

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA



Thursday, March 20, 1944

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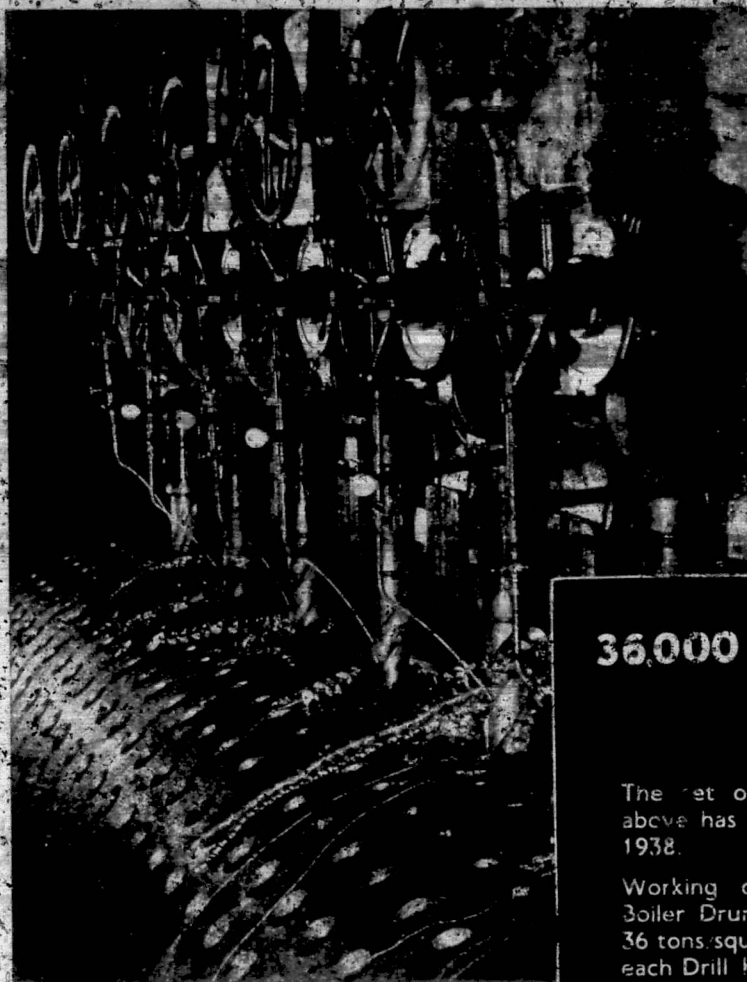


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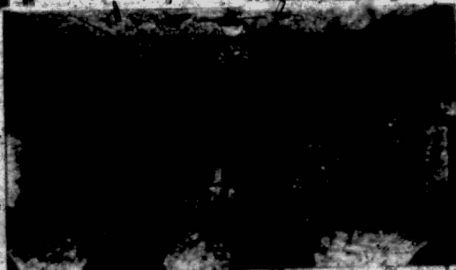
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE ATTITUDE OF UGANDA to proposals for union of the three contiguous East African Dependencies has been defined in statements issued by the leading non-official bodies in the Protectorate.

Uganda Takes a Real Step Forward.

These documents, from which we quote extensively on other pages, argue that it must be emphasized that the products of purely European organizations, but of inter-racial associations with an Indian membership far outnumbering that of Europeans and Africans together. That is a fact about Uganda which is too seldom remembered. Indian spokesmen in both Uganda and Tanganyika Territory have consistently opposed plans for the union of the three East African mainland territories, and the direct and unambiguous statements of approval of the principle of unified services now made in Uganda consequently represent a significant advance by the leaders of Indian opinion who were in a position to prevent the inclusion of any remark to which they objected in the memorandum of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce in that, in the joint name of the Chamber, the Cotton Association and the Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce. It is a fact, and important to note this fact, and to recognize that a new and more hopeful basis is provided for further consideration of the fundamental problem of the administrative

future of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory.

Both documents accept the position that, in the words of one of them, "such a small unit as Uganda, operating independently of all its neighbours, cannot exist economically or politically."

Public Bodies Approve More Unified Services.

It is obvious, first — on which, unfortunately, the Imperial Government has for years declined to act courageously — the Chamber of Commerce proceeds to examine the existing unified services (that is, customs, posts and income tax) and approves the extension of the principle to medical, veterinary, education and geological services. While there is an understandable emphasis upon the advantages which Uganda has suffered, chiefly because the administrative head of such services has invariably been a Kenya official, responsible to the Government and the Legislative Council of Kenya, the joint document candidly admits that the railway, customs and postal unions have been beneficial, and that these services are therefore justified as a means to the attainable development of unified services. It is the maintenance of the existing unified services, and the extension of the principle to other services, which is the decision reached by the joint directors.

Protection against unfair treatment is reasonable, but the spokesmen of a non-official opinion in Uganda are apparently not agreed as to the best machinery.

Joint Legislature Better Than Governors' Conference.

The Chamber of Commerce would put all unified services under the direct control of the Governors' Conference, a somewhat curious recommendation in view of the fact that that Conference has no non-official representation, while the three public bodies justifiably assert, ought to be more adequately invoked by Government. They strongly feel they may be gauged from the fact that the Government of Uganda has become so bureaucratic and so self-satisfied that little or no attention is paid to public demand unless and until it is accompanied by severe agitation. It is added that the work of such councils, boards, and committees as exist in Uganda "is almost invariably carried out in a hush-hush atmosphere with very little, and often distorted, information allowed to leak out to the public." Has any body in East Africa a worse record of secrecy than the Governors' Conference? We can think of none. Nor do we recall any other occasion on which non-official leaders have proposed to extend the scope of that Conference, of which, on the contrary, mistrust has often been voiced. It must surely be obvious that the non-official communities would have far stronger safeguards if control of all unified services were to rest with a Legislature fairly representative of the three territories. Such Councils, indeed, the only means of effective

inter-territorial control of inter-territorial services. Having now agreed on the advisability of more such services, we trust that the Uganda associations will restudy the question of their control, and see the wisdom of entrusting it to an East African Legislature with due representation from Uganda, rather than to a wholly official conclave which scarcely troubles to tell the public even the subjects of its discussions and has never attempted to take its territories into its confidence. What reason is there to regard the Governors' Conference as a safeguard against autocracy which the Uganda associations wisely postulate as necessary? Surely that Conference is itself autocracy *in excelsis*, and therefore no adequate substitute for a Legislature with adequate non-official representation.

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authorized by the Foreign Office and the War Office to state that there is no truth whatever in the report published by *New Times and Ethiopian News* that the British military authorities in Ethiopia are to call a plebiscite in areas of Ethiopia are promoting a plebiscite of any kind in those areas. Questions and answers on this subject were recorded in our Parliamentary columns last week, and in view of their nature it is surprising to find the current issue of the above-mentioned newspaper repeating its charges; for that is the only construction which can be put upon its suggestion that further inquiries should be made in the War Office and the Foreign Office.

Joint Board's Views on Education and Scientific Services
Importance of Continuity of Policy and Stability of Staff

THE JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD agrees that every project for the amelioration of Native or European conditions and for the development of internal or external trade is dependent for its success on a steady progressive educational programme: in its opinion the provision of Colonial revenue devoted to education is still too small; progress in the education of the African has been too slow.

The Commission appointed in 1931, the Secretary of State for the Colonies to report mainly on higher education in East Africa made a series of recommendations which cover education at every level. Their report is a masterly survey of the needs of the situation and sets out in unmistakable terms the methods by which these needs should be met.

We heartily agree that the increased presence of missions and other private agencies in the establishment, management and improvement of their schools is the most practical way of laying a secure foundation, and we would emphasize the desirability of

ensuring the closer co-operation of mining, trading and plantation bodies in the expansion of education: certain mines handed the war, and large trading concerns should be induced to follow.

Opportunities for vocational training are essential, and the Joint Board would strongly urge the extension of agricultural training and trade schools.

The expansion of education in the education of the African is the responsibility of the Joint Commission and the Colonial Office. The importance of the Government's influence in Africa cannot be over-estimated.

There is good reason to suppose that a proportion of children attending school has hitherto been under-nourished. The Joint Board would emphasize that the proper feeding of school children should be regarded as a matter for the education authorities, and in many schools a regular diet on Government lines.

Provision for the education of Europeans and a strict up-to-date level of the secondary school stage should be regarded as a normal liability of the State. The quality of such education should be comparable with that enjoyed in the country of origin.

Technical education in Government departments should become an important part of the Government's educational programme. Within a five-year period a majority of technical posts, medical, veterinary, engineering, teaching, should be held by qualified Africans, similarly a proportion of Government

These extracts are from the Joint East African Board's Memorandum on Education and Scientific Services, East Africa, Part I, and will appear next week.

administrative appointments and responsible posts on banks and business should be open to Africans.

The Joint Board, while advocating a sicker tempo, strongly recommends that the standards of entrance to the tertiary-education stage should be high and that any diploma or degree to be instituted in the future should be equivalent in standard to the British counterpart. Every penny wisely and methodically spent on well-directed research, survey and experimentation, followed by vigorous application and development by public and private enterprise, will repay itself a hundredfold, given time and energy. But if money is to be economically spent, there must be continuity of policy, stability of staff, centralized direction and close co-ordination of results and the close co-operation between neighbouring territories, and even confederations, followed by the application of prudent management. Here surely is a long-term programme for the new Development Fund.

Co-ordination of Research

Time seems to have flown. A committee of scientific men of standing and attainments in each group of colonies to co-ordinate scientific work within and without and to arrange for external collaboration and internal application of research, administratively. What better argument could there be for larger units? If, as we claim, we are trustees for the people of Africa, surely our clear duty is to see that the results of scientific endeavour in one part of the continent get quickly applied or passed to another for the good of all. Science should know no nationalities, science is international. The recent advances made by systematic research in various directions in Soviet Russia, the Union of South Africa and elsewhere are notable, and their example should set the pace.

In a comparatively new country like East Africa, the opportunities are exceptional. East African research workers have already performed admirable work, but there remain many vital problems affecting human and plant life to be solved for the benefit of the community and the development of the country.

The Joint Board has proposed satisfactory co-ordination of the establishment in Whitehall of a Colonial Research Committee and the Colonial Products Research Council. The creation of the latter, which may be a separate body, and its proposed co-operation with existing institutes, makes a welcome advance in Colonial development.

Malaria, blackwater fever, hookworm, bilharzia, yaws, leprosy, sleeping sickness and venereal diseases are endemic. They lower the vitality to such a degree that it has been estimated that one half of the efficiency of the Native population is lost.

Poor diet, bad housing, insufficient clothes, and insanitary habits all contribute to ill-health, and much could be done by the administration to improve conditions. Success in this sphere would be a first step towards maintaining a higher standard of living, and medical care is still very backward and it could be strongly fortified by certain reforms, which are earnestly desired by all races.

Control of Malaria

The Joint Board is doubtful whether in Africa malaria has been so successfully controlled as in Panama, Singapore, Bombay, or many other towns that could be mentioned, work in some of which was completed about a quarter of a century ago. It is equally open to doubt whether, by comparison malaria control in East Africa has more than begun.

Without the prevention of malaria, where it exists, a healthy life cannot be lived, and still less a healthy family life. Without the prevention of malaria, blackwater fever and other diseases, men cannot devote their unimpaired energies either to commercial work or Government administration. A sick man cannot be efficient. Things done and benefits received should take the place of propaganda.

A few African doctors have been trained, but the local output of qualified men will for some years be negligible. As in East Africa at vast, and a large staff of qualified doctors is needed. The provision of an improved service is an urgent matter and pending the time when African doctors in sufficient number are available, there exists a rash toll throughout the world of university graduates in medicine, many of whom are trained in tropical diseases.

Trained African women, who do not possess a medical degree, are available for work as "dressers," but there are not enough of them. Their performance up to date clearly indicates their capacity for subordinate medical work, and it should be possible to create an efficient medical unit in every district throughout East Africa. More women doctors might well be introduced, and the whole question of training a sufficient number of African midwives and nurses should be reviewed in the light of experience gained in Uganda and elsewhere.

It is suggested also that travelling medical and surgical units might operate in some of the more congested areas, with travelling cinemas attached for hygienic instruction. It

is recommended that a doctor be appointed wherever an administrative station exists.

Medical treatment of malarial cases is not to be confused with anti-malarial measures. The work of the Ross Institute in this direction is too well known to need any reminder. Wherever it was undertaken an anti-malarial campaign it has succeeded in accomplishing its task. The Joint Board recommends that the Ross Institute should be invited to advise on an anti-malarial campaign throughout the danger spots of East Africa and that sufficient finance should be granted to cover the expenses incurred.

If the health of the African is to be improved, a more nutritious diet is essential. It is therefore of prime necessity that the labour of the Native should be directed towards the cultivation of such a range of crops, including vegetables and fruits, as will produce a more abundant diet than at the present time while the value of milk for children should be increased. Public attention in this direction has recently been called by Sir John Orr to the importance of the vitamin content of protective food. The subject has importance in Africa, and now these are appreciably to rapid improvement, seeing that the climate and soil of Africa under a proper irrigation procedure that is needed for a healthy human body to thrive in the tropics. The production of this class of food should, therefore, take precedence.

Good hygiene plays an important part in life. It should be a main subject taught in the primary schools, together with lessons on the food habits of the people. The present African diet is largely a part of meat, and the abundance of cattle in certain areas that meat has become a staple of the diet. A double object would be attained by the kind of ration caused by excessive grazing, and by getting rid of inferior strains of cattle.

Housing of Africans

A beginning is at last being made in the proper urban housing of Africans in Nairobi and elsewhere. It trusts that Government will now follow this example by ensuring that schemes of housing be undertaken in other centres throughout the three territories, not only by municipalities and other public bodies, but also by Government for the benefit of its employees. Efforts to private enterprise should be encouraged in this direction.

Expensive mistakes might be avoided by the introduction of such amenities as vegetable gardens, tree-planting facilities for outdoor and indoor recreation, reserved open spaces for children, a dancing hall and a community centre, and cheap transport and so on. In the early stages it is particularly advisable that suitable supervision should be provided. It might be possible to obtain grants from the Carnegie Corporation or from some similar body for the establishment on large housing estates of small community libraries for the use of educated Africans.

The Joint Board wishes to emphasize that the mere building of houses is not enough. Without proper amenities, which should include a cheap system of electric lighting as an integral part of each scheme, we shall merely revert to the design and layout of Britain 80 years or so ago.

Outside the urban areas the Government should impress on owners of estates, farms, and mining and other properties, the importance of extending improved housing conditions for their employees.

Equal care should be devoted to housing the Asiatic and European populations.

N. Rhodesia and Nyasaland

Joint Development Adviser Appointed

A Joint Development Adviser for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland has been appointed, an announcement on Tuesday from the Colonial Office reading—

"In pursuance of the general policy of providing for the co-ordination of development between neighbouring territories, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has decided, after consultation with the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, to appoint a Joint Development Adviser for the two territories. Much thought has already been given in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to post-war problems, and machinery has been set up for working out plans with which non-official representatives are associated. The Development Adviser will form part of this machinery, and, in dealing with plans for social and economic development, will work in the closest touch with the administrative and technical services of the two Governments."

Mr. G. F. Clay, C.M.G., O.B.E., Director of Agriculture in Uganda, has been appointed Development Adviser for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. His wide knowledge and experience of African conditions, and his long and important part in the war effort of the East African territories as Director of Supplies for Uganda and Director of Native Production for East Africa.

Plain Speaking by Uganda's Leading Public Bodies

Views on Joint Services, Bureaucracy, and Non-Official Representation

UGANDA'S THREE LEADING PUBLIC BODIES—the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, the Uganda Cotton Association, and the Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce—have prepared a joint memorandum on matters of public concern in the Protectorate.

Drafted in the form of comments on the memorandum of the Joint East African Board for the Nile Valley Commission, it reads in part:

"None of us who have had dealings with a well-run centralized administration such as the East African Production and Supply Council would say 'God help Uganda and Tanganyika' if this body became a permanent nucleus on the development within these territories. Our recent experiences in Uganda of centralized African control has certainly proved that these are far from being an unmixed blessing.

"We are inclined to agree that the Customs Union existing between Kenya and Uganda is on the whole beneficial. The only real fact Uganda loses a considerable amount of revenue through loopholes in the administration, and too often the rates of duty for a country as large as Uganda long railway haul are determined not by Uganda's needs but by the ability of the other partner to this agreement. We have the legitimate complaint that a whole series of Central Boards of Uganda have regarded themselves as almost exclusively Kenya officials.

"The Posts and Telegraphs Union was at the time the subject of fierce condemnation and criticism. But under the direction of the present head of the inter-territorial service has proved of real benefit.

"In neither of these two services, however, is there a joint or an inter-territorial board to secure a reasoned balance between the partners in the agreement, and their success or failure, with consequent acceptance or criticism, depends too largely upon the individual officers appointed as Directors.

K.U.F. of Inestimable Value

The Kenya and Uganda Harbours and Harbours is another joint service which has been of the whole of inestimable value to both territories, Kenya benefiting enormously from the fact that a long haul from Uganda has always been a factor of major importance in the balancing of a railway budget, while Uganda has benefited by having a sure and certain means of evacuating its crops through a modern and well handled port. Once again we have to complain of the absence of an executive officer of a rank equivalent to senior or divisional superintendent, with the result that every inquiry or demand has to be referred back to Nairobi, with consequent frequent confusion and delay.

"While, therefore, we are prepared to agree to considerable development of united services, this agreement must be subject to the prerequisite of the establishment of proper safeguards, and of appeal by any one partner against a too autocratic decision reached by the Central Director.

"It is for this reason that we feel we must insist on the maintenance of our own Government, with the right of direct access to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the House of Parliament.

"The undue interference, due to lack of practical co-operation of the various boards that have sprung up since the beginning of the war, with the internal affairs of Uganda has not been a success, as facts conclusively go to prove, particularly in regard to imports control. Uganda has always been willing to co-operate on the basis of equality and equity in matters where co-operation is to the mutual benefit of the neighbouring territories, but we strongly object to the undue and unfair interference and dictation in administration that has been the result of the establishment of this body.

Fear of Bureaucratic Interference

A new East African Industrial Council has been formed which we fear is already going to produce the same bureaucratic autocratic interference with the normal development of secondary industry in Uganda.

"We take the strongest possible exception to the suggestion made and apparently accepted by the East African Governments that this Council, and this Council alone, shall decide where and what industries are to be established and by whom they shall be operated. We consider that the terms of reference and the powers given to this Council are far too wide, and its present composition does not command the confidence of anybody in Uganda. We venture to suggest that there is an equal lack of confidence in Tanganyika.

"In spite of much lip service to the advancement of the education, we have continued with a maximum number of students entering for the Cambridge Junior and Senior examinations and a minimum number entering for useful vocations.

"We record our continued objection to the suggestion of Government departments at Entebbe, and to the fact that the long-standing and grave disability of the University of the Makerere University College, was proposed as a solution, when made to Government for the educational centre to be situated at Entebbe, but for various reasons, including the fact that Mulago Hospital was proposed to be sited at this site off Makerere Hill was chosen for the new building, and the convenience and orderly progress of the work, was considered to be a more important factor.

Mulago is a Better Site

"Owing to the war and the necessity of the Government of Uganda how has another change of site been proposed, and decision and take a more statesmanlike view of the matter.

"Mulago Hospital is gravely overworked, and serves the needs of only a fraction of the population of the Protectorate, and its heavily populated areas, but also a considerable number of the Protectorate as a central hospital. It will always be considered as unsatisfactory as long as it is maintained for both purposes. A hospital sited at Entebbe would equally well serve the Protectorate as a whole and the sick from the Protectorate, and the Government of Uganda should be proud of the fact that there was a very good reason for the Government of Uganda to consider this.

"We are proud of the educational progress that has been made at Makerere and Mulago and the success that has been achieved, and we do not want to hinder its continued increased development, but we feel that the time has arrived when a bold and bold decision, and not make the development of the whole Protectorate wait on the timidity of one or two departments, or the convenience in one department.

"Makerere University College and a Central Protectorate Mulago should be sited at Entebbe, and among these institutions should be grouped the main research department. Entebbe would thus rapidly develop into an East African university, for which there is a high demand.

"This type of development is one really worthy of the Makerere University Council, though a very worthy inter-territorial body, should not be considered the final arbiter of this question. We should like to see an attempt to interest the African in constructing his own buildings by means of an African building society, funds for which would have to be found by the Government.

"We should also like to see developed over the whole of East Africa a greater tendency towards the institution of public utility companies.

Non-Official Knowledge Inadequately Used

"There has been growing a feeling amongst all classes of the public that their desires, their opinions and their knowledge and experience are very inadequately used by the Government. Government has become so bureaucratic and so autocratic that little or no attention is paid to any public demand, and until it is accompanied by severe agitation. Such councils, boards and committees as exist have proved useless to satisfy the demand of the public for proper non-official representation. These boards, etc., always have a strong Government majority, and even the non-official representation is always nominated. Their work is also invariably carried out in a hush-hush atmosphere with very little, and often distorted information allowed to leak out to the public.

"The method of appointing non-official representation is also open to question, and it should be possible for some limited type of franchise to be devised whereby the public could have some influence over the nomination of non-official members either in addition to, or instead of, the present system which confines nomination to the Government.

"The excess of taxation has been willingly accepted by the people in Uganda since the outbreak of war, but people here and this money is very often unwisely spent, not to say wasted. The annual estimates are a closely guarded secret until such time as it is too late for the public to make its wishes known or felt. We would point out that it is not sufficient for Government to create a large number of boards, councils and committees, but rather to see that those that are created adequately represent the wishes of the people.

"Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment. Our next issue will contain quotations from a separate memorandum prepared by the Uganda Chamber of Commerce.

B.B.C. Call East Africa New Products from Sisal

THE CALLING EAST AFRICA PROGRAMMES of the B.B.C. have some of the most interesting recent features. On Sunday last Major Conrad Walsh said in the course of a talk on "New Products from Sisal":

"My company, the African Sisal and Produce Company, has been engaged in a systematic and detailed, complete examination of sisal waste, with the object of finding a use for the waste. In England, sisal waste is a by-product of a year programme of sisal growing, which is an important industry on that island."

"The sisal plant has a very strong fibre, the very strong tough fibre obtained from the leaf. This fibre amounts to some 3% by weight of the total leaf. The remaining 97% has been treated in the past by a process of fermentation which separates the fibre from the fleshy part of the leaf, and this fleshy material, plus the juice and the pressings, was thrown away from the doryicator as refuse waste. The waste material normally represents a weight of at least 10% of the total leaf, and so the economic utilization is certainly a matter to be considered in the sisal industry."

"It is an interesting study in a hard wax with a high melting point. It is very likely to become extensive in polishes, for paper and plastics, and in insulations of paper and leather in the manufacture of cables. A third product is a cement, a water-soluble mixture, which promises well in its application for the tanning of leather and as a preventive of certain types of corrosion. Yet a fourth product is the residual material left after the above products have been extracted. This residual mass, an inert unreactive amorphous material, is very suitable for making heat and sound-insulating boards."

"Parallel with this scientific research programme for these products and mechanical research into the most suitable type of plant for manufacture."

"The most important product developed so far is sodium pectate, a jelly-forming material with properties resembling in some respects gelatine. It is used for making par, gum, bala, and the many other vegetable products of like nature. The sodium pectate recovered from this waste is a valuable product, and it is from all this that we can see the immense possibilities realized in a continent that is so well served by an expanding and permanent market."

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Value of Individual Work
Canon Edward O'Neil, who lived in East Africa for 58 years and was for some years Archbishop of Uganda, said in a recent talk in this short-wave programme:

"Note how practically every development in Uganda was initiated by individuals who simply obeyed the inner urge to do something. They were the pioneers in evangelization, in healing the sick, in growing cotton, in education, in medical and child welfare work, in Scouts and Guides, in football, athletics, handicrafts and so on."

"Smooth quiet working is the essence of a good thing. No one notices it. The Maganda consist in your country, in Namimbe can play back. Who taught him his first notes? Who taught Dr. Aggrey in West Africa his A.B.C.? Uganda's hinges; but wide doors were opened. Every African you find is a potential teacher of his people."

Mr. Bernard Cross, for the last four years regional director for Central Africa of British Overseas Airways Corporation, followed with impressions of his brief sojourn, during which he met on a former Italian air base, dome Wing Commander Francombe, senior pilot of Wilson Airways until the outbreak of war.

New Sisal Prices

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to state that the prices to be paid by the Ministry of Supply for the 1944 East African sisal crop will range from £30 per ton for No. 1 grade, compared with £23 10s. hitherto, to £10 per ton for low, against £11 15s. The average increase is 25% per ton free on rail in the East African Dependencies. The increased prices have been agreed in order to meet rising costs of production.

N. Rhodesian Supply Mission Successful in Great Britain

Mr. Keith Tucker, Financial Secretary, and Major H. K. McKee, Director of Civil Supplies, the members of the Northern Rhodesian Supply Mission, which has been in England for the past two months, are about to return to Lusaka.

"We are able to state that they have been successful in securing a substantial emergency supply of cotton goods for early shipment to meet the requirements, and have also obtained an increased allocation of piece goods for direct importation by Northern Rhodesia, without diminishing the existing cotton quota to be obtained through Southern Rhodesia. Other matters have also been the subject of discussion, and commercially, with satisfactory results in regard to procedure and the procurement of supplies."

The title and status of the Northern Rhodesian Supply Advisory Board is to be altered. The members of the Northern Rhodesian Supply Mission have given executive powers. This change, which has been approved by the Major McKee, will it is felt have many administrative advantages.

The members of the mission express the warmest appreciation of the assistance which they have received from all quarters during their visit.

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)

Mr. A. B. Gillett has relinquished the office of Deputy Chairman of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) though he will retain his seat on the board. Mr. J. Crossley is the new Deputy Chairman, and Sir Bernard Hurdillon, a former Governor of Uganda, has been elected a director.

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Background to the

Warning to Savages.— Hundreds of thousands of Jews who had found a haven from death in Hungary and the Balkans are threatened with annihilation as Hitler's forces descend more heavily upon these lands. That these innocent people who have already survived a decade of Hitler's cruelties should perish on the very eve of triumph over the Axis is when their persecutors' cruelties would be a major tragedy. It is therefore fitting that we should again proclaim our determination that none who participate in these acts of savagery shall go unpunished. The United Nations should be clear that they will punish the guilty and set them up in order that justice may be done. This warning applies not only to the leaders but also their functionaries and subordinates in Germany and in the satellite countries. All who knowingly take part in the deportation of Jews to their death in Poland or Norwegians and French to their death in Germany are equally guilty with the executioner. All who share the guilt shall share the punishment.

Decorations.— During the war the Germans created about 80 different crosses, medals, and decorations, and about 20 distinctive badges. At the start of the war the Iron Cross was a highly prized decoration but by 1918 it had been granted so freely that it was little valued—except, I believe, by Hitler who, it is alleged, gave it to himself some time later. After the Armistice the Germans, who are a most adaptive people, manufactured large numbers of Iron Crosses for sale to the French from as souvenirs. In the recent war they have already sold 75 new Irons and 29 new distinctive badges. They have not yet reached the stage of manufacturing them for sale to the Allies. The Africa Star has already been awarded to 1,300,000 men and women, and the 1939-45 Star to 2,000,000, a total of 3,300,000 of our warriors in the field, and with the new medals under consideration I should think two ribbons together may amply cover nearly 4,000,000 men. Among the naval forces who served for a long time afloat and ashore in the Mediterranean has been a distinctive reference to the Africa Star. His Majesty has approved both the emblems, I feel, being mentioned in the ribbons of General Eisenhower and General Alexander, these being the only two officers who did in fact command the whole of the First and Eighth Armies. —*The Times, The Stars*

Hungary and Bulgaria.— The Magyars have been Hitler's full accomplices in the East and Balkans. They have looted 200,000,000,000 roubles from the pockets of all their subjects. The Balkan peoples have to stand up to a campaign of propaganda and false expectations. From Bulgaria an admirable system of railways, closely connected with those of the Reich, radiates in all directions towards all the Balkan lands. Towards Rumania they are the passage of the northern Carpathians. They are other facilities for manoeuvre and supply in the possession of Hungary and the military asset to the enemy first to reach the advances of the Red star armies both southward through Bessarabia and north of the Carpathians towards Lvov and beyond, and second, to cope with present destruction in the Balkans, and also, with the danger of advancing armies by Rumania or Bulgaria. It is life and death for Hitler to keep an iron grip on Rumania, Bulgaria, Serbia and to exploit harder than ever both its produce and its blood. —*Mr. J. L. ... in the Sunday Express.*

Government Condemned Over Coal.— For 110 years George's mining and coal dispute has been inspiring. The Porter Award left many anomalies and actual injustices, but the Government took the high and mighty attitude that the award was sacrosanct. Yet when the big strike came they granted about 90% of the men's demands. Their excuse was that these concessions were already in preparation. Why were the miners not told before they went to work? In this war the Government repeated the mistakes of the last war. Miners were allowed to pour from the pits into the Services and other war industries. When the coal was urgently needed, the men were not there to get it. The story of coal since 1940 has been that of a desperate fight for increased production and decreased consumption, with output getting smaller and demand getting bigger. The disparity has increased since the Government assumed control of the mines in 1942. It is a sorry story of a kind, one would think that would not encourage the demand for nationalisation of the mines for a nationalised coal will another name for Government control. The coal owners are noted for their enlightened views, but their record is far from good compared with that of the Government. —*Daily Mail*

Thanks to Rolls-Royce.— What a wonderful job the Rolls-Royce firm has done to save democracy. To them can be traced much of the success, and even the feasibility, of the brilliant American daylight raiding campaign against Germany. The Spitfire and Mustangs had long-range fighter protection. These fighters were the special short-ranged P.W. 109s and Me 109s. It is the Rolls-Royce Merlin engine which gives that incredible fighter, the Mustang, the speed and range to do this work. Mustang pilots start to fly after the enemy's attack, and return to their German city and home base for more than an hour. —*The Daily Mail*

Empire Economic Problems.— A conference of economic experts from this country and the Dominions ended last week; it is believed, without any definite recommendations. The subjects discussed were currency policy, commodities policy, and investment policy. It is believed that the main obstacle to agreed definite recommendations was the unwillingness of the representatives of this country to consider any policy likely to be opposed or criticized in the United States. This was interpreted to rule out agreement for long-term bulk purchase of commodities, of regional arrangements for exchange policy and trade. Some Dominions were also doubtful about regional arrangements. Canada wished to keep its hands free. In fact, unless world-wide free trade is practicable after the war, the only way in which full employment and maximum trade can be achieved by this country, the Dominions and the countries of Europe, is by regional arrangements. But regional arrangements are anathema to the American Government, which insists upon the principle of non-discrimination and on the abolition of exchange control, except, perhaps, to check flights of capital. Anglo-American co-operation is of the utmost importance, but in practice the decisive obstacle to the working of such a policy is the policy of the United States itself. It is necessary, therefore, that Great Britain and the Dominions should work out a tentative policy to serve their interests in the event of no agreement being made in American economic policies. The main obstacle to making that mutual trade there is no reason why such policies should harm the interests of the United States. —*The Observer*

the War News

Opinions Epitomized—Let God arise and let His enemies be scattered. —General Bernard Montgomery.

