

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, June 2, 1944

Volume 20 (New Series) No. 1029

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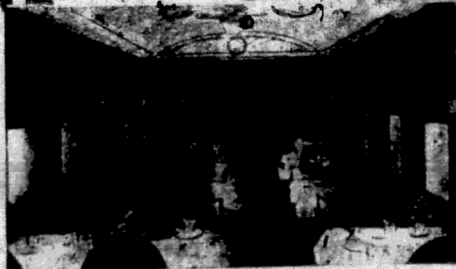
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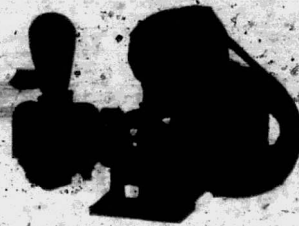
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Improved Training Proposed for Civil Servants

Points of Colonial Interest from the Assheton Report

WHILE THE DEFECTS commonly attributed to it are not the monopoly of the Civil Service, it may be that the conditions of the public service tend to foster particular defects and to thrust the limelight of public attention upon them to a greater extent than elsewhere.

The faults most frequently enumerated are over-loyalty to Government, remoteness from the rest of the community, inaccessibility, and laxity of handling of the general public, lack of initiative and imagination, inactivity of mind, and an abuse of man-power. Procrastination and unwillingness to take responsibility or to give decisions. We recognize that these defects exist to some extent, though not so generally or in such degree as is often alleged, and whether they derive from the individual or the system, positive training must be directed to eliminating them.

First, training should endeavour to produce civil servants whose precision and clarity in the transaction of business can be taken for granted.

Secondly, the civil servant must be able to do the tasks which he will be called upon to perform in a changing world. The Civil Service must continuously and boldly adjust its outlook and its methods to the new needs of new times.

Thirdly, there is a need to develop resistance to the danger of the civil servant becoming mechanized by the machine; whilst we must aim at the highest possible standard of efficiency, our purpose is not to produce a robot-like, mechanical type of Civil Servant. The result from the first should be made aware of the position of his country, the service rendered by his Department to the community. The capacity to see what he is doing in a wider context will make the work not only more valuable to his Department but more stimulating to himself.

Fourthly, even as regards vocational training, it is not sufficient to train solely for the job which lies immediately at hand. Training must be directed not only to enabling an individual to perform his current work more efficiently, but also to fitting him for other duties, and where appropriate, developing his capacity for higher work and responsibilities.

Fifthly, even these ends are not in themselves enough. Large numbers of people have inevitably to spend most of their working lives upon tasks of a routine character, and with this human problem ever in the background, training must pay substantial regard to staff morale.

It is sometimes suggested that civil servants tend to form a class apart from the rest of the community and are apt to forget that John Citizen is a composite of innumerable individuals. John Smith. Nothing could be more disastrous than the Civil Service and the public should sink of themselves as in two separate camps. The inculcation of the right attitude towards the public and towards business should be one of the principal aims of Civil Service training.

The civil servant must never forget that he is the servant, not the master, of the community, and that officials' competence need not, and should not, involve the loss of the human touch. Many civil servants who are brought more frequently into contact with the public know and appreciate the value of the right attitude, others must be raised to the same standard.

A Proper Sense of Urgency

One of the most frequent criticisms of the Service is the time taken to get a decision. There are occasions when speed is vital and training should emphasize the need for a proper sense of urgency.

In the past too little attention has been paid to the post-entry training of the administrative entrant to the Civil Service. The method of training—if it can be called a method—has been too much a matter of hit-or-miss, sink-or-swim. Generally the new entrant has been given a desk and left to look at papers, or to try his hand at dealing with them, as they come along, with such guidance and advice as his immediate superior may give. Unfortunately, his senior is so often harassed that he finds it easier to do the work again himself, where necessary, than to teach the junior his job.

If he is the right sort of recruit he will, no doubt in time acquire a conception of Civil Service administration—with its need for bringing into harmony the ideal and the practicable, the legally permissible and the practically possible—against which all his future decisions are consciously or unconsciously

tested. But the process must be a slow one, since the examples which impress his mind come before him successively over a period of years, and he has no framework of ideas into which to fit them.

We recommend continued training in administration which would give the recruit the basis of a professional education, something more than a haphazard accumulation of details on disconnected lines. What is to be done? The first step is on the formation or operation of a policy; that such processes are going on in many Departments, and that in some instances, some good, some not so good, have been found for themselves, they raise that safe and healthy, a number of methods of operating a policy, but the one his Department has chosen, and that his mind should be constantly on the alert to criticize or justify.

One of the criticisms of the Civil Service is that it is not sufficiently alive to the possible effect of its actions upon business undertakings, and that its methods are not sufficiently thought to be equipped with a fuller understanding of their problems.

In our consideration of training for higher administration we have therefore given attention to the possibility of arranging for civil servants from such Departments to gain closer touch with outside business by means which do not present the same difficulties as long-term secondment. In suitable cases at this level there is scope for visits and periods of observation, varying in duration from a week or so to a maximum of two or three months. Such visits would be of value both to Departments and to the civil servants concerned, and we recommend that arrangements should be made in co-operation with suitable concerns, to enable selected civil servants to acquire by this means a better insight into the methods and problems of the industrial and commercial world, and that these visits would give business men a better understanding of the point of view of the civil servant.

A further possibility, which we strongly commend, is that selected officials should be given an opportunity to travel abroad to study aspects of Government or public administration likely to be of value. If the problems of the business world are different from those of the Civil Service, the problems of other Governments are essentially similar. Study of the ways in which they are tackled abroad would be worth while in itself as a safeguard against insularity, as well as providing a stimulant which would be of great benefit in the service.

One way in which we hope that this may be possible in the post-war Civil Service is by arrangement of short-term transfers from Whitehall to the various outposts of the Home Service outside the United Kingdom including the Dominions, and to the Foreign and Colonial Services, and (if appropriate) to the Indian Civil Service. Although the numbers who could take advantage of these arrangements would be small, such experience would, we believe, be of particular value in the training of those destined for the highest posts.

At the stage now reached in the national life and in its own development, the Civil Service needs to be more consciously directed towards still higher ideals and standards of service, and this can be done by planned and purposeful training.

For this the Service must be pervaded with a sense of its obligations to the citizen as well as to the Crown. If there is to be an ever-present consciousness of the importance of clarity of thought, firmness of action, simplicity of expression, speed, initiative, consideration, and the other virtues in which civil servants are said to be deficient, these must be the key notes of daily practice in all ranks from the highest downwards. It is our hope that if training the idea that, besides being told what their jobs are, people need to be guided into the right way to do them, is given due prominence as a cardinal feature of good staff management, and if our scheme is worked with enthusiasm and vision, the whole Service will in due course be brought to an appreciation of the higher standards attainable and will be inspired by the force of example to attain them.

We rate high the need for civil servants to acquire the right attitude of consideration and sympathy towards members of the public, but would add that this attitude should be nurtured. Public servants, like everyone else, respond to praise and blame, and enthusiasm and a spirit of service cannot be expected to flourish among them if they feel that their efforts are being disparaged, and that difficulties

among whom they are endeavouring to work, are not fully appreciated by the public of the work which they would go far to ensure that such appreciation was in the fullest sense deserved.

* Being extracts with Colonial implications from the Report of the Committee on the Training of Civil Servants (Cmd. 6,525).

Mr. F. J. Couldrey Interviewed Supports Highlands Council for Kenya

MR. F. J. COULDREY, for the past two years elected member representing the Nyanza constituency in the Legislative Council of Kenya, Chairman for many years of the Nakuru Municipal Board, first Chairman of the Nakuru District Council, Chairman of the Pyrethrum and Wheat Boards, and founder and editor of the *Nakuru News*, has on the 27th of May, during the past three months, returned from his travels in



MR. F. J. COULDREY

particular connexion with his public work. It is 12 years since he was last in England, and he had felt the need to renew old contacts, make new ones, and see the problems of East Africa from the standpoint of people of all shades of opinion in Great Britain.

Kenya, he said in an interview with *EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA*, is in a more flourishing condition than ever before. After a long deal of procrastination by the authorities, the European farmers were at last told what they could most advantageously grow in order to give the maximum help in the war effort, and, after all too much hesitation, they were being paid fair prices for what they produced. That was all that men with the independence of spirit of the East African settler would ever need, and since they had worked magnificently of their own accord, they had received the reward of their exertions, despite poor rains last year and a very heavy locust infestation at present.

Europeans and Africans

Coffee growers had been particularly unfortunate on account of a small crop following inadequate rain, but most growers of wheat, pyrethrum, sisal and maize had prospered, and dairy farming and the raising of pigs had yielded good returns. Farmers, in short, had seen the whole position transformed—as they had in the United Kingdom, throughout the Dominions and in the United States. Everywhere their womenfolk had given splendid assistance, as they certainly had in Kenya. Indeed, no section of the community in East Africa had a finer war record than the white women on the land.

The Natives too—and he maintained that he was as much interested in them as in his own race—were certainly more prosperous than they had ever been before. They were paid better wages, money was more plentiful in the reserves, and they also received the benefit of better prices. Although shortage of food had caused considerable trouble, and in some cases actual hardship, a big drive was being made to improve their dietary and to persuade them to accept more balanced rations. He was very proud that Native troops under European officers had won golden opinion wherever they have served.

Kenya, of course, had very real problems ahead of her, but he did not believe them to be by any means insuperable. Indeed, he was an optimist concerning the future of East Africa generally, and of Kenya, which he naturally knows best, in particular.

The disappearance or diminution of their financial worries had encouraged a far larger proportion of settlers to interest themselves in public affairs in Kenya, even though they had little leisure, and the recently formed association of electors in the various constituencies represented a powerful new force in the public life of the Colony. The two conferences of delegates from these associations had had valuable results, and the Electors' Union founded by these associations to correlate non-official policy, keep touch with the European elected members, and make known throughout Eastern Africa, in Great Britain and elsewhere the real objec-

tives of the European leaders of the Colony, had set out on its task with a great measure of good will and with the backing of considerable funds.

Mr. Couldrey, a strong advocate of federation of the East African Dependencies on a basis which will fully safeguard all interests, considers that there should be a Highlands Council for the white settlement areas of Kenya, perhaps including for this purpose the farming districts of the Northern Province of Tanganyika Territory, one or more councils for the Native areas of Kenya, and such other organizations in Tanganyika Territory, Uganda and elsewhere as may seem good to those countries. If each of these were thus assured of considerable powers of local government, much of the suspicion which now exists between the neighbouring territories, and even within a given territory, would, he feels sure, quickly disappear.

While the Highlands Council would naturally be predominantly European in membership, he proposes adequate representation (preferably by Africans) of the considerable African population in the Highlands, and also representation by Indians of Indian communities in the towns.

R.A.F.'s Anti-Locust Experiment

Experiments which may revolutionize the war against locusts are now being carried out in Kenya. The chemical weapons are five Anson aircraft belonging to the R.A.F. Anti-Locust Flight, and a contact poison powder called D.N.O.C. (di-nitro-ortho-cresol). The five Ansons are setting out not to annihilate Kenya's locusts, but to gather as much data as possible with a view to testing the possible value of this new method for large-scale use in future.

The method used is that of lusting the winged insects immediately after dawn before they start to fly. It has been found impracticable to attack locusts in flight, as the pilot's view is obscured by a locust-covered windscreen and the engines quickly become clogged with dead bodies. The resting swarms have to be located by ground scouts provided by the African Auxiliary Pioneer Corps (East Africa), it having been found difficult to locate them from the air owing to their natural camouflage.

On finding a swarm, the scouts report promptly to the flight's ground party, which goes out to estimate the size of the swarm, marks it, and transmits information to the aircraft.

At dawn the aircraft, loaded with special containers of D.N.O.C., take off, and, guided by radio-telephony, swoop down and discharge the powder along marked lanes. It is no easy operation for the aircraft, flying at about 120 m.p.h., have to be kept at an altitude of not more than 15 feet in order that the dusting may be successful. Powder released at higher altitudes tends to be blown away and the locusts escape its effect.

Previous tests indicated that a flight of five aircraft can dust an area of one square mile in just over two hours.

The new poison dust is not dangerous to human beings or animals if precautions are taken by the personnel.

Italians in Nyasaland

The Government of Nyasaland has decided, in accord with the policy of His Majesty's Government, in order to maintain the production of the country, to permit certain Italian subjects who are in parole in Nyasaland to return to their own estates when the present sub-leases expire. The Custodian of Enemy Property therefore warned sub-lessees last October that their agreements would not be renewed after the current year had expired. The Director of Manpower in Nyasaland has stated that the Government in principle prepared to allow an Italian mechanic who owned a garage in Limbe to reopen that business if and when the Englishman for whom he was working can find a suitable replacement.

The Government of Nyasaland, considering that the status of enemy and ex-enemy nationals requires urgent investigation, has instructed its Executive Committee to make an immediate inquiry.

The War

**Rhodesian Armoured Units
Retain Their Identity in 6th Division**

THE MAJORITY OF SOUTHERN RHODESIANS in the Middle East are now serving in the Union Defence Force's Sixth Armoured Division, said Sir Evelyn Carr, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, when opening the session of the fifth Parliament of the Colony at Harare.

Good reports have been received on them. Most of the Rhodesians in this Division are serving in sub-units which have retained their Rhodesian identity. We will maintain our personnel in the Long-Range Desert Group, and these Rhodesians have done good work in recent battles in the Aegean. Southern Rhodesian personnel in armoured units took part in the Western Desert campaign from the very beginning until the eventual round-up of the German forces in Tunisia.

Pioneers from Bechuanaland are stated to have been actively engaged behind the Eighth Army front in Italy.

One A.T.S. officer and 60 auxiliaries, who left the East Africa Command in response to a recent appeal for clerical personnel for the Central-Mediterranean Command, have arrived at their destination.

Casualties

Wing Commander J. D. Nettleton, V.C., whom we reported missing in July last, has now been posted as presumed killed in action. He was awarded the V.C. for his outstanding part in the flight raid on Augsburg in 1940, and was serving with the Rhodesia bomber squadron of the R.A.F.

Wing Commander Ashley Duke Jackson, of Salisbury, who was recently reported missing from air operations, is now believed to have been killed in action.

Matron Miss Eileen Mary Elise Fevers, S.R.N., O.A.I.M.N.S., has been killed at sea as a result of enemy action while serving a unit of nurses from East Africa to another area. At the outbreak of war Miss Fevers was posted to the military hospital, York, as assistant matron, from 1941 to 1943 she served in West Africa, and some months ago she was posted to East Africa.

Captain E. C. Sladen, only son of Mrs. Sladen, of Kenya, and the late General Sladen, has been killed in action.

Captain Reginald John Lawrence Crompton, The Royal Berkshire Regiment, attached The King's African Rifles, has died in East Africa at the age of 24 following an operation. He was the only son of Captain and Mrs. J. C. Crompton, of Leytonstone.

The death occurred in Johannesburg on May 12 of Captain Henry "Shorty" Crossland, who was well known in Southern Rhodesia as an instructor of pre-war Territorials. He had trained thousands of troops in the Colony since the outbreak of war. Captain Crossland, who was born in Birmingham in 1900, was awarded the M.B.E. in 1941. He served in the last war with the French Forces and won the Croix de Guerre, and in Ireland and Karachi before joining the B.S.A. Police in 1925. Two years later he joined the Southern Rhodesia Permanent Staff Corps. He was a member of the Rhodesian Contingent at the Coronation in 1937.

Flight Lieut. Ernest Melville Charles Guest, D.F.C., R.A.F., son of Colonel Sir Ernest Lucas Guest, Minister of Internal Affairs and Air in Southern Rhodesia, and Lady Guest, is now officially presumed killed in action in October last. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Molly Guest, née Hustler, and a son, Melville John Guest.

Flying Officer Ronald Macdonald Napier, youngest son of Mr. Ronald Napier and nephew of the late

Colonel Napier, both 1891 pioneers of Rhodesia, has been accidentally killed in the Middle East. He was a pilot serving in No. 20 Squadron of the Royal Air Force. He leaves a widow and young son.

Flying Officer J. G. D. Jones and Cadet Pilot C. Owen have been killed in an air accident in the Umvuma district of Southern Rhodesia.

Flight Sergt. John Malcolm Morris, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Morris, of Nairobi, is reported to have been killed at the age of 23.

Sergt. Kenneth Lowe, of Bulawayo, who was in Northern Rhodesia, is reported to have been killed in air operations on April 12. He was born in Broken Hill, educated at Plumtree School, Southern Rhodesia, given his preliminary air training in that country, and returned to Rhodesia in July, 1940.

Mr. Martin Phillip Viljoen, who served in "German East" in the last war with the 2nd Rhodesians, and joined the Southern Rhodesian Forces in this war, to be killed at the Salisbury Internment Camp, was aged 46.

Lieut. J. E. Dwellwyn Lloyd and Sergt. F. E. Lewis, both Rhodesians, are known to be prisoners of war at Oflag 8F and Stalag Luft 6, Germany, respectively.

Sergt. J. F. L. Cornwall, before the war an employee of the Goldfields Rhodesian Development Co., Ltd., is reported missing, believed a prisoner of war.

Rifleman L. P. Winter, of Bulawayo, is reported to be a prisoner of war in Stalag 7A. He was previously posted missing while serving in the Aegean operations of November last.

Bombardier R. W. W. Single, of Southern Rhodesia, who was reported missing in November, 1941, and in March, 1942, confirmed to be a prisoner of war, has been repatriated to the United Kingdom. Before the war he was formerly employed by Darwendale Estates, Ltd.

Awards

Colonel Second Commandant (Acting Major-General) R. Chater, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., The Royal Marines, who was mentioned in dispatches last week for outstanding services in the field in the Middle East, was seconded to the Sudan Defence Force from 1925 to 1931, commanding the Sudan Camel Corps from 1927 to 1930, and was from 1931 to 1933 Senior R.M. officer on the East Indies Station. He was O.C. the Somaliland Camel Corps from 1933 to 1940, was in charge of the defence of British Somaliland when the Italians attacked in 1940, and was appointed Military Governor of the Protectorate when it was recovered in the following year.

Major Bertam H. Johnson, formerly of the staff of Rhodesia Railways, who has been serving with the Railway Construction Engineers of the Union Defence Forces, has been mentioned in dispatches "in recognition of gallant and distinguished service in the Middle East."

Flying Officer "Archie" Watkins, before the war chief engineer in Nairobi of Wilson Airways, Ltd., and well known throughout East Africa, has been mentioned in dispatches for services in the R.A.F.

The award of the Distinguished Service Cross was gazetted last week to Acting Temporary Lieut. Commander (A) George Richard Henderson, R.N.V.R., of Rongai, Kenya, who was for services during the attack on the German battleship Tirpitz on April 8.

Lieut. Commander H. C. D. Brase, R.N., who has been awarded a Bar to his D.F.C., is the son of a lady.

Two airmen from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, Acting Squadron Leader H. L. Derwent and Flight Lieut. A. A. Betts, have been awarded the Air Force Cross.

Warrant Officer Robert W. Barbour, who has been mentioned in dispatches for gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East, is serving with the Union Defence Force, was a student at Bulawayo Technical School. His mother, Mrs. W. S. Barbour, lives in Bulawayo.

Corporal Ghatu Bakumbi, an East African, is serving with the African Auxiliary Pioneer Corps, has been awarded the British Empire Medal (Military Division) for gallant conduct in action on hazardous duty in the Victoria Barracks.

G.O.C. American Forces in Africa
Brigadier General E. H. Miles, has been appointed G.O.C. the American Air Forces in Africa and the Middle East.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, former Governor of Kenya, and now President of the C.F.I., recently visited an East African Army service corps unit in Tripoli.

Mr. John Sainsbury Riley, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roger Riley, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, who was in Ethiopia with the Southern Rhodesia Armoured Car Regiment, and later transferred to the Royal Navy as an ordinary seaman, has been commissioned a sub-lieutenant R.N.V.R.

Among the physical training instructors sent to Kenya for duty in the East Africa Command is Sergt.-Instructor Arthur Russell, British amateur fly-weight champion in 1938 and Army pentam champion in 1940. Sergt. Brennan, York City half-back for six seasons, and Sergt. Docherty, Manchester Rover, amateur goal-keeper, are the other P.T. instructors posted to East Africa.

Sir Julian Foley, Liaison Officer in East Africa for the British Ministries of Supply and Production, has been appointed to the Rhodesias.

Mr. J. F. Cannon is now chief representative of the Ministry of War Transport for South and East Africa following the return to this country of Mr. C. E. Wirtzberg.

Mr. S. W. P. Foster Sutton, K.C., Kenya's new Attorney-General, has been appointed Director of Man-Power and Woman-Power. The Deputy Director of Man-Power is Mr. H. R. Montgomery.

N.N.N.

