

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, July 6, 1944

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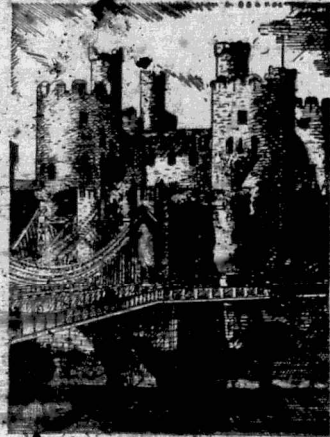
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Thursday, July 6, 1954

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

WHAT INFLUENCE shall non-official members of Colonial Legislative Councils in which the number of Government members is sufficient to ensure a majority whenever the President, who is always the

Non-Official Legislative Councilors Governor of the Dependency, instructs them to vote in accordance with his direction? This subject has for many years been a source of discussion in all the British East and Central African territories, and probably in every one of them exasperation has on one or more occasions led either individual leaders of the settler or commercial community or the local Press, or both, to declare that the non-official members of Council, being in a permanent minority, were wasting their time and would be better advised to decline to continue their roles in an out-of-date system of government. By thirteen votes to one, with four members abstaining from voting, the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce recently resolved

That this Chamber asks the non-official members to withdraw from the Legislative Council until such time as the Chamber is satisfied that British subjects in Nyasaland have such representation in the Government of Nyasaland as will safeguard their interests adequately. It is surprising to find the Chamber of Commerce adopting a motion so essentially political, one much more suitable for discussion by the Convention of Association

which, representing non-official interests on a far broader basis, is better fitted to express public opinion on political issues. It is equally strange that more attention was not paid to the warning given by Mr. H. B. Wilson, a non-official member of the Legislature for some ten years, and one of the ablest leaders in the Protectorate, who bluntly told the Chamber that the proposal was "madness," and affirmed from his own experience that though the non-official members of Council had often been overruled by Government, their attitude had on many occasions prevented measures going through Council, and in other cases had resulted in measures being amended. A few days before the record of this Nyasaland meeting reached England, Mr. F. J. Coudrey, a former non-official member of Council as Kenya of any other East African Legislature possesses, declared in an address to the Joint East African Board which we report in this issue: "The European representatives on the Kenya Legislature can always be overruled at present, but it is an indisputable fact that they can and do nevertheless exercise considerable influence." No one in public life in East Africa is more direct in his criticisms of Government than Mr. Coudrey, and would not have gone out of his way to make this reference unless he was convinced from first-hand knowledge that the heavy sacrifice of time demanded of all members of Council is justified by results.

There is a natural reaction to the incidence of these rates, and even the fall-out may be laid down if the people themselves are not allowed to it.

It is possible to stimulate the African. We have to do everything possible to stimulate his social consciousness and give him opportunities to learn and practise. But the thing cannot be done by a stroke or a generous gesture. Even so the political problem is of secondary importance. It is transcended by the considerations of physical well-being with which agriculture is bound up, and by the economic problems as well.

Not permanent improvement in the standard of living of the African can be expected without the fullest co-operation by the European. It means that education must go hand in hand with progressive measures, but what sort of education? There must be opportunities provided of the highest standard for gifted members of the nation. They are the future leaders and administrators. But nothing will be more futile under African conditions than to offer a race of clerks. The broad system of education must take the character of a rural-urban system in and knowledge of the character of the domestic problem. Horticulture, agriculture, and the by-products of agriculture are the primary means by which the African can gain a living in African schools.

Starting from Bedrock

All European systems of education start with certain assumptions about background and about human predilections. You cannot make these assumptions about the African. You have to start from bedrock.

Kenneth Bradley wrote in his 'History of a District Officer' that it is rightly a very slow process, and I am as a District Officer or chief can do very little to accelerate it. The order in which the village African with civilization is doing the job far more effectively. I am prepared to wager that many of us, when home, I have seen the work of someone who has come back from a copper mine or in the town of Southern Rhodesia.

There is something to be said for a standard of an importance of a sufficiently real to be a goal for the African as well as the European. The standard of the African to reach something like European standards of life when contact with those standards is one of the indispensable. I am not thinking of an unregulated intermingling, still less of a ruthless exposure of the African to the economic system. You have to introduce the African to the modern world of civilization on Africa, and the civilization of the world is certainly a very different thing from the one that is a part of the European world. In the world of the European world is impossible to overlook. I am all aware of injustice and exploitation in the past and conditions that would be fundamentally altered in the present if anyone who wishes to change the African to his own peasant agriculture and to give a considerable proportion of his numbers engaging in work for the Europeans in my view making two blunders. First, he will deny to the African what is at his cultural stage, the most stimulating of all, educational processes. The second blunder is to have a short-sighted, all schemes of African development have one root - finance.

I can do precious little for the depressed areas of Africa without revenue. It is certain that the British people today are prepared to act in an enlightened and far-sighted spirit to waste the Dependencies. The Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1940 is a great step in advance, not only in the amount of funds available but in the principle it has established. But surely no one believes that the people in Britain would be able to bear the bill burdened to the standard of the life of the 16,000,000 of the people of the vast Colonial territories. Whatever is voted for in this can be only a sort of starter - like the petrol you buy in the case of a motor to get the engine going. For the rest you have to depend upon the development of the country's resources.

Africa needs no less exploitation but is more out of the African out of her hidden wealth. The British Colonies can get on without British enterprise, British capital, and British organization. I am certain that State aid and State organization will not do the job in Africa. A nation-wide system of State planning with State finance may or may not suit an old-established European country, but in undeveloped Africa you need the restless antennae of individual enterprise.

It is impossible for me to estimate the possibilities of increasing the risks and the profits favorably. The development of the copper industry of the gold mines, and the larger agricultural and industrial such as tea, oranges, and tobacco. Consider the one of the most important sources of revenue from State funds for a single African Colony and the results of flooding by private enterprise, the tobacco industry of Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. At present the Southern Rhodesian industry alone is paying out over £1,000,000 in wages to Africans, as well as contributing heavily to the revenue, much of which is available both in Rhodesia and Nyasaland for Native betterment. This has been brought about by the fact that the pioneer spirit of the African has been encouraged for setting up a business in the Government.

British Africa Should Be Viewed as a Whole

It is well to remember that the great bulk of the African in the British Empire of Southern Rhodesia come from Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia. To my mind the conditions of work and the regulations of employment have already improved and they can be still further improved. But if, instead of regarding the free labor market, the tendency grows to interfere with it or stop it, the result will be stagnation and arrested development, which is bound to have a blighting effect eventually upon the prospects of raising African standards.

I have left myself no time to deal with regional councils and the question of the necessity of the integration of the components and inefficiency and waste. British Africa at least should be viewed as a whole, and wherever possible activities should be co-ordinated. The problems of disease in man and beast, local institutions, communications, and so on, always the proper control of labour and emigration - it is fatuous to continue to deal with these things piecemeal and behind official boundaries. And though I have said 'British Africa', I have long been convinced that the widest possible measure of consultation and co-operation should be extended in many spheres to the neighbor States, Belgian, French and Portuguese.

Colonel Gore-Browne on the Colour-Bar

Social, Economic, Political and Administrative Aspects

THE CONFLICT OF COLOUR may easily become the most dangerous world problem, and we ignore it at our peril.