Prophecy of Latent Bombs—The danger of a general strike in Britain.

The White Paper on National Health—The White Paper on national health smacks too much of bureaucracy. —Lord Horder.

We have always been ahead in the war between scientists and those of the enemy. —Mr. Attlee.

The Ministry of Food is losing about £300,000 a year on subsidies. —Mr. Hudson, Minister of Agriculture.

In 1944 there are still 48000 blind beneficiaries in England with net incomes of £300 or under. —The Rev. E. U. Macgregor.

British air power will always be a sure shield of our liberties in Central Europe. —Dr. Benes, President of Czechoslovakia.

You must first win the war in the air, and then, and only then, negotiate with airborne dictators. —The Secretary of State for Air.

The incomes of American and British universities in 1937-8 were £97,000,000 and £6,500,000 respectively. —Mr. Ernest Simon.

Our export trade will have to be given a very high priority over everything else after the war. —Mr. Richard Law, Minister of State.

The Japanese have carried out more than 800 bombing attacks on Christian missions in China in the past six years. —Robert Bellah.

All the members of the Corporation of Stoke Newington were at one time either sub-normal, mentally or physically disabled. —Mr. MacLaren, M.P.

The Luftwaffe is shamming defeat in the hope that we shall call off our bombers and proceed to attack the Western Wall. —Mr. Gordon Field.

The House has been treated to an amusing, slightly noisy, but mostly irrelevant display of pyrotechnics by Lord Beaverbrook. —Lord Latham.

Many people in Cairo who will receive the Africa Star have faced no greater danger than that of an ill-prepared dinner at Shepherd's Hotel. —Sir Lambert Ward, M.P.

We shall reap a bitter harvest of confusion and possible chaos unless the main lines of internal reconstruction policy—especially on the Prime Minister's three points—houses, food, and work—are well defined before the first flag is fired. —Sir Montague Barlow.

Lord Woolton has succeeded as Minister of Reconstruction in three years—a record of indirection and procrastination by the Government. —Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

The simplest man I have met for a long time was a poor fellow who gave up a safety razor blade in stead of his Underground ticket. —Mr. William Hickey, in the *Daily Express*.

To 1944 Great Britain stood alone in the fight for liberty. The Belgian Congo has been offered that moment by the United States. —Mr. Paul Ryckmans, Governor-General of the Belgian Congo.

Since the war started the amount of the small investor's allowance for repayments amount to £2,530,000,000, or 22% of the total borrowed by the State. —The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In the last three years the Government has netted a surplus of well over £120,000,000 from the labour tax, and as a result of its agreement to pay £43,400,000 annually for their use. —Mr. Francis Whitmore.

Casualties in the United States armed forces from the outbreak of the war total 165,061, made up as follows: dead, 38,840; wounded, 58,964; missing, 35,521; prisoners of war, 31,780. —American Office of War Information.

The Pope should request the Germans to retire from Rome and its immediate neighbourhood. Should they refuse it will be plain to everyone who are responsible for any damage which might ensue. —Sir G. Leveson Gower.

The Allied High Command is planning to transfer hundreds of squadrons from the United Kingdom and Italy to India and the Far East and Egypt as soon as Germany is beaten. —Sir Keith Park, A.C. Command, Middle East.

Humus is the reservoir which saves our rainwater from running directly into the sea. The forest is the most perfect-maker of humus in the world, and the land under forest is our greatest reservoir. —The Earl of Portsmouth.

I was on an advisory committee for a Government department which did not meet for two years, and another committee had no meeting in three years. The die quiet felt about these committees generally was voiced by the secretary of the British Medical Association recently when he said: 'Many are chosen, but few are called.' —Lord Moran.

The care of office are how to strike a just balance between the needs of the day and the needs of the century. —The Rt. Hon. Walter Elliot, M.P.

Riga, when Latvia again becomes a Constituent Republic of the Soviet Union, is destined to become Russia's greatest seaport and all-year naval base. —Koenigsberg, in the *Express*. —Prussia is destined to become another Soviet naval base and training base. —Mr. Neill, M.P.

General practitioners are to be put by the Government proposals under the control of the Central Medical Board, a bureaucratic body controlled by the Civil Service. I should not be surprised if this medical board were to develop into something not dissimilar from a medical Gestapo. —Lord Latham.

Dr. Chaim Weizmann came to this country because he saw us on the point of making some very serious mistakes with regard to our rubber programme. He felt that oil could not do it by itself, so he brought in alcohol to do the job. He made it possible for us to avoid serious mistakes in the future of our effort. —Mr. Henry Wallace, Vice-President of the United States.

The 'Battle of the Beaches' film, released by the United States Government as a record of amphibious operations, does not even mention the Canadians at Dieppe. It talks about American and British troops. Yet three quarters of the force were Canadians, and only 35 Americans participated. —Mr. Don Iddon, in the *Daily Mail*.

Sections in the American Congress resent any British efforts to maintain, let alone expand, an export trade vital to her existence. They ignore the obvious fact that without such trade she could not offer the market she does for American exports, and that for the United States to seek to push its exports into every market without a corresponding increase in its imports could only lead to a fresh collapse similar to that of the early thirties. —*The Times*.

The Royal Naval Air Service destroyed about nine Zeppelins in the last war. The Royal Flying Corps came into it towards the end of the war and destroyed seven Zeppelins. When the two forces combined they destroyed five Zeppelins. The Zeppelins killed some 500 people in London in the 12 raids they did here, and about 1,900 were wounded in the whole of Great Britain by Zeppelin and aeroplane attack in the last war. —Rear-Admiral Sir Murray Sueter, M.P.

PERSONALIA

Colonel G. J. Kirkwood, M.C., has arrived in England from Kenya.

Colonel C. C. Griffiths has resigned his appointment as District Controller in Kenya.

Mr. J. H. Shrubbs, headmaster of Adair School, Nairobi, has been transferred to Adair School, Kisumu.

Mr. E. H. Elms and Miss Alice Mary Elms, both of the Sudan Medical Service, announce their engagement.

Miss Katharine Finlay, wife of Mr. R. H. Finlay, of Southampton, Southern Rhodesia, has given birth to a son.

Sir Edmund Richards, Governor of Nyasaland, was received in audience by the King on Monday and in audience by the Queen on Tuesday at the K.C.M.G.

Mr. Percy Onions, wife of Mr. George Richard Onions, of the Northern Rhodesia Administrative Service, has given birth to a son in Lusaka.

The Governor General of the Sudan has appointed Mr. C. W. Williams to be Director of Education on the retirement of Mr. R. V. H. Roseveare.

Lieut. Colonel Francis M. G. Glyn has been appointed Director of Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd., which has large East African and Rhodesian interests.

Sir Felix Role, who has long had close connexions with the Sudan, has been elected Deputy Chairman of the British Thomson-Houston Company, Ltd.

Sir Chris Basilien, a Past Master of the Temple Lodge of Freemasons, has been appointed a member of the Board of General Purposes of Grand Lodge.

Mr. A. E. Lorenzen has been appointed Assistant Director of Medical Service (Public Health) and Mr. C. E. G. Beveridge, Director (Hospitals) in the Sudan.

Miss G. England, who has been appointed a nursing sister in Nyasaland, has been theatre staff nurse at the Royal Masonic Hospital, Ravenscourt Park, London, since 1939.

The marriage has taken place in Tanganyika of Lieut. (A) Philip Dickson, R.N.V.R., and Miss Nancy Hudson, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, of Giffels Wells, Norfolk.

Sir Frank M. Baddeley, a director of Nyasaland Railways, Ltd., has been appointed a member of the board of the Bank of British West Africa, Ltd. He was at one time Chief Secretary in Nigeria.

Mr. Alan James Stevens, who has been appointed to the Colonial Administrative Service as an administrative officer in Kenya, was educated at Wykeham House School, Worthing, Brighton College, and Wadham College, Oxford.

Mr. J. S. O'Roome, who has been appointed a Forest Officer in Tanganyika Territory, was educated at Wellingborough School and Edinburgh University, where he took his B.Sc. in forestry, last year. His home is in Higham Ferrers, Northants.

Professor J. L. Gray, of the University of the Witwatersrand, is about to pay a preliminary visit to Northern Rhodesia, to where he will return for a longer stay in July, in order to investigate social conditions of Europeans and uneducated Africans.

The marriage has taken place in Ashton-upon-Mersey, Cheshire, between Captain Laurence Stanley Vos, R.A., only son of the late Harold Vos, of Sale and Kenya, and of Mrs. Vos, of Sutton, Surrey, and Miss Eileen Mary Beesley, of Ashton-upon-Mersey.

Dr. W. J. Buschau, who has been asked by the Northern Rhodesian Government to examine the whole question of secondary industries in the territory, is due to arrive this week for a stay of about six weeks. He will visit Lusaka, Livingstone, Broken Hill, and the Copperbelt towns.

OBITUARY

Mr. Theodore Burt

MR. THEODORE BURTT, who has died in Lincoln at the age of 80, had given 24 years of missionary service in the island of Pemba when he retired in 1921.

In 1891 the Society of Friends sent Mr. Burtt and Mr. H. S. Newman, editor of "The Friend," to investigate the conditions of slaves in Zanzibar and Pemba. Before the legal status of slavery was abolished a few months after their arrival Pemba had long been a district and centre for Arabia, Persia and Turkey of slaves brought from the East Indies, the East and West Indies, and many thousands were employed in the coffee and coconut plantations of the island.

The son of a Lincolnshire farmer, he followed the same occupation until, as an agent, he was a member of a deputation to the Foreign Office to make representations about slavery in the possessions of the East African States. They were unavailing. They were unavailing until George (afterwards Lord) Curzon, and told that the Foreign Office would do all in its power, but felt that something should be done and stand by the slaves. Mr. Burtt volunteered for the work.

His first mission, joined by his wife, Mrs. Burtt, was to purchase a small estate for the mission. He returned, slaves, not one of whom had ever been freed. He returned with full particulars of more than 1,000 slaves, which he attached to the mission. The mission, which, having helped them to secure their freedom, trained them to become self-supporting. Many were employed for part of the week on the mission's coffee plantation and encouraged to cultivate land for themselves during the rest of their time. Educational and medical work was also started and expanded.

Mr. Burtt's relations with Government, with other missions, and even with the Arabs (who at first strongly resented his activities) were cordial, and his devoted service was of great value to the Zanzibar Protectorate at a critical time in its development.

The death is reported of Mr. Frederick S. J. Osborne, late of the Sudan Civil Service.

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Questions in Parliament

Retraining of Disabled Servicemen

Major Lyons asked if the Secretary of State had issued any recommendations or instructions to all Colonial Governments with regard to arrangements for the retraining and suitable employment of European and non-European disabled Servicemen.

Colonel Stanley: "Yes, sir. I welcome the opportunity of making a statement on this matter. As a matter of fact, I propose to circulate it in the official journal."

Following is the statement:
The Government has always been anxious to help disabled Servicemen in the United Kingdom, and disabled Servicemen should find themselves compelled by reason of his disability to subsist on charity. The retraining in civil life of Colonial persons disabled as a result of enemy action (including their training to a new occupation where that is necessary) is an obligation of the Colony in which they live.

The establishment of rehabilitation centres is likely to be a matter of considerable difficulty and expense in providing the buildings and equipment, and it is clear that the best way of doing so is to be achieved from the establishment of a few highly efficient institutions, each serving as wide an area as possible, rather than relying on small institutions which can provide neither the specialized medical or surgical treatment, nor the training necessary in many cases to provide an alternative means of livelihood for the disabled person.

Rehabilitation centres are being established in Accra, to serve Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and the Gambia, and in Nairobi, which will accept training Servicemen from all the East African territories, and also from Mauritius and the Seychelles if required. At each of these centres the facilities provided will, it is hoped, include a vocational training centre (under a supervisor trained in modern methods), at which men will be taught such trades as will afford them a reasonable prospect of earning a livelihood.

Colonial Governments are being given particulars of the facilities provided for disabled men, both Service and civilian, in this country, and are being asked to consider whether any special legislation is required, such as is contained in the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act. In considering questions of rehabilitation of Colonial persons, the fullest use is being made of the knowledge and experience of the Ministries of Health, Pensions and Labour and National Service.

The training of blinded persons for employment in the Colonies presents a special problem, on which St. Dunstan's and the National Institute for the Blind have promised their co-operation. Colonial disabled Servicemen who are brought to this country are eligible for all the facilities provided for British troops, and a few cases are now under treatment and about to start their training before they return to their homes.

Cottage Industries in African Colonies

Major Lyons asked if the Secretary of State would now arrange for the selection and appointment in the early post-war period of an organizer with wide and appropriate experience for the further development of cottage and rural industries in the African Colonies.

Colonel Stanley: "I am obtaining information from the East and West African Governments on the prospects and possibilities of the development of cottage and rural industries."

Mr. Harvey asked whether, in view of the consideration of minimum standards of social policy in dependent territories by the conference of the I.L.O., to be held in Philadelphia on April 20, the Minister could make any statement as to the attitude of His Majesty's Government towards the draft recommendations.

Colonel Stanley: "This recommendation of 53 articles has been drafted by the International Labour Office for discussion at the conference, at which representatives of my Department and a member of the Colonial Service will be included in His Majesty's Government's delegation. Many of the principles contained in the draft recommendation are already being applied in the Colonial Empire, and the attitude of His Majesty's Government is generally favourable. I should prefer to avoid any detailed statement which might be regarded as limiting free discussion at the conference."

Sir R. Gower asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he would cause the East African Governments to impose a dog tax in order to diminish lack of proper care of the animals.

Mr. Emrys-Evans: "I have been asked to reply. Annual licence fees for dogs are already payable in townships in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, and generally in Zanzibar, Northern Rhodesia and Nyassaland. The relevant legislation provides for the issue of dogs, including registration and taxation in cases of non-registration, and for anti-rabies measures. Except in Nyassaland, legislation exists in all the East African territories which makes it an offence to cause or to permit to be caused, any unnecessary suffering to any animal."

Mr. Naylor asked the Secretary of State for War if he was aware that by the terms of Middle East Routine Order 1220/43, with effect from December 1, 1943, combining Colonial and field service allowances, men serving in the Sudan, if below the rank of warrant officer, suffered a reduction of their allowance, while officers obtained an increase.

Sir James Grigg: "Mediterranean allowance, combining Colonial and field allowance for troops in the Mediterranean area, was introduced in order to remove anomalies of treatment of British troops in different parts of the area and to simplify administration. In a change of this kind involving many stations and varied conditions of service some disadvantage as compared with previous treatment is inevitable in certain cases. On the whole the troops in the Mediterranean area benefited by the change, and there is no doubt that there is evidence that there is justification for a higher allowance than men serving elsewhere in the Mediterranean area."

British Overseas Airways Corporation

Mr. Stokes asked the Secretary of State for Air the pay and allowances of the Director-General of the British Overseas Airways Corporation.

Captain Balfour: "The chief executive member of the Corporation receives no remuneration as a member of the Corporation. I am not in a position to give any figures for the chief executive's services in his capacity as a director, but this is a matter for the Corporation to determine."

Mr. Stokes: "Is it not a fact that £7,500 was paid in 1943 and £85,000 in expenses, and is that not altogether out of proportion to the services rendered?"

Captain Balfour: "The hon. member cannot have it both ways. Either the Corporation must have independence of management, which was intended when the House passed this measure, or the Corporation has to be run from Whitehall. The Secretary of State can dismiss the Corporation members should he wish to do so, but until he does that he has given them autonomy of management."

Sir A. Southby: "Might I ask what they are paid?"

Captain Balfour: "No, sir. My right hon. friend does obtain general information from the Corporation, so as to give himself that there is no extravagance. However, the same way as the B.B.C., the Port of London Authority, and other semi-public corporations, we do not seek specific figures."

Mr. Stokes: "Is my right hon. and gallant friend of the

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opinion that the sums I have just mentioned are not extravagant. Captain Balfour: I have not said that I agree that the sums mentioned are the correct sums. The reply by Miss Ward: Captain Balfour said: The route mileage operated by the B.O.A.C. is now approximately three times that it was in 1910. The Corporation will of course be provided with the aircraft necessary to carry out the war tasks assigned to them. They are receiving aircraft from our transport aircraft resources of exactly the same type as the R.A.F. are using for their transport purposes.

Leave for Colonial Civil Servants

Mr. Davies asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies the principles on which home leave was being granted to civil servants in the Colonies with long unbroken periods of service. Colonel Stanley: Colonial service officers in West Africa have been able to obtain regular home leave on a modified scale, though tours of service have had to be extended. In other territories the grant of home leave has been severely limited by the difficulty of securing passages and by the general shortage of staff. Within these limits every effort is made by the Government and by Colonial Governments to provide for the home leave.

In reply to a question regarding salaries paid to European and African civil servants in West Africa, the Secretary of State for the Colonies said: I agree as to the importance of stimulating and encouraging the staffing of the Colonial public service by the people of the Colonies themselves, and I emphasized this in the House last July.

Mr. Davies: Is the Minister tackling this serious problem now, in view of the fact that we cannot get our Colonials to prepare for professional and administrative posts unless they are treated in the same way as others similarly qualified?

Colonel Stanley: I agree that it is a most important problem. I want to press on with it as soon as I can.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking on the second reading of a Bill to increase the pensions of State and local government officials up to a maximum of 25%, indicated that Colonial and Indian officials were included because their pensions are governed by the respective legislatures than the British Parliament. He also stressed that the retired servant of the Crown has no claim that his pension in each case being computed and granted by reference to the services rendered.

Comparing Notes

Mr. C. Redfern, a member of the Wheat and Coffee Boards of Tanganyika and at present in charge of enemy estates in the Oldham district of the Territory, Mr. J. P. Le Grange, who is in charge of the large-scale wheat group plan, and Mr. F. R. Sanders, agricultural officer in Arusha and secretary of the Wheat Board, recently visited the Trans Nzoia district of Kenya to discuss wheat problems with local farmers and to study soil conservation in that part of the Colony.

Careers of Rhodes Scholars

Interesting facts about the careers of Rhodes Scholars are given in the current number of *The Round Table*. The records show that 16.5% have obtained first classes in the Final Honour Schools, as against 27.9% of college scholars and exhibitors and 5.7% of commoners. If the first and second classes are bracketed, 69.5% have been ranked in these classes, as against 76.4% of college scholars and exhibitors and 41.9% of commoners. It must be added that a large number of Rhodes Scholars read for research degrees, for which the honours are awarded at Oxford, and that the figures leave out of account the classes for B.C.L., a degree which a great many Rhodes Scholars have taken.

Up to now there had been 521 Blues and First Blues, the three most versatile athletes among their number, and 661 South Africans, R. Q. Lagden winning Blues in Rugby football, cricket, racquets and hockey, and being a Rugby football international.

Rhodes Scholars elected to 400 numbers in 1900, about half and half British and American. Since the outbreak of the last war, and 17 have already been lost in this way, and some young recent scholars of exceptional promise have been lost by natural causes or by misadventure. This represents the high proportion of 6% among Rhodes Scholars who is not more than 4%. Among those who have died prematurely have been men of excellent promise and high achievement—in particular, Kingsley Fairbridge (Rhodesia and Exeter, 1908), perhaps the most remarkable and certainly the most original of all Rhodes Scholars. He founded, chiefly by the power of his own imagination and indomitable enterprise, the Child Emigration Movement, the story of which he has told in his arresting autobiography.

Of the vocations which have been followed by Rhodes Scholars, by far the largest single group has been claimed by education, either in universities or schools. This group numbers between 600 and 650, or considerably more than a quarter of the total number. Twenty are presidents of universities and colleges, and there are several deans at large medical schools, several professors at English provincial universities, and 14 headmasters.

The next largest group, between 400 and 450, is in the law. Among them are 19 judges and 20 King's Counsel.

There are well over 150 in medicine, and a fairly large group in business and banking. One is the Governor of Northern Rhodesia; Sir John Waddington; another is Mr. J. H. Wotmey, Minister of Education and Finance in South Africa; Mr. R. C. Tredgold, Minister of Defence in Southern Rhodesia until recently appointed to the bench, succeeded another Rhodes Scholar, Mr. Justice V. A. Lewis; and another is Colonel E. Robins, resident director in Africa of the British South Africa Company.

There are known to be 561 Rhodes Scholars in the armed forces at present, 311 from the Dominions and 250 from the U.S.A., while 223 are employed in a great variety of administrative posts.

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Sudan Plantations Syndicate

The Sudan Plantations Syndicate reports that for the year ended June 30, 1943, there was a profit of £1,377,000 compared with £1,188,370 in 1942. The dividend required is £1,500,000 (£1,965,504), £80,000 is added to the general reserve, bringing it to £1,910,000, and the dividend of 10% and bonus of 2% together require £207,000, against £217,500 for the previous year, when no bonus was paid. The balance carried forward will then be £169,420, against £163,586 brought in.

The issued capital is £2,775,000, and fixed assets appear in the balance sheet at £2,711,000. Investments in British Government securities for account of the smoking and reserve funds total £1,493,600, and the current assets consist in the Kassala Cotton Co. of £1,220,000, and £1,240,000. Current assets total £1,240,000, including stocks of cotton (since realized), £9,724,593; British Government securities, £1,610,000; tax reserve certificates, £107,175; cash, £514,575; loans free of interest from the Imperial Government, £350,000; and amount due from the Kassala Cotton Company, £102,992.

The annual report states: "Since the Sudan Government has not given notice to terminate the Syndicate's concession on June 30 of this year, the present agreement will remain in force until June 30, 1950."

The Sudan Plantations, Ltd. of which the syndicate has a considerable interest, has disposed of the concession in the Sudan and will shortly go into voluntary liquidation. Although the company, largely due to circumstances outside its control, has not fulfilled the hopes which seemed to justify this investment, it is not being so profitable to the syndicate, and the distribution which should shortly be received will enable a substantial addition to be made to the general reserve fund.

"We record our thanks to Mr. W. W. Archdale, our manager in the Sudan, whose long and valuable services in that country were recognised in the last Birthday Honours, and the award of the C.B.E., upon which we heartily congratulate him, and to Mr. Gaitskel, his assistant, for the efficiency with which they have carried out their duties. Our William Humphrey, of the British Cotton Growing Association, who has, as always, given us the benefit of his experience and advice, and again to Sir Bernard Hutton, who has done so much to enable the Syndicate to function so successfully in its present temporary office."

The directors are Sir Alexander MacIntyre (Chairman and managing director), Sir Bernard Eckstein, Mr. J. A. Hutton, Mr. H. Wooding and Mrs. H. Poynt Wright.

Kassala Cotton Company

The Kassala Cotton Company, Ltd., reports a profit of £123,371 for the year ended June 30, 1943, against £81,711 in 1942. Taxation required £79,000 (£43,958); £9,000 has been added to the general reserve, bringing it to £32,600; the 10% dividend and 2% bonus amounted to £36,000, compared with £30,000 distributed in the previous year; and the balance forward is £40,770, against £40,416 brought in.

The authorized and issued capital is £300,000, and fixed assets appear in the balance sheet at £239,765. Investments in British Government securities for account of tenants' reserve fund total £214,643 (£174,606), and current assets include a cotton crop, £638,917 (£314,000); cash, £107,500; and tax reserve certificates, £107,175.

The directors are Sir Alexander MacIntyre (Chairman and managing director), Sir Bernard Eckstein, Sir William Humphrey, Lord Logan and Mr. H. Wooding. Sir Bernard Hutton Wright is an alternate director, and Mr. Paxton is acting manager in the Sudan.

Agricultural Education in Africa

Sites are being surveyed for Kenya's two new agricultural schools and teaching training centres, for which provision has been granted under the Education and Welfare Act.

The need to spread knowledge of improved agricultural methods among African farmers has for many years been one of Kenya's great problems, and these two centres should therefore play an important part in the Colony's future. One centre is to be at Bungoma in the Central Province, and the other at Maseno in the Nyanza Province.

Part of the work of the Centres will be to provide staff for the Agricultural Department, but an even more important task will be that of training African school teachers. Every African primary school teacher, and in future, take an agricultural course, in order that the standard of agricultural teaching may be improved. Every African child attending school will in future receive at least an elementary training in agriculture.

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News Items in Brief

An airgraph service opened for civilians in West Africa is routed via the Middle East and the Sudan.
The Kenya Government is considering the appointment of two Africans as members of the Central Wages Board.

About 40% of the current export trade in cotton piece goods from the United Kingdom is with African markets.

A Sudanese technical assistant and 60 Sudanese forest control supervisors have been sent to Arabia.

The next general meeting of the England Branch of the East African Women's League is to be held in London on April 20.

The Northern Rhodesian Government is seeking a Chairman for its Secondary Education Commission from outside the Protectorate.

An American magazine for the Diocese of Northern Rhodesia is now being published in Nairobi. The editor is the Rev. Bernard Kelly.

Eight thousand tons of rubber for Allied use were shipped from the Belgian Congo last year, 6,210 tons being wild rubber and 1,785 tons from plantations.

The Coffee Brokers' Association of London has joined the British Federation of Commercial and Allied Trade Associations, Ltd., which has now 41 member associations.

The establishment of a weaving mill is contemplated in Gatooma, Southern Rhodesia, where it is proposed to form a local company with a capital of £100,000 for the purpose.

To encourage the growth of Rhodesian Sudan grass, valued for the extermination of witch-weed, the Southern Rhodesian Food Production Committee is offering a bonus for the production of seed.

European-owned cattle in Southern Rhodesia are stated to total 879,144 and African-owned 1,768,010. The totals in Mashonaland are 570,692 and 890,249 respectively, and in Matabeleland 809,452 and 787,761.

Imports into the Sudan through the agency of the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation include 22,000 tons of flour, 29,000 tons of sugar, 3,000 tons of coffee, 300 tons of tea, and tires and tubes to a value of more than £80,000.

The Director of Veterinary Services and the Director of Game and Fetsch Control in Northern Rhodesia, are engaged on research to find a local fish liver with a high oil content. Dehydration of meat and fish are being simultaneously investigated.

The National Museum of Southern Rhodesia has acquired specimens of the primitive pestle and mortar used by the ancients in that country for the crushing of gold-bearing ore. The discoveries were made at Enyandeni by Mr. H. A. Maidwell.

Prospects for the Northern Rhodesian maize crop appear brighter than for some years. The estimate is 250,000 bags from European and 100,000 from Native growers. To relieve the present shortage the Government of Southern Rhodesia has sent 75,000 bags of maize.

Dairy farmers in Mashonaland are prepared to take over the Salisbury Creamery on co-operative lines and provide 25% of the necessary capital, the Government of Southern Rhodesia has undertaken to lend the balance. The present number of producers is rather more than 250.

Spinning apparatus of a new type to be used to accelerate the development of Uganda's home spinning and weaving industry, more than 2000 operatives have been trained during the past year in the workshops run by the Uganda Industrial Committee, and three new educational centres have lately been opened.

Twenty Colonies have given more than £20,000 for the furnishing of 1,000 huts provided by the Anti-Aircraft Command Welfare Organisation for the men and women on gun and searchlight sites. Major Mitchell, M.P., Command Welfare Officer, has stated that among the contributors are Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and Northern Rhodesia.