Jambo, the monthly magazine of the East Africa Command, has published an amusing idea of East Africa's Own Medal—the N.N.N. (Never North of Nairobi). "The design on the obverse," it says, "depicts an overworked staff officer recumbent, and the whole is delicately executed in bronze tin. The blood-shot silk ribbon is pale whisky (very pale) colour, with two torn off strips of puce on either side." Among the clasps suggested are Ngoni Hills, Brackenhurst, Loretto and Mutitans.

Members of the Women's Auxiliary Military Service in Southern Rhodesia are given free return railway warrants to the coast of South Africa after 18 months of service.

The mobile canteen given to the East Africa Command by the citizens of Bulawayo has been acknowledged by the G.O.C. Sir William Platt, in a letter to the mayor. The canteen is to be sent for the present to an officer cadet training camp near Njoro, the school from which so many Rhodesians have received and are receiving their commissions.

More than £80,000 has been subscribed in Kenya in response to an appeal on behalf of the British Legion.

What "Towards Victory" exhibition has been opened by the Emperor of Ethiopia in Addis Ababa. It has been organized by the British community, which hopes to raise enough money to provide three aircraft for the R.A.F. The Emperor headed the subscription list.

The Fellowship of Empire

COLONEL WALTER ELLIOT, M.P., wrote in the *Daily Mail* recently:

"The point about the British Empire is that it is not under an Emperor. There is the King. There is no Emperor. (There is certainly an Emperor in one part of it, in India. Perhaps that is what is the matter with India.) 'Emperor' means 'commander.' 'King' means 'chief,' one of us, 'the top one of us,' as it might be—the head of a fellowship. The instinctive British choice of the second word is not an accident. Either the Empire is a fellowship or it is nothing. It certainly is not a 'realm' or a 'kingdom' or a 'commander-in-chief.' For that reason it has won the affection and sacrifice of the ordinary man in a most surprising degree. The Empire is the one example of a political society which has ever obtained the support of every day mortals anywhere."

Improving Cattle in the Tropics

Broadcasting in the "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C. on Sunday, Dr. John Hammond, F.R.S., said that improved breeds of cattle from temperate climates had on the whole failed to give really satisfactory results when introduced to the tropics, the reason being that when the temperature was consistently above 75°F. for long periods, and especially if it was also humid, the body temperature of European cattle rose, so that they burned up much of their food, as in a fever, leaving much less available for the production of beef or milk. With Zebu or other Native cattle the body temperature did not rise, and they could therefore thrive and resist disease in temperatures in which European cattle failed. One way of improving cattle breeding in hot climates was to cross the Native cattle with improved milking or beef European breeds, making a new breed from the cross. The second method was to improve the Native heat-resisting breed by proper feeding and selection, using the progeny of the best bull as the basis of breeding operations.

**IN WAR
MASTERY OF THE AIR**

**British
Aircraft**

**IN PEACE
SERVICE TO THE EMPIRE**

THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH AIRCRAFT CONSTRUCTORS

The King's Call to Prayer

Four years ago our Nation and Empire stood alone against an overwhelming enemy, with our back to the wall. Tested as never before in our history, in God's providence we survived that test; the spirit of the people, resolute, dedicated, burned like a bright flame, lit surely from those Crucifixes which nothing can smother. Now once again a supreme test has to be faced. This time the Challenge is not to fight to survive but to fight to win the final victory for the good cause. Once again what is demanded from us all is something more than courage and endurance; we need a revival of spirit, a new invulnerable resolve. After nearly five years of toil and suffering, we must renew that crusading impulse on which we entered the war and met its darkest hour. We and our Allies are sure that our fight is against evil and for a world in which goodness and honour may be the foundation of the life of men in every land. That we may be worthily matched with this new summons of destiny, I desire solemnly to call my people to prayer and dedication. We are not unmindful of our own shortcomings, past and present. We ask not that God may do our will, but that we may be enabled to do the will of God; and we dare to believe that God has used our Nation and Empire as an instrument for fulfilling His high purpose. I hope that throughout the present crisis of the liberation of Europe there may be offered up earnest, continuous, and widespread prayer. We who remain in this land can most effectively enter into the sufferings of subjugated Europe by prayer, whereby we can fortify the determination of our sailors, soldiers and airmen who go forth to set the captives free. The Queen joins with me in sending you this message. She well understands the anxieties and cares of our womenfolk at this time, and she knows that many of them will find, as she does herself, fresh strength and comfort in such waiting upon God. She feels that many women will be glad in this way to keep vigils with their menfolk as they man the ships, storm the beaches, and fill the skies. At this historic moment surely not one of us is too busy, too young, or too old to play a part in a nation-wide, perchance a world-wide, vigil of prayer, as the great crusade sets forth. It from every place of worship, from home and factory, from men and women of all ages and many races and occupations, our intercessions rise, then, please God, both now and in a future not remote the predictions of an ancient Psalm may be fulfilled: "The Lord will

give strength unto his people; the Lord will give his people the blessing of peace." The King's broadcast to His Peoples (June 6).

General Eisenhower.—"I have full confidence in your courage, devotion to duty, and skill in battle. We will accept nothing less than full victory. Good luck! And let us all beseech the blessing of Almighty God upon this great and noble undertaking." General Eisenhower, in his order of the day.

Liberating Assault.—"During the night and the early hours of this morning (June 6) the first of a series of landings in force upon the European continent has taken place. In this case the landing assault fell upon the coast of France. An immense armada of upwards of 4,000 ships, together with several thousand small craft, crossed the Channel. Massed airborne landings have been successfully effected behind the enemy lines, and landings on the beaches are proceeding at various points at the present time. The fire of the shore batteries has been largely quelled. The obstacles that were constructed in the sea have not proved so difficult as was apprehended. The Anglo-American allies are sustained by about 11,000 first-line aircraft which can be drawn upon as may be needed for the purposes of the battle. The battle that has now begun will grow constantly in scale and in intensity in the weeks to come." Mr. Churchill's first report.

General de Gaulle.—"The supreme battle has begun. After so much struggle, fury, suffering, this is the decisive blow. This is the battle of France, and France's battle. Immense means of attack—that is to say, of succour for us—have already begun to unfurl from the shores of old England. The tide of German oppression was arrested in front of the last bastion of Europe in the west. Today it is the base from which is launched the offensive of liberty. France, submerged for four years, but not subdued, not vanquished, stands up to take her part in this offensive. Our Army, Navy and Air Force have never been more ardent, more skilled, more disciplined. Africa, Italy, the ocean and the sky have seen their strength and their reviving glory. Their native land will see them tomorrow. Behind the heavy cloud of our blood and our tears the sun of our grandeur is appearing once again." General de Gaulle, broadcasting to France.

First Day of the

D-Day

The night is past. Across the whitening pane Marches the morning of deliverance.

And here I stand with all my faith again—
For you, for you, for you and answer, France.

"The invasion must be beaten at all cost, even if the English perish in the battle."—Goering.

"Many secret weapons were used for the first time on Tuesday by the attacking troops. The main sources of supply."

"The situation on the eve of the battle has exceeded our highest hopes."—Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory.

"The hopes and prayers of the free world and of the enslaved peoples of Europe will be with us. We cannot fail them."—Admiral Ramsey, C-in-C. Naval Expeditionary Force.

"No British soldier in the invasion forces has been allowed to take with him more than 10s. This low maximum has been fixed to prevent a run on commodities in France as territory is liberated."—Daily Mail.

"Lead us to the saving of our country and with our sister nations into a world unity that will spell a sure peace—a peace invulnerable to the schemings of unworthy men."—President Roosevelt, leading America in prayer.

"The Allied invading force is landing between Le Havre and Cherbourg. Special mention has been made of the section between Tronville and Caen. Here is situated the little port of Dives, from which William the Conqueror embarked."

—Brigadier-General R. B. D. Blakeney.

"Do not attempt to commit any action which might bring terrible reprisals. Obey the orders of the Government. The German Army might be compelled to take special measures in the combat areas. I beg you to obey them the best way you can."—Marshal Pétain, to Frenchmen.

"So shall this Day become a Day of Disappointment and Discomfort to our Enemies; but to us and all good Men a glorious Day, a Day of Triumph and Deliverance, a memorable and a joyful occasion, sent and to all future Generations."—The Lord Keeper in reply to the Speech from the Throne, October 13, 1675.

the Invasion

Opinions Epitomized.—This war, rightly understood, is a vast police operation against malefactors. Neutrals, are in effect, active or passive accomplices of the criminal. —Mr. H. Wickham Steed.

The German Ambassador has received instructions to remain in the Vatican City. —German Central News Agency.

Germany, which before the war was worth 15,000,000, has slumped in Switzerland to a fraction of a penny. —Daily Express.

General Alexander's direction of the Italian campaign has been daring, unconventional and brilliant. —U.S. Broadcasting Station.

We require greater freedom to change the worship of the Church without referring to Parliament. —Dr. Garbet, Archbishop of York.

Is this the big invasion or a feint? Will the next blow come in southern France or northern Italy? —Schneider, German military commentator.

We in the United States are only beginning to learn what production really means. —Mr. Eric Johnston, Chairman of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

There were 1,456 strikes, involving 495,000 workers, in the first four months of the year, compared with 1,024 in the corresponding period of 1940. —U.S. Bureau of Labour.

General Alexander has had more fighting experience than any general on any side. He is one of the most brilliant soldiers we have ever produced. —Mr. Oliver Lyttleton, Minister of Production.

Are we to regard Mr. Churchill as a Tory in Madrid but a blazing Liberal in Algiers, and the Roosevelts as Tories in Algiers but blazing Liberals in Madrid? —New York Herald-Tribune.

By obtaining a 70% increase in landing-craft construction during the past six months the U.S. Navy has reached its goal for a particular deadline on June 1. —Mr. James Forrestal, U.S. Navy Secretary.

When the Germans finally realize that complete defeat faces them, they may go mad-dog and release us over our troops and this country. —Field-Marshal Lord Birdwood.

The German 14th Army, which opposed our beachhead, has suffered tremendous losses. It is doubtful whether it will ever be able to offer effective opposition again. —General Mark Clark.

Fewer American troops have been killed in action in the entire South-West Pacific operations than were killed at Iwo Jima beachhead in Italy. —Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, U.S. Minister in Australia.

As far from and at home there is as this one hour to the hour peril of Fascism must be silenced. The enemy is trying by every possible means to disrupt our peace. —Dietrich Gellert.

I believe in Germany because I believe in God. You too believe in Germany, because you believe in God—for Germany, my Fatherland, is God's land and a holy land. —Oldenburgische Hauschronik.

It is more prudent than the Russian experiment has created credit of loyalty and larger confidence which deserves our admiration and close attention. We should be ready to learn from it and see that our nation has full opportunity of knowing the truth. —Dr. R. G. Parsons, Bishop of Hereford.

Diamond sales last year were an all-time record. The value of gem stones sold by De Beers was approximately £75,000,000, and the value of industrial stones £5,500,000. Demand for both varieties has continued on the same level this year. —Sir Ernest Oppenheimer.

It would be madness to tie ourselves up in an international currency until the United States has given convincing evidence that they intend to pursue a policy of planned economic expansion and that they are capable of doing so. —Mr. Robert Boothby, M.P.

Any war memorial should be so sited that a spiritual atmosphere should prevail in the vicinity and it should be to the benefit for the future. The country badly needs places where people can rest, relax, and meditate, and where perhaps fine sculptural or architectural features can be embodied. —Mr. E. F. Armstrong, President of the Royal Society of Arts.

The dice are in the box, and the enemy has first throw. Germany knows what she has to lose and what to win: collapse into utter chaos, annihilation in the abyss of inglorious disintegration, or ascent to the blessing of peace, with security for Europe's future and for us and our children a life worth living and worthy of the great and heavy sacrifices that Germany has made. —Muenchener Neueste Nachrichten.

The U.S. Naval Air Force has now nearly 37,000 machines of all types. The U.S. Navy has 65 aircraft-carriers on active service. —Mr. Artemus L. Gale, U.S. Assistant Navy Secretary for Air.

The number of holders of war savings certificates has risen to 10,500,000 since the opening of the campaign to 17,500,000 and the number of war savings bank depositors is up to 10,000,000. Total savings represent nearly 26% of our total borrowings. In 500,000,000 the soldier Weeks all but five localities have beaten their target. —Sir John Atkinson, Controller of the Exchequer.

Wilson's 14 points no more defined the last war than five years of futile international conferences. No political crisis or transgressions have stopped the Germanization of Europe. The Atlantic Charter has been wholly applicable to the Germans and of course it is not. It would still have stood it for three years. There is only one way to deal with them—to beat them. —Lord Vansittart.

In the year ended March 31 factories in Great Britain delivered 37,273 new aircraft and repaired 18,150, thus making 55,423 aircraft available for service. The output in 1939 was 7,940 planes and in 1940 only 15,049. Last year we produced spares of all kinds equivalent to 50 or 60 aircraft for every complete aircraft built, and aero engine deliveries almost reached 50,000. —Sir Stafford Cripps, Minister of Aircraft Production.

My outstanding impression of the West Indies is the necessity for federation. I cannot see how our questions as secondary industries, sea and air communications, improvements in administrative and technical services, and a unified currency can be solved except on a federation basis. There are fewer people in all the British West Indies than live in London south of the Thames; yet they have seven Governors and seven legislatures. —Captain L. D. Gamman, M.P.

A 24-hour ration pack, designed specially for the day of the assault, was issued to each man, with Tommy cooker and its patent fuel. The food has a high calorific value (4,000 calories), though its gross weight in a waxed cardboard container is less than 24lb. It comprises pressed blocks of pre-cooked dehydrated meat and of rolled oats with sugar and fats, together with a compressed block of condensed milk. Food ration pack contents were chocolate, bottled sweets, chewing gum, sugar tablets, and meat extract cubes. —The Times.

P E R S O N A L I A

Mr. A. E. Crisp, has arrived from Kenya on a short visit.
 A son has been born in Eritrea to the wife of Major B. A. ...
 B. A. ... has been born in Mombasa to the wife of Group Captain ...
 ... Cameron, former ...
 ... has been born in Asmara to the wife of Lieut. W. J. Gillman, ...

Mr. J. ... President of the ...
 ... Branch of the Royal Society of ...
 ... Anderson, ...
 ... General of the ...
 ... arrived ...
 ...

Mr. ... is to become Commissioner for ...
 ... in Southern Rhodesia upon ...
 ... A. D. Wiggan's retirement at the end of this month.

Mr. ... Deputy ... of the ...
 ... who has left the Sudan on ...
 ... joined the Sudan Political Service in 1920.

The Rhodesia Bowling Association has elected Mr. R. L. ... as President, and Mr. F. ... as Vice-President.

Mr. ... Deputy Assistant Civil Secretary in the ...
 ... joined the ...
 ... in 1928.

Sir Evelyn ... Governor of Southern Rhodesia, recently opened Gwelo new school, which is named after Kingsley Fairbridge. The headmaster is Mr. F. J. ...

Brigadier W. E. H. Scupham is Chairman of a Production Advisory Committee established in the Iringa district of the Southern Highlands Province of Tanganyika Territory.

The marriage took place in Kenya yesterday of Mr. R. P. Morgan Grenville ... and Miss Beatrice ... daughter of ...

Mr. G. V. Furnbul, the well-known horse owner-trainer of Bulawayo, won three races at the Easter meeting of the Bulawayo Turf Club, and two others were won by horses trained by him for Mrs. A. J. ...

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, M.P., High Commissioner in Canada, and Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs from 1935 to 1938, and then for two years Secretary of State for the Colonies, was received in audience by The King last week.

Major Richard Girouard, The Welsh Guards, only son of the late Major-General Sir Percy Girouard and Miss Beatrice Grosvenor, elder daughter of the late Squadron Leader Lord Edward Grosvenor and of Lady Dorothy Charters, were married in London last Saturday.

Colonel P. V. ... who organized military supplies for the South African Forces in Kenya early in the war, has arrived in his country on a business visit. He is a ... President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa.

The engagement has been announced between Mr. ... and George Chambers, younger son of the Bishop of Central Tanganyika and Mrs. ...
 ... Miss Joan Mary Gidney, only child of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Gidney, The Red House, Marlborough, Wiltshire.

... Town Councillors for the current year are Messrs. F. R. Alfred, C. A. Barron, C. C. Buechel, ...
 ... F. M. Parton, ... and M. S. ...
 ... Captain C. W. ...
 ... Captain R. A. C. Anstey, Captain Louis Sykes, and ...
 ... C. J. Truran have been elected members of the Aberdare District Council of Kenya.

The marriage has taken place in India of the Hon. ... M.A.C., third son of ... and Lady ... and Miss Diana ... daughter of Brigadier G. C. Swift, Chief Engineer, ...
 ... and Mrs. W. H. ... of Frame House, Dorset.

Recent appointments in the Sudan include: Mr. P. ... to be Deputy ...
 ... A. G. Wallis, to be Assistant Civil Secretary (Departmental) and a Deputy ...
 ... and Mr. Geoffrey Hancock, to be Assistant Civil Secretary (Political), in succession to ...

Mr. L. W. ... is on leave pending retirement after 21 years ...
 ... and nine years as headmaster of the secondary school. He has done a great deal to encourage the Scout movement in ...
 ... written a number of textbooks in Swahili.

Dr. A. M. Chirgwin, who has been elected Chairman of the Congregational Union for 1947-48, has been assistant home secretary, foreign secretary and general secretary of the London Missionary Society, on whose behalf he has travelled in Africa, America, India and the Far East. He is the author of "An African Pilgrimage" and "African Youth." At one time he played football for Cornwall.

Captain P. H. Percival has been re-elected President of the East African Professional Hunters' Association, with Messrs. A. J. Klein and O. ... as Vice-Presidents, Mr. J. M. Silvester as honorary secretary and a Committee consisting of Mr. A. F. Ayre, Captain T. Murray Smith, Captain Andrew Nowell, Captain F. Vivian Ward, Lieut. D. I. Ker, Lieut. S. Downey, ... B. Elliott, Major P. Beverley and Captain J. Pitcairn Holmes.

Mr. Henry Clay, who has resigned his appointment as economic adviser to the Bank of England in order to become Warden of Nuffield College, Oxford, is the author of the so-called Clay Report of some years ago on economic conditions in Southern Rhodesia. Since he is 61 years of age and the wardenship cannot be held by a man over 65, it is clearly not regarded as a long-term appointment. The sub-warden is Mr. G. D. H. Cole, who has often joined in controversies on East and Central African subjects.

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Sir Godfrey Higgins

...Indonesia, has still been... press, but to stay here... much longer. He will... visiting Prime Ministers... by illegal... economic has... and it is abundantly... that his... of Southern Rhodesia has...

... of England

... who... at the recent 19th annual... Conference of the Sons of England Patriotic and... Society, and that the Sons of England stood... between all races... of the population... mutual respect, justice, and... in... and... that his... character... upon... with...

Turkish Tobacco Growers

The recently formed Southern Rhodesia Turkish Tobacco Growers Society has elected its first Council, which consists of Mr. F. Cooksey (Ashmore Avenue), Mr. ... (Banker), Mrs. M. H. Field (Lawyer), Mr. O. G. Rawson (Darwinia), Mrs. ... (Duncan), West Coast, and Mrs. ... (Worwick) ... and ...

Women Doctor from Kenya

... in the... the 31-year-old daughter of Mrs. ... the first Kenyan-born girl... a medical practitioner... Dr. ... who qualified M.B., B.S. London in November... 22-year-old daughter of Mrs. ... the late Mrs. W. McHardy. Dr. McHardy... B. Chab... Aberdeen University...

Mr. Norman Mac...

Mr. Norman Moore, managing director of Messrs. H. L. Benson, Ltd., leading London advertising agency, who has been... of the... of incorporated... Advertising for the... successive year, his being... in the history... to Uganda as an administrative... in 1911 after leaving... He was... successively in Entebbe, Kampala, Ntumlé (in the days... Ntumlé and Gondokoro were handed over to the administration of the Sudan Government when a new boundary was delimited), Mbarara and Kigezi (where Mr. E. Sullivan and he built a new station subsequently known as Kumba). At the outbreak of the last war he became an Intelligence Officer, and afterwards a Political Officer in the Mbarara area of German East. In 1917 he was sent to this country on sick leave, and was later attached to the Admiralty, where he held an administrative post until the end of the war. He then worked for some time for the Prince of Wales Fund for London Hospitals under Lord Knutsford, was afterwards Director of the British Charities Association under his presidency, and in 1930 joined the company with which he is still associated.

"I welcome the trend, evident on all sides, towards the formation of some kind of Empire economic council."—Colonel Harold Mitchell, M.P.

Obituary

Dr. Jean Melklejohn

... in Northern Rhodesia... Dr. Jean Melklejohn, whose name we mentioned recently... was a remarkable woman who... start her... work in... that she was 37 years old. At that age she came out as a... of the White Fathers Mission, and founded a hospital in... of the name of... in... In 1912 she... of two... of... through... to begin a... of...

