. in Great Britain.

The East African Signals Training Centre, where picked Africans are trained, is to double its output of trained men.

When a Wellington bomber recently crashed in Somaliland, British soldiers organized a labour gang which built a 15-mile road through the bush to the machine. The salvage job took just over six weeks.

There are now about 2,000 Greek refugees in Kenya and Uganda, 500 in Tanganyika Territory, and 800 in Ethiopia.

## Casualties

Wing Commander A. V. Maxwell, R.A.F., who served as a flying instructor in Southern Rhodesia from 1938 until the outbreak of war, and after the conquest of Eritrea for some time in command of the air station at Asmara, was killed by enemy action in one of the recent air raids on London. About a year ago he was torpedoed off the coast of West Africa. He married Miss Susan Fox, formerly a nursing sister at Salisbury Hospital, and daughter of Captain E. Thornton Fox, lately secretary to the Treasury of Southern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Fox.

Flight Lieut. William James Picken, D.F.C., R.A.F.V.R., who was born in Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, in 1922, and whom we have reported missing, is now presumed to have been killed in action. He served as a sergeant, before being commissioned in February 1942, and was awarded the D.F.C. six months later for his services as captain of Hampden, Manchester and Lancaster aircraft, and in recognition of his exceptional skill and resource. He had on numerous occasions attacked targets in the Ruhr and had bombed the naval yards at Hamburg, Kiel, Bremen and Brast.

Captain Alan Gardiner Redfern, M.B.E., who is now known to have been killed in action in the Aegean last November, was the son of Mr. A. W. Redfern, M.P., of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Redfern. Born in Salisbury in 1907, he was educated at Prince Edward School, and in 1923 joined the Native Department, becoming a Native Commissioner last year. Captain Redfern was the big brother of a skilled big game photographer. In 1936 he saved his father's life when he was being mangled by a lion.

Lieut. Denis R. Stewart, second son of Mrs. M. V. Stewart, of Helvetia Park, Umfali, and the late G. C. R. Stewart, has been killed in action in Italy while serving with the 8/8 Punjab Regiment. Lieut.

Stewart, who saw service in India, Iraq, Palestine/Syria and North Africa, before going to Italy, was tea planting in Ceylon before the war.

Acting Flight Lieut. Douglas Lindsay Thomson, of Southern Rhodesia, previously reported missing, is now known to have lost his life in air operations in October. Flight Lieut. John Griffith Owen, D.F.C., who before the war was employed on the Wanderer mine, Selukwe, has been killed in a plane accident.

Flying Officer David Conway Waite, R.A.F., whom we previously reported missing, is now officially presumed to have lost his life in the same way. He was the second son of Mr. C. V. White, of Kenya.

Flying Officer A. Taylor, of Bulawayo, who is missing from air operations, was educated at Plumtree School, Southern Rhodesia, and at the outbreak of war was an undergraduate at Witwatersrand University. He received his preliminary air training in the Colony before proceeding overseas. He will be reunited with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Taylor, of Bulawayo.

Sergeant Air Gunner William Paul Johnson, who before the war was a surveyor improver at the Bushtick mine, Southern Rhodesia, is missing as the result of air operations. He was 22 years of age, and the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Johnson, of Shabani.

Lieut. E. Stenson, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has been wounded in the Middle East.

## Awards to Flying Men

Flight Lieut. Eric Arthur Bland, R.A.F.V.R., who was trained in Southern Rhodesia, has been awarded the D.S.O. for his service with Coastal Command.

Acting Wing Commander Robert Lawrence Bowes, D.F.C., Reserve of Air Force Officers, of No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron, has been awarded a Bar to his Distinguished Flying Cross. The citation reads:

"Since being awarded the D.F.C. this officer has completed numerous sorties over Germany, including a successful attack on Peenemuende. More recently Wing Commander Bowes participated in an attack on Berlin which he attacked with his usual tenacity although his aircraft was hit and one engine put out of action. In spite of the damage sustained, Wing Commander Bowes flew the aircraft to a home based airfield near the coast and effected a safe landing. In addition to his activities in the air, Wing Commander Bowes has put in much energy towards the training of other members of the squadron with excellent results."

Flight Lieut. Patrick Arthur Dorehill, D.F.C., R.A.F.V.R., of the Rhodesia Squadron, also receives a Bar to his D.F.C. The citation in his case reads:

"This officer has participated in a very large number of sorties, involving attacks on most of the heavily defended targets in Germany. Recently he took part in an attack on Berlin. Before reaching the city his aircraft was attacked by a night fighter. Flight Lieut. Dorehill succeeded in evading the attacks, but the bomber had been repeatedly hit by cannon fire which damaged the fuselage and the tail plane and also put the hydraulic system out of action. Despite this, Flight Lieut. Dorehill continued to the target, which he bombed successfully. On his return to base he effected a masterly crash-landing. He displayed great skill, courage and determination throughout."

The D.F.C. has been awarded to Acting Flight Lieut. Charles Douglas Wiggin, R.A.F.V.R., of No. 44 Squadron, of whom the citation says:

"Throughout his tour of operations, which includes eight attacks on Berlin, this officer has set a fine example of skill, courage and determination. During a recent attack on the German capital his aircraft was badly damaged in a fight with two enemy aircraft. Nevertheless, Flight Lieut. Wiggin pressed home his bombing attack with great resolution, and afterwards flew the damaged bomber to base, where he executed a perfect crash-landing although one of the landing wheels had been shot away. He is a fine example of a bomber pilot."

Acting Flight Lieut. Kenneth Herbert and Flying Officer Stanley Herbert Letley, both of No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron, have been awarded the D.F.C. and Flight Sergeant John Cushman, of the same Squadron, the D.F.M.

(Continued on page 466)

### State and Private Enterprise.

The ideal is to combine the organizing power of the State with the enterprise and initiative of the individual. The arguments against State trading over a wide field would summarize as follows: (1) the State must not create a uniformity in prices; (2) the Minister in charge of State trading would be under great pressure to conceal inefficiency, and there would be a tendency to under-pin un-economic industries by tariffs, import duties, subsidies, or the like; (3) without the profit motive and the interplay of prices it is almost impossible to get the flexibility into the business system which modern commerce demands; (4) the State must play safe, and cannot afford to risk the taxpayers' money as a private individual risks his own; (5) the Government charged with all matters of the highest political importance shall not be diverted from their study by direct negotiations on matters like wages and profits with those upon whose welfare it depends. To provide common services at cheap prices to all and sundry of its citizens who wish or should wish to use them is not only the State's right, but its duty. In the field of public ownership I am a great believer in insulating the Government by means of corporations run on commercial lines from negotiations and from market haggling. To get the balance between State and private enterprise the solution lies in allowing common services from which risk has been eliminated, and which depends on statutory rights, to be provided by the State, and in allowing to private enterprise the whole field where risk has to be run, and allowing that private enterprise, having run the risk, to reap the profit. If our scientists and research workers apply to our post-war problems of production the ingenuity they have shown in the war, we may well regain the position we occupied when we were the first country to apply coal to the generation of power and when we led the world in the development of railways. Whether we are to be a poor or rich nation depends entirely upon whether we use our brains or not. I believe in schemes of social security, but all such are schemes to spend a national income which must first be earned. We must get the cart of security in front of the horse of prosperity, or we may find that the mere cost of security could prevent us from being able to earn our living in a world which might adopt lower standards."—Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of Production.

# Background to t

**Air Warfare.**—From our bombing operations from this country in the last year more than 2,500 aircraft have not come back. Taking an average of seven men per aircraft, this means that nearly 18,000 men, drawn from the flower of our manhood, are killed or prisoners. But compare this with the bloody fighting of the Eastern Front, or with the carnage of the last war. On one day, July 1, 1918, we lost on the Somme 21,000 men killed and missing to secure a gain of three miles, and a half mile with a mile in depth. Berlin received in January of this year as great a weight of bombs as has fallen on London from the beginning of the war till now."—The Secretary of State for Air.

**Misconceptions About The Empire.**—"What is the opinion of the average Russian about Great Britain today? I believe his opinion is that we are the people who decided to launch a large-scale land offensive in Europe last year—not the people who pushed 19 vast convoys through the Arctic to his aid; not the people who sent equipment for 20 armoured divisions, 3,000,000 pairs of boots and 111 aeroplanes for every 100 we promised, and other supplies too vast and varied to be chronicled—and on no cash-and-carry basis either; not the people who, in the dark days, when his country had a peace pact with what is now the common enemy, took the decision to build the bombers and train the crews which are now drawing four German fighters out of five from the Eastern Front. Probably the average Russian has never heard of these things. The responsibility must be ours and only ours. Tens of millions of American citizens are under the impression that the British Empire is a series of possessions held in dictatorial subjection by England, and that the Middle East campaign was fought by us predominantly with Empire troops. Millions of others have no idea that, in the dark days when we stood alone, we sold out nearly all our foreign investments, and that vast aircraft plants in the United States today, which will come in so handy after the war, were conceived and financed by Britain. We ought to have some organization calculated to detect, track down and refute any lie or misconception published or widely held about Great Britain or the Empire in any part of the world."—Captain Longhurst, M.P. in his maiden speech.

**An End to Prussian Domination.**—The fundamental reason for modern Germany's career of aggression must be traced to the overwhelming Prussianism within Germany with its concentration on Prussia and its upbuilding of the whole State for militarist purposes. That concentration of power is the cancer in the European organism. It was from the provincial capitals that the music and the literature came; all that great contribution to civilization which has made and destroyed states and empires. Prussia and power in modern Germany. The remedy is a fast Federal Germany, of 10 or so States more or less equal in size and power, with a good deal of independence and their own regional character, capable of resisting Prussia. That means the dismemberment of Prussia and the return of independence to the Rhineland, Westphalia, half of Saxony, Hanover, and so on which were engulfed in Prussia in 1866 and 1866. I assume that East Prussia, that *fons et origo malorum*, the chief base of the Prussian militarist tradition, will go, with some exchange of population, to Poland. It is not a case of some few paper-made schemes, but of making use of something that already exists, with its own roots in the country."—Mr. A. L. Rowse, in *The Times*.

**Other Men's Flowers.**—"Browning and Kipling, the two poets whose work has stayed most in my memory, have courage and humanity, and their feet are usually on the ground. G. K. Chesterton has the same qualities, with a more romantic and less practical strain; he has become my third favourite. In my head and heart also is much of Masfield, the poet of adventure and toil by land and sea. 'The Hound of Heaven' has had a special place in my life, as an charm in danger or trouble."—Field Marshal Viscount Wavell, in his anthology of "Other Men's Flowers."

**Aid for French Patriots.**—"Somewhere in France there is a secret dump of equipment produced in England for the French terrorists. From England come automatic pistols, daggers, small magnetic adhesive mines for blowing up vehicles, others for submarine demolition, and others for blowing up bridges, and explosives in tubes for destroying aircraft. There are all sorts of preparations, such as vaseline mixed with mercury to destroy gears, and other things for petrol."—German Overseas News Agency.

# the War News

**Opinions Epitomized.**—Turkey will probably persist to the end in her policy of neutrality. — *Financial correspondent* lately in Turkey.

...the Russian leaflet...  
...a greater problem than Akhmetov. — Mr. O. H. Brandon.

We are dependent on our export trade for the prosperity of our industry. — Dr. Russell Thomas, M.P.

Independence and stability of Government are as rare in literary matters as in politics. — Mr. Desmond MacCarthy.

An Chief Mahajan Sir Arthur Patten is one of the few really great military leaders of our time. — General Eisenhower.

No R.A.F. crew has ever been briefed to destroy a target which has no industrial or military significance. — Squadron Leader J. R. Robinson, M.P.

Ontario can comfortably absorb 500,000 good healthy young Britons in the next five or six years. — Major I. S. V. Easton, Agent-General.

Trade disputes in January numbered 214, involved 90,000 work people, and caused the loss of 232,000 working days. — *Ministry of Labour Gazette*.

Allied bombers have dropped travellers and resisted coupons over Hamburg with the intention of upsetting food distribution. — *Hamburger Fremdenblatt*.

The Forestry Commission has a scheme for a corps of 25,000 to 30,000 demobilized men to be employed in forestry. — Lord Croft, Under-Secretary for War.

and-lease shipments from the United States represents a vital 10% of Britain's food supplies. — Mr. Leo T. Crowley, U.S. Foreign Economic Administrator.

Nearly every divisional general in the field complains that the censorship is too stringent in suppressing news of what his men have done. — Mr. John Gordon.

Every 24 hours each armoured division on the Second Front will use 70,000 gallons of petrol, fire 350 tons of ammunition and eat 120 tons of food. — Lord Strathpey.

Careless talk on the home front is the scene of burning of an American transport with the loss of 1,000 soldiers' lives. — Major Albert Stowe, U.S. Army Intelligence.

Our barley and rye have formed 10% of our flour, but by the beginning of April we shall have only 2% of rye and 97% of wheat in our flour and bread. — Mr. C. A. Loombe, Director of Cereal Products, Ministry of Food.

Jet propulsion is expected to boost the speed of American fighters by at least 100 miles an hour. — Captain Ezra Kotcher, U.S. Army Air Force Engineering Division.

If it came to the choice between attacking Rome and saving American lives there will be no alternative but to bomb Rome. — Mr. Stimson, U.S. War Secretary.

...and at the...  
of the United States fighting fleets will equal that of all other nations combined. — Rear Admiral E. L. Cochrane, Chief of the Bureau of Ships.

Two German airmen interned at the Curragh, Ireland, established a Polish pilot of the R.A.F. and as he lay on the ground he had his fill of the war consciousness. — *Daily Telegraph*.

Of all the so-called war stocks, copper shales have proved the most disappointing to investors. The shales are actually worth less than before the war. — Mr. Bernard Harris.

We mean to be done for good and all with the German General Staff, the German military tradition, the German lust for power and the German habit of aggression. — Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P.

Three German generals have been executed following a court-martial because they ordered a retreat in the Pskov area without orders from Hitler's headquarters. — *Stockholm*.

Last month we estimated the number of Jews in Poland at 250,000 to 300,000. A few weeks not more than 50,000 of us will remain. — Jewish National Committee secretly operating in Poland.

For 1944 we must deliver over 100,000 machines compared to 86,000 in 1943. They will average 10,000 lb. compared to 8,000 in 1943. — Mr. Joseph D. McKean, Vice-Chairman of the U.S. War Production Board.

The latest casualty figures for the three armed services for the first three years of the war show 73,477 killed, 152,204 missing and prisoners of war, and 50,103 wounded. Bombing casualties among civilians in Great Britain number 50,000 killed and 160,000 injured. — The Home Secretary.

A drastic overhaul of the machinery of Imperial Government should be undertaken as soon as circumstances permit. — A motion that reform is overdue need not blind us to the achievements of British Imperial rule in the past or present. — Sir John A. R. Marriot, in the *Quarterly Review*.

British weapons have been found superior to American in quality and adaptability. They are foolproof. — Major-General J. S. Lethbridge, head of an Allied Staff Mission which has visited the Pacific battlefronts.

American forces have now sunk well over 2,000,000 tons of shipping in the Pacific. The merchant tonnage with which Japan started the war has been reduced to a rather considerable number of tankers. The bag of the submarine is 611 ships for the whole of the Pacific. — U.S. Navy Secretary.

The bombing of cities is justified if it hastens the liberation of millions from the clutches of slavery. The death of a child is a terrible tragedy, but it is not more terrible to think of an adequate massacre and terror of innocent men, women and children. — Dr. Garrett Archbishop of York.

Relations between politicians and the Press should always be bad. Any belief that the Press was in the pockets of Ministers or Ministers in the pockets of the Press would be disastrous. — British journal, often ignorant but they are always honest. If it is at once the penalty and the reward of a free Press. — Mr. William Barkley, in the *Daily Express*.

With air-liners having sleeping accommodation it should be possible after the war to reach London from any part of the world in two days, flying throughout the day and night. For the leisurely traveller an alternative service could cover five days, enabling him to spend each night in a different country. — Lord Knollys, Chairman of British Overseas Airways Corporation.

There is now no R.A.F. in the Command. The fighter squadrons engaged in offensive action form part of Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory's Tactical Air Force. Those responsible for the night and day defence of this island come under the Air Defence of Great Britain, the A.O.C. of which is Air Marshal Sir Roderic Maxwell Hill. — Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Minister.

We should remove from Germany all alternatives, like plans, drawings, etc. which may be used or are essential for rearmament. Punishment for non-surrender should not be fines or imprisonment in German prisons, but deportation to say the Bear Island, such as the...  
...while...  
...stayed in Berlin, the archives of the German Admiralty War Office, War Academy and dozens of similar institutions remained untouched. — Mr. ...

## PERSONALIA

Mr. N. F. Burt is now District Commissioner, Mbeya. Dr. Picot has left Sesheke, Northern Rhodesia, for Switzerland.

Mr. Roger Riley has been appointed organizing secretary of the United Party in Northern Rhodesia.

A daughter has been born in Khartoum to the wife of Mr. Denis Vidler, of the Sudan Political Service.

A son has been born in Mombasa to the wife of Mr. J. D. Stringer, of the Colonial Administrative Service.

Mr. E. Greenfield has succeeded Mr. S. R. T. Chandler as Chief Road Engineer in Southern Rhodesia.

The late Lord Wedgwood left £56,761 (net personalty) (£49,927). He served in East Africa during the war.

Mrs. Constance Hill, wife of Major F. Hill, of Sinton Estate, Kord, recently gave birth to a son at Kisumu.

The Nurses' Home of the Queen's Hospital, Southern Rhodesia, has been presented with a swimming pool by Mr. A. Pocket.

Clare Cox, W. G. S., R.A.F., was recently married in Kibale to Miss Joan Sutton, of Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire.

Miss S. M. Lawrence and Miss H. E. Mowbray have left to take up missionary duties in Kenya and Uganda respectively for the C.M.S.

A son has been recently born in Nairobi to the wife of Captain N. G. Lyned, editor of *Lambo*, the monthly magazine of the East Africa Command.

Mr. Michael Middle, director of the British Institute in Leopoldville, has succeeded Mr. Leslie Aclie as the British Council's chief representative in the Belgian Congo.

Judge Robinson and Mr. R. Welensky, M.L.C., are acting as joint conciliators between the Northern Rhodesian Mine Workers' Union and the managements of the Copperbelt companies.

Mr. R. B. Pandya has been elected President of the Federation of Indian Merchants' Chamber of East Africa, in the place of the late Mr. Rahamtalla Kassim. Mr. Lakhani, of Kisumu, was elected Vice-President.

Lord Swinton, British Minister Resident in West Africa, is to visit Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo on his way back to West Africa after spending a fortnight in the Union at the invitation of General Smuts.

The professional heavy-weight boxing title of the two Rhodesias has been won by John Spelman, of Southern Rhodesia, the Olympic champion, who beat Tony Matulovich, of Luanshya, in the fifth of six ten-minute rounds.

Mr. Nathan Maron, who has become a Judge of the High Court of Ethiopia, represented the Emperor in Palestine when the Italian Government unsuccessfully sued for possession of his property in Palestine. He is an American citizen.

Tanganyika's new Roman Catholic prefecture, Mbulu, is to be administered by Father Patrick Winters, an Irishman who was ordained in 1938, arrived in East Africa in 1940, and now takes the title of Prefect Apostolic of Mbulu.

Father J. Sweeney Stanley, W.F., a teacher for some years at the White Fathers' College, Bishop's Waltham, Hants., has left England for the Central African Mission. He is a graduate of London University and was ordained nine years ago.

The marriage has taken place in Cairo of Wing Commander Miles Johnson, D.F.C., R.A.F., son of Sir George and Lady Johnson, of Bulawayo, and Miss Gillian Pearce, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pearce, of Parktown, Johannesburg.

Dr. Alexander Katz is in charge of the Tax Department of the Ethiopian Ministry of Finance.

Major G. St. J. Orde Browne, Labour Adviser at the Colonial Office, and for many years an administrative officer in Kenya and Tanganyika Territories, is paying an official visit to Nigeria.

The wedding of Col. Ralph Readall Teagle, M.M., second son of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. A. Teagle, of Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, and Col. Lieut. Daphne Doherty, of the Air Force, took place at the home of Col. J. Bowring, of Cape Town, took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Teagle in Cape Town.

The Executive Committee of the Rhodesia and South African Council of Southern Rhodesia, now known as the Rhodesia and South African Council, met in Johannesburg on Monday, appointed Minister of Agriculture in the Union of South Africa.

Pavmaster Sub-Lieut. George E. C. Hardinge, R.N., son of Mr. Alexander and the Hon. Lady Hardinge, and Miss Janet G. G. Balfour, daughter of Lieut. Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. F. C. C. Balfour, now of The Cleve, Ross, Herefordshire, are to be married. Colonel Balfour spent five years in the Sudan Civil Service.

Mr. Kennedy Cooke, Governor of the Northern Rhodesia Province until he recently resigned from the Civil Service to join the headquarter staff in London of the British Council, has broadcast a brief account of the work of that body for the shortwave "Calling East Africa" programme in the B.B.C. African Service.

St. Henry Gratias Bushe, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Barbados since 1941, has been appointed honorary Colonel of the Barbados Battalion. From 1919 to 1931 he was Assistant Legal Adviser to the Dominions and Colonial Offices and Legal Adviser for 10 years from 1931. He was Chairman of the so-called Bushe Commission to East Africa.

Judge Fleming Sanders, V.C., who entered the service of the Sudan Government in 1919 as an education officer, and was transferred first to the administration and then to the Legal Department, has retired. During this war he has acted as Legal Advocate General of the Sudan Defence Force. He is a Past Master of the Khartoum Lodge of Freemasons and was honorary secretary of the Khartoum Golf Club.



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A son (who lived only two days) was born last month in Dar es Salaam to Mrs. M. Dashwood, wife of Mr. T. J. R. Dashwood, of the Colonial Administrative Service, now stationed in Ugeje.

M. Pierre Ryckmans, Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, was last week entertained by the Majesty's Government at a luncheon at the Dorchester. Among the guests was Mrs. S. M. Dangan O'Keefe, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia.

**Sir Edmund Richards**

Sir Edmund Richards, Governor of Nyasaland, is on his way to London for consultations with the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

**Colonel Gore Browne**

Colonel S. Gore Browne, M.L.C., member representing the interests in the Legislature of Northern Rhodesia, will leave for London on March 24 for London for discussions with the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

**Bishop's Criticisms**

The Bishop of Nyasaland, one of the non-official members of the Legislative Council, has protested against the proposed appointment of an Assistant Director of Education, saying that an additional inspector should have met the case. He regretted the Government's decision not to grant a bonus to African teachers, who are paid such low wages that many are being attracted by other work.

**Mr. J. F. Sandford**

Mr. T. F. Sandford, C.B.E., M.B.E., Secretary for Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia, will shortly go on leave pending retirement in order to make way for a younger man. He has served for 36 years in Northern Rhodesia, for eight years as Senior Provincial Commissioner and Secretary for Native Affairs. He is the son of the late Ven. E. G. Sandford, Archdeacon of Exeter, and was educated at Marlborough College and Oriel College, Oxford. During the last war he served in the East African campaign. Since 1936 he has been a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils.