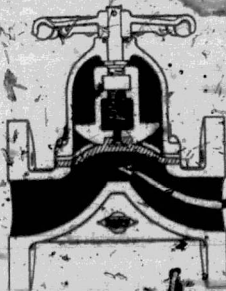
The spread of the tsetse fly from Portuguese East Africa into the Melssetter district of Southern Rhodesia necessitates the shooting out of all game in a limited area about the junction of the rivers Lundi and Ramasikana. Before deciding on this counter-measure the Government consulted the Trypanosomiasis Committee, which agreed that the most drastic steps were necessary.

Kenya Bus Services

Major K. A. Brown, managing director of Kenya Bus Services, Ltd., has given interesting facts on the completion of 10 years' operation by his company, which began in Nairobi with 13 buses and now has 42 in the municipal area. During the first year 1,102,990 passengers were carried. By 1940 the number had increased to 1,822,670, in 1941 to 2,854,170, in 1942 to 4,490,786, and in 1943 to no fewer than 5,750,750, while the present passenger traffic is at the rate of 7,500,000 annually.

Maize Growing in Kenya

The directors of the K.F.A. have made known their conviction that the future of maize growing in Kenya depends upon the guarantee by Government of a price which is in line with the prices paid for other crops, that the guarantee shall be for a period of three or four years, and that the Government shall take steps to make labour available for the cultivation and harvesting of the crop. It is suggested that the basic price for the next three years should be 17s. 6d.



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LATEST MINING NEWS

S. Rhodesian Gold Mining

GOLD PRODUCTION in Southern Rhodesia has declined considerably during the war owing to smallworkers having joined the forces, the exhaustion of some mines, lack of stores for border-line properties, the virtual suspension of prospecting, increased costs rendering many mines unpayable, and high taxation interfering with new investment in the industry.

Very seriously concerned, the Chamber of Mines of Rhodesia and the Rhodesian Mining Federation have submitted to the Government a joint memorandum, which states, *inter alia*:

The following figures show the actual tonnage crushed, the amount of gold won and the value in dwt. per ton:

Year	Tons Milled	Fine Oz.	Dwt. per ton
1939	4,506,932	759,613	3.53
1940	3,441,000	629,485	3.33
1941	2,643,208	526,345	3.39
1942	1,892,673	700,370	3.70
1943	3,014,589	499,775	0.91 (for first 3 months)

Generally over the whole country there has been a decrease in tonnage milled per annum, amounting to 1,165,924 tons since 1939 (start of war) to the end of 1942, and only .07 dwt. per ton in the value of the ore milled. The full figures for 1943 are not yet complete, but it is evident that there will be a further drop in tonnage crushed and gold won.

The number of producing mines was 1,374 in 1939, 1,420 in 1940, 1,178 in 1941, 1,011 in 1942, and 760 at September 30, 1943. Thus 59% of S. Rhodesian gold mines have ceased operations during the war.

Cabinet Ministers have admitted that 50% of the national income is derived from gold mining. Therefore the heavy fall in production means the loss of considerable income to the State. The loss to the State in income tax, customs, etc., is greater than the amount of securities to the State by not paying producers the full London market price of gold, and certainly does not warrant the retention of the 3s. 6d. per fine oz. deducted for realization costs, which actually are not in-

kurred as is evidenced by the admission in the Treasury memorandum dated October 5, 1943, that the deduction will amount to approximately £497,875 for the four years ending December 31, 1943, less £4,500 per annum, the only charge met by the State for a certain loss in realising.

In 1938 the price of gold was 142.96s. per fine oz. The average general basic price since paid has been £149. 15s. 33s., 1940, 153. 13s.; 1941, 155. 07s.; 1942, 156s.; 1943 (to September), 156s.

When the Gold Premium Tax Act was passed, mines were forced to sell their gold to the State, and an undertaking was given that as costs increased the basic price of gold would be increased to correspond to the rise in costs. To meet with this was carried out in 1940, but it was made known that the promise would not be kept.

Owing to the use of salvaged material, was not able to meet the true position, but based on real cost values the increased cost of stores amount to 0s. per ton, and the Government Statistical Bulletin dated October 7 states that the price level on large mines had risen by 27% in August.

The cost of living allowance has amounted for an increase of 6.43d. per ton milled. Social legislation, such as the Workmen's Compensation Act, has increased costs by 2.41d. per ton milled.


At the Cam and Motor mine the working cost plus realization rose from 81s. 9.5d. in 1939 to 100s. 10s. in the quarter of 1943. Other examples: Shamrock Star, 100s. 10s. 14d.; Wanderer, 96s. 11d. and 138s. 4d.; Bushtuck, 96s. 11d. and 100s. 10s. 14d.

The figures relating to small mines are more difficult to obtain and are liable to criticism as certain overhead charges are not so easily accounted for, but the increased cost per oz. is certainly no less than above.

All mines working are crushing to capacity to bring cost of working to as low a figure as possible. There is no possibility of increasing the tonnage crushed as crushing machinery is unobtainable.

The Minister of Mines appreciates the position, for he asks for revolutionary suggestions to stay the decline in production. He failed to obtain any from the Mines Department officials. The industry is unanimous of opinion that the more that is paid for gold, the greater will be the income which the State will ultimately receive.

The industry is also of the opinion that the deduction of 3s. 6d. per fine oz. for realization charges should not have been



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made, as no realization charges have been paid, and that the total sum so deducted (which we estimate will be in the neighbourhood of £32,000 for the four years ending December 31, 1943, less the refining loss of approximately £18,000 set by the State) should be repaid to the industry. Payment of the full London market price would be a long way towards re-suscitating the industry and ensuring additional development and growth.

This table shows dividends paid by leading mines.

YEAR	SHERWOOD		STARR		WANGARUA		PRINCE		PHOENIX	
	£	%	£	%	£	%	£	%	£	%
1937	10,000	10	10,000	10	75,000	124	75,000	5	75,000	5
1938	10,000	10	10,000	10	75,000	124	75,000	5	75,000	5
1939	10,000	10	10,000	10	75,000	124	75,000	5	75,000	5
1940	112,500	24	112,500	24	75,000	124	75,000	10	75,000	10
1941	75,000	16	75,000	16	75,000	124	75,000	11	75,000	11
1942	75,000	16	75,000	16	75,000	124	75,000	11	75,000	11

YEAR	RIZENDE		ELECTRA		PHOENIX	
	£	%	£	%	£	%
1937	61,875	1124	160,000	80	Nil	Nil
1938	40,500	757	160,000	80	Nil	Nil
1939	12,000	22	160,000	80	Nil	Nil
1940	16,000	25	160,000	80	Nil	Nil
1941	8,260	124	80,000	40	25,000	5
1942	Nil	Nil	80,000	40	25,000	5

Note: The rate per cent is on the nominal value and not on present market value.

The Sherwood, Starr, Wangarua, Ruzhende and Phoenix, Prince mines do not enter as reasonable returns on capital invested. The Cam and Motor mines of the Globe and Phoenix Companies have been forced to reduce their dividends paid from 72% to 16% and 8% to 40% respectively.

Only the Sherwood, Starr, Wangarua and Phoenix, Prince are receiving assistance in gold price. The balance is being paid 186% per oz. It is obvious, therefore, that a higher price must be paid for gold if the lives of the mines are not to be sacrificed.

How much more so and how many small mines are affected because, owing to price reductions, they have been prevented from perpetuating their field of operations. The owners have not been allowed a sufficient return on their capital to permit them to carry on all scale development or open up new propositions and place those going out of production.

The present policy of the Government is tending to bring the whole gold mining industry to a salvage basis. The effect

of this, as regards national income, will be rapidly realized unless this policy is changed without further delay.

The representatives of the Chamber of Mines and the Rhodesian Mining Federation strongly recommend for the urgent consideration of the Government—

Recommendations to Government

1.—That the price paid for gold be the full London market price per fine ounce only by doing this can the lives of the mines be prolonged and the maximum amount of gold be made available.

2.—That the amount deducted for realization not actually paid, less refining costs, be returned to the industry and earmarked for the operations of the mines suggested later.

3.—That it is difficult to raise the funds for mining ventures in Southern Rhodesia, and so to invest in this recognition must be given to the fact that mining companies and mine owners expend large sums of money on prospecting and exploitation which are wasting assets. These sums must be amortized.

4.—Further obstacles to the initiation of new ventures by existing companies is the practice of aggregating the income of all properties under the same ownership for the calculation of income tax. It is urged that each venture should be regarded as a separate entity.

5.—Mining companies controlled from outside the Colony should only be required to pay the same tax as the companies having their control within the Colony.

6.—That a greater proportion of the war effort of the country should be carried out in the mining industry.

7.—While agreeing to the spirit of the Government's action in lending £3,000,000 free of interest to the British Government, the gold mining industry considers it had finance to lend money owed to Southern Rhodesia and at the same time raise large sums by over-taxation, thereby strangling industry, as well as the productive ability of the gold mining industry.

8.—That all charges for royalty should be abolished for the future. The State must have had an adequate return on its purchase of the mineral rights; and that all taxation in future should be based on profits.

9.—That a Commission composed of Government and other mining engineers and business men with a practical knowledge of mining and mining finance, be appointed as soon as possible, in which the Chamber of Mines and the Mining Federation to be suitably represented.

10.—The Commission to consist of technical advisers to the Government of all questions pertaining to the gold mining industry, and to be responsible for the administration of funds set aside for the investigation and re-opening of dormant mines and the prospecting and development of the gold mining industry generally.

11.—That the representatives of the industry are firmly convinced that, as far as possible, gold belt areas should be thoroughly prospectured. The whole organization to carry this out to come under the Commission referred to above and the funds required for financing it must be provided by the State.

12.—That the re-opening of dormant mines where justified, appears to offer the greatest chance of success for the re-employment of returned soldiers who cannot be absorbed in the jobs they occupied before joining up. Funds provided by the State to be placed in the hands of the Commission for that purpose. The Commission should be empowered to lease or purchase dormant mines and claims on equitable terms. These leased or purchased mines and claims should, as early as possible, revert to private enterprise.

13.—The representatives of the industry are not unmindful of the importance of the Government's war effort, but it is now clear that unless an immediate change in the mining policy of the Government is brought about, the useful contribution to the State from this source must inevitably disappear, and only by the Government making a statement, and taking action, at an early date on these matters can confidence in gold mining in this Colony be restored.

News of Our Advertisers

British Ropes, Ltd., reported a profit for 1943, after provision for E.P.T., contingencies and deferred repairs, of £527,588 compared with £228,207 in 1942. The net profit was £355,741 (against £225,510). Income tax required £200,000 (£225,000) and £50,000 (£25,000) was added to general reserve. A final ordinary dividend of 7½% has been declared, making 12½% (the same). £245,873 is carried forward, against £218,760 brought in.

British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., made a profit for 1943, after providing for taxation, of £580,364, against £562,888 in 1942. Depreciation received £226,435 and £150,000 was added to general reserve, bringing it to £1,150,000. Dividend of 7½% on the ordinary shares was declared, amounting to £348,308 to be carried forward, against £304,171 in 1942.

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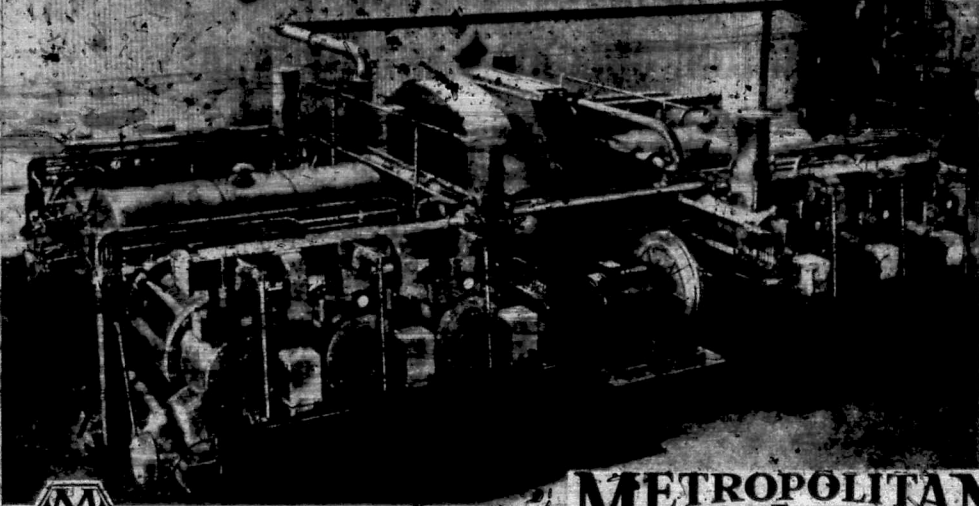
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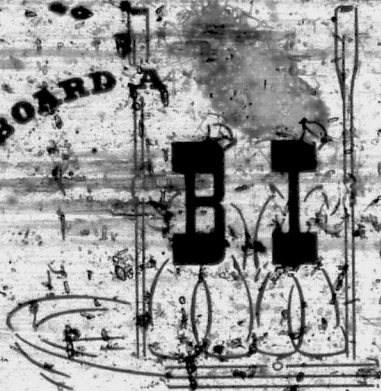
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE APPOINTMENT which we announced last week of a Joint Development Adviser for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland was, of course, not intended as a reminder that practically nothing has been done by the Imperial Government to implement the recommendations made five years ago by the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Royal Commission under the chairmanship of Lord Bledisloe, but it nevertheless serves that purpose. While concluding that immediate amalgamation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland was not possible, the Commission stressed the importance of the earliest possible co-ordination of services, especially in the spheres of economic and social development, declaring that the primary need is the provision of definite machinery for the joint study of policy in regard to development, and that this must be achieved before executive action is undertaken. For this purpose it proposed the creation of an Inter-Territorial Council to ensure the greatest possible measure of co-ordination of Government services in the three territories, and to survey the economic needs of the whole area. The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia agreed with the Imperial Government at the outbreak of war that the question of amalgamation of which Sir Godfrey Huggins has always been a keen advocate must be postponed until the

Governments concerned could attend to matters other than those of defence. But for the war five years could certainly not have passed without strong pressure for the establishment of the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Council recommended by the Bledisloe Commission, which also suggested two Standing Boards, of which one was to be a Development Board with a whole-time Chairman at a salary sufficient to attract a man of first-rate ability, and himself a member of the Inter-Territorial Council. The Commissioners were so impressed with the need for machinery of this kind that they wrote: "If, contrary to our expectations, the Government of Southern Rhodesia should not be prepared at the outset to participate in the formation and activities of the Inter-Territorial Council and the Boards, we should still consider it urgently desirable that similar machinery should be created for the joint study of common problems as between Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland."

The step now taken by the Colonial Office is thus far removed from those recommended by the Commissioners, whom a former Secretary of State selected to make investigations on the spot and offer his own views.

Two Lines of Approach. We can only hope that Colonel Stanley will be afforded an early opportunity of explaining in Parliament why he has decided to approach the matter from the bottom

upwards rather than from top downwards. Occasional meetings of the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland do not constitute that Inter-Territorial Council which the Royal Commission had in mind, and the Inter-Territorial Secretariat (which has been largely paralysed with strikes since the beginning of the war) is no more than the embryo of that day-to-day co-operation and collaboration which is so clearly desirable. Mr. Clay, the new Joint Development Adviser, is generally regarded in East Africa as an able agriculturist, but, as is shown by the quotations which we have published from memoranda issued by the leading public bodies in Uganda, there has been much criticism of activity under his control in those directions, particularly on the commercial side. It would be less than candid not to make this point from the outset, for though improved agriculture must bulk large in any plans for progress in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland (which, like other territories, require a higher standard of Native dietary),

other aspects of development will demand knowledgeable and sympathetic examination. In this respect Mr. Clay will have the advantage of a good deal of valuable preliminary work, notably a memorandum by Mr. Beresford Stooke and practical measures proposed as a consequence in Northern Rhodesia, the study of the possibilities for developing industries in that Protectorate which Mr. Bakenhuis is just starting, the work done over a period of years by the Nyasaland Native Welfare Committee, and the specific proposals made to the Nyasaland Government by the local Convention of Associations. Since the Colonial Office announced the appointment of Mr. Clay stated that non-official representatives were associated in the colonization of post-war Nyasaland of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, we may perhaps hope for the early creation of something in the nature of a Development Board for the two contiguous Dependencies. There would appear to be every advantage in such a further measure of co-operation.

The War

Wingate of Ethiopia Killed in Burma Air Crash

His Leadership of Gideon Force in the Ethiopian Campaign

MAJOR GENERAL ORDE CHARLES WINGATE, D.S.O., who was officially reported last Saturday to have been killed in an aircraft crash in Burma on March 24, first won fame in this war (and a Bar to his D.S.O.) for his leadership of Gideon Force in Ethiopia, and latterly for his great services as a guerrilla leader in Burma.

Born in 1903, the son of a Colonel in the Indian Army (and related to General Sir Reginald Wingate, best known of all Sirdars and Governors-General of the Sudan), he was educated at Charterhouse and after passing through Woolwich was commissioned in the Royal Artillery at the age of 20. He went to the Sudan Defence Force five years later and served in that country until 1933. Then he had a spell in England as an adjutant in the Territorial Army, and on the outbreak of disorders in Palestine in 1936 was given a special appointment in that country and awarded the D.S.O. and mentioned in dispatches for organizing and leading Zionist bands in night operations against Arab terrorists.

A Modern Ironside

At the outbreak of this war he was on duty with anti-aircraft guns in Kent, but was soon sent to General Wavell's staff in Cairo, and when Italy plunged into war in 1940 he was detached to organize and lead Ethiopian patriots, over whom he at once established astonishing influence—as he did, indeed, over almost all with whom he came in close contact.

He had marked ability, a vivid imagination, inflexible tenacity, little respect for rank or precedence, conversational powers of amazing range and quality, and the faith which could and did remove mountains. To the ordinary military mind he appeared eccentric in the extreme, and among regular soldiers he was widely known as "the mad Wingate". But, as he more than once remarked to war correspondents who had won his confidence: "I am not nearly so crazy as they think."

And officers and men who had served under him wanted no better leader.

The truth appears to be that he had a consuming passion for what he believed to be the right course, especially in protection of the weak, and that he was upheld by an unshakeable dependence upon a wise and all-knowing Providence. He always had his Bible with him, often in his hand or in his pocket, and his battle orders were not infrequently couched in Biblical terms. He was, in fact, a modern Ironside—who briefly declared his war aims to be justice for the Ethiopians, the Jews and the Chinese, since if that were assured all else would follow from the frame of mind which had produced that justice.

To Smite the Italians Hip and Thigh

The Emperor of Ethiopia crossed the Sudan frontier into his own country on January 20, 1941, after the way had been gallantly prepared by Mission 101 under his old friend Colonel (now Brigadier) Sandford. In support of the Emperor came Wingate, with what he called Gideon Force, because it was so small and because it was to smite the enemy hip and thigh. Determined to seize the natural fortress of Belava as his first base inside Ethiopia, he was told by everyone that the necessary camels could not be obtained, and in proof of the impossibility of his plans was reminded that it had been possible to buy only 800 camels in the whole of the Sudan in the past half-year! But "proofs" of that kind meant less than nothing to this man of vision and action: within a month he had collected more than 15,000 camels, and the necessary vehicles.

When Gideon Force entered the Enjibara, it consisted of the 2nd Ethiopian Battalion (previously brought from Kenya to Khartoum), three companies of the Sudan Frontier Battalion, No. 1 Operational Sector, a platoon of four mortars, a field propaganda unit, and 700 camels and 100 mules. This

column, four miles long, was followed by the Emperor with his personal guard. In the lead of this cavalcade, which counted no more than 40 fighting men, with a few Vickers and Bren guns, an Italian brigade of 5,000 troops in strong defences at Burye, with artillery, cavalry, and a mass of heavy and light automobiles melted away. So began the occupation of Gojjam.

Description for Guerrilla Warfare

Wingate's method of guerrilla warfare is freely to the patriots, but to show them how to conduct guerrilla warfare. Describing the right and the wrong methods to Captain G. I. Steer, who has quoted them in his book "Sealed and Delivered," Major Wingate (as he then was) writes:

Wrong Method.—On entering the area the commander gets in touch with the local patriot leader, and after an exchange of views, the leader can do something to help in the operation. The patriot at once replies that he desires nothing better, but he needs more money or ammunition. The commander asks how much he wants. He gives some impracticable figure. The commander promises a price which he hands over and waits for results. There are many who even sit about in an attitude of contentment, operation and stimulate the patriot to exertion. Result still nil, or possibly bogus reports of activity.

The patriot argues thus: "I am evidently needs my (very important) help, so much that he is willing to part with arms he must know I have only the most rudimentary idea of how to use. Ergo, he has no one better to use them. He evidently has not one to fight for him, and so is prepared to give me this substantial bribe. Therefore he must be in a weak position, and may well be beaten. If that happens, I shall be in the soup. That is an argument for not fighting, but no argument for not fighting what he offers. It is, of course, true that I ought not to help the cause, and there can be no question of a permanent loss of victory. And there is my family and village to consider. I think on the whole, that the best and kindest way will be to accept the help with gratitude, to hold it on trust in case some day I can use it safely against the common enemy, and meanwhile to get to learn how to use it by settling once and for all that dispute over the water with the Smiths."

Right Method.—The commander enters the area with a small but highly efficient column of modern equipment and armament, but none to give away. On meeting the patriot he says he has come to fight for the common cause but preserves an air of secrecy and confidence regarding the actions he intends to take. The patriot asks what he can do. The commander replies: "Give me supplies, which I will purchase at a fair price, and pass me information."

The patriot goes away thinking: "This is curious. The force is small, but no doubt much larger ones are at hand, or he wouldn't be so confident. I wonder why he didn't ask my help? I'd better watch this."

The following night the commander carries out a successful night attack. Next day comes the patriot saying: "Why didn't you tell me you intended to attack? I could have been of great help to you."

"Oh, well, you have no arms, and you need a soldier. And, after all, why should you get killed? This is my job."

"But I am a soldier, and have been fighting the enemy for years. Only tell me what you want me to do, and I'll show you we can do it."

"But you have no arms or ammunition, and I have none to spare."

"It is true that I have very little ammunition, but what I have I want to use in support of my flag."

"Very well, come along with me this afternoon. I am making a reconnaissance, and can probably find some useful job for your followers. But I shall judge you by results, and if you make a mess of it, I shall not be able to use you again."

Result—the patriot rushes to the fray with keenness and devotion. He regards the commander as his leader. It is a privilege to help him.

Now the essence of the reason is that to raise a great fight, the patriot must send his troops to do exploits, and not peddlars of war material. We can hope that the rare occasional brave man who is stirred to come to us and risk his life to help our cause—that is what is of value to us. All the rest—the rash of the chieftains, the presents with bill-hooks—is humbug.

The plan worked magnificently, and Gideon, with the help of the R.A.F. and a friendly countryaide, to quote the War Office, "smote the Lihans hip and thigh, entering them, cheating them of their sleep, and of sleep, breaking down their nerves, and a flyweight himself,

knocking the self-styled champion of East Africa into a corner.

It was therefore fitting that when, on May 5, five years to the day after Marshal Badoglio had entered Addis Ababa, the Emperor returned to his old capital, the 2nd King's Battalion should march ahead of his car with the furbanged Frontier Battalion behind, while the bearded Wingate rode a white horse at their head.

After the Emperor's return to Addis Ababa

But, as he has been told, he was not allowed to command himself to the hierarchy, and so, after leave in England, he was reduced from his lieutenant-colonelcy to his substantive rank of major and ordered to Gibraltar for artillery duties. Protests poured down upon the unimpaired War Office, and General Duffell, by that time in India, demanded his urgent services to organize scouting, disorder and destruction behind the Japanese lines in Burma. The result was the high altitude expedition of Wingate. His leadership of the Gurkha columns Wingate received the Victoria Cross in 1941.

Last summer the Prime Minister summoned him to London, which he reached in his tattered bush-shirt. After their first talk Mr. Churchill said that he must accompany the Prime Minister's party to Quebec, for which they were on the point of departure. So the Scotch fish express which was bringing Mrs. Wingate to London was stopped, she was taken to a nameless rendezvous, and thus met her husband on the ship which was to carry the leaders of the nation to a more fortunate conference.

Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten was made C-in-C in South-East Asia as a result of that conference, and Wingate, now promoted Major-General, had his full confidence, as may be seen from the statement which he issued at the beginning of this week.

General Wingate was killed in the hour of his triumph. You have lost one of the finest and most forceful and dynamic personal leaders this war has produced, and the finest and most inspiring leadership force could have wished for. I have lost a personal friend and faithful supporter. He has left a torch together we must grasp it and carry it forward. Your gallant and hazardous expedition into the heart of Japanese-held territory will grow into the final reconquest of Burma and the ultimate defeat of the Japanese. He was so proud of you that you will live up to his expectations.

The Lawrence of This War

Wingate, known to his men as "The Beard," was the Lawrence of this war. He has been described as "a fiery particle," "a solitary," and as "man with the eyes of a prophet, the cunning of a fox, and the endurance of a mule." By any criterion he must be reckoned one of the figures of this war.

All in the Day's Work

A story of travel in an outlying district of Mysaland has been thus reported to the Colonial Office:

Magnus, a Galla, clerk in the court of Chief Mawa, was cycling from Mawa to Dhizu. He suddenly came to a small clearing on the left side of the path. In the clearing were two lions standing looking at him. He had no time to turn back or stop, so he rode on past the lions, which stood quite still. He had not time even to be afraid, but when he reached the river bank and saw the lions' footmarks in the sand, he realized what a narrow escape he had had.

He began to cross a river which was shallow at this time of year. As he was crossing, he came upon a small crocodile lying half-submerged in the water. He poked it with a stick and it scuttled away, so he crossed the river safely.

When he arrived at Dhizu, he sat down at the house of one of his friends and began to talk about his adventures of the day. While he was talking, a lion came and leaped into the room, and he was killed and made off with it.

Magnus was then given a horse to sleep in for the night, but even then he was not allowed to sleep in peace, for in the middle of the night a herd of elephant blundered into the village and everyone had to get up to try to chase them away. Next day he returned to Kota Kota, where he went sick, which, in the circumstances, was a very good thing.

Bishop Paget in Middle East

Visiting Rhodesia on Service

The Bishop of Southern Rhodesia, the Right Rev. E. V. Paget, brother of General Paget, G.O.C. in C. Middle East, who has been touring Middle Eastern theatres with Rhodesian personnel, paid a warm tribute to the work of army chaplains of all denominations, saying that their work had matured and improved, and that their sense of duty and devotion to duty were remarkable. Bishop Paget went to the front lines.

He was greatly struck by the thoughtfulness of the front-line officers who are paying a great and understanding attention to all the problems of these men. He has a personal contribution to make in the reorganization of the war after the war.

The Union of South Africa have been thinking of the great coloured problem facing their country. The war has encouraged troops to demand the closer contact between them and the others has given a new approach to the problem.

The Polish Minister of State in the Middle East is visiting Tanganyika in the course of a tour of Polish refugee camps. He has said that almost 1,000 Polish refugees, British and American, are now working for the Royal Air Force in Great Britain and Kenya, and that one of the purposes of his visit is to express the thanks of the President and Government of Poland to the Government and peoples of East Africa and the Rhodesias for their hospitality to Polish refugees.

Commander J. J. Bell, a Rhodesian, who had held a naval sub-command on the east coast of England since the outbreak of war, has died on active service. His daughter, Miss Elizabeth Bell, is an Air Force Headquarters, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Commander Richard Knight Philpott, R.N., died last month in Eldoret Hospital while on active service in Kenya.

Prison Lieut.-Commander Leslie Merrill, R.N., and his wife, who were married in Mombasa in October, 1942, are missing at sea. Believed killed, together with their baby son who was born in Tanganyika in July, 1943. Lieut.-Commander Merrill was the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Merrill, of Thornton, Kansas, and his wife was the elder daughter of the late J. H. Grace, of the Indian Police, Assam, and Mrs. Grace, of Skendiboy, Spilsby, Lincolnshire.

The death on active service is announced of Major Amias Henry Stafford Northcote, M.C., of the South Lancashire Regiment, youngest son of Sir Geoffry and Lady Northcote, of Walsby. Major Northcote leaves a widow and baby daughter.

Captain David L. Birney, The Rifle Brigade, and No. 2 Commando, who has been reported missing since March 28th, 1943, has now been reported as having died of wounds on April 26, 1945. He was the younger son of Colonel C. F. Birney, D.S.O., general manager of the Rhodesia Railways from 1935 to 1939. Captain Birney was 27 years of age. He leaves a widow.

Lieut. John Cecil Aronson, South African Air Force, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Aronson, of Nairobi, is reported missing, believed killed, while flying on operational duties over enemy territory this year.

Warrant Officer Rex Sutherland, of the Southern Rhodesian Air Force, has been killed in a flying accident while on service in India.

Mr. Stuart Emery, one of the war correspondents killed with Major general Wainwright when his aircraft crashed in Burma, was in Ethiopia representing the London News Chronicle at the time of the Italian invasion.

Flight Sergeant J. Matfield, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has been killed in a flying accident, near

Gwelo. His two brothers, J. A. and J. F. Matfield, were reported missing from operations during October and May, 1941.

L.A.C. N. Wheatley, A.C. 2 (Cadet Navigator) R. J. Odams, and A.C. 2 (Cadet Navigator) A. G. Donaghy, have been killed while training in the Gwelo district of Southern Rhodesia.