Dr. Melklejohn, who was born in the Shetlands in 1873, studied medicine at Aberdeen and was converted to the... Church in 1901. Her successful medical career included a commission as a medical officer in the... last war and later a post at Dundee Medical Training College.

It was in 1907... pioneer work in Northern Rhodesia met with the usual practical and psychological difficulties that daunt even young workers. But... she had... lived in Native... with her new... and... she travelled Bangweulu in a dugout when it broke her... she undertook treks with... when she... to a... she... the... of the... were from the... of the...

She leaves behind her as her... work at the... of... patients, and... later... She began pioneering... leave it, and... living that not... of the... could destroy.

Miss J. D. Leonard

... it is 10 years or more since I saw him... it would seem odd to walk... Golf Club and... great figure that... laugh. He was a great man... and other ways, possessed of a prodigious memory and a great heart. Perhaps his most outstanding characteristic was his love for his family; for their comfort and well-being he would sacrifice anything. He will be missed sorely by them and by his many friends.

Colonel R. W. Jennell, a gold mining pioneer in South Africa, who has died at... Abbey, near Oxford, aged 73, founded the Empire Day rifle competition in 1908 and the Imperial challenge shields competition two years later.

Major C. E. Etches, C.B., O.B.E., late of The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, and secretary of the National Rifle Association from 1921 to 1938, who has been killed in an air raid on this country, served in the Nile Expedition of 1898, and was wounded and mentioned in dispatches.

Major R. F. G. Maurice, M.C., who has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 68, was the second son of General-Sir Frederick Madrice. He served with distinction in the Royal Tank Corps during the last war, being awarded the M.C. and Croix de Guerre and twice mentioned in dispatches. He went to Rhodesia in 1907. For many years he has been engaged in mining. He was a past President of the Efflet Flats Harmony Lodge of Freemasons, a foundation member of Toc H, and senior lay reader in the diocese.

Joint East African Board

Uganda Objections to Federation

The Executive Council of the Joint East African Board has appointed a General Purposes Committee consisting of Colonel W. K. Packer (Chairman), Colonel G. J. S. Scovell and Lord Chesham to meet frequently and draft material for consideration by the Council.

At its first meeting the Executive Council discussed memoranda on the subject of the proposed Uganda annexations by the Uganda Chamber of Commerce and jointly by that body, the Uganda Cotton Association and the Eastern Province Chamber.

Sir Theodore Chambers said that while the Uganda Association favoured complete control in such matters as Railways and Harbours, Posts and Telegraphs, and public utility services generally, they found the idea of a complete unified administration for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory unattractive because they feared loss of direct contact with the Government Office and chiefly because they thought Uganda might be regarded as the "poor relation" of the group from East Africa. Uganda felt that the problems to be faced were her own and not to be confused with similar problems in other territories, and her people hoped that Britain would eventually become a more important, distant, but less dominant, partner in the Colonial system. It would, he suggested, be wise to move along the path which for the present seemed to be the territories in certain specific directions. Further action more time was required before a complete unification could be introduced.

Future Benefits of Closer Union

Mr. Hargreaves said that Western Australia had, in the initial stages, put forward arguments against union similar to those employed by the Uganda Association. The main objection was that the welfare of East Africa as a whole was not taken into account in the present proposals. The future benefits of closer union were certain but it was difficult to discern them.

Mr. W. W. Higgin, representing the Eastern Province Chamber, said the Native problems of Kenya and Uganda problems in general were not identical. Kenya's problems were in general more serious than those of Uganda. The Association of Chambers of Commerce of East Africa had unwisely tried to force Uganda opinion on the matter of unified administration, with the result of a justification of Uganda's mistrust. Large numbers of educated territories were so popular today did not seem to be necessary, good, and he had sincere respect for the objections voiced in Uganda to National control. The time for complete unification was not yet, closer or complete unification could be reached only by the gradual dissipation of the fears of Uganda or any other prospective participants. There would need to be generous gestures by all sides.

Colonel C. E. Donsonby, M.P., the Chairman, suggested that it might be possible to eliminate apprehension by suggesting a case for union which did not entail complete amalgamation. The Joint Board had always supported the case for a closely united East Africa. He was prepared to look for union in the appointment of a Governor-General of East Africa independent of any one of the three territories, whose position would be comparable to that of Lord Swinton in West Africa. As a conception, said Sir Theodore Chambers, brought the Board back to the definition of "a unified system" of administration. If the separate functions of the Councils were to be confined as at present, with a Governor-General at the head, a completely satisfactory arrangement might perhaps be formulated.

The Chairman suggested that the "settlement" of the "settler-control" from Kenya be centralized the seat of a Governor-General at some place other than Nairobi.

The Imperial Point of View

Sir Montague Barlow, always an advocate of some kind of unification, recalled that the fears now expressed by Uganda had once been felt in Western Australia, Canada and elsewhere in the Empire prior to co-operation in larger units, such fears being chiefly due to inability to forecast the benefits of federation of union. Local and present needs and the local point of view bulked large because they were known quantities. The advantages to be derived from a bigger unit were, on the other hand, to a great extent unknown. It was therefore far easier to present the case for the retention of the small unit.

He did not think that Uganda had been met with all the courtesy and help that were due to her. He would like to see a reasoned statement showing the advantages likely to accrue from the adoption of a unified administration, judging by the experience of closer union, especially from the Imperial point of view, in South Africa, Canada and elsewhere. In the early stages in Australia each separate State had a different railway gauge; yet where would Australia be today if she had not amalgamated?

East Africa would one day play a major part in world affairs and Uganda (at the source of the Nile) must be an integral and important part of an East African group. If it were possible to obtain a mass of real power and authority who signified in his own person by the desirability of drawing together, we could surely secure effective combination of the East African territories and at the same time preserve local autonomy.

A study by the Joint Board of an administrative scheme on these modified lines might, said Sir Theodore Chambers, be helpful to Uganda.

Lord Chesham emphasized the Imperial point of view. The union of the East African territories would certainly take place at some time in the future, but there was no reason why all territory should be bound to it.

Mr. Jenkins stressed that in any amalgamation each power must perforce renounce something, and that the only basis for harmonious union. The argument that "union is good" will benefit had, he thought, been grossly over-emphasized.

Uganda's Significant Advances

Mr. Joelson recalled that the whole case for union had been examined and reported at great length in various State documents, culminating in Sir Samuel Wilson's Report. Anyone who was not in the touch with Uganda might have derived the impression that the proposed model of a unified administration had been resoundingly endorsed by the leaders of opinion in the territories and by the Councils of their Government. That the public bodies in Uganda should have done so was a significant advance, and it was to be hoped that there would be some measure from Kenya.

On the other side, there was cause for more enlightened leadership, which would be the prospect of successful federation. Regional bodies of inevitable size it was obvious that British East and West Africa would better served in a Regional Council for Africa if the territories spoke as two groups, i.e., the Rhodesias-Nyasaland and Kenya-Uganda-Tanganyika-Zanzibar, than if each dependency acted as a separate unit.

Mr. Joelson thought the Board should be prepared to entirely in a political paper stressing the advantages to be derived by union of the territories.

Sir Humphrey Leggett, who preferred a federation to amalgamation, said there were certain functions common to all of the territories, and certain reserved functions could be allocated to a Governor-General.

Colonel Packer did not consider that the Board should be further coming by way of memoranda. It should be assured of the Board's sympathy and its desire to find a modus vivendi. A positive contribution to the question of union was contained in the Samuel Wilson Report, and Uganda might be asked how they disagreed with those recorded proposals and what constructive suggestions they had to put in their place.

Revelation of a seat of Government from Kampala to Kampala was discussed, and members endorsed the conservation advanced by the public bodies in Uganda as to the inconvenience entailed by the present seat of Government in Entebbe. It was pointed out that the cost of removal to Kampala now appeared prohibitive. It would be much larger in a few years, when circumstances would seriously demand such removal. It was agreed to address a letter to the Secretary of State supporting the recommendation that Kampala should become the seat of Government.

The Chairman reported that the Kenya Sisal Growers Association had been elected to corporate membership of the Board and that the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce had resigned.

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Immigration and The Aeroplane

Sir Alfred Beit's Link to Rhodesia

SIR ALFRED BEIT, M.P., who in 1932 was one of the first passengers on Imperial Airways' new service through East and Central Africa, said in a recent R.N.C. talk to Rhodesia:

"What struck me in 1932, when the service was still in its infancy, was the wide use of the aeroplane throughout Central Africa, as well as the other elements of the direction finding and weather services, before returning to England. Therefore, I persuaded my colleagues in the Post Railway Trust to make a large grant to improve this state of affairs, and on my next visit in 1939 I was very impressed by the improvements. The war has carried this still further, for the Air Training scheme has led to the improvement and enlargement of many of the old aerodromes and the construction of new ones, all of which will be a part in post-war aviation."

"Years after we had agreed on the grant in 1932 the through service in Africa was extended to Tanganyika and the Rhodesias and transferred to the East Coast, making use of the new East African boats. It might have been thought that all the money we had voted was used, but happily we decided to develop the regional and feeder services, and this has not only speeded up travel in Rhodesia but link up with Imperial Airways. So R.N.A.A. was taken over jointly by the Trust, the Railways and the Government, and operated extensive and regular services inside and outside Rhodesia. No one would deny that communications in Africa have been of such importance during this war, owing to the great deal of what was done to advance aviation in the thirties."

"Rhodesia will, I imagine, be the great air junction of Africa, out of these districts the plane services from the Union will branch off to East and Central Africa at all present, and the Congo, to West Africa, and to the French, Mediterranean, Chinese, and it may well be the place where other European, American, German and Portuguese, as well as American, meet and cross. As a result of the development which has taken place both by the Government and the Trust, you now have the aerodromes and ground organization for such services."

Importance of Tourist Traffic

"But it would be far enough ahead there are other advantages. In common with the whole British Commonwealth you want more population. It may seem odd to couple an immigrant with an aeroplane, but immigration of all sorts, of all kinds, and the country with a good air service which reduces the distance to Europe to a few flying hours, when formerly it is measured in weeks, would attract the millions of Europeans who are needed to develop it, and the aeroplane can contribute to the development of the country, especially those districts now far from road and rail."

"The tourist is the most valuable contributor to what is generally called the invisible exports of a nation. The national economy of France, Switzerland and Italy depend largely on revenues from tourist traffic—revenues so important that it was found worth while making all sorts of tempting concessions and attractions in order to stimulate the flow of visitors from all over the world. Rhodesia has attractions unique in the world to offer to sightseers, as well as opportunities for sport and animal study not to be found in Europe and different from those offered by North America."

"Before the war, as a result of the policy of roads and bridges construction, you were getting increasing numbers of tourists, many driving their own cars, most of whom came from the Union. But Rhodesia deserves to be visited by people on a further field than that, and I am convinced that a good air service will bring people by the thousands to South Africa as a whole."

"Assuming that future air services will reduce the distance from the United Kingdom to the United States and Canada to one night and to Rhodesia and Johannesburg about 36 hours, a whole new class of tourists and travellers will arise anxious to see in a day of the Empire which were beyond their reach in former days, simply on account of the time factor. I hope that not too long will pass before these faster air services are developed, because Europe, which has attracted the bulk of the tourists of the past, will not be in a position to receive them for some years after the war. That will be the Empire's opportunity."

"Also, we want to see opportunities for a different class of persons to learn something about the Empire—doctors, teachers, farmers and workers. Our people love to wander over the face of the earth. How else can you account for their being scattered all over it? After being bottled up for five or more years in the narrow compass of this island, they are longing to get out again."

"The day of all small independent national units has passed. The tendency at the next peace will, I trust, be the

reverse of the last time—that is, instead of creating a host of new little countries, all highly nationalistic and mutually exclusive, an attempt will be made, whether by federation or by looser association, to bring countries together and to break down the barriers between them."

"You in Southern Rhodesia do not see yourselves as contending for ever against us, even if you do increase your white and Native population. I know that you are casting your eyes beyond your own frontiers, whether north of South I cannot say, towards the ultimate establishment of a larger political unit. As in the great land masses of America and Russia, the aeroplane will bring us parts of a greater territory into close contact with each other and prevent any tendency towards disruption, which was a real danger in those great unions in the past. For all that, why not even create a new, pan-African spirit. Instead of a divided opinion as to which way to look, north or south, you may decide to look both ways at once. Why not?"

Nyasaland Native Welfare Fund

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has welcomed a proposal by the Governor of Nyasaland to set aside a sum of £130,000 of the total surplus of the Native Tobacco Board to be used for the welfare and social and economic developments of the African population of the Protectorate. The Native Tobacco Board supervises the production of the African tobacco grower. Total surplus balance of the Board amount to £341,485, and the £130,000 is the sum left over after putting £210,000 to reserve.

A Native Development and Welfare Fund, with which the existing Native Authority, Central Fund and Native Welfare Fund will be amalgamated, is to be established in connection with the scheme. Grants from this fund will be made by the Governor-in-Council, who will have the advice of a Central Native Development Committee. It is hoped that in future years any surplus over the Board's account of £210,000 will be similarly available for welfare purposes.

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News Items in Brief

The Mini Mjini (Nyasaland) Syndicate, Ltd., announced an interim dividend of 7% in respect of the year ending June 30.

Messrs. Mitchell, Cotts and Co., Ltd., announce an interim dividend of 5% on the ordinary shares (the same). Last year's total distribution was 15%.

Oil and machinery valued at about £40,000 were destroyed when the premises of Rhodesia Industries, Ltd., Salisbury, were gutted in the largest fire the city has ever suffered.

A Southern Rhodesian Agricultural Equipment Control Committee has been set up in connexion with the Food Production Committee in order to ensure equitable distribution of farm implements and machinery in the demand for which exceeds the supply.

Mr. N. A. Philip, Chairman of the State Lottery Board of Southern Rhodesia, when recently suggesting that a hostel for the natives might be started in Salisbury, added that the Trustees might be financially disposed to help such a project.

A British Commonwealth Labour Party Conference may be held in London in the early autumn. The proposal, first made from Canada, had been warmly supported by the Southern Africa Labour Conference, which includes delegates from both Rhodesias.

Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, a Kikuyu who has been in England for some years, recently addressed the Home Rotary Club. According to the *Sussex Daily News*, the greater part of his speech was concerned with the treatment of the native people of Kenya.

A glass factory recently established in Khartoum has an output of some hundreds of tumblers and glass coffee cups daily. The raw material is at present broken glass collected from many parts of the Sudan, but it is hoped to find suitable sand from the Red Sea hills.

Kenya's export of paddy rice from North Kavirondo has increased more than tenfold during the war. The average yield is about five bags per acre, but some Native growers have reaped crops of eight and 10 bags.

During the first week of the present season's tobacco auctions in Southern Rhodesia, 1,028,767 lbs. of flue-cured leaf were sold for £3,614, equivalent to the high average price of 20.92d. per lb. For fire-cured tobacco the average was 5.72d., 3767 being realised for 2179 lbs. of leaf sold.

A representative of the American Agricultural Administration in the United States has recently been touring Ethiopia in search of plants in the group available for crossing with American varieties. Experiments are to be made in the Southern States and in the neighbourhood of the Panama Canal.

Under a new order issued by the Board of Trade, recognized exporters may now supply limited quantities of woven wool tissues and blankets to Ethiopia, Eritrea, French Somaliland, Madagascar and Mauritania for export purposes. The goods must be accompanied by firm orders and import permits.

Nyasaland Convention on Amalgamation

By 17 votes to four the Convention of Associations of Nyasaland has declined to endorse the recent resolution of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture that amalgamation of the Protectorate with Southern and Northern Rhodesia afforded the only solution of its post-war problems. The Chamber was criticized for having telegraphed the text of its motion to General Smuts and Sir Godfrey Huggins during their visit to London. Opposition to amalgamation rested partly on the argument that the present was not an appropriate time for such action since the Government of Southern Rhodesia had agreed not to raise the question during the war.

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Inquiry into Native Trade

One of the most important investigations yet held in Rhodesia opened on Salisbury last week when the Native Trade and Production Commission, appointed by the Governor to inquire into all aspects of Native trade of both the buying and selling sides, began its sittings. The Chairman, Mr. W. A. Goddington, and the other members, Messrs. J. H. Simmonds, Mr. V. Johnston, and Mr. Alvaro de Azevedo.

The inquiry is in itself evidence of the growing interest which the European section of the Colony is taking in the future of the Native population. It is the Rhodesia Herald's hope that it is the answer to unkind if ill-informed criticisms overseas which show the Colony of being content to exploit the Native and ignore him as an essential feature of the country's economy. No one can say that right-thinking Rhodesians are callously indifferent to the welfare of the Natives, but they are prepared to follow the policy of drift. The great hopes of the Commission because with its work is linked inquiry into the scheme embraced by the Native Co-operative Committee of which Captain J. P. Hartley, Minister of Agriculture and Defence and Acting Prime Minister, is chairman, which visualizes the development of co-operative possibilities—which may even be a pattern for the whole of Africa. It is proposed to set up in each reserve a co-operative society to deal with a co-operative system with all goods the Natives produce or require, and also a co-operative bus to develop modern Native towns with facilities for trading, health, recreation and communal activities. Such a scheme would show the Natives how they may themselves play an increasingly important part in their own advancement, helping them to become useful citizens and take their place in the economic development of the country.

Mr. H. L. Simmonds, Secretary for Native Affairs, said that since the war the European reserves, owing to the rapid increase in the Native population, the Native reserves must be partly industrialized if they are to support their inhabitants. The estimated Native population had increased from 952,000 in 1930 to 1,351,000 today, while Natives living in reserves had increased from 622,000 in 1930 to 922,000 today—an increase of 50% in 14 years.

Mr. Simmonds expressed dissatisfaction with the running of Native stores, whether by European traders or Africans, and urged the establishment of Native co-operative stores for which European supervision would be necessary for a time. He held that the Natives were capable of running their own co-operatives with proper training, but that some Natives lacked the moral sense required.

He agreed with the Prime Minister's statement in his White Paper that the Natives' capacity was the same as that of other peoples, the differences were in environment and education. The Native social system was breaking down and to that extent detribalization, or at any rate urbanization, was increasing. In recent years legislation had been passed to restore the authority of the chiefs and he favoured more indirect rule. There were now 26 Native Councils in the Colony, and they had recently been empowered to levy taxes for certain purposes. The number of Native post office savings bank deposits had risen to 10,500, but otherwise the Native's bank was his cattle.

Mr. Simmonds considered that maize was largely a Native crop, and suggested that cotton, groundnuts and sweet potatoes should be grown by Natives under a planned production programme.

Recruits for the Colonial Service

THE REV. E. L. MACASSEY, Vicar of Mapledurham, has written to the *Daily Telegraph*.

May I express the hope that the Colonial Committee of the Conservative Party will devote special attention to the system of recruitment for the Colonial Service?

Before the war too much weight was attached to the opinion of a candidate's college or other seminary, with the result that the "Boy Blue" was apt to be recommended instead of a more virile type. In the forces today there is an immense reservoir of young life, many of whom have a splendid record of service, despite a possibly inadequate record in academical matters.

You cannot blame a college for preferring a lad who is stereotypic, conventional and pure obedient. Strong and resolute personalities do not always fit in with college traditions, but these are precisely the men who will be needed in the Colonial Administrative Service after the war.

There is the classic example of the small boy who, when before a naval selection board, was asked what he would do if his landing-party's progress was barred by a mountain and a river. "I should, sir," he answered, "climb the river and

climb the mountain." He got good marks for interview and also got a smile.

The Colonial Selection Board should include not only brilliant appraisers of youthful character and personality, as Mr. Douglas Veale, Registrar of Oxford University (with a fine record in the Civil Service), Sir Cyril Norwood and Sir Richard Livingstone. These men all made their names in wider fields than any university can provide.

Mr. Gerald F. Sayers, Colonial Adviser to the Conservative Party, and formerly of the Colonial Administrative Service in East Africa, is another name to be remembered.

The "more virile type" candidate suggested by Mr. Macassey may have made a good show when Colonial territories were administered in a rough and ready manner, when justice was primitive, and when the preservation of the Empire and the collection of tax were the principal functions of a district officer. Times have changed and, to quote Lord Hailey, "the problems are being increasingly faced in the light of their capacity for dealing with more advanced and more educated Natives, and for dealing with economic problems of great complexity and with difficult political situations." For these duties something more than a "Sanders of the River" is required.

Appointments to the Colonial Service should be made by selection by a panel, in which there would be members of the Colonial Service, and at least one non-official. The panel should be appointed by the Colonial Secretary, and should be a Warren Fisher Committee of which, incidentally, Sir Cyril Norwood was a member. In my experience due weight is given to character and personality, and academic qualifications alone are not a passport to selection. There is also a very strict medical examination.