More violent prejudices are raised in most of the countries where there are mixed populations on this subject than by any other, and passions are let loose which are comparable only to those engendered in the days of religious persecution. No mere appeal to abstract justice is likely to solve the problem, and we must consider its various aspects dispassionately in the hope of finding the right line of approach towards a possible settlement.

Colour bar, which means the denial on the ground of race, of one of equal rights as between coloured persons and Europeans, can be enforced by law or can operate by custom. It can be social, economic, or political, and it includes what we may call administrative.

In an address to the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines' Protection Society

of all these the social colour-bar is the hardest to deal with, as it must also be the most galling to those who suffer under it, but it is a psychological rather than a practical problem.

Economic colour-bar is a burning practical problem, particularly in that part of Africa from which I come. It is the easiest manifestation of colour consciousness to explain, as a method of defence against the competition of cheap labour, like similar movements in many countries where the element of colour is not present. It is accentuated in Africa, as in America, by recollections of slavery and by the extraordinary disproportion between the wage rates of skilled and unskilled labour. It is, in fact, a desperate defence of vested interests.

In South Africa the economic colour bar is enforced by legislation (the Mines and Works Amendment Act of 1926), and in Southern Rhodesia the Trades Conciliation Act is used to produce a colour-bar in the trades and localities to which it is applied. In Northern Rhodesia, where there is no legal colour-bar, it is enforced by the powerful European trades

Some of East Africa's Main Problems

Discussed by Executive Council of Joint East African Board

MR. F. J. COUDREY, an elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya and Chairman of the Pyrethrum and Wheat Boards, addressed the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board at its June meeting.

The recently constituted Electors' Union had had its origin, he said, in the Nyanga Province electors, in which had felt the need of organized contacts with their representative in the Legislature. The then member, Lady Sidney Farrar, had resigned soon afterwards because he was leaving the Colony on military duty, and in the meantime had been elected to the idea of electors' organizations had spread to every other constituency, and representatives from these had met twice in conference and established the Electors' Union, the last conference of which had been attended by almost every elected member of Council. It was a genuine endeavour to form a really representative body, which had made a good start and achieved the minor miracle of electing each and promises for some thousands of electors to finance its activities. Major H. P. Ward had been elected the first Chairman, and, although few men in business life in the Colony had heavier demands on their time, he was giving generously of it to the new body so long as he felt that it was essential to awaken the public from its apathy and spread the truth about Kenya.

Kenya's Economic Foundations

Nearly all the critics of Kenya were, said Mr. Coudrey, obsessed with the political aspect, whereas the first essential was to strengthen the economic foundations of the country. Lord Faringdon had made the strange statement that white settlers could not live in Kenya without Government subsidies. The truth was that even people like himself (Mr. Coudrey), an old sailor, had, after spending a lot of money, managed to make a reasonable living in the Colony until it was hit by the World slump—which in East Africa coincided with successive seasons of drought and locusts.

In 1939, when he was serving as an acting member of the Legislature, he moved a resolution which resulted in the provision of £125,000 for the assistance of the maize industry, and until the present was brought completely new conditions, that was all the help which European agriculture in Kenya had received. But in the meantime Australia, New Zealand, and even Great Britain were assisting their farmers, while for 15 years the Union of South Africa spent an average of £2,000,000 annually to help its agriculturists. Yet, despite the small measure of help given in Kenya, agriculture there had made marked recovery by 1939.

Now it was part of the policy of the Allies to guarantee incentives to producers, and fair and fixed prices were all that East Africa wanted. He was confident that East Africa could in general produce as well and as cheaply as any other part of the world, and Kenya was certainly not frightened of competition from any other country in which higher subsidies were paid. Indeed, if the declared policy of the Empire, and the D.S.A. was fulfilled, East Africa had a magnificent future, one partly built on the confident ignorance of those who settled there before and after the last war.

Federation Inevitable and Desirable

He was firm believer in the inevitability and desirability of federation of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, and Zanzibar, not because he expected any economy in administration, but because the Governor-General would presumably be of a calibre different from the usual run of Governors, and would not allow himself to be treated, as they often were, as a post-bag for the Colonial Office.

Federation might bring commercial advancement to business houses, but it would certainly not yield political benefits to Kenya's settlers. That was self-evident, for whereas Kenya had now some 25,000 European residents among 60,000 Indians and 3,500,000 Africans, union of the territories at present would had 85,000 Europeans and 6,000,000 Indians and 4,000,000 Africans. Even allowing for a post-war increase in the number of European settlers and some decrease in the number of Indians (among whom there was already unemployment), the European community must resign itself to progressive diminution of its political influence, and it might therefore be said that it had something to fear from federation.

Self-Government For The Highlands

African in Kenya was not averse to self-government at all, apprehensions, not because they thought the settlers would give them less than a fair deal, but that organization of an elected Government, their individual tribal interests would be lost. He had recently discussed the matter with the Chief Native Commissioner and the two Europeans who represented Native interests on the Legislative Council, and they had put the point of view, which set out to all tribes except the Masai.

Africans, and those who represented them, in general agreed that the solution was to be found in the development of Native Provincial Councils. The Europeans to safeguard their interests might be called on to contribute towards the running of the Highlands Council, as a result of the old treaties made with the tribes, and another for Zanzibar. As to how the Highlands Council should be run, the speaker suggested that the Province should have members in the Highlands Council of Kenya.

The powers visualized for that body did not extend to a reasonable extension of local self-government. Since a settlement scheme had already been approved and the land had been definitely set aside by Order in Council for European Occupation, there would be nothing new in entrusting land and settlement to the Highlands Council. The Agricultural Production and Settlement Board, which controlled European agriculture, which was completely alien to the agriculture in other parts of Kenya (Uganda and Tanganyika), and the suggestion that the Imperial Government should formulate an agricultural policy in their own area did not therefore represent any real departure.

Education was another service which should be entrusted to the Highlands Council, but that again would involve no new idea, since the European District Councils had been asked years ago by the Government to take over education. Public opinion was not even ready to accept the opportunity and responsibility, but he believed that it would now respond to the challenge.

The Highlands Council could, in his opinion, make no claim to control Native policy or labour policy, except in respect of farm labour. There would of course be direct representation on the Highlands Council for the African population within the Highlands—representation by Africans by Africans.

There were now five District Councils and five Municipalities in the Highlands, and the Government formally that they had discharged their functions and handed their funds wisely and well. They should the Imperial Government not extend to the Highlands some of the privileges now exercised in Buganda by the Kabaka's Council.

Regional Council for Eastern Africa

There seemed to be doubt that East Africans generally would welcome a Regional Advisory Council for Eastern Africa, including representation of the Rhodesias and the Union of South Africa. That Dominion and self-governing Colony had saved East Africa from the threat of a self-governing East Africa, as 25 years earlier they had saved the British territories from the threat from German East Africa. Since then there had been greatly increased contacts between East Africa on the one hand and the Rhodesias and the Union of the other. No fewer than 213 European students from Kenya were at this moment being educated in South Africa, while on the other hand there were few East African homes which had not entertained South African and Rhodesian soldiers and airmen during the war. It was not that East Africans accepted the South African view in the important matters, they did, however, have closer liaison with other British States in the region.