**Kenya Flax Board**

The Kenya Flax Board now consists of the Director of Agriculture, Mr. E. H. Wright, M.L.C. (appointed by the Governor), and the following elected members: Mr. H. M. Collier (for Nairobi, Kiambu, Embu, Meru, Molo, Lamani); Mr. D. P. Proctor (Gilgil, O. Jero, Othman, Ol Kalou, Wanjohi, Kinangop, Thomson's Falls); Mr. V. Cloete (Uasin Gishu Plateau, Kipkabus, Lessos); Mr. J. W. Weston (Turbo, Kipkarren, Hoay's Bridge); Mr. E. J. Tyack (Trans Nzoia); Mr. H. C. Keane (Trans Nzoia); Mr. G. W. Dawson (Kumbya South).

**Obituary**

Mr. N. J. De Vos, who recently died in Bulawayo at the age of 70, had been in Southern Rhodesia for more than 80 years. He served for 10 years in the B.S.A.P.

Sir Elly Kadoorie, the Hong Kong and Shanghai financier, who placed his residence in Princes Gate, London, W.1, at the disposal of the Emperor of Ethiopia in 1936, has died in Shanghai.

Mrs. Rhoda Marjorie Bourne, wife of the late M. F. Bourne, a former director of Messrs. Duly and Company, Southern Rhodesia, and a resident of London for the past 40 years, has died at the age of 70.

The Rev. Charles Sacleux, who has died in Paris at the age of 67, reached East Africa as a young man as a pioneer missionary of the Holy Ghost Fathers. An exceptional linguist, he compiled the standard French-Swahili dictionary, a Swahili-English dictionary, versions of the "Lives of the Saints," and other literary works.

Major General William Williams, D.S.O., M.C., after extensive mining experience in South Africa, West Africa and Australia, acted as a consulting engineer in Kenya, Tanganyika and the Belgian Congo, has died in London at the age of 64. During the last war he served in the Royal Engineers and was awarded the D.S.O. and M.C. and was several times mentioned in dispatches.

**Mr. Douglas Christopherson**

At the moment of his death, the press expressed deep regret of the death in London at the age of 75 years of Mr. Douglas Christopherson, C.B.E., who served in the Maratha Rebellion of 1930 and had ever since maintained his close personal links with Southern Rhodesia.

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## Further Items of War News

(Continued from page 564)

Flight Lieut. Walter Kay, a Rhodesian whom we previously reported interned in Turkey, is now known to be safe.

Major Peter Hadron, commander of hundreds of Troop Home broadcasts from the British Isles, has paid his first visit to the theatre in the course of his duties.

Mr. J. N. ... who was recently released from service with the King's African Rifles to return to duty with the Agricultural Department in Tanganyika Territory, is now stationed in Tanga.

Mr. A. J. Weatherhead, who was born in the West Nile district of Uganda, has been commissioned in the Royal Corps of Signals, and Mr. P. M. Weatherhead, who was born in Uganda, is at an O.C.T.U. for entry into the Royal Engineers. The Margaret Weatherhead, who was born in Africa, is completing her third year of training at St. Thomas' Hospital, London. Her father, Mr. A. J. Weatherhead, a former Provincial Commissioner in Uganda, and now a J.P. for the County of Somerset, was last year awarded the M.B.E. for Civil Defence services.

Rome Radio has been telling the Italians that the Emperor of Ethiopia recently visited the Italian front and watched exercises by Ethiopian troops which are about to go into action.

The youngest African company sergeant-major in the East Africa Command, Corporal C. M. O'Keefe, who in 1931 joined a Uganda battalion of the K.A.R. as a bugler, has taken part in the Campaign in Ethiopia.

An exhibition of paintings by M. Alfred Brochez, the Belgian military artist, has been opened in Cairo. It includes canvases depicting life in the Middle East (where the Belgian Colonial Expeditionary Corps is now stationed), the Sudan and the Belgian Congo.

### Legislative Councillor Protests Against Military Waste

In the Legislative Council of Nyasaland, Mr. H. G. Duncan recently protested against the waste of money by the military authorities, which had, he said, sited camps badly, and in some places where no proper water supply was available, with the consequence that they had had to be abandoned and new camps built elsewhere. In one case an R.E. officer had used lorries to transport grass from the cutting area to a camp without having it trimmed before being loaded, so that only one-third of the stacking material transported was usable on arrival.

Subscriptions to East African War Bonds to January 21 totalled £7,228,605. They include investments of £3,877,876 in Series "A" and £1,211,310 in Series "B".

Tanganyika purchases of East African War Bonds to the end of 1943 totalled £1,065,000.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has issued an issue of 3% War Bonds which will be available for purchase at par until September 1945 and will be redeemed in 10 years at a premium of 1% unless encashed in the next month after issue. The maximum holding by an individual is £5,000. The purpose of the issue is to lend the amount subscribed to the Imperial Government for the prosecution of the war.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies have been instructed to pay \$500,000 to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom as a further loan of £100,000 of interest from Northern Rhodesia.

The Tanganyika War Fund has secured a further £5,000 for the Imperial Government. Recent gifts from the women of the Territory include £760 10s. to the Lord Mayor's Empire Distress Fund and £100 to King George's Fund for Sailors.

The British Red Cross Society of Uganda have sent a further £1,000 to the parent fund.

A Victory Fair held in Nyasaland at the Sudan Railway Centre, is expected to produce £1,000 for war charities.

### Africans Subscribe to Our Spitfire Fund

Further proof of the loyalty of the Natives of Southern Rhodesia is given by the remarkable contributions to the special Spitfire Fund organized by the Native Affairs Department. The name of the Spitfire was selected because the vast majority of all Africans throughout the Colony are in the air forces. The aim was to raise enough money to pay for two Spitfires by contributions of a shilling each from the provinces of Mashonaland and Matabeleland. This figure has already been exceeded in Mashonaland where the fund has raised £5,800. Most of the money is coming from remote Native reserves. Matabeleland has so far contributed £3,143, and expects to reach the £5,000 mark shortly.

Chief C. M. ... of the ... has sent to the ... War ... £50 collected by his people in order to provide comforts for ... In forwarding the money the chief wrote: "According to our African tradition of hospitality, people who remain at home here share one another's food, but we know that those who have left us and are serving on the staff of the K.A.R. are unable to share food with us. Because of this, I asked my people to contribute this money in the hope that the Government will be able to purchase food with the money for our soldiers."

Chief ... of ... has sent ... of ... and a half ton of ... to ...

Asst. ... of the East Africa Command serving in Ceylon has been given a complete mobile cinema apparatus by a local war fund.

### Ethiopians from Basutoland

A good story reaches us from South Africa. A South African Spitfire Squadron landing in Sicily was accompanied by Basuto for ground duties. When the Sicilians asked who these black men were, the reply of a quick-witted South African was that they were the advance guard of Ethiopians coming to invade Italy.

## Statements Worth Noting

"From the viewpoint of resources and communications, Africa is one whole." — General de Gaulle.

"The outlook for the supply of photographic materials is foggy." — Sudan War Supply Department.

"All members of the Legislative Council share the task of representing Native interests and welfare." — The Governor of Nyasaland.

"An official in the Sudan applying for permission to sell his rifle to a colleague described the weapon as a '375 mouser.'" — Omdurman Radio.

"Most Colonies have the same problems as English boroughs and Balkan States: they are for the most part poor and solitary, unable to stand on their own feet." — *The Economist*.

"If the African continent is to be opened up, it must first have a complete and co-ordinated transport system by air, road and sea." — Mr. F. C. Sturrock, Minister of Transportation in the Union of South Africa.

"Southern Rhodesia is today producing a million products to a value of £8,000,000 to £9,000,000 a year. There is no reason why this should not be increased to £40,000,000 or £50,000,000." — Captain F. E. Harris, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Agriculture, addressing Salisbury Rotarians.



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Questions in Parliament

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS last week Miss Ward asked the Prime Minister whether, in view of the general feeling in the British Colonial Empire, that His Majesty's Government had been far too concerned with their interests in the last quarter of a century, would they appoint a Select Committee to examine the machinery at the centre responsible for Colonial Administration, to see whether the future to have a Secretary of State for the Colonies, Secretaries in office in the Colonial Office, the Cabinet or the Treasury, and to make recommendations for the future.

Mr. Attlee: "The policy of His Majesty's Government towards the Colonies has several times been the subject of recent debate in this House, and I repeat that I should not be prepared to divert the energies now concentrated on present and future Colonial problems, to a detailed and possibly short-lived investigation in the past."

Miss Ward: "As the war has gone on, it has become a policy for the future of the colonial development of Government is inadequate to put it into operation, and that we have paid lip service to the Colonies for years and have done very little about them?"

Sir Alfred Peart: "Does this question not only ignore the benefits which will be conferred by the Colonial Development and Welfare Act?"

Colonial Development Fund Expenditure

Mr. Riley asks the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he is aware that under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1940, £100,000,000 was provided for expenditure on development in the Colonies, but only £1,500,000 had been actually spent to date, and would he consider utilizing some of the unexpended balance on acquiring land in Kenya, the Seychelles, the West Indies, East Africa, Honduras in order to satisfy the land hunger of the people in those Colonies.

Mr. Emrys-Evans: "Provision for expenditure under the Act is made in annual estimates, and balances unspent in any one year are not available for subsequent expenditure. My right hon. and gallant friend is well aware that expenditure so far has been much less than the limit set down in the Act, and is doing what is possible in the face of war-time obstacles, such as shortage of man-power and materials, to increase the rate of progress with schemes for land schemes of the character referred to by the hon. Member, of which several have already been approved and others are in contemplation."

Mr. Riley: "Does not the hon. gentleman think it very extraordinary that of the £16,000,000 voted under the Act, only £1,500,000 has been spent and nearly £14,000,000 unspent? Could not something be done to conserve that money for the purpose for which it was intended?"

Mr. Emrys-Evans: "No, sir. We are doing everything possible in the conditions existing at the present time, but war-time conditions make it impossible to spend that money."

Sir Alfred Peart: "Does my hon. friend mean that when it is impossible to carry out a plan owing to the shortage of labour that plan lapses?"

Mr. Emrys-Evans: "I should like notice of that question. I do not think that is the case. I imagine that the plan would come up again in the following year."

Mr. Edmund Harvey: "Do war-time conditions prevent the purchase of land for land settlement schemes, even if the schemes have to be left over until later?"

Mr. Emrys-Evans: "If the hon. member will read my reply, he will see that this is being done in a number of cases."

Mr. Riley: "Owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the reply, I give notice that I shall raise the matter on the motion of adjournment."

Mr. Morgan: "The whole thing is an organized hypocrisy."

Mr. Lyons asks if the Secretary of State would appoint a committee to inquire into the desirability of having one common currency for the Colonies, and would he provide for the prompt and easy introduction of a common Kingdom and Colonial currency, which would have serious practical difficulties in the introduction of a common unit of currency. In these circumstances, and useful purpose would be served by the appointment of such a committee.

Mr. Lyons: "Have the conditions over the Colonies concerned been considered on this matter?"

Mr. Emrys-Evans: "No, Sir. I do not think the Colonies have been asked. There has been no demand in any of the Colonies either from the public or from the Governments."

United Kingdom Corporation

Viscount Halifax, Secretary of State for the Dominions, said that the names of the directors and managers of the United Kingdom Corporation were: "The Corporation is its direct employment, and countries of broad classes of merchandise to which it operates, and the approximate annual turnover in imports and exports from the United Kingdom."

Mr. Dalton: "The board of directors of the Corporation are: Chairman, Viscount Swinton (Anglo); Chairman, Sir Francis Joseph; directors, Mr. H. Chester Beatty, Mr. A. D. Campbell, Mr. G. A. McEwan, Mr. J. H. Hambro, Captain J. A. Leighton, Mr. D. P. Lister, Mr. G. P. Lister, Sir Frank Nixon, Mr. L. C. Paton, Mr. E. J. Shearer."

Mr. Dalton: "The Corporation is a public limited liability Corporation of home and foreign joint-stock companies, established in 1901. The Corporation operates in 35 countries, including Ceylon, Cyprus, East Africa, Egypt, Gambia, Guinea, India, Iraq, Italy, North Africa, Palestine, Persia, Portugal, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, and the United States of America (French). The broad classes of merchandise which it handles are those required to fulfil Government programmes, and are not in the national interest to publish figures of the annual value of the trade handled by the Corporation."

The managing directors are Mr. J. H. Hambro, Captain J. A. Leighton, Mr. D. P. Lister, Sir Frank Nixon, Mr. L. C. Paton and Mr. E. J. Shearer."

Mr. Lister asks the Secretary of State for the Colonies what restrictions on the mortgaging of agricultural land exist in the Colonial Empire.


The Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, Mr. Emrys-Evans, replied: "A comprehensive account is available. The subject is complex, and there are immense variations in the different Dependencies, according to the nature of the title to land. Where freehold exists, there are generally no restrictions on mortgage, but the general trend of policy is now against the issue of freehold titles. Land in tribal areas is normally subject to restrictions. The principle of the restriction is generally that such land should not pass out of the possession of the Native communities concerned."

Sir J. Wardlaw-Milne: "Are there not definite restrictions in certain Colonies, such as Uganda?"

Mr. Emrys-Evans: "I do not know about Uganda, but there are so Zanzibar."

(Concluded on page 572)

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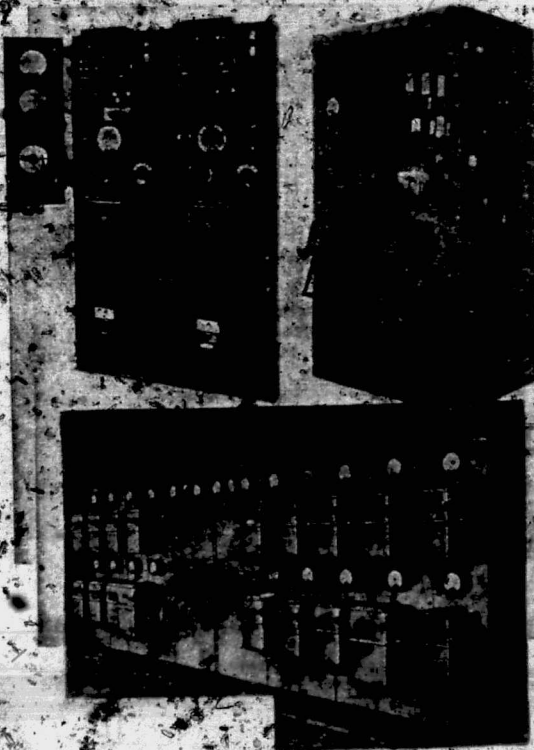
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**DAR ES SALAAM**

## News-Items in Brief

During this year Kenya has a revenue of £32,500 from the sugar tax.

Zanzibar's paddy fields averaged a production of 100 lb. of rice per acre last year.

The mixing of rye with wheat flour in Kenya is to be discontinued owing to the success of the 1943 wheat

harvest. The mill is 45 feet long and 20 feet wide, and cost £250, has been opened in Lusaka by Sir John Washington.

On Thursday, March 16, a memorial service is to be held in Westminster Abbey in aid of the Princess Tshahi Memorial Hospital, Addis Ababa.

During the seasonal year ended June 30 last Zanzibar exported 469,585 lb. of cloves. The crop was a small one, and there were shipping difficulties.

An anti-communist motion in the Malta Council of Government that Maltese immigrants now in East Africa should be returned to Malta was defeated by 18 votes to two.

In Tanganyika Territory £2,250 has been voted for small experimental African housing scheme near Dar es Salaam. A communal eating house will be included.

The Ethiopian Minister in Washington will be quartered in a building purchased by his Government from Mr. Ericrich Stirling, former U.S. Minister in Sweden.

In the last three months the rubber output of Tanganyika Territory doubled that of the previous three months and was 40 times that of the first quarter of the previous year.

The Government of the Sudan plans to buy 65,000 tons of fuel for consumption in the country this year and also to increase its reserve to 70,000 tons, approximately one year's needs.

An Advisory Board has been created under the Minimum Wage Ordinance of Kenya to inquire into the wages paid within the municipality of Nairobi and to make recommendations to the Government in cases in which they may be considered unreasonably low.

United Tobacco Companies (South), Ltd., have announced an interim dividend of 5% on the ordinary and deferred ordinary shares. The distribution is free of South African normal income tax, but subject to deduction for non-residents (tax at 7.062%). The distribution last year was 4.16%.

The Tanganyika Government has guaranteed that the price for maize harvested this year shall equal that to be paid by the Government of Kenya. Thus 12s. per bag of 200 lb. will be paid for fair merchantable quality delivered in lots of not less than 10 tons f.o.r. sender's station, plus any addition which may become necessary to cover ascertained average increases in the cost of legs, transport and storage.

Mr. F. H. Acutt, M.P., a member of the Dominion Party of South Africa, in the House of Assembly last week suggested that the Union Government should collaborate with Great Britain, the Rhodesias and other African States under British administration in adopting a policy of large-scale European immigration after the war.

Maximum prices for crockery and glassware in Southern Rhodesia allow the retailer to add 70% to the landed cost of the first importation of the goods. This percentage takes into consideration that breakages are now abnormally high owing to increased stacking. The actual monetary margin of profit to retailers is calculated to be approximately 20%.

### National Bank of India

The directors of the National Bank of India, Ltd., have declared a dividend for the half year to December 31 last of 14% less income tax.

### Tobacco Supplies

Sir Alexander Maxwell, the Director, has returned to London last week from a further visit to the United States. He has reported that he has discussed the continuance of lend-lease supplies of tobacco for the troops and the purchase of future consignments for the civil population. Arrangements were made to ensure adequate quantities for a long time ahead.

### British Overseas Airways

The British Overseas Airways Corporation is gradually being modernized and the number of its aircraft types has been reduced from 28 to 17 in the past year, said Sir Archibald Sinclair in the House of Commons last week. The route mileage flown in 1943 increased by more than 20%, to a total four times as great as the combined route mileage of Imperial Airways and British Airways in 1938. That, he suggested, did not look like putting civil aviation into cold storage.

### Kenya's Model Township

A model township for Africans now being built near Nairobi embodies many of the latest ideas in town planning. It is the first scheme of the kind to be started since Kenya was given a grant of £500,000 for African housing. The new houses are to be built in a triangle round a village green, the streets radiating from which will give glimpses of some of Kenya's famous vistas. The green will have a public garden, social centre, post office, welfare clinic and shopping centre. There are 20 different designs for the house units, but all kitchens will be built on the same plan with a raised fireplace to obviate stooping while cooking. Local woods and stone will be largely used in building the houses. At one corner of the triangle will be playing fields, and soil from the building foundations will be used to form terraces for spectators.

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COMPANY REPORT

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**Mr. William Shearer's Statement**

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION, LIMITED, was held on March 2 at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

MR. WILLIAM SHEARER, Chairman of the Corporation, opened the business of the meeting.

Before beginning the business of the meeting the Chairman referred to the great loss which the Corporation had sustained by the death on February 25 of Mr. William C. Lusk, one of the directors.

The following is an extract from the statement by the Chairman which had been circulated with the report and accounts:

"Our activities and those of our subsidiary companies during the year under review have again been almost entirely directed to the execution of works of national importance in the furtherance of the war effort. You will therefore readily understand that I am debilitated from entering into details and from giving you information as to the nature and scope of the works on which we have been engaged.

"When I tell you, however, that the works handled during the year aggregated in value some £8,000,000 you will appreciate that our organization has been fully employed, particularly when it is kept in view that well over 100 of our head office staff alone have left us to join some or other of the Services.

"Our usual financial activities have again, owing to present conditions, been very substantially restricted, but we look forward to the attainment of Government control on the termination of the war, so that this branch of our business may resume its operation."

**Post-War Problems**

When the present emergency has passed there should be many opportunities of developing, not only at home, but (when exchange stability has been established) in various parts of the Empire and certain foreign countries, projects of a type similar to those in which we have hitherto specialized. It will be necessary, however, for the Government to give more encouragement to personal initiative in the furtherance of undertakings of this nature and to relax to the utmost possible extent war-time controls, so that the City of London may again take its place as the world's financial centre, and the public be afforded the opportunity of participating in the finance necessary for the execution of various kinds of useful enterprises.

If this happily should become the policy of the Government, it would, I believe, contribute a small measure to employment and prosperity at home. Foreign investments so drastically reduced during the war may thus again be partially reinstated, our plant, machinery, spare and renewal parts and the hundred and one consequential products, together with the resultant net-revenue from completed undertakings constituting both visible and invisible exports, on which we so much depend.

We know that big changes in the world's markets are inevitable—affecting raw materials and manufactured goods. Some old markets for the country's products may have disappeared, and unless in the face of inevitable and powerful competition we can establish new openings and by ingenuity and research make attractive to the world's markets distinctive and reliable manufactures at the right price, we cannot sustain our present population at the standard of life to which they have been accustomed. Meantime, we cannot afford to submit ourselves to Utopian schemes, which are being advanced for the alleged betterment of our commercial and social structure.

The profit and loss account shows a gross profit for the year of £113,632, a reduction of £4,800. Administration expenses and directors' fees amount to £10,906, against £14,560 last year. The figure of income tax is £49,802, on a reduction of £0,400 in last year, leaving a net profit of £52,924, an increase of £2,170 over last year's figure.

"After crediting the amount brought forward from last year and debiting the dividend on the issued preference shares and the proposed dividend of 6% on the ordinary shares, the resultant balance to be carried forward to next year's account is £12,341, an increase of £1,341 on the amount brought forward."

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"I cannot conclude this statement without expressing the board's appreciation of the loyal and enthusiastic endeavours of the Executive and Staff during the year."

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

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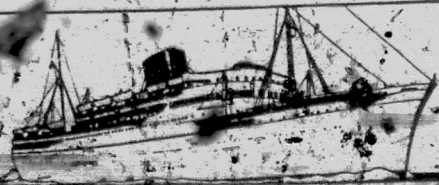
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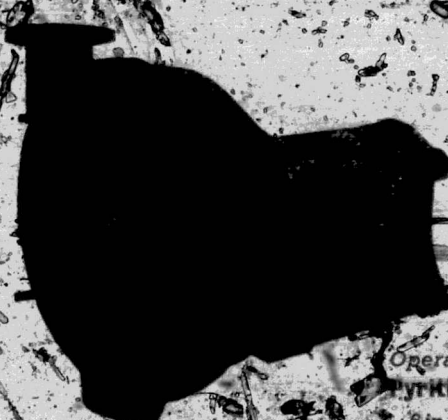
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**M**ANY CRITICISMS of the Colonial Office system which have from time to time been made in these columns and their place in the comprehensive "Memorandum on Post-War Problems" in East Africa

### Joint Board's Memorandum on Post-War Problems

which has been prepared by the Joint East African Board in consultation with the leading public bodies in Eastern Africa. The Executive Council of the Board, which deserves the gratitude of all East Africans for a most useful piece of work—is even bold enough to attempt a speculative tabulation of the problems in order of urgency. Exactitude in such matters is, of course, not achievable, both because there can be no absolute standards of measurement and because so many of the problems are inter-dependent. We shall therefore not question the priority given to any particular subject beyond stating that, though the document deals with East Africa and not the Colonial Empire as a whole, we should nevertheless have preferred to see the section on Colonial administration placed in the forefront of the memorandum, instead of at the end. Our reason is that, as we have had to reiterate so often, the acceptance of many of the demands of non-official opinion would fail to

yield the necessary results unless accompanied or preceded by radical changes in the system itself. Indeed, given such changes, considerable improvement would follow automatically. So, in starting serialization of the most noteworthy passages in this memorandum, we make no apology for giving pride of place to the last section, which we regard as of overriding importance.