No one would claim that this or any other system is perfect, and great care will have to be taken that it marches with the times. For example, the importance of economics in post-war planning may well make it desirable that in future some proportion of candidates shall have had special training in the subject.

In conclusion, I feel it should be unnecessary to suggest the imputation of "namby-pambyness" to present members of the Service. As an example, may I quote the Solomon Islands, where the Government was carried on from village to village in the face of the Japanese advance? The fact that the Service has carried on through the war in most trying conditions is sufficient evidence that its members are tough both in mind and body.

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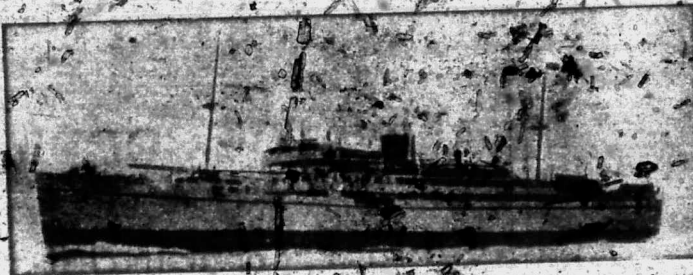
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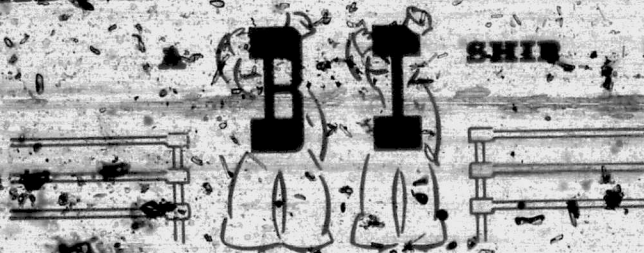
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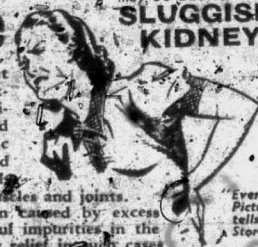
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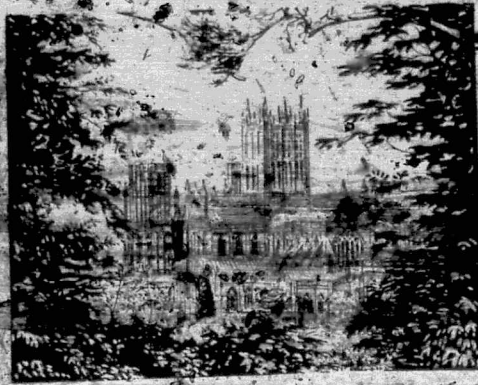
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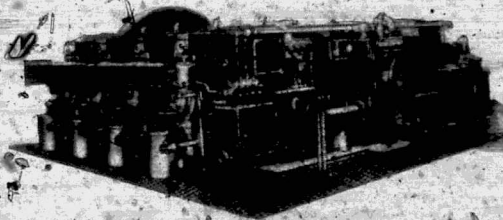
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, June 15, 1944

Volume 20 (New Series), No. 1030

Founder and Editor

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Registered Offices:

91, Great Titchfield Street, London

Working Address:

60, East Street Chambers, Taunton, Somerset.

6d. Weekly, 10s. Yearly, post free

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

Principal Contents

Matters of Moment	820	Personalities	841
Commons Debate on The Colonies	820	The War	841
Birthday Honours List	829	Search	826
African Legislative Councillor for Kenya	831	Rhodesian Council	842
Background to the War	832	Questions and Answers	844

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE SHADOW OF DENKERT lay across the Empire when Parliament, at the instance of an able, enthusiastic and forward-looking Secretary of State, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, passed into law the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1940, which modernized the machinery for the grant of much larger annual sums for development, welfare and research in the Dependent Empire. By another synchronism it was on the historic day on which British and Allied Armies re-invaded France that the Colonial Estimates for 1944 were introduced in the House of Commons by another able, enthusiastic and forward-planning Minister, Colonel Oliver Stanley, who recognizes the importance of providing the Dependencies with funds on an unprecedented scale. On both occasions the greater event necessarily claimed almost all the space available in the daily newspapers. During the intervening years the House has developed a new spirit in its discussion of Colonial problems. If uninformed and mischievous questions, interjections and insinuations in speeches are still frequent, the general tone of Colonial debate is undeniably better, largely as a result of recognition of the splendid war services of the Colonies, and also of the strong Parliamentary leadership of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Lord Lloyd, Lord Cranborne and Colonel Stanley. Three of them served all too briefly at the Colonial

Office, but all left their mark and were sincerely regretted. It is in no small degree due to them that some students of Parliament discern cause for the expectation that party politics may at a fairly early date play no more prominent a part in Colonial discussions and policy than they normally do in regard to foreign affairs. Such a sublimation of sectionalism would be hailed with satisfaction by all Colonial interests, which need the assurance of continuity of policy as almost a first requirement. A non-party approach would, of course, still allow full scope for that constructive criticism which, as the Secretary of State said last week, "does not hamper, but really helps."

His commendation of sound criticism will be widely approved; but some Colonial Governments have a long way to go to show a similar measure of understanding. Few readers of these words would have any difficulty in naming East African Administrations which have been avid of praise but intolerant of adverse comment, however well-informed and well-intentioned, and which still do "too little too late" in taking the non-official communities into their confidence, so fastening suspicion and impeding co-operation. They might well ponder the insistence of the present Secretary of State that the essential conditions of success are partnership with the peoples of the Colonies, and enthusiasm and a sense of service among those

peoples. How often has it been suggested in these columns that one of the main tasks of Government should be to sustain and encourage enthusiasm and service in both officials and non-officials? Unhappily, Governors have seldom attached any particular importance to this matter. Many have not even succeeded in the enthusiasm of their employees, the only exception being that of the whole body of officials in Kenya (a striking, even startling, case in point), and only rarely have they set themselves to quicken and cultivate the gifts for public work of a promising non-official. This is one of the by-products of frequent transfers from post to post, which gives many a senior official a superficial interest rather than a fundamental and abiding concern with the Colony in which he happens to be stationed. If he knew that his tenure of the Governorship would be for a minimum of five or seven years, he would set out to improve financial and non-official leadership. If he is thinking of his next promotion or his retirement, he is much less likely to concentrate on producing the results which Downing Street now recommends so warmly.

The Secretary of State informed the House that he had instructed Colonial Governments to prepare comprehensive five and ten-year plans which could be put into operation immediately the present limitations of personnel and material disappear, one reason for his decision being that such schemes are essential as a means of reabsorbing into civilian life the hundreds of thousands of Colonial peoples now serving in the Armed Forces. The main instrument of planning in each Dependency is to be a Colony Development Committee composed of the heads of the chief Government Departments and a number of non-officials, together with one senior civil servant devoting his whole time to development problems. Even this approach to the problem has been recommended for many years by non-officials who attach great importance to the selection of the Development Commissioner, who ought in every case to be a man fully qualified by character and capacity to make a success of this important work, not a man transferred to ease personal clashes. In fact, there is probably no item in the Minister's present plan which Colonial territories will approve which was not proposed by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA at least ten or fifteen years ago. Since it was our obvious duty to put forward proposals prominent from the Colonial standpoint, we make this statement in no spirit of self-satisfaction,

but merely to indicate one of the main causes of East and Central African dissatisfaction with the system of Crown Colony Government—that it so often takes a decade or more for the best of plans to be accepted and put into operation. Only the other day the Government of Kenya, for example, was charged in the Legislature with having had the question of a provident fund for its African employees under "grave consideration" for the disgraceful period of seventeen years, and the only answer the Secretary of State could give was that the term meant merely that the matter would be dealt with one way or the other at some time. That reply is recorded to have met with laughter. It might more appropriately have been greeted with cries of "shame," as a further instance of scandalous neglect of public business.

Incidentally, when a plan advocated for years by non-officials can no longer be resisted, does the Colonial Office think it good strategy to introduce it as something quite new produced by that Department? Even

Not Good Strategy if a House of Commons so little acquainted with Colonial affairs can find novelty in ideas which have been current in Colonial public discussions for years, it is ingenuous to expect an equal simplicity in Colonial communities. They will not automatically blame a Minister till relatively new to his office, and perhaps therefore unaware that the Dependencies have for years urged the adoption of the very proposals which he now advances, but they will fret that his advisers, knowing the long history of procrastination, might have been expected to safeguard their chief from unwittingly calling attention to it. Commander King-Hall has recently said that recognition of the obvious in time of the outstanding problem of Western civilization. If the obvious had been done in Colonial Affairs ten, twenty or thirty years ago, as was urged from many quarters, the problems of the Dependencies would now be far less extensive and pressing, and their war effort would have been immensely extended.

While there is to be a definite drive for overall planning for Colonial progress, there is seemingly to be no Colonial Development Board, for which Captain Peter Macdonald and Mr. Henderson, Minister Rejects Proposed Colonial Development Board. Stewart renewed their appeal for a Development Board, which could, he considers, do nothing that is not now done by his recently constituted

Economic Advisory Committee. However that may be, there is surely no intention in any quarter of "dictating to the Colonies," as the Secretary of State surprisingly assumed that such a Development Board or Council would do. Nor do we recall any suggestion that such a body should be given powers which would enable it to hinder or prevent regional consideration. It really appears that the sponsors of a Colonial Development Board have failed to give the Secretary of State a clear indication of the scope they recommend, and that he has been left with the impression that they intended both to infringe his constitutional responsibility and that of Colonial Ministers. We had not so understood any of the various proposals which have been made from time to time, and if the idea of a Development Board or Council is to be excluded, the case ought surely to be argued on its intrinsic merits, not lost through misunderstanding.

Defining his own duties in regard to development, Colonel Stanley said that it seems to be to make certain that there is no one-sided development, and that the idiosyncrasies of people in a particular Colony who are more interested in health perhaps than they are in industrial organization shall be corrected and a proper level maintained, and, above all, that energy in one Colony or another shall not produce disparity between the development plans of the two. No one will quarrel with that conception, but candour compels the comment that it is merely a re-statement of arguments which have been vainly advanced by East Africa's non-official spokesmen for the best part of twenty years, first in the hope of obtaining better correlation of development in each territory, and secondly in regard to inter-territorial planning and control of common services. It is precisely because the Colonial Office has not been zealous to observe the principle which the present Minister now enunciates that there have been so many cases of idiosyncrasy (some of them on the grand scale) and of one-sided development. Instances of lethargy in Colonial government are legion; and the disparity between Departments in a given Dependency, and between the pace of progress in neighbouring Dependencies, has been more common than un- common in Eastern Africa since the last war, partly because the reiterated requests of non-officials have been rejected or ignored, partly

because Governors and other senior officials have been so frequently changed, partly because there were seldom long-range plans upon which the newcomer could concentrate while adapting himself to new conditions, partly because the Colonial Office continued content to appoint so many mediocre Governors and laggard departmental heads, and partly because the Colonial Service has been so much in need of reform.

To believe that better plans will work satisfactorily without major changes in the Colonial Service is to disregard the whole weight of experience. The trouble has been that plans—

Organization of the Colonial Service

which are formulated in the Colonial Office and in their hundreds in the Colonies have remained mere proposals on paper because the Colonial Service has not been organized to seek progress and to see it. Indeed, there is no need more urgent than some new means of quickening and consistently discovering the best talent in the Colonial Service, of promoting leaders to their chance at the earliest opportunity, and of removing the inefficient and indecisive from positions in which they destroy the enthusiasm and stifle the initiative of much abler juniors. Tired, unimaginative, ultra-cautious departmental heads have long been among the major liabilities of some Colonies. In proof of that statement we need but recall that the arrival of an able, capable Governor has so often involved the departure of men who had been tolerated in key posts by a lenient and unsuccessful predecessor. But even a forceful Governor can seldom, if ever, do all that he knows to be necessary. At most, he can manage to rid himself of a few obstructionists (doubtless good fellows outside their jobs) and carry on with the rest of his team. It is not so long since a Governor in that predicament told a friend: "If only I could hold my second string, instead of this array of misfits, we should score real success." But the system does not permit unequivocal and sweeping violation of seniority and precedent, whatever the provocation. Is it to remain sacrosanct, or will it learn from the Armed Forces, which now entrust command to capable men irrespective of their age, and from the peace-time custom of the Royal Navy of holding every officer accountable for his activities and retraining those who did not maintain the strict standards of that magnificent service?

Leadership, official and non-official, is the crux of all Colonial problems. Good plans can

be ruined by the wrong personnel, while indifferent plans can be transformed into triumphs by the best type of leadership. Civil servants if they are given their chance. Under the present dispensation they are more likely to be deprived of it than offered it at the right time, and the exceptional officer who, after ten or fifteen years in Africa, is appointed to a task of some responsibility, is quite likely to be set to work in the entirely novel, and perhaps unsympathetic, environment of a West Indian, Pacific or Atlantic island. Absurd, disheartening and unproductive though such procedure be, it still operates—usually to the disservice of the Colonies concerned and often to the vexation of the individual civil servant. No business organization worthy the name would

waste its administrative talent in this way or expect optimum results from such casual handling of its staff. The leading commercial houses recognize that their chief asset is a carefully selected and happy staff which trusts the management. That the methods of recruitment to the Colonial Service have improved immensely since Mr. Amery first gave attention to this matter is self-evident, but Colonel Stanley has himself had disquieting experience of widespread discontent with the staff, and will recall that for every case reported to him there are many of which he hears nothing. Colonial public opinion, and the Colonial Service, are seriously perturbed, and not to deal with the root causes now will be to jeopardize the full fruition of even the best long-range development and welfare plans.

House of Commons Debates Colonial Development

Colonel Oliver Stanley's Statement on Colonial Estimates

COLONIAL AFFAIRS were debated last week by the House of Commons. COLONEL OLIVER STANLEY, Secretary of State for the Colonies, introducing the Colonial Estimates, expressed regret that, apart from one or two short debates, this was the first occasion in the last year for a general review of Colonial Affairs; he hoped that another day would shortly be set aside for consideration of such problems.

Quite a number of M.Ps. of all parties had, he said, visited some Colonies within the past year, and he trusted that when peace returned ample opportunity would be given for Members to visit the Dependencies. Having derived great value from his visit to East and West Africa, he believed that similar visits by other Members were to be greatly desired. Such tours would probably produce more criticism, but it would be instructive and constructive, the kind of criticism which any Minister ought to welcome as helpful in his work.

The Colonial War effort had been great, both in the provision of men for the Armed Forces and in increasing production. For instance, pyrethrum, that most valuable base of all insecticides, of which 85% came from the areas now occupied by Japan, had had to be developed in Kenya. In regard to sisal, the only substitute for Manila hemp used for naval cordage, immense pressure had had to be put upon East Africa to make up the loss. The impact on Colonial economy of this greatly increased and varied demand for production had meant a tremendous call for labour and organization.

Natural Urge of Humans to Share in Government

"Political advance is not always spectacular," continued the Minister. "It will not, and should not, always progress by dramatic bounds from one constitution to another. The fact that a municipal council is now elected instead of nominated, that the powers of Native authorities in certain areas have been extended, and that in some Colonies the franchise has been lowered, is just as much an important part in the advance towards self-government as more spectacular events, such as the Jamaica Constitution. If I do not spend so much time this year on the political stage, it is not that I minimize its importance. However interested we may be in social and economic development, all of us must recognize the natural urge of humans to share in their own government, an urge which is always present, but which has been greatly stimulated by the war and the activity of thought and enterprise which war creates.

You cannot dissociate the social and economic side from the political side. An improved water service, better agriculture and the creation of new industries are just as essential to real self-government as any new constitution or extended franchise. The impact of the war on the Colonies is in its effect but noticeably less than it is on this country, and

it is impossible to progress more quickly in the Colonies than it is possible to progress here.

Funds for Colonial Development

Expenditure under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act last year was four times that of the year before—£62,000,000, or not so very far below the £50,000,000 a year allowed under the present scheme. We are beginning to fall into the idea that the Colonial Development and Welfare Act is the only source from which expenditure on social services in the Colonies can and does come, and to measure the expenditure of the Colonial Empire on the social services by the amount spent under that Act. Of course, the whole idea of the Act is that the money under it should not be in substitution of normal expenditure by the Colonies, but in addition to it.

As a result of the war many Colonies have had improved revenues. They have had better markets and higher prices for their main exports, and the necessity for higher taxation in order to deal with the danger of inflation has given many of them greatly increased revenue. Therefore in many Colonies, quite apart from the work of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, there has been, and is a continued increased expenditure upon social services. In Northern Rhodesia since 1939 the expenditure on African education has gone up from £42,000 to £128,000. Of course, Colonial Governments have not always been able to spend their increased revenues on improved social services. That means that they are amassing surpluses, and in several Colonies there will be substantial balances available after the war for expenditure on development. They have three channels for expenditure on social services—the normal revenues of the Colonies which are expanding, the balances which the Colonies are building up, and assistance from the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

The really important thing, apart from pressing on as hard as we can with the execution of what schemes are practicable at present, is that we should be ready for the post-war period. We should be ready for the time when limitations will disappear, not suddenly, of course, but gradually, as things improve. What we shall want by that time will be actual plans capable of being put into effect immediately. This is necessary not only from the point of view of the development of the Colonies, but is essential for the demobilization period, as a means of reabsorbing into civilian life the many hundreds of thousands of Colonial people now in the Forces.

Three Principles of Colonial Planning

I have during the last year tried to set up and get working the necessary machinery to ensure that that planning is going on in all the Colonial territories. There are certain principles which we have to have in mind with regard to this planning. The first is that we must have a close liaison between Colonies, and it is not sufficient to have a central office which should try to do exactly the same thing. There must be co-operation between them, and avoidance of overlapping. The second principle is that detailed planning must be done on the spot. On practical grounds it cannot be done

from London. These people are growing into nationhood and they are entitled to plan for themselves. We cannot impose on them in that way, although we may advise and assist with plans. Government planning should be done on the spot, here in the Colonies, and is not supervised by the plans to make certain. There is not too much attention and that is a pity. Nobody not too much attention is being paid to one branch at the expense of another, or, as between one Colony and another, one which has a more active driving force in the head is not going further ahead than one which is more supine.

The third principle is that there is need for new organs. We are asking Colonial Governments to make an interest in their affairs, more than we were considered largely outside the Colonies. The Government is not interested in the economic planning and development of individual Colonies and that is a deficiency we have had to fill. For a long time in the Colonies, as here, the instructions were that all official work was to be done on a war effort. Only comparatively recently, for Mr. Alexander, the turning point of the war, is still only 18 months ago, has it been possible to relax that and give encouragement to the development of peacetime development. Even though that encouragement is now given, it is still against the background of additional war-time depleted staffs.

The basis of the planning machinery which I have tried to set up is first of all in the Development Committee. That is in force in nearly all the Colonies and it is by far the most important organ of planning. It is in force in each Colony, but there are certain desiderata which I have laid down. The Committee must include heads of the various departments, because they are the people who will put up the detailed planning. It must also include a number of non-official people. Not only will they have much to contribute, but we have to carry them with us in schemes for the development of their own country. I shall add to this I attach the greatest importance there must be one gentleman, whether he is an official or a man brought in from outside with nothing else to do, it is no good having a Committee extremely busy men who have a great deal to do in their day-to-day work. We must have some man whose main job is development and whose only interest is to follow through.

We have also tried to get a comprehensive and long-term real view of a Colony, planning the whole development of the Colonies, and not just a new hospital here and a new road there. If there is something immediately practicable, they are at liberty to put it up for immediate approval, but I don't want to have as a result of these committees general comprehensive schemes, however long they will take to put into effect, so that each bit of work done fits into the general picture.

In most Colonies it is a social and economic committee, and it deals with general expansion of both sides. I do not think we can really separate the two. In nearly every Colony the biggest economic plan is a plan for agriculture and improvement of agriculture, and in many places for agriculture and improvement in education, and with must be one of the most vital factors. Therefore, we have adopted the plan that the same committee surveys the whole field. In many Colonies in order to meet the difficulties of economic planning, we have tried to provide experts from outside to assist and advise.

Regional Co-operation to Prevent Overlapping

Some form of regional co-operation is necessary in all Colonies, which transcend the boundaries of one Colony. It is particularly necessary in the case of the setting up of secondary industries in order to prevent overlapping. There may be a certain region, a particular industry, and there might be a market in the Colony capable of sustaining a plant of economic size. If, however, we found each of three or four Colonies in the region saying "We are going to set up that industry to serve the market of the whole region, we would get hopeless overlapping. There must therefore be some form of regional co-operation to prevent overlapping.