It might be as well to say bluntly that many Europeans in East Africa feared post-war hysteria in Great Britain which could be prejudicial to the interests of the Dependencies, and that they therefore had the moral support of the Union, which on its side was preparing for a greatly increased trade with East Africa, where it already had a commercial liaison officer and a Press liaison officer. There was, of course, no idea in any responsible quarter of political affiliation with the Union. It was merely a case of looking for understanding from

of believing that any Regional Advisory Council ought to have South African and Rhodesian members.

Mr. Coudrey warmly welcomed the decision of the Secretary of State that Africans should be nominated to the Legislature of Kenya. It had been repeatedly stated in the British Press that European opinion was opposed to such a step, whereas, in fact, exactly the contrary was the truth. As a member of the Legislature which had just been dissolved, he could say of his own knowledge that nearly one of its 11 European elected members had expressed himself in favour of the step now to be taken. Their anxiety was that the right African should be nominated by the Governor, for if the wrong man were appointed it would do a great disservice to Africans. He (Mr. Coudrey) was one of those who thought it would have been wiser to take the bolder step of appointing two Africans at one and the same time.

It had not been the intention of the Government or the Council to have any influence for the choice to be made by the public, but it had been said that the Government had no objection to any reasonable access in Africa. Representation of Africans should be through the proposed Provincial Councils. The Federal Council naturally has an equal number, but that need not disturb the European community, as it was fair representation. The European representatives on the Kenya Legislature could always be outvoted at present, but that was an indisputable fact that they would and had neverless exercise considerable influence. Exactly the same position would obtain in a Federal Council representative of all the territories and com-

The Indian Problem

There could be no Indian problem in East Africa, Mr. Coudrey was convinced, if it were not part of the policy of the Government in India to foster trouble. Indians, they thought, sent a representative to East Africa to gain opposition, and many of the Europeans in public opinion, merely in Kenya, but in neighbouring territories, had been privately told by Indians that they were not prepared to express disagreement on matters with which they were personally quite satisfied. Manufacture of opposition of this kind suited Congress and was nobly accepted at face value by theorists in this country—the theorists who had argued that European and Indian electors in Kenya ought to be on a common electoral roll, whereas Indian Muslims and Sikhs would be on a common roll with Hindus.

A point which had recently been raised was that the great mass of the Indians in East Africa were those who could not be compared with those magnificent Indian fighting forces for whom there was profound admiration. That distinction had to be borne in mind by all who wished to consider this so-called Indian problem reasonably.

Taking the long view, he was not perturbed for the emerging African would solve the matter. It could not be denied that no factor had restricted the advance of the African as much as the cold-shouldering by Indian artisans, but so many thousands of Africans had now received training in various trades that the post-war position would be completely changed. One of the earliest difficulties had been that Africans sent for a five-year course of training in the Native Industries Training Depot outside Nairobi had in so many cases refused to stay the course. Under military discipline they had been compelled to complete it, with great and permanent benefit to themselves. There was no doubt that the Europeans who in pre-war days had employed Indian artisans would henceforth engage Africans, and also that the number of African shopkeepers would rise considerably after the war.

Colonel J. G. Kirkwood, an elected member of the Kenya Legislature for the past 13 years, considered that the Colonial Empire was suffering severely from misadministration from Downing Street, which was in fact the negation of administration. He believed union of the East African territories to be inevitable and sound in principle. Samuel Wilson had proposed a detailed and workable plan 10 years ago, but it had been put on the dump by the Labour Party and left there ever since by successive Governments in Great Britain.

Africans as Legislative Councillors

He had, he said, pleaded for years for the nomination of Africans to the Legislature. There was no real conflict between European and African interests, which were absolutely interwoven. It was the late Lord Delamater and his colleague who had founded the Native Industries Training Depot at Kalote in order to produce good African artisans, and he only after this fight had been made that the Government was taken off its feet. Experience had proved the importance of an apprenticeship of about five years if there was to be any success, for of those Africans who left in two or three years as apprentices like four out of five reverted.

In reply to Mr. Scovel, Mr. Coudrey said that he entirely agreed on the importance of greater and better agricultural development in the Native reserves in some parts of which very bad soil erosion had been caused by extensive growing of maize, and other crops under official guidance on hillside and other most unsuitable areas. Most of the funds which Kenya

might obtain under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act ought to be spent in the reserves, and he also advocated a local loan for this purpose.

Many people even in Kenya did not realize what immense progress had been made in recent years in the Native reserves, and he had been astonished at the ability shown by some local Native Councils in the purchasing power of Africans in Kenya had risen by about £2,000,000 a year in each of the last five years. Many African N.C.O.s had told the Post-War Empire Committee when they were discharged from the Army that they would set up as shopkeepers in the reserves—a prospect which the Indians did not relish—and an important British commercial concern in East Africa was trying to form a co-operative society which would supply African shopkeepers in the Native reserves.

Mr. G. C. Schluter stressed the need for economic problems to be handled by first-class men; urged that producers must show a greater readiness to co-operate; and hoped that college students in East Africa would be ready to play their part in the Eastern Hemisphere Conference, which was necessary to the benefit of all interests.

Mr. Coudrey agreed that important economic matters should be entrusted to the right men, but he pointed out that as a result of two successive seasons of unfavourable rain, probably the least prosperous of East Africa's major industries, he mentioned that pyrethrum growers would in a normal year receive about £1,200,000 for their crop.

Lady Brooke Popham and Mrs. Fawcus called attention to propaganda in Great Britain which was unfair and unfavourable to Kenya in particular, and hoped that effective steps would be taken by the Electors' Union or some other organization to counter such misrepresentation.

Policy Must First Be Settled

Mr. F. S. Johnson suggested that to correct misstatements, there should be a positive campaign of enlightenment, so that the truth about East Africa should become widely understood. It could not be expected that the right man for such a task could be found during the war, since the field of selection was necessarily small and anyone really qualified for such work was already doing much more than a full-time job. Moreover, no one, however competent, could be really successful until Kenya's policy had been clearly settled, and that certainly did not seem to be the case at present.

Mr. W. E. Jenkins emphasized that all leaders of opinion in Eastern Africa ought to study the decisions of the Hot Springs Conference, the recommendations of which gave them greater hope of producing things than any other proposals he had ever read.

Those present were Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, M.P. (Chairman), Colonel W. K. Tucker (Vice-Chairman), Lady Brooke Popham, Mrs. Donner, Mrs. Fawcus, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mr. D. H. Binfield, Mr. D. C. Brook, Mr. A. J. M. Cameron, Sir Theology Chapman, Mr. E. H. Chapman, Mr. F. J. Coudrey, M.L.C., Mr. F. P. Chandler, Mr. H. E. Vappas, Mr. Alex. Hambley, Mr. W. W. Haggan, Mr. W. F. Jenkins, Mr. F. S. Johnson, Colonel J. G. Kirkwood, Mr. C. F. Sayers, Mr. G. C. Schluter, Mr. G. S. Scovel, Mr. A. Wiggleworth and Mr. R. K. Winter (Secretary).