The introductory paragraph to the three pages of the pamphlet devoted to Colonial administration in Whitehall and overseas records that, despite inevitable divergencies of opinion from time to time,

### Cordiality in Public Affairs.

the Joint East African Board has for nineteen years maintained cordial relations with the Colonial Office. It is both an advantage and a drawback of the British system of government that cordial relations are not, or should not be, impaired by a critical attitude—an advantage because such a state of affairs is indicative of tolerance and broadmindedness, and a drawback because it is indicative of intolerance and broadmindedness. In the Civil Service to attach too little weight to the substance of the criticisms, however justified, of Governments were wise enough to accept just claims with

out having to be pressed, the political atmosphere would be very different. There have been many instances in the history of Kenya, for example, as of the earlier Colonies which have now become Dominions, of sound and sober representations repeated over long periods being so persistently disregarded by the authorities that the spokesmen for the general public at length exploded. It is regrettable, but nevertheless irrefutable, that such breaches of urbanity frequently produced in a few weeks more effective results than years of reasoning, making it clear that too high a price can be paid for cordiality in public affairs. We are not alone among those who hold that the business of non-officials is to consider themselves an opposition with the main duty of opposing Government; we believe, on the contrary, that almost all public leaders in and connected with British East and Central Africa are more anxious to co-operate in the achievement of progress than to score debating points. But they by no means always find readiness to accept their co-operation, as is evident from the news pages of almost any issue of this newspaper.

If the present recommendations of the Joint Board for the improvement of the Colonial Office system were adopted, there would be a greater likelihood of combining cordial relations with that progress upon which both parties are in fact intent, though a cumbersome and not very up-to-date machine so often obstructs official aspirations. But if responsibility were more definitely fixed upon officials devoting their whole career to one geographical area of the Colonial Empire, they would view problems from quite a new standpoint. That is why we have pleaded for many years for the creation of a special African Service, and we welcome the support of the Board in that cause. The greatest benefit of such a development would be to give members of the African Service a higher sense of vocation, making them, and particularly those in senior positions, "good Africans," instead of leaving so many of them without any true attachment. A Governor or Chief Secretary may still be switched within ten or fifteen years from East Africa to the West Indies, then to the Pacific, across to West Africa, and on to Ceylon before retirement, spending insufficient time in any area to know its problems properly and leave his mark on progress. How, then, can he be expected to give the Colonial Empire that public service to which he has ostensibly devoted his life? It is

not the individual who is to blame for accepting such promotions when they are offered to him, but a routine which not merely sanctions such shuffling, but so sanctifies it that the man with a keen sense of duty who would forego advancement in order to complete an unfinished task is left in no doubt that eccentricity of that kind might prejudice his whole subsequent career.

These thoughts must have been in the corporate mind of the Joint Board in writing, and of the leading public bodies in Eastern Africa in accepting, the statement that "reforms in

**Closer Personal Contacts Needed** at the Colonial Office

Such is the most responsible East African reply to the suggestion sometimes made by official spokesmen that the organization of the Colonial Office leaves little, if any, room for improvement. The Board adds that "the general public and members of the Colonial Service itself feel that there is a close corporation in Whitehall unreceptive of the new and progressive ideas of those who know their subjects, not from files and correspondence, but from practical experience on the spot." Sometimes the trouble is not that men in London with little or no knowledge of East Africa, for instance, are unreceptive of progressive ideas, but that they are too receptive of proposals which, fair enough in certain circumstances, are not safely applicable in other conditions. Few things are more important than that the departmental heads in Whitehall should have adequate personal experience of the territories under their charge. The very fact that they have often lacked intimacy with the territories with which they are dealing must tend in the case of all but exceptional men to incline them to aloofness so far as non-officials are concerned, if only because such contacts would disclose their lack of experience. It is good, therefore, to find the Joint Board also stressing that every opportunity should be taken by Whitehall to utilize the knowledge of responsible non-officials returning to this country from the Colonies. There is room for immense improvement in that direction. Again and again we have known non-official members of Legislative Councils in Eastern Africa who have been weeks, and even months, in London without receiving any communication from the Colonial Office, and these must be the best or nominated representatives of Colonial opinion who, despite numbers of pre-war visits to this country, have never been invited to the Colonial Office.

The present administrative structure in East Africa is roundly condemned by the Board as an "obsolete system of unco-ordinated effort and overlapping," and it is again argued that forward planning in a broad and economical lines can be essential, "done only if the territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika are united on a basis which safeguards the interests of all sections of the community. An African Charter is suggested in place of the

Congo Basin Treaties and the Mandate for Tanganyika, and there is an emphatic plea that this problem should be faced now, not postponed until later, with the intervening danger of having to combat other and less satisfactory proposals from non-British sources. This, then, is a survey which deserves the attention of everyone concerned for the welfare and progress of Eastern Africa, and particularly of those with political and administrative responsibilities.

## Colonial Office Reorganization and African Charter

### Recommended by Joint East African Board

THE TRIP OUTSIDE WORLD the constitution of the Colonial Office did not seem to undergo any marked change till about 1930. Since that date, partly as a result of more vocal public opinion, partly because the urgent need arose to deal with the results of lack of foresight in the past antiquated machinery, some changes have been made in matters relating to organization and administration.

Notwithstanding this, the general impression does remain that the machinery of the Colonial Office has not moved with the times, or with the very rapid expansion which has taken place, and that reforms in personnel and methods remain urgently necessary.

For the sake of clarity and brevity the Joint East African Board tabulates some of the recommendations we would venture to make:—

(1) The Colonial Office should be reorganized into at least three separate geographical departments, including one for Africa. The head of each department, regardless of age and length of service, should be selected on merit, and, if possible, should have had at some time in his career first-hand knowledge of the group of territories covered by his department.

(2) In these departments in Whitehall, a certain number of posts should be reserved for those actually serving overseas in the Colonies. This system of interchange of officials should be something on the lines adopted successfully by the Foreign Office and Diplomatic Service.

One object of this suggestion is to eliminate the feeling, so strongly held, not only by the general public at home and overseas, but among members of the Colonial Service itself, that there is a close corporation in Whitehall, unreceptive of the new and progressive ideas of those who know their subject, not from files and correspondence, but from practical experience on the spot.

#### Special African Service

(3) The Colonial Service overseas should as far as possible follow the grouping arrangement referred to above, and, in a general way, a member of the Service should confine his experience to one geographical area of the Colonial Empire and not be moved from place to place, with the unavoidable waste of much valuable time in assimilating an entirely new set of problems and personalities.

While it is fully understood that there must be exceptions for the benefit of the Service as a whole, yet there is no doubt that for the sake of the territories concerned

*These extracts are taken from the Joint East African Board's "Memorandum on Post-War Problems in East Africa." Further quotations will appear next week. Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.*

far better work can be done by men who, throughout their careers, have had experience of four or five territories in the same area with more or less similar conditions. In Africa, for instance, there are many arguments in favour of an African Service.

(4) Every effort should be made to reduce to a minimum the frequent and exasperating transfers of Governors and higher officials. It is unnecessary to stress the value to any community of an administrator who has time to put into practice the experience of local conditions which he has obtained by personal contacts and intimate acquaintance with the problems of a particular country.

#### Whitehall Should Have Closer Contacts

(5) In view of the great improvement in air communication, closer personal contact should be maintained between Whitehall and the Colonies, and every opportunity should be taken by Whitehall to utilize the information and knowledge of responsible non-officials returning from the Colonies to this country.

(6) In the event of the formation of any Advisory Councils connected with the groups referred to above, the co-operation should be invited of those non-official bodies at home or overseas which are able to supply, from the practical experience of their members, assistance and knowledge which may well supplement that obtainable through official reports.

(7) The urgent need to awaken and keep alive the interest of the British public, and indeed the rest of the world, in the Colonies can be met only by entrusting their work to specialists who have been continuously trained in modern methods of publicity. A public relations officer who has not been trained and who lacks the flair, cannot expect to succeed. Ample funds should be placed at the disposal of such a specialist, who would know how to "sell" the Colonies by radio, by film and in the Press. It is of the utmost importance that direct contact be made with schools at home, elementary, secondary and public, and arrangements made with the Board of Education for a regular system of lectures by those who have actually gained their experience in the Colonies themselves. It is important also that close contact should be maintained with the Ministry of Information, or whatever department may exist in future, for putting in a correct light the affairs of this country and the Empire for the benefit of the peoples of other countries.

Wise expenditure in this direction would amply repay the outlay by attracting tourists, travellers and settlers and including the investment of capital, with a consequent increase in trade.

#### Unswerving Advocacy of East African Union

The Joint Board has for many years unswervingly advocated unified administration of the East African territories, with special reference to Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. The necessity for the union of the territories has long been urged by representative non-official bodies, and has been consistently reaffirmed by the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa.

The attitude of the Imperial Government towards union has undergone no fundamental change in the last 19 years. The war has produced an entirely new situation, which makes the case for unification one of

urgency. The fact that an all-weather through road north and south is now being constructed after three years of war and the advance provided by the War Office is merely one example of the results of absence of unified forethought and action.

Without unification the obsolete system of uncoordinated effort and overlapping in such directions as legislation, communications, research and applied science will continue and financial waste ensue. Neither road planning nor other economic lines is possible without unification, especially in the case of territories like East Africa with large backward Native populations and unlimited possibilities. The Joint Board visualizes a union of these territories in which the interests of all sections of the community are guarded.

The following procedure is tentatively but forwardly: Abrogation of the Congo Basin Treaty, the Convention of St. Germain and the abolition of the Mandates. Other treaties affecting the Congo Basin to be similarly abrogated.

(2) Formation of an African Union, to operate in the named subjects in the named territories.

The Uganda Chamber of Commerce, the Kenya Provincial Chamber of Commerce and the Uganda Cotton Association are opposed to the Joint Board recommendations for unification. They recognize, however, the need for extension of certain joint services such as railways, customs, posts, telegraphs and scientific research.

(3) Charter to apply to the area covered by the existing treaties, but as these countries in many cases cut through the borders of several territories, discussions to take place with a view to extending such boundaries, even so far as to include countries not at present within the Congo Basin area.

(4) The establishment in Africa, at some central place, of a permanent secretariat representative of all the countries concerned, to act as a pool for knowledge and research and a centre for consultation and co-operation on all African matters.

The Joint Board are well aware of and agree in principle with the views of the various Commissions for the various regions of Africa, but they believe that there is a far greater chance of agreement and of starting from a firm foundation if the present structure is abandoned in favour of the complicated structure which exists at present.

Objections might be raised to tearing up treaties and conventions or to the abolition of the Mandates, but it is an objection if it is possible to substitute something as good or better, destined to reach beyond the present boundaries, to include African territories now outside the present treaties.

The Joint Board feel that it would be a mistake to wait till after the war to bring this subject up for consideration. It is a subject which has already been discussed in various forms and in various other, and less satisfactory, proposals. It is a subject which should be approved in principle, the lawyers to examine all the relevant documents and prepare the draft instrument, and for the preparation of a public scheme of other propaganda to familiarize with the idea those interested, especially in the Union of South Africa and the U.S.A.

**THE WAR**

**Heavy Casualties Among Rhodesians in the R.A.F.**

*Emperor of Ethiopia Sends Shield to Stalingrad*

Wing Commander Victor Edwin Maxwell, R.A.F., formerly of Kenya, is reported killed by enemy action in February. He was the only son of the late Thomas Maxwell, and of Mrs. Maxwell, of Verona, Sandycove, Co. Dublin.

Squadron Leader Hans Eric Maudsley, whom we previously reported missing, and who is now officially presumed killed in action, was awarded the D.F.C. two years ago for gallantry while serving with No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron, especially in an attack upon shipping off the Friesian Islands. He was reported to have shown outstanding keenness and determination.

Flight Lieut. J. G. Owen, D.F.C., who has been reported in a flying accident, was employed at the Wanderer mine, Southern Rhodesia, before his enlistment.

Flying Officer James Way Verney, who was previously reported missing from air operations, is now officially presumed to have been killed in June last.

Flying Officer C. R. M. Bell, formerly of Southern Rhodesia, is presumed to have been killed during air operations in February of last year.

Flying Officer Alexander Coumbis, who before the war was employed at the Roan Antelope mine, has been killed in a flying accident.

Flying Officer John Desmond Bridge, who in pre-war days was an employee in Bulawayo of African Explosives and Industries, Ltd., has been killed in a flying accident.

Pilot Officer George Harold Willis, a Rhodesian, previously reported missing, is now officially presumed killed.

Pilot Officer D. W. Erickson, of Southern Rhodesia, whom we reported missing some months ago, is now believed to have been killed in action on May 30, 1942.

Lieut. Basil Madise Brooke, 11th Hussars, only child of Rear-Admiral Sir Basil and Lady Brooke, has died following an accident while on duty. Sir Basil Brooke was Equerry to the then Duke of York, now His Majesty the King, with whom he visited East Africa.

Warrant Officer Navigator Dennis Pounton, who has lost his life during air operations, was on the pre-war staff of Rhodesia Railways. He received his preliminary air training in Southern Rhodesia.

Lieut. Alexander Love, who died on active service in January, was a member of the staff of Rhodesia Railways before the war.

Flight Sergt. K. S. Wilson and Cpl. J. O'Shaughnessy have been killed in a flying accident near Bulawayo.

Sergt. Air Gunner William Raul Johnson, a Rhodesian previously reported missing, is now presumed killed.

Signaller Harold Arthur Todman, who was born in India, educated in Bulawayo, and employed in Southern Rhodesia as a telegraphist until the outbreak of war, is reported to have died of wounds in the Far East.

Mr. Kenneth Cecil Gandar Dower, who went to East Africa in 1940 for special duty under the Ministry of Information, is reported missing, believed drowned, in February, while on his way to Ceylon to visit East African troops. He went through the campaigns in Ethiopia and Madagascar and wrote a popular account of the campaign in that island for the War Office. After its conclusion at the end of 1942 he returned to East Africa.

Captain Stephen Pritchard, formerly a sergeant in the British South Africa Police, is reported missing in the Aegean.

Flying Officer S. J. P. Blackwell, who is missing from air operations, was in the Government metallurgical laboratory in Southern Rhodesia before the war.

Sergt. C. H. Mortimer, who is reported missing as a result of air operations, was a school boy and prior to enlistment employed in Bulawayo by the Electricity Supply Commission of Southern Rhodesia.

Flight Sergt. William Proffitt White, who served in the Rusape district of Southern Rhodesia before the war, is reported missing.



Serje Air Gunner Paul Vernonde Vihers, who is reported missing as the result of an operation, is the son of Dr. V. C. Vickers, Chief Medical Officer and Superintendent of Salisbury Government Hospital, Southern Rhodesia.

Flying Officer Reginald Catterall Dickinson, formerly of the Staff of Southern Rhodesia, has been injured in a flying accident.

Serje Air Gunner Keith Herbert Peters, before the war, was a member of the staff of the Post and Telegraphs Department in Bulawayo. He is now serving in an operational capacity.

Pilot Officer Denis Noel Foster Booth, a Rhodesian, was previously reported missing. It is now known to be a prisoner of war.

Four Rhodesian Sergeant-Pipers, Leonard Louis T. Van Heerden, Gunner Petrus J. A. Oberholzer, Edgar Marais, and Stephen Janus Riley, all members of the 10th (Desert Group), are reported to have been taken as prisoners in the Aegean.

Flight Bombardier W. D. J. Fretwell of Southern Rhodesia, is reported to be a prisoner of war in Sicily.

Serje A. G. Green, who had escaped from enemy captivity in Tobruk, Benghazi and Tripoli, has now escaped from a prison camp in Italy. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Green, of Matulira, Northern Rhodesia.

**Awards for Distinguished Flying Services**

Flying Officer John Raymond Stewart Modera, who was recently awarded the D.F.C., is the only son of Colonel E. S. Modera, O.C. Nairobi, formerly an elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya. His son, who received part of his education in the Colony, joined the R.A.F. before he was 18, received invaluable training in Southern Rhodesia, and has since been engaged on operational duties with Coastal Command for a good deal of the time in the Middle-East. He has recently been posted for duty in East Africa.

Citation accompanying his award stated:— Flying Officer Modera has participated in a large number of sorties involving attacks on shipping, harbour installations and other important targets. He is a resolute pilot, whose determination to ensure accurate bombing has been most commendable. Flying Officer Modera is a fine leader and has proved a source of inspiration.

Flight Serjeant Geoffrey Pratt, Royal Australian Air Force, serving in No. 41 (Rhodesian) Squadron, of the R.A.F., has been awarded the D.F.M. The official citation reads:—

As air gunner, Flight Serjeant Pratt has taken part in numerous sorties, five of them against Berlin. On the last of these attacks against the German capital his aircraft was intercepted by two fighters which attacked almost simultaneously. Nevertheless, Flight Serjeant Pratt skilfully gave the necessary evading directions and afterwards both the attackers were shot down. In this spirited action he rendered excellent service and contributed materially to the success achieved. He is a most determined gunner, a leader and a will force make him a valuable member of his crew.

Wing Commander R. F. W. Thompson and Pilot Officers F. Levey and P. H. Symm are stated to have been among the Rhodesian pilots of a Lancaster squadron which recently took part in a heavy bombing raid on Stuttgart.

Squadron Leader J. R. A. Bailey, son of the late Sir Abe Ballew, is reported to have shot down a German aircraft over Rome.

Major G. Emmanuel, who served through the campaign in Ethiopia, has been seconded to the Military Staff at South Africa House, London.

S/Serjeant H. I. W. Bingham, of Leicester, and Cpl G. E. Hall, of Stockton-on-Tees, serving with the East African Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, recently took charge of the salvaging of a Wellington bomber which had crashed in the bush in Italian Somaliland 35 miles from the nearest road and 400 miles from the nearest airfield. Accompanied by four Italian drivers

and equipped with Italian diesel trucks and an old British breakdown crane, they built a road to the plane from a camel track. The whole job took six and a half weeks and resulted in saving material worth £50,000.

The B.D.C. had to be based in isolated places in Africa, especially at night when planning. It's All Yours, a weekly programme which includes messages from the children of those serving in such outposts.

**Two more Entertainment Units**  
Two more Entertainment Units have been formed in the East Africa Command to provide a diversionary programme. The first African Entertainment Unit, under Captain M. B. C. Haslam, landed in Italian Somaliland in the month of January. The personnel of the unit are drawn from Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, one from each of these countries, and another 100 from Italy. All belong to the East Africa Expedition Corps.

The Emperor of Ethiopia has presented a shield of honour to the City of Stalingrad. Moscow Radio has announced a few days ago that it has been handed to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ethiopian Empire, to Moscow, 2000 avoirdupois weight, 1000 avoirdupois in Addis Ababa and 200 in Dire Dawa.

The Rhodesian African Regiment has been engaged in the training of a brigade of about 10,000 members of the King's African Rifles.

The Southern Rhodesian Landoured Regiment Farmers' Association has elected Mr. J. R. Cook of Baleska as its Chairman, Mr. J. A. Halliwell, of Umnyakwe, as Vice-Chairman, and Mr. M. G. G. Gibberd, of G. M. G. as its secretary.

When Mr. R. C. Southey, Controller-General of the War Supply Department of the Sudan, returns in the near future, he will be succeeded by Mr. G. F. Foley.

Mr. R. J. Hillard, District Commissioner in Omdurman, is to be seconded to the War Supply Department of the Sudan as Assistant Controller-General.

The Duchess of Gloucester will on March 28th open the Springbok Club for South African volunteers serving in the British Forces. The club has been established in Princes Gate, London, S.W.7, as a home for the Colonial Defence Corps High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa.

The British Legion has opened a canteen at Salaamoor African Camp. It provides a place for recreation and rest, on a standard and scale to which we feel that the African is fully entitled, to quote the words used by the Chairman of the Central Welfare Committee at the opening of the canteen.

**Funds for War Purposes**

The Government of the Sudan is contributing £E479,000 in 1940-41. The cost of the expanded Sudan Defence Force, the figure representing an increase of £250,000.

£285,678.

The Government of Kenya is contributing £E21,000, lent free of interest to the Imperial Government by the Colonies during February, Kenya loaned £21,000.

War Savings Certificates and in Northern Rhodesia now exceed £238,000.

The National War Fund in Southern Rhodesia has now collected nearly £500,000.

Members of the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce have marked its Jubilee by raising £5,600 as a special gift to the Post War Fund of the National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia.

Northern Rhodesia has sent a gift of £20 for men in the Sudanese service.

**236th WEEK OF WAR**

# Background to the

**Beating the U-boats.**— Early in 1943 merchant shipping losses showed a welcome reduction. The peak reached in November 1942. In the first 20 days of March the losses leapt up again and all ships in convoy reached a new high level. With our growing strength we were able to make new dispositions in the last days of the March sinkings dropped as follows: by two-thirds. The losses have fluctuated about this lower rate. The great German U-boat campaign as four days and nights, which preceded this remarkable turn of the tide, was a surprise for some time. Something our enemy depicted as many as 30 U-boats against one convoy. The number of our surface ships and aircraft acting in close cooperation would be of the same order. These actions may well be counted among the decisive maritime actions of history. When they had been fought out, the U-boats had received such a battering that they virtually abandoned the North Atlantic for several months. The sinkings of merchant ships for 1939 were, in fact, below our optimistic hopes, and little more than half the working estimate we thought it prudent to adopt at the beginning of the year. The average for the last eight months is actually below the 1916 level. In 1941 one ship was lost out of every 181 which sailed. In 1942, one out of every 344. The losses in these convoys during the second half of the year were less than one in 1,000. In 1943, I am glad to say, the number of Merchant Navy officers and men lost was roughly only half that in 1942. We have cut down the losses from ordinary marine risks by 25% as a result of improved navigational aids. The Germans have probably at least as many U-boats now as at the beginning of 1943. The bombing of the U-boat building centres has certainly reduced output, but there is not the slightest evidence that the enemy has abandoned his intention to cripple our sea communications. They have provided the U-boats with greatly increased anti-aircraft fire power and brought their new acoustic torpedo into service. Perhaps the best indication that Admiral Doenitz aims at putting more U-boats into the fight is the fact that more and more concrete shelters are still being built in the operations bases. We must also expect that the U-boats will, as at present, seek to expand their effort in far distant waters such as the Indian Ocean. — Mr. A. V. Alexander, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty.

**Tribute to Russia.**— If a catalysm of nature brought the Battle of the Ukraine to a standstill today it would still be the greatest victory of the war in extent, duration, slaughter, bravery, skill and promise. The struggle, really at one stage, has already lasted six weeks. Forty divisions have been reported annihilated or dispersed, 20,000 Germans were killed in the Ufian and Konev. Tanks, armoured lorries and equipment have been captured on a greater scale than ever before. The Russians have performed a miracle in German eyes. It is said that German H.Q. refused to credit the news when reports told of the opening of the last phase of the battle in deepening mud. The bog from has dropped out of German plans. The vital railway is cut. Larnopol engulfed, the right wing smashed and the centre broken. The brains that conceived and the brawn and the spirit which have expected the final assaults through the spring mud have been broken. They achieved one of the greatest surprises ever sprung on an unsuspecting enemy. — Brigadier-General A. Stacey, in the *Sunday Times*.

**Luftwaffe Reprisals.**— In the heaviest attack launched against this country during the renewed bombing raids, the *Luftwaffe* dropped 275 tons of high explosive and incendiary bombs. In 16 raids six were only of a harassing character—between the night of January 21-22 and March 2, the total tonnage dropped was just under 1,700. Over the same period Anglo-American air forces dropped 36,000 tons on Germany and further 10,000 tons on objectives in enemy-occupied country. Eighty-three of the German bombers employed against this country have been confirmed destroyed. Explosives now used by the Germans compare with those being put into our high explosive bombs. — Ministry of Home Security spokesman.