The great examples we have had up to now of this machinery for regional co-operation is the Stockdale Commission. I want to emphasize that what is suitable for the West Indies, a number of small Colonies with small technical staffs, is not necessarily suitable for regions containing bigger Colonies with bigger and more highly trained staffs and perhaps more technically skilled services readily available to them. In West Africa we have available as the machinery for regional co-operation the Civil Members Committee, that is, the Governors under the chairmanship of Lord Swinton, with a permanent secretary.

We have adopted the plan of attaching to Lord Swinton's staff experts who will be available to the Colonial Governments to supplement their own resources. For instance, we have appointed Prof. de Noell-Hoile as development adviser. In Professor Hoile's record as an economist and a long-time worker in connection with the Ministry of Economic Warfare, members of the Committee are acquainted. The Governors will have at their disposal as a report of the wider questions

of economic development, the trend of world markets and the changes of new production. We have also attached another specialist, a town-planning adviser, Major Maxwell Fry, who will be able to advise Colonial Governments, not only on town planning, but on what everybody who has been to the Colonies will agree is most important, namely design. I wish we could get some better designs for houses of all descriptions in the Colonies than some of the examples we now see.

In Central Africa, that is, in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, we are trying to get this close co-operation by appointing the same development adviser to both Colonies. Mr. J. C. Clay will be joint adviser for Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. In East Africa we have a Governors' Conference with its secretariat which calls the conferences on technical matters. In addition, we are setting up an East African Industrial Council, so that we can try to prevent overlapping in the plans for the development of secondary industries.

Mr. Alexander Walker, in an interesting way, has mentioned whether the Government are considering the advisability of making the Colonies by granting them a proportion of the same number of vehicles that will be available after the war. Colonel Stanley says that is a most valuable suggestion and I think it worth considering.

High Calibre of Colonial Office Committees

I have dealt with planning in the Colonies and its operation in the regions. The third point is the advisability of a Colonial Office. I do not think that any Government should lay its central responsibility to any board of officials, but I think it is the responsibility of the House of Commons, and he alone can discharge that responsibility. Obviously, in doing so he must have, and he does have, the advice of the proper expert opinion. We have now at the Colonial Office a very full system of advisory committees with a membership, as I think the hon. Member for Shipley will agree, since he is a member of one of them—of the highest calibre. One of the most remarkable things is the response which I have had to invitations to serve on committees or commissions relating to the Colonies. I have asked people of the highest eminence in their professions and with many other calls on their time.

I have as Secretary of State two main functions in regard to Colonial development. The first is that I should stimulate and assist the formulation of plans; and in that task I am helped by reports and investigations on general lines by those various committees. One of the best examples is the report of the Education Committee on mass education. It makes no pretence to lay down detailed plans for a particular Colony. That must be done in the Colony itself. It tries to set out the broad principles and an assistance to the individual Colony to make its own individual plan.

Secondly, apart from stimulating and the routine function imposed by the White Paper of checking details and satisfying myself of the financial aspect of particular plans under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, my duty is to be to make certain that there is no one-sided development and that the whimsicalities of people in a particular Colony who are more interested in their own plans than they are in industrial organization, shall be corrected and a proper level maintained, and above all that energy in one Colony or lethargy in another shall not produce disparity between the development plans of the two.

As a result of the machinery I hope in time to get full planning covering the needs of these Colonies for a considerable period ahead. When I get it, I shall have some measure of the expenditure involved. My own belief is that the £5,000,000 a year under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act will be quite inadequate for the needs which these plans will disclose, but when I have those plans I, or my successor, will be in a position to put before the Government and the House of Commons of the day what the real needs of the Colonies are, and it will be for the House to decide. Needless to say, I believe it is essential that they should meet the needs of the Colonies fully and generously.

I do not want to exaggerate the progress that has been made. There is a real shortage of staff—I am sure that the hon. Member for Shipley will bear the out in that statement—and technical assistance. I know how often I am not able to fulfil the requests of the Colonies for particular individual with particular knowledge to do a certain aspect of planning work; but still, progress is being made. Certain plans have already been published. I believe that the one relating to Kenya is in the library. We will press on with this.

Every Governor I have talked to—I have had an opportunity of personal discussion with 18 Governors in the last year, either in their own Colonies or over here—regards this time as a golden opportunity. Not only do they want to push on with their planning policies, and to cash in on the present good will. I tell them that they need have no fear that the interest of Parliament is how fully advised; that the

The King's Birthday Honours List

Awards to many with East African and Rhodesian Connections

HAMBLY, Viscount, H.M. Ambassador in Washington, U.S. Pathman under Secretary for the Colonies, 1931-32. Was the so-called Wood-Winterton agreement. Was later President of the Board of Education, Minister of Agriculture, Viceroy of India, 1936-37. President of the Board of Education, 1937. Secretary of State for War, 1937-38. Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1938-40. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1940-41.

PASSEY, The Rt. Hon. Sir James James Baron, Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1939-40, and for the Colonies, 1940-41.

CHAMBERLAIN, John, Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Controller of the Air League of the British Empire, and former Commandant of the Air Training Corps. After leaving the Royal Air Force in 1931, he served in the Royal Air Force in the last war as Director of Technical Development at the Air Ministry, 1937-38. He was a R.A.F. pilot, September, 1938.

HUSON, Colonel Robert James, C.M.G., D.S.O., Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia since 1943. Born in the Colony in 1874. He served in the 1st Rhodesia Regiment from 1904 to 1913, and was enlisted in the 1st Rhodesia Regiment and served through the campaigns in W. Africa, joining the R.F.C. in 1917. He became a pilot and commanded R.A.F. operations, was awarded the M.C. and received an armistice with the rank of major. Returning to Rhodesia, he was Attorney-General and Minister of Defence for 10 years from 1923, then became Minister of Justice and Defence, later the same year was made a judge of the High Court, and succeeded Sir Fraser Russell as Chief Justice. At the time he was one of the best cricketers in the Colony.

SEELY, Claude Ramsay, Viscount, M.C., Chief Justice, Nyasaland, since 1941. Qualified as a solicitor in 1907, in last war was wounded, twice mentioned in despatches and awarded the M.C.; was President of District Court, Haifa, Palestine, 1928-26; for the next five years Judicial Adviser in Iraq, Jordan; President of the District Court, Haifa, 1933-35; then appointed Puisne Judge, Jamaica.

THORNTON, Ernest Hugh, Captain, R.D., R.N.R. (Retd.), Commandant of the Union-Castle Line. Born 1884. Went to sea as a cadet in 1900, and joined the Union-Castle liner "Nonesuch" as fifth officer in 1906. Served as a lieutenant, R.N.R., throughout the last war, taking part in the battles of the Heligoland Bight, Dogger Bank and Jutland. Awarded H.M.S. Lion. Rejoined Union-Castle Line, 1919; since 1923 has commanded many of its ships. Since he was appointed to his present ship in January, 1939, she has covered 358,000 miles on war service; once she was attacked by enemy aircraft, she became a Commodore, 1941.

WAKEFIELD, William Wavell, Esq., National Conservative M.P. for Swindon since 1935. For public services. Member of Council of the Imperial and Advisory Council on Empire Settlement, and of Parliamentary Delegation about to visit the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. In last war served in R.N.A.S. and R.A.F., which he rejoined for flying duty in September, 1939. Has been Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Marquess of Hartington, Mr. R. H. Hudson, and Captain Harold Balfour. A director of companies.

ORDER OF THE BATH

G.C.B. (Military Division)

WILSON, General Sir Henry Maitland, G.B.E., K.C.B. Has had many years of African and Rhodesian under his command as successfully G.O.C. in C. 9th Army, Persia-Iraq, Middle East, and now supreme Commander in the Mediterranean Theatre.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE

K.C.M.G.

COUPLAND, Reginald, Professor, C.I.E., B.Sc. Professor of Colonial History, Oxford University. Author of "Kirk on the Zambezi," "East Africa and Its Invaders," "The Exploitation of East Africa," and other works. Editor of the "Round Table," 1917-19 and 1939-41. A member of the Palestine Royal Commission 1930-37 and Sir Stafford Cripps's mission to India, 1942.

CAMPBELL, Alexander McCulloch, Esq., Lately Representative of the Ministry of War Transport in South and East Africa. A director of the Union-Castle-Mall Steamship Co., Ltd., since September last, and chief agent for the Line in South and East Africa since 1938. First went to South Africa in 1920, was the company's representative in Mombasa 1927-34, and represented the Ministry of War Transport in S. and E. Africa from the outbreak of war until ill-health forced him to resign in February, 1943.

COX, Christopher William Machel, Esq., Adviser on Education to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Served with distinction in the Sudan for some years, retiring from Sudan Government in 1939 to take up his important post at the Colonial Office. An able, energetic, discriminating public servant, with long views and a ready welcome for constructive criticism. Has just concluded a long Colonial tour, which embraced all the territories between the Sudan and S. Rhodesia, and Mauritius and the Seychelles.

COLLES, Laurence, William, Esq., C.M.G., O.B.E., Commissioner for Lands, Mines, and Survey, Northern Rhodesia. Born 1890, became an assistant surveyor in N. Rhodesia in 1916, served in Goldstream, 1917-18, was a prisoner in N. Rhodesia, acted as Director of surveys, 1920, 1928 and 1931, was appointed Commissioner of Lands and Survey in 1932 and Commissioner of Lands, Mines and Survey in 1935. Chairman, Lands Commission, Native Housing Commission, and Land Tenure Committee.

HAMBRO, John Henry, Esq., managing director of the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation, Ltd., and Hambros Bank, Ltd.

CHILTON, Joseph Charles Esq., Director of the Cotton Research Station, Fribidadi and Deputy Director of the Colonial Empire Cotton Research Station, Fribidadi.

LAVETT, Alfred Francis, Esq., O.B.E., lately Director of Education in Kenya. Appointed Superintendent of Education in Tanganyika in 1924, Director of Education in Nyasaland in 1930, and Director in Kenya in 1936. Has just retired owing to ill-health.

MILLER, Ralph William Richardson, Esq., A.I.C., Director of Agriculture and Sisal Controller in Tanganyika. After serving in the last war, went to Kenya as an assistant analyst, Tanganyika in 1925 as a senior agricultural officer, and four years later to Barbados as Director of Agriculture. In 1937 became Director in Zanzibar, and in 1939 D. of A. in Tanganyika.

JENNINGS, Jose Campbell, Esq., O.B.E., M.C., Commissioner of Police and Prisons, Sudan. Served in the Egyptian Police in Cairo for six years and on retiring on gratuity in 1925 was appointed Commandant of the Sudan Government Police Training School.

READ, John Gordon, Esq., Provincial Commissioner, N. Rhodesia. Served in B.S.A.P., 1909-13; became an Assistant Native Commissioner in N. Rhodesia in 1917; N.C. in 1923, and P.C. in 1937. Handled a difficult situation in Barotseland with great skill.

SEBL, George Frederick, Esq., Assistant Secretary, Colonial Office. Served in the last war with the Cheshire Regiment in Gallipoli, Egypt and Palestine; entered C.O. in 1922, was private secretary to the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. Lunn) in 1929; and secretary to the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Royal Commission, 1938-39. Is in charge of the East African Department of the Colonial Office.

THOMPSON, Aubrey Denzil Forsyth, Lieut. Colonel, C.B.E., Resident Commissioner, Bechuanaland Protectorate, since 1942. In last war served in France in the R.F.A., 1917-19; on demobilization returned to Oxford, and in 1921 became an administrative officer in Uganda. Remained there until 1937, when he was appointed Assistant Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary in Bechuanaland Protectorate. Awarded C.B.E. in 1941.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

K.B.E. (Civil Division)

BOXCE, Harold Leslie, Esq., J.P., Conservative M.P. for Gloucester since 1929. For political and public services. Was for a short time a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, and of the Parliamentary Delegation of 1930 to Rhodesia.

LOGAN, William Marston, Esq., C.M.G., O.B.E., Governor of the Seychelles since 1942. Entered Colonial Service as an A.D.C. in Kenya in 1913, from 1915 to 1917 served as a lieutenant in the E.A. Forces; appointed Commissioner for Local Government, Lands and Settlement in 1933, and Chief Secretary of N. Rhodesia in 1937; a post he held for five years.

CARLSLE, Controller M.M. A.F.S. Recently toured East Africa Command.

C.B.E. (Military Division)

LUNT, William McLure, Commander, R.D., R.N.R. (Retired). For public services in Kenya. Born 1878. Cdr. Lunt is an ex-chief officer of the Union-Castle-Line with an extra-master's certificate. In the last war he was a R.C. officer on the West and East Coasts of Africa. On demobilization joined the African Wharfage Co., Ltd. in Mombasa as head stevedore. When the Kenya Landing and Shipping Co., Ltd., was formed in 1927, became wharf superintendent. Recently retired, to settle near Lushoto. For many years one of the most popular persons on Kenya coast.

MITCHELL, John Plumister, Esq., O.B.E., M.D., Medical Superintendent and Principal of Mulago Medical School, Uganda, since 1932. Served in last war as Captain, R.A.M.C. Was at one time house physician at St. James' Hospital, Greenwich. Has given devoted service to the medical training of Africans at Mulago, and has marked success.

SKILLICORN, William James, Esq., General Manager of Rhodesia Railways, Ltd. since 1928. Born in England 1883, joined Natal Government Railways 1903, transferred to Johannesburg 1910 after Union, became Chairman of S.A. Railways and the Harbour Conciliation Board, and was for 12 years responsible for main revisions of railway rules and fares. Sent by Government to study grain elevator system in operation in the U.S.A. in 1922, the result of the present system for grain in South Africa. Served as Municipal Supervisor of the Union since 1925, and twice acted as General Manager before taking up his present Rhodesian appointment in April, 1928. He recently agreed to continue as General Manager until April, 1937.

O.B.E. (Military Division)

GREENWOOD, Harry James, Colonel, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., Pioneer Corps. Served with K.O.Y.F.I. 1915-19, winning V.C., D.S.O. and Bar, and M.C., and being three wounded and three mentioned in despatches. A director of Zambia and Rhodesia, Benguela Railway Co., Ltd., Benguela, Angola, States, 1919. Held in Rhodesia in this war was publicity manager for the Herbert Williams group of companies.

EVANS, David, Lieut. Acting Squadron Leader, Southern Rhodesia Air Force.

ELDER, G. E., Lieut. Colonel, East African Pioneer and Labour Corps.

PRICE, Thomas Edward, Wing Commander, Canadian Air Askari Corps.

WALKER, George Henry, Lieut. Colonel, D.S.O., M.P., Southern Rhodesia Military Forces. Provost Marshal during this war. Is Organizer of the Rhodesia Labour Party. Born in N. Zealand, 1874. Served in S. African War, in last war in East Africa and Cameroons, and in Nigerian Police 1907-30. Elected M.P. for Salisbury South in 1933. Organizer of the Services Club, Salisbury. Chairman, Craulstone Road Council, and Mitchell School, Military College.

O.B.E. (Civil Division)

BILLINGTON, William Harry, Esq., For public services in Kenya. Was a member of the Kenya Food Shortages Commission of last year, General Manager of the Magadi Soda Co., Ltd.

COUSIN, Douglas Pigram, Esq., Stores Superintendent, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration. Bronze medalist at London School of Economics, 1918; served in Salonika and Palestine in last war, being twice mentioned in despatches; joined Tanganyika Railways in 1920, becoming chief storekeeper in 1934; in same year transferred to K.U.R. as stores superintendent. Controller of Iron and Steel and Cement in Kenya.

EICKHOFF, Charles, Esq., J.P. For public services. Was Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committee in the first two Parliaments of Southern Rhodesia, in which he represented Umtali/North constituency. Was editor and proprietor of the Rhodesia Advertiser.

IBBOTSON, Percy, Esq., organizing Secretary, Federation of Native Welfare Societies of S. Rhodesia. Born in England, Mr. Ibbotson has spent about 25 years in S. Rhodesia as a Wesleyan minister, serving in both European and Native areas. One of the leaders of the Native Welfare Societies.

LOCK, Frederick John, Esq., Comptroller of Customs and Collector of Income Tax, Nyasaland. Joined the Nyasaland Treasury in 1915 as a temporary accountant, became Assistant Treasurer in 1923, Treasurer in Somaliland in 1933, Deputy Treasurer of Nyasaland in 1933, and acted as Chairman of the Civil Service Board of 1933-34. In 1933 he was Accountant-General and soon afterwards Comptroller of Customs. Is also Tea Commissioner and Import and Export Licensing Officer.

MATHERS, Henry, the Ven. Archdeacon. For services to education in Uganda. Joined Uganda Mission of C.M.S. in 1903 and has spent almost all subsequent period in the Eastern Province, the last 21 years between Nabumali and Mbale, filling the office of Archdeacon of Elgon. He is acting secretary of the Upper Nile Diocese and has always been keenly interested in education, which owes much to his encouragement and oversight.

NIVEN, Dagald, Esq., Librarian of the Bulawayo Public Library since 1906 and a Trustee of the National Museum of Southern Rhodesia. For public services. A member of the Archives Commission and the Commission for the Preservation of Natural and Historical Monuments and Relics, and Government representative on the Eveline High School Council. Organized the Beit Central Library for Government schools in S. Rhodesia. Chairman of S. Rhodesia National Publicity Advisory Board.

RILEY, John, Esq., Price Controller, Tanganyika. A director of Messrs. Kettles-Roy and Tysons (Mombasa), Ltd., and

a former Chairman of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce.

WALMSLEY, Cuthbert Horner, Esq., M.C., M.Inst.C.E., Assistant Director of Public Works, Kenya. Entered Sudan R.W.D. in 1906; went to Kenya in 1913 in connexion with the Magadi works; served in the last war; entered the Colonial Service in 1922 as an assistant engineer, P.W.D.

WILKIN, Bertram Osborne, Esq., M.B.E., Ch.B., Medical Officer (Health), Tanganyika. Served in the last war. Appointed M.O. in Tanganyika, 1925.

WILLOUGHBY, John Lucas, Esq. Was appointed District Traffic Manager in the Sudan Railways in 1928 and has recently become Traffic Manager.

M.B.E. (Military Division)

BANDA, Z. R.S.M., Northern Rhodesia Regiment.

BAITAN, W. D. Major, King's African Rifles.

HURRELL, S., Lieut., King's African Rifles.

OPIO, A. R.S.M., King's African Rifles.

M.B.E. (Civil Division)

AHAMED, Mahmud, Hajj, Headmaster, British Somaliland Schools.

FRILLYE, Robert Percival, Esq., District Officer, Kenya. On the Secretariat staff for some years.

BAGGOTT, John George William, Esq., of the staff of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, and welfare officer for Southern Rhodesian Service men in the United Kingdom. Mr. Baggett has done much to help to power to enter for the needs of Rhodesian soldiers in Great Britain and Rhodesian prisoners of war. With the sanction of his Government, he has interpreted the term "Rhodesian" to mean any man born in any part of Central and East Africa between the Limpopo and the Nile.

BYATT, Dorothy Louise (Mrs. Scott), Senior Assistant Mistress, Kenya.

HICKMAN, Arthur Selwyn, Captain, Chief Superintendent, British South Africa Police.

HICKSON-MAHONEY, Mrs., former President of the Women's Service League of Tanganyika. For services to war charities.

JORDAN, Harold, Esq., Instructor of Hygiene, Uganda.

JOSHI, Someshwar Bhekar, Esq., Principal, Government Indian Elementary School, Kenya.

LEAF, Marjorie, Miss, Secretary, Victoria League.

MCGILLIVRAY, Eleanor Mary, Mrs. For social welfare and charitable work in Bulawayo. Mrs. MacGillivray, wife of a well-known architect and former M.P., has done a great deal of public work for many years.

MACKENZIE, James, Esq., M.M., private secretary to the Governor of Nyasaland, served through the last war with a Scottish regiment, joined the Nyasaland Secretariat in 1920, and has since been a leading light in the social and sporting life of Zomba.

MILDENHALL, Harry David, Esq., M.M., Controller of Stores, Bechuanaland Protectorate.

MUHAMMAD, Juma, Political Agent, Eastern Frontiers, British Somaliland.

NYE, Leonard Walter, Esq., Chief Medical Supplies Officer, Sudan Medical Service. Joined the Sudan Service in 1926.

RIXOM, Frank, Esq., F.C.I.S., C.A. For voluntary work in connexion with the Services' Club in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. Arrived in Colony in 1912, Secretary of Salisbury Board of Executors, Ltd., past President of Rhodesia Society of Accountants, Chairman of Salisbury Gold Storage, Ltd., and hon. treasurer of Salisbury Club.

WILSON, Fergus Brunswick, Esq., Agricultural Officer, Zanzibar, since 1933.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER

COTTAGE, Frank Arthur, Esq., Clerk, Storekeeper and Registrar, Veterinary Department, Uganda.

MACKAY, Victor Campbell, Esq., Chief Inspector of Stamps, Crown Agents for the Colonies.

MESLE, Louis Maxime, Esq., Customs Officer, Stachelles.