Gordon Memorial College
Dr. J. D. Tohill the New Principal

Education by the military authorities of the Gordon Memorial College buildings in Khartoum has enabled the Sudan Government to proceed with the important educational advance planned for 1941, but interrupted by the war—namely, the unification of the Higher Schools of Arts, Science, Engineering, Administration, Agriculture and Veterinary Science into a single unified whole, as the nucleus of the future University College. All preliminaries have been completed for the inauguration of the new College early in the second half of this academic year, and Dr. J. D. Tohill, the retiring Director of Agriculture, and a distinguished scientist, has been appointed Principal for the rest of the war period.

As a recent decision of the Executive Committee in London of the Gordon Memorial College, local management of the new College is entrusted to a Council under the presidency of the Governor-General of the Sudan, and including between 20 and 30 members fully representative of many sides of Sudan.

Dr. Tohill has had an unusual career. He was educated at Toronto, Cornell and Harvard Universities, was in the service of the United States Government in 1911-12, spent the next 14 years in the Canadian Government, being seconded to the service of the Sudan Government in the Colonial Service in 1926, when he was 38 years of age. After three years in Sudan as Director of Agriculture, he became Director in the Sudan in 1929, and 10 years later went to the Sudan as Director of Agriculture and Forests.

The War

Rhodesians on Active Service

Details of Casualties and Awards

THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA announced last week that at the end of April of this year 6,798 Southern Rhodesians were serving in the Army (excluding 1,475 who had been discharged) and that the number of men from the Colony serving in the Royal Air Force totalled 1,176.

Casualties in the R.A.F. had numbered 422. Of these 117 had been killed outside the Colony, 17 had been killed or were missing outside the Colony, 21 were presumed dead, 1 were reported missing, and 2 were known to be prisoners of war.

Army casualties had numbered 4,000, including 92 killed in action, 54 dead on active service, 92 dead on service, two missing, one interned, and 31 prisoners of war, and 141 wounded.

Decorations won by men in the Army totalled 1,000, including two D.S.O.s, one second Bar to the Military Cross, three Bars to the M.C., 24 M.C.s, three D.C.M.s, 29 M.M.s, 200 B.P.M.s, 100 Croix de Guerre, and 10 mentioned in dispatches.

Rhodesians serving in the R.A.F. had been awarded 114 decorations, comprising 51 Distinguished Flying Crosses (including three with Bars), 21 D.F.M.s, three A.F.C.s, and 36 mentions in dispatches.

One of H.M. ships which took part in the bombardment of the harbour was the cruiser ENTERPRISE, which had served for some years in East African waters.

Lieut. General Gerard Cornfield Bucknall, aged 49, who served in the Sudan in 1920-21 and commanded the 5th Division during the invasion of Madagascar in 1942, commands a Corps in Normandy.

Major-General de Guingand, Knight

Major-General Francis Wilfred de Guingand, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., The West Yorkshire Regiment, and formerly of the King's African Rifles, was last week promoted K.B.E. "for distinguished services in connexion with the operations in Normandy." Sir Francis was Chief of Staff to the Eighth Army under General Montgomery during the campaigns in North Africa and Sicily, and in Italy, until General Montgomery was brought back to this country. He was accompanied by Major-General de Guingand, who then became Chief of Staff of the 21st Army Group. After serving with The West Yorkshire Regiment in Egypt and Baluchistan during the last war, he spent five years with the K.A.R. (1926-31), and passed through the Staff College, Camberley, in 1936.

Chief Engineer W. J. Tawse, of the London Castle Line, has been awarded the O.B.E. (Civil Division) and Mr. James Gillespie, an electrician, has been made M.B.E. Four other members of the sea-going staff have been awarded the British Empire Medal, namely, Messrs. W. E. Briggs, assistant steward; S. Allen, boatswain's mate; A. Penney, crew member; and George Savage, engine-room leading hand.

Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Fridham-Wippell, R.N., who served for some years in East African waters, has been promoted to the rank of admiral.

Lieut. Commander D. B. R. Crook, R.S.A.F., who was farming in Kenya before the war, now commands the mine-sweeping ship, which he first joined in 1940 as a sub-lieutenant. He was in charge of a motor-boat which took part in the evacuation of troops from Dunkirk, and he present ship claims to have sailed through the Straits of Dover more frequently than any other warship during the war.

Mr. A. J. Wright, formerly of the Survey Department in Uganda, is now serving in the R.N.V.R. in the rank of lieutenant.

Flight Sergt. K. Lentin, formerly employed in a copper mine in Northern Rhodesia, broadcast impressions of life in Gibraltar in a recent "Gibraltar Southern Rhodesia" broadcast of the B.B.C. While he was stationed there on anti-submarine duties his squadron sank at least three U-boats.

A decorated walking stick, a replica of the sceptre of the King of Bunyoro (which is the sign of peace with the Ngoni) has been presented to General Sir William Platt, G.O.C. in Charge, East Africa Command, by the Omukama of Bunyoro, who had been visiting troops in the Command.

Mr. J. Gumbi, an expert in the construction and fitting of artificial limbs, is shortly to visit the National Limb-fitting Centre, which serves the whole of Africa. His visit is part of the scheme for the rehabilitation of wounded soldiers.

Casualties

Lieut. S. Malcolm B. The Green Howards, who served with The King's African Rifles from February, 1935, to December, 1937, and acted as A.D.C. to the Governor of Tanganyika Territory for 10 months, has been killed in action.

Lieut. Robert Downie, Southern Rhodesian, who is officially presumed to have been killed in action during the fighting in the only one of the four high-altitude missions in London for Southern Rhodesia, the late Mr. W. Downie, and Mrs. Downie.

Sergt. S. Kerwin, whose home is in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has been killed in recent R.A.F. operations.

Sergt. Air Gunner Lorimer Seymour Reynolds, of Southern Rhodesia, is officially presumed to have been killed in air operations last September.

Sir Shenton Thomas, who spent many years in the Administrative Service in East Africa, and was Governor of Nyasa and from 1929 to 1932, and Lady Thomas are now known to be at Changi Camp, Singapore, and in good health. Sir Shenton was Governor of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner for the Malay States at the time of the occupation of Malaya by the Japanese.

Mr. Philip Whitmarsh, who had substantial interests in mining in Kenya and Tanganyika Territory before the war, and had previously been engaged in mining and other enterprises in the Philippines, was in that country when it was occupied by the Japanese. News has now been received that Mr. and Mrs. Whitmarsh and their son are in an internment camp and are in good health.

Tobacco for Rhodesians on Service

The Rhodesia Tobacco Association, in co-operation with the National War Fund, is endeavouring to supply all Southern Rhodesians serving in the Forces outside the Colony with the ration of South Africa with 250 cigarettes a month, or the equivalent in tobacco. Cigarettes and tobacco are sent every month to the Rhodesian Control Committee in London for distribution to members of the Force, or based on Great Britain, to the Rhodesian Liaison Officer at General Headquarters, Middle East Forces, for those serving in the Middle East, and to the Rhodesian Liaison Officer, G.H.Q. East Africa Command, for those serving in that command in East Africa, Madagascar or Ceylon. Men serving in the West Africa or India Commands have individual parcels posted each month from Salisbury, and those in the Royal Navy or Merchant Marine are supplied from the most convenient centre. Any Rhodesians who are not receiving their regular share are invited to communicate with whichever centre is concerned.