**Japanese Contempt.**— War Prisoners.— The Japanese soldier has been trained deliberately to a high degree of savagery. In the belief that such training precludes pity. For them a prisoner is a man who has failed to discharge his duty, dies in battle or is unable to live victoriously or escape to fight another day. The prisoner is by Japanese standards an inferior being, and nothing more for and to him. On that basis, the Japanese do not respect prisoners; they despise them. — Nononcus, in *Great Britain and the East*.

**British War Production.**— From the beginning of the war we have made in this country 138,000 tanks, armoured cars and carriers, more than 115,000 guns of all calibres, larger than 20 mm., 1,450,000 tons of anti-aircraft shells, nearly 1,000,000 machine guns, and nearly 7,000,000 rounds of ammunition; more than 10,000 wheeled vehicles, 10,000 armoured types, and just over 10,000 aircraft, mainly of combat types. Just over 400,000 tons of the aircraft we are now producing are combat planes. Some 200,000 tons of the transport planes, plus the transport trailers and the rest of the transport equipment, wide over three-quarters of the total structural weight of new aircraft delivered to the R.A.F. and Fleet Air Arm during 1943 from production in this country; 6% came from the rest of the British Commonwealth and 18% from the United States. — Mr. Lytton, M.P., Minister of Aircraft Production.

**Mutual Aid.**— Mutual aid furnished by the United Kingdom to the United States up to December 31, 1943, totalled roughly £320,000,000. Final installations, such as barracks, hospitals, air ports, etc., totalled £30,000,000, while goods and services, including Army supplies, aircraft, industrial, naval and other supplies, comprised £183,000,000. The greater part of the value of the aid afforded to the United States in overseas countries of the Empire has not been included, nor the value of raw materials and bulk foodstuffs sent to the United States under reciprocal aid. Available figures indicate that the total value of our supplies to Russia up to September 30, 1943, amounted to £200,000,000. — Sir John Anderson, M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer.

**Lack of Policy.**— The problem of democracy is to combine efficiency with popular life. There is at present no logical division of function between departments, no proper allocation of responsibility between Ministers, no clear definition of the relation between the Cabinet and the departments to make sure that all the relevant facts are known and made the basis of a consistent policy. Policy-making is not a lost art; it has not yet been discovered. The basis of it is not to be found with our time-honoured institutions, remains muddling through. The consequences can be readily seen to day in foreign policy. — *The Observer*.

# the War News

Opinion: Epitomized. I believe in character and brains in combination as the best equipment for life. — Sir Robert Pearson.

The last retreating German soldier will be the last surviving Jew.

... though do not let it be said that 700 people took part in the Battle of Britain. — Flight Lieutenant Tiedling, M.P.

The B.B.C. female cronies remind one of the caterwauling of an incubated cockatoo. — Earl Winterton, M.P.

... of South African officers have now been transferred to the British Army. — Major General Frank Theron.

The Scots are not a hardy race. Their expectation of life is 40 years less than the average Englishman's. — Major Mackenzie, M.P.

There are probably as many Dominion personnel in the Royal Air Force as in Dominion squadrons. — Mr. Wilfred Roberts, M.P.

The Germans take a particular children of 10 years of age whose mothers have died since they are in concentration camps. — General Graud.

The geographical position of Eire affords to the Axis an opportunity for highly organized espionage. — U.S. Note to Mr. De Valera.

More than 200 German aircraft were destroyed during the Battle of Britain by Polish aircraft. — Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary of State for Air.

The fault is not the only people in Europe to be cowed by the Gestapo; the Germans may be cynical, but it is not without truth. — The Round Table.

The Avro York is as good as any transport plane in the world, and far superior to anything which Great Britain flew before the war. — Lord Londonderry.

The British Commonwealth of Nations is providing supplies to the United States to the value of £500,000,000 a year. — Mr. Leo Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, U.S.A.

It is likely that our 12,000 lb. bombs do anything from 50 to 100 times the damage which our 1,000 lb. bombs of the old days achieved. — Air Commodore Howard-Williams.

Germany's one hope of preventing a catastrophe in the East is to transfer troops now on the Atlantic Wall over to Italy. That is the crisis of the German Army. — Military correspondent of The Observer.

I favour bombing in this war without any hesitation at all. — The Bishop of Durham.

The American Army has already distributed more than three times the number of medals awarded in the last four years. — Mr. C. V. M. Thomson, New York correspondent for the Daily Express.

A dispatch from a war correspondent on a battlefield was misquoting a general who said that all the hand-outs of the Ministry of Information of the War Office. — Mr. Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information.

... in the House of Lords Hansard are only 703 copies per issue. — The average circulation of the Commons Hansard has risen from 2,400 to 3,852. — Commander Stephen King-Hall, M.P.

Nobody who has a fresh knowledge of India and reads the Indian Press today and the speeches of the leaders of parties would be aware that India is with a powerful enemy at her own gates. — Sir Alfred Munnings.

Defeatism won by soldiers from Eire serving with the British forces are as follows: 5 V.C.'s, 30 D.F.C.'s, 49 M.M.'s, 14 J.S.O.'s, 14 M.C.'s, 14 D.F.M.'s, 13 O.B.'s, 3 D.C.M.'s, 6 A.F.C.'s, 5 O.C.'s, 1 B.E.M. and 1 D.S.O. — Official Irish publication.

If after the war, our own domestic worker to bring you out at 7.30 in the morning and also clear away the debris of a bridge party at midnight, then you will have to employ two shifts of domestic help. — Sir Walter Crane, general secretary of the T.U.C.

February 1944 was the best month as to tonnage of Allied merchant shipping lost to enemy U-boat action since the United States entered the war; and February was the second lowest month of the entire war. — A few more U-boats were sunk in February than in January. — Joint statement by President Roosevelt and Churchill.

Let the United Nations declare the principal war criminals—Hitler, Mussolini, Tojo, Eaval, Goebbels, Ribbentrop, etc., etc.—outlaws on account of their notorious crimes against humanity. It would then be lawful for any man to destroy them without more ado. — Outlawry solemnly pronounced would avoid all the troubles attending long-drawn-out and, not improbably, abortive trials. — Sir John Pollock.

If the battle front and the home front really get down to it this year we can get the war almost finished—held so tightly that next year we just topple it over. — At the end of this year, if not sooner, we shall have a just about equal number of British and German soldiers. — General Montgomery.

Of 5,000 yearling calves accepted for O.C. U.S. in 1943, roughly one quarter had been diseased or injured in the first few months of their lives. — Members of the Headquarters of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

... and secondary schools and technical schools. — The Secretary of State for War.

Spain differs from most other countries about 13,000,000 tons of coal a year. If our railways were electrified the amount of coal used in the world would increase by close on 10,000,000 tons, which would be a very small percentage of the total coal works. — Ward Price.

The average factory worker earns £14 a week for an average week of 50 hours, an increase of 78% over the 1938 figure. The average earnings of men earned in factories in July were £18 and of women £8 7s 6d. — Ministry of Labour Gazette.

Civilian casualties due to air raids in the United Kingdom during February were 961 killed (or missing), 2,112 injured (or missing), 1,112 injured and detained in hospital. Of these killed 400 were missing, 1,112 killed, 250 were men, 175 women, 130 children under 16. — Ministry of Home Security.

The work done on aircraft was well increased by 60% in the first half of 1943 and by 144,000 in the second half; the workers employed on naval construction and other work for the Admiralty were increased by 43,000 in the first half of the year and by 21,000 in the second half. — Mr. Lattielon, Minister of Production.

As men of good will, while submitting our considerations and restrained criticisms, we shall be ready to work with those of other communions, and those of no Christian Communion at all, to secure the best opportunities for the children of today and tomorrow. — Methodist Church statement on the application Bill.

No body pretends that it is easy to compare the services of the fighting men with those of a factory worker. The real issue is the real grievance does not lie here. What really lies between the two is the disparity between the needs of the Americans and of certain well-paid Dominion forces. — Mr. Simon Harcourt, in the Daily Mail.



**Mr. K. C. Gandar Dower**

In our war news columns we report the death of Mr. Kenneth Cecil Gandar Dower, who is believed to have been drowned last month on his way to Ceylon to visit East African troops. He had played lawn tennis for Great Britain, he won the amateur squash racquets Championship at the Bath Club in 1938, and had represented Cambridge University at tennis, lawn tennis, racquets, squash, billiards and Rugby football. It is a record difficult to equal.

Mr. Dower, an East African, before the outbreak of some of his back which was treated at an exhibition of chess in London, and wrote a book on his lion hunting in Kenya. He was one of the first men, if not the first, to fly a private aeroplane from this country to India.

These highlights in a life of 45 years and years of his high spirits, which, allied to sportsy and impetuous, and good humour, made his friends in all kinds of sports. Many will miss the passing of a great sportsman in every sense of the term.

**Sir Hubert Ostler**

The Hon. Sir Hubert Ostler, K.C., from 1923 to 1940, a Judge of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeal of New Zealand, who has died in Dunedin in his 68th year, had for many years owned property in Northern Rhodesia. He had paid several visits to that Protectorate, and some 10 years ago made a long tour of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and both Rhodesias. He was keenly interested in every aspect of British East and Central African progress, and though himself an eminent jurist, was often seen in the company of a legalistic attitude in African affairs. More than once he wrote in the Press a denunciation of the judges and legal departments who by administering the law in a narrow and pedantic spirit have destroyed the authority of the district officials. He was a great admirer of the character of British settlement in Africa, and a staunch opponent of Germany's African aims and claims. At one time he farmed in New Zealand for some years.

**Mr. "Bongold" Smith**

Mr. Barnett ("Bongola") Smith, the pioneer of organized ranching and cattle trading in the Belgian Congo, has died in Cape Town at the age of 78. Born in Russia, he reached Southern Rhodesia a few years before the outbreak of the last war and began trading in livestock. Not long afterwards he went north to Elisabethville and soon had virtual control of the meat industry in the Katanga. Prominent Belgian financial interests induced him to join with them in forming the Compagnie d'Elevage et d'Alimentation du Katanga, which has continued to occupy the dominant position in the meat trade of the province. Mr. Smith, a most enterprising and far-seeing man, was also the founder of the Congo-Rhodesian Co. for the marketing of Rhodesian cattle in the Belgian Congo. He was managing director of the Union Cold Storage and a director of other large concerns operating in the Union, the Rhodesias and the Belgian Congo. He is survived by seven children and 18 grandchildren, of whom 11 live in Southern Rhodesia.

**Mr. W. A. Badham**

Mr. W. A. Badham, who since the outbreak of war had been acting manager in Bulawayo for Messrs. Fraser and Chalmers, Ltd. in the place of Colonel T. Baker (who, as a leading Territorial, promptly joined the Rhodesian forces), has died at the age of 43. He enlisted at the age of 17 in the last war, and later transferred to the Royal Flying Corps, being demobilized as a flight lieutenant. He went to Southern Rhodesia in 1926, was in business on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia from 1931 to 1936, and then returned to Bulawayo to represent the Associated Engineering Co., and

and on its amalgamation with Fraser and Chalmers, Ltd. became acting manager for the amalgamated houses. He leaves a widow, son and daughter.

Mrs. A. M. Burnett, of Mukufu, Chisamba, Northern Rhodesia, has died at the age of 92.

Mrs. Ivy Pearce, wife of Major S. Pearce, recently died in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

The death has occurred in Malvern of the Rev. Alan Moultrie Mylne, formerly of Bulawayo.

Mr. Catchife Hynes, the author and creator of "Captain Kettle," who shot big game in Central Africa and travelled widely in the world, has died a young man.

Mr. C. B. Hume, a former promoter of the Bulawayo Railway Co., has died in Beira after being struck in the eye by a lead roller which fell from a train and was cast by an angle.

Mr. John Stewart has died in Filabusi, Southern Rhodesia, at the age of 78. He emigrated to Bulawayo from Johannesburg in 1892 and became a partner in Bulawayo's first grain and saw-mills.

Mr. J. H. Smeetsburg, who had lived in the Capital of Southern Rhodesia since 1906, and was one of the first upholsterers in the city, has died at the age of 70. He leaves a widow and two sons in Salisbury and two sons and a daughter in the Transvaal, South Africa.

We learn from a paragraph from Tanganyika Territory of the death in hospital in Kowwe of Mrs. Tait, of Balangai Estate, wife of Mr. A. Tait, the well-known grower of cinchona. Their three sons are all serving in the Royal Air Force, and they have two daughters still at school.

Mr. R. S. Barker, who has died in Ndola, reached Southern Rhodesia in 1910 and joined the Zambesi Trading Company. He was on service throughout the whole of the last war, and then returned to the staff of the company, with which he remained until 1941.

Mr. R. A. Zeederberg, who is reported to have died in Johannesburg at the age of 92, was the last of the Zeederbergs of stage coach fame throughout Southern Africa. They were the originators and operators of the Inland Transport Company, which provided the coach service to Southern Rhodesia in the early days.

Mr. Max Rosenfeld, of Marula, has died at the age of 82. A well-known Rhodesian pioneer, he travelled to Matabeleland by ox wagon in 1894 and was one of the first white traders to cross the Zambesi. He served during the Matabele Rebellion. He settled at Marula in 1908 and was for many years the very active Chairman of the Local Farmers' Association.

Captain E. W. Stringer, D.C.M., one of the earliest settlers in Subukia, who went to Kenya after the last war under the Soldier Settlement Scheme, has died in Nairobi. He had served in the Zulu Rebellion, the South African War and the last war, had farmed in Canada, and sailed round Cape Horn in a windjammer.

Mr. John Connolly, founder and for four successive years President of the Associated Mineworkers of Rhodesia, has died in Umfolozi at the age of 78. Born in South Africa, he went to the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia in 1926, later joined the staff of Rhodesia Railways, and was afterwards employed at the Carr and Motor mine.

Mr. A. J. Mallet Veale, who has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 78 years, was one of the few survivors of the 1896 Pioneer Column present at the first hoisting of the British flag in Mashonaland at the spot round which the present capital of the Colony has since been built. According to one report it was he who carried the orders which prevented the British detachment which had captured the Maseko camp from marching on Beira. Other accounts, however, state that the orders of recall from the High Commissioner were carried by another man.

## Ruling Italian Somaliland

When the British administration took charge of Italian Somaliland as the troops advanced early in 1941, they found themselves faced with two main difficulties, first, the absence of records, and, secondly, the lack of officials with local experience, says the Nairobi correspondent of *The Times*, in an interesting dispatch published on Monday.

The report states: "Based in Mogadishu, the records had been destroyed by the Italian administration. Italian officials had fled, and only a few remnants of the Italian administration remained. The British administration had to employ a few Italian officials for limited purposes. It was now able to give some details of how Great Britain successfully obtained order and good government in the vast, empty territory of 120,000 square miles and a population of 1,000,000 Natives and 200,000 Italians.

Fortunately, the land which was fairly good, and though the Italian farms had been abandoned, the soil was still fertile and the rains were being well kept. For the first two years the rains were good, and it was not until the end of 1942 that in some parts of the East African territories the rains failed and Natives and Italians suffered severely. But the reopening of the Italian farms made good the Italian farms from before the war. The administration wished the Italian farms from before the war to be given up and to be given, and present prospects are that the production will meet this season's needs.

The chief administrator, a British officer, declares his aim is to make himself as far as possible self-supporting, and so far very little food has had to be imported. For six months there was a famine in the Italian country in the extreme north-east of Italian Somaliland, which normally obtained its chief food supplies by snow from Aden in return for exports of gum and frankincense, and other local products, but the British administration found a substitute in the local sisal and coconut oils. The soap industry was also threatened when the importation of caustic soda became difficult, but the administration is arranging the production of soda from ash of a local plant.

Experiments are proceeding to produce sulphuric acid, paints, enamel and various other articles of serviceable quality have taken the place of imports. The army is helping to absorb products of the leather industry. The sisal is also self-sufficient in sugar. Even thirst is being quenched by sea-time distillation. Experiments in beer-making from millet are being carried out, and alcohol manufacturers are producing both drinks and industrial alcohol. Butter and cheese from Italian farms, coarse cotton piece-goods from Native looms, rubber hoses, light electric cells, and watches are also being manufactured.

Public revenue is obtained from export and import duties and taxation on sugar and alcohol, but any deficit is covered by a British grant. Mogadishu collects electricity and water rates. Unemployed Italians and their families draw an allowance, but out of the £,000,000 now left there are few who are not employed. In the field of public health the British authorities have carried out a vigorous campaign, especially against dengue fever. The Public Works Department has improved the main roads to Kenya and British Somaliland, made new ones, and provided new ferries on the River Jubba. Under British supervision Italian technicians are working happily and industriously. All this part of Somaliland is also fighting locusts.

There is a widely held view in Kenya that the Italian province, transferred to Italy without consultation with Kenya, should be returned to the Colony when a settlement is made, and that the Native inhabitants should be given the opportunity of reassuming the privileges of British Empire citizenship.

### No Sovereign Specific

Colonel Denys Reitz, High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, said when he spoke at the Guildhall on Monday, that South Africans were often criticized for their handling of the Native problem, but that it was easier to find fault than supply a remedy. He had lived among Native tribes all his life and been Minister of Native Affairs in the Union for a number of years, but was still looking for the man who could give not only destructive criticism but a sovereign specific. If 9,000,000 or 9,000,000 uneducated and inexperienced Africans received the vote, the white man's work of three centuries would be swept away, and South Africa would lapse back into savagery and darkness, in which both whites and blacks would be involved in common ruin.

## Main Gaps and Weak Links

The health services of Southern Rhodesia consist of main gaps held together by weak links of attempt at treatment of diseases, with little or no attempt at prevention of disease. All classes and colours of people are attended to moderately well in Sainsbury and Bulawayo. Throughout the rest of the country hospitals are too few in number and not staffed, equipped, or even built adequately to look after the health of the great numbers needing their services and accommodation. The main gaps in the health services are: no full-time Government hospitals in the Bulawayo, Sainsbury and Salisbury, Harare, and other areas; insufficiently equipped; no specialist service; all special cases or examinations must be sent to Bulawayo; no X-ray except for minor cases; no pathology; no bacteriological department or hospital; no preventive diseases department; no full-time Government M.O.H.; no infectious diseases hospital; and no proper venereal diseases clinic. Resolutions M.O.H. 1943, adopted by the Town Council.

### The Force of Prosperity

"No amount of assistance or advice in agriculture or veterinary practice by European experts and instructors has been found as effective as the automatic propaganda provided by the example of those Africans who, having learned the wisdom of European methods, return to their reserves and develop their smallholdings along European lines—and prosper."—Mr. K. Gandar Bower.

### Khartoum Air Junction

That Khartoum is probably the busiest air junction in Africa is suggested by figures officially published in the Sudan. They show that 5,344 military aircraft were ferried to Khartoum, a distance of more than 6,000 miles over the African air routes, between November, 1940, and May of last year, and that in one fortnight of May last British Overseas Airways Corporation ran 136 services to Khartoum with 1,128 passengers and nearly 66,000 lb. of mail.

### Cow's Gold Find

When cattle were grazing on the river bank near Sennar Junction in the Blue Nile Province of the Sudan one of them put its leg in a hole and thereby revealed to the eyes of an innocent Fallal herdsman a hoard of 43 gold coins in a rusty tin. Failing to find any buyers at five shillings apiece, the herdsman began giving them away. Then the local Sheikh heard of the find. The coins were mostly sovereigns dated about 1860, with a few Turkish and French pieces. They were probably the hoard of some old soldier who died in the siege of Sennar during the Mahdia.

### Making the Streams Flow

"I would like to have a five-year plan with the object of making as many of the rivers of Matabeleland perennial streams as we possibly can. I have had a great deal of experience in this sort of thing, and I am convinced that if very low stone weirs were put across the rivers, starting at the head waters, so as to turn the water off in the wet season when the floods come down, furrows running out from each bank within four or five years a number of the rivers, which today are dry for several months of the year would flow all the year, and the cost would be extremely small. I should be surprised if it cost more per mile to do what I have in mind than to put tarred strips on the roads and maintain those strips. The weirs cost very little and the constant flow of the furrows during the wet season for a mile or two on each bank, earthed up, will in four or five years be raised to a point where the rivers will be running all the year round."—Mr. E. W. L. Noaks, M.P., S. Rhodesia.

### Questions in Parliament

Mr. Riley asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies the number of Africans who had joined the fighting forces in Kenya, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia and Uganda, and whether he had under consideration any schemes for making suitable post-war provision for such African volunteers.

Colonel Stanley: It would not be in the public interest to give detailed figures, but the numbers represent a high proportion of the able-bodied male population of the territories and render the greatest credit on each of the schemes for development which will take fully into account the special needs of Africans reverting to civilian status and demobilization are under active consideration by all Colonial Governments concerned.

#### Prime Minister on Basic English

In the course of a statement on Basic English the Prime Minister said:

The Committee of Ministers on Basic English, after hearing the volume of evidence, have submitted a Report which has been approved in principle by His Majesty's Government. The Committee suggested that the use of a system such as Basic English as an auxiliary international language, and as a method for the teaching of ordinary English, should be encouraged.

It also concerns the use of Basic English as an international language. His Majesty's Government are impressed with the great advantages which may arise from its development, not as a substitution for established literary languages, but as a supplement thereto. The usefulness of such an auxiliary language will, of course, be greatly increased by its progressive diffusion.

His Majesty's Government have, therefore, decided on the following steps to develop Basic English as an auxiliary international and administrative language.

(1) The British Council will include a section for the teaching of Basic English, and there may be special schools in any area where there may be a demand for instruction in English for its specific purpose, as an auxiliary medium of international communication. This will be in addition to, and not in substitution for, the Council's more general activities in promoting the teaching of English for its own sake.

(2) Diplomatic and commercial representatives in foreign countries will be asked to do all they can to encourage the spread of Basic English as an auxiliary language.

(3) It is also intended to arrange for the translation into Basic English of a wider range than is at present available of literature, scientific, technical and general, both from ordinary English and from foreign languages, and also to increase the supply of manuals of instruction in Basic English.

(4) Some Colonial Governments will be invited to experiment by the issue in Basic English of handbooks for Colonial peoples on agriculture, hygiene, etc., and by the use of this simplified language as the medium for some administrative instructions issued by the Government.

(5) The British Broadcasting Corporation has been asked to consider a recommendation to include the use and teaching of Basic English in appropriate overseas programmes.

#### Trade Unionists as Labour Advisers

Mr. Riley asked the Government labour advisers now stationed in Kenya, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia and Uganda were fully qualified to advise on trade union and labour problems.

Colonel Stanley: There are experienced Labour Commissioners in charge of the Labour Departments in each of the territories named, who are fully qualified to advise on African labour problems.

Mr. Riley: Are there any experienced trade unionists in these territories?

Colonel Stanley: No trade unionists, who have proved so successful in these jobs, are yet in East Africa.

Mr. Riley: Is it the intention of the Minister to have such trade unionists sent there?

Colonel Stanley: The experiment has been such a success where it has been tried that I hope to see it widely extended.

Mr. Lyons asked the Minister of Production how many special liaison representatives were touring the Colonies for him.