PELLAI, Dominick Scammiam, Esq., First Grade Clerk, Accountant General's Department, Tanganyika.

D.S.O.

HUNTER, John, Esq., Acting Commander of N.R. For services as a Commodore of Coastal Convoy. Joined the Union Castle Line as fourth officer in 1930, and before that was assistant in the cargo department at Southampton.

COMMENDATION

FOR VALUABLE SERVICES IN THE AIR
MCADAM, Jack, Flight Lieutenant, Southern Rhodesia Air Force.

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL (Military Division)

BINGHAM, Staff Sergeant Harry Joseph Newton, East African Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

COTA, Constance Rodrigues, Enlisted Asian Clerk, King's African Rifles.

EVANS, Staff Sergeant Herbert Archibald, Engineers.

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL (Civil Division)

ADAM, Ismail, Esq., Somali Instructor, Medical Department, Somaliland.

BURRALEH, Rolden, Late Inspector, Somaliland Police.

COLONIAL POLICE MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE

- ADAM, Shigra, Corporal, Kenya Police.
- BULSTROPE, Bernard Eglington, Main, British-Somali-land Police.
- DRISCOLL, Bartholomew, Superintendent, Uganda Police.
- JIASSAN, Horst, Sub-Inspector, British-Somali-land Police.
- JACKSON, Native Detective Sergeant, B.S.A.P.
- KILICK, Robert Arthur, Inspector, B.S.A.P.
- KIPAM, Kipam, Sergeant, Kenya Police.
- KIRBY, Robert, Sergeant, Kenya Police.
- SIMPSON, Bernard, Assistant Inspector, Kenya Police.
- SWAYNE, Desmond David Claude, Assistant Superintendent, Kenya Police.
- TATE, Alan Thomas, Assistant Superintendent, Nyasaland Police.
- THATCHER, Charles William Howe, Superintendent, B.S.A.P.
- WALKER, John Howard, Chief Inspector, Kenya Police.
- WATSON, Arthur Edward, Superintendent, Nyasaland Police.
- WOLTON, Ernest Frederick Eric, Superintendent, Tanganyika Territory Police.

Kenya Association Reorganized

THE KENYA ASSOCIATION may be expected to be a much more effective body henceforth for the recent 12th annual general meeting elected a much stronger Central Executive Committee. The Association has also two new sub-committees, one dealing with settlement and the other with publicity.

The Executive now consists of Major Cavendish Bestwick (Chairman), Mr. C. Kenneth Archer, Mr. H. J. Barragan, Colonel J. de Burgh, Mr. R. H. Jones and J. M. Silvester (secretary), all of whom were re-elected, and the following new members: liaison members representing the Government of Kenya and the Kenya Landways; H.M. Trade Commissioner; and one representative each of the Provincial M.L.C.s; the Electors' Union, the East African Women's League, the European members of the Nairobi Municipal Council and the Mombasa Municipality, the Royal East African Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya, the Royal East African Automobile Association, the Kenya Section of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, the Society for the Overseas Settlement of British Women and the Kenya Youth Council.

Captain E. O'B. Wilson is Chairman of the Settlement Sub-Committee, the other members of which are Mr. J. F. G. Troughton (Deputy Financial Secretary to the Government), Captain C. J. J. Burton (Settlement Officer), Mr. B. F. Macdonna (Nairobi), Captain D. A. Vaughan, Philpott (Kitale), Mr. H. D. White (J. Joro Orok), Mr. F. J. Bicknell (Uplands) and Mr. J. F. Lipscomb (Kilimambogo), who has accepted the duties of honorary secretary.

The Publicity and Committee consists of Messrs. W. G. D. H. Nicol, M.L.C. (Chairman), B. F. Macdonna, George Kinnes, F. E. Detham and Major K. A. Brown, with Major E. M. Gare as honorary secretary.

Royal Empire Society

The annual meeting of the Royal Empire Society is to be held in London on Wednesday, June 19, at 7.30 p.m. Of 116 Vice-Presidents who offer themselves for re-election, no fewer than 10 have been closely associated with British East or Central Africa, namely: Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Wilson, General Sir Alexander Godley, Mr. J. L. S. Amey, Viscountess Elibank, Sir Francis Newton, Mr. J. H. Thomas, General Sir Reginald Wingate, Major-General Sir Frederick Sykes, and Lord Moyne. Sir Bernard Bourdillon, a former Governor of Uganda, and Professor Vincent Harlow are two of those nominated to fill vacancies on the Council.

Major Lewis Hastings

Major Lewis Hastings, former M.P. for Lomagundi, Southern Rhodesia, and now a military correspondent of the B.B.C., is to address a joint meeting of the Royal African Society and the Royal Empire Society on "The Future of the British Empire: Some Signposts," on Wednesday, June 28.

Africans to be Appointed To Kenya Legislative Council

THE GOVERNOR OF KENYA, in his speech on the adjournment of the Legislative Council on Friday last, made the following announcement on the subject of African representation on the Legislative Council:

"Honourable Members are aware from speeches recently made in this House, from reports of Government Committees and from articles in the Press, that much attention has been given in many different quarters to the question whether the interests of the African community are adequately represented in this Council under the present arrangements."

"Let me say at once that this compels no reflection whatsoever either on those who now or in the past have given so much of their time and experience in representing them. Their counsel and advice have been invaluable, and they themselves would be the first to admit that in advancing the views which they believe to be in the best interests of the African, they are handicapped by insufficient knowledge as to how far the African shares those views himself."

"The question is also, I know, a matter of concern to the more enlightened Africans who feel that the time has come when in some way they should be more closely associated with the formulation of public policy that affects them. I am personally satisfied, both from resolutions on this subject which I have had from Local Native Councils and from my conversation with individual Africans, that these aspirations derive from a genuine desire to co-operate with the Government in its task of African development."

Development of Local Government

It has been the policy of the Government in the past to foster and encourage in every way the activities of the Local Native Councils, and progressively to entrust them with increased duties and responsibilities as they prove their ability to discharge them. What policy remains to be decided, I propose after the next election to invite this Council to enact a Local Government (Native Councils) Ordinance to supersede the Native Authority Ordinance in certain respects, so as to provide for more orderly development of local government, and also for the establishment of Provincial Councils in those provinces which are considered ripe for it.

Under the present Royal Instructions I am charged with the duty of nominating two persons to represent the interests of the African community in this Council, and as long ago as 1931 the Joint Select Committee of Parliament envisaged that in the course of time persons of African descent would be forthcoming with the necessary qualifications to represent those interests themselves. As the first step in familiarizing educated Africans with the procedure and machinery of government, this Council in 1942, by an amendment of the Native Authority Ordinance, set up a Standing Advisory Committee for the Local Native Councils on which I was empowered to appoint two Africans to serve. In the short time available African members of that Committee have shown their ability to take their full part in that work, while the part played by some African members in the activities of more advanced Local Native Councils has further demonstrated that we have today Africans capable of taking a full share in the work of the Government that they have done in the past.

I therefore propose, as a first step, to nominate one African to sit on this Council side by side with his European colleague. In order to secure that Africans themselves are closely associated in his selection, I propose to instruct the Chief Native Commissioner, after consultation with the Local Native Councils, to submit a panel of names for my consideration. In connexion with the Local Government (Native Councils) Ordinance, to which I have just referred and which will be introduced later in the year, consideration will be given to the best method of obtaining the views of the Local Native Councils and Provincial Councils before the panel of names is submitted to me by the Chief Native Commissioner.

To Promote Unity, Efficiency and Discipline

Mr. D. J. H. Kelly, of Kakamega, has offered to subscribe £100 if the same sum is subscribed by 100 other persons in Kenya for the purpose of a campaign to promote unity among the Europeans of the Colony, to inculcate the importance of efficient work by Europeans as an example to Africans and to promote a better education of the African, and to promote discipline throughout all communities in Kenya by habit, by belief in the importance of one's duty, and by confidence in one's fellows.

Background to the

The Problem of France.—“It was Mr. Churchill who selected General de Gaulle to lead the handful of gallant Frenchmen who rallied round him during the dark days of 1940. Having given him the facilities, radio, financial contacts with France, etc., to become the leader of Free France, Mr. Churchill and the British Government failed to create around the General an effective body which would exercise the checks—essential in a democracy—against virtual one-man control. During the existence of the French National Committee in London the General’s authority became virtually absolute. In Algiers he himself combined military and political power in the War Committee, and he does so today.” The trouble was that the British Government feared to take any step which might imperil the *mystique* which grew up in France around his name. Last autumn Mr. Churchill, exasperated by the difficulties which the General was making, came very close to revealing the facts. He was the one man who might have done so without crushing the morale of our friends in France. De Gaulle is an exceedingly clever politician, and soon after he went to Algiers he dominated the new organization set up there. The principal reason (apart from his abilities and our earlier part in French affairs) was the stupidity of U.S. policy. The General is firmly in the political saddle and likely to remain so for some time after the liberation of France. He can carry the Committee in Algiers with him on practically any issue, since it is largely made up of his closest friends and supporters. The French National Committee is the Provisional Government of France, and ought to be recognized as such by London and Washington. Recent U.S. policy has sown the seeds of xenophobia in France. To the Americans this may be a matter of secondary importance. To Britain it is a matter almost of life and death. Whatever may have been agreed at Teheran about making the U.S.A. the “god-mother” of France, it will be one of the greatest political blunders in history if this country continues to limp lamely along behind the American Administration in its policy of refusing to negotiate a full-fledged agreement for handling civilian affairs in France as that country becomes liberated.”—*National News-Letter*.

General Montgomery’s Message.—“After four days’ fighting the Allied armies have secured a good and wide judgment area of the main German front. We must thank Almighty God for the success we have achieved, and for giving us such a good beginning towards the full completion of our task. Second, we must pay tribute to the British and Air Forces for their magnificent co-operation and support. Without it we soldiers could have achieved nothing. Third, I want personally to congratulate every officer and man in the Allied Armies for the splendid results of the last four days. British, Canadian and American soldiers, fighting gallantly side by side, have achieved a great success and have placed themselves in a good position from which to exploit this success.”—General Montgomery, in a personal message to the 1st Army Group in Normandy.

General de Gaulle.—“The diplomatic preparation for the invasion has fallen far behind the military preparation. A curious inconsistency seems to dog British and American policy and make it appear particularly invidious to the great nation on whose territory the initial landings have been made. On the one hand it accepts the unconditional authority of Governments whose credentials, after four years of exile, will obviously require to be renewed by the test of reunion with their compatriots. On the other hand there is a failure amounting almost to a boycott to co-operate even on a practical plane with the provisional Government of General de Gaulle, whose title deeds to support are at any rate not less strong. Complications arising from unconsidered action, such as that of the independent issue of French currency notes by the Allied High Command, are likely to multiply unless clear policies are worked out in advance and equitably applied in all the liberated countries. The time is now past for equivocation about the blazon of the banner under which Frenchmen shall be invited to enrol. Only one leader is acknowledged by the fighting men within the country or yet to lead upon its shores; and in the presence of the enemy it is intolerable that argument should continue about the quality of his credentials. Today the recognized place for General de Gaulle is at the head of the forces that he has so valiantly and patiently prepared for their greatest hour.”—*The Times*.

Humane Treatment of Prisoners.—“We should never have survived at Stalag XXA but for the courage, spirit and skill of one great man, Captain B. Macmillan, R.A.M.C. He nursed our wounded and our invalids. He is still there in Germany helping the sick and wounded. He was more than a first doctor. He was our leader. We called him Angel Mac. I remember him lying in his battledress and wearing the rough wooden clogs of the ordinary prisoner at the bedside of men racked with pain and agonized wounds and in a most comforting, reassuring manner of the utterest words of his—endless sacrifices. But over this atmosphere of brutality and misery the spirit of the British rose supreme. In 1941 I was taken from Thorn to one of the first-prison camps to help a doctor inject the prisoners with anti-typhus serum. The Russian soldiers were penned in an old Polish fort which had accommodation for roughly 2,000 men. There were more than 30,000 Russians there. All round the camp were bodies of Russians who had died or been shot. Later these were loaded on to hand-trucks and dragged to lime-pits for burial by their own compatriots. On one occasion the men who drew the loaded barrows were so exhausted that they staggered and fell into the pit. They were buried alive. ‘Look at your glorious Russian Allies,’ jeered the Germans.”—Sgt. Cameron Simpson, late The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, in the *Sunday Express*.

Germany’s Air Problem.—“The *Luftwaffe* can no longer put up a really serious fight on even one front. If the planes come out of Germany, they will be shattered by the immense power we can now bring against them. If they decide to wait in Germany for the last hours of the battle, the concentration against them will be so strong that they will be powerless to affect the issue.”—Mr. John Gordon.

No Riddle of the *Luftwaffe*.—“There is no riddle of the *Luftwaffe*. Today it is probably not as great as the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces alone, certainly not as great as the Red Air Force alone, and less than one-third as great as the Anglo-American forces based in Britain. The German Air Force in 1944 is a compact, well-trained defensive force, able to fight effectively on just one front—and that will be the home front of Germany.”—Mr. Colin Bedall, *Daily Mail* air correspondent.

to the War News

Opinions Epitomized. — "Great Britain is a mis-educated stability." — Mr. H. G. Wells.

"The most effective propaganda has been that of a disorganised and unco-ordinated civil service."

"Religion is a conception of life as a whole, an interpretation of its meaning and purpose." — The Rev. L. B. Ashby.

"Our enemies, acting on Moscow orders, have set out on their march of doom in the West." — Blenheim, German Press Club.

"During May the U.S.A. produced some plants." — Mr. Charles E. Wilson, Vice-Chairman of the U.S. War Production Board.

"Why not follow the example of Queensland and give life passes on the railways to holders of the Victoria Cross?" — Mr. A. L. Gordon.

"Any bishop or parish priest would far rather have a hard-boiled Baptist than a hot-baked Anglican." — The Bishop of Alban.

"About 200,000 Allied soldiers were landed on the invasion coasts in the first 48 hours." — Berlin correspondent of *Dagens Nyheter*, Sweden.

"Loss of the invasion fleet is British, but most of the landing-craft are American." — Admiral Edward Cochrane, Chief of the U.S. Bureau of Ships.

"The Royal Navy has taken to France a great army of invasion troops without the loss of a single soldier at sea." — Commander Kenneth Edwards, R.N.

"Fain-hearted ones, do you think that the Führer needs our useless gossip to recognize mistakes or see imminent dangers?" — Editor Fritz Kaisef, of Mannheim.

"Kesselring has lost 70,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners since General Alexander's offensive began in Italy on May 11." — Official Allied announcement.

"If we can make a general advance from the Normandy beach-heads before the end of July we shall be lucky indeed." — The Speaker of the House of Commons.

"The Wehrmacht never conceived that the Allies would act simply, directly and patently on Nelson's maxim that the boldest measures are the safest." — Mr. J. L. Garvin.

"The latest, latest and most formidable British fighter, the Tempest, successor to the Hurricane and the Typhoon, is taking part in the operations in Normandy." — R.A.F. spokesman.

"I earnestly hope that when members go to their constituencies they will give strong warnings against over-optimism. Remember, although great dangers lie behind, enormous exertions lie before us." — Mr. Churchill.

"In the three days before Rome fell, U.S. casualties numbered 2,370. This brought U.S. casualties in the whole Italian campaign to 9,064 killed and 38,551 wounded." — Mr. Stimson, U.S. War Secretary.

"Secret methods of destroying the obstacles erected by the Germans along the coast of Occupied Europe were perfected at the United States Naval Amphibious Training Base at Fort Pierce, Florida." — Mr. Joseph Driscoll.

"Outside the galley of one invasion P.I. boats was the sign, 'Coffee for King George VI made in this galley. No remarks from anyone else.' The cook had been complimented by the King during a pre-invasion inspection." — *Daily Express*.

"Two thousand years ago the Romans invaded the remote island of Britain. A thousand years later the Normans did the same. Today, by liberating Rome and Normandy from the new barbarians, we are repaying ancient debts." — Captain R. Pilkington, M.P.

"In each battle Montgomery has outwitted Rommel in a different way." Experience has shown that Montgomery has the invaluable gift of being able to see into Rommel's mind, and that Rommel has never yet seen into Montgomery's." — Brigadier E. C. Anstey.

"The 15,000th trans-Atlantic air crossing since the war began has just been made; 5,000 have been added this year. These figures cover both west to east and east to west crossings. More than half of 1% of the aircraft have been lost, and this ratio is gradually diminishing." — *Daily Telegraph*.

"The cost of the war to date to the United Kingdom alone has been about £19,000,000,000. The cost of the last war was less than £8,000,000,000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has already raised 47% of the national war expenditure by taxation." — Mr. Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary.

"A British parachute unit formed part of the Allied airborne unit which was the spearhead of the second front. As they drove off to the aerodromes to emplane, the men in the first Jerry were singing the Horst Wessel song at the tops of their voices!" — Mr. David Woodward, in *The Times*.

"If we win the war and make a peace worthy of the sacrifices which have been offered, we shall have settled perhaps only one thing—that Western civilization will move forward by way of evolution and not revolution. But that is the really important thing, because that our hopes, for as better a bet, will be achieved not through the abolition of the old standards and ideals, but by their further and fuller realization." — The Dean of St. Paul's.

"Troops of the Leningrad front on Saturday went over to the offensive on the Kaptan-Ludmud North of Leningrad. The German armoured divisions of artillery and Air Force, pierced the strongly-fortified, long-established and deeply developed Finnish defences, and in two days of offensive battles advanced up to 15 miles, and widened the breach up to 25 miles." — Marshal Stalin, in an Order of the Day.

"In the United States in September, 1049, the average length of journey by air was only 164 miles. Half the passengers travelled only 200 miles or less; three-quarters travelled less than 400 miles; and nine-tenths less than 750 miles. The growth of traffic between the closely situated metropolitan centres was tremendous. The number of passengers travelling less than 150 miles had increased 172% over November, 1939." — Mr. Welch-Poëe, Chairman of the Civil Aviation Aeronautics Board, U.S.A.

"During May our shipping losses have been by far the lowest for any month of the war. They have in fact been a fraction of the losses inflicted on enemy shipping by our warships and aircraft, although their merchant shipping is petty compared to that of the Allies. In spite of the few U-boats at sea, several are now sent to the bottom for each merchant ship sunk, whereas formerly each U-boat accounted for a considerable number of merchant ships before being destroyed." — Joint statement by President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill.

"If we recruit for the Civil Service at 18 or between 21 and 24, first to look for training, promote by seniority, rarely or never dismiss, provide pensions at 60, how are we to prevent gradual but certain ossification? The answer of the Report of the Commission on Training and mobility, including more careful allocation and the earlier transfer or elimination of misfits before a chronic sense of frustration sets in." — P. Thomas Jones, in *The Observer*.

PERSONALIA

Obituary

Dr. L. H. Lawrence, Bishop of East and Southern Rhodesia, was 81 on Monday.

A daughter has been born in Nairobi, Kenya, to the wife of Mr. Neil Pawers.

Mr. D. W. Laidner, P.O. 10, recently gave birth to a daughter.

A son has been born to the wife of Captain C. A. Adam, The King's African Rifles.

Captain A. G. Robertson, R.A.A.F.C., and Miss Joyce Kathleen Finch have been married in Nairobi.

A daughter has been born in Nairobi to the wife of Major Graham Molison, M.C., East Africa Cavalry.

Canon A. S. Troughton, for 11 years in charge of St. Andrew's Church, Gwelo, is now Rector of Holy Trinity, Port Elizabeth.

Lieut. Colonel (St.) John Browne, Military, late R.A.M.C., District Officer, Southern Rhodesia, left £24,011 (net personality) £24,830.

Pilot Officer Harold Robinson, of Salisbury, Wiltshire, and Miss Maureen Daphne "Dolly" daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Bunde, of Beaconsfield, have announced their engagement.

Mr. C. W. Leppington, M.P., a member of the United Party, has announced that he will not seek re-election to the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia.

The late Mr. Douglas Christopherson, a former manager-director of Consolidated Goldfields of South Africa, Ltd., left £81,800 (net personality) £91,420.

Mrs. Battie Harvie has given birth to a daughter in Edinburgh. Her husband, Brigadier G. S. Harvie Watt, M.P., is a director of Rhodesian gold mining companies.

Admiral Magalhães Correia, former Governor of the Manica and Sofala Provinces of Portuguese East Africa has been elected to the Executive Committee of the Portuguese Geographical Society.

The marriage has taken place between Mr. Edward Humphrey Nightingale, of the Sudan Political Service, and Miss Evelyn Mary Ray, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mervyn Ray, of Naiyasha, Kenya.

Mr. P. J. Odendaal has been elected President of the Gwanda Golf Club, in succession to Dr. E. C. Rowlette. Captain J. R. Camp and Mr. H. J. Hughes are respectively captain and vice-captain of the team.