Sergeant Pilot H. E. B. Jeffery, a former student at St. George's College, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, is missing.

Sergeant Pilot W. P. Pratt, who was injured in air operations, was educated at Oatland High School and employed on the Shabani airfield in Rhodesia, R.A.F.

Lieut. Jewell, R.N., Again Decorated

Norman L. A. Jewell, R.N., son of Mr. Jewell, formerly of Natal, has been awarded the American Legion of Merit for outstanding services to the Government of the United States while commanding a British motorboat at the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor. He was awarded the submarine when it took Lt. Jewell Clark on his secret mission to North Africa before the attack on Pearl Harbor. He was awarded the Legion of Merit General Order in his escape from France to North Africa.

Staff Sergeant Horace Edmund Penrose and Sergeant Charles Peters, both cadets (Colonial Service, Personnel) from the East Africa Officer Cadet Training Unit, were last week gazetted 2nd lieutenants in the A.C.F. Section of the Royal Army Pay Corps.

Mr. R. W. Burt, a senior assistant of Messrs. Smith Brothers and Co., Ltd., has been appointed General Adviser to the Imports Controller of Kenya, following the resignation from that post of Mr. S. H. Sayer on account of pressure of other public work.

A Red Cross team of 12 persons, mostly women, selected in Kenya for relief work in the Balkans, will shortly undergo an intensive training course in hygiene and sanitation and will also work in refugee camps in the Middle East. The commander of the team, an experienced social worker, did valuable work in the evacuation of Italian women and children from Entrea and Ethiopia.

The Duchess of Gloucester last week opened the Springbok Club for South African members at 39 Princes Gate, London, S.W.7.

The Rev. John McCarthy, of the Papal Delegation staff in Mombasa, has completed a tour of internment and refugee camps in East Africa.

Gifts for War Purposes

The Sudan War Relief Fund has sent a further £5,000 to the Minister for Aircraft Production to purchase the Sudan's fifteenth Spitfire.

Subscriptions to the Victory Loan launched in the Belgian Congo on September 10th last year have now passed 617,000,000 francs (near £15,000,000).

In three and a half years the British Charities Fund in Belgium has collected nearly £30,000.

A German propaganda leaflet dropped in Sussex was sent to Kenya by the Under and is now reported to have raised more than £1,000 for war charities.

The Kenya War Welfare Fund has recently sent £608 to British war charities.

Italian prisoners of war in Kenya are holding an exhibition of arts and crafts in Nairobi. Some of the exhibits will be sold in aid of the International Red Cross.

Monte Casino, which has been so much in the Italian war news, has also another significant event.

Rhodesians for there is a new type of game, the Macheke in that Colony.

240th WEEK OF WAR

Mr. Geoffrey Hunter's Survey of East African Problems

How Germans Blackmailed Their Nationals in Tanganyika

MR. GEOFFREY S. HUNTER spoke on "East Africa: Its Difficulties and Possibilities" at a meeting of the Royal African Society and the Royal Empire Society, held in London last week at the headquarters of the latter society.

MR. HUNTER said that much that he had recently read about East Africa took him back to his youth and the ideas of darkest Africa, for there seemed to be quite a lot of people who thought conditions in Kenya horrible and passed on the information that the administration was very bad. In present circumstances those with the best will to spare, save themselves prepared to fight, and if necessary die, for what they thought of as criticism of the British administration in East Africa had been something like a stab as was often suggested, it was unlikely that the inhabitants would have come forward in their tens of thousands in the first war and this, first to drive the Germans out of what was to become Tanganyika Territory, and then to expel the Italians from Somalia, Ethiopia and Eritrea. But for those people East Africa would now be under the heel of the Nazis, and civilization would have been thrown back for perhaps a thousand years.

It was a pleasure to take the chair for the son of his old friend, Mr. Wilfred Hunter, who had for so long been a power in Kenya—always in the van of ordered progress, never a yes-man or no-man, at one time a non-official member of the Legislative Council and President of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Geoffrey Hunter was a chip, a seasoned chip, of the old block, and had held many public positions. He was manager in East Africa for Messrs. Dalgety and Company, Dairy, Pig and Wool Controller in Kenya, a member of the Kenya-Uganda Railway Advisory Council, the Central Commodities Distribution Board, and other important bodies.

A Land of Contrasts

MR. HUNTER said that when he mentioned Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and to a lesser extent Zanzibar, he lay Zanzibar to a lesser extent, because the other three territories form a Customs Union and are therefore economically one, whilst Zanzibar, though geographically adjacent, preserves its own tariff structure.

Now East Africa is about 12 times the size of England and Wales, nearly seven times the size of New Zealand, and rather larger than France, Germany and Spain put together. It ranges from sea level to 20,000 feet; its climate varies from intense heat to perpetual snow; its flora from intensely tropical growth to daffodils and mountain wild flowers; its fruit from the mango to the English berries; its herds from the pumuk mud-hut to English country houses; its locally born population from black to brown and pure white; its inhabitants from the completely naked savage to the educated production of civilization, perhaps tailored (pre-war) from a wide bow. Its scenery ranges from some of the most desolate in the world to some of the most beautiful; its fauna from the elephant and the lion to some of the most highly bred Ayrshire cattle; and its agriculture from the most primitive of Biblical times to that undertaken by the most modern machinery. Thus when you generalize about East Africa you are on dangerous ground.

Within these territories live some 13 million people, of whom over 12 million are natives, mainly of Bantu extraction. There are also a large number of Arabs, something like 100,000 Indians, and in pre-war days about 30,000 Europeans. The Indians, generally speaking, form the artisan and petty trader class, with the Europeans engaged in large-scale agriculture, in commerce, and as officials of the administrative and technical departments, with, of course, some exceptions in every case.

That is the outline before the war. The effects of the war, both in the strictly military sense as first an operational centre, and later a large training camp and base, and in the sense of greatly increased production and a good deal of improvisation, have been deeply felt.

East Africa was before the war mainly an exporter of agricultural produce, and suffered the vicissitudes of most agricul-

tural producers, especially in the uneasy days of the early thirties. Imports tended to accelerate its development and in some respects to maintain its life could be paid for only by the export of agricultural produce, and, generally speaking, the selling of raw materials of such produce as prices dropped to secure the same result, or by the importation of fresh capital, which in turn largely depended upon its ability to yield a satisfactory return on investment, independent upon produce prices.

How the Germans Blackmailed in Tanganyika Territory

In Tanganyika an additional burden was the uncertainty created by the Mandate, coupled with the presence of a large German population and considerable sympathy in England for the Germans' claim for the Territory as a whole. I should tell you something of how the Germans behaved, as it is perhaps of special interest to those who believe in the internationalization of Colonies.

I happened to be the manager in East Africa of a company that specialized in the handling of tin, and in the time many of the German farmers dealing with British companies were compelled by blackmail to deal with a German State-protected trading company. This blackmail took the form of adverse reports to the Wilhelmstrasse for filing and record, of reprisals on relatives in Germany, and of boycott of a completely regimented German community. Not only that, but payment was made for their produce in cash only to the extent necessary to pay wages and Government dues and certain other cash commitments, the remainder being promised in the form of orders on the Germany company for German goods and sometimes in the dispatch of extra assistants, whether required or not, who might help to maintain the German population.

Another instance was that of the German mission which for religious and educational purposes was allowed to retain rent-free the best site in Dar es Salaam, right at the entrance to the harbour, and in which on the outbreak of war was found behind the ostensible altar a shrine with a picture of Hitler and an inscription to the effect, "Germans, this is your opportunity to disrupt the British Empire."

In face of these difficulties and intrigues it is not surprising that East Africa did not enter the war on a field of prosperity and development, and it is perhaps a matter of some credit that it had none the less shown a steady though unexpected expansion.

During the war it has contributed as great a proportion of the European manpower as any country in the world, despite the fact that the Europeans were almost 100% in more or less executive positions. It has also contributed many thousands of Native troops, some of whom have already won their laurels on the battlefields of Africa and in the tactical days of post-war work in North Africa, and many more, of whom will undoubtedly do so in the war against the Japanese.

Kenya's War-Time Achievements

Despite the denudation of manpower, it has increased its food production to feed vast substantial military forces, both white and black, as well as very many thousands of Italian prisoners of war, Polish and Greek refugees and others, whilst most of the time it has still contributed something to the Middle East and exported other products such as sisal and pyrethrum in increasing quantities despite the tremendous difficulties and shortages of materials. Much of this has been possible by the energy and enterprise of the white settlers, and in no small degree by their wives and sisters, who in many cases have carried on single-handed and miles from their nearest neighbours, not merely their own farms but those of a neighbour or two or even neighbours as well.

An time has required a great degree of planning and control, in which both officials and non-officials, in most cases additionally to their ordinary duties and without remuneration, have played a leading part.

In the so-called areas of Kenya, for example, we have an Agricultural Production Committee, which are closely analogous to your county agricultural committees here. Farmers can be, and in some cases have been, ordered to grow crops required for the war effort, whether they like it or not, although in nearly every instance the matter has been one of mutual arrangement. To make this financially possible for many farmers who started the war with substantial overdrafts, weekly grants and certain millions guaranteed returns have been given, as well as some shipping subsidies. Some of the payments under the guarantee have so far been appreciable; this arrangement has been derived in Paris, and elsewhere, was being an elaborate scheme for subsidizing an unsuccessful settler community.

Unfortunately many of their efforts have been undone by

a very serious drought, coupled with an invasion by locusts and labour shortage. While the response of a large section of the African population to the needs of the war situation has been magnificent, the output of the labour has consistently deteriorated. This is due to many of the best men being in the Army, but it must also in part be attributed to the substantial sums of money circulating in the reserves and the absence of consumer goods, which have enhanced a natural and perhaps sensible desire only to work when strictly necessary.

Kenya-Uganda Railway's Influence on War Strategy

East Africa produces the two primary products most required by the Home States, the whole British Empire, namely, coal and uranium, and in order to keep the supply up and in consideration of the great aid received under Lend-Lease, it was essential that production should be maintained and even increased. To achieve this conscription of labour became necessary: it was brought in solely for that reason, and not, as is sometimes charged, to enrich an already industrial white community. It should be remembered that the reserves are controlled, that excess profits tax is in force, that the East African income tax is the highest in Africa and one of the highest in the Empire, and that Europeans of both sexes have been conscripted since the early days of the war.

But for the existence of the Kenya and Uganda Railways the whole strategy of the war must have been different, and but for the production made possible in the main by British enterprise in East Africa, ancient armies could scarcely have been led to start the northward and southward expeditions to drive.

Now what sort of people are the white settlers? Are they any use? Have they any future? Have they not stolen land belonging to the Natives? Are they not brutal employers virtually employing slave labour for their vast enrichment? Such questions are put by their critics, who accuse them in one and the same breath of exploiting the Native and of being a bankrupt and unsuccessful community.

I am not a settler, but a so-called business man, and it does not matter to me whether the business I transact is created by the Native or the white man. To that extent, none I can claim to be an unprejudiced observer; at least, I have seen things from close quarters over many years, and I say categorically that most of what you read in England about white settlement is either untrue or distorted. In a land of contrasts it is especially easy to paint a picture without living and yet not tell the truth.

Contrary to popular belief, the great majority of settlers are a fairly ordinary middle-class lot, such as you might find in the English countryside. They are quiet, decent, law-abiding citizens, doing a great deal of hard work, often in the face of considerable adversity. The majority live their ordinary family lives, and deeply resent the arrival from time to time of the more vicious type of English playboy who thinks fit to misbehave in a country granting him temporary hospitality—and for whom the English characteristically blame East Africa instead of themselves. What would you think if visitors to England judged the English solely by a few odd people in the House of Commons, and the frequenters of the lounges of certain West-End hotels?

Most settlers have established nice little homesteads which they hope to hand down to their children and grandchildren. They have given the best years of their lives to wresting a living from the land and to civilizing their corner of it. These people were invited to come by the British Government, because the land was not being beneficially occupied, and in many cases not occupied at all.

Misconceptions about Native Lands

Prior to the advent of the British one of the worst of the warlike tribes were continually chivving the other tribes from hilltop to hilltop, keeping down their numbers, stealing their cattle, and giving them no peace, and vast areas were not used to any extent. There is a tendency nowadays to think that land in all countries should be reserved in perpetuity for the so-called native inhabitants, and it is a theory which has much to commend it. It is, however, a policy which if literally applied begs the real facts, for the populations of the world are not static either in numbers of space, and where people happen to be in 1900, 1939 or 1944 is not necessarily a fair solution. Each time we face the catalysis of war we get a little nearer to the conclusion that the earth belongs to the people of the world, and that only by using it in the interests of the world as a whole can we hope to obtain lasting happiness or security.

In East Africa the alternatives were to say, "We shall preserve this land as a kind of perpetual zoological gardens, in which the most interesting exhibit will be the backward Native tribes" or to say, "Here is a land which can produce more food and other materials to supply the needs of starving humanity, and which in turn can buy consumer goods and bring employment and the means of sustenance to many in other and older countries who would otherwise be without." The last choice was surely inevitable. It was a choice of whether Britain undertook this responsibility or left it to some-

one else. Fortunately for us, and I believe for the world, she undertook it.

I do not suggest that the development of East Africa necessarily leads to the increased happiness of the Native peoples. They are a naturally happy lot, and in many respects more sensible than we are. What other people are burdened by so few wants? Who else can work for perhaps a month or two and then bask in the sun or lie in the shade for the other 10 or 11 months? Will these people be made happier by creating a need for bicycles, clothes, and other material possessions, which forces them, as it has forced us, into drudgery to fulfil these acquired needs? I think the answer is "no," but you cannot isolate these people from the rest of the world.

The development of East Africa was quite unnecessary in the world's interest, and it could have been achieved in many ways, either by a vast army of police, officials, agricultural officers, etc., at the expense of the land, or by the gradual introduction of white settlers who could act as a buffer between the warring tribes and as a rapid means of ensuring economical production, which would make the security self-supporting and which by their example could lead the backward methods of agriculture which would otherwise be almost impossible to inculcate. In all these spheres it has been a success on the whole.

Financial Implications

The development of East Africa has had financial implications which have been beneficial to similar activities in Native areas, but two questions remain. First, the presence of white settlers has considerably cut into the land available for the Natives. Secondly, the importation of Native labour into the settled areas must reduce the labour available in the reserves. The bulk of the land allocated was not beneficially used, or where it was a fair exchange was made. It is entirely untrue to suggest that all the best land was made available to Europeans: some of the finest land in Africa is in the reserves, and on the whole, much the best watered.

The coming of the Pax Britannica and the development which white settlement to a large extent made possible have increased the Native population, and perhaps still more the numbers of their stock, and it may be that in due course the Natives could make beneficial use of the white man's lands. But you cannot have things both ways, and in a sense there is never enough land, it being the only commodity definitely in limited supply; and it is the very existence of the white settlers and plantation owners that has enabled the Native to expand. It would be equally true to say that the Welsh to-day might be better off if they occupied the whole of England instead of remaining behind the Cambrian hills, but the development in England largely made their existence on a large scale a possibility.

The most serious matter is not that the Natives have not enough land, but that through agricultural development the cultivation and the resultant erosion of the land is becoming less valuable. This problem is now being tackled, largely through the influence of the European community.

There is something of a labour shortage in the reserves and outside of them, but it is largely a wartime situation, many of the most active being in the Services. It must be remembered that a great deal of the cultivation in the reserves is undertaken by women, whereas it is the men who go out to work on European estates. Agriculture in the reserves does not suffer to any great extent. Ordinarily the Native is a perfectly free agent as to whether he remains at home or goes out to work, but many choose the latter course. If people here could see European women up all night attending to sick Natives, and employers supervising their feeding and welfare at all hours, setting their quarrels, and generally looking after them, some of them would be ashamed of the irresponsible statements which they now make.

(To be concluded next week)

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Uganda Chamber of Commerce Surveys Main Problems

Extension of Inter-Territorial Services Approved in Principle

PRESENT AND POST-WAR PROBLEMS OF UGANDA are the subject of a memorandum prepared by the Uganda Chamber of Commerce in response to an invitation from the Government of the Protectorate.

The memorandum, of which we have received a copy, is a most sensible and sane analysis of the problems which have always been antagonistic to the idea of closer union, particularly a closer union with Kenya. It is obvious, however, that a small unit such as Uganda, existing independently of all its neighbours, large or small, cannot exist economically or politically. The wide acceptance of the idea of a Regional Council for Africa and the long experience of these territories under war conditions, involve a considerable increase in inter-territorial consultation and for a solution, it is useless to adopt a merely negative attitude.

To avoid the usual post-war habits and tendencies, both political and economic, we suggest the modification of the additional services on the lines of the existing posts and perhaps inter-territorial services in the tax, customs and other ways. Further extension of such services should be considered in conjunction with geological, archaeological and anthropological work, medical and veterinary services and education.

Uganda has had an unhappy experience of unified services in the past and has suffered considerable disadvantages under the existing service. We feel that this has been particularly in the neglect of the administrative head of such services has invariably been placed on a Kenyan official, responsible to the Kenyan Governor and Legislative Council, with a consequent bias against the African outlook. We suggest therefore that the practice of appointing the head of any unified service as a member of any individual territorial Government service should be discontinued. Any such unified services should come under the direct control of the Governors' Conference.

Minister of State recommended

The additional duties to be undertaken by the Governors' Conference could not be satisfactorily carried out by four Governors with differing views, and conceivably unable to reach a common basis of agreement without consulting or retarding any scheme of development. To avoid this difficulty, we suggest that a new appointment be created for East Africa as a whole by the nomination of a Minister of State of Cabinet rank on lines similar to the appointment in West Africa, such Minister to preside over the Governors' Conference, but whose main duties would be to act as ultimate adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Cabinet, with a view to the East African enforcement of any policy on which a difference of opinion is evident amongst the constituent Governors themselves. We do not advocate that such a Minister of State should be given executive powers or in any way become a disguised Governor-General, nor do we wish to see the institution of a new Secretariat superimposed over those already in existence.

IMMEDIATE POST-WAR PROBLEMS.—We would like to feel sure that adequate measures are in course of preparation, so that the higher standard of life, discipline and usefulness which African soldiers have learned in the Army shall be maintained in their villages. There were many requests from these Africans through their chiefs, D.C.s, and A.D.C.s for village improvements, and we are very anxious that these requests should not be made to unheeding ears.

There must be preparation for improved village centres, even though the immediate provision of school halls, etc., may have to wait. There should be a programme laid down for the more frequent visits of P.C.s, D.C.s, and A.D.C.s to the smaller villages. These officers are already overburdened with other work in their offices. Not of this paper work must be taken from their shoulders, so that they may be free during the first few post-war years to get out amongst the people. We further emphasize that the success of a District Officer should not be judged on his capacity as a tax-gatherer, but on the absence of crime and disease and on the general well-being of the people in his district.

COMMUNICATIONS.—We consider that the appointment of an Inter-Territorial Communications Board is advisable. We are not willing that this Board should institute and maintain bureaucratic control over bus routes and services, tourist hotels, garages, etc. We think this would be to treat an interference with the resumption of normal industrial and commercial enterprise and further tend to restrict natural development in favour of protection of vested interests and monopolies.

HEALTH.—At present, on the outskirts of most of the

bigger centres in Uganda a very undesirable type of suburb springs up with insanitary buildings, over-crowding, absence of drainage, the general detriment not only to the dwellers within the main township, but also to the moral and physical well-being of the inhabitants of the centres themselves. This is likely to be accentuated with the creation and development of an increasing number of secondary industries. We have no wish to repeat the mistakes made in the British and other European countries by the creation of slums.

We consider that the standard of living in the territories should be considerably improved by the organized and widespread development of village centres, each village with its school hall, grouped round a larger village or minor township centre which should have its market place and at which people could gather to hear news and reports and advice from their chiefs and District Officers.

Close consideration should be given to the establishment of a Government-owned African building society.

UNIFIED LEARNING.—In the majority of the surviving mission and Government schools the teachers' pay is very low.

In many instances the pay of the European school teachers exceeds considerably the pay of school teachers. Even in many of the more important schools and bigger centres the pay of the African teacher is very much lower than the pay of a young student leaving Makerere and entering an administrative office.

We appreciate the difficulty of paying a high salary to a low-grade teacher, but as long as the African generally recognizes that the scholastic profession is the least regarded and the lowest paid, so long will the future teachers of the people be recruited from the most unselective and the least fitted. It is bound to be one of the main aims of education that aim of real education as opposed to mere schooling that exists in this and other Colonial territories. We are glad to report that the first preliminary step to ameliorate this position has been taken in Uganda.

We suggest that the passing of the Cambridge junior and Cambridge Senior examinations is a fallacious test for East African students. We do not wish in any way to lower the standard of these examinations, but we think that a deeper course of balanced African, East African, British and world history, African and world geography, could well replace the study by East Africans of any particular period of English history or localized geography in Europe or America.

If Africans are to take their place in Government departments and public bodies, and amongst their own people as leaders, they must have a real and proper knowledge of their own past, and in what directions their history and their countries both vary from and approximate to other African and overseas countries.

We also consider as most important a far higher standard of English to be reached in our senior schools, and this means a considerably extended teaching of English in the lower grade schools. Far too many students are being passed out today with an imperfect knowledge of English.

We request the bodies interested in Colonial education and development to consider the establishment of an inter-university contact between the Home universities and Makerere, and any other such colleges in the Colonial Empire. It would be of immense advantage to these territories to have visits from teams of students, professors and research workers and also of a panel of visiting examiners. Uganda should defray at least a part if not the whole of the expense of such visits.

Probably the Colonial Development Fund and even private sources could be interested in contributing to such a scheme.

Inter-Territorial Mining Service Proposed

MINING.—Mining combined with geological research, is of extreme importance in these territories, and we think that not only should a far closer liaison be effected between the Departments in each of the three territories, but that an inter-territorial Mining Service would be well advised. However, we do not recommend the appointment of a Commissioner of Director-General with a seat on the Legislative Council of Kenya. Geological research and mining should be kept as free as possible in East Africa from political or racial disputes.

SETTLEMENT.—It should be the aim and object of the British administration within the territories to teach the Africans that non-British races are not inferior to the British, but that the present increasing tendency of the population of the world to move en masse, and the quickening of world communications, it is impossible to maintain for ever, or even for any useful length of time, the old cry of Africa for the Africans. It

The Vote of Confidence.—The world has been presented with the remarkable spectacle of the British Government deliberately picking a quarrel with its own supporters of the Prime Minister, creating a political crisis in order to secure a vote of confidence that was never in doubt. The Government did spare no pains to give the nation a sense of the gravity of the situation, but the only possible course of action, but historians now record that the Prime Minister has seldom acted more unwisely than when he staged this quite unnecessary scene. To make the amendment to the Education Bill a question of confidence in the conduct of the war was fantastic. It coerced M.P.s somewhat indignantly into casting their own words and gave the outside world a wholly unjustified appearance of national disunity and regimentation. Mr. Churchill, heart, soul and body in the conduct of the war, has not been able to gather round him, as Mr. Lloyd George did in the last war, men capable either of closing the war-time gap between Executive and Parliament or of proving themselves persons of "push and go" in administration. The truth is that the Prime Minister is desperately busy and very badly advised. He came back at the beginning of the year from his rest and conversations in Marrakesh in a Cromwellian mood, persuaded that he must treat all honest differences of opinion on policy as matters of confidence in his war leadership. He promptly stated this doctrine in the bluntest terms in his letter to the electors of Brighton, again in his reply to the demand for a debate on the Atlantic Charter, and again over the air last Sunday. Finally he cracked the whip. If the intention was to bring the Young Tories to heel, the result will be the reverse. The uneasiness of the Labour benches will not be lessened, to say the least. If honest opposition inside the Coalition is proscribed, then Opposition will grow up outside. For Mr. Churchill that would be a quite needless tragedy. —*The Observer*.

Imperial Defence Council.—I propose that there should be set up before the end of the war a National Defence Council. If it can be made Imperial so much the better. The Council should contain the Prime Minister as Chairman, the leaders of the principal political parties, the Foreign Secretary, the Defence Ministers, certain non-political members, and I hope adequate Dominion representation. The Council should have an advisory board of Ministers and experts, again including Dominion experts. —*Admiral of the Fleet Lord Chatfield*.

Freedom of Opinion.—The experience of recent by-elections is being repeated in the House of Commons. The people are 100% behind the war effort, but widely divided on domestic matters. The public has differentiated between the two, but the Government cannot. It is impossible to distinguish between votes on domestic policy and votes on the general policy of the war, as Mr. Churchill says it. Certainly if every question is to be made one of confidence, but not if the excellent device of the free vote were permitted on home questions. The great measures of reconstruction now coming forward will affect the life of the people for a century. They should not be tied down to questions of confidence in the direction of the war. To put it bluntly, the Government might overplay their hand and the House be goaded into revolt. There would then be something worse than the repetition of the Education Bill incident, which the public has found bewildering and maddening. —*Daily Mail*.

Tanks for the Job.—Between the passage of the Lend-Lease Act on March 11, 1941, and January 1, 1944, almost 23,000 tanks and 750,000 other military motor vehicles were sent from the United States to the Allied forces. More than 21,000 of the tanks and almost 500,000 of the other military vehicles were sent under Lend-Lease. The Allies, principally the nations of the British Commonwealth, paid cash for more than 1,500 tanks and 250,000 trucks. In addition, 1,150,000,000 dollars' worth of tank, truck and other military motor vehicle engines and parts were shipped or flown to the Allies. Of this amount, 660,000,000 dollars' worth went under Lend-Lease, and the Allies paid cash for 490,000,000 dollars' worth. More than 4,700 Lend-Lease tanks and tank destroyers have been sent to the Soviet Union, and more than 230,000 other military motor vehicles have been shipped to the Soviet Union, including 33,000 jeeps. The retreating Germans tore up the rails and stole the railway rolling-stock. With the help of American trucks the rapidly advancing Red Army has nevertheless met its transport needs. More than 3,500 tanks and 175,000 other ordnance vehicles, trucks and jeeps have been sent to Australia, New Zealand, India and China. —*Mr. T. Crowley, United States Foreign Economic Administrator*.

Background to the

Huns Massacre Italians.

Three hundred Italians have been massacred by the Germans in Rome's Coliseum, scene of the massacres of the Early Christians. They were machine-gunned as a reprisal for a bomb attack and street fighting in Rome in the day when 24 Gestapo officers and 11 Fascist militia were killed. Among those murdered by the Germans were Badochio's son Mario, 89-year-old Vico Orlando, Italy's Premier at the end of the last war, and Count Thaon di Revel, former Finance Minister. —*Mr. Ernest Aspinall, British Consul-General in Italy*.

Removing the German

The removal of Germany presents for Christians a moral issue of exceptional difficulty. —It must be such as to remove once and for all the menace of German aggression and secure full atonement for the appalling sufferings inflicted by Nazi Germany upon the peoples of Europe. Yet we must not lend ourselves in a spirit of vengeance to breaches of basic human rights or to punitive measures against the entire German people which will be repudiated as unjust by later generations, or will permanently frustrate the hopes of peace and unity in Europe. The future public safety and well-being of Europe must be the first aim of the peace in Europe. —*Statement by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and the Moderator of Free Church Federal Council*.

War Crimes.—Murder and rape do not lose their criminal character because committed wholesale and systematically or by enemy soldiers in occupied territory. The majesty of justice may best be vindicated if the criminals are publicly tried in the places where the crimes were committed. It is a point of sovereignty for a country to execute its own criminal law. The same rule will properly be applied to higher German officials who do not personally execute the crimes but who, exercising their commands within the territory, order their subordinates to do so. The proceedings are different with the arch-criminals. Their crimes are in their character international. But there is no international court competent to try them. A new adjudicating board or court would not be a court of law in the technical sense, but it might truly be described as a court of justice. —*Lord Justice Wright*.

o the War News

Opinions Epitomized.—"Bureaucracy is strong when Ministers are weak."—Lord Woolton, Minister of Reconstruction.

"German casualties are now unquestionably higher than our own."—Mr. A. J. A. Werth.

"I loathe the sight of the multiple shop which shows the same face in each town."—Mr. Attlee, M.P.

"We need on the Bench more fathers and fewer grandfathers, more mothers and fewer grandmothers."—Lord Southey.

"During the 26 weeks ended March 11, 1944, 508,000 tons of coal were lost owing to disputes."—Major Lloyd George, Minister of Fuel.

"Of the four years required to make an aeroplane, at least one year is occupied in draughtsmanship and design."—Air Commodore Helmore.

"Only three of the larger German cities—Breslau, Dusseldorf and Chemnitz—have escaped heavy air attacks."—Scribble, in the *Sunday Times*.

"Most Press conferences in the U.S.A. are held on a professor-to-pupil level. State department conferences approach the farcical."—Mrs. Don Iddon, *Daily Mail* correspondent.

"U.S. Army Air Force pilots in all war theatres destroyed in the air or on the ground last year 11,043 enemy aircraft for the loss of 2,805 American machines."—U.S. War Department.

"Property speculators have not the sympathy of the National Federation of Property Owners, which condemns their practice."—Lord Chesham, President of the Federation.