Background to the

The Russian Fronts Decisive.—
 Victory in this war has a great
 offensive against prepared German
 positions and will such instan-
 taneous success as the Russian.
 This battle in the East, of which we
 are witnessing the opening phase,
 is one of the decisive battles of the
 world. The Russian front, because
 of its vast scope and the opportuni-
 ties for manoeuvre, is undoubtedly
 the dominant front, to which the
 others will ultimately be reduced.
 The decision must be won in the
 East. The line from Ratin and
 Riva along the Dvina would permit
 the German commanders to retain
 their link with Finland through
 Helsinki. There is the still shorter
 and stronger link from Memel up
 the Meuse to the Polish Bzura.
 Both lines would continue south-
 ward to link up with the existing
 Ukrainian front through Lovel and
 Lvov. It has been impossible to
 understand why the High Command
 did not withdraw and evade their
 enemy's blow. If it had withdrawn
 its armies betimes to one of these
 Baltic lines, leaving a 200-mile belt
 of demolitions behind them, it would
 have set the Soviet Command a
 pretty problem in logistics and
 materially shortening its own front
 and its supply lines. Now the Red
 Army is exceedingly unlikely to give
 Busch the opportunity to reach
 either of these lines in any sort of
 order. The Red Army will harry
 him until either it has turned retreat
 into rout or has sucked into the
 struggle reserves and reinforcements
 which the High Command needs so
 desperately on other fronts. The
 speed of the Russian break-through
 in White Russia has destroyed the
 whole basis on which the German
 High Command built its plans. It
 may be forced to transfer reinforce-
 ments from south to north and
 weaken its positions in the West.
 Pipper writes: "Nothing could bet-
 ter suit the Red Army, which will
 soon open its main offensive south
 of the Peper marshes of the Galician
 and Rumanian fronts. Beyond the
 line of the new Dnieper, the
 Reich, beyond Galatz, the forests,
 the granaries and oilfields of Hun-
 gary, the powder magazine of Bur-
 gary, and the army of Tito. If the
 Wehrmacht can still afford to cease-
 less miles in White Russia and the
 Baltic States, on that front in the
 south it cannot yield. There, with
 its satellite armies of Rumania and
 Hungary, it must stand and fight
 until it breaks. It is there, then, that
 the final battle will have to be
 fought. General von Manstein, in the
Daily Telegraph.

How to Reduce Casualties.—
 Allied losses in Normandy
 have struck the enemy, but it
 is costing them comparatively heavy
 casualties, which they could sub-
 stantially cut by adopting certain
 principles of jungle warfare. It is
 interesting to see good officers and
 men wounded and killed, often by
 snipers, fighting in flooded, undulating
 country where methods of warfare
 learned in the desert in preparation
 for operations in open terrain are of little
 value. The fighting here is by no means
 identical with jungle campaigning, but it
 has certain similarities. Wooded sectors
 where heavily-leaved trees provide
 almost ideal cover for trained rifle
 men are a sniper's paradise, and the
 Germans seem to be using them bet-
 ter than the Allies. The Germans
 have obtained advice from the
 Japanese to enable them to use to
 the fullest advantage this country
 side; the Allies have access to the
 advice of jungle-seasoned men who
 know everything the Japanese know
 about the most telling methods of
 fighting in a hot country, and the
 situation here is the earliest possible
 moment of the science of
 officers experienced in jungle tactics
 should be most rewarding. Certain
 steps could be taken even without
 expert advice. British khaki gives
 poor camouflage against the back-
 ground of these green fields and
 woods. The German field grey
 merges much more readily with the
 country side, and special camouflage
 suits (pottles) green worn by
 many Germans, provide admirable
 protection from being spotted, even
 at short range. The British soldier
 begins with an advantage, as gener-
 ally he is a superior rifle-shot, and
 the average Englishman has stronger
 eyesight than the average German.
 However, they are unable to oper-
 ate with the efficiency approaching
 that of the Germans, who are
 poorer marksmen because of the
 lack of uniforms designed to conceal
 them. Another item of equipment
 which would be invaluable for the
 Allied front-line troops in this close
 country, where we are often within
 100 to 200 yards of the enemy posi-
 tions, is the public address/speaker
 system. We have not yet seen any-
 thing. Many enemy troops, especially
 non-Germans, knowing the game is
 up, are anxious to surrender, and
 numbers could no doubt be induced
 to come over by spoken assurances
 that they would be well treated.
 The Times war correspondent in
 Normandy.

Germany's Split Forces.—
 Germany's 300 armoured and infantry
 divisions are, I am authoritatively
 informed, now divided as follows:
 Russia, 150 divisions; France and
 Low Countries, 65; Italy, 25;
 Finland, 10; the Balkans and Nor-
 way, 8 each; Denmark, 3; reserve
 in Germany, 30-odd divisions. Only
 some major Allied blunder can it
 seem, have the Germans
 estimate how long the German war
 machine can last. It is important to
 mind that at least 5,000,000 Ger-
 mans now have their fate directly
 linked with the Nazi Party, either
 as officials or relatives of officials or
 as ex-officials drawing party pen-
 sions. If the party goes down, mil-
 lions lose their bread and influential
 positions. Mr. Walter
 Farr, in the *Daily Mail*.
Mr. Dewey's Address.—
 To Americans of every party I pledge
 that on January 20 next year our
 Government will again have a
 Cabinet of the ablest men and
 women to be found in America.
 They will be capable of adminis-
 tering those powers they will have
 experienced in the task to be done
 and wise enough to do it. My
 decision will bring an end to one-
 man government in America. The
 present Administration has been in
 office for more than 10 years. To-
 day it is at war with Congress and
 at war with itself. Scabbles be-
 tween Cabinet members, scabbles be-
 tween rival bureaucrats, and bitter-
 ness between the President and his
 own party members, in and out of
 Congress, have become the order of
 the day. In the vital matters of
 taxation, price control, housing,
 labour relations, management, we
 have become familiar with the spec-
 tacle of wrangling, bungling, and
 confusion. The Administration has
 become tired and quarrelsome. It
 seems that the great men who
 founded this nation really knew
 what they were talking about when
 they said that three terms were too
 many. In 1940, the year before
 this country entered the war, there
 were still 10,500,000 unemployed.
 The present Administration has
 not solved this fundamental
 problem of jobs and opportunity. It
 has never even undertaken what
 makes a job. It has lived in chat-
 teauing fear of abundance. It has
 specialized in curtailment and re-
 striction. It has been consistently
 hostile to any abusive of American
 business and American industry,
 although it has its business and in-
 dustry that exist.

to the War News

Opinions Epitomized
able and upright press
British Minister.

I wish they had wound it up a
little more. —Victim of a flying
bomb.

Since the war began America
and the British Empire have thrown
out a good many U.S. War
Bomber Squadrons.

Over 50,000 tons of bombs
were dropped on Germany and occupied
territory in June by Bomber
Command alone. —R.A.F. spokes-
man.

British coolness under flying
bomb attack stands out in magni-
fcent contrast to the hysterical
reaction of the German propagandists.
—Daily Mail

The railings around Hyde Park
have been removed. Yet they still
lock the gates every night. Why?
To stop traffic. —Mr. George
Hicks, M.P.

How can you surrender and yet
permit your men to fight on? —
Major General J. L. Collins
(U.S.A.) to Schlieben, commander
of the Cherbourg garrison.