Colonel S. Gore-Browne, member representing Native interests in the Legislature of Northern Rhodesia, addressed the Imperial Affairs Committee of the Conservative Party last week in the House of Commons.

The engagement is announced between Mr. J. D. Gillies, of Bulawayo, now serving with the R.A.F. in England, and Miss Diana Mary ("Bunty") Day, youngest daughter of Mrs. W. L. Parsons, of Torquay, Devon, and formerly of Hartley, Southern Rhodesia.

Lieut. Dickenson Colfax Byron Moore, R.A.M.C., only son of Dr. and Mrs. Wescom 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.

Among recent callers at H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London have been Mr. F. J. Coudrey, M.L.C., 2nd Lieut. J. A. Coudrey, The Royal Marines; Flight Lieut. B. A. Dwen; Pilot Officer I. D. Gunn, of Kampala; Sergt. Pilot Peter Campbell; Sergt. Navigator J. Whittombury; Ordinary Seaman P. J. Trafford, of Nairobi, and J. L. Elmer, of Kitale; Miss C. Seavious, of Nairobi; Miss A. B. Robertson, of the Education Department in Uganda; and Mr. P. E. B. Hargreaves, formerly of the Kenya Police.

Mr. A. Macdonald

Mr. Archibald Macdonald, who died recently in Gwelo at the age of 67 after a long illness, became principal of the Gwelo Public School in 1909, when there were only 20 pupils; when he retired in 1923 there were 350 scholars of whom more than 100 were engaged in secondary work. Mr. Macdonald was a past President of the Rhodesia Education Society, having, for many years, of the Gwelo, acted as secretary for a past City of the Gwelo and Secretary and M. of the Gwelo Lodge of Freemasons and a member of the Gwelo Bazaar. His only son is serving in the Gwelo with the 1st Rhodesia Battery.

Mr. George Gordon, who has died in Umtali, had practised as a veterinary surgeon in various districts of Southern Rhodesia.

At the moment of closing the year, the death of Mr. T. M. Parridge, a well-known sports and outdoors man, will appear next week.

Vice Admiral W. B. Powelkner, who, as a lieutenant of the Sironia, was assistant harbourmaster at Suakin during the Eastern Sudan operations of 1934-35, has died at the age of 87.

Mr. H. Chitira, well known in business circles in Southern Rhodesia as a partner in Messrs. Treger and Chitira, has died in Bulawayo. He is survived by Mrs. Chitira and three daughters.

Mr. Matthew Hardy Carr, who has died in Fort Jameson, Northern Rhodesia, about a year ago, before growing tobacco on his own account, he was on the staff of the North Charterland Company.

We regret to report the death in Durban of Mr. Donaldson, wife of Mr. Ken Donaldson, editor and proprietor of the "South African Who Who," who for many years has been well known in the Rhodesias.

Sudan friends of Brigadier and Mrs. Maurice S. Lush will regret to hear of the death from whooping cough in Sussex of their seven-week-old daughter. Brigadier Lush is attached to the Allied Control Commission in Italy.

Colonel Sir Maurice Ewart Fairman, who has died in Italy while serving with the Allied Military Control Commission, was the officer who arrested the murderers of Sir Lee Stack, Sirdar and Governor-General of the Sudan.

Mr. A. J. Klein, one of the best known white hunters and naturalists in East Africa, has died at the age of 51. An American, he reached Kenya from the U.S.A. in 1910 on behalf of the Natural History Museum of New York, and was so attracted by the country that he decided to remain there. He was a first-class shot and had conducted many important hunting safaris.

EXPORTERS

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IMPORTERS

The War

Rhodesians Beyond Rome

P.M.'s Visit to Bomber Squadron

MANY RHODESIANS are serving in the 6th South African Armoured Division which is now known to have been in action in the Isonzo and Sacco Valley battles before the capture of Rome. To have distinguished itself in the fighting in the mountains and south-east of Valmonone, and to have driven the Germans out of Civitavecchia, in North of Anzio, the Division destroyed a number of tanks and self-propelled guns. It is now reported near Bagnoregio, 50 miles north of the Italian capital.

Sir Godfrey Huggins recently visited a Rhodesian bomber squadron in Great Britain which has been on active operations for more than two years. The first of these was a ground crew based in the country more than three years ago. The second party had hoped to stay overnight and a formal report had been arranged, but he was prevented from attending by urgent business, and could manage only a very brief visit. He arrived by air, piloted by Flight Lieut. Charles Massey, of Bulawayo. After meeting the station commander, Captain Eric Butler, and the commander of the Rhodesian squadron, Wing Commander F. W. Thompson, of Gwelo, the Prime Minister talked to the squadron about such questions as repatriation, allowances, decorations, immigration and post-war employment. He promised that all Rhodesian men on service would regain their jobs. He said there would probably be a general election next November.

Major G. W. Mercer, the novelist better known under his pseudonym of Dornford Yates, who has been in South Africa for several years, has been entrusted by the Government of Southern Rhodesia with the task of writing the commentary for a film illustrating the War effort of the Colony.

Casualties

Squadron Leader A. S. Macintyre and Flight Lieut. F. B. Biddulph, both Southern Rhodesians, are now officially presumed killed in air operations last August.

We recently reported that Lieut. John Cecil Aronson, of Nairobi, had been reported missing, believed killed, whilst flying over enemy territory. It can now be stated that while flying a Spitfire on a special reconnaissance beyond the Anzio beachhead, his fighter was hit by concentrated anti-aircraft fire, and was seen by another pilot to plunge into the sea in flames. Lieut. Aronson had told his companion that he must bale out, but low clouds and bad visibility prevented his parachute from being seen. British naval units, however, picked up the distress signal and at once dispatched two destroyers and a launch to search the area indicated, but without success; later in the day Lieut. Aronson's body was picked up by a minesweeper some eight miles west of Anzio. He was buried at sea with naval honours. His commanding officer wrote: "John Aronson was a lad who never lost his head in any conditions, however difficult. He did not know the meaning of fear, and was always the first to volunteer for any dangerous job." He had been at Charterhouse before the war and was to have gone to New College, Oxford, to read law.

Flying Officer J. G. B. Jones and Cadet Pilot C. Owen have been killed in an air accident in the Unyuma District of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Ian Francis, who is reported to have died of wounds in Burma at the age of 20, was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Francis, of Bulawayo, and nephew of Lord and Lady Strabolgi.

Flight Sergt. R. E. Whitebeard, before the war an employee at Gwelo power station, is reported missing.

Signalman Gordon Broderick, of Southern Rhodesia, is known to be a prisoner of war in Germany.

Lieut. J. P. B. Whaley, who before the war was secretary of Darwendale Estates, Ltd., Southern Rhodesia, has been wounded in action.

Second Lieut. P. V. R. Carlsson, of Sabani, who was born in Bulawayo in 1921, has been reported wounded.

Awards

Flying Officer E. F. Williams was educated at Milton High School, Bulawayo, and was awarded the D.F.C. He was destroyed at night the enemy aircraft at night, and is officially described as a courageous determined fighter whose keenness to inflict loss on the enemy has always been evident. His example has been held up as the highest praise.

Flight Lieuts. P. C. Prudmore, Roy Cardale Luck and W. G. Ralton, who were trained in Southern Rhodesia, have been awarded the D.F.C.

Flight Sergt. Kenneth Law Sumner, of the Rhodesian Squadron, has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Medal. The citation reads:

"The sergeant has taken part in a large number of successful attacks, including seven attacks on Berlin. On April 1943 was the bomb aimer in an aircraft detailed to attack Schweinfurt. Long before the target was reached the aircraft was hit by anti-aircraft fire. Flight Sergt. Sumner was hit in the hand and arm by fragments of shrapnel, but coolly informed his captain that his injuries were not serious and insisted on fulfilling his duties. When the target area was reached he directed the bombing run with skill and successfully attacked the objective. Only when the enemy coast had been crossed on the homeward flight would he allow anyone to attend to his injuries. His action throughout was characteristic of the highest gallantry and devotion to duty." He was awarded his four.

Lieut. Colonel (Temp. Brigadier) A. E. Cottam, O.B.E., M.C., of the South Staffordshire Regiment, is granted the local rank of major general while head of the British Military Mission in Ethiopia.

Captain C. A. Bain, The Rhodesian African Rifles, and Mr. F. A. Phayfe, who is on the point of retiring from the Native Affairs Department of Southern Rhodesia, are to be attached to Defence Headquarters to provide a news service for African troops in and from Southern Rhodesia, by means of a fortnightly newsletter. They will be responsible for liaison with the Native Affairs Department and for recruiting troops to Native areas.

Flight Lieut. W. R. Hammond, who scored 100 runs at Lords last Saturday when captaining an England XI against the West Indies, recently returned from R.A.F. duty in Southern Rhodesia.

Funds for War Purposes

The Salisbury area raised £43,268 last year for the National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia.

In Nairobi recently Mr. Noel Coward raised more than £600 for war charities at a one-night performance. During his act the electric power failed, but he continued by the light of pocket torches.

The War Emergency Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association has opened a new Nairobi club for service women.

A British Legion appeal in Tanganyika for the welfare of Service men and women of all races returning to the Territory quickly passed the £500 mark.

The Sudan War Relief Fund, started by Sir Stewart Symes in 1940 to help any inhabitant of the Sudan who might be rendered destitute by enemy action, had collected £E13,500 by the end of last year. Apart from providing individuals with relief and means of earning a steady livelihood, the Committee has given about £E6,000 to the Governors of the Sudan, Upper Nile Provinces for the relief of communities which suffered from enemy action or occupation, including replacement of cattle for those Hadendowa who lost their herds. The balance in hand at the end of 1943 was £E6,418.

Leadership in State and Church Bandjts, Rounded Up in Eritrea

The Views of Canon W. J. Wright

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR—In your "Matters of Moment" on May 18 you again struck a vigorous blow for sound leadership, and you quoted with approval from the Rev. Dr. M. Grace's pamphlet on the colonies in which he calls attention to the wide range of appropriate public offices Colonial Governors.

No one can doubt that the highest leadership in the State is essential, and that view has been eloquently expressed by you on previous occasions. What, however, is true of the State is equally true of the Church. Bishops and heads of missions fall under the same rule. In both State and Church we sometimes get better than we deserve, and sometimes more than worse. There have been frequent occasions when high authority has promised a powerful battle but sent a pitiful side. Need these things be repeated? Perhaps your "valiant for" paper can give the answer.

Yours faithfully,
W. J. WRIGHT,
North Shields.

An Obituary of an African

Appreciation of a Nyasaland Doctor

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR—I write to express my appreciation of the tribute which you have paid to the late M. Felix Eboue. You will not only understand that as an African, I can do no little in his career, but particularly in what he did for the African Nation in this way. What M. Eboue accomplished reflects credit not only on himself, but also on the African people. For this reason I am grateful to you for your thoughtful mention of his death and the meriting tribute paid to him by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

Yours faithfully,
HASTINGS K. BANDA,
North Shields.

Domestic Servants in Nairobi

From any restriction of the number of domestic servants employed by an individual or household in Nairobi is imposed under the Defence (Limitation of Labour) Regulations. The term is defined as including cooks, house boys, kitchen boys, garden boys, chauffeurs, syces, dog boys, and male Natives employed in any similar category. The maximum number of servants permissible is three in the case of an adult or adult and child, four for an adult and two children, two or three adults, or two adults and one child, and five in all other households, whatever the size, failing written permission from the officer in charge of the Labour Exchange, opened on May 8 in the office of the Labour Commissioner. The exchange is intended both to economize and stabilize labour, and no one within the Municipality may now discharge or engage any African except through the exchange. Another regulation provides that as from today no Native may be employed in Nairobi at a wage less than 28s. monthly, or 22s. if he is housed, but not fed, or 18s. if he is both housed and adequately fed. It is emphasized that the wage of 18s. for an African receiving both rations and housing is "by no means generous, and is very definitely a minimum."

Native Coffee Growing in Kenya

A fairly extensive and flourishing Native coffee growing industry is to be expected in Kenya, said the Director of Agriculture in the Legislature recently. South Kavirondo, having planted the full 100 acres first authorized, had had the permissible figure raised to 150 acres; there were 92 acres under coffee in the Teita district, 61 at Meru, and 24 in the Embu area.

Sudan Defence Force Clears 5,000 Square Miles

THE SUDAN DEFENCE FORCE has concluded a major campaign in western Eritrea in which 5,000 square miles have been cleared of *shifita* (armed bandits) who had been terrorizing the country since the British took Keren and Kasala. A small force found a band of *shifita* consisting of Cunama and Basha tribes in the Gashar County south of the Keri mountains. A full-scale battle the *shifita* suffered between 10 and 11 casualties and the Sudanese had one Native killed and wounded. The ranks killed and six wounded (telegraphs the Khartoum correspondent of *The Times*). His report continues:

The military force then assembled at Barentu as their main base, and 400 square miles between the Eritrean frontier and the Keri mountains were cleared in a matter of some days, which cost the military forces a number of small human casualties but were some of the most successful *shifita* and have been cleared in three months. The Sudanese are now in possession of the area and have been able to clear the area of cattle and plant in addition to the area cleared.

The Sudanese have the conviction of the East African and the British in the colonies of their authority, have done much to work in the frontier of Eritrea, Eritrea and Ethiopia, which has long been a difficult terrain for the enforcement of the law. The problem has always been complicated by the fact that some tribes live on both sides of the Sudan-Eritrean frontier, and that some of the tribes in north-west Abyssinia, far from the west of Addis Ababa, have been accustomed to raiding Abyssinian cities.

The Sudanese have been successful in the possession of the area since the campaign against the *shifita* has cleared the lawless areas natural to this territory. Sudanese troops and police are kept busy attempting to check an illicit traffic in arms, which has reached fairly serious proportions.

Rhodesian and Nyasaland Trade

The trade report of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) states:

Southern Rhodesia.—Imports are reported to be coming forward fairly well and trade is steady. There has been a little change in agricultural conditions; cattle are in good condition and maize prospects are satisfactory. The 5,000,000 lbs. of tobacco sold up to the end of April totalled £110,000. The gold output for March amounted to 48,740 fine ounces, valued at £409,418.

Northern Rhodesia.—Trade turnovers have been maintained and business conditions have been normal except that mining material stocks have been in short supply. The tobacco sales will begin early in June; curing is well advanced and the prospects are good. Cattle continue to command good prices.

Nyasaland.—Tea production is some 600,000 lbs. down compared with last season owing to the dry weather experienced in recent winters. A good cotton crop, which may equal the best for several years, is expected. Tobacco auctions have begun in the Southern Province; fine-cured prices have been 2d. to 3d. per lb. higher than last year. Good quality fine-cured is also higher, but there has been little demand for the lower grades, mostly Native-grown. Northern Province markets open shortly. While the estimated yield of the crop is lower than last year's, the quality is better, and it is expected that the cash return will be about the same.

Status of the Sudan

The Egyptian Embassy in London has issued the following statement:

In the recent annual report of the British Cotton Growing Association the Sudan was counted among the countries forming part of the British Empire and cited as being the Empire's leading cotton-producing country. The Royal Egyptian Embassy desires to point out that this description is in contradiction to the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of Alliance of 1936. Article 11 of this Treaty, while reserving to the two High Contracting Parties the liberty of concluding such agreements as they may deem fit, stipulates that the administration of the Sudan shall continue to be that resulting from the said agreements. Furthermore, the article in question specifies that the Governor-General of the Sudan shall continue to exercise on the joint behalf of Egypt and Great Britain the powers conferred upon him by the said agreements and that nothing in this article prejudices the question of sovereignty over the Sudan.

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The demands of war, especially to an organization the size and importance of the G.E.C. have resulted in the entire research and technical resources of the Company, together with its vast production of electrical equipment, being directed to the war effort and diverted from normal supply channels. When peace comes, however, the big technical advances made by the Company during these years of war in all applications of electricity, including the important one of electronics, will be available to all concerned with reconstruction in any part of the world.

Electrification Schemes

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

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

Empire Cotton Research Station To be Established in Uganda

A SATISFACTORY SITE has been found in Uganda by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation for a new Central Cotton Research Station for the Colonial Empire.

Further information was given at the East Africa and Rhodesia Council meeting on 11th June at a special meeting when the subject was discussed.

The findings generally confirm the opinion held in the war in 1939 that it is not practically possible to have a satisfactory site in the present circumstances for a research station. The land is at present privately owned, and the Governor of Uganda has assured us that any difficulties in the way of making it available for use as a research station could be overcome, and his help in this direction and for the assistance given by the Corporation in the past are extremely grateful. As yet we have only a few acres of the site, but hope that a good deal of preliminary work can be done in the way of drawing and planning it before taking steps to acquire the land.

The annual report records the decision of the Executive Committee to close the Research Stations founded by the Corporation at the present year. The closing of the stations is part of the general scheme for concentrating the Corporation's work in the largest cotton-producing countries, and since the new station will not be ready to start work until after the war to accommodate those of the staff in the Uganda station who will be transferred during the interval it is hoped to arrange for them to work at various stations in Africa, thus gaining a knowledge of African conditions before they start work at the new research station.

When the new station is in operation there will be many types of problem the investigation of which cannot be carried out easily at the stations. Supplementary experiments and local trials will have to be carried out, and the success of these of the Corporation will necessarily be dependent on the whole-hearted co-operation of the local Agricultural Departments. However ready those Departments may be to assist in this way, it is impossible for them to do so effectively until their personnel is greatly increased in numbers.

The work for which we are now laying the foundations holds high possibilities for advancing our knowledge of the cotton plant and improving it as an economic crop. We are seeking to ensure that our work should be so organised as to fit in approximately with other schemes now in course of preparation for extending and improving research work in the Colonial Empire in all branches of knowledge, which is to be an outstanding feature of this country's policy after the war.

Anti-Slavery Society's Report

SIR ALAN PIM is to speak on "The Economic Development of Africa," Colonel S. Gore-Brown on "Northern Rhodesia," Professor Norman Bentwich on "Ethiopia," and Mr. A. Creech Jones, M.P., on "West Africa," at the annual meeting of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society in the Bevington Hall, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.1, at 8.30 p.m. today.

The report of the Society for the year ended March 31st states that the period "has been marked by the emergence of a more constructive policy in the development of the British Colonies." It discloses that the name of the organization may be changed; the best alternative proposal was "Anti-Slavery and Colonial Welfare Society," but since there was not a sufficient measure of agreement on this matter action was postponed. Further suggestions are invited.

The report also states:

The Committee has drawn attention to the fact that the grant of the vote to British subjects and British subjects alone in Northern Rhodesia has in effect excluded natives of that territory from the right to vote, because they are British-protected persons and not British subjects, and has contrasted their position with that of people in the Protectorate of Nigeria to whom the vote has been granted. Amendments to the Constitution on that point has been suggested, as well as to enable Native territorial councils to elect members of the Legislative Council. It is understood that constitutional reform in Northern Rhodesia is under consideration.

A deputation from the Society was received by the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Duke of Devonshire, on disquieting information received about conditions in the Seychelles. A favourable view was taken of the Society's suggestion for the development of fishing, and a fishing biologist has since been appointed to examine the fishing

resources of the islands. The Secretary of State said that the Society's recommendations on education would be examined. Owing to drought and excessive recruitment of male labour from the Native areas a serious shortage of food occurred in Kenya and Northern Rhodesia in 1939. The Committee suggested to the Secretary of State subsidizing foodstuffs consumed by Natives and other relief measures. He said that action was contemplated on the lines suggested.

The reasons why the Society advances for the serious shortage of food in Kenya last year are not those given by the Commission of Inquiry appointed by the Government. Colonel F. A. B. ...

Government of Uganda Criticized

There was more of a greater ostrich than the present Uganda Government," wrote the *Uganda Herald* in a local leading article, which described as remarkable the efforts of the Government to convince itself that people are satisfied with things as they are. The editorial continued:

Not long ago one member of the Legislative Council protested against the complete indifference which was shown to the country producing essential materials than to the country producing raw materials. It is obvious that a Government so sensitive to criticism is not likely to nominate a man, however pressing might be his claims, if he is known to be a strong opponent of Government policy. We all know that there is a great deal of dissatisfaction with the way certain affairs are being conducted in Uganda today, yet how many voices has this dissatisfaction been voiced with any force in the Council? A little more of the spirit of democracy in its dealings, and less belief in government by its own devices would result in fewer muds and mix-ups and less dissatisfaction. There can never be any lively interest in the Legislative Council until the whole institution is reorganized and sprung clean, so as to provide a proper forum for real untrammelled public opinion.

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News Items in Brief

The Information Office of Southern Rhodesia is advertising for a war-time broadcasting officer, male or female.

The African Colonial Bureau announces that its report on co-operation in the Colonies has been presented to the Secretary of State.