"I want a policy which will free us as soon as possible from every vestige of avoidable bureaucratic control. I look forward to when we can abolish from our daily lives the use of the four words—'queuing,' 'priority,' 'requisition' and 'ration.'"—Captain Harold Balton, M.P.

"Easily the biggest news of the week gets just four or five lines in nearly all the papers. Mr. Amery announced in the House that two-thirds of a million people had died in the Bengal famine last year—that is to say, there were more deaths through hunger in one corner of India in a few months than have been caused in the entire Anglo-American Forces since the beginning of the war."—Mr. Alan Moorhead, in the *Daily Express*.

"Before the war there were about 800 civil servants, four out of five of whom were drawing less than £5 a week, and three out of four less than £4 a week."—Mr. J. Brown, M.P.

"There are many who think that if General Wavell had not been called upon to divert his resources to Greece and Ethiopia he could have antedated the Italian defeat by two years."—Mr. Horé-Belisha, M.P.

"Dartford rural district has had most incendiaries and most incidents per acre in fact, the most sustained bombardment of anywhere."—Major T. Hepburn, Deputy Controller of Kent Civil Defence, for vice.

"After four and a half years of war, with millions of officers and men serving, there have been awarded to officers 1,000 D.S.Os. and 3,900 M.Cs. and under 1,000 D.C.M.s. and about 8,000 M.Ms. to other ranks."—Major Gluckstein.

"Boards of directors should ensure that the right attitude of mind towards labour is created right down the line through the labour managers, superintendents and foremen."—Lord McGowan, Chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries.

"The delays over the Uthwatt and Scott reports are due to the battles of Whitehall, to guerrilla warfare, due to departmental controversies. The divisions between Tito and Mihailovitch are nothing compared with the jealousies and rivalries of Whitehall."—Viscount Astor.

"In treating the vote on Clause 62 of the Education Bill as a revolt against his war administration the Prime Minister was guilty of one of those curious eccentricities of political judgment for which his father, Lord Randolph Churchill, was so noted."—Mr. Alastair Forbes.

"In connexion with the sinking of the *SCHARNHORST* 27 awards for gallant and distinguished conduct were made to officers of the Royal Navy, while officers of the R.N.R. and R.N.V.R. were awarded only three in all, including one to a non-combatant officer."—Colonel Greenwell, M.P.

"The 500-word statement issued by the Australian archbishops and bishops appealing for Rome to be spared bombing would carry more weight if those who signed it had been equally ready to condemn the manifestations of barbarity which do not affect their immediate interests."—*The Sydney Sun*.

"We shall oppose any preferential treatment in the War Office or elsewhere to that section of the forces who happen to have held commissions. We take the view that commissioned officers and others have precisely the same rights of entering the Civil Service."—Mr. L. C. White, general secretary of the Civil Service Central Association.

"Everyone knows the U.S. is selling more than ever than it was before the war. The signs are that we are selling no more than has as in 1939, and probably less than half. Yet we coyly decline to play our best card. We keep secret figures that would show every year that we are selling more than Britain in export."—Mr. Robert Wainman, Washington correspondent of the *Daily Express*.

"No policy adopted towards Germany by the United Nations will be of any use unless adhered to for at least 30 years. To induce our kindly, too easy-going country to show such staying powers in common sense and self-preservation, the plan must be as simple as possible. Let it be that the plan itself to two aims only: (1) total and continued disarmament on land, at sea and in the air; and (2) the extraction from Germany of the maximum reparation possible for the damage and crimes she has committed."—Sir Eric Phipps.

"Lord Simon states that there must be no more executions, but all that Lord Vansittart asks is the trial of war criminals. If this should lead to the execution of many thousands of Germans, that only prove to future generations the extent of the German guilt. Why should their manhood, guilty of brutalities unspeakable and murder, be spared, when almost whole nations of innocent people in the occupied countries have perished? Execution of all who took part in such brutality will give the German nation its one chance of reform."—Mr. L. A. Small.

"The Vatican was involved in the rise of Fascism. The Roman Church blessed the war in Ethiopia from the outset. Mussolini was sprinkled with holy water and designated the man of God. Neither the use of poison gas by the Italians, nor the slaughter of Guernica by German aircraft, nor the unwarranted invasions of Norway, Denmark, Holland and Belgium brought forth any denunciation from the Vatican. Recently the Vatican has been friendly in France advised French Catholics to support the Laval-Pétain Government."—Dr. Henry Townsend, Moderator of the Free Church Council.

P E R S O N A L I A

Mr. Clifford Moody, of Kampala, is recovering from typhoid.

A daughter has been born in Kitale to the wife of Captain J. Archer.

Mr. J. P. Bians has taken up his appointment as Town Clerk of Kisumu.

A daughter has been born at Ibuye, Urundi, to the wife of Mr. Kenneth Buxton.

Major G. St. J. Orde Brown, Labour Adviser to the Colonial Office, is to visit Malta.

Mrs. Margaret Gano, wife of Dr. Hugh Gano, has given birth to a daughter in Tabara.

Mr. T. R. Batten, Vice-Principal of Makerere College, Kampala, has been visiting Nyasaland.

A son has been born to the wife of Mr. R. Archer Wallington, of Mbeya School, Tanganyika.

Pilot Officer S. Eustathopoulos and Mrs. Phyllis M. Eustathopoulos have been married in Bulawayo.

Mr. J. H. Smit, M.P., has been elected to the executive of the new Liberal Party of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. A. F. M. Crisp has returned to Kenya after four months' sick leave spent in the Union of South Africa.

Miss Reid is now acting secretary to the Royal African Society, following the resignation of Mr. C. Stanley Clarke.

Mr. Constantinos C. Parisinos, a Cypriot, has been appointed an agricultural superintendent in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. W. M. Cochrane, Chairman of Nyasaland Railways, Ltd., has been elected a director of the Great Western Railway Company.

The transfer to Kenya as a magistrate is announced of Mr. M. C. Nageon de Lestang, latterly Acting Chief Justice in the Seychelles.

Mr. David Basil Harrison has been recognized by the Government of Portuguese East Africa as British Vice-Consul in Mozambique.

Captain T. C. Ramsay, an administrative officer in Nyasaland since 1920, and Labour Commissioner for the past two years, has retired.

Mr. C. A. Bartlett has arrived in London from Zanzibar on a very brief visit, mainly in connexion with matters affecting the clove industry.

Mr. Noel Sabine, Public Relations Officer at the Colonial Office, has returned from his tour of Colonial territories, including those in Eastern Africa.

Miss C. C. Irving, of Guy's Hospital, and Miss J. K. A'Brook, formerly at Guy's, have been appointed nursing sisters in Uganda and Tanganyika Territory respectively.

Mr. W. S. Gulloch, Commissioner of Police in Ethiopia, has been appointed Commissioner of Police in Kenya, in succession to the late Mr. A. J. Kingsley Heath.

Mr. Robert Richard Stokes, of Rathgar, Dublin, appointed an administrative officer in Northern Rhodesia, was educated at Sanford Park School and Trinity College, Dublin.

Mr. R. W. Kelly is now honorary secretary of the European Civil Servants' Association of Kenya. His predecessor, Mr. H. R. Burnham, has left Kenya on promotion to Sierra Leone.

Lieut. Alexander Munro, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and Miss Norah Russell, W.R.N.S., only child of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Russell, of Minas, Brazil, have been married in Mombasa.

The Rev. Malcolm Guthrie, at one time a Baptist missionary in the Belgian Congo, and now senior lecturer in Bantu languages at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, is visiting the Belgian Congo.

Mr. Borland, Postmaster-General in Aden, recently visited British Somaliland prior to assuming responsibility for the postal and telegraph services of that Protectorate as well as those of Aden.

Mr. Ronald Matthews, who covered the campaigns in Somaliland and Ethiopia for the *Daily Herald*, and has represented that newspaper in Moscow for the past 18 months, is on his way back to London.

Mr. W. W. Higgin, President of the Liverpool Cotton Association and a director of the Uganda Company, Ltd., has been appointed by the Government of the Board of Trade to be a member of the Cotton Board.

Dr. B. S. Platt has been appointed director of a research unit into human nutrition appointed by the Medical Research Council. Part of its responsibility will be to investigate nutrition problems in the tropics.

Mr. Bernard Sinclair Carter, of Weston-super-Mare, Somerset, has been appointed to the Colonial Audit Service as junior assistant auditor in Uganda. He was educated at Trent College and Trent University.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., appointed Mr. T. M. Goodwin as their main representative in the office of Mr. Gerald P. Sabers, recently resigned to begin business on his own account.

Members of well-known Rhodesian families, Captain Errol Davis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Davis, of Glendale; and 2nd Lieut. Sylvia Cripps, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Cripps, of Fernhill, Vumba, Umfolozi, have been married in Cairo.

The engagement has been announced between Flying Officer L. J. Boleard Wright, R.A.F.V.R., only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. R. Wright, of East Sheen, Surrey, and Miss Joan Elizabeth Crisp, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. M. Crisp, of Mombasa.

The marriage has taken place in Nairobi of Sub-Lieut. Arthur Henry Moy Thomas, R.N.V.R., son of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Moy-Thomas, of Hampton Wick, and Miss Cynthia Mary FitzGerald, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. O. FitzGerald, of Nairobi.

Mr. Edward L. Bateman, of Johannesburg, has offered £1,000 to the Government of Southern Rhodesia towards the establishment of a University in the Colony; for which Mr. J. E. Kapnek, a Rhodesian friend of his, recently offered £20,000.

The engagement is announced between Lieut. Michael Richard Barton, R.A., and Miss Diana Mary Sutcliffe Wilson, V.A.D., eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel R. S. Wilson, The Lancashire Fusiliers and Sudan Civil Service, and of Mrs. Wilson.

The Rev. J. W. Arthur, for 30 years a missionary in Kenya, and at one time representative of Native interests on the Legislative Council, addressed an audience of about 1,000 children on the 131st anniversary of David Livingstone's birth in Blantyre, near Glasgow.

Mr. D. C. Byron-Moore, B.M., B.Ch. (Oxon), lieutenant, R.A.M.C., only son of Dr. and Mrs. Westcott Byron Moore, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss Sheila Noelle Jones, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Jones, of Oswestry, Shropshire, have announced their engagement.

Mr. Donald Gallie, who was for some years engineer to the Church of Scotland Mission at Livingstonia, and who recently joined the Limbe staff of the Imperial Tobacco Company, has received the diploma of A.M. Inst. Mech. E. While in Livingstonia he acted as honorary secretary of the North Nyasa Residents' Association.

Mr. J. O. Reilly, who has been promoted Postmaster-General of the Gold Coast, and was previously with the Royal Engineers, was transferred to Tanganyika Territory in 1920, was transferred to Nyasaland in 1924, and in 1932 became a telegraphist engineer and surveyor in that Protectorate. After acting as Postmaster-General in Nyasaland in 1935, he went to British Guiana and then to West Africa.

Mr. Harold Nicolson, National Labour M.P. for West Leicester, who visited East Africa as a member of the Higher Education Commission, has informed the Conservative Association in his constituency that if the members wish to support him at the next general election, he will stand as an Independent.

The Earl of Onslow, who has been obliged to resign his post of Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords on account of illness, was a member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on East Africa in 1931, and a President of the East African Society was prominent at the African Fauna Conferences held in London in 1933 and 1938.

Sir Herbert Stanley, former Governor of both Southern and Northern Rhodesia, was presented at the recent annual Rhodes Day memorial service in Cape Town with a tie-pin in the form of a golden anchor, which is the emblem of the 1890 (Mashonaland) Pioneer Corps Association. Such a presentation is made only in case of exceptional service to Rhodesia.

The following scholarships for 1944 have been awarded by the Rhodesian (Churchill) Solomon Scholarship Board: Mr. J. S. Fisher, of Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. K. H. MacDonald, of Bulawayo, to take the degree of M.B., Ch.B., at Cape Town University, for two and three years respectively; and Mr. M. Golden, of Bulawayo, for two years to take the degree of B.D.S. at Wuytwaersand University. Each scholarship is valued at £200 a year.

The following promotions have been approved at the Sudan Political Service: Mr. C. B. Tracey, Deputy Governor, Blue Nile Province, to be Governor, Northern Province; Mr. H. Lampen, Deputy Governor, Blue Nile Province, to be Governor, Dattur Province; Mr. G. D. N. G. District Commissioner, Blue Nile Province, to be Deputy Governor, Blue Nile Province; Mr. J. F. Madden, District Commissioner, to be Deputy Governor, Dattur Province; Mr. E. A. V. de Chazolle, Resident, Geseina, to be Deputy Governor (posting to be notified later); Mr. A. S. Oakley, M.B.E., District Commissioner, Northern Province, to be Assistant Commissioner (Prisons), with rank of Deputy Governor.

Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, M.P., Chairman of the General Purposes Committee of the Royal African Society, and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, entertained to luncheon at the Royal Empire Society last week, prior to the meeting at which Mr. Hunter spoke in Kenya, Major Herbert Brown, Mr. F. P. Castellain, the Earl of Clarendon, Lord and Lady Stanworth, Mrs. Fawcett, Colonel Sir Henry Garway, Mr. Walter Harragin, Sir Claud Hollis, Mr. Geoffrey Hunter, Sir Douglas Jardine, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Major Sir Humphrey Leggett, Sir Harry Lindsay, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Longmore, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. L. Mallor, Colonel and Mrs. W. K. Tucker, and Major Conrad Walsh.

New Sheriffs

The new Sheriffs of England include the following with close East African and Rhodesian interests:

Berkshire.—Lieut. Colonel Sir Archibald Weigall, Bt., K.C.M.G., of Englemera, Ascot.
Essex.—Wing Commander Denis Alfred Jex Buxton, of Wilderness House, Ongar.
County of London.—Sir Patrick Ashley Cooper, of Claridge, Hotel, Strand Street, W.1.

E.A. Service Appointments

First appointments to the Colonial Service include:—Colonial Administrative Service.—Mr. R. R. Stokes, to be an Administrative Cadet, Northern Rhodesia.
Colonial Audit Service.—Mr. R. C. Carter, to be Assistant Auditor, Uganda.
Colonial Nursing Service.—Mrs. M. Shorman, to be Nursing Sister, Kenya.
Colonial Development and Welfare Advisory Staff.—Mr. R. J. Gardner-Medwin, to be Town Planning Adviser, and Mr. L. M. De Syllas, to be Technical Assistant, Town Planning Staff.

Sir Halford Mackinder

Sir Halford J. Mackinder, President of the Geographical Section of the British Association in 1935 and 1931, Chairman of the Imperial Economic Committee from 1926 to 1931, and the first man (with the late Mr. Campbell Hausburg) to make the ascent of Mount Kenya in 1899, has received the Charles P. Daly Medal of the American Geographical Society of New York. Mr. Winant, the American Ambassador, said when presenting the medal last week: "The recipient's name is world-famous, but his work is fully recognised generally as an aid to a peaceful and strong world. You Sir Halford were the first to provide us with a global concept of the world and its history, and we hope you will give us to establish the global peace for which your tireless mind has recently set forth the pattern and inspiration."

OBITUARY

General Sir Alfred Edwards

MARCH GENERAL SIR ALFRED EDWARDS, C.B., M.A., D., Commandant General of the Imperial Forces in the last war, was died at Cape Town, South Africa, on the 2nd inst.

Born in India, he entered the Army through the Militia in 1873, being gazetted to the King's Dragoon Guards. He was adjutant of his regiment from 1885 to 1894, and in 1897 transferred to the 5th Dragoon Guards, with which he went from India to South Africa at the outbreak of war in 1899. He was in Ladysmith during the siege, and was given command of Mahon's column after the relief of Mafeking. In 1901 he assumed command of a Division of the Cape Mounted Constabulary. He stayed in South Africa after peace had been signed, commanding the Transvaal Volunteers from January, 1902, until May, 1905.

He then went to India as military secretary to Lord Curzon, the Viceroy, but in 1906 came home as Chief Constable of the Metropolitan Police. After six years at Scotland Yard he went to Southern Rhodesia to take command of the local forces and remained in Rhodesia until 1923, for his services during the last war he was granted the honorary rank of major-general and made K.B.E.

Dr. Joan Meiklejohn

DR. JOAN MEIKLEJOHN, who has died in Northern Rhodesia, served as a medical officer with the French Army in the last war, practised in England, and in 1937 founded a hospital for the White Fathers on Chilubi Island in Lake Bangweulu. Her colleague, Dr. Joan Lamplugh, has written to the *Catholic Herald*:

"She was an amazing woman, and put in seven years of quite unusual work and suffering here, and always looked as if she had stepped out of a badbox, despite bush conditions. She faced the arduous life of the bush with a vivid interest and an adventurous spirit, living cheerfully in mission poverty in a primitive country. She later founded another leper hospital at Kasaba. Fatigue and illness did not stop her getting up for morning meditation, nor did midday heat make her shudder, a long, steady stream of spiritual healing."

Mr. George Evans, who has died in Gwelo, had represented Southern Rhodesia in international bowling tournaments in this country. He was a member of the Municipal Council and a Past Master of the Gwelo Masonic Lodge.

Mr. Walter Mignell Lynde, who has died in Worthington, aged 69, spent many years in Kenya in the P.W.D., of which he was Assistant Director at the time of his retirement. He leaves a widow.

Professor Stephen Leacock, the well-known economist and humorist who has died, has been deeply interested in Rhodesia. He once made an Empire tour and lectured on Imperial organization under the aegis of the Rhodes Trust, and he was the author of "Economic Prosperity in the British Empire" and "Our British Empire."

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Under-Consumption of Coffee

Mr G. C. Schuster suggests in the *South African Colonist* that representatives of the coffee producing and consuming nations in the Eastern Hemisphere should at once meet to frame recommendations for the regulation of the trade after the war.

How the coffee trade in British East Africa and other parts of the Eastern Hemisphere will be after the war, no one can tell, he says. Opinions differ widely, but everyone agrees that if conditions are not modified, supply and demand are just likely to be out of balance, and the price will rise to a level that will be a hardship on the consumer.

The Eastern Hemisphere nations should therefore consider the advisability of forming an Inter-Eastern Hemisphere Coffee Board to deal with their own problems and to link them up collectively with the Inter-American Coffee Board for the joint consideration of matters concerning both hemispheres.

There is also call for early consideration of the suitability of the Eastern Hemisphere for coffee in the light of the changing situation of the consuming markets for coffee in the Eastern Hemisphere, and the different coffee producing countries. It is suggested that estimates of coffee consumption in favour of expansion of the Eastern Hemisphere and liaison with the Inter-American Coffee Board.

Mr. Schuster points out that the *per capita* consumption of coffee is only one-quarter of that in the United States.

True Economy

Except on the very best known coffee estates, and particularly on those which are planted in very fully with coffee (partly on areas which should have been left for grazing), there can usually be found some 20% of the total coffee area which yields on an average not more than 10% of the crop. To remove this area of coffee and plant it to a more profitable grazing would provide a greatly increased manure supply sufficient one would think to restore the total yield to what it was before the reduction in area took place, with a consequent reduction in costs. — Mr. G. B. Eriehds, in the Bulletin of the Coffee Board of Kenya.

Drying Grain by Machine

A pioneer of mechanized farming in England, Mr. Roland Dudley, gave his experience of grain dryers in a recent *Calling East Africa*, programme of the B.B.C. He said:—

"I have about 700 acres under grain—250 under wheat, and the rest barley, oats and so on, so in 1926 I decided to try a new experimental grain drier, designed by Oxford University Engineering Research Committee, of which I was a member. I was the first farmer in England to install a grain drier, and in 16 years I have not lost a single sack of grain due to bad weather."

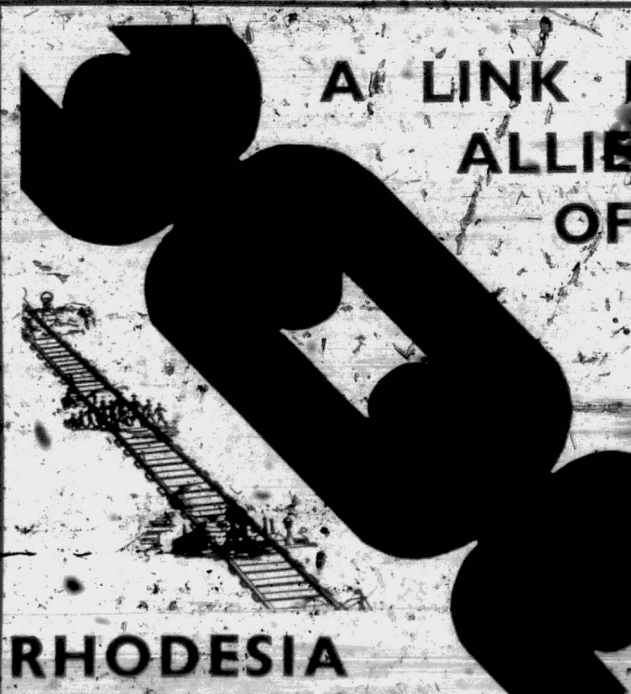
The cost of a drier in England, with a 100-horsepower engine, is about £500. The basic principle is the blowing of hot air through the grain, followed by a second stage of air which has been heated by a gas or oil burner, but you could use charcoal, wood or any other combustible material. The engine drives a fan which circulates the air, and the machine is designed to handle 200 tons an hour; the output of one 12-horsepower gasoline horsepower, and this is about the usual capacity of driers used by farms in England.

The Fruit of Experience

"On depreciation and repair expenses, I have found that a drier of this type will last for 15 years, there are actual figures for drying 33 tons of wheat; 32 hours each for one machine, and 170 hours for another of the same size, but the latter had to be overhauled and the quality of fuel was inferior."

"I would like to give a few essential rules for grain drying gathered from my 16 years' experience. Never cut the grain until it is dead ripe. If ripe grain, even if cut by rain, yields its moisture readily, unripe grain does not. Secondly, do not dry the grain at too high a temperature or too quickly. I have found the maximum temperature for drying wheat for baking to be 130° F., and for barley for malting 120° F. With unskilled labour keep a few degrees below these figures. If the grain is to be used for feeding animals, you may go up to 150°. Thirdly, keep the grain constantly moving in the drier. If it is allowed to get in contact with the hot air, there is a danger of spoiling the germination."

Readers who require more detailed information about grain drying might write to the Farm Crops Driers' Association, 1 Buckingham Palace Gardens, London, S.W.1.]



A LINK IN THE ALLIED CHAIN OF WAR SUPPLIES

Troops, war equipment, food, and thousands of tons of raw materials essential to the Allied war effort pass daily over the Rhodesian railway system.

War-time conditions have not made it easy to handle this greatly increased volume of traffic, but difficulties have been overcome and the Rhodesian Railways continue to form one of the important links which hold together the great chain of Allied war supplies.

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Settlement in Tanganyika

MR. A. L. B. BENNETT, having recently from Nairobi on "Tanganyika's Problems and Progress," said:—

"I have been connected for 12 years with an interesting example of African progress. I speak of the Usukuma Native Co-operative Union, a union of a number of co-operative societies with a membership totalling 27,000 people living on the slopes of Africa's highest mountains. These societies have proved the capability of the African to organize on modern lines. They are run by Africans, and they have gradually some of the best of the service which the members give. Interest in this being shown in this organization by Natives in other parts of Tanganyika and in Kenya and Uganda, so it makes one confident that the co-operative movement will play an important part in African progress and in their entry into commercial life.

Under the war conditions and distribution of capital on a large scale will take the place of individual enterprise as the basis of the new economy and the co-operative movement will be the basis of this settlement. It is a pity that Tanganyika has done little or nothing to encourage settlement, and only are inclined to forget that the past 20 years has seen a big rise in settlement and was not the right time for a settlement programme. In fact, only successful settlement schemes must have cheap transport, ready markets, schools, hospitals, and places for recreation and recreation, and settlement must not be set back so as to make it difficult and expensive to provide these social and health services.

"European settlement and African progress must go hand in hand, and I would go so far as to say that both are necessary for the prosperity of Tanganyika, as mutual respect and good will between Europeans and Africans enables them to learn from each other, and most of us know of instances where Africans living alongside Europeans have improved their mode of life and their prosperity by the examples they have followed.

A settler can be happy and contented into the regions of the country, and it is not necessary an easier or more prosperous one than the land, nor is it certain that there will be an abundance of cheap and obedient labour on the doorstep. But the personal freedom and opportunities for

initiative which a settler has added to an out-of-door life in a broad countryside, will appeal to many young men. Tanganyika has some lovely parts, the mountain slopes of Usambara, Meru and Kilimanjaro, and on the rolling downs of the Southern Highlands, where the climate is kind and invigorating. These places are suitable for settlement by keen young colonists who wish to carve a place for themselves and their families and to look upon Tanganyika as their home.

Much progress has been made for European education, although not perhaps sufficient to meet the exceptional demands which have arisen by the war making it impossible to send children to Europe to finish their schooling. A few years ago Tanganyika had only three schools, which had not gone much beyond Rinder's Standard. There are now some 200 primary and secondary schools in Africa and Africa, and about 100 pupils up to 16 years of age. Passes to secondary schools in Kenya by examination are being made. Schemes are already in hand for opening secondary schools, and when these mature Tanganyika children will be able to get their education in their own country.

It is necessary to slow and sure progress in settlement schemes should not affect a synthetic development, by which I mean a combination of European capital and organizing ability with the energy and labour of the African. Development of this kind could include mining and stock raising, agriculture and other activities."

Development in Tanganyika

A statement issued by the Tanganyika Government at the beginning of this week reads:

The first meeting of the Post-War Planning Committee will be held on April 24. The Committee will be invited to accept as the foundation for its planning the 1940 Development Report, and to consider the "grid" of projects in which its recommendations should be placed under the changed conditions brought about by the war. In particular, the demobilization of the forces will place in the forefront of all plans the transfer of men into civilian occupations. The all-out effort and, in the case of East African nations, the driving of their newly won experience into channels which will contribute most effectively to the social progress and economic development of the country generally."

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News Items in Brief

The Uganda Co., Ltd. has declared a dividend of 20% (the same).

Beira Railways have declared a dividend of 1s. per share (as against 2s.).

African growers in the Voi district of Kenya sold 203,128 lb. of vegetables in February.

Rhodesia's first divorce on grounds of cruelty under the new Matrimonial Causes Act has been granted.

President Roosevelt has had a pre-view of a silent version of the film on the Belgian Congo made by M. André Carvin.

The Governor of Tanganyika has expressed the hope that the Territory's sisal output will shortly be increased by nearly 20%.

Maize production in Tanganyika Territory last quarter was 10 times the output during the corresponding period a year ago.

Thirty-three chemical processes and 250 tons of raw material are needed to produce a ton of mepacrine, the anti-malarial specific.

The population of Uganda at the end of 1942 was 9,800,883, comprising of 2,647 Europeans, 20,972 Asiatics and 3,808,714 Africans.

Zanzibar last year exported oranges to the value of £77,700, compared with £3,900 in 1942. The respective numbers shipped were 6,750,000 and 4,500,000 oranges.

The next meeting of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia is expected to be held in May shortly after the return of the Governor from his visit to London.

A record maize crop is expected this year in Northern Rhodesia, where a harvest of not less than 350,000 bags is expected. European growers in the Protectorate have increased their area under the crop by about 5,000 acres.

Half a ton of dried *Mylabris* beetles are to be dispatched this year from Tanganyika. This product is used by doctors where blistering of the skin is necessary. The Territory sent 50 lb. last year as a trial sample.

The British South Africa Company has declared a dividend for the year ended September 30, 1943, of 6½% (the same) and a bonus of 1½% (the same), payable on May 16, less tax at 7s. 5d. in the £ (8s. 5d. in the £ last year).

Gross receipts of the Rhodesia Railways Ltd., in January were £521,421, and for the four months from October £2,182,386, compared with £517,025 and £2,041,431 respectively in the previous year. During January the receipts of the Beira Railway Company were £80,750, and for the four months £298,484, compared with £77,064 and £298,193.

The Union Government is assisting in the formation of an expedition to Central and East Africa immediately after the war to study native diets and languages. Mr. Chris Eames of the Union Department of Education, will be in charge of the investigations.

Kenya's best efforts to improve the quality of her flax crop by restricting the acreages of producers unable to produce long-staple flax. Long flax that is needed in increasing quantities for many war purposes, and the Ministry of Supply has undertaken to buy the whole of the flax crop.

The Rev. Charles Roach, Anglican civil chaplain in Baghdad, has completed a 30-day journey to the colony from Durban to Cairo. The *Lincoln Diocesan Leaflet*, which gives the news, states that a miniature air raid siren is used to the cross-hair of the bicycle provides ample protection from elephants and other big game, and that the only non met was passed at 10 p.m. without incident.

Kenya growers in the East Africa will note with interest that New Zealand record tobacco crop for 1942, 5,185,185 lbs. from 2,947 acres, planted by 500 growers represents an increase of 1,197,151 lbs. over the crop of 1941, in which year the Government first started enforcing tobacco planters by asking New Zealand manufacturers to use a proportion of home-grown leaf.

Kenya's Water Resources

Recruiting is now going on in Kenya for staff to carry out the hydrographic surveys which will, it is hoped, establish new water resources for the Colony. The Colonial Development and Welfare Fund has provided £19,000 for additional staff. The extent of Kenya's water resources are still inadequately known, and the hydrographic surveys and subsequent water planning are intended to assist in the agricultural development of the Colony. Irrigation is considered likely to play an important part in the future of Kenya, and plans are under consideration for the provision of new areas for human occupation and additional grazing for stocks.