Mr. Lyttelton: One, sir. Sir Julian Foley has gone to East Africa on behalf of the Ministry of Supply and my Department to deal with questions affecting the production, acquisition and shipment of raw materials.

Mr. A. Edwards asked the Secretary of State whether any scientific exploration of potential oil-bearing strata had been or was being carried out in the Colonies, or on the Continent of Africa.

Mr. Emrys Evans: A great deal of exploratory work in connection with the search for oil has been carried out in the Colonies, including those in Africa, but it has been interrupted by the war and the necessity for concentrating available resources of men and material on producing oilfields. It is intended to resume the work as soon as circumstances permit.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was asked whether the annual return of the Suez Canal would be published for 1943.

Mr. Law replied that the Suez Canal was too closely connected with the zone of operations to allow publication of the return for 1943.

The Civil Estimates were considered in Committee by the House of Commons last week. The vote included £131,000 for the Colonial Office, £1,500,000 for Colonial and Middle Eastern Services, and £200,000 for the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

### Blantyre and East Africa

Blantyre and East Africa, Ltd. reports a profit before taxation of £14,551 for the year ended September 30 last. The profit was transferred to the taxation reserve account, £10,000 added to the general reserve (bringing it to £60,000), and the directors recommended payment of a 6% preference dividend requiring £450 and a 10% ordinary dividend requiring £12,000. There is therefore a total of £12,450 to be carried forward, compared with £10,000 in 1942. The company has been written off the purchase price of a subsidiary company.

The total capital is £7,000 in preference shares of £100 each and ordinary shares of £1 each. Assets are valued in the balance sheet at £131,747, including £6,480 machinery, tools, etc., £1,000 stock, £699 produce stocks in Africa and Great Britain, £11,172 stocks in Africa, £25,279 investments in Government securities, £45,288 tax reserve certificates, £19,350 cash at bank, £24,128, and interests in subsidiary companies at the nominal value of £100.

The directors record with deep regret the recent death of one of their number, Mr. W. A. Lee, and state that it is not in present proposal to fill the vacancy on the board. Mr. J. E. O'Brien offers himself for re-election at the 45th ordinary general meeting next Monday. The other directors are Mr. Ross Smith (Chairman and Managing Director), Mr. J. W. E. Steelman and Mr. George Elmshie (who is also secretary).

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## Teaching African Languages

The report of the Governing Body of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, for the year ended July 31 last has just been issued.

It states that requests were received for short courses in 16 African languages, most of the students being missionaries. There were 27 pupils for African anthropology, and not more than seven for any African language, except Arabic (36) and Amharic (13). One took Swahili, four Nyanda, two Tswana, two Shona, and one each Zechilo, Bemba, Ganda and Mende. African have, for the most part, been enrolling as students of their own languages, not merely as research informants, but with a view to developing vernacular literature.

The members of the staff of the Department of Languages and Cultures of Africa are Dr. Ida C. Ward, the Rev. G. P. Bargery, Dr. A. N. Tucker, the Rev. Malcolm Guthrie (on leave for research in East Africa),

Ashton (lecturer in Swahili), and Miss Mary Kay Green. The rank of additional lecturers includes Lieut. G. W. B. Huntington, Miss Edith A. How, Sir Hannu Vischer, Mr. J. Kenyatta, Dr. J. S. B. Leake, Canon E. S. Daniel, the Rev. K. H. Croft, the Rev. F. H. Croft, Mr. H. de C. Crevecoeur, the Rev. W. G. Howe, Dr. N. A. Tadipe and Mr. Ladipo Seldike.

The Governments of Tanganyika Territory, and Uganda contributed £600 each, Kenya £200, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland £100 each, and Zanzibar £50.

## Kenya's Population

The registered European population of Kenya on November 30 last has returned at 21,766 Europeans, 5,976 Gypsies, 1,600 Somalis, 22,215 Arabs, 1,691 Swahilis, 9,020 Sikhs, 41,076 Hindus and 24,142 Muhammadans. How many of the 21,766 Europeans are of British descent is not yet generally known. The number of Europeans of European birth was only 8,068, compared with 15,065 in the Sikh, Hindu and Muhammadan classifications.

## Education in Zanzibar

Mr. P. E. W. Williams, Acting Director of Education in Zanzibar, said recently in the Legislative Council: "I am impatient to put forward proposals for increased educational facilities. It is a fact that 98% of the Arab and African children in the Protectorate are not receiving secular instruction." He said there are now 11 students from Zanzibar in training at Makerere College—four in medicine, four in education and three in agriculture. It was hoped that four more would go from Zanzibar this year.

## Tax Abatements to Farmers

Some of the income tax abatements granted to agriculturists in Southern Rhodesia may be of interest to farmers in other parts of British East and Central Africa. Any expenditure for the prevention of soil erosion is admissible as a deduction, as is expenditure up to £200 for water conservation during the year of assessment. In the case of soil conservation, expenditure must be approved by the Director of Irrigation for cultivated land it is 25% of the total cost, with a maximum of £50 per 3,600 acre-unit. For providing water storage, the maximum is £100 per acre-unit, more than unit, but not more than £250 per acre-unit, with an additional 25% allowance to the maximum, which may be authorized.

## Mr. Geoffrey Hunter

On Wednesday, March 20, Mr. Geoffrey S. Hunter, of Nairobi, is to address a joint lunch-hour meeting of the Royal African Society and the Royal Empire Society on "East Africa's Possibilities and Difficulties." The meeting will be held at 12 noon in the hall of the Royal Empire Society, at 49 Park Lane, and Mr. Hunter will preside.


## Government Wants Organizer for £20 Monthly

A Customs Preventive Force is to be established in Tanganyika Territory and applications for appointment to the post of inspector have been invited. The qualifications required are: "Efficient knowledge of Swahili, ability to handle and train Africans, powers of organization and a knowledge of elementary court procedure." The post appointed will be directly responsible to the Comptroller of Customs for the training and general organization of the Force. The Government's idea of a suitable salary for such a post are curious: It proposes an initial salary of £20 monthly, rising by annual increments of 25s to £25 p.m. It can scarcely be expected that a stock holder or a retired head of department.

## After Portuguese Colonial Bank

The Anglo-Portuguese Colonial and Overseas Bank, Ltd., announces that its profits for the year ended January 31, 1944, after providing for taxation and contingencies, totalled £10,717. The balance brought forward from the previous year was £20,710, of which £95,000 had been applied to the goodwill item, leaving £12,136 to be carried forward. The issued capital amounts to £1,000,000 and the reserve fund is £50,000. Cash with bankers in the C.K. totalled £945,419, holdings of British Treasury Bills appear at £1,005,000, and investments in British Government securities at £1,000,465. The directors, resident in England, are Mr. W. J. Woolrich (Chairman), the Rt. Hon. Thomas Wiles (Deputy Chairman) and Sir Francis Lindley. Those resident in Portugal are Dr. F. J. V. Machado, the Visconde de Merceana, Mr. Julio Schmidt and Dr. J. G. P. Osbo.

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## News Items in Brief

A large textile factory is operating in Addis Ababa. A garment factory is in course of erection on the shores of Lake Kivu.

Local Native Councils in Kayiroso have now a revenue in excess of £90 a year.

More than 1,000,000 head of cattle in Kenya were inoculated last year against rinderpest.

Pensions cost Kenya £4,316 in 1939, £40,000 in 1924, £168,000 in 1934, and £285,000 in 1939.

The first issue of a six-monthly journal of the Rhodesia Institute is expected to appear this month.

January receipts of Southern Railways were £1,764, compared with £16,094 in January 1943.

Lions are reported to have killed and eaten 16 Natives in the Lambo district of Portuguese East Africa.

The current wheat crop in Kenya is expected to amount to about 600,000 bags, against 2,000,000 of the previous year.

The total population of Khastoum is now returned at 100,000, not including the neighbouring towns of Qondurman and Khastoum North.

Native volunteers from the Rhodesian African Rifles and from the Native Police of Southern Rhodesia are expected to be the first African blood donors.

The currency in circulation in East Africa at the end of 1943 totalled £21,118,000, an increase of no less than £17,639,000 during the course of the war.

Kenya's present Public Works programme amounts to almost £400,000, but it is officially stated that much larger building plans will become necessary as soon as possible after the war.

Sisal and tow production from the estates of East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., in February totalled 125 tons, making 1,400 tons for the first eight months of the current financial year.

The Sabi Tangama Development Company of Southern Rhodesia, which has been investigating the possibilities of sisal growing in that Colony, expects to start decortication at an early date.

Uganda's European refugee population now numbers more than 11,000, equivalent to approximately six times the pre-war European population of the Protectorate. Polish refugees number 5,430.

The building of camps along the route from Belgian Ruanda into Uganda will involve the Uganda Government in a capital expenditure of about £50,000 and recurrent expenditure of £20,000 annually, including the cost of free issues of food.

The State Lottery Trustees of Southern Rhodesia have made grants of approximately £7,000 for the extension of the Rhodesian Children's Holiday and Convalescent Home at Vumba Heights and of £900 for a second X-ray plant for Salisbury Hospital.

When the first meeting of I.C.M.E.A. elders on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia was recently held, four padres were present, two European and two African. It was one of the Africans who presided. Another interesting point is that of 24 elders present six were African women.

Twenty-one thousand Africans in Kenya now have deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank. Deposits of Europeans, Asians and Africans exceed £7,750,000. More than 2,000 Africans have opened military trustee accounts, and African children are reported to be enthusiastic about savings stamps and cards.

Membership of the Kenya Farmers' Association totalled 1,256 at the end of last year, when the issued capital was £98,182 and the reserve fund £83,570. Mr. J. C. Bloch, of Njoro, has been elected to the board of the Association to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. J. E. A. Wolryche Whitmore after an unbroken period of service of 17 years.

The one which is now being made on Mount Kilimanjaro is intended to be the first of a series dealing with administration in the Colonial Empire. It is being made in colour, and is estimated to cost £250,000.

### Planning Industrial Development

The City Council of Bulawayo is considering a proposal for the development for industrial purposes of a new area of about 1,250 acres situated some three miles from the centre of the city. The intention is that a park well shall surround the area, which is to contain villages for the Coloured and Native communities, with adequate parks and sports grounds.

### Rhodesian Tobacco Plantings

A telegram received a few days ago from Southern Rhodesia states that for the current season 63,000 acres have been planted and 50,000 acres of virginia tobacco, compared with 61,761 acres last year, and 1,600 acres under fine cured, compared with 1,707 acres in the 1942-43 season. The crops reaped last year were 80,838,798 lb. (wet weight) and 940,741 lb. respectively.

### Sudan Cotton Companies

The Sudan Cotton Growers' Syndicate, Ltd., has declared a dividend of 10% (the same) for the year ended June 30, 1943, and a bonus of 2%. The directors point out that the bonus distribution is attributable to the excellent crop harvested last year, and that the current crop will be substantially smaller. The annual report and accounts are to be posted to shareholders on March 22, and the general meeting held on March 31.

The Kassala Cotton Co., Ltd., has declared a dividend of 10% (the same) for the year ended June 30 last, together with a bonus of 2%. Last year no bonus was declared. The annual report and accounts are to be posted to shareholders on March 22.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

London and Rhodesian Mining

The London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co. Ltd. reports a profit of £86,195 for the year ended June 30, 1943. A 5% dividend paid in February last year took £50,000, £18,000 was reserved for taxation, depreciation, repairs, £8,588, and £8,136 is allocated to write off investments, leaving a balance of £22,722, compared with £27,305 in 1942.

The issued capital is £2,000,000 in stock units of 5s. 6d. The balance sheet at 31.12.43 compared with 31.12.42 shows an increase in fixed assets of £1,000,000, and a decrease in current assets of £1,000,000. Investments in subsidiary companies £22,240,000, other investments £2,000,000, a note relating to the purchase of a considerable appreciation over the year, £1,000,000, £1,000,000, £1,000,000, and £1,000,000.

The annual report contains a full account of the present position of the principal companies in which the London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co. has substantial holdings, including the Cam and Main, North Chartered and Companies.

The report shows 844 gold mining claims and 70 base metal claims, and is expected to the extent of 50% to a further 10 gold mining claims and 7% to a further 120 base metal claims and 10 gold mining claims in Southern Rhodesia. The tonnage treated during the year on certain claims which had long tributed amounts to 1,000,000 tons, which, in addition to the sands and fines treated, produced 80,845 oz. gold. The royalties from these properties amounted to £291,125, and the cost of treatment was £1,000,000. Further 32,000 tons were treated at the Bushstick mine, producing 6,351 oz. gold, ore reserves at the end of the year amounted to 100,700 tons, of an average value of 6.8d. per ton.

At the adjourned ordinary general meeting to be held in London on March 23, Mr. H. B. Spiller and Mr. Dr. Roy Meldrum will retire by rotation and offer themselves for re-election to the board, the other members of which are Messrs. J. E. H. Bank (Chairman), Mr. J. H. Row (Vice-Chairman), Mr. Bailey Southwell, Mr. J. H. Row, and Mr. Digby V. Burnett.

Mining Personalia

Mr. C. S. Griffiths, M.Inst. M.M., is now Inspector of Mines in Uganda.

Mr. T. C. F. Hall, M.Inst. M.M., has returned to East Africa from Portuguese East Africa.

Dr. C. Staunfeld Hitchcock, Government geologist, has arrived in England on leave from Kenya Colony.

Mr. David Barker, for the last seven years, mine secretary and stockkeeper at the Bushstick mine, has left to take up an appointment in the away.

The death is announced of Mr. C. H. Peard, of Bulawayo, on the 7th inst. He was a specialist in metallurgy and had lived in Southern Rhodesia since 1907.

Mr. Thomas Campbell McCougall, chief chemist at the Broken Hill mine, Northern Rhodesia, has died at the age of 60, leaving a widow and two daughters.

Mr. H. C. Gibbons, who had been mining in the Gwanda district for many years, and was at one time one of the best bird shots in Southern Rhodesia, has died in the Colony at the age of 71.

Mr. Hector R. Kram, since 1926, chief chemist of the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment group, has died in Johannesburg, aged 65. From 1910 to 1913 he was engaged in chemical and metallurgical work in Rhodesia.

Mr. P. H. G. Owen has been elected Chairman of the newly formed Salisbury Small Workers' Mining Association of Southern Rhodesia. Mr. B. P. Venables is honorary secretary, and treasurer, and the other members of the Committee are Messrs. G. D. Corser, P. A. Daniel, R. de Beer and T. H. Newmarch.

Following the retirement of Mr. H. C. Milton, the following appointments to the Southern Rhodesia Mines Department have been made: Mr. F. Elliott, Chief Government Mining Engineer and Chief Inspector of Mines; Mr. W. Salton, Assistant Chief Government Mining Engineer and Assistant Chief Inspector; Mr. A. H. Mawson, Assistant Government Mining Engineer; Messrs. R. B. Anderson and S. H. Watson, Inspectors; Mr. E. A. Richardson, Acting Inspector.

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

Company Progress Reports

Winkles Colliery.—Coal sales in February totalled 129,517 tons and coke sales 8,990 tons.

Wanderer.—Crushings during February totalled 35,600 tons and a working profit of £4,801.

Rhodesian Corporation.—Operations at Fred Mine have been severely hampered by exceptionally heavy rainfall.

Bushstick.—During February 15,600 tons were crushed for a coal output valued at £19,000 and a working profit of £2,408 (against £2,400 in January).

Nor Rhodesian Copper Output

Mr. Roy Welensky, Director of Manpower in Northern Rhodesia, stated last week that the output of copper production at the Nekanga mine, but in view of the strengthening of between 70 and 80 Europeans, it is not possible to absorb the other industries in the Protectorate. Some of the other mines are expected to be affected to anything like the same extent.

Coalfields in Tanganyika

A comprehensive survey of coalfields in Tanganyika Territory has been completed, except for the areas of which are undergoing investigation. A further survey is expected to be carried out with Government sanction on the 100 coalfields still unworked.

Cable and Phoenix

Cable and Phoenix Gold Mining Co. Ltd. has declared an interim dividend of 10% on the basis of the net profit for the year ended May 31, 1943. The net profit per share was distributed in the form of a dividend of 10% on April 15, 1944.

African and European Investment Co.

The African and European Investment Co. Ltd. announces a final ordinary dividend of 7 1/2% (against 5% in 1942), making 10% for the year (7 1/2%).

News of Our Advertisers

Mr. George F. Bailey has been appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors of the International Combustion Company Ltd. Mr. Bailey is also Chairman of the British Thomson-Houston Co. Ltd.

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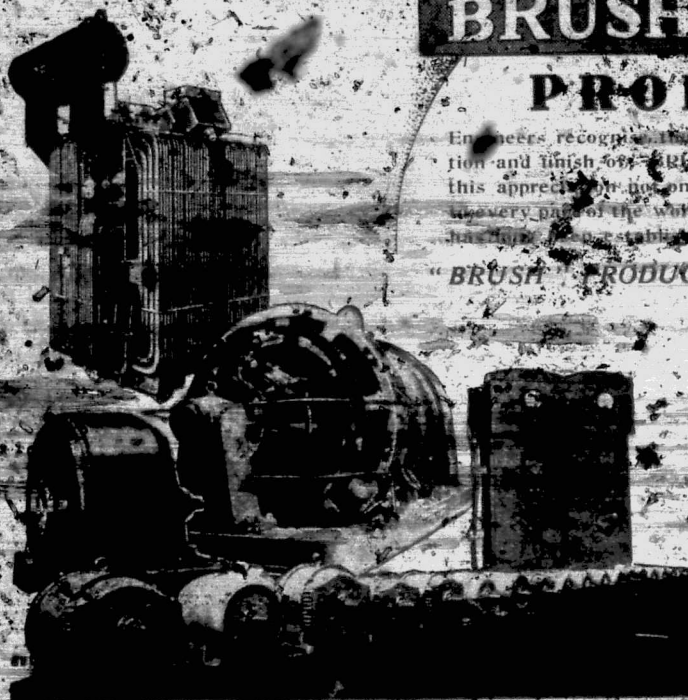
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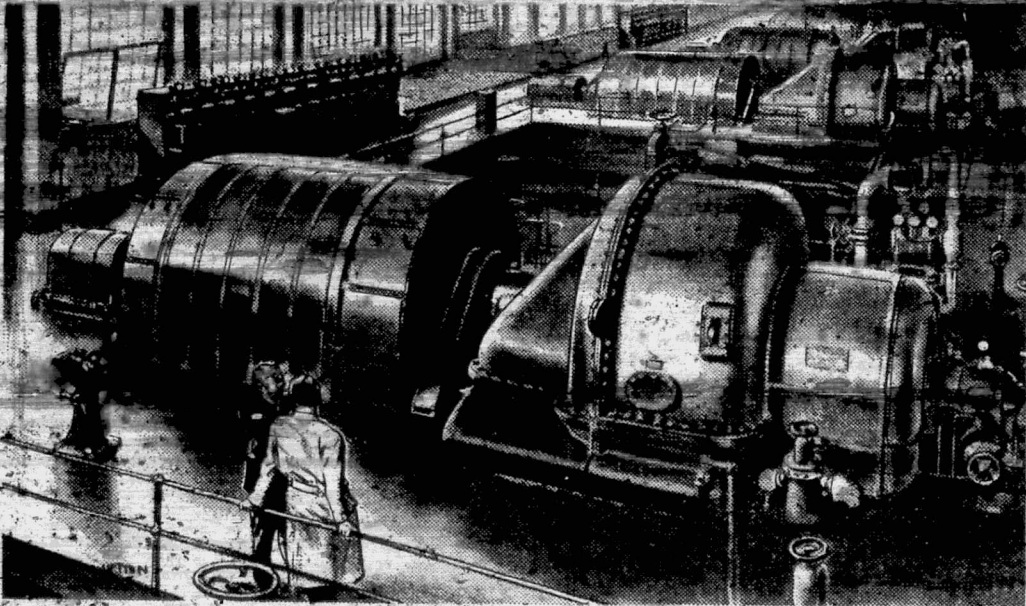
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

IT IS SURPRISING to find so eminent a journalist as Mr. Douglas Woodhouse, Editor of the *West*, telling a Manchester audience (according to the *Catholic Times* and the *Catholic Herald*), that "the Colonial Office is increasingly favourable to Roman Catholic missionaries because of the superiority of their theories and principles, their better following, their energy and many other advantages." The multiplicity of Protestant missionaries, arising without any possibility of doctrine. So far, at any rate, as the territories between the Nile and the Zambezi are concerned, we do not believe that there is any foundation for the suggestion that either the Imperial or local Governments show "increasing favour" to Roman Catholic missionaries. Such an assertion implies decreasing favour or increasing disfavour towards Protestant missionaries, who certainly do not suffer such improper inequality in the Dependencies to which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is devoted. This newspaper takes no sides in party politics or in denominational matters as such, but impartially examines claims and claims on their merits, irrespective of the source. Without departing from that policy, we must say that we regard as misleading and mis-

chievous the statements which we have quoted, and which were prominently published under the titles "Government Favour Our Missionaries" and "Why Colonial Office Prefers Catholic Missionaries." We believe the latter to be a lie. It does not. It gives fair play to all missionaries. That, at least, is our experience over a period of thirty years.

WE HAVE REPEATEDLY CRITICIZED the Government of Kenya for its failure to fulfil its promises to its Local Civil Service. Now three senior officials of that Government and three leading local business men, sitting as a Committee appointed by the Governor, have unanimously denounced the "seemingly unnecessary delay" in the introduction of a pension scheme which was promised years before the outbreak of war and has still not been introduced. They also agree that the discontent prevalent in the Service is primarily attributable to that procrastination, which inevitably undermined confidence. The Committee, doubtless remembering that it was dealing with an unenviable record of delay, states quite truthfully that unless effect is given to all its most commendations (quoted on

other pages of this issue) the main purpose for which it was appointed will not have been served, nor will the conditions of service be sufficiently favourable to attract the best type of recruit and maintain an efficient and competent Service in the post-war years. In their opinion, as in that of all non-officials ever since the Local Civil Service was established, there should be no discrimination in the matter of employment of holders of Government posts wherever recruited. We are glad, moreover, to note their emphatic reminder that suitable local candidates should be considered for vacancies before anyone is brought from overseas. Kenya has a great deal to learn from Rhodesia in this respect, as in many others. The document is, in effect, another condemnation of the Government of Kenya, one which follows quickly upon that in the report of the Food Shortage Commission.

**CIVIL AVIATION** must not be developed merely as a luxury for the rich and the captains of industry, said the Secretary of State for Air in the House of Commons last week after a spokesman for the Air Services Labour Party had declared that for at least a decade after the war air travel would be for the well-to-do. There can have been few parts of the world in which air-mindedness was more general before the outbreak of this war than East or Central Africa, where it has become a matter of course for many men to use Imperial Airways, Wilson Airways and Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways. They thought no more of travelling by such reliable air transport companies than of a journey by ship or train. Swift services for men and mails requiring the quickest possible transit are important, but since high speed involves high costs, the most rapid day-and-night travel in aircraft provided with sleeping accommodation must long continue to be so expensive that it can be expected to cater only for relatively restricted numbers.

There is, however, a still greater need for less speedy, less expensive, but for less regular services for the generality of air travellers to and in East, Central and Southern Africa.