Four people had been killed by a lion in the Kasabane district of Northern Rhodesia, but the beast was shot by the local administrative officer.

Liebig's Extract of Meat, Ltd., a company with extensive East African and Rhodesian interests, announces an interim dividend of 2% (tax free (the same)).

African growers of *robusta* coffee in Uganda realized about £500,000 for their crops last season. Growers of arabica in the Bugushu district received about £100,000. Total arabica production in May from the estates of East African Small Plantations Ltd. totalled 100 tons, making 1,535 tons for 11 months of the current financial year.

Five African women and 25 men have graduated B.A. this year at the South African Native College at Fort Hare, and one woman and four men have taken the B.Sc. degree.

Mr. Stanley Cook, of Bulawayo, has resurrected the proposal that a railway should be built from Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia, to join the Dar es Salaam-Kigoma Line some 750 miles away.

Since the outbreak of war the cost-of-living index is officially stated to have risen 22 points in Southern Rhodesia, 23.3 points in Northern Rhodesia, and 28.8 points in the Union of South Africa.

The Government of Kenya is establishing special camps for conscripted Native labour. The first three are to be near Thika, Nakuru and Kitale, and it was proposed to add others in Mombasa, Eldoret and Voi.

The Sudan Cost of Living Committee has been re-constituted with Mr. Foley, Controller-General of War Supply, as chairman, and the Governor of Khartoum Province and the Director of Establishments as members.

The Association of Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia has put on record its regret that the Government of Southern Rhodesia has closed its publicity department. It has urged the appointment of a Director of Publicity to work in conjunction with a National Publicity Advisory Board.

In order that the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute of Northern Rhodesia may engage three anthropologists for the study of African sociology and an economist (among whose tasks will be the collection of vital statistics), the Colonial Development Fund has made a grant up to £5,000 yearly for four years, with a possibility of extension for a further three years.

There are now about 10,000 rice growers in Zanzibar and 28,000 in Pamba.

Cable and Wireless, Ltd., are paying a final dividend of 2½% on their ordinary shares (the same), making 4% for the year (the same). Cable and Wireless (Holding), Ltd., are paying a final dividend of 4% on their shares (the same).

As a result of poor rainfall this year the River Congo between Bukama and Sambalo has been falling rapidly, and the Great Lakes Railway Company is making special efforts to clear cargo before the river becomes dangerously low, especially on the Katanga en route for Ruanda-Urundi.

A sub-commission under the chairmanship of Messrs. R. Goddard and including representatives of the Belgian Government and of cinchona planters in Kivu, Ruanda-Urundi and the Ituri district of the Belgian Congo, has completed an inquiry into the cultivation of the cinchona tree by Europeans and Africans.

An exhibition of arts and industry, confined to articles made from local materials, has been held at Mvoadishu. Italian settlers in what was Italian East Africa showed electric motors, furniture, wine, sports boots, shoes and other articles. The exhibition was organized by the British Military Administration.

Associated Chambers of Rhodesia

Mr. B. M. Gough has been re-elected President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia, with Mr. A. C. Softe as Vice-President. The Executive Committee consists of Messrs. S. P. Baxter, G. R. A. Johnson, C. Russell Ridgway, K. M. Goodenough, M. G. Fleming and the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Umtali, Plumtree, Gatooma, Que-Que, Beira and Northern Rhodesia.

Standard Bank of South Africa

At the general meeting of shareholders of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., to be held at the end of August, the directors will recommend payment of a final dividend of 7s. per share, together with a bonus of 2s. per share, both less income tax. Depreciation of bank premises is increased by £50,000 and £150,000 is added to the staff pension fund, leaving £191,186 to be carried forward. Investments appear in the books at less than the market value on March 31 last.

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)

The directors of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) have declared interim dividends of 4% on the cumulative preference stock and 3% on the A stock and B shares in respect of the year ending September 30 next, in each case subject to income tax at 8s. 4d. in the £. The dividends will be paid on June 30 to stock and shareholders on the register on June 9.

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Northern Rhodesian Legislature

Report of Farther Proceedings

Special Cablegram to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

The PRESIDENT said: "This is the last occasion that the Attorney-General, Mr. Wilson, will sit in this Council prior to his transfer on promotion. I know I voice the views of all members in expressing very high appreciation of the interesting and valuable contributions he has made to the debates in this Council. The hearty expressions of respect made by him in the course of the session speak for themselves. I have the pleasure to announce that the report of the Attorney-General on the subject of the transfer of his office to the new capital will be published in the next issue of the Gazette. I am sure you will read it with interest and pleasure, and I am sure you will be glad to hear that the transfer will be effected with the greatest confidence."

Mr. Page deprecated the transfer of the Attorney-General, stating it was a weakness in the Government that a transfer was necessary for promotion. He welcomed the Governor's statement that the Land Commission's report on the North Chibuliro area would soon be published with the programme of action to be taken, and praised the success of the Government in London. He wondered what the country was going to do for its law-yeering men on their return from war, and said there should be more locals in Government service. Many applicants had been refused in the past and should be accepted in Southern Rhodesia for the same reason. An African hospital in Southern Rhodesia was run by a female staff with three Northern Rhodesians. Such people should be used in their own country.

2. Suspension of Meat Rationing

Mr. A. J. Campbell welcomed the suspension of meat rationing. Speaking as a member of the Cattle Board, he did not think reimposition would be necessary this year or next, as cattle were coming in well from neighbouring countries. The flow of cattle from Barotseland would slacken later in the year owing to the drop in conditions, but he hoped the Livingstonia cattle herds would keep up.

The Acting Financial Secretary, Mr. Andrews, replying to Mr. Fehetier, said the Supply Department could be asked to consider its distribution policy with particular reference to priority for merchants established before the war.

Mr. Welensky, who inquired whether the position of milk for schools had improved, was told that it had altered little in the past six months and that the proposed meeting of milk producers and wholesale distributors had not yet been held. Mr. Andrews accepted part responsibility for the delay, since when the papers were sent to him he was preoccupied with other matters. He hoped that now Mr. Tucker and Major McKee were back progress could be made.

Major McKee added that some producers and representatives of Copperbelt dairies had been invited to Lusaka for discussion, but that some producers were not co-operative. The main difficulty was pasturization, but two of the main producers were getting plant from America, they hoped fairly soon, and that should improve matters.

Mr. Vilsaeg complained that the Silver Rest School was understaffed and the dormitory overcrowded. He was not surprised to find three children ill with malaria, since there was no gauze over the classroom windows. There was no telephone and the school had to send six miles over a deplorable road to phone for a doctor.

Mr. Clark replied that the principal had increased enrolments by substantially raising the number of boarders in the

private hostel beyond the agreed numbers. He (Mr. Clark) had decided to make an early visit of inspection. It was not usual to mosquito-proof a school, but the hostel was proofed and provided with nets.

Mr. Welensky said that various people had lately drawn his attention to replies in "Masthead" from the African viewpoint about amalgamation. Though he would not like to suggest that this should be stopped, he asked if it was the Government's policy to refuse the right of reply.

The Secretary for Native Affairs said they might consider the point, though he personally would not like to see bickering between Africans and Europeans in the African newspaper. The Africans had freedom of speech and of the Press at the back of their minds, and though they had the right of reply, they were not allowed to express their views. They were merely not allowed to answer letters written in the Press by Europeans, so he did not think Europeans could complain.

Mr. Mettanie having mentioned that his correspondence letters to the Bulawayo Chronicle, which published both Mr. Welensky's and Mr. Vilsaeg's letters, had caused dissatisfaction in Ndaba and elsewhere at the insistence of the telegraph operators, Mr. Andrews replied that the Postmaster-General would be asked to do what was possible to improve it.

3. Building Material Reservations

Major McKee thought Government should convene a meeting of local bodies to take steps about European housing. The local authorities would do what was possible to meet the probable building requirements, as there would be a world-wide demand for building materials after the war.

Government was faced with creating a problem for itself by the present indiscriminate issue of trading licences. Only those essential to the community should be issued, for the increase merely split trade and created problems for the Import Control and the Supplies Departments. There was also much to be said for controlling the establishment of secondary industries during the war unless necessary. Northern Rhodesia had had minor inconveniences, but nothing like the restrictions imposed on people in the United Kingdom who had taken it all without grumbling. Northern Rhodesia should have inconveniences in the same spirit.

Mr. Sinclair, who wanted all Civil Service vacancies to be advertised, alleged that there was too much of the personal element in appointments now.

Mr. McGann urged that prices of secondhand goods should be controlled, as they had become fantastic.

Mr. Pelletier agreed with Major McKee about indiscriminate trading licences and the issue of secondary industries, and asked whether goods manufactured in the Beira free zone and imported into Northern Rhodesia would be assessed at foreign or under the preferential rate. At previous sessions he had asked questions about the Kafue camp, and now observed mention in the auditor's report of two sums of £24,316 and £4,746 still under discussion. Who was responsible for these sums? With reference to Colonel Gore Browne's visit to London, it was certainly not consulted about it. He was told Colonel Gore Browne was going and that was all.

Mr. Welensky, having paid tribute to the Attorney-General and wished him well in his transfer, asked what was the Polish authorities' arrangements for calling up young Poles in Northern Rhodesia for military service. In the last three or four years he had appealed at least three times to the Government to compensate soldiers for the loss of their kit left in Lusaka. As the military had refused compensation, the Government should undertake it. A Northern Rhodesian liaison officer

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should also be appointed. Referring to the recent Copperbelt crisis, he complimented that section of men who had decided that this was not the time for a strike and particularly Mr. V. J. Page who had guided them.

Mr. Page paid tribute to the Government Printer, Mr. Pullon, just retired, welcomed the progress in the Lusaka School building, and asked what had been done about the university scholarship scheme previously mentioned by the Governor. He thought there should be more provision for Indian schools and improvement in the Colonial Schools, agreed with Major McKee about new trading licences, and asked for information about the experimental experiment in cinchona. He asked if here has been any work on this, Turkish tobacco experiments would be made. Was there a chance of that being done? Could cinchona be grown there and could it work in the palm oil industry?

What of the Northern Rhodesia War Bonds? The neoparine treatment an efficient substitute for quinine malaria? Had the rate of infection of the recent case of sleeping sickness at Fort Jameson been tracked?

Dealing with Mr. Wolensky's suggestion that the manager of the Beas Antelope mine, when pressing for the conclusion of the industrial peace agreement, that the Mine workers' Union had forecast that the end of that period for production would overtake the demand, Mr. Pullon said that he thought it impossible that he could so accurately forecast the future. He did not think that the British Government itself could have foreseen this two years ago. The Government was informed about the proposed cut only a few days before the announcement. He asked the Colonial Office was in the same position. He felt that once the decision was made, all concerned should be informed at the earliest possible moment and before the meeting to consider the revision agreement so that it could take place in an atmosphere of reality and not of make-believe.

Preference for the Empire

Mr. Wolensky was satisfied that Government had acted honestly. On re-examining the position he had found necessary to maintain production. To him it seemed incredible that people handling such a vital important thing as copper in this way did not give this consideration before making the announcement. What he asked and would keep on asking was that Great Britain should recognize that Northern Rhodesia formed part of the British Empire and that while that Empire remained its units were entitled to consideration before foreign countries. The Imperial Government had undertaken to buy Australian wheat, South African wool, and Egypt's cotton crop for a certain period. Northern Rhodesia should likewise receive sympathetic consideration.

Major McKee's suggestion for a scheme of relief works was he thought put forward with the best intentions, but he feared that Press reports would produce an unhappy reaction among the fighting men. The Labour Party could not support the proposal, for if there had to be relief works the war would have been fought in vain. He believed the Government to be as concerned for the future of copper as any individual.

The Director of Education stated that he had prepared a scheme for university scholarships which was shortly to be considered by Government, as was the general question of Indian Education.

The Director of Agriculture said that the experimental station at Fort Jameson had been reopened for the purpose of selection and bulking tobacco seed to provide acclimated seed. The undertaking to work on Turkish tobacco had been given before the war; it would be wrong to start during the war, but he hoped it would ultimately be implemented. The more valuable variety of cinchona had been privately tried

but unsuccessfully; the less valuable variety might be grown in certain unduly remote sites in the Northern Provinces, though the climate of the country was nowhere ideal. Much the same applied to palm oil which, he predicted, would never reach the stage of attracting European enterprise. Palm would grow in parts of the Kawambwa and Fort Rosebery districts, where he hoped to station an agricultural staff, not primarily for investigating palm oil, though this would be a side-line.

The Director of Medical Services, referring to housing, thought that the real remedy was not amendment of the law but more enforcement. There was no possibility to enable him to answer about the size of the housing, but there were strong possibilities that research might produce yet more successful synthetic substitutes. He said that inquiries were being made to trace the source of infection in the Fort Jameson sleeping sickness case.

Referring to Major McKee's question about building licences, Mr. Pullon said that Government officials were being established and they were prepared to ask local bodies to submit estimates and to ask the mines whether they wished to come in on the bulk estimate. Government realized the advantage of submitting the estimate fairly. He said that Government officials were the best people to run the Government's business, was not really operating.

Maize Camp Report

The Maize Camp report could not be published as it might secret estimates, but after considering the report the Government had decided to meet the full cost of the camp out of Imperial funds. It could be assumed that H.M. Government was satisfied that the Northern Rhodesian Government built the camp at the best standard they could manage having regard to the difficulties encountered. All fit Poles of 16 years of age were called-up for military service by the Polish authorities, and a party of men 21 years of age was now being assembled to join the Polish Forces. If particulars were given of young Poles taking up employment as would investors. He paid tribute to the Attorney-General, Mr. Wilson and the Government Printer, Mr. Pullon.

Mr. Andrews thought satisfaction about the issue of trading licences was caused by the necessity of taking out a general dealer's licence even if a man wanted only to sell cigarettes or keep a tea shop. The Associated Chambers of Commerce had been asked whether they would support amendment of the law enabling such persons to take out a limited trading licence. If the decision were taken, and it would not necessarily be taken, to curtail supplies from recent licensees, the problem might solve itself. Government was inclined to favour restrictive licensing, secondary industries and would consult with Mr. Baschou. Draft orders to control the prices of second-hand goods and auction sales had been referred to the Supplies Advisory Board. £45,140 had been received from the use of 3% War Bonus.

The Council in committee considered the Native Recruitment Ordinance 1944, the Northern Rhodesia Amendment Ordinance 1944, and the Maize Control Amendment Ordinance 1944, this last being reported back to Council with one amendment by Major McKee to extend the period of attachment for five years. This amendment was accepted. The other Bills were passed without amendment.

Under the new Southern Rhodesian tobacco levy order, the rate of levy has been raised from the twentieth of a penny to one-tenth of a penny per pound in respect of all tobacco reaped during the 1943-44 season. The levy has been increased at the request of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association.

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Questions in Parliament Changes in Colonial Legislatures

MR. Sorenson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies to state the Government's intentions regarding representation of Africans on the Uganda Legislative Council.

Colonel Stanley: Buganda, the largest of the Native Administrations, has its own Native Rules, Native Parliament and Administration. The remainder of the African administrations are on similar though less advanced lines. I hope that when the time is appropriate, Africans will be represented on the Legislative Council, but I do not wish this to be introduced on the expense of the removal of members of existing Native Legislatures.

Mr. Sorenson: While appreciating the reply, I may ask the right hon. and hon. gentlemen whether they can give any indication when Africans will be appointed to the Legislative Council, or do they feel that as yet they are not really able to fill such positions?

Colonel Stanley: It is not that so much, but my impression when out there was that, in the peculiar circumstances of Uganda, they are far more interested in the Native Parliament than in the Legislative Council.

Mr. Riley: Does not the right hon. and gallant gentleman think it very desirable that they should be represented on the Legislative Council as well?

Mr. Riley asked whether any steps were being taken to provide elected members to the Seychelles Legislative Council, whether such elected members would be elected by universal suffrage or on a property qualification, and, if the latter, what the qualification would be.

Colonel Stanley: As announced in the Seychelles by the Governor on January 24, His Majesty's Government have decided that as soon as possible after the war they will agree to the introduction of elections in respect of one or three of the non-official members of the Legislative Council, if in the meantime they are satisfied that elections are desired by a substantial and representative body of the population amongst that part of the community which will be affected. The franchise would be based on a property or income or a minimum income qualification plus a simple literacy qualification. The number of members of the Council has been increased by three with a corresponding increase in the official membership.

Mr. Halsey asked the Secretary of State would give particulars of the regulations for the payment of a minimum wage to African workers in Kenya.

Colonel Stanley: I assume that the regulations to which the hon. Member refers are the Kenya Defence (African Labour for Essential Undertakings) Regulations, 1944. I am having a copy placed in the Library of the House.

Mr. Hewlett asked the Minister of Food whether, in view of the increase in the consumption in the U.S.A. of Latin-American coffee, which would leave little for export to Europe, adequate supplies of this commodity for ourselves and for the activities of U.N.R.R.A. could be regarded as assured.

Colonel Stanley: Stocks of coffee in the United Kingdom are adequate for a considerable period at the rates of consumption. The world supply position is such that sufficient supplies should be available for relief.

Mr. Riley asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether his attention had been drawn to a Police Regulation issued in December, 1943, by the Government of the Seychelles, whether he was aware that under it non-European serving men of the Seychelles Pioneer Companies have the right of officer were prohibited from entering any hotel, restaurant, bar or tobacco shop in the town of Mahé; that the military and civil police were authorized to enter such places of refreshment and search articles and take into custody these Seychelles serving men, and would he state the reasons for this discrimination between European and non-European serving men.

Colonel Stanley: I have no information on this matter, but I am making inquiries.

Press on The Colonial Debate

Since the leading article in this issue on the Colonial debate in the House of Commons was written, there have been a few editorial comments in the Press.

The Observer wrote: "Everyone approves the 4-year-old official policy of Colonial development and the case of Colonial welfare, financed from home funds. But very few have any faith, in spite of the valuable Colonial Development Committees which Colonel Stanley announced, that the Government has yet even glimpsed the measure of the task."

The African World considered that: "Colonel Stanley's speech was mainly confined to generalities, admirable in sentiment but unsatisfying to those in search of more substantial facts." It added that "few of the Members who participated in the debate had anything new to say."

LATER MINING NEWS

Uganda Rock Phosphates

The Bugishu rock-phosphate deposits are of such tremendous extent, said Mr. H. R. Fraser, recently in the Legislative Council of Uganda, that they should prove a fruitful source of revenue to the country for hundreds of years if properly worked either by Government through a managing agency or by a public utility company in which Government should hold the controlling interest. He urged that no long term lease or any other form of grant should be made to any commercial concern under the guise of urgency, though established local mining companies might be employed as managing agents.

Company Progress Reports

- Thistle Mine.**—In May 4,500 tons of ore were treated for a gold recovery of 860 oz. and a working profit of £3,260.
- Wankie Colliery.**—During May coal sales were 134,681 tons and coke sales 4,906 tons.
- Bushick.**—A working profit at the Bushick Mine for the quarter ended March 31, was £20,105.

Dividends

De Beers Consolidated Mines announced an interim dividend of 30% (the same) on the deferred shares. Selection Trust, Ltd. has declared a dividend of 10% on the ordinary shares, as against 8% last year.

Fossicker and B. & S. Mines

Goldfields Rhodesian Development Co., Ltd. has taken options over the B. and S. and Fossicker mines, owned by Messrs. T. and L. Berwitz.

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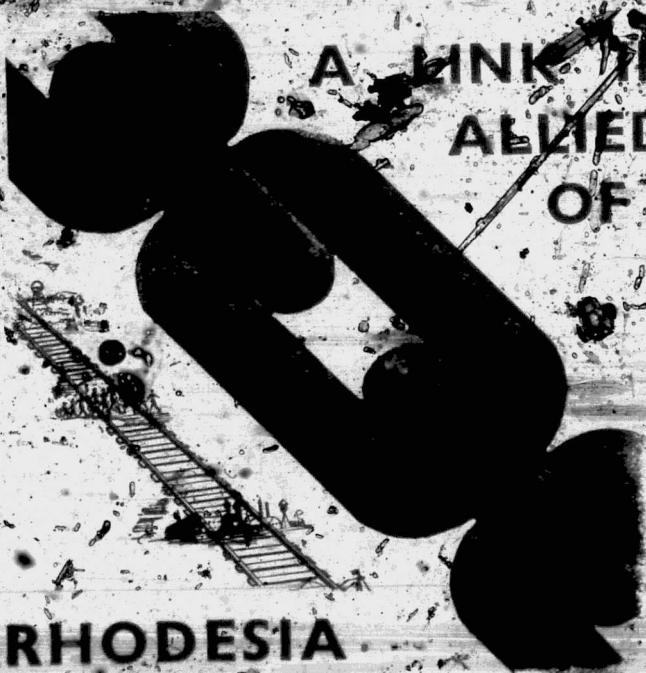
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