Diseases of N. Rhodesia

An abbreviated report on the Medical Services of Northern Rhodesia during 1943 states that the approximate population of the Protectorate was 16,638 Europeans, among whom there were 559 births and 131 deaths, and 1,383,191 Africans, of whom no reliable vital statistics are available. Government hospitals 1,085 patients were treated for malaria, with four deaths, and 18 for blackwater fever, with three deaths. One European and 73 Africans were treated for sleeping sickness, with seven deaths. Relapsing fever topped the list of notifiable diseases, with three Europeans and 289 Africans under treatment. Considerable progress is reported in the treatment of leprosy.

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COMPANY MEETING

Scottish Power Company Ltd.

Mr. William Skearer's Statement

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE SCOTTISH POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, was held in Edinburgh on Monday.

THE LAMBTON, MR. W. J. TAM, CHAIRMAN, being in the absence of the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Ian C. A. Murray, read the statement prepared by Mr. Skearer. It stated, *inter alia*:

"We have powers of supply in 501 parishes and 102 burghs. Many of these parishes are large outlying mountainous country with an extremely low density of population, a small in certain cases as little as one square mile, while the burghs are crowded and separated by considerable distances. Yet we are applying electricity in 301 parishes and 100 burghs. I think you will agree that this is no mean achievement.

Even under war conditions we are losing no opportunity of co-ordinating and improving our services throughout our far-flung areas, which cover nearly 18,000 square miles. We were able to institute further reductions in charges during the year for various classes of supply, including a reduction in the flat lighting rate. Our object is to make the service as efficient and economical as possible.

Private Enterprise in State Corporation

"Now that the Hydro-Electric Public Corporation has been established in the Highlands, and that as a result presumably there has been removed, to quote the Cooper Report, 'an atmosphere of grievous suspicion, prejudice and embittered controversy,' I am glad to think that the benefits, actual and potential, of electricity supply to the Highlands of Scotland are being recognized in those quarters where previously the efforts of private enterprise to provide such supply were treated with disfavour.

"We shall await with interest the practical development of the new Central Electricity Boards, and sincerely trust that its activities will make the great contribution to the regeneration of the Highlands which its sponsors envisaged, and that its economic results will be such that the already sorely tried taxpayer may find it unnecessary to implement his guarantee of £80,000,000.

"When we were seeking powers for the development of hydro-electric schemes, we encountered intense opposition locally and in Parliament on the ground that the intention behind our proposal was to utilize the Highlands as 'the power house of the South'—notwithstanding that we had made adequate provision for all local requirements. An essential feature of the operations of the new Board is the export of a substantial proportion of their output to the south.

"The Cooper Committee referred to prejudicial valuation methods as discriminating adversely against hydro-electric undertakings and imposing on them a much heavier burden than on an equivalent steam undertaking, and recorded their opinion that the case for equating steam and hydro-electric undertakings is unanswerable and that this branch of valuation law ought to be removed without any delay. The Secretary of State admitted that there was considerable force in these contentions, and immediately set up a committee to consider the question.

"It appears that a system which in its application to a private enterprise undertaking was countenanced and defended is now characterized as an archaic and unjust handicap when, for the first time, we have a State corporation entrusted with the development of hydro-electric power.

"We do not accept the solution of nationalization

which finds advocacy in some political circles, nor that of so-called public ownership (either through the medium of regional boards or local authorities), the panacea which the alchemists of another school are prescribing, as we are convinced that private enterprise and the business management method that accompanies it do provide a highly efficient method of handling this important public service, particularly in areas outside the large centres of population.

"I feel sure that we will receive the enthusiastic support in our endeavours to maintain the spirit of personal initiative and the advantages of business management as applied to our great industry.

Resistance to Bureaucratic Control

"I have many friends engaged in the administration and management of electricity supply companies, large and small. May I make bold and say to them: 'Let us stand united in opposing the attempts of the State to be made and politically inspired to impose upon our industry complex bureaucratic control in the form of a unitary. Do not let any of us be tempted to lead a party line. Let us such proposals in the expectations that some of the future *Gauleiters* of a regimented industry may be drawn from our ranks. In the words of an eminent English writer of the past, 'being engaged in the defence of an honourable cause we should take a decisive part; we should storm to provide for a future retreat.'

"In our view the report of the McGowan Committee contains unsound and reasoned proposals which would destroy the conditions necessary for the efficient and economical development of supplies of electricity in the post-war period. The Minister of Works, Lord Portal, said in June, 1942, in the House of Lords that the future of electricity was being examined from the following main points of view: (1) to secure a better diversity of loads; (2) to secure a greater standardization of voltage; (3) to work towards a uniformity of charge throughout the country; (4) to adopt a common policy with regard to development; and (5) to put the best engineering advice at the disposal of all distributors.

Progress under Five Heads

"In this company we have achieved substantial progress in meeting Lord Portal's five points:

"(1) We have secured a substantial reduction in the number of undertakings by the substitution of larger and more economic units and the elimination of duplicate powers where they exist in the same area.

"(2) We have established uniformity of forms of tariffs and have gone a long way towards complete uniformity of charges throughout our territories which occupy over 40% of the total area of Scotland.

"(3) Except in isolated cases, which were in process of change over under a programme which was interrupted by the war, we have standardized voltages and systems of supply.

"(4) The best engineering advice on the disposal of all our undertakings and we have a common policy with regard to development.

"(5) Diversity of load is a most important feature in the development of areas which to a substantial extent are rural in character. We have certainly not been unmindful of this aspect and have offered attractive rates for industrial development and concluded bulk supply contracts with local authorities, company undertakers outside our territories and with our territories. We have in such bulk supply agreements, eight being with local authorities and two with company undertakers, and in addition we have a mutual assistance agreement with one of the large manufacturing firms.

Indians in East Africa Protests Against Immigration Ordinance

The Delhi correspondent of *The Times* telegraphed last week—

The grievances of the Indian community in Africa, again in the limelight in consequence of the immigration restrictions brought into force in Africa by the Governments of the East African Colonies, the effect of which is to prevent Indian immigration from more than two lakh from East Africa, are being discussed in the Indian Association representing the African Settlers' Association and the Indian community in East Africa are in Delhi discussing the matter with the Indian Government. Members of the delegation say they were given a sympathetic reception and they expect the Government of India to take up their case vigorously.

The ordinance, according to the delegation, affects 10,000 Indians (including wives and children) of the East African Colonies, who, with the encouragement of the Indian Government, returned to India territories when the military situation in East Africa was precarious. Now without having given notice of their intention to the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, the effect of their return for an indefinite period is to assume that there is a dearth of food and housing in India.

It is admitted that because of the difficulty of making passages to East Africa, some laws and ordinances will be enacted which will be a disadvantage for the Indian community. It is claimed that there was no particular necessity for the East African Governments to enact them. They are regarded by the delegation as another attempt of the East African Governments to undermine the trading position of the Indian community, made at the instigation of European settlers who the delegation say are the present occupants of their homes largely as a result of the victory of the Indian community in the territories.

News of Our Advertisers

Schweppes Ltd. have declared a dividend of 10% and bonds of 2 1/2% compared with a distribution of 10% last year. Messrs. Thomas Fry & John Brown, Ltd., have announced a net profit for 1943 of £350,370 compared with £211,000 in 1937, in each case after making allocations for deferred repairs, taxation and depreciation. The usual ordinary dividend is 5% making 10% (the same) free of tax.

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Uganda Chamber of Commerce

(Continued from page 643)

must be the aim of the Government in Africa, therefore, to find out and obtain the best means for the advancement of races together and not a parallel. We are particularly anxious that there should be no sustained attempt to put one racial civilisation side by side, which would result in an unstable clash of one or two generations.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN Africa, therefore, is not only a matter of secondary importance, but in fact, such industries are already being established. The need for a balanced development and an industrial population, completely divorced from the land, is a policy of village development with increased production, spread of electricity, and a more intensive agriculture. This development policy need not wait until after the war, but could easily be begun now. Very little imposed material would be necessary for the establishment and building of village centres, and the bulk of the material could be made available either from the United States without hampering the production through the United States embargo, or through a more intensive and extensive control of industrial cooperation in the colonies.

Price Stabilization. The Government of Uganda has not paid sufficient attention to the establishment of a Price Stabilization or Equalization Fund, which is the Chamber of Commerce and the Uganda Cotton Association and others have been persistent over many years in their demand for the establishment of such a fund.

The Burden of Pensions

THE BURDEN of pensions has been a source of persistent complaint in the non-official community, very often being taken considerable notice of in the territories. These pensions have been earned. One step which might well be taken to diminish the disappearance from these territories of the value of pensions would be the incorporation within the terms of service of the appointments from overseas of a clause making it compulsory for the holder of an appointment in certain areas, finishing his term of service, to accept a consolidated pension which would be payable on his return to his home and country. Encouragement should be given to those who have served the territories and who are being offered a special settlement assistance, such as security employment and grant of proportionate pension, to those who wish to return within the territory after 10 or more years of service.

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION. We do not want to see encouraged a narrow policy in Africa for the Africans, still less in Africa for the African Department of the Colonial Office. These territories have benefited a many in the appointment of extremely useful officials coming from the West Indies and other places, and we hesitate to recommend that the officials should regard themselves as a mere corporation concerned with Africa only. There is an unusual optimism of outlook. We do, however, wish that appointments were particularly senior appointments, should normally be for a period of not less than five years, and that in accepting an appointment the official concerned should not feel satisfied by so doing, but should have a chance of being promoted or of promotion to another post. There have been a few cases where it is necessary to avoid hardship on an individual official, without taking into account the hardship imposed on the Colonies concerned.

LEADING NEWS

Rhodesian Anglo American

Rhodesian Anglo American Ltd., which has large holdings in copper mining companies operating in Northern Rhodesia, has decided to redeem on June 30 at the price of £100 the whole of the £600,000 of 5% debentures outstanding. Most of the money necessary for this transaction has been raised by realizing some of the company's investments, which at the date of the last accounts (June 30, 1943) had a market value of £12,652,025, apart from £675,000 of investments in the United Kingdom and £1,000,000 in the United States. It also appeared in the balance sheet as a liability for the holdings at £1,649,344. The company's net assets were quoted on the last accounts as £5,766,608, and its share price at 15s. The company's profit for the year ended June 30, 1943, was £1,000,000.

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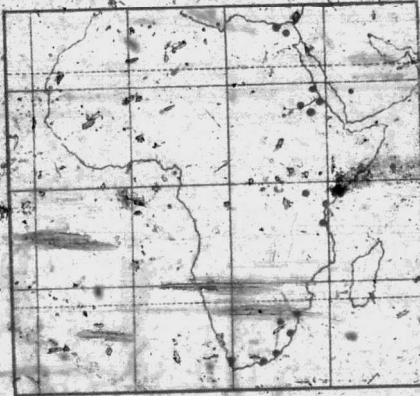
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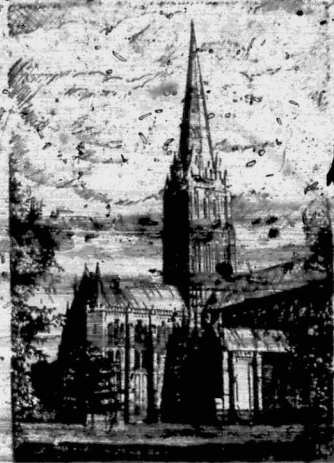
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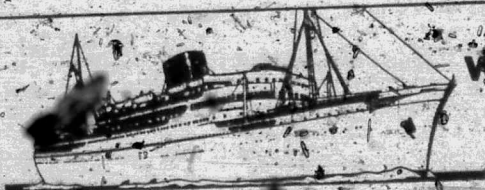
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MANY COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS will be faced at the end of the war with the serious problem of long leave for civil servants, and it is not too soon for decisions in principle to be announced. Apart from the local leave which has been, general, many officials in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and some serving in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar and the Sudan, have been able to spend two or three months in the Union of South Africa during the war, but considerable numbers will have accumulated, on the peace-time basis of calculation, so lengthy a period of leave that most of them realize that they cannot reasonably expect to take it in one stretch. It would mean that many men would be absent for twelve months or more, and that hundreds of officials would be away from their posts for well over six months—and that at a time when almost every Dependency will be confronted with exceptional difficulties, including those of re-establishing in civil life the men, African and European, who have been serving in the armed forces. It is quite obvious that the business of Colonial Governments cannot be put into a state of suspended animation merely because the great majority of their servants would be entitled, according to the pre-war interpretation of regulations, to periods of leave exceeding anything contemplated when those regulations were framed. That is a factor not to be

overlooked. Another point is that the purpose of accumulated leave is to allow civil servants to recuperate in a temperate climate, and it can scarcely be argued that that process will require from six to twelve months in the case of men in normal health, with whom alone we deal in this broad examination.

Yet we have reason to know that the European Civil Servants' Association of Kenya has suggested to the Government of that Colony that leave should continue to be calculated on the peace-time basis, that credit for the whole period, however long, should be given, but that no official should be permitted to take more than six months at a time, excluding the period of travel; that there should be encouragement, but not compulsion, to reduce the first post-war leave to four months; and that all officials should be granted the option of commencing any balance for a cash payment, of adding the unutilized balance to further furloughs, or of deferring it until retirement. There is the evidence that the spokesmen for the Colonial Service in at least one territory recognize that it would be absurd to claim strict adherence to the letter of the regulations, but that they have not yet seen the need to make any sacrifice. They doubt that they are taking a reasonable view of the matter from their own particular standpoint, but whether it

will seem reasonable when examined from a wider angle is quite another matter.

In every territory in which civil servants might lay claim to this "normal" accumulated leave there are many business men, farmers, missionaries and other Europeans who have gone without

Ready Reckoning—any overseas leave at **its Peace Time**. During the war and in the event of possibility of seeking compensation at a later date, it would be fair to say that many of them, perhaps most of them, normally carry heavier burdens than the average official, so that it can hardly be held that the civil servant should in equity be treated by the public which pays him in a position which, for the purposes of assessing leave, assumes that there has been no war. Yet that is what the Civil Servants' Association of Kenya does assume. How can so surprising and unreal a basis of calculation be maintained in the light of the harsh facts of the times? Hundreds of thousands of fighting men will have had no home leave for the whole period of the war. Would it be reasonable that those members of the Colonial Service who have been withheld by Government from entry into the Royal Navy, the Army, or the Royal Air Force should be given preferential treatment over those Servicemen?

The War

The King's African Rifles in Madagascar

Mr. Gandar Dower's Report on a

AFRICAN TROOPS, not Hitler's mechanized divisions, have made the largest and most rapid land advances in this war. In the campaign against the Italians in East Africa, for instance, the King's African Rifles were at one time operating as far from their original bases as the Black Sea is from London—which considerably exceeded the distance which the German armies were able to traverse in their two years' drive towards the Caucasus. The record advances during the war are perhaps that of the African troops who pushed forward through Somaliland an average of 50 miles daily for 10 successive days and the final dash on Addis Ababa in which Brigadier Fowkes moved his brigade 130 miles in a single day.

These facts are recalled in "The King's African Rifles in Madagascar" which Mr. Kenneth Gandar Dower wrote for the East Africa Command. Copies do not appear to be generally obtainable in this country, and the book is not priced. It is a fracy, readable and splendidly illustrated account of the part played by East Africans in the Madagascar Campaign, which lasted from May 4 to November 9, 1942.

The 22nd East Africa Brigade Group, which had rendered distinguished service in Italian Somaliland and Ethiopia, sailed from Mombasa at the beginning of June. The infantry consisted of Nyasaland's 1/1 K.A.R. who had fought at Afmaka, 14th Bravos and the Upper Omo; Tanganyika's 1/2 K.A.R. who had fought at Bulale, the Omo and Kilikaber, Kenya's 6th

Again, in Great Britain are millions of men who have had either no holiday at all since the outbreak of war, or at most a week or two in four and a half years, and this under war-time conditions of rationing, billeting, blackout, bombing,

Arithmetic Not The Criterion. and Home Guard or Civil Defence service after exceptionally long hours in factory, field or office. There has been no suggestion in any quarter at home that these millions of men, a section of them, expect neat calculations of the length of holiday which they have thereby forfeited, and which, as reasonable beings, they know they can never expect to make up. Those lost leaves are part, and a very small part, of their contribution to the war effort, and it would strike them as ludicrous that official thousands of miles away from the dangers of the sea and with little experience of real war-time hardships should be doing nice little sums in a vacuum. They would interpret such actions as pure (or, rather, impure) careerism, and certainly not as indicating an adequate sense of public service. Though the claims which we report have been made in the name of the Civil Servants' Association in Kenya, they appear to us to do far less than justice to its members who ought to be in no doubt of the unfavourable impression which such an attitude must make upon the general public.

Campaign of "Ribbon Warfare"

K.A.R. who had fought at Nike, the Awash and the Lower Omo, while Uganda was represented by the 50th Battery, Engineers and transport drivers. In Madagascar the Group covered 860 miles in under 14 days, despite innumerable road-blocks and some stiff fighting, including hand-to-hand action with pangas on at least one occasion. Brigadier Dimoline skilfully evaded a number of traps set by the Vichy French in a campaign which is described as "so much more than an exercise and so much less than a war."

Mr. Gandar Dower thus summed up the operation:—
"What exactly was accomplished? In the first place a French Army, fighting on its home ground, superior numerically, but inferior in morale and in most branches of equipment, was driven back 650 miles in 30 days of ribbon warfare. During this period it was fully defeated in four main actions—at Mahisa, Ambohila, Ambositra and Fianarantsoa—and a number of minor engagements, whenever in fact it attempted to make a stand. During this period the losses of 22nd Brigade Group amounted to five Europeans killed and six wounded, 20 Africans killed and 20 wounded; rather heavy casualties when measured in terms of their losses in the Ethiopian campaign, but minute in comparison with the results achieved.

Throughout the fighting there was no suggestion that they had in any way degenerated from the men when they had played an important part in the destruction of

Mussolini's East African Empire. They proved themselves seasoned troops, confident in themselves and their leaders, quick to adapt themselves to changing conditions and new forms of warfare.

Brigadier Dimoline paid them the following tribute:

I consider the East African to be one of the finest soldiers for this kind of warfare. When, as here, he can be backed up by troops of European extraction, armoured cars and artillery, I believe you have practically the ideal organization. When the infantry itself was very fit, fully trained and on top of their form, most important of all, they were not bent upon doing the job right. They were in a pinch, they got on, and they got going.

As the Ethiopian war was a fight against broken bridges and land mines rather than Italians, so was the Madagascar campaign a fight against road blocks rather than the French.

Brigadier Dimoline's Tributes

Brigadier Dimoline said of the Engineers:

Their tasks gave them wide scope for their versatility. They consisted chiefly of road blocks and demolitions, blown bridges, and, until we got the proper equipment, making the way the job had to be done was not one that any soldier really likes. But, thanks to them, we got through.

Of the transport drivers, he said: "It would be unfair not to make special mention of the African transport driver. He is the man on whom a transport unit depends, and though we had several hundred vehicles, the breakdowns on the roads were infinitesimal in number."

In Ethiopia supplies had to be brought over greater distances along more difficult roads. In Madagascar, on the other hand, the French proved less obliging than the Italians. Whereas, for instance, the advance of the Eritreans from Mogadishu to the Pass was carried out on captured Italian petrol, in Madagascar almost all the fuel had to be landed first. On the other hand, the K.A.F. were spared the lack of local food, and, above all, water supplies that created such problems of organization in the Ethiopian campaign. In the opinion of one correspondent, the Italians would have fought and could not, whereas the French could have fought and would not.

Ethiopian and Madagascar Campaigns Compared

It is curious that both French and Italians built positions which, though otherwise excellent, had the almost universal failing that they lacked depth and faced in one direction. Having constructed these defences, both failed to defend them in a whole-hearted manner. The Italians tried to fight, fired and surrendered in droves; the French pretended to be about to fight, fired, and withdrew before they could be surprised.

With the exception of one platoon at Anzobopia, the Malagache Native troops proved far inferior to the Abyssinian *Madia*, whereas the Senegalese were perhaps even better fighters than the Eritreans.

A number of other points concerning the campaign are best summed up in Brigadier Dimoline's own words:

Although I knew that the chances were that the roads would be blocked and the bridges blown, I never knew that the obstacles would be on the extensive scale that we have encountered, and I never realized what an asset the armoured car could be in dealing with the road block problem, in addition to their normal duty of giving cover on the road.

Communications were almost entirely by wireless. In the whole force there were only 13 Corps of Signals, European ranks. All the rest were Africans. We enjoyed a considerable advantage because we were able to transmit clearly in three languages, none of which was known to the enemy—Swahili, Shinyanja and Afrikaans. This saved delays owing to the use of cipher. On the other hand, many of our officers knew French, and that helped a lot.

The artillery played an important role in the campaign for the first time so far as the battles in the United Kingdom were concerned, they were practically shooting from the road itself, as the nature of the surrounding country did not permit them to deploy. In the later stages the mist was rather a trial, but, thanks to the purity of air and

artillery opposition, our guns were able to register methodically beforehand.

Recently we had to record, with deep regret, that the author of this booklet has been posted missing, believed drowned, on his way to visit East African troops in Ceylon.

Cunningham and Messerwy

References in War Office Story of 8th Army

"THE EIGHTH ARMY," prepared by the Ministry of Information for the Home Office, and published by H.M. Stationery Office at 1s. 6d., is one of the high tributes, and triumphs of the great Army which was first publicly mentioned on November 18, 1941, when General Sir Allan Cunningham, fresh from his victories in East Africa, was appointed to its command.

The Eighth Army was organized in two main formations, the XIII Corps, under Lieut.-General Godwin-Austin, who had also played a prominent part in the campaigns in East Africa, and the XXII Corps, under Lieut.-General Willmott. General Godwin-Austin had with him the 4th Indian Division, destined for their such renown in Eritrea.

A curious and regrettable fact is that, although the writers have gone out of their way to mention as many units as possible, there is not one reference in this book of more than 100 pages to the services of Rhodesians who so frequently distinguished themselves with many formations of the Eighth Army. That is an omission which certainly ought to be corrected in subsequent editions of this official report.

Many East Africans and Rhodesians who served under General Cunningham in East Africa are likely to disapprove the following passage taken from page 21 of the book:

"General Cunningham, Commander of the Eighth Army, had won a tremendous and well-merited reputation for drive and daring in the Abyssinian campaign when he had commanded the army in its startling rush from the Juba to Addis Ababa, and his appointment to command the Eighth Army had been particularly welcome to the South Africans, by a curious coincidence his brother was in command of the fleet, and the command of the fleet was held by Cunningham, so that a Low cartoon at the beginning of the battle showing a van labelled 'Cunningham, Cunningham' and 'Copingham, Removal Contractors' was a great summary of Allied hopes."

General Cunningham was certainly not a "senator's" halt without good reason. "He had tried, absolutely to carry out General Auchinleck's plan of campaign. But he now reached the conclusion that it could not be done, that the operation should be abandoned, and all troops withdrawn for regrouping."

Nothing is more fatal than to entrust the conduct of a battle to a commander who does not think he can win it. Lee might have won at Gettysburg if he had replaced Longstreet after the latter had declared that Cemetery Ridge could not be carried. In the circumstances General Auchinleck, after a personal visit to Advanced H.Q. decided to entrust the command of the Eighth Army to his own Deputy Chief of Staff, Major-General Ritchie, who had taken part in all the original planning and was intimately acquainted with his views and processes of thought."

Since General Cunningham was made Commandant of the Staff College at Camberley after his return to England in now C.O.C.-in-C. in Northern Ireland, and cannot defend himself against these statements, they might well have taken a different form.

Of General Messerwy, whom East Africans will remember for his services during the campaign in Eritrea, we read:

In the armoured clashes on May 27 General Messerwy, Commander of the 7th Armoured Division, held up to his original H.Q. just a little too long, in the very propheetic not to lose touch with his units for a moment. As the H.Q. party moved off, they were overtaken by a German battle group, and after fighting until their petrol was almost used up, they were surrounded. The officers were wearing their pilot's badges, and the general, in the very first moment to escape, managed to tear out his badges before yielding."

(Continued on page 650)

Criticisms of White Settlement in Kenya

Answered Mr. G. C. Hunter in Address in London

LAST WEEK we published the first part of our report of Mr. Geoffrey Hunter's address to a joint meeting in London of the Royal African Society and the Royal Empire Society. The concluding passages were as follows:—

"Turning now to the suggestion that white settlement has been unsuccessful and has had to be subsidized; what are the facts? It is in common with the rest of the world, agriculture in Kenya has not been profitable. It should be regarded as a member of the Commission sent from Kenya to England or, say, Canada, to show that farming has often been unprofitable in those countries, but I doubt if I should reach the conclusion that it should be abolished. Certain minimum guaranteed returns per acre have been given in Kenya during the war, and the total possible liability under them is very substantial, but the actual payments under them are no more than £7,000—a sum which might be paid in taxation by one large estate in a single year. Farmers have greatly improved their position, but the position has shown an amazing improvement in the last few years. The lot of the pioneer is often unenviable and unprofitable, but it is none the less valuable to the community and to his successors. Pioneers ought to be encouraged and not discouraged, least of all in this country, which is becoming dependent on its Empire and Commonwealth trade.

A further criticism is that the land already alienated has not been used. The Duke of Devonshire reports that in the Highlands of Kenya 1,300,000 acres of the 140,000,000 acres, of which roughly three-fifths is worthless, leaving 56,000,000 acres. Native reserves occupy about 30,800,000 acres, and the Highlands total about 10,000,000 acres, of which 7,000,000 have been alienated. Of this, 1,300,000 acres are suitable for cultivation and 360,000 are already under cultivation. There are, of course, a few absentee landlords, usually resident in this country, who by holding their lands for sale in price and who are not really welcome to East Africa as a whole, but generally speaking the crux of the matter is water.

Increased White Settlement Desirable

"Increased settlement is desirable both to increase the wealth of the community and to reduce the cost of essential services, such as railways, ports, power, and government. It is not at the expense of Native areas, but by the better use and, if necessary, the temporary sub-division of the existing highlands, and in particular, by water-boring, the provision of dams, and, if necessary, the diversion, so as to give a more beneficial share of access to rivers. This settlement is contemplated mainly in respect of the inter-tribe drainage little labour, but particularly mixed farming with an emphasis on dairying. The acreages under cultivation do not, of course, include the substantial areas used for pasture. It may not be generally known that the settlers have built up a dairy industry which already shows an exportable surplus over normal local consumption of about 2,000 tons of butter, whose quality compares favourably with that of any country in the world.

East Africa is becoming of greatly increased strategic importance, especially having regard to developments in India, and may well be not only a permanent naval and air base, but also the most suitable part of the Empire for overseas service for the British Army. Only the food production from the enterprise of white settlers can make such a development economically possible.

It is not possible to talk frankly about East Africa without referring to the Indian question—a problem because the activities of the Indians impinge upon both the Natives and the Europeans. These numbers have increased very much, and today Indian children are being born in East Africa at a rate which does cause no considerable harm as to how they can beneficially be absorbed into the economy of the territories. The native population has developed rapidly in recent years and is now a life capable of providing its own shopkeepers and artisans, and there is no doubt that the presence of the Indian population, who generally speaking are not creators of fresh wealth, is keeping the Native back from a progress which is desirable in every way. There are Indians, perhaps especially in Uganda, who have started considerable enterprises which have given employment to many. But in referring to the overwhelming majority of middlemen or artisans, I am not criticising, but merely stating facts.

On the other side of the picture is the white community. Most of a European standard of living, whose enterprise has been responsible for the bulk of the development. Through many of the Europeans have struggled to improve their standards of living, and have begun to learn not to breed in accordance with Malthus' law to the limits of possible existence. As a generalization they are the only race that has done so. Throughout the world we see signs of the impact of the

Oriental endangering this hard-earned improvement. In East Africa it is at very close quarters. It always seems strange to me that the British Labour Party, which has done so much to improve the standard of living of the ordinary Englishman, could resent so heartily the desire of the Englishmen overseas to maintain his—if necessary by some form of restriction against those races who have made so little attempt to improve their own.

It is more especially strange when you remember that the huge plans and other schemes which have been made to increase the export trade of England as a whole depend almost entirely on the export trade of England, and that the export trade of England is so much more dependent on those of our fellow-countrymen who go abroad and buy our goods, and who create the wealth that makes those markets possible. The problem of the British in East Africa is for these reasons difficult and delicate, because the local population is a race, not as an East African, but as a British India; and the problems are often dealt with not from the East African aspect, but from the position of India in the Imperial orbit.

The Indian Problem

Many Indians in East Africa are now being born there, and a large and increasing population has now been born there. They must be fully absorbed into the stock of the Empire, and that the Indian population should think less of Colonial inhabitants in terms of the colour of their skins, and consider them as citizens of the Colonies in which they live, with all the responsibilities and privileges that citizenship implies. In East Africa our criterion should be: 'Is this beneficial to the inhabitants as a whole?' not 'Is this maintaining a balance between one colour and another?' If we view our problems thus, we shall surely as elsewhere have to give special heed to the backwardness of some of our citizens and to the needs and standards of living of others. A commonsense view of the difficulties would not mean the abandonment of the White Highlands policy, for nothing could worse serve the interests of the Empire as a variety of reasons white settlement could entirely break down if it were dismantled, to the detriment of all cases and aspects to the detriment of the Indians.