**Catering for the General Public.** While, in other words, there is a clear case for express services for the most urgent carriage of passengers, airgraphs and perhaps priority air mails, it appears evident that there will be wider scope for somewhat slower passenger, mail and cargo services at reduced rates, and there is high authority for the suggestion

that day and night travel will cost quite one-third more than day flights only. Not long after the end of the war with Germany an almost daily service to and through British Eastern Africa may be required. Given reasonable facilities at economic rates, it should be possible enormously to increase the numbers of Europeans who, instead of spending long leave at home once every three or four years, spend shorter holidays in the countries a year or two. A development of that kind would not merely tend to keep men more closely in touch with modern thought, and therefore more efficient, but in the case of officials would considerably reduce Government staffs, thus economizing in salary and pension charges and interfering less with continuity of service. Family travel for non-officials would be noted if fares were staggered according to the number of children, and if children (many of whom now fly to and from school in Africa) are splendid propagandists for air travel and the passengers of the future, it would be enlightened self-interest for air transport operators to do everything practicable to enable them to fly as frequently as possible. The future of air travel will be decided by the attitude of the general public, not by that of a small section of specially privileged persons.

### Step by Step

The African in collar and tie will strive to attain a dinner jacket. The pedestrian casts his eyes on a bicycle, and the cyclist on a motor-car. The woman who has learned to drink out of a cup will before long dream of a dinner service. —Mr. Gandar Dower.

### To Provide African Books

The grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for the training in linguistics in Great Britain of 17 African students has been fixed at £11,000, which sum will also provide for four African post-graduate students who have taken degrees and are still in England. These 14 students are to form the nucleus of a body of educated Africans charged with the task of providing reading material for their own people.

### European and Asian Taxpayers

It is surprising to learn from estimates given in the Legislative Council of Kenya by the Acting Financial Secretary that the amount of excess profits tax assessed to the end of October last on Asian-controlled limited companies in Kenya was no more than £34,000, whereas the excess profits tax assessed on European-controlled limited companies was £1,189,000. In 1942 income tax assessments on companies in Kenya controlled by Europeans totalled £372,000 (£250,000 in respect of companies in which the control of main shareholding is overseas), while income tax assessments on companies controlled by Asians amounted only to £19,000. For 1943 the respective income tax assessments were £159,000 and £8,000. On European individuals the income tax assessments for 1942 and 1943 were £1,000 and £8,000. On European individuals the income tax assessments for 1942 and 1943 were £306,000 and £302,444 respectively, while on the case of Asian individuals they totalled £86,000 and £81,000.

## Strong Discontent in Kenya Civil Service Caused Government's "Seemingly Unnecessary Delay"

**PROOFS THAT DISCONTENT HAS BEEN WIDESPREAD** in the Civil Service in Kenya have been given in past issues of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

Further evidence is now afforded by the Report of the Kenya European Civil Service Committee, which was presented in March, 1949, and consisted of three Messrs. (Messrs. E. S. ... and G. Troughton, Mr. A. ... and three non-officials (Messrs. A. Vincent, H. C. W. G. D. H. Nicol, M. C. ... and A. J. Bon, small). Their report is unanimous. It states, *inter alia*—

"The Kenya Civil Service has proved to be no means as attractive to local European youth as a career when it was created.

"It has been considerably depressed by the number and nature of the practically unanimous demands made both by the various deputy heads of departments and individual officers for the abolition of the existing distinction between Overseas and Kenya European Civil Service, and the introduction of a single service. Similar views have been expressed by non-officials."

It has become increasingly clear, too, that there is a strong feeling of discontent throughout the ranks of the Kenya European Civil Service. The main cause of the prevailing discontent appears to be—

- (a) the general feeling that the Kenya European Civil Service is regarded as an inferior service;
- (b) the difference between the living benefits available to the two services;
- (c) housing;
- (d) leave and passages.

As to the treatment of a number of officers who have served in the Kenya Civil Service and who have been compelled to desert on new terms—

### Committee Unanimously Blames the Government

"We have reached the conclusion that it is undesirable that the terms of service offered to European officers of the Government should be identical, irrespective of the posts which they hold, since any variations are bound to lead to a greater or lesser degree of discontent, even though such discontent may have no logical foundation in fact.

"This does not mean that we are prepared to recommend that the two Services should now be unified on the terms and conditions of service at present applying to the Overseas Service, since we consider that those terms themselves are capable of considerable modification. Although we realize that there are serious difficulties involved in any attempt to modify the present terms and conditions of service, we think that the terms which we intend to recommend for application to the Kenya European Civil Service are suitable for all Government European employees, and we recommend that the Government should consider the desirability of making them of general application.

"Absence of adequate retiring benefits in the form of a pension on retirement has been beyond question the most vital source of the prevailing discontent and we have reached the conclusion that had the original intention to introduce a contributory pension scheme been proceeded with in the first instance without the considerable delay which has actually occurred, the existing dissatisfaction throughout the service would probably never have reached its present dimensions, provided, of course, that the details of the scheme were such as to secure reasonably adequate retiring benefits to all its members.

"We have not considered it necessary to examine the causes of this seemingly unnecessary delay since we understand that a contributory pension scheme will shortly be introduced, and that in the meantime arrangements have been made whereby a member of the Kenya European Civil Service is permitted, subject to the approval of the Legislative Council in each case, to exercise the option of receiving an interim pension in lieu of the retiring benefits normally accruing to him. (The interim pension amounts in effect to a pension calculated on the basis of 1/880th of the officer's retiring salary for each month of service.)

"We recommend that the scheme should be based on a pension constant of 1/800th, which is the pension constant applicable to employees of the Overseas Service after January 1, 1947, and which was first adopted by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration superannuation schemes, and that the scheme should be brought into operation with the least possible delay. The whole of an officer's service should be taken into account other than ser-

vice, under the present rules, except that the interim pension does not exceed two-thirds of the officer's highest pensionable emoluments.

"The evidence has been unanimously to the effect that housing is proving and has proved an excessive burden on the majority of Kenya European civil servants. The report of the Government Housing Policy Committee, 1930, indicated that the information tendered led the Committee to believe that houses of the type and standard of those built in Nairobi can be built in other parts of Kenya and will allow of their being rented for a rental of approximately £100 per annum.

"We are informed that before the war rents for reasonable houses were never below £100, and that the average rent for a house of this type since the war appears to have been between £70, £80, and £100, although on occasions it may have been possible to rent a very small house for as little as £40. Since the war, rents have risen in accordance with the Government Ordinance, it is difficult to obtain a reasonable house for under £120, a month.

### Government's Principles Not Open to Question

"Even if the statement of the Government's policy in this matter is quite correct, as we have endeavored to understand the justification of the principles which are in operation on that basis a civil servant on a salary of £1,000 per annum would be entitled to an annual rent of £15 if he were fortunate enough to obtain a Government house, or £30 if he were to have to pay £400 per annum if he made his own arrangements. The Government's policy of such variations has meant the effect of accentuating this anomaly. We do not, therefore, accept the view that this is an excessive burden on the civil servant.

"This is the further point that we do not consider that members of the Kenya European Civil Service should be at any disadvantage in matters such as housing as compared with the Overseas Service, and we have therefore considered a number of alternatives with a view to adjusting the position. We consider that the situation could best be met by an arrangement which would allow a member of the Kenya European Civil Service occupying Government quarters would be entitled to a non-pensionable allowance representing the difference between the amount which he would pay at the prescribed rates for the occupation of Government quarters and the rent actually paid by him. This allowance should, however, be limited to 10% of the actual salary of the officer where he would pay 15% of his salary if he were occupying a Government house, and to 5% where he would pay 7% for a Government house, and to 3% where he would pay 16%.

"With regard to leave, we have reached the conclusion that four years is a reasonable period through which the whole of an officer's career should be provided that there is provision whereby an officer can opt on leave before the completion of that period on medical grounds or to suit the exigencies of the service without incurring financial loss and that the existing distinction between healthy and unhealthy stations is to be maintained.

"We consider that the amount of leave in respect of a four-year tour should be six months, inclusive of the voyage periods, i.e., that leave should be earned at the rate of 81 days for each month of residential service.

"We recommend that where the officer is provided with a full passage from Government lands, a free passage should be granted for his wife, and that where an officer is provided with a full passage the grant of family passage allowance should be in the same proportion.

"Provided that there are no medical objections and no special reasons for requiring an officer to spend his leave outside Kenya, we recommend that the principle should be adopted of permitting officers to spend their leave wherever they like.

### Civil Service Advisory Board Proposed

"We recommend the creation of a European Civil Service Advisory Board, and that this Board should incorporate the functions of the existing Civil Service Board.

"More precisely the function of the Board would be—

- (i) to provide the best means for utilizing the skills and experience of the staff;
- (ii) to secure that representatives of the staff are fully consulted regarding the conditions under which their duties are carried out;
- (iii) to encourage the further education and training of civil servants;
- (iv) to consider means for the improvement of office machinery and organization and facilities for all employees of the staff on this subject;
- (v) to consider and advise on proposed legislation so far as it has a bearing upon the position of civil servants in relation to their employment.

to consider and advise on the general principles governing terms and conditions of service, of the appointment, office hours, promotion, discipline, leave, housing, leave, allowances, gratuity, superannuation, etc., provided, however, that the discussion of these and like matters by the Board should be restricted to general principles, and that individual cases should be considered unless they can be regarded as test cases involving the consideration of general principles.

(v) As regards the appointment, promotion and transfer of officers within the establishment, the Board should be empowered to recommend the appointments to which do not require the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(vi) To arrange for the holding of the various Civil Service examinations.

(vii) To advise the Governor on each matter affecting the posts of individuals in the service and on any matter specially referred to the Board.

The Chairman should be a Government official, to be appointed by the Governor, who should be independent of the staff and should have little or no dealing with staff matters.

Members of the official members to be nominated by the Governor, and to be appointed from the administrative and staff side. Two members from the staff side should be nominated by the General Council of the European Civil Servants' Association; the junior should not be present during discussions on the promotion of officers of equal seniority to himself, or at any other time at the discretion of the Chairman. Two non-official members, one of whom we suggest should be a member of the Standing Finance Committee, to be nominated by the Governor, and one by the General Council.

The Board should meet normally once a month in Nairobi. It will necessarily be a purely consultative and advisory body. We do not believe that normally the unanimous recommendation of the Board should be accepted by the Governor.

We consider that the duties reserved for the appointment of an additional Assistant Secretary in charge of the Establishment Section, or one of the Estab-

lishment staff, should be prepared to grant an informal interview to any member of the service on request, except where there are special reasons to the contrary. Such requests need not, in our opinion, be made through the head of the officer's department.

Officers of the Kenya European Civil Service should be subject to the conditions governing the termination of the appointments of officers of the Overseas Service, except that the Governor should be substituted for the Secretary of State, complementary to this, however, we recommend that the period of probation should be extended from one year to two.

It has been represented to us that it is clearly unjust that officers should be recruited for the same post on different terms of service. An example is afforded by the post of Telegraph Inspector in the Post Office. The Government have included in the Civil Service a number of local appointments which are to be held on a fixed term. It has been suggested that it would be possible to fill all vacancies in these posts and similar ones which have been filled by transfers from the British Post Office.

By Circular No. 2 of 1933, the Government recommended to recommend in various cases of the Kenya European Local Civil Service for promotion to the Overseas Service provided they possess the necessary qualifications.

We attach the greatest importance to the promotion of officers of the Overseas Service with the necessary qualifications for the Colonies.

It is suggested, however, that before the Secretary of State is informed of any vacancy, the local candidates for appointment, the claims of possible local candidates for the post should be carefully examined and that, where a local candidate with the necessary qualifications is found to be available, a recommendation should be made to the Secretary of State that he should be appointed in preference to a candidate from elsewhere.

We wish to express our strong conviction that unless effect is given to all our major recommendations, the purpose for which this Committee was appointed will not have been served, nor will the conditions of service be sufficiently improved to attract the best type of recruits to the efficient and contented Service in the post-war years.

(Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.)

The War

Field-Marshal Lord Wavell Recalls Eritrean Campaign  
Nothing to Stop Italians Marching on to Khartoum

FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT WAVELL'S own brief account of the operations in the Sudan and Eritrea has been given in the *Sunday Times*, as follows:

In 1940 I sent the 4th Indian Division, under Major-General Blyth (later captured in Singapore as a corps commander) to the Sudan, where for nearly six months after Italy came into the war three British Divisions and a few thousand G.S. troops without a single gun, field anti-aircraft or tanks and only a few obsolete aircraft, held 500 miles of frontier against an Italian East Africa which contained nearly a quarter of a million troops. I am sorry about our artillery. I remember there was some time when we had 4.5-inch howitzers used in Khartoum for firing salutes, some one could hear there were a few rounds left. In the arsenal, so the gun was manned and sent to the front.

There seemed nothing to stop the Italians marching on Khartoum, yet I somehow sensed that they never would. I ordered the 4th Division to take the offensive as soon as they arrived. A portion of it established our frontier post at Gallabat in a hard fought little action in November 1940 which to retain the important stations of New and old Suvaia, the Italian colony of Eritrea, my army of 40,000 had to request another division.

An Australian division completed its equipment and became ready for action just as the battle of Sidi Barrani was fought and won. At the same time a convoy came in for Suvaia, ships of which could move part of the stores to the Sudan on its return voyage. If I had opportunity I missed the opportunity to be a tailor-made for a month or more in the reinforcement of the Sudan would be too late.

I decided that if all went well at Sidi Barrani would receive the 4th Indian Division with the Australian Division to hold maintain only one infantry division in the desert. I told the 4th to join the 4th in the Sudan and launch the two Indian Divisions against Italian East Africa as early as possible in 1941. To its bewilderment and anger, the 4th Indian Division was turned round on the barely won battle of Sidi Barrani and dispatched by train and ship to the Sudan.

There is no room here to tell the story of how the two divisions chased strong Italian forces through hilly passes up to the great mountain wall of Keren, which the Italians with some reason deemed impregnable; how after several days they stormed the fortress against a more numerous enemy, conquered Eritrea, and turning south, made short work of a position at Amba Alage even more impressive than Keren in appearance. This practically ended the Italian East African Empire.

The 4th Division was commanded by Major-General Bagesford-Poise, a gunner, whom Lord Wavell describes as "a leader of personality and dash."

Pilot Officer Richard Marcello Higgs, of No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron, has been awarded the D.F.C. The citation reads:

As captain of aircraft, Pilot Officer Higgs has completed many sorties against well defended targets in Germany, including attacks on Berlin. He has invariably displayed great skill, courage, and his determination to complete his missions successfully has won high praise.

Serjeant Robert William Joy, of No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron, has been awarded the P.M. According to the *London Gazette*, he has participated in very many operations, including eight attacks on the German capital, assisting on the last occasion in the destruction of an enemy aircraft. "He is a most vigilant and determined member of aircraft crew, and has set a fine example of courage and devotion to duty."

Commander the Hon. John Montagu, Viscount Waldegrave, D.S.O., R.N., has been awarded the H.M.S. PENLOPE, who is reported killed, has served one commission in the Red Sea. He was the only son of Lord Radstock.

Officer Eric Gowry Rapkin is posted missing, believed killed, on active service earlier this month. He married Campbell Morrison, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Flight Sergt. Douglas Drummond, only son of the late Malcolm Drummond, and Mrs. Joan Drummond, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, is reported missing, presumed killed, in February.

The number of civilian women engaged on work directly connected with Southern Rhodesia's war effort has, which number, added to that of the women who volunteered for a total of 4,825. In addition, 1,000 women (of whom 600 are married) hold posts in the Civil Service of the Colony.

The committee granted to Northern Rhodesia to administer rehabilitation loans to ex-soldier farmers, which of the committee, Messrs. Beckel and Zuma, and the Director of Agriculture (Chairman). The maximum loan grantable to any individual will be £1,000.

Gifts for War Purposes

Two thousand sheep presented by the Government of the Sudan by Mr. Rizeiga to the British Government, £287, of which £1,400 has been allocated to the Sudan Detachment Force and Police comforts fund to the Central Welfare Committee, and £185 to the Sudan Warplanes Fund.

Masai tribesmen in Kenya have contributed a further £100 to the Red Cross.

The Belgian Congo War Charities Fund has so far sent £287,591 francs (£7,378) to the Soviet Embassy in London for medical aid to Russia.

The Northern Rhodesia Central War Charities Fund has sent £2,000 to the War Fund for S.I. Children, Great Orme Street, London.

The British Charities Fund, Cairo, has contributed a further £500 to the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund.

The Uganda Branch of the British Red Cross raised £7,200 between March, 1941, and September, 1941, through fetes, dances, other entertainments, parties, and not least its Red Cross Shop, and £2,000 by the day. Red Cross Day has produced more than £2,000 in each of the last two years and the lion has produced 28% of the total revenue. A similar effort in Entebbe has raised more than £1,000. The purchase of wool and other materials for the making of hospital supplies and garments has cost more than £4,100.

£9,118 raised by a fete in Nakuru for prisoners of war has been forwarded to the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund.

Local Mutinies in Belgian Congo

The Belgian News Agency announces:

A message from Leopoldville reports that a rebellious movement occurred at Lulabourg among the Native soldiers of the local garrison. After a few days the excitement subsided and the normal routine was resumed. No armed conflict took place. Most of the mutinous soldiers afterwards made their submission and surrendered the arms which they had seized but had not used. A few groups of mutineers are still wandering about the country between Lulabourg and Kabinda and there has been looting in some places. Restraint measures are being taken. The authorities have opened an immediate inquiry to discover the cause of this breach of discipline.

It could appear from present information that it was due to a movement of panic which took possession of the Natives when the ringleaders, cajoling them into believing that they were about to be massacred by the Europeans. A rebellious incident occurred at the same time at Kamina and Jadotville. There, too, it was of short duration and order was quickly restored.

Rehabilitation of Service

Full employment was the first requirement for the successful rehabilitation of returned Servicemen after the war had to come to an end. It was necessary to coordinate some of the present controls, principally those relating to prices and materials, with the needs of Demobilization and Rehabilitation. Colonel W. Addison, when speaking in Parliament earlier this month, said that full employment was the responsibility of the Government as a whole and that matter was under the consideration of the Minister of Health. He said that full employment would not be a first priority, but there would be a serious and urgent economic situation if the Government were to bring compassionate measures. Inquiries have already been made through various fields of employment regarding men now on active service whose early release at the end of the war would be necessary to extend the field of employment for others.

War disability pensions approved to the end of February were only £1,250,000, and the Government is considering the Colony in the Annual Appropriation Bill and the Government Bill to be introduced in Parliament in April.

The Government's Employment Committee in each industry or sphere of employment. The committees would be empowered to arrange for the rehabilitation of men in conditions less favourable than if they had not gone to the war. These Servicemen's Employment Committees would replace the present Central Committees operating under the National Rehabilitation Board, but the personnel would be practically the same. Employers had to operate well in replacing discharged service men in employment, but statutory authority was considered desirable to safeguard the future.

R.O.A.C. Appointments

The British Overseas Airways Corporation has appointed Mr. A. F. Burke, who was formerly responsible for the Empire air mail scheme, to be assistant director (technical). Mr. J. B. Beck to similar duties in regard to administration, and Mr. R. D. Stewart to take over supervision of commercial affairs. Mr. V. W. Brackley, son of the late Sir Sifton Brackley, and formerly regional director in East Africa, is to serve under Mr. Stewart as deputy assistant director general (commercial). Regional directors will continue to have their headquarters in Cairo for the Middle East, in Nairobi for Central Africa, and in Durban for Southern Africa. The Corporation hopes to purchase a terminal airport of 2,000 acres within 124 miles of Hyde Park Corner, and has applied for Government approval. The airport would be 200 acres larger than the great new Idlewild airport in the course of construction near New York.

Colonial Paper-Making Materials

Paper-Making Materials of the British Empire were discussed in a paper by Dr. J. R. Furlong and Mr. E. L. Hill of the Plant and Animal Products Department of the Imperial Institute, read before the Dominions and Colonies Section of the Royal Society of Arts on Tuesday. Dr. H. A. Tempany, Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was present.

Mention was made of the mixed forests of Rhodesia, and that many woods examined at the Imperial Institute had been found to give pulps suitable for paper-making. A warning was sounded that it was unwise to sink heavily in the fiction of pulping mills unless it had been fully ascertained that within economic transport distances the forest contained sufficient trees of the kind required to keep the mill supplied continuously.

There is no likelihood in the near future of supplies of pulp from these Colonial sources successfully competing on the United Kingdom market with the Scandinavian products, and the production of pulp for other markets is problematical. On the other hand, the use of the New Zealand and New Guinea grown trees for pulp production has been growing rapidly, and the equipment has been increasing prospects. Suitable bamboo for pulp production has been found in East Africa, and it is technically suitable for pulp production.



# Uganda Government Criticized

## By President of Chamber of Commerce

Mr. C. H. BIRD, who has been re-elected President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce for the third successive year, did some very straight speaking when at the annual meeting he reviewed affairs during 1943. He said (in part):

The tendency has all been towards a more rigid bureaucracy. It has shown a disposition to take the lead of us by the appointment of a Director of Supplies with a control over the import and export in place of the Advisory Board.

There have been attempts to take into effect a monopoly which occurred during the last four months of 1943.

The first levy has been known as the Triplicate Agreement, for which the Government has secured a monopoly for more than cotton, coffee and rubber. This is a monopoly for a small group and is one firm. Such a monopoly may be a great necessity in a very temporary measure during a period of war-time and famine conditions. The trade in public bodies in Uganda should at least have had an explanation of the circumstances and been given suitable assurances concerning the temporary nature of this policy. It is to be hoped that this policy will not be continued as a permanent one.

### Establishment of Textile Industry

The second matter dealing with the introduction of a textile industry into Uganda. The establishment of a textile industry in East Africa has been under discussion for at least 18 months. The East African Supply Council and the Industrial Council knew of the plan that it is now proposed to instal at least as far back as last July, but it was not until the end of November that the commercial public was asked to consider the purchase of the plant and for the establishment of the industry. Being given a year in which to accept a plant which would cost at least 200,000, and to determine a minimum disbursement of 200,000. The time was later extended by another two weeks, but even so we have not but compare unfavourably the time given to us against the many months required by Government departments.

The third matter which has been the introduction of a Price of Goods Regulations, 1943, once again without prior consultation with those subjected to these regulations. The acceptance by the Uganda Government of the profit schedules attached to the regulations is going to have a very serious result indeed on the commerce of Uganda and the ultimate price to the consumer in Uganda.

Last year negotiations between April and June were held on behalf of Kenya and Uganda with a view to securing a fair quota of imports for Uganda while safeguarding Kenya's pre-war highly developed entrepot trade. As a result, Uganda agreed to accept between two-thirds and three-quarters of imports through the normal import channels in Kenya. The agreement demanded that these goods should be forwarded to Uganda on a real entrepot trade basis, i.e., a reasonable permission to the Kenya Commission houses.

The new Price of Goods Regulations have transformed these Commission agents into merchants, and the schedule of prices accepted without question by our Director of Supplies and the Uganda Government has promised that Kenya's percentage average profit over a very wide range of imports shall be equal to the total profits to be secured by wholesalers, sub-wholesalers and retailers in Uganda.

Uganda consumers already have the disadvantage of paying on average a much higher railway freight rate than can be charged against Kenya consumers, and now our Government has imposed on the laws of over 20% on more than half of Uganda's total imports of hardware. The whole of this levy is exempt from local taxation and brings no benefit of any sort to Uganda. It is no use complaining against Kenya in this instance. The remedies with our own Department of Supplies.