The flying bomb is the number one
stands for *Vergeltung* (retribution), and
the figure 1 denotes that the flying
bomb is only the first of a whole
series of new weapons. —German
radio.

About 15 Spanish ships are
still engaged in trading between
Spanish and enemy ports. This is a
considerable reduction on the
tonnage of the sea-lanes. —Mr.
Foot, M.P.

The flying bomb's chief signifi-
cance is the fact that it is only be-
ginning to be followed by other
weapons with still greater powers of
destruction. —*Muenchner Neueste
Nachrichtens.*

Kommel is probably the most
brilliant living corps commander,
but the control of a group of armies
is too big and unwieldy a job for
him. —Mr. Alan Moorehead, in the
Daily Express.

The fall of Lubeck, Rome and
Cherbourg is a bargain at the price
of the knowledge where the enemy
will throw his main weight. —Hal-
lensleben, chief military correspon-
dent of the German News Agency.

For me my dear and dear friend,
Gottfried Hell, was a prop-
aganda man in the German officer
corps. He penetrated into the world
of my thoughts, and accepted
blindly and uncompromisingly. He
was the first German officer to
allow me to make a political speech
by his regiment at the time when I
was a man unknown. —Hitler, at
Diel's funeral.

All the Germans captured in the
Red Army's great breakthrough are
graveling. Treat them harshly and
they become ingratisiting. Treat
them nicely and they become war-
riorant. —Mr. James Aldridge, war
correspondent in Russia.

Major General Hagan, Com-
mandant of Bohmisch who has been
taken prisoner is perhaps the big-
gest villain yet named in Russia.
This notorious war criminal is
wanted for authorizing mass shoot-
ings at Orel. —Mr. Alarik Jacob.

The result of the effort
with their new weapon the Germans
have dropped on Southern England
is its weight of high explosive as
the R.A.F. heavy bombers deposit
on a single German city in three
quarters of an hour. —Daily Ex-
press

Over 100,000 German casualties from our
operations in Italy to the fall of Rome
amount to: Killed, 14,391;
wounded, 47,960; missing, 10,825;
total, 73,172. These figures are for
Army casualties only, Navy and Air
Force losses being excluded. —Mr.
Churchill.

Churchill tank went up to
a lot of punishment from heavy anti-
tank guns in the attack on the Adolf
Hitler line. Several tanks were hard
hit without the crews being in-
jured. —Lieut. General Sir Oliver
Leese, commanding the Eighth
Army in Italy.

From tidal studies of the Eng-
lish Channel begun two years ago in
preparation for the invasion it was
possible to tell where the tide would
be at any given hour on any of these
beaches a month from now or 10
years from now. —Lieut. Colonel
E. L. Morris, U.S. Army.

About 90,000 tons of Turkish
chrome will be available to the
Allies this year. Shipments from the
Turkish port of Mersine are being
made at the rate of 12,000 tons a
month, and that quantity may be in-
creased to 18,000 tons during the
next two months. —The Times cor-
respondent in Ankara.

Hitler has done with his winged
bombs what no man in Britain
could have done. He has killed in
a week that old sentimental streak
in British people, which in the hour
of victory has invariably made us
say to our enemies: Well, that's
that. Let us forgive and forget.
This time there will be no forgiving
and no forgetting. Hitler's purpose
behind his terror is not to achieve
a military decision in this war, but
to avoid one by getting the civilian
so jittery that he will call for
peace. —Mr. John Gordon.

Rubber from the Congo is today
rolling over the roads of France, and
it is with silk from the Uele Pro-
vince of the Belgian Congo that the
Expeditionary Force's parachutes are
made. —Radio Unipeldville.

The solution of the unemploy-
ment problem rests on the orderly
development of the available re-
sources of the world for the needs of
mankind. This cannot be done by
rocketeers or bucket-shop mer-
chants. We must get rid of the com-
petitive element. —Mr. Wood, M.P.

The Russian drive against Fin-
land strikes a new blow at Ger-
many's already dwindling supply of
the ferro-alloys so necessary for the
production of shells, tanks, artill-
ery and other munitions. Finland
has been committed to the Soviet
side for a month and a half, and
will remain in that position for
months to come. —Mr. Leo Clancy,
U.S. Foreign Economic Administra-
tor.

The military authorities con-
cerned have been informed that
Colonel Rocca had been known to be
a confirmed admirer of Mussolini,
and at one time a paid propagandist
in behalf of Italy. They have been
informed to obtain all available in-
formation regarding his activities,
and to report what action has been
taken. He is a retired officer, and
his retired pay has been suspended
since March, 1940. —The Secretary
for War.

Compared with the total Allied
strength, the Germans are short of
men, guns, tanks and planes. Their
strategists will do everything possi-
ble to fight their enemies one by
one, as they did in the past so
profitably. That one hope for the
Germans would be realizable if one
of other of the Allied armies were to
get bogged in the offensive and so
permit a sudden German concentra-
tion against only one front. —
Liberator, in the Observer.

We have before us the greatest
fight that any people has ever had
to endure. Our western opponents
have modern weapons in great
quantities; they possess a strong air
fleet; moreover, as a result of the
pause in the U-boat war, they have
ships to maintain an invasion.
Whoever talks about possible diver-
gences among our enemies is a false
prophet. Naturally the British and
Americans fear the new weapons
that will be at the disposal of our
soldiers, but it is idle to talk about
these things. False prophets and be-
lievers in miracles have done that to
superfluity. Silence is the order of
the day. The great battle will be an
unblinded struggle. —
N.S. Kunitz.

PERSONALIA

Lord Hailey has been elected President of the Research Defence Society.

A daughter has been born in Bulawayo, Nyasaland, to the wife of Dr. W. T. C. Berry.

Mr. A. V. Hall and Miss J. M. Stidston-Broadbent have been married in Nyasaland.

A daughter has been born in Nakuru to the wife of Major F. H. N. Trent, K.A.R.

Mr. J. H. Brown, M.L.C., is on his way back to Southern Rhodesia.

The Rev. R. N. Dryden, B.D., has been inducted minister of Bulawayo Presbyterian Church.

A son has been born in Nairobi to the wife of Dr. P. N. Cowm, of the Uganda Medical Service.

A daughter has been born in Nairobi to the wife of Captain P. B. Roberts, East Africa Command.

The Earl of Dudley has been re-elected President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire.

Dr. Ian Wilson Mackichan, of the Colonial Medical Service in Uganda, and Miss Daphne Sybil Neighbour have been married in Amesbury, Wiltshire.

Mr. M. S. Zaleski, Polish Consul-General for Northern Rhodesia, has been transferred from Lusaka to Johannesburg as Consul-General in the Union.

Sir Douglas Malcolm, President of the British South Africa Company, has been elected Chairman of the Australian Mercantile, Land and Finance Co., Ltd.

Mr. Keith Tucker, Financial Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Cold Storage Control Board.

The marriage took place recently of Mr. James Stalker McGregor, of Barchway, Wark (D.C. & O.), Kilmee, and Miss Barbara Hart, of Nkana, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Harry Watkins, who has been elected President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of South Africa was a well-known resident of Beira about 20 years ago.

The Rev. Norman Goodall has been appointed secretary of the International Missionary Council in the place of the late Dr. William Paton. He will take up his duties in October.