There are two general types of Native life—purely Native communities still organized on tribal lines, and those Natives who come into contact with other communities as domestic servants, engine drivers, industrial agricultural workers, most of whom are landowners individually or on a communal basis, and return to their homes either at frequent intervals or permanently. The improvement in some areas has been very great, and what I have said is not startling in those reserves which border upon European areas. This seems to indicate that the advantages of exchange have far outweighed any disadvantage due to competition for

Detribalization Inevitable

We shall have to cater for an increasing number of Natives becoming increasingly divorced from their tribal homes and institutions. Hitherto the policy has been to train and store detribalization. I believe that this is a foolish policy, and that it is inevitable that these shall be made detribalized Natives, and to pretend otherwise is merely to face a great provision for them; secondly, it is necessary to great inefficiency, in that no man sticks to one trade more than a few months at a time, chiefly because that inadequate provision is made for family life. Natives who go out to work, and, fourthly, because Natives get a knowledge of the world and often a certain intelligence not gained by those who stay in their reserves, and as a result they lose respect for the elders of their tribe and consequently for their tribal institutions and authority.

The average Native at the prime of life develops a character and intelligence only about to the extent of an English schoolboy and consequently needs a great deal of guidance. He is extremely responsive to simple and a friendly word. He will do the best he can to get a certain wage in a job, and his promotion is perhaps three times the amount in which he does not like. When people talk glibly about detribalization, trade unionism, for example, they do so without any adequate knowledge of East Africa. I have the greatest doubts as to what they are talking about. In my view the introduction of some aspects of trade unionism is entirely desirable, and it is right that all forms of labour should have some protection by collective bargaining by some means, but in East Africa this is certainly not necessary.

British Trade unions have evolved after centuries of experience in a very hard school, and the British working man knows the effects of strikes and competition, while he sees

a fair share of reward, he knows that to demand the impossible is merely to cut his own throat. The East African Native has no such experience. He has started by working much less than any European worker has ever dreamed of as a minimum, but perhaps the most important is the tendency of collective bargaining to bring the wages off the inefficient and sufficient into very close proximity. In England the working man is normally efficient, his efficiency having been handed down from generation to generation. In East Africa the Native labourer is a mere novice, and his efficiency has to be greatly improved.

Government by Fear of Questions in the Commons.

It is a close without some reference to the political set-up. I believe that the Government's over-riding policy for the territories is to be reached by local agreement, but will have to be enforced from without. The existing form of government is much too negative, and whilst I recognize that East Africa is entirely dependent upon Britain in a military sense, and mainly so in an economic sense, I have not been able to see that the party system of government devised in terms which do not normally concern the Colonies at all, and with reference to Whitehall on every little point, can possibly contribute to a continuity of policy or positive form of government, even though in England at present it seems that one party talks about legislation whilst its principal opponent passes it. It amounts to what I call "government by fear of questions in the House of Commons." It is not the only condition, and perhaps others should be associated with the Colonial policy.

An essential preliminary to this is that unnecessary small units should be eliminated, or perhaps I should say amalgamated. An obvious example is Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, which have five Governments where one would do. Indeed, they have almost a fifth in a Governor's Conference which has no executive powers. And all of them insist on referring every little thing to Whitehall.

The existing areas are both too small and too large. Too small because for our commercial purposes to have three or four sets of laws and three or four policies is not merely a nuisance but a definite handicap. Too small because history shows that union is strength and that where under a federation the strength of the constituent parts is weak, the federation itself is weak. The whole structure is too large because geographically the areas are already so great, because with existing communications it is difficult for people to meet together and misunderstandings arise. Too large because bureaucracies flourish in some of the existing capitals and distant districts are thereby hampered.

Here then is one irreconcilable. There are others. The white settlers fear amalgamation because they feel their interests would be swamped by the interests of the Indians in Tanganyika and Uganda for amalgamation because they allege that white influence in Kenya is too great.

Centralization and Decentralization Both Necessary.

How shall we reconcile these irreconcilables? I believe the answer is that we must both centralize and decentralize. That we should set up provincial governments with considerable powers over their own affairs so long as they do not impinge upon the interests of East Africa as a whole.

One province would obviously be the White Highlands which could develop its own education, farming methods, etc., from its own resources without necessarily applying similar methods to the other provinces. Other provinces, which could be encouraged to develop their own administrative bodies under guidance. One could be a central government retaining its official majority and under a Governor-General with considerable local powers.

Comparisons are often drawn in Kenya between the 11 European elected members and the 20 members nominated to the Legislative Council. That comparison ignores the fact that the 11 official majority, all of whom represent Native interests, are a social disgrace. More important still, it ignores the fact that there are 100,000 Natives in the least likely to be representative and could hold their own in debate.

It is suggested that Native representation is now satisfactory, but that is because satisfactory representation in a Parliamentary institution does not exist, not because they could not be fitted in. A provincial system would afford an opportunity for the Natives to air their views, and be better represented on the central legislature by someone who would keep in touch with them.

The Chairman called upon Sir Edward Grigg and Mr. Hunter.

Mr. Grigg then said that Mr. Hunter had painted a picture of the East African territories and put a case for the white settlers from the economic and administrative view. Mr. Charles Eliot had made the ex-

periment of white settlement because the Uganda Railway must otherwise have failed. Built to control the sources of the Nile, the railway needed European enterprise in the Highlands of Kenya to provide the traffic which was essential if the burden of the line was not to prove too heavy for the taxpayer in Great Britain. Neither Kenya nor Uganda could have been held in the last war but for white settlement in Kenya, and in this war Kenya had again proved an absolutely essential base.

Kenya was not playboys or playgirls, but serious people who had made a very great contribution to the Empire and to Africa. There was, he was convinced, no prospect of steady progress in Africa unless white settlement could thrive. Unhappily, the great majority of people in the country did not yet realize that the white and black races were so interdependent that they could not thrive by separating the other.

The unsolved problem was that African difficulties could not be dealt with in the same manner as when the Governor of Kenya had tried to bring the three adjacent territories together, but had failed—at a time when decisions were very much disliked in official circles. African problems ought to be considered as a whole, and in their solution the help of the Union of South Africa ought to be sought.

A Challenge to Kenya's Leaders.

Mr. F. A. Morrison said that Mr. Hunter's candour was in fact a challenge to the leadership of the Colony. It was not only a challenge to the leadership of the Colony, but a challenge to the leadership of the Commonwealth. It was a challenge to the leadership of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Morrison said that Mr. Hunter's candour was in fact a challenge to the leadership of the Colony. It was not only a challenge to the leadership of the Colony, but a challenge to the leadership of the Commonwealth. It was a challenge to the leadership of the Commonwealth.

The end of the war would bring a splendid opportunity for the East African people to choose their own future. It would be a choice between a half-way house: Kenya must either prepare a satisfactory settlement scheme now or face the fact that settlement would gradually decline. The Colony would assuredly choose the first alternative, and fortify her future by throwing the emphasis on the character and competence of newcomers rather than on the amount of capital they possessed.

A necessary preliminary was a change of emphasis. Each Department in East Africa had its own Information Office, and that of Kenya alone, which was spending £15,000 a year, employed more Europeans than the Colonial Office had to publicize the whole Colonial Empire. Yet by no stretch of imagination could the work of the Information Office in East Africa be termed impressive: it was part of his job to read hundreds of affidavits from the Sudan and Southern Rhodesia, and those in East Africa were unquestionably far less understanding, alert and successful than those in the Sudan and the two Rhodesias.

The Press in the hope of inducing improvements, had been criticizing for several years, but the East African Governments continued to permit this waste of great opportunities—which was worse than the inevitable expenditure. The Governments attached so little importance to their Information Offices that they were satisfied for them to be run by any administrative officer of education officer, surplus to departmental requirements. In such circumstances there was clear need for the non-official leaders to insist on improvement as a matter of urgency.

White Settlement Frustrated German Designs.

A point about white settlement which should never be forgotten was that it had been the vital obstacle to Germany's Mitteleuropa designs. Too few Britons knew that a British Government had given Philip Jaro to the Kaiser as a birthday present. There would have been much more appeasement of Germany but for white settlement in Kenya, the real foundation of which had been laid because Lord Delamere burned with zeal and drew around him a fine nucleus of pioneers. The Empire owed an immeasurable debt to them and to the foresight and courage in dark days of Lord Lugard, Sir Frederick Jackson and Mr. Amery, while Secretary of State for the Colonies.

White settlement in Kenya had been the foundation of our East African Empire. It was a high above every other aspect of our work in Eastern Africa.

T.U.C. Denounces Strikes.

Unauthorized stoppages of work occurring in the midst of the preparations for the concerted attack upon Nazi-fortified Europe have already greatly impeded these imminent operations and brought about a curtailment of essential production. Continuation of such a state of affairs cannot fail to produce a major national disaster and imperil the victory of the Allied cause. The General Council of the Trades Union Congress feels it essential to emphasize that under existing emergency legislation and to ensure uninterrupted production and maximum effort during the war, strikes and lock-outs became illegal, and a national machinery was set up to deal with trade disputes, such disturbances as those among the dockworkers on the Clyde, Tyneside stevedores, among the miners in South Wales, and especially in Yorkshire, the General Council regards as a lamentable development. It threatens the entire policy that the trade union movement has pursued since the war began. It strikes at the relations which have been maintained between the Government, the trade unions, and the employers' organizations, through which important trade union advantages have been secured. The General Council calls upon every worker to realize that individual participation in, or even tacit support of, unofficial strikes is disloyalty to the trade unions and a blow in the back at their comrades in the armed forces who are now steeling themselves for a life-and-death struggle on the European Continent in the opening of the great offensive in the west which is essential to the Allied victory. Further, the General Council warns all workers against persons and organizations that have been active in fomenting disturbances. —Statement by Mr. Ebby Edwards, Chairman, and Sir Walter Collins, general secretary, T.U.C.

Atlantic Charter.—The Atlantic Charter has the adherence of all the United Nations, and if each Government started to give its own interpretation such confusion must result that it would be of assistance to those who would have to frame the peace. His Majesty's Government are proposing discussions with their Allies, and the Dominion Prime Ministers will be here in the comparatively near future, and undoubtedly have something to say on this matter. To anticipate those discussions by a unilateral declaration might very naturally be resented. The desire of the Government is that a statement should be made as soon as possible. —Viscount Cranborne, Dominions Secretary.

Negro Problem in the U.S.A.

The Negro problem is reaching dangerous proportions in the United States today. The Negroes are putting forth a war effort proportionally almost as great as that of their fellow-citizens. By now 500,000 of them are in the armed forces or merchant marine, 800,000 to 1,500,000 work in war plants. Thousands of them are doctors, chemists, architects, surveyors, writers and artists, contributing vitally to American civilization. During the war the advancement of the Negro has proceeded rapidly by sheer force of circumstance. Coloured workers, soldiers and sailors receive the same rates of pay as their white brethren. Trade unions are compelled to accept them as membership. In the northern States discrimination against them is a rarity. Altogether, 2,000,000 Negroes in nine northern States have the vote, and in fact hold the balance in any closely-fought election. In the southern States, racial hatred and oppression still hold sway. Five devices prevent Negroes in the southern States from representation politically. One is the poll tax qualification for voting. The other is the holding of only white primary elections to select candidates. Both these bars to Negro political expression are now being fought—the first by a Congressional Bill abolishing the poll tax, the second by a Supreme Court case by an ex-Negro, the demand for the right to vote in his state primary elections. In Washington no coloured person may enter a cinema or dine in a hotel used by whites. Estate agents keep the coloured 200,000 cleared residents in ghetto-like reserves which are more noisome, dilapidated and diseased than the worst slums in Central Europe. —Mr. Ronald Collins, *Daily Mail* correspondent in Washington.

Supplies from Malta.—Supplies in Malta were once down to one-seventh of the normal Army ration. About this time four cargo vessels got into Malta on a Saturday. A providential sea mist made Sunday ideal for unloading. The men in the Services volunteered to get off the food and ammunition. They were forbidden to do so because it was Sunday. All Sunday the ships lay idle under the mist. On Sunday night the mist cleared. On Monday the Axis raiders came over and sank all four ships. Nothing was got off them. Malta resumed its semi-starvation. —Mr. Alan Moorhead, in the *Daily Express*.

The British Empire.

The British Commonwealth provides, in the region not yet ideal but of actual achievement, an example of an association of free and equal nations and of an empire in which the diversity of these great peoples to self-government is the acknowledged goal. There is room for debate about the speed, vigour and adequacy of the measures for the attainment of that goal, but if we rate the slow gains of solid achievement above high-sounding phrases and airy aspirations, we shall not make the mistake of undervaluing the foundations already laid. We shall give greater weight to the steps taken during the war by which British taxpayers have undertaken to provide substantial sums for the social betterment of dependent peoples. The reality of the British Commonwealth and of the British Imperial tradition imposes immense obligations on those who are its heirs. —D. T. H. Clitheroe, in *The Christian News Letter*.

Hun Maltreatment of Prisoners.

British prisoners in Germany have been eye-witnesses of the gross cruelties and sadistic treatment inflicted on the Russians by the Germans. In October, 1941, when in an Austrian camp, I saw the arrival of the first consignment of Russians, when the temperature was almost at freezing point. The Russians were so emaciated that when they stripped their bones ained through their infested skins. The guards used whips and kicked and manhandled them. Scores died in the debussing sheds, which by night were blocked by dead. New Zealanders, Australians and English medical orderlies, inspired by the example of Captain A. Webster, R.A.M.C., have refused the chance of repatriation in order to minister to these Russians. —Warrant Officer Ian Gibby.

Indian Hyperbole.—In viewing the Indian situation not enough account is taken of the feature of hyperbole which pervades Indian life. It is common in all bazaar transactions. The seller states a price far higher than he is prepared to accept. The buyer makes an offer far lower than he will be eventually ready to pay. Hyperbole is also the common coin of the Indian Press, in the columns of which sensational news is habitually being spun. Naturally, it is also present in political utterances. —Sir Geoffrey de Montandreu, in *India Today*, and Tomorrow.

Background to the

the War News

Opinions epitomized. The greatest inequality is the equal treatment of the unequal." — Mr. R. F. Ratray.

The Marshall Islands should be annexed by the United States. — Mr. Walter Dilliam.

The troops are paid better and in pay and allowances than decorations. — Major Peck, M.P.

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

The greatest heresy of this age is the subordination of everyone and everything to the State. — Mr. R. R. Feilden.

The rocket-carrying aircraft may become the leading ground-attack machine of the future. — Major Oliver Stewart.

In the Tunisian campaign we lost only an average of three or four men to a thousand. — General Omar Bradley, U.S. Army.

It is not in the best interests of the nation's health that the medical profession should be organized for Civil Service. — Lord Haggard.

More than 300,000 tons of coal essential to vital factories have been lost by the recent coal strikes. — Major Lloyd George, Minister of Fuel.

The Common Wealth Party movement is folding up in April, 1945, unless the members pay to keep it going. — Sir Richard Acland, M.P.

In the Mediterranean theatre the Luftwaffe is averaging less than 100 sorties a day, in contrast to 1,000 to 2,000 a day by the Allies. — General Eaker.

Joab is surely the only commander-in-chief in history to have bumped off personally two other commanders-in-chief. — Field-Marshal Viscount Wavell.

It will take at least a year to defeat Germany, and we shall be fortunate if Japan is defeated in a further year. — Mr. Forde, Australian Army Minister.

Most Chancellors of the Exchequer, having a double dose of original sin, are not above playing one Ministry off against another. — The Secretary of State for Air.

We can produce 500,000 normal houses yearly if we are so requested. — Mr. R. H. Coppock, secretary of the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives.

London's Salute the Soldier Week raised £166,629,273, against a target of £165,000,000. Every Savings Committee area in Greater London passed its target. — National Savings Committee.

The Beaufort bomber built in Australia, which is faster than the British prototype, costs £40,000 to produce. — Mr. Cameron, Australian Minister of Aircraft Production.

The slogan of the Ministry of Information, I have heard it said, should be: "Give us the straw and we'll drop the bricks." — Mr. James Stuart, M.P., Government Chief Whip.

The ledger of every Oxford or Cambridge college is full of notices of club and society meetings which suggest that Socialism is the beginning and end of education. — *National Review*.

This country is spending £1,500,000 a year on public relations officers to keep us in ignorance of the failures of the Government departments to which they are attached. — Sir Ernest Benn.

I foresee an express air service from New Zealand to London taking three days, with an alternative service taking five to six days. — Viscount Knollys, Chairman of British Overseas Airways Corporation.

Nearly half the German divisions south of the Pripiet have been wholly or virtually destroyed in the course of the Russian winter campaign. This is a terrible toll. — Military correspondent of *The Times*.

Newfoundland has some of the finest iron ore mines in the world, but before the war not an ounce of Newfoundland iron went to the British Commonwealth. It all went to Germany. — Lord Ammon, leader of the recent Government mission to Newfoundland.

At the end of the last war the maximum speed in the R.A.F. was 140 m.p.h. At present it is over 450 m.p.h. The R.A.F. bomb load at the beginning of this war was 1,000 lb. for 700 miles. Today it is 7,000 lb. for 1,500 or more miles. — Air Marshal R. S. Sorley.

My political philosophy does not lead me to conclude that people who have been in definite public service should necessarily be treated in a different way from people who have served the community in ordinary industry. I am not satisfied that it is just that someone who has worked in a shipyard or an engineering works should have a 10s. old age pension while somebody who has been in the police force should have £4 or £5 a week. — Mr. Maxton, M.P.

During the four and a half years of war the lifeboats of the Royal Naval Life-Boat Institution saved 5,547 lives—more than in the last 15 years of peace. In the war, lifeboats rescued 500 men each week; during the present war the number is 200. — Harry Bird.

The forces want to be sure that there is not at home a hidden force of military veterans accepting the Government's ration of food instructions, but at present they are assembly arguing out the best possible domestic programme for them when they get back. — Mr. Alastair Forbes.

It does not rest with any Prime Minister to dissolve Parliament. The House of Commons has the right to do so. The House of Commons is the only body where the prerogative of the Crown comes into play, where in doubtful circumstances the Crown would refer to other advisers, as has been done on several occasions. — Mr. Churchill.

The general public has acquired a not ill-founded feeling that "bureaucracy" has extended its influence over daily life and affairs more widely than the hard facts of conducting a war necessitate, and bureaucracy is foremost among the dragons which every Englishman looks to his M.P. to slay and keep on slaying. — *The Round Table*.

Our merchant shipping losses in March were mainly incurred in far distant seas. Though a little higher than in February, they were still low, and the rate of sinking U-boats was fully maintained. The strength of the U-boat force remains considerable and calls for increased efforts by surface and air forces. — Joint statement by President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill.

The percentage loss suffered by Bomber Command over Germany and German-occupied territory during March was the lowest in the last year. During the first three months of 1944 aircraft of Bomber Command dropped over 48,000 tons of bombs on Germany, compared with 2,400 tons dropped by the enemy on this country in the same period. — Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary of State for Air.

In the Battle of Britain Germany never obtained air supremacy. The Allies won it in Africa, possess it in Italy, and now hold it over the Pas de Calais. Our casualties in those theatres have risen to less than 1%. We and the Americans are now fighting to convert air superiority over Germany into air supremacy over Europe. We have met many of our assignments of air power which will lose them the war. — Air Marshal Sir Richard Peck.

PERSONALIA

Mr. Hirji Virpal Shah is now a member of the Nairobi Municipal Council.

Mr. G. C. L. Ilney has been elected to the Tanga Nzoia District Council.

The wife of Lieut. Lloyd Green, R.A.R., has given birth to a son in Nairobi.

Mr. N. C. Ramshaw has retired from Church Missionary Society work in Uganda.

Mr. B. C. Vance has been appointed Belgian Vice-Consul in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia.

Canon and Mrs. H. F. Davies have returned from New Zealand to the Diocese of the Upper Nile.

Mr. S. H. Vogt, Governor of the 33rd District of the International, visited Khastoum recently.

A girl has been born in Zanzibar to the wife of Major Eric Dutton, Chief Secretary to the Government.

Miss M. G. Clark, matron of Gwanda Hospital, Southern Rhodesia, has been transferred to Selukwe.

Mr. Julius A. Everts has arrived from Northern Rhodesia and Mr. T. C. F. Hall from Portuguese East Africa.

Mr. E. A. Sudler, Regional Director of Posts and Telegraphs in Uganda, has arrived in this country on medical leave.

Mr. F. Smith, Postmaster of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, is retiring from the Department of Posts and Telegraphs after 34 years' service.

Mr. William Crocker-McDowell, of the Sudan Political Service, and Mrs. Margery Haswell Wilson have been married in Birmingham.

Sir James Fortescue Flannery, who has been keenly interested in East and Central African development, left £419,160 (net personalty) £372,928.

Paymaster Lieut. Commander Robert Clifford Ledger, R.N.V.R., and Miss Olive Mary Dobson, W.R.N.S., were married in Mombasa last month.

Messrs. H. M. Fletcher, J. L. W. Cowall, A. G. Redfern, B. J. du Plessis and C. F. Remmer have been promoted Native Commissioners in Southern Rhodesia.

Captain G. W. Oden has succeeded Major H. E. Hebbert, D.S.O., M.C., on his retirement from the position of Director of Posts and Telegraphs in the Sudan.

Mr. Walter Harrigan, recently promoted from Attorney-General in Kenya to be Chief Justice in the Gold Coast, will leave London shortly to take up his new appointment.

Mr. R. Bramney, Director of Veterinary Services in Kenya, has arrived in London to discuss the co-ordination of East African research in matters affecting animal husbandry.

Mr. Kevin Hayes, of the Legal Department in the Sudan, and Mrs. Jehane Madeleine Plowden, widow of Major Humphrey Plowden, 17th Lancers, were married recently in Cairo.

Sir John Waddington was last week received in audience by The King and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor of Northern Rhodesia. Sir John was 54 on Monday.

Mr. B. H. Binder, a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, has been elected Chairman of the British Shareholders Trust, in succession to the late Sir Follett Holt.

Mr. Lawrence T. Stevenson, of the Colonial Administrative Service, and Miss Stella Maxwell, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Maxwell, of Oxford, late of Nairobi, announce their engagement.

Viscount Knollys, Chairman of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, has arrived back in London from his 35,000-mile flying tour of B.O.A.C. routes and stations in the Middle East, India, Australia, New Zealand and Canada.

Mr. K. R. Williams is Chairman of the Food Production Board of the Tugue district of Southern Rhodesia.

The following have been appointed to the District Road Board of Mombasa: the District Commissioner, Mr. S. V. Cooke, M.L.C., the Liwali for the Coast, the Divisional Engineer of the P.W.D., the Municipal Engineer of Mombasa, and Mr. A. G. Stevens.

Mr. C. P. Downes, Veterinary Officer in the Mbale District of Uganda, has also been acting as Assistant District Commissioner, and two Agricultural Officers, Messrs. C. W. L. Fitchler and D. E. ... have been appointed A.D.C. in Masaka and Mbale respectively.

The Umtali Chamber of Commerce has elected the following office-bearers: Mr. A. H. van Collier, President; Mr. G. B. McLeod, Vice-President; Mr. A. F. ... secretary; and Messrs. Sotte, Martin, Caticas, Goldenberg, Binnie and Hayes to be members of the Committee.

Captain John Ellis Thomas, The Royal Berkshire Regiment, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. ... of ... pool, and Miss Joan Marjorie Pludder, daughter of Captain G. Pludder, M.B.E., and the late Mrs. ... have been married in that town.

Among well-known personalities who have left the Sudan recently on retirement are Mr. W. F. Crawford, Governor of the Northern Province, and Mrs. Crawford; Mr. E. O. Springfield, Commissioner for Port Sudan, and Mrs. Springfield; and Mr. C. H. Wedlock, Controller of Posts and Telegraphs.

Shabani Golf Club has elected Mr. N. Park its Chairman, Mr. A. J. Cleaver honorary secretary, Mr. C. Capstick hon. treasurer, Mr. W. E. Slater club captain, and Mr. J. T. Bell vice-captain. The other members of the Committee are Messrs. R. G. Malcolmson, N. F. Grant, N. F. Hastings and J. Pitout.

Commander W. G. C. Stokes, R.N., younger son of the Rev. H. C. Stokes and Mrs. Stokes, of Elmdene, Sandown, Isle of Wight, and Miss Dorothy Wendy Acton Davis, Third Officer, W.R.N.S., eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Acton Davis, Prideaux Park, Cornwall, have been married in Mombasa Cathedral.

Mr. W. J. Woolrich, Chairman of the Anglo-Portuguese Colonial and Overseas Bank, has resigned his seat on the board. He was previously one of the joint general managers of the Westminster Bank, from which he retired in 1928. Mr. Woolrich was also the first Chairman of the Hops Marketing Board.

The Imperial Executive of the Girl Guides' Association has appointed Mrs. A. S. Thom to be Northern Rhodesian Commissioner for Girl Guides. Mrs. Thom had been acting as Colony Commissioner since Mrs. T. Pinder left the country a few months ago. Previously she had been Colony Commissioner for Wayfarer Guides.

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The Lusaka Luncheon Club, which has now a membership of 74, with an average attendance at last year's meetings of 35, has elected Mr. Gordon Holmes as its Chairman and Mr. J. L. Boyd-Wilson as honorary secretary in succession to Mr. F. Hodgson.

A Committee consisting of Messrs. A. E. Romy (Chairman), C. F. Johnson, A. N. Gilchrist, E. MacArthur and H. Shapiro, appointed by the Minister of Agriculture to consider the question of the orderly marketing of fatstock has recommended that all slaughter stock should be sold by weight and grade on a live or dead weight basis.

Sir Geoffrey Peto

A Supplement to the London Gazette recently announced that Sir Geoffrey Peto, K.B.E., Regional Commissioner to the Ministry of Supply, was one of eight persons who were awarded for brave conduct when aircraft crashed and caught fire.

Sir Godfrey Huggins

Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, will fly with General Smuts to London for the forthcoming conference of Empire Prime Ministers. Since Southern Rhodesia is not of Dominion status, Sir Godfrey will not take part in the exchange of views between the first Ministers of Great Britain and the Dominions, but his presence will be desirable in many connections.

Obituary

Mr. Richard John McLanahan, whose home is in Holland Park, London, has died in Nairobi. He leaves a widow.

Mrs. Gladys May Barwell, wife of Captain C. W. Barwell, of the King's African Rifles, has been lost at sea as a result of enemy action.

Brigadier-General Roger Courtenay Bruce, C.B., C.M.G., who has died in Northam in his 81st year, had served in the Sudan and held the Order of the Nile.

Mrs. Ida Reed, who arrived in Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, in 1895 with her husband and four small daughters, after travelling from Southern Africa by ox wagon, has died at the age of 86.

Colonel James Crawford Kennedy, C.B.E., M.D., late R.A.M.C., and Medical Inspector of the P. & O. and British India Lines, died on April 4 at Ravenscroft, Ash, Surrey. He leaves a widow, son, and two daughters.

Brigadier-General Charles R. G. Mayne, C.M.G., D.S.O., late The Highland Light Infantry, who died on Good Friday in his 70th year, served with the Egyptian Army for 16 years, took part in the Blue Nile Expedition of 1903, and in 1910 was appointed Military Secretary to the Sirdar and Governor-General of the Sudan.

The Rev. H. C. Sandall

The Rev. Herbert Cecil Sandall, Rector of Great Little Horrad, Buntingford, Hertfordshire, of whose death after 10 days' illness we learn with regret, spent three years from 1913 in Southern Rhodesia, first in Hartley and then on the staff of the Anglican Cathedral. He left the Colony in 1916 to go to France as chaplain with the 1st Division Artillery, and saw much hard fighting. Invalided home in Armistice week 1918, he was demobilized in the following year, worked for a time for the Industrial Christian Fellowship, and was later Rector of Kringsdorp, in the Diocese of Johannesburg, from 1924 to 1928. After his return to England he was Vicar of Corston and Redbourne, Malmesbury, and of St. Katherine's, Redland, Bristol. He had intended to return to Africa after the war. Mr. Sandall married a sister of Captain E. Thornton Fox, of Southern Rhodesia.

The Union and Northern States

In a speech in the Senate last week, General Smuts said:—

"There is a feeling in many quarters that the mandatory system has outlived its time and that another arrangement must be made that will have to be decided in the future."

"The Union Government's policy concerning other States to the north is laid down. We do not go in for a system of annexation, and we do not believe it necessary. We want to extend our trade as far as possible on a voluntary basis. We want to have friendship with the States to the north in conference."

"The ties of friendship built up during the war have led towards a closer, more friendly and hearty co-operation. During the war the Portuguese territories, the Belgian Congo, British territories, and Northern Rhodesia have been cut off from their mother countries and become in some extent dependent on the Union. We held out the hand of friendship and did everything we could. I think that will help in the solution lying ahead."

"There are great questions ahead. The method of transport, for instance, needs to be more uniform. The system of communications, air and aviation, I believe, is a system of communications here we can equate to that of a common quantity of time and space, if necessary."