### Excuse of Poor Rain Refuted

The excuse of poor rains, which is its excused main excuse for export during 1943, has been officially attributed to lack of rain. This excuse cannot be accepted by this Chamber. I have here a series of the rainfall during 1943. Had it been possible to achieve anything the sequence of sunshine and rain, we could hardly have had a better weather than obtained in 1943 from the date of sowing to the time of harvest.

Uganda is a young country on the threshold of further great development. Does Government really think that the profits and rewards arising from the work and sweat of the white population can be assigned to a handful of privileged persons or firms? If Government does so think, what the sooner we disillusion if the better. All post-war international agreements necessitate a measure of control over produce and other trades, such control, if monopolistic in character, must

be exercised through co-operatives or through public utility companies.

May I suggest that a halt be called to the tendency to interfere with direct commercial and industrial enterprises, and that instead Government concern itself with the due amendment and proper enforcement of the trade, licensing ordinances, company law and bankruptcy law?

Over the past few years there has been an increasing tendency for Governments all over the Empire to adopt and foster the principle that a Government department can never make a mistake. We all make mistakes, and those of us who have made a success of the rough and tumble of commercial life have only done so because we have not made a mistake. If Government will in any way restrict the officials who are able to a great extent to exercise the powers which they wield with enormous powers.

### Unsatisfactory Representation of Non-Officials

Much of the present discontent is due to the very unsatisfactory nature of non-official representation on the many statutory councils, boards and committees appointed by Government. The mere creation of these is insufficient to allay public dissatisfaction. Non-official representation, even where it has been allowed, has largely been frustrated.

Non-official representation on the Advisory Board of Health is a case in point. The influence of the Advisory Board of Health is regarded merely as a camouflage. The Advisory Committee of the Town of Kampala has been set up to advise the Corporation on the Township Authority is ineffective against the personal whim of any one departmental officer.

The proceedings of all these statutory bodies are too frequently held to be confidential and members prohibited from ascertaining the opinions of the public. The non-official element is too often discarded without the publication of a reasoned argument against its acceptance.

Many of us have spent many years in Africa and have as close a knowledge and understanding of the African and of African conditions as most of our Government officials. Many of us propose to spend the rest of our lives in Africa. We are interested, if not more interested, in the welfare of the country of our adoption as an official or Churchman, and we demand that our right to share in its direction shall be respected.

The report was adopted in its entirety.

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# Background to the

**Are We Ready?** — Russia's advance in a few weeks from the Dnieper to the Dniester is credible. None of her recent achievements since Stalingrad has come within sight of this. It is almost as if the Big Red had existed. Yet that great fortress of steel has never been taken. The Russian victory in the Balkans are potentially the greatest we have yet won in the war. The Balkans are now directly menaced, the mass-bombing attacks are increasing in strength and frequency, and even the position in the West, which could conceivably lead to the outbreak of the war at any time, is ready for it. Is there a United Nations foreign policy, or just a British policy, an American policy, and a Russian policy? Recent events have seemed to indicate that even now there is no real political cohesion among the Big Three. Mr. Roosevelt's announcement that a third of the world was to be handed over to Russia was evidently a surprise to the British Government, Russia's recognition of the Badoglio Government was a surprise to both America and Britain. America's request to Eric to expel the German and Japanese representatives received the concurrence of London, but it was a reversal of the policy we had pursued. These incidents imply the absence of a United Nations policy. No less dangerous is the cynical and sceptical state of public opinion which is rapidly coming to believe that the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms have been abandoned. The United Nations must be united in sincerity as well as in purpose. — *Daily Mail*.

**A Question of Age.** — Perhaps old age is eating at Mr. Roosevelt's administration. Secretary of War Stimson is 72, Secretary of State Hull 62, Secretary of Navy Knox 70, Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones and Secretary of Interior Ickes close on 70. Mr. Roosevelt himself is 62, and the average age of the Cabinet is 64. Many of the President's advisers are old: Bernard Baruch is 73, James Burnes 64, and Admiral Leahy 83. Eleven years on the average age of Mr. Roosevelt's "Brains Trust" was 40. Some of the Democratic Party leaders in Congress today are twice that age. Senator Carter Glass is 86, Representative Doughton 84, and Representative Mansfield 88. Some people say the New Deal is getting hardening of the arteries. — *Mr. Don Iddon*.

**The "Other" Germany.** — Generally speaking, what is so often called the "Other Germany" exists only in the lives and works of a few great musicians, poets, painters and scientists. We have read a following among the German masses, most of them having lived and died in poverty, completely forgotten by their contemporaries. The British and American people have not yet realized that the German State as we know it is a product of Prussian disregard for international law and rights. It is a product of a structural antagonism between civilized nations, and of Prussian belief in the value of sheer overwhelming physical force. Yet it would be an over-simplification to treat the problem of Germany as deriving solely from the Prussianization of the German people. Modern Germany, gifted, educated, efficient as her people may be, is an insupportable caricature of this world of ours. Every humanly-minded man has a common sense, who has lived for some time among Germans, must have gained this impression. Megalomania and persecution mania are the foremost symptoms of the German national disease. It is wonderful that Hitler, suffering from both these complaints in an extreme degree, was elected by the Germans to be their leader. By whom would man like better to be led than by the maddest of them all? Punishment and re-education are not appropriate measures for dealing with the insane. A madman must be interned. His civic rights must be taken from him, at least so far as to render him unable to hurt the community. National Socialism has steadily grown in German history, deriving from Luther, or more truly from the German princes who fostered him. Mr. Friedrich Jellinek, in *The National Review*, writes: "During the years ago, when I joined the Army, almost every subaltern sought service abroad in the hope of sport and adventure. 20 years later almost every subaltern did all he could to avoid foreign service. It seems to me that prosperity shackled our fibres, and that we are very definitely less tough in mind and in body. May the spirit of adventure and self-sacrifice be rekindled and stay with us after the war, when we undertake the greatest adventure yet laid on the human race, to refashion a shattered world." — *Nick Marshal Viscount Wavell* in his anthology *Other Men's Flowers*.

**Aircraft Production.** — During the last 12 months the number of man-hours of work required for the manufacture of a Lancaster bomber has decreased by 38%. There is much less room for economy in labour in the production of the Spitfire fighter than in the production of a killed man. Worked has fallen by 27.5%. This increase in the number of the unskilled has been made up with the modifications in design which made the job more complicated. The index figure of output in 1939 is 100, the figure for 1944 was 320. The increase in the number of the regular output from an average figure of 400 for 1939, the output for 1941 was 490, and for 1942 it was 880. There are 20 types of Merlin. Both for engines and airframes, the production of spares came near 40% of the new production. — *Sir Stafford Cripps*.

**The Housing Programme.** — Three in four million reformed estimate of the number of houses that will be needed over a period of 10 or 12 years. The immediate need is about 1,000,000 houses, roughly equivalent to three years' output at the height of our building activities before the war, when industry contained more than double its present strength. One hundred thousand built of building by the end of the first year and a further 200,000 built or building by the end of the second year after the defeat of Germany is the most we can aim at. None of the prefabricated houses is included in that 300,000. — *Mr. Willink*.

**Private Enterprise or State First?** — We should have little confidence in a doctor who prescribed the same medicine for all complaints. Likewise in the field of politics we should beware of parties blindly wedded to political orthodoxes. Many great public services are better better owned and run by the State, but there is a wide field of commercial and industrial activity better left to private enterprise. Small businesses bring out all that is best in the British character: independence, responsibility, resourcefulness, enterprise, and the spirit of adventure. Set a ceiling to success and you cream off the best. For example, we will constitute a new first ministry. — *Mr. Duncan Sandys*, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Supply.



# the War News

Opinions Epitomized: Eire makes me sick. Viscount Bennett

The Church must set England's limits. Before it can set England's limits, it must set its own.

The words "Yvonne" Scott and "Barlow" wear the souls of Ministers. — Mr. Arthur Greenwood, M.P.

Dozens of German propaganda leaflets have been spread during the night in one of the principal Lisbon districts.

During the last 24 hours I have written everything in shorthand and typed it in the morning. — Mr. Bernard Shaw

The Government is friendly towards the capitalists, but all obstacles are generally friendly. — Lord Meston  
South Africa 1943-44: Total Expenditure £32,000,000 — to account for the £400 million of hidden cash in the country.

The Government is friendly towards the capitalists, but all obstacles are generally friendly. — Lord Meston  
South Africa 1943-44: Total Expenditure £32,000,000 — to account for the £400 million of hidden cash in the country.

Every man, woman and child in the United States (including the speaking) spent \$12 on alcoholic drinks last year. — U.S. Department of Commerce

It would be possible for 100 shipyards to construct 1000 boats for merchant ship construction in two months. — Mr. Norman Hunter, Tyne-side shipbuilder

Lord Woolton, the Minister of Reconstruction, seems to me a good man, fighting against obstructionist and obscurantist colleagues. — Mr. Hugh Mosley, Conservative M.P.

A grim Berlin joke goes this way: What is an optimist? The man who is learning English. What is a pessimist? The man who is learning Russian. — *Daily Express*

During a half-hour wait at the huge Algiers aerodrome I watched 19 transport planes take off. Out of every six planes leaving roughly one belongs to the R.A.F. — *Sunday Times* special correspondent

Midget radio apparatus, complete sets the size of a cigar box, and costing 40 to £8, are to be manufactured in thousands by British factories very soon after the war. Small enough to be carried in a woman's handbag, they will give good reception on all wavelengths and will be operated on home Bf batteries. — *Daily Telegraph*

The example of the Maoris is not a good one for deciding the pros and cons of a colour-bar. They are believed to be of Aryan descent, and the offspring of mixed marriages are practically European. — Mr. de B. Ashford

By taking advantage of the wartime controls that harass and restrict the small man, of the shortage of man-power, and commodities, the German has built up for itself a commanding post-war position. — *Daily Express*

A single man with an annual income of £65,000 pays £1000 tax, in case of which £600 will be refundable as a post-war benefit. If he has a wife and two children, he pays £13,089 17s. odd, with £100 refundable. — The Chancellor of the Exchequer

Democracy has even been described as the election by the uneducated of the incompetent to legislate for the indifferent. Yet it has proved capable of securing the Straits even from the hands of the unscrupulous Lord Gort, in the *Quarterly Review*.

One living in the United States leaves 30% of urban women childless and another 29% with one child each. Has not the city blinded us to the meaning of life? — Dr. Warren S. Thompson, of the Scrump Foundation for Population Research

The Japanese Emperor has flatly contradicted his Prime Minister by declaring that the war situation is very grave on the same day that Tojo declared the certainty of victory to be unimpaired. The Son of Heaven seems more accurate than the scion of Hell. — *Round Table*

United States war production is so immense and so far ahead of schedule that in some areas gigantic factories are being shut down or converted to peacetime needs. The local Draft Boards, hitherto considered to be the final leniency, are now stringent in finding men for the Army. — *Daily Mail* correspondent in New York

Forces of the Third Ukrainian Front under General Malinovsky have virtually routed the German Sixth Army, which has lost in 10 days 50,659 in killed and prisoners, exclusive of the wounded evacuated by the enemy, 1,218 guns, 1,042 mortars, 3,134 machine guns, 275 tanks, 192 propelled guns, 203 armoured troop carriers, 16,081 motor vehicles, and a large quantity of other equipment and supplies. — Soviet Information Bureau

Let us hope that the age of materialism which rated increasing comfort as the main aim in life will give ground to the age-long Christian scale of values and the recognition of the need to improve the lot of the poorer and humbler members of society in the difficult days which undoubtedly lie before us. — Lord Gort, Governor of Malta

The Government is ignoring at the moment the effect in Italy, 1918 contributed not less than the Partition of Ireland to Ireland's Not unfratricidally neutrality in the present war. I will never admit the Anglo-Irish problem to be insoluble until there is a sincere and straightforward effort by our highest authority to give it the best possible solution.

Germany has made the world unsafe for war lords. Our raids on Germany have caused more damage to her war effort than did all our land battles in the last war before August 8, 1918. We have hurt Germany at least as much as we had then, and at a cost in British lives almost negligible in comparison with that which we had to pay before we entered the final round in 1918. — Mr. J. M. S.

Before we grant any armistice, the responsible leaders of the three Nazi fielding forces should be made to sign a written statement admitting that the armed forces of the Reich have been defeated in battle by the armed forces of the Allied Nations. Unless and until this written admission is forthcoming the Allies must continue the fighting with every means in their power. — Brigadier-General R. G. Jeff, in the *Daily Mail*

Standardizing fittings in housing after the war are all-important. The Ministry of Works and the interests concerned have already reduced by 90% the various sizes of metal windows to three basic types, which can without interference in the flow of manufacture be produced in over 50 varieties. The types of baths have been reduced from 40 to five; water heaters, tanks and cisterns from 272 to 100; and many other things are being dealt with on these lines. — Lord Portal, Minister of Works

The South African force in North Africa is at least equal to three divisions, including the South African Air Force. The Air Force is equal in numbers to about one division and there is more than the equivalent of another division in the engineers, workshop personnel, signallers and so on. We have between 50,000 and 60,000 troops in the Sixth Division, reconstituted as the Sixth Armoured Division, is on the point of taking an active part in the fighting. — General Smuts

**PERSONALIA**

Sir Morley Fitzgerald was off on Thursday last. Mrs. Mervyn, wife of Captain R. H. Page, has given birth to a son in Nairobi. Mr. F. W. Adamson, Lecturer from the Salisbury Central on account of illness, has been asked to resign his position as Lecturer in Botany. The wife of Major F. R. C. Bray, 52nd Light Infantry, attached to the 1st Battalion, has given birth to a daughter in Nairobi. Sir John and Lady Adamson have returned from Kenya from Singapore, and are at present in South Africa, before returning to the Colony.

Mr. H. H. J. S. Grant and Dr. A. R. Pierson have been nominated by the Government of Kenya to the Council of Makerere College.

The marriage took place recently in Mombasa of Captain F. W. J. J. Esch, C.M.B.E. and Mrs. Julia Helen Esch, widow of Captain F. Esch.

Dr. F. Dikey, Director of Water Development in Northern Rhodesia, is leaving for Lagos to take up the appointment of Director of the Federal Survey in Nigeria.

Ponds Farm, Shepreth, Surrey, owned by Major Harry Rayne, formerly of East Africa, has been sold. It is a holding of 80 acres with a medieval farmhouse that has been well restored.

Mr. P. B. B. Smith, formerly of the Colonial Administrative Service, and now administrative officer in Kenya, was educated at St. Paul's School and Oriel College, Oxford.

Recently we reported the registration in Uganda of the "Solex" Co., Ltd. The directors are Mr. G. P. Sobel (Managing Director) and Messrs. H. A. Cannon, H. J. O'Connell, and MacLevin.

Mr. A. J. Lloyd has been re-elected President of the Association of Matabeleland, and Mr. J. Daly has been elected honorary secretary and treasurer for the fifth successive year.

Mr. A. J. S. Paulman, Postmaster-Surveyor in Bulawayo, has retired after 42 years' service in the Posts and Telegraphs Department of Southern Rhodesia. He has been succeeded by Mr. L. P. Noble.

C. G. Griffith, who has been appointed an administrative officer in Uganda, was educated at Friars School, Bangor, Lawrence House, St. Anne's-on-Sea, Middle School, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

Among recently appointed nursing sisters in Northern Rhodesia are Miss V. F. George, now at the London Hospital, and Miss A. Robertson-Murray, of Shaw Asylum Hospital, Bearsted, Dumbartonshire. Miss W. J. J. Filkins, who has been appointed Physiological Laboratory Superintendent in Uganda, has been on the staff of the Physiological Department of St. Thomas's Hospital, London, since 1928.

Mr. Frank William Wall, of Zerkah, Sudan, only son of Col. Frank Wall, I.M.S. (retired), and Miss Thelma Geraldine Lightbody, W.R.N.S., younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Lightbody, of Farnham, have

been married there recently in South Africa of the late Mr. J. J. Davies, of Bulawayo, and Miss D'Urban, second daughter of Major and Mrs. A. G. Maitland, of Grahamstown.

Mr. J. A. de Almeida, lately Portuguese Ambassador in London, and a former Portuguese Colonial Minister, has been elected Chairman of a leading Portuguese insurance company. His house, which was not injured by the earthquake, is being repaired by the

Mr. Leslie Gamage has been re-elected a member of the Institute of Export. Among the Vice-Presidents are Lord Melchett, Sir Malcolm Robertson, Major H. H. Britain and Sir Felix Pole, all of whom have East African and Rhodesian interests.

The marriage has taken place in East Africa of Lieutenant-Commander John W. Rudorf, D.S.O., R.N.S., now Dr. and Mrs. G. Rudorf, of Highgate, London, and a daughter of Mildred Elfa (Diana) Drayton, W.R.N.S., daughter of Commodore R. V. Peel, R.N., of the Royal Naval School, Christchurch, and Mrs. E. H. Saunders, who was educated at Prince Edward School, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. He has been granted a Beit Fellowship for the next two years to enable him to continue research work at the University of Cape Town in X-ray crystallography.

**Obituary**

Mr. T. O. Scott has died in Grahamstown, Cape Province, Southern Rhodesia, aged 70 years.

Mr. F. J. Parker, whose death in Southern Rhodesia is reported, reached the Colony in 1885, and for more than 20 years had been engaged in farming in the Que Que area.

Mother Anna, one of the five Dominican nuns who accompanied the Pioneer Column to Rhodesia in 1890 as nursing sisters and opened the first hospital in Salisbury, has died at a convent near that city at the age of 83.

**David Praeger**

Sir David Praeger, C.B.E., who died last Thursday at Well Farm, Whyteleafe, Surrey, aged 86, was for 14 years Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, and then and afterwards most accessible to anyone who wished to consult him on matters of tropical horticulture. He visited East Africa many years ago and retained a lively interest in the territories.

**An Omdurman V.C.**

Mr. Thomas Byrne, who won the V.C. in the charge of the 21st Lancers at the Battle of Omdurman in 1898, died last week in Canterbury at the age of 77. During the charge Lieut. Molyneux was wounded, thrown from his horse, and in attempting to rejoin his squadron was in great danger from three spearmen. Though himself shot through the right shoulder, Byrne galloped to his officer's assistance, and was again wounded by a spear thrust, this time in the chest. Yet he rode down the Dervishes while Lieut. Molyneux escaped. Mr. Winston Churchill witnessed the episode, which he is said to have described as "the bravest act I have ever seen performed." In the South African War Byrne was a soldier servant to Captain the Hon. Raymond Cavendish, whom he had also won the V.C. at Omdurman.

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PARLIAMENT

Air Transport in the Empire Debated in the House of Commons

I BELIEVE THAT RAPID AND EASY TRANSPORT BY AIR will do much to reinforce the cohesion of opinion of the British Commonwealth and Empire, and, if accompanied by wise measures of international organization, will serve the interests of trade and the stability of financial and Sir Archibald Sinclair, M.P., Secretary of State for Air, when civil aviation was debated last week in the House of Commons on a motion by Sir Alfred Beit.

The point at issue, said Sir Alfred Beit, was not internationalization versus unrestricted competition, but of competition guided by international regulation. The need was an international regulating authority, which in the British Empire there should be a licensing board analogous to the Civil Aeronautics Board in the United States.

The official lines in the United States were now extending to 120 passengers seat mile and it was expected that in the near future this would be reduced to 10. It was officially predicted that cargo costs would fall to 30 per cent per capacity ton mile, which compared with 7 cents per ton-mile routes.

Mr. Free did not believe that one Government-owned monopoly, such as British Overseas Airways Corporation, and one board of directors, however good, could plan and operate the whole future of British and Colonial transport. Licences should be granted to different companies to operate separate routes, and for their service they should be allowed a small surcharge.

Mr. Montagu, Secretary of the Party, found the Empire Air Board and the most possible development of Imperial air services, but he thought that private companies might make profit. He believed, however, that much of the optimism about civil aviation was misplaced and that for at least 10 years after the war, civil aviation would be for well-to-do people.

Advantages of the Aeroplane

Air Commodore Helmore said that the great service of the aeroplane was to give the world speedy transport and speedy exchange of ideas and contacts. Improved social conditions would enable the public to pay more for that speed, so that the aeroplane would become the basis of the future. Aircraft, he was convinced, would prove a great civilizing influence by increasing and widening contacts between the peoples of the world and leaving less time for misunderstanding to grow up.

Mr. Wakefield called attention to a statement by the President of American Air Lines that the potential of universal air could not be measured by the limitations of surface traffic rules, but that the increasing use of the air would bring over all the earth a transformation greater than that which automobiles had accomplished within the U.S.A. He (Mr. Wakefield) thought a Commonwealth Air Line, in which the Governments of the Commonwealth were all interested, should encircle the earth.

Mr. Hore-Belisha recalled that the British race had been the pioneers of air transport, the Capeto-Cairo service being one of many triumphs. Not the least important result had been the service from West Africa to East Africa, and the Americans had been so glad to use during this war, and which, indeed, had been a lever with which to crack the Axis. At the time of its establishment, our African air service was the most noteworthy achievement of civil aviation.

Since President Roosevelt had rejected the idea that British aircraft travelling via the U.S.A. to Australia might pick up passengers in New York and drop them in San Francisco, we must enter any conference as one unit representing the whole Empire, which, if America declined the right to load and land passengers or cargo, could refuse a like convenience.

Mr. Perkins said that by dividing the number of people employed by British Overseas Airways and American air lines by the number of machines owned, it was seen that to keep an air liner in the air employed about 100 people. So if we could keep 10,000 air liners in the air in the Empire, we should provide permanent employment for 1,000,000 boys from the R.A.F. That should be our ultimate aim, and we ought to aim at an immediate post-war figure of 2,500, working up to 500 aircraft a year.

The Civil Aeronautics Board in America, he continued, has stated that it is planning for almost 500,000 planes of all kinds in the States by the year 1960. The vast bulk, probably 95%, will be small aircraft, jet taxis or private owner-

machines. If there is a market for 500,000 aircraft in America, there is a market for a similar market in the British Empire.

There is now a very light aircraft, which can be produced in large quantities and ultimately sold for £200, £300 or £400, which can make 12 and send them to the Dominions, let them lie in the sun and the snow. Then, when the war is over, we can compete with our American friends. If we delay, we shall lose the initiative, which ought to be ours, because we were the pioneers of light aircraft.

Great Britain needs more practical planners of civil aviation and more practical playboys. The British Overseas Airways Corporation has not been set up by the informed opinion of the States. It was the child of the Imperialist market by air, merchants and the Government. The Government had repeatedly been asked to set up a British Empire Air Council or Commonwealth Board for London. If we were to have such a board, the first thing was to set up such a board in London now, so that planning should be the cooperative task of all the members of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Hore-Belisha thought that it would be wise to allow B.O.A.C. to run certain sections of the British world air routes, while shipping companies or other private enterprises operated other sections. That practical test might in 10 years show how best to handle the great air services of the world. The Government should hold the cards, and should be content unless faced with the need to hold the cards, to be in this matter the essential factor. It should be open to them to have a system of quotas which touch with British interests and viewpoints. His American friends in and outside the Government did not think it unreasonable that the British Empire and the United States should have a quota system for civil air transport over international routes.

Mr. Perkins said that if it was found that we were being done out of our rightful place in civil aviation, it would be open to us by agreement within the Empire to say that we would reserve international traffic for our own Imperial British subjects, whether it was run by the State, by private enterprise, or by a Government instrument. We are willing to negotiate with other countries outside it, but we want a great world Empire, the future of which depended to a large extent on the development of our Empire aviation.