Sir John Maffey, Governor-General of the Sudan from 1935 to 1938, and Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies for the following four years, was 67 on Saturday.

Sir Frank Stockdale, Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies and former Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State, has left Trinidad for England via the U.S.A.

Mrs. T. E. Taylor, the new President of the Bulawayo branch of the Loyal Women's Guild, has been a member of the Bulawayo City Council for the past five years. She follows Mrs. H. W. Clemow.

Flight-Lieut. John Gilbert Russell, of Kingston, Jamaica, and Miss Betty Buffee, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Buffee, of Hartley, Southern Rhodesia, have been married in Bulawayo.

Mr. Geoffrey S. Hunter left England last week by air for Nairobi, where he will spend a short period before returning to London to take up his new appointment as London manager of Messrs. Dalgaty and Co., Ltd.

Sir Walter Huggard, who was Attorney-General in Kenya from 1928 to 1929, and has been since 1936, Judge of the High Court of Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland and Legal Adviser to the High Commissioner, became Acting High Commissioner for the three territories on the departure of Lord Harlech from London.

Mr. C. E. Wonnacott, an Engineer in Gloucestershire of the telephone service, has been appointed a telegraph inspector for the combined Posts and Telegraphs Department of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

Major Edward Carrington Palmer, The King's African Rifles, and Mrs. Ann Rosemary de Smidt, Second Officer, W.R.N.S., youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. de Smidt, of Tiverton Castle, Devon, have announced their engagement.

Mr. A. Charles Nisbet, honorary secretary of the Liverpool Cotton Association, and Vice-Chairman of the British Federation of Commodity and Allied Trade Associations, has been appointed a member of the Liverpool local board of Health.

The marriage has taken place in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, of Major Spencer Parker, The Royal Engineers, third son of Dr. and Mrs. Parker, of Mrs. River, Natal, and Miss Doreen Skerrett, only daughter of Mr. P. W. Skerrett, of Blantyre, Masailand.

Mr. William ("Maudy") Stewart MacKenzie, of the Sudan Political Service, son of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Mitchell-Innes, of Egham, and Miss Patricia Rossiter, daughter of Dr. C. B. Rossiter, and Mrs. Rossiter, of Millbank, London, were married in London last week.

Mr. Henry Lock has resigned his directorship of Phosco (Nigeria) (London), Ltd., an office which he has held for the past 25 years. Mr. J. N. S. Leslie, manager of the freight department, who has been appointed to fill the vacancy, is on loan to the Metals and Shipping and Trading Committee, Ltd., for the duration of the war.

Miss C. M. Irving, of the Chitambo station of the Livingstonia Mission of the Church of Scotland, who has retired after 37 years' service in Northern Rhodesia, has previously completed the translation and revision of the New Testament in the Bemba language which had been begun by the late Rev. Malcolm Moffatt. Miss Irving has been awarded the M.B.E. for her missionary services.

OBITUARY

S. Rhodesia's Earliest Resident

Death of Mr. W. E. Thomas

Mr. William Elliott Thomas, whose death in Plumtree at the age of 79 years is reported, was born in Inyat and was the son of the Rev. T. M. and Mrs. Thomas, two of the early missionaries. He was one of the first white children to be born in what is now Southern Rhodesia, of which he was the oldest European resident, and one of the best linguists, joining the Native Affairs Department in 1890, he acted as Chief Native Commissioner during the Rebellion six weeks later and was interpreter when the Matabele chiefs were called together after it. For many years he was N.C. in the Plumtree district, which he left in 1913 for Fort Victoria. After spending eight years there as Superintendent of Natives (an office equivalent to that of Provincial Commissioner in East Africa), he retired from the Civil Service and settled in Plumtree. He is survived by Mrs. Thomas, four daughters and two sons, one of whom, Captain W. E. Thomas, O.B.E., M.C., K.C., has for the past 10 years been Attorney-General in Southern Rhodesia.

Mrs. A. A. Fletcher

Mrs. Annie Alice Fletcher, who has died in Southern Rhodesia, was the wife of the Hon. R. A. Fletcher, a former Minister of Agriculture in the Colony and for many years a Member of its Parliament. Mrs. Fletcher first reached Matabeleland by mule coach in 1895 with her two young sons, one still a baby in her arms. Her husband, who had begun business in the colony, helped him greatly in his political career, and was a

past President of the Loyal Women's Guild, founder and past Chairman of the Women's Section of the Bulawayo Agricultural Society, and for many years judge in the household and needlework sections of the Bulawayo Show. Mrs. Fletcher survived her husband and four sons—Mr. J. Fletcher, M.P.; Mr. Alistair Fletcher, who managed the family farm; Mr. Hugh Fletcher, Native Commissioner, Shangani; and Mr. Kenneth Fletcher, a mine owner near Que Que.

Mr. H. C. Montague Smythe

Mr. Herbert Cecil Montague Smythe, of The White House, Goodby's Avenue, Rafton, Herts., and Dominion House, 111 Lombard Street, E.C. 3, who died in London on June 20, was in East Africa during and after the last war, for some time on the staff of the Custodian of Enemy Property in Tanganyika Territory. He had been in his country for some 20 years, and acted as representative in the United Kingdom of the sisal interests of the Ivanjee Group. In that capacity he was a member of the Council of the Sisal Growers' Association. Mr. Montague Smythe had been in poor health for a considerable time.

Mr. T. C. Macnaghten

Mr. Terence Charles Macnaghten, C.M.G., C.B.E., who died in Wincanton last week, aged 72, joined the Colonial Office as a clerk in 1896 and became private secretary to three Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State, Lord Selborne, Lord Onslow and the Duke of Marlborough. In 1912 he was appointed Chairman of the Emigrants' Information Office, whose functions were absorbed seven years later by the Oversea Settlement Committee, of which he was Vice-Chairman.

E. A. Service Appointments

Recent promotions and transfers in the Colonial Service include:

Mr. H. S. Potter, District Officer, Kenya, to be Deputy Financial Secretary.

Colonial Agricultural Service.—Mr. A. S. Richardson, Director of Agriculture, Nyasaland, to be Director of Agriculture, Uganda; Mr. G. W. Nye, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Uganda, to be Director of Agriculture, Nyasaland; Mr. E. G. Staples, Senior Agricultural Officer, Uganda, to be Director of Agriculture, British Honduras; and Messrs. R. D. Cinton and A. S. Stenhouse, Agricultural Officers, Tanganyika, to be Senior Agricultural Officers.

Colonial Audit Service.—Mr. G. W. Sabine, Assistant Auditor, Uganda, to be Auditor, Leeward Islands.

Colonial Education Service.—Mr. R. A. M. Davidson, Assistant Director of Education, Nigeria (and Assistant Director of Education in Tanganyika in 1933), to be Director of Education, Nigeria; Mr. C. E. Donovan, Chief Inspector of Schools, Kenya, to be Deputy Director of Education; and Miss A. M. Knappman, Assistant Mistress, Kenya, to be Senior Assistant Mistress.