"I do not think of the matter of incorporating people with other languages—a course which will cause only friction and bitterness. That applies not only to South Africa, but to the whole world. I think that the idea of one people or domination of one people over another, or that of one language, is an idea of the past. It is no longer necessary. There are other ways in which we can advance our common cause."

"The States to the north have been granted the Union of South Africa. They always had a desire the Union wanted to merge with them. The Union only wanted to co-operate for their common future."

Joint Development Adviser

Mr. G. F. Gray, with whom we are able to state, come to London for discussions with the Colonial Office before taking up his new appointment as Joint Development Adviser for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He is expected to arrive in about a couple of months.

KELVIN DIESELS

Kelvin Diesel Marine Engines are full Diesel Engines, of the four-stroke compression ignition solid injection type, and comply with the requirements of Lloyd's and the Board of Trade. Our designs, production and methods are constantly being improved, but in the meantime it is prudent to imitate the Sifem Service and say nothing about what we are doing to keep Kelvin Diesels, as ever, the best of their class.

The Bergius Coltd
DOBBIE'S LOAN, GLASGOW, C.A.

The prisoners were bundled back into a lorry, and the Germans pushed on. Soon they ran into a group of the general's own divisions, which gave battle. After the first dash there was a lull, and the general took his wounded staff captain to a German doctor for attention. He was alarmed to see that the doctor looked at him curiously.

"You look an old man to be serving in the desert," said the German.

"I am no longer a boy," replied the general nonchalantly, "but I am a good fighter."

"You must be older than my general doctor," and I am too."

"Yes, yes," said the general, who was nearly 50, "just a year or two older." Fortunately at that moment the battle broke out again and ended this embarrassing conversation.

The Germans moved on, and General Messervy and two of his officers were alone in the lorry driven by a young German officer, who had inadvertently left a hammer lying on the back seat. It can be imagined how fingers, knees and eyes travelled from hammer to head. But after a hurried conversation with an officer not well pleased for calling the general a "punk" it was decided to wait until dark.

But before this another attack came. The British attacked again, and in the confusion the party managed to run out of the lorry and scoot for an old pan emplacement about 100 yards away. Yells and threats followed them, but the German officers busy with the task of attacking and the party burrowed under an old tarpaulin in the emplacement. They soon had evidence that it was already inhabited by a Native South African pioneer, also intent on escape. For three hours until it was dark they crouched in growing hope and discomfort. Finally, they knew their original captors had given them up. They crept out, found some water and set out on a nervous walk towards where they thought the British troops might be found. They crept through several enemy parties, but just before dawn, after 16 miles of a Scottish voice challenged them, and they knew they were safe.

Group Captain Fiekald Missing

Group Captain P. C. Fiekald, D.S.O. (and two bars), D.F.C., a Kenyan, and one of the more widely known pilots in the R.A.F., is officially reported missing. He was the pilot of the bomber "F for Freddie" in the R.A.F. film "Target for Tonight." He won his D.F.C. in July, 1940, the D.S.O. in 1941, his first bar for flying paratrooper troops into action during the Bruneval raid in 1942, and his second bar in 1943. He was the first pilot (and perhaps the first British flying man) to win three D.S.O.s in one year. He had had exceptional experience as a bomber pilot over France, Belgium, Holland, Norway and Germany.

Flight Lieut. W. J. N. (John) Lee, only son of Major and Mrs. H. N. Lee of Kingston, Surrey, and formerly of East Africa, has been killed in action in India. He was 25 years of age. Major Lee was at one time Auditor in Tanganyika Territory.

Second Lieut. N. L. Chambers, a Rhodesian, has been posted as missing from operations in Italy in January.

Senior Air Gunner William Paul Johnson, a Rhodesian previously reported missing, is now believed killed in action.

A memorial service for Major-General Ode Charles Wingate, D.S.O., will be held tomorrow (Friday) at 12.30 p.m. in St. Margaret's, Westminster. Jewish commemoration of General Wingate will take place in London on April 25, when a memorial service in the Great Synagogue will be conducted by the Chief Rabbi.

Lord Rennell Made K.B.E.

Major-General Lord Rennell of Roda, R.A., has been appointed an Additional Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire (Military Division) in recognition of gallantry and distinguished services in Sicily.

Lieut. (E) Kenneth Richard Montague Sandford, R.N., who has been mentioned in dispatches for gallantry and distinguished services in H.M.S. Norfolk, is the son of Mr. T. F. Sandford, who is retiring after 35 years in the Administrative Service of Northern Rhodesia. His son became a midshipman in May,

1939, was promoted acting sub-lieutenant in January, 1941, acting lieutenant in April, 1942, and posted to the cruiser NORFOLK later that year.

Senior Air Staff Officer T. M. Williams, who has been appointed Deputy Chief of the Eastern African Command in the Union of South Africa, served through the East African Campaign of the last war as a private, afterwards joined the Royal Flying Corps, and was awarded the M.C. and D.F.C.

General Sir William Gault, G.C.B., East Africa, who recently paid another visit to Ceylon, is sending the K.A.R. band to perform for British troops now in that island. An African entertainment unit will also be sent.

Two pilots of a Southern Rhodesian fighter squadron equipped with Typhoon aircraft shot down a Ju-88 over France last Thursday.

Sixteen Rhodesians who had been on operations in the Middle East, Greece or Italy, have recently arrived back in the Colony.

News from Northern Rhodesian regiments in Madagascar have been home on leave.

Five Kenya chiefs are visiting East African units in Madagascar.

Refugee Poles are to be employed on topographical survey work in Tanganyika.

The war effort of the Belgian Congo was the subject of a recent photographic exhibition in Pretoria. The exhibits are now touring the Union of South Africa.

Ex-Servicemen who were farming in Northern Rhodesia at the outbreak of the war are to be granted up to £1,000 if they need assistance in restarting their farming.

English-speaking *ashari* in the East Africa Command now wear an "E" badge on their left sleeve.

Gifts for War Purposes

The National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia has sent a further £496 to Mrs. Churchill's Aid for Russia.

Tanganyika's War Relief Welfare Fund has made further contributions of £729 to War Charities in the United Kingdom.

A further £300 from the people of Kenya has been forwarded to the Russian Relief Fund.

The anti-waste depot started in Nairobi two years ago by Rotary Anty is closing down on account of the serious shortage of clothing and materials in Kenya. About 125 sacks of warm clothing, each sack containing between 300 and 400 articles, have been sent to London by the depot.

Mr. W. S. Gulloch

Mr. William Sutherland Gulloch, whom we reported last week to have been appointed Commissioner of Police in Kenya, was born in 1893 and served throughout the main of the last war, being demobilized with the rank of captain. He joined the Colonial Police Service in 1919 as Assistant Commissioner in the Gold Coast, became Commissioner of Police there in 1926, was transferred to Gibraltar as Chief of Police in 1927, and 10 years later became Chief Commandant of Police and Inspector of Prisons in Cyprus. He went to Kenya at the beginning of 1930 as Deputy Commissioner, and was seconded for duty as Commissioner of Police in Ethiopia in September, 1942.

Pioneers

There are now resident in Southern Rhodesia three survivors of the original Pioneer Column (Mashonaland, 1890): namely, the Hon. Lionel Cripps and Messrs. T. W. Rudland and John Crawford.

41st WEEK OF WAR

Questions in Parliament

BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS rose for the Easter recess Mr. G. Strauss asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what machinery was being set up in the East African Colonies and Northern Rhodesia for planning development under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. Whether he was satisfied with the expenditure of only £123,000 in these territories in 1943 became a matter of controversy. He would refer to the machinery of the Colonial Development and Welfare Commission in the West Indies.

Colonel Stanley: "The machinery of the Commission is being set up as rapidly as possible should be made with the preparation and submission of development schemes even if the present shortage of men and materials makes their immediate imposition impossible."

"In Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, a Joint Development Adviser has recently been appointed and each of these territories is being considered in connection with the execution of a plan which has been set up in a committee to plan and coordinate development proposals. Although in such committees have been established in Kenya, development plans are being prepared through the ordinary machinery of government, and out of £600,000 so far approved for expenditure in Kenya, £467,000 related to Kenya. I do not think that any advantage would be gained by adopting the machinery contained in the last part of the question."

Mr. Strauss: "Is the right hon. gentleman satisfied that the organizations which are being set up are likely to be as effective as those which the 'Stocks' Commission recommended?"

Colonel Stanley: "Yes, sir, in the different circumstances of East Africa. The hon. gentleman will realize that in the Caribbean we had to deal with a number of small islands. The hon. gentleman will get the best out of them."

Dr. Morgan: "Will it be available to hon. members?"

Colonel Stanley: "Certainly, sir. When anything is available, I will see that hon. members receive it."

Maize Prices in Kenya

Mr. Sorensen asked the total subsidy per acre of maize now being granted to European and Indian farmers in Kenya; what encouragement was being given to African farmers to increase their output; and what price per bag was being paid to European, Indian and African farmers.

Colonel Stanley: "The basic price for standard quality maize in Kenya is now 18s. a bag for all producers. In the case of African maize this is subject to certain deductions in respect of difference in quality and expenses which, in the case of European maize, is borne by the producer, i.e., cost of bag, holding expenses and traders' commission."

"In order to encourage production by all producers a special price of 20s. a bag is being offered for all deliveries in the 1944-1945 season over a target figure." In the case of African producers the additional 7s. a bag will be paid into the Local Native Council funds. Under pre-war conditions maize production by European farmers has declined substantially, and the present emergency has made it necessary to reverse this tendency. For this purpose, a payment of 7s. 6d. per acre has been approved in respect of the total acreage planted in maize on non-Native estates. Non-Natives may also receive a subsidy for breaking new land."

Mr. Sorensen: "May I take it that when the maize is produced by the African, European and Indian farmers, they get the same kind of subsidy and encouragement?"

Colonel Stanley: "The net proceeds will be the same. There is an additional acreage subsidy in the plantation area."

Mr. Sorensen asked the reasons for the increase of conscripted African labourers in Tanganyika from 5,300 to 18,750; whether they were working under stringent supervision respecting conditions; and what repercussions this was likely to have on the urgent need of adequate food production in Tanganyika.

Colonel Stanley: "This increase is entirely due to approval of compulsion for sisal and rubber production, and to an increase in the numbers recruited for pyrethrum and essential foodstuffs. The answer to the second part of the question is in the affirmative."

Mr. Sorensen: "Is the Minister certain that this substantial increase in the number of conscripted African labourers is not having some effect on production, especially in view of the food shortage in that district?"

Colonel Stanley: "I have to keep this balance between the production of essential commodities, which can be produced nowhere else, and the production of essential foodstuffs, which in the last resort can be, and are being, imported for the Natives."

Mr. Sorensen: "Is a sufficient quantity being imported?"

Colonel Stanley: "Yes, sir. I have had a long progress

programme from the Government and the Ministry of Food is helping me to see that that programme has been kept."

Dr. Morgan: "Is the Minister able to say that these schemes are being administered effectively by the local Government because some details are not satisfactory?"

Colonel Stanley: "Yes, I went to that personally when I was out there, and I am satisfied that the local Government is taking every step possible to look after the welfare of the labourers."

Nyasaland Development

Mr. Mathers asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies and Legislative Council, and whether there were any plans to avoid presentation of the Nyasaland Development and Welfare Bill to the Nyasaland Legislative Council, and whether any plans were being made to encourage the Nyasaland Associations and Europeans who did not belong to the Nyasaland Associations.

Colonel Stanley: "The Legislative Council consists of the Governor, six official members, and six non-official members. The basis of representation is not racial, but one of the non-official members, the Bishop of Nyasaland, has the special responsibility among non-officials of representing African interests. I am not in a position to make any statement regarding the future of the Bill."

Mr. Mathers: "In view of the fact that the Bill is in the world at present, and that it is likely to be passed by the Minister to use his powers to make a vote count, will the Minister consider whether it would be possible to have a war test of it?"

Colonel Stanley: "I do not think there is any question of having a war in Nyasaland about it. During the last year, I have been able to show a good many steps toward democracy in the Colonial Empire."

Mr. Sorensen: "Can the Minister say how many Africans, Indian and European representatives respectively, there are now on the Legislative Council?"

Colonel Stanley: "These non-officials are all Europeans."

Mr. Mathers asked if the Secretary of State was aware that the Government of Northern Rhodesia had recently introduced a pyrethrum, Nyasaland has a policy of encouraging Africans to grow this crop; and whether he would cause a similar policy to be adopted in Kenya.

Colonel Stanley: "In Nyasaland pyrethrum growing on a very small scale has been undertaken by Africans under the supervision of a European planter. In Kenya it is being encouraged wherever climatic conditions and labour supply permit, and there is no obstacle to Africans growing this crop provided they comply with the relevant legislation."

Mr. Mathers: "Are they able to comply with this?"

Colonel Stanley: "I think so in most cases, but pyrethrum can only be grown at very high altitudes."

Dr. Morgan: "Is there not a special variety which is particularly suitable to Kenya?"

Colonel Stanley: "I think that is so."

Hospitals in Tanganyika

Mr. Major Cross asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if the fact that in Tanganyika the ratio of public-owned hospitals to the total African population was one to 2,522 compared to that in Kenya of one to 1,100, what plans he had sanctioned for early improvement.

Colonel Stanley: "The Tanganyika Government is now engaged in drawing up its general plans for social and economic development, including the extension of medical services. Pending their submission, proposals for increased hospital facilities have been approved. The present shortage of medical officers under war conditions is so acute that it would not be possible to provide the staff necessary for any considerable expansion of hospital facilities."

Mr. Strauss asked if the Secretary of State was taking steps to send to East Africa British trade unionists to help to organize the Native labour.

Colonel Stanley: "I am in communication with the Government."

Mr. Harvey asked the Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs for particulars of the progress of the irrigation work and the provision of water supply in Bechuanaland.

Mr. Emrys-Evans: "Last year work was begun on a comprehensive survey of the water resources of the Bechuanaland Protectorate. £28,000 has been provided for this work under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for a period of three years. From the information collected by the survey, plans will be prepared for the post-war development of underground waters in the territory and the conservation, diversion and economic use of surface and storm waters. The survey continues the work of pre-war schemes financed by the Colonial Development Fund which were concerned with the development of water supplies by means of canals. Irrigation areas are being developed at the two dams built at Kenya and Mombasa under the pre-war programme. This work is the first of its kind attempted in the Protectorate. Applications are under consideration for further assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act to finance experiments in basin irrigation, and to test the possibility of increasing water supply for stock by means of deep water tanks similar to those built in Australia."

Kenya's European Population Disclosed by Lady Moore in Broadcast

THERE HAS BEEN SUCH STRICT SECRECY about the war-time European population of East Africa that it is surprising to find Lady Moore, wife of the Governor of Kenya, telling the world in a broadcast from Cairo that Kenya's pre-war white population was about 20,000. Now it is disclosed that, thanks to the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, Italian prisoners-of-war and a certain number of Polish and Greek refugees.

And the B.B.C., having recorded the talk in London, re-broadcast it the following day in its short wave service to East Africa. So much for secrecy!

Mr. Grenfell Williams, Director of the African Service of the B.B.C., explained in a recent "Calling East Africa" programme his purpose was two-fold: to give East Africans a London view of their present and developments, and to freshen up their picture of Great Britain. The programme, he said, was broadcast on short waves in the African belt, and was not to be heard by listeners in this country. Since a special transmission was directed towards East Africa, reception in those territories should be good. Mr. Williams, who himself lived in Africa for 35 years and arrived in England only a couple of years before the outbreak of war, invited comments and questions from East Africa.

Colonel Harold Mitchell, M.P. Welfare Officer of the Anti-Aircraft Command, recorded in a brief talk that Uganda had been the first Dependency to provide recreation huts for A.A. personnel for gunners defending Coventry. Now there are 4,000 such huts.

Canon W. W. Wright, who while Dean of Nairobi placed in the Cathedral of the Holy Spirit a Book of Remembrance inscribed with the names of those who have died there since the last war, described in a broadcast to East Africa on Easter Day how a Book of Remembrance had been started in an Essex village in 1940 after a young naval officer had given his life in disposing of a delayed-action bomb dropped by a German aircraft.

New Products from Sisal

Major Conrad Walsh said in his second talk on "New Products from Sisal" that among them is sodium pectate, used as a thickening agent in soups, as a gelling agent in meat and milk products, and jams, as a stabilizing agent in ice-cream, in pharmacy, in textile and print manufacture, to prevent oil penetration in paper and wood, in the treatment of waste water from tanneries and paper mills, and in the coagulation of rubber latex. The immense scope for this new derivative of sisal is evident from the fact that the United Kingdom imported well over five million pounds weight annually before the war.

Sisal wax has an exceptionally high melting point, which enables it to challenge the best imported products (from non-Empire sources), and by special treatment it can be given the unique property of remaining semi-solid at temperatures far above the original high melting-point, thus rendering it specially valuable in certain industries.

Indian Entry Into E. Africa Protests—and The Real Facts

A telegram on April 7 from the Delhi correspondent of "The Times" stated:—

In the Council of State yesterday a Government spokesman accepted a resolution moved by an Opposition member recommending that the Governor-General in Council should take immediate steps to secure the withdrawal by the Governments of the East African Colonies of regulations which have the effect of restricting the immigration of Indians.

The regulations provide that no resident of East Africa who has been away for more than two years can return until the end of the war except with a special permit which is granted only to people engaged in essential services. This affects some thousands of Indian residents who, on the advice and with the encouragement of the East African Governments, returned to India temporarily in 1940.

Mr. Banerjee, secretary of the Commonwealth Relations Department, said that the Government of India had previously received an assurance that, in the administration of the regulations, regard would be had to the difficulties which faced residents endeavouring to return to East Africa. Now the Government was strongly urging on the East African Government that Indians who left East Africa on the advice of those Governments should be excluded from the scope of the regulations altogether.

The Defence (Immigration) Regulations, 1944, are not particularly directed at members of the Indian community, as might be gathered from many of the statements made in India.

These regulations, which came into force in Tanganyika on February 14 last, and were shortly afterwards adopted by Kenya and Uganda, provide that no person shall enter the Territory unless he holds an entry permit, and that such permits shall not be issued to an applicant who fails to satisfy the authorities that he proposes to take up employment in an occupation "which is necessary or expedient for securing the public safety, the defence of the Territory, the maintenance of public order or the efficient prosecution of the war, or for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community."

The powers conferred by these Government regulations do not apply to Europeans no less than to Indians. Moreover, it is guaranteed entry to an Indian who can prove that he will be engaged in work essential to the war effort of the Government, or that the European (or anyone else) who will not so contribute to the public benefit.

It is also to be remembered that the Indian population of the East African territories has increased enormously during the war. It has risen in Kenya, for instance, from about 40,000 to rather more than 100,000, an increase which cannot possibly be held to be either normal or necessary.—ED.

Sir Angus Gillan on The Sudan

On Wednesday April 26, Sir Angus Gillan, Director of the Empire Division of the British Government, and former Civil Secretary in the Sudan, will speak on "The Sudan" at a joint meeting of the Royal African Society and The Royal Empire Society, to be held at the headquarters of the Royal Empire Society, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.

Cecil Rhodes's Money-Box

An old money-box, reputed to have been used by Cecil Rhodes as a boy, has been bought by Mr. S. J. Lanigan, O'Keefe, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, for transmission to the National Museum, Salisbury. The donor bought the box some years ago at a sale of the effects of a sister of Cecil Rhodes, who had said that the article belonged to her brother.

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COMPANY MEETING

British Ropes, Limited**(Mr. Herbert Smith's Statement)**

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BRITISH ROPES, LIMITED, was held on Thursday last at the Queen's Hotel.

MR. HERBERT SMITH, the Chairman and joint managing director of the company, presided.

The Secretary, Mr. D. L. Utting, read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The following is the statement by the Chairman which had been circulated to the shareholders with the report and accounts:

"We are aware that taxation occasioned by war conditions, has the effect of limiting to a certain degree the profits available for dividend and reserve purposes. The profits earned for the year ended, December 31, 1943, subject to income tax, have been virtually maintained at £355,741 and after providing £200,000 for income tax, as compared with £275,000 in the previous year, the net balance available amounts to £155,741 as compared with £184,510 for 1942. We are thus able to maintain our dividend at the previous level of 12½%, but this year we propose to increase the transfer to general reserve from £25,000 to £50,000, which will leave the substantial balance of £115,743 to be carried forward to the next financial year.

Strong Liquid Position

"With regard to the balance sheet, this continues to show a strong liquid position, which is very satisfactory and augurs well for the future of your company. The opportunity has been taken this year to show the reserve for future taxation separately on the balance sheet.

"Your company's plant and machinery has, so far as circumstances permit, been maintained in an efficient state of repair, and all possible steps are being taken to ensure that post-war demands will be met.

"There are variations in the value of individual items under current assets, such as stock on hand and sundry debtors, as compared with 1942. These are mainly attributable to the winding-up of a wholly-owned subsidiary company whose net assets have now been taken over by the parent company, which change in addition had the effect of considerably reducing the amount due by subsidiary companies as compared with last year.

Output Maintained

"The output of all manufacturing units of your company in wire, wire-rope, hemp rope and binder-twine has been maintained at the high level of the last three years. All departments are working at full capacity on the completion of other work of national importance. Needless to say, we have record outputs, and are employing more female labour than ever before.

"Our subsidiary and associated companies are in the same position, and have been very successful during 1943. The supply of raw materials to our South African and Canadian factories has been difficult, but the managements at these units have obtained their requirements, and have maintained high outputs.

"The future of our export trade is being investigated both on our own account, and also by the various trade associations of which we are members. The strong trend towards the industrialization of primary producing countries, to which I have previously referred, seems to be strengthening under the stress of war, and there appears to be no doubt that at the end of the war this tendency will be accelerated.

"In concluding these few remarks I feel I must express the thanks of the board and myself, as well as of the shareholders, to the staff and workpeople, especially the women who play so large a part in our activities, for their ungrudging and loyal service to further the war effort.

The report and accounts were adopted.

News Items in Brief

Shabani's new golf course is nearing completion. Kenya has cut its sugar import by 25%. The sugar ration has been cut from 5 oz. to 6 oz. per head a week.

The recently formed Christian Council of Kenya is to change the functions of the Kenya Missionary Council.

The annual service of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, normally held in St. Paul's Cathedral on April 23, St. George's Day, will be held at the Queen's Hotel.

A 14,000-ton tanker, the late 1941 vessel, built in Portugal, is in course of construction for the Companhia Colombiana de Navios, which maintains services with Portuguese East Africa.

The juice of the pawpaw is now being used to take the "fickle" out of wool. A process discovered by Australian research workers wool can now be prevented from irritating the most sensitive skin.

Tanganyika's new Development Committee, which is to meet for the first time on April 24, is composed of the Administrative Secretary, the Director of Agriculture, Lands, Survey and Public Works, two European and two Indian non-officials.

Experiments in Uganda have proved that sand from the Entebbe district is suitable for the manufacture of good quality glass. The East African Industrial Research Board is negotiating for the importation of glass-making machinery from Great Britain.

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Mitchell Cotts and Co., Ltd.

Messrs. Mitchell Cotts and Co., Ltd., report that the profit for the year ended June 30, 1943, was £112,225, compared with £98,803 in 1942. Payment of the 5% cumulative preference dividend required £4,538, £40,000 was added to general reserve and £5,000 to the staff provident fund, a first interim dividend of 5% on the ordinary shares took £14,250, and a second interim dividend of 5% on the ordinary shares leaving to be paid £1,000,000, against £99,858 brought in by the ordinary capital is £1,000,000 in preference shares of £1 and £100,000 in ordinary shares of 10s. each. Shares at cost and undistributed profits in subsidiary companies, less reserves, appear in the balance sheet at £1,133,173 (£1,024,727), and advances and dividends receivable at £318,365 (£329,506). Other investments are valued at £51,077 (£42,015), debentures total £191,630 (£29,972), cash amounts to £128,571, stocks £13,783, and freights payable £6,389.

The consolidated balance-sheet showing the position of the company and its subsidiary companies, together with fixed assets at 31.12.43, and current assets at 31.12.43, of which total £260,401 is represented by cash and amounts payable to tax reserve certificates.

The ordinary general meeting is to be held in London at noon tomorrow when Messrs. J. G. Dixon, J. M. Donald and J. Knight, the directors retiring by rotation, will offer themselves for re-election. The other members of the board are Mr. Alexander Hamilton (Chairman), Mr. George Lodge (managing director), and Messrs. H. L. Burrows, A. D. Gillespie, D. G. Holmes and F. C. Horner. The secretary of the company is Mr. C. W. Coote.

Beira a Free Port

Beira was last week declared a free port. Quays, warehouses and other port installations will be freed from all taxation except the so-called industrial contribution, and all materials for the erection of factories, and offices and all machinery for their equipment will enter free of duty. The industrial tax on raw materials produced in Mozambique is to be reduced by 50%.

LATEST MINING NEWS

Strike Threatened in Copperbelt

The Northern Rhodesian Mineworkers' Union has decided to hold a ballot to decide whether miners on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia shall be called out on strike. The result is expected to be known next week.

Meetings of the men employed at the Mufumba, Nchanga and Roan Antelope mines have demanded higher basic wage rates, the right to appoint stewards and better leave provisions, and dissatisfaction has been expressed with the work of the Conciliation Board. The men have also asked the request of the company to work on Great Friday.

The Northern Rhodesian Government has reminded the employers and the public that the Government will not take any step under the emergency powers regulations in reference to the matter to arbitration. If strike action is taken without this procedure, a strike is illegal. The statement added that the Government would not enforce the regulations except for the maintenance of law and order, and that the Government would not be asked for strike benefits or compensation of lives and property.

The findings of the Conciliation Board, which have not been published, have not yet been published.

Company Progress Reports

Thiaba East.—During March 4,500 tons were crushed for an output of 1,013 oz. gold.

Kenyan Gold Areas.—In March 3,168 tons were crushed at the Geita mine for an output of 1,401 oz. gold.

Sherwood Star.—During March 8,800 tons were crushed for a gold recovery valued at £8,624 and a mine profit of £801, compared with £702 for February.

Rezende.—The gold output for March from 19,800 tons crushed was valued at £20,817, leaving a working profit for the month of £8,010, against £5,410 in the corresponding month of 1943.

Bulawayo Mining School

The Mining Department of the Bulawayo Technical School has issued a prospectus giving details of the training provided during a two-year academic course, followed by a three-year practical apprenticeship at an approved mine in Southern Rhodesia. Students start their course at the average age of 16 years. Boarding fees are at the rate of £45 annually. The Mining Department is headed by Mr. S. Higham, B.Sc., A.R.S.M., who is assisted by Mr. W. H. Beak, A.R.S.M. The school has an Advisory Board consisting of Mr. E. G. Harding, M.Sc., M.Inst.M.M. (Chairman), Major Ewan Fulloch, D.S.O., M.C., A.R.S.M., M.Inst.M.M., Mr. P. H. Clifford, B.Sc. (Headmaster of the school), and Messrs. P. Agas (secretary).

Gabait Gold Mines

The liquidator of Gabait Gold Mines, Ltd., which was placed in voluntary liquidation in December, 1943, has announced that he is now able to make a further return of capital to shareholders at the rate of 3d. per share. One shilling per share had already been repaid. The company had an issued capital of £40,000 in shares of 2s.

Boring for Oil in P.E.A.

Manica Trust, Ltd., of Beira, 80% of the issued capital of which is held by Inhambane Petroleum (1934), Ltd., is negotiating with the Government of Portuguese East Africa for a concession to undertake exploratory boring for oil.

General Mining and Finance

The General Mining and Finance Corporation, Ltd., has declared a final dividend of 15% for 1943, again making 25% for the year. The profits before taxation were £408,286, (against £407,848 for 1942).

Mining Personnel

Mr. L. V. Trewartha, A.Inst.M.M., is now at the Turk and Queen's mine, near Bulawayo.

Mr. E. L. Gay Roberts, M.Inst.M.M., has been appointed assistant mining engineer to African Associated Mines, Ltd., Bulawayo.

News of Our Advertisers

Mr. H. N. Spörberg, Chairman of the British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., has been elected a director of the Lancashire Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd., and the Lancashire Electric Power Corporation, Ltd., by the latter Mr. W. C. Lusk.

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



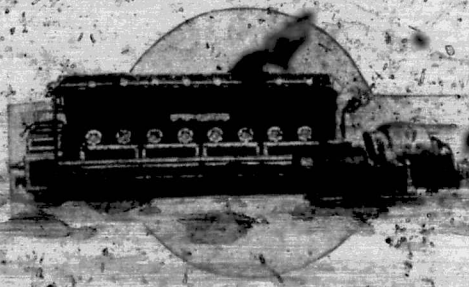
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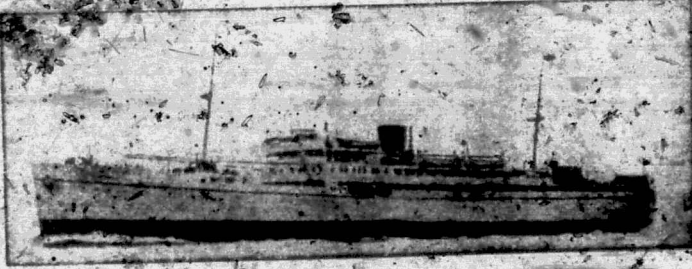
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