Reply of the Secretary of State for Air

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary of State for Air, said in his reply to the debate that it was our responsibility to see that civil aviation was not developed merely as a luxury for the rich and the captains of industry. Although, of course, we were not to ignore the possibility of unsubsidized operation except on the most lucrative routes, and a long way from it on the great trans-African, trans-Asian, and trans-ocean routes.

If the British Overseas Airways Corporation remains the single chosen instrument, he had no doubt whatever that there will be on the great world routes on this now very shrunken globe, a ample measure of competition, and the Government would be to exert wise control over competition. It will only be to make all that more difficult if we depart from the principle which has been adopted by other countries, including all the great Dominions of Government-controlled monopolies, and throw these services open to private enterprise.

We have said that we cannot decide on our national set-up until the international organization of civil air transport has been settled. We have made it abundantly clear that there is no immediate intention of obtaining facilities for shipping companies to work on international routes.

Mr. Woodburn: If we take the African Colonies and great stretches of the world where it would be quite impossible for every country to have aerodromes, is it not possible to have international aerodromes under the control of all the nations, with extra territorial rights, where there would be free passage for all?

Sir Archibald Sinclair: These are subjects for discussion and will be discussed by the conference into which we are entering with other nations, but unless there is agreement, certainly air sovereignty for us in our own territory and the Colonial Empire will remain unimpacted. So with the question of picking up and dropping passengers, all these matters will be discussed at the international conference; we shall certainly enter the conference as an Empire, the Mother Country and the Colonial territories.

Recommendations had been accepted by the Air Ministry for seven new types of transport planes: (1) a big transatlantic landplane; (2) a landplane of over 100,000 lbs. all-up weight, capable of operating the North Atlantic route with an intermediate stop at Newfoundland and suitable for long range operation on other trunk routes; (3) a four-engine landplane of about 20,000 lbs. all-up weight, capable of carrying 30 passengers; (4) a two-engine landplane of about 10,000 lbs. all-up weight, capable of carrying 10 passengers; (5) a revolutionary type representing the application of civilian purposes of jet propulsion, with a speed far outclassing any civil machine now in operation; (6) a landplane of conventional design seating 14





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present to strike the right balance between the need for increased production and for the production of essential commodities which are of vital importance to the colonial territories.

Mr. Strauss: Surely the hon. member and gentleman who appreciates that the labour of Kenya cannot possibly produce the article required for the air properties of the East African, the primary purpose of the Government?

Mr. Stanley: Of course it is, but they must have the food which they produce themselves, or as was the case last year, with the assistance of imported foodstuffs, which may be worth while to import foodstuffs which we can produce ourselves.

Mr. Stanley: I am sure that the hon. member will be able to supply the programme to supply the demands of the area.

**Trade Unions for East Africa**

Mr. Strauss asked the Secretary of State whether, in view of the absence of any effective union development in the East African Colonies, she would consider repeating the experiment which had proved successful in the case of sending out British trade unionists.

Mr. Strauss: I am anxious to see this experiment fully extended, and I am glad to note that considerable support was expressed for the principle of this kind of debate in the Kenya Legislature in December last.

Mr. Strauss: Is the right hon. gentleman making arrangements for sending out such a mission?

Mr. Stanley: It is not a question of sending out a mission. What the hon. gentleman really means is the appointment of people to work in the union movement in the country as labour officers in the Colonies.

Mr. George Gurnea: Have not the trade unionists who were appointed labour officers in the Colonies done very valuable service?

Mr. Stanley: In Africa there are many opportunities for social and economic development, in which all of us in this country have an absolute mutual interest.

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**Mr. Geoffrey Hunter's Address**

Mr. Geoffrey Hunter, of Nairobi, will address a joint meeting of the Royal African Society and the Royal Empire Society on Wednesday, next, at 4.30 p.m., in the Assembly Hall of the Royal Empire Society, on "East Africa's Possibilities and Difficulties." Lord Lovat will preside.

**Princess Tsehai Memorial**

Princess Zefi Yilma and the Ethiopian Minister were present at the service held in Westminster Abbey last night in honour of the Princess Tsehai Memorial Hospital Fund, which has now reached £20,000. The service included prayers for the Emperor, his family and the Ethiopian people and the Bishop's prayer referred to the late Princess Tsehai. Dr. G. F. Fisher, Bishop of London, who preached, said: "What a testimony it is to the insight, wisdom and generosity of spirit of the Emperor that he should remain undiminished the constructive spirit which directed him before the aggression of Italy—that he should recognize still the benefits derived by his people from the Italian Government which he had wanted them so ill."

**Fair Play for Primary Products**

Lord Woolton, Minister of Food, has been addressing the American Chamber of Commerce in London last week.

"We have to put the food products of the world in a position to sell their products at a price that will enable them to live well and then have something over to buy the products of other people's labour in other countries. I hope that after the war we shall not go back to restrictive practices in trading in any form, either nationally or internationally. The aim of Government should be to see a quickening of the flow of commodities between the various parts of the world. When the war ends we shall have to work very hard in order to export goods to buy the food and raw materials which we shall require from abroad if we are going to maintain our standard of life in this country."

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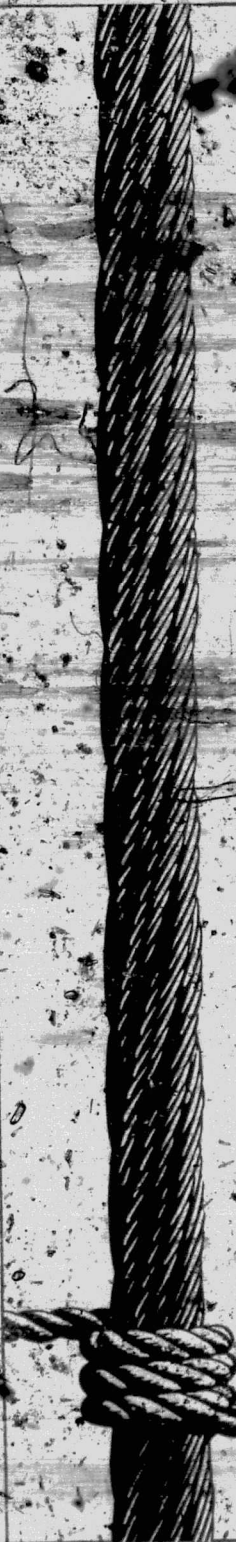
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## COMPANY MEETINGS

## Midland Counties Electric Supply

## Mr. William Shearer on Nationalization

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MIDLAND COUNTIES ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on Thursday last in London.

MR. WILLIAM SHEARER, the Chairman of the company, presided.

Having referred to the financial stability of the company, Mr. Shearer stated that public services are the Chairman's chief interest.

The non-publication of detailed information and the absence of statistics during the war period, indicative as these are of the immense contribution the electrical industry has made in the country's emergency, have no doubt somewhat weakened the exponents of State or regional control in their endeavours to lead public opinion along their chosen paths.

Some people would go the whole hog in abolishing private enterprise in every field of business activity and of eliminating the so-called profit motive, forgetting that almost every one in honourable employment, from membership to artisan, in pursuance of his career, in greater or lesser degree, is seeking something more of the material things of life than is required to keep body and soul together—in other words is actuated by the profit motive. (Hear, hear.)

Others, without real appreciation of the issues involved, or if they be with greater subtlety, in the first instance would introduce the thin end of the wedge only, limiting State control to certain specified industries, and in the second category those industries which serve the public need by supplying services of an essential nature such as electricity.

## Business Management Better Than Bureaucracy

There have been declarations enough from those who advocate partial nationalization, of one form or another, some from quite unexpected quarters, some accompanied by all the circumlocution at the command of eminent politicians, and others obviously founded on mathematically and misguided doctrines. In varying degrees they would have every organization in the service of the public operating under business management ruthlessly swept away and their place taken by a national or regional state-controlled machine.

"Was it Lewis Carroll who, possibly with some premonition of the Pageant of the Planners in the Wonderland of 1944, made one of his characters exclaim: 'Everything is going to be better for everybody everywhere, and nothing wrong's ever going to happen to anybody any more'?"

"We are attacked as having a free field, no competition, and a statutory right to charge for the commodity we sell. Have we no competition? There are several competitors in the field for heating, cooking and power purposes, some of them powerful, highly developed and with ample resources. As to charges for current supplied this matter is already the subject of statutory control, as is also the limitation of dividends.

"Not a shred of evidence has been adduced to prove that what is commonly called private enterprise, but which more fittingly might be described as business management, as applied to our industry has failed, nor has any information been given as to precisely how the proposed octopus machine in practice would benefit the public—that is, the consumer, the employee, the taxpayer, and the investor. I think the country would be much better served if Government and quasi-Government organizations avoided further experiments in the trading sphere.

"The case for the continuation of business managed, self-supporting, tax-paying companies in the electricity

supply and passenger transport fields is contained in their record of achievement, and that case, if honestly considered, is unanswerable. I sincerely believe that if the subject is studied dispassionately and removed from a biased political atmosphere, any thinking person who has observed and studied the working of the State trading machine during the war years will infinitely prefer the present system, with such faults as it may possess, and be convinced that the interests of the nation can best be served with a minimum of bureaucratic control.

The companies have no desire to stand still, and fully realize that there are many improvements which can and should be made, as far as practicable, by revolutionary means within the industry itself, rather than by some relatively simple legislative measure.

## No Need for Nationalization

Be one aware of the position can dispute the fact that by experienced business management these power companies, the number about 20, have built up, within the limits of some rather haphazard legislative, highly efficient public supplies, and it is to them that the enormous sums of money which are supplied outside the larger towns have to be sent.

Standardization of tariffs has been under our constant consideration, and it remains to be seen what measures to see the issue brought to a practical conclusion, where the circumstances permit. National uniformity is the subject of detailed investigation by representatives of all the power companies, but complete uniformity can be achieved only by increasing the charges made to the great majority of consumers throughout the country—namely, those living in the larger centres of population.

So far as our own extensive area is concerned, an area which includes no less than 731 parishes and townships—a supply of electricity is available at our standard tariffs in 676 of them. This represents more than 92% of the area, the remaining parishes still to be served being very sparsely populated and in few cases having more than 50 inhabitants. By way of comparison and not in any spirit of criticism, a mains water supply in the same area, which is largely in the hands of municipal and public authorities, is still not available in no less than 339 parishes and townships.

I think it is a fair conclusion from these observations that there is no need for nationalization of electricity supply in any form or for universal disintegration of the industry, irrespective of needs or consequences, by the inauguration of regional or public boards or the municipalization of company undertakings. Let us rather concentrate on correcting some of the outmoded provisions of 50-year-old legislation and on removing the few commercially and technically inefficient undertakers by absorption or amalgamation, be they company or municipally owned.

"There will be all the more need after the war for a microscopic scrutiny of the many plans and theories with which we are beset, lest we find that our fight and sacrifice for the sake of freedom leave us enmeshed in the coils of complete bureaucratic control and enslaved for the rest of our lives by the tyranny of officialdom.

"The recommendations by the McGowan Committee were generally accepted by authoritative opinion as affording the basis of the most satisfactory development of electricity distribution. Briefly, the Committee's recommendations, *inter alia*, were—(1) the retention of the existing larger and more efficient undertakings, company and municipal; (2) the reduction of the number of undertakings by absorption or amalgamation of the less efficient undertakings; (3) the cancellation of existing purchase rights in favour of the authorities where these would result in greater standardization of systems, voltages, and methods of charge.



# Blantyre & East Africa, Limited

## Mr. R. Ross Stark's statement

THE FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF BLANTYRE AND EAST AFRICA, LIMITED, was held on March 20, 1944, at the company's offices, 2 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.

The following is the address of the Chairman, Mr. R. K. STARK, which has been circulated to the shareholders with the annual report and accounts:—

The total tea crop for the year amounted to 1,942,000 lbs., compared with 2,044,000 lbs. in the previous year. The fall in crop is due to the uneven distribution of rainfall and scarcity of fertilizers. The returns from the four tea estates of Lauderdale, Glenorchy, Limburi and Zoia were: Lauderdale, 827,910 lbs.; Glenorchy, 326,100 lbs.; Limburi, 550,400 lbs.; Zoia, 120,290 lbs.

### 2,587 Acres of Tea in Bearing

The total planted area of tea, mentioned in last year's report, was 2,587 acres, and the present acreage of tea in bearing amounted to 2,587 acres. The area of mature tea, the total area planted, amounts to 2,570 acres.

The tea crop for the year was satisfactory, and all plantation work proceeded satisfactorily, including draining, bunding, deepening, and soil conservation. The erection of new houses for the Native labourers was continued. The health of the staff, both European and Native, was satisfactory and there was no serious illness.

There were no special claims, and the company's teas were delivered to the Ministry of the Ministry of Food at the port of Harare.

The tobacco crop was in excess of last year's crop, but quality was poor owing to unfavourable weather in the Bomba district, where the bulk of the company's tobacco is grown.

Our tung tree experiments (tung oil) continued favourably and a further acreage has been opened. Extensions were made to the timber reserves for fuel and building purposes.

### Company's Strong Financial Position

Buildings and machinery were well looked after, the machinery being under the control of competent engineers. Depreciations, I think, are ample. It may interest you to know that all buildings, including European bungalows, tobacco factory, and estate buildings, have been written out in previous years, with the exception of the two tea factories of Lauderdale and Limburi and two new stores built last year at Lauderdale. During the year a new Sirocco dryer was installed at Lauderdale and also a new tea roller.

The net profit for the year amounts to £44,667 8s. 9d., in comparison with £43,525 16s. 6d.

last year. With the balance brought forward from the previous year of £13,797 0s. 3d., there is a total of £58,464 8s. at the credit of profit and loss account.

Your directors recommend the payment of the usual 6% dividend to the preference shareholders, which will amount to the sum of £59 7s. 2d. gross, and the payment of a 10% dividend on the 120,000 issued ordinary shares of the company, which will amount to £12,000 gross. After deduction of the sum of £15,000 transferred to taxation reserve, £10,000 to general reserve, and the payment of the above-mentioned dividends, there remains a balance of £21,004 18s. 10d. to be carried forward to next year. This balance is subject to directors and auditors.

I think you will agree that the balance sheet shows a strong financial position. The actual cash on hand at September 30 last was less than in the previous year, but on the other hand our stocks of produce were considerably higher and our bills payable were roughly half last year's amount. Produce prices have since been realized. Sundry plantation stores in Africa also show a substantial increase.

### Tribute to the late Mr. W. J. ...

The directors much regret the death of the late Mr. William Alexander ... on the 1st of January last of Mr. William Alexander ... Mr. ... experienced tea planting in Southern India and the Kericho district of Kenya and he freely placed his long and practical experience at the disposal of the board. His death is a real loss to the company.

The thanks of the board are due to the general manager and staff in Africa, who have had to shoulder heavy burden during a further war-time period. The report and accounts were adopted, the retiring directors re-elected, and the auditors re-appointed.

Profits of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Ltd., for the year to June 30 last, before provision for taxation and transfers to reserve, etc., were £608,744. Profit for 1943-42, before taxation, was shown at £488,370. The dividend is raised from 10% to 12%.

For the year ended September 30 next, Rhodesia Railways estimate receipts at £6,276,250, compared with £6,275,356 for last year; goods traffic being expected to yield £3,000,400 and passenger traffic £308,000. The Railways estimate receipts at £6,276,250, compared with £5,481,980 last year.

That an African Economic Conference should be convened at the earliest possible moment was urged last week in Cape Town at the congress of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Southern Africa, which adopted a resolution in favour of the fullest development of economic relations between the Union and the States to the north. Mr. B. M. Gough, a delegate from Southern Rhodesia, pleaded for the removal of trade barriers in Southern Africa.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

### Consolidated Mines Selection

Consolidated Mines Selection Ltd. reports net profit subject to taxation of £81,700 for the year ended December 31, 1943, compared with £107,811 for the previous year. Interest and dividends received £59,374 (£38,216) and profits on share dealings £33,296 (£45,288). Taxation requires £14,454 (£26,261). £190 (£28,070) is written off investments. A 12% dividend requires £52,813 against a distribution of the previous year of £21,109; additional remuneration of the directors amounts to £1,000 and the balance forward is £2,471 against £11,730 brought in.

The issued capital is £1,000,000 and the balance sheet totals £1,000,000. Investment in the year is £2,000,000 at more than £760,096, although the market value at the end of the year was calculated at £1,768,419. Cash amounts to £12,814 (£47,394), holdings of British Government securities £5,000 and sundry debtors £15,189, against creditors £2,239. The company is substantially interested in copper mining in Northern Rhodesia through its holdings in Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., and Mutlira Copper Mines, Ltd.

Directors are Mr. S. S. Taylor (Chairman, alternate), Mr. H. Stuart Ebban (alternate), Mr. W. G. Davies, Mr. J. Paul, Mr. D. G. Bennett, Mr. Louis Oppenheimer (alternate), Mr. H. W. Berkeley Foster, and Mr. R. H. Oppenheimer. The consulting engineer is Mr. Carl R. Davis, and E. A. Rogers is the secretary.

### New Saza Mines

New Saza Mines, Ltd., report that for the year ended September 30, 1943, there was a net profit of £1,177. That sum is carried forward, together with the balance of £48,628 brought forward from the previous year. The issued capital is £150,000 and there is an amortization reserve of £100,613, of which £41,000 has been invested in South African mining shares. Fixed assets appear on the balance sheet at £211,016. Stores and materials at £69,000, and £15,672, and cash at £22,733.

During the year 64,767 tons of ore averaging 5.47 dwt. were milled, this being 2.5 dwt. below the average of the recalculated ore reserves in September, 1943. The average rate of expansion was 87.98%.

The tonnage milled during the last four years was 48,081, 45,601, 61,346 and 64,757, with average yields of 6.45, 6.3, 6.06 and 4.22 dwt. respectively. The gross revenue per ton milled has decreased from 54.68s. to 33.44s., £1,25s. and 10.75s., and the net profit per ton milled has fallen from 7.71s. to 6.48s., 6.41s. and 6.31s., the cost of production rising from 137.9s. to 147.43s., 146.82s., and 166.74s. per fine oz.

Underground development during the year totalled 5,153ft. No major development was done in the No. 2 shaft area, but stopping above No. 1 level here led to discoveries which confirmed a number of blocks to "positive" ore which had formerly been classified as "possible" only.

On the Razorback, the whole year was devoted to making mill scale tests in removing the low grade ore en masse, it being realized that no selection is possible with this deposit. Of the total tonnage milled from all sources during the year (64,757 tons), no less than 42% came from Razorback. This Razorback tonnage averaged 3.61 dwt. over the year and was responsible for 27.7% of the mill output.

The average daily tonnage of all ore milled was only 177 tons, against a plant capacity of 350 tons, indicating that a considerable reduction in the 1943 cost figures can be achieved after the war when full operation becomes possible. When it is borne in mind that general overhead and milling costs for 1943 carry a depreciation charge of 7.05s. and that Government royalty amounting to 2.36s. per ton has been levied on the Razorback ore removed in 1943, it will be seen that Razorback ore can under certain conditions be treated profitably along with higher grades from the main mine.

Recalculation of the ore reserves in September last showed a total of 461,004 tons averaging 6.75 dwt. compared with 494,440 averaging 6.82 dwt. in 1942.

The directors of the company are Mr. J. Fraser Brown, Mr. J. H. Sampson (with Lieut. Colonel E. C. O'Sullivan as alternate), and Squadron Leader A. D. Goodhite (with Mr. A. A. Friedman as alternate).

### Kavirondo Gold Mines

The eighth ordinary general meeting of Kavirondo Gold Mines, Ltd., was held in London on Wednesday, February 23, 1944, for the financial year ended June 30, 1943. The accounts presented, the meeting was adjourned to a date to be fixed by the directors.

### Company Progress Reports

Globe and Phoenix.—3,000 tons of ore treated in February yielded 2,118 oz. gold and a mine profit of £10,370.

Sherwood Starr.—There was a working profit of £2,000 from 24,700 tons milled in the last quarter of 1943, at a yield of 2.282 oz. gold.

Tati Goldfields.—During the quarter ended December 31, 1943, 15,000 tons of ore milled yielded 2,494 oz. gold and a working profit of £3,158.

Reefside.—A working profit of £10,010 is reported for the fourth quarter of 1943 from 60,200 tons of ore milled for a yield of 3,000 oz. gold. Development amounted to 2,063 ft.

Cam and Motor.—There was a working profit for the quarter ended December 31, 1943 of £68,550 from 21,500 tons milled for a yield of 18,350 oz. gold. Development totalled 1,444 ft.

Bushicks.—A working profit of £1,000 is reported for the quarter ended December 31, 1943. Development totalled 3,296 ft. The tonnage milled was adversely affected by shortage of underground tonnage of 200 tons.

Wanderer Consolidated.—51,000 tons of ore milled during the last quarter of 1943 yielded 10,058 oz. gold and a working profit of £12,218. Development amounted to 1,762 ft., of which 1,019.5 ft. were payable with an average value of 4.9 dwt.

Rosterman.—In February 4,000 tons of ore were milled for a gold production of 1,569 fine oz., valued at £13,180. Working expenditure was £7,668, not including £768 development, leaving an estimated surplus of £4,284. The main shaft was sunk 27 ft. to 1,040 ft.

### Mining Personnel

Lieut. Colonel H. F. Leggett, Secretary of the Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., has been appointed a director of the company, at which Mr. C. H. Beck has become secretary.

### News of Our Advertisers

International Combustion, Ltd., announce a profit for the year to September 30 last of £216,249, compared with £236,859 in 1942. £105,860 (£142,255) is reserved for taxation. Special provision for undue wear and tear of plant is again £20,000, and the 30% ordinary dividend is repeated.

Messrs. T. S. Park and John Brown, Ltd., announce a final dividend of 4% free of tax, payable on 20th March 1944, to holders of the ordinary shares. At the year ended December 31, 1943, for the year under review the net profits, after charging depreciation and making provision for deferred repairs and taxation, totalled £260,070, against £211,957 for 1942.

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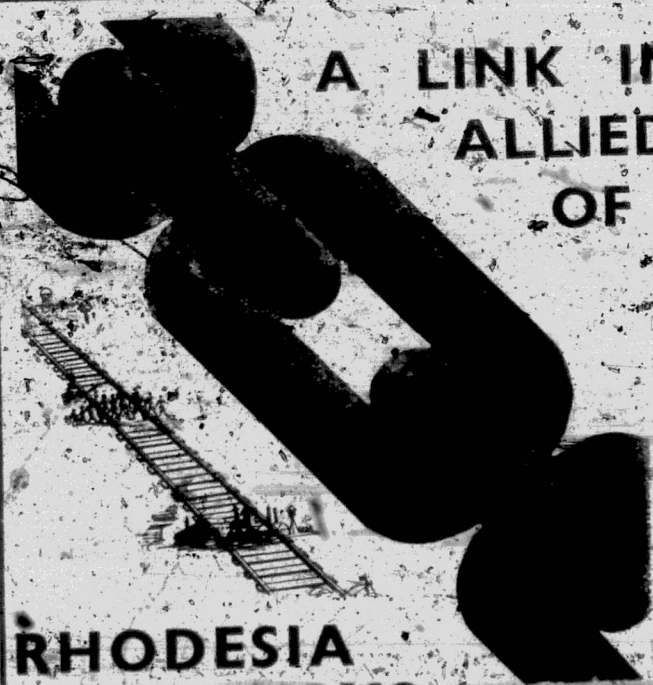
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