Colonial Legal Service.—Mr. H. W. Wilson, Attorney-General, Northern Rhodesia, to be Attorney-General, Trinidad; Mr. H. M. Windsor-Aubrey, Crown Counsel, Uganda, to be Solicitor-General, Uganda; Mr. D. B. W. Gould, Resident Magistrate, Kenya, to be Crown Counsel; and Mr. J. J. Reid, Lands Officer and Deputy Registrar of Titles, to be Lands Officer, Tanganyika.

Colonial Police Service.—Mr. K. T. M. Holmes, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kenya, to be Superintendent of Police.

Colonial Veterinary Service.—Messrs. W. A. Gurtis, G. S. Cowin, M. A. Molloy, and N. R. Reid, Veterinary Officers, Tanganyika, to be Senior Veterinary Officers.

Messrs. E. B. Bowles and J. C. Morris, Assessors, Joint Income Tax Department, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, to be Assistant Commissioners of Income Tax, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

Mr. D. Cuthbert, Chief Treasury, Kenya, to be Accountant, Accountant-General's Department, Kenya.

Mr. C. O'Brien, Accountant, Post and Telegraph Department, Kenya, to be Accountant, Accountant-General's Department, Kenya.

Recent first appointments include:—Miss I. Race, Miss B. H. Townsend, and Miss E. Went, to be Nursing Sisters, Kenya; Miss I. M. Sewell, to be Temporary Education Officer, Tanganyika; and Messrs. S. D. Heeson and C. E. Vince, to be Telegraph Inspectors, Kenya.

Copperbelt Mines Closed

Artisans Strike in N. Rhodesia

At the moment of closing for press we learn by telegram from Northern Rhodesia that the Mafikara mine closed down on Tuesday morning. Artisans employed at Chingola did not appear for Monday's night shift, and as the mining methods employed do not enable this mine to operate for any length of time without artisans, it was decided to close down later on Tuesday. The strike of European artisans employed on the Copperbelt is not sanctioned by the Mineworkers' Union which, though there had been a formal decision since it was proposed to strike, was held some months ago in ballot.

British Council's New Vice-Chairman

The Executive Committee of the British Council, with the previous approval of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has appointed Mr. J. J. Lawson, M.P., to be Vice-Chairman of the British Council in the place of the late Lord Curzon. Mr. Lawson, M.P., for the Chester-le-Street Division of County Durham, was born in Whitehaven in 1881 and began work as a collier at the age of 17. He was appointed Financial Secretary to the War Office in 1924; was from 1926 to 1931 Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour; has been a member of the Imperial War Graves Commission since 1930; and Deputy Regional Commissioner for Civil Defence in the Northern Region since 1937. He was one of the four members of the British Parliamentary Mission invited by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to visit China in 1942, and has first-hand knowledge of the Council's work in Egypt and Turkey. The other Vice-Chairmen of the Council are the Earl of Derby and Lord Riverdale.

Ethiopian Gifts for Their Majesties

Belata Ayela Gabre, the Ethiopian Minister in London, presented gifts from the Emperor and Empress of Ethiopia to the King and Queen at an audience in Buckingham Palace last week. His Majesty accepted a gold cigarette casket as a token of the Emperor's gratitude for the friendship and assistance of the King and his people in freeing Ethiopia. The casket, which bears the royal arms of Great Britain and Ethiopia, was made in Ethiopia by native craftsmen. The Queen received from the Empress a richly bound and illuminated manuscript copy of the four Gospels in the Amharic text. The gifts were flown from Addis Ababa to England.

Parliamentary Delegation

The Parliamentary Delegation of eight members under the chairmanship of Sir Geoffrey Shakespeare will, we now learn, spend a few days in Kenya and will also visit Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The original intention was that the visit should be confined to Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa. It was later suggested that some of the members might pay brief visits to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, but now it has proved possible to extend the itinerary for the whole delegation. Colonel Rayner, M.P., has found it impossible to make the journey, and Sir Walter Smailes, M.P., has joined the Delegation in his stead.

Leprosy in The Colonies

The Secretary of State for the Colonies paid tribute to the valuable work of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association at its annual meeting in London last week. He spoke of its especial value to Colonial administrations, and said that the Colonial Development Fund provided the means of tackling the leprosy problem in the grand manner. The Secretary expressed the hope that the Association would prepare a detailed schema for post-war action.

Questions in Parliament

Appointments from Outside Colonial Service

Mr. Douglas asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would publish a list of the names of part-time appointments made on the initiative from outside the Colonial Service of officers of the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel or above.

Colonel Stanley: "The appointments in the Colonial Office which may be filled otherwise than through the machinery employed for the Civil Service generally fall into two classes. The first are those which require a special knowledge or experience of the particular Colonies to which the appointments are made. These are filled by officers who have served in the Colonies, and the second are those which are filled by officers who have held positions in the United Kingdom, including the Departments of Agricultural Adviser and the Assistant Adviser on Animal Health, Air Transport, Adviser, Business, Adviser, Adviser on Unemployment, Educational Adviser and Assistant Educational Adviser, Labour Adviser, and Medical Adviser, as well as the temporary appointments held by Lord Hailey. Other appointments of a similar character may be made from outside the Civil Service."

The second class is that of a number of officers of the Colonial Service who are temporarily appointed or seconded to posts in the United Kingdom for limited periods, to administrative duties in the Colonial Office. I am not sure whether my hon. friend includes in his question appointments to posts in the Colonial Service overseas for which I am responsible, such as appointments to the staff of consular in recruitment pamphlets, and in the Colonial Office."

Colonial Planning and Social Research

Mr. A. Edwards asked how many persons were employed on planning and social research work in the Colonies, and what action he intended to increase their numbers after the war.

Colonel Stanley: "It is not possible to state how many persons are at present engaged on planning and social research work in the Colonies, as much of this work is necessarily carried on as a part of the work of the various Colonial Government Departments concerned and is derivable from the number of appointments to posts which are made specifically for planning and social research, and I am trying to find more people for posts which it has been necessary to create. I fully appreciate that increased staff will be necessary for this purpose, as for many others, after the war, and attention is being given to this problem in connection with the wider problem of the recruitment of staff for all purposes."

Mr. Riley asked when the Colonial Office Social Advisory Committee was established, how often it had met, and whether it had made any recommendations or arrived at any decisions.

Colonel Stanley: "I assume that the hon. Member has in mind the Advisory Committee on the Welfare of Colonial People in the United Kingdom. This Committee was formed in October, 1942, under the chairmanship of the Earl of Listowel. Its terms of reference are to consider and advise upon any questions concerning the welfare of Colonial people in the United Kingdom which the Secretary of State may refer to it. The Committee has met nine times and has made a number of recommendations which have been accepted and put into effect."

Mr. Turton asked in how many African Colonies a Prisoners' Aid Society had been appointed or was established.

Colonel Stanley: "Prisoners' Aid Societies exist in Kenya, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar, and the formation of such a society is under consideration by the Government of the Gold Coast."

Mr. Turton: "Will the attention of the Governors be drawn to the desirability of establishing a Prisoners' Aid Society in each Colony?"

Colonel Stanley: "Yes, sir."

Corporal Punishment

Ms. Sorensen asked for the latest available figures of cases of corporal punishment inflicted on Africans for legal offences committed in Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika, and what steps had now been taken in those and other African Colonies to reduce the number of offences involving this form of punishment.

Colonel Stanley: "The most recent figures available are those for 1939. In that year the totals for the three territories mentioned were 375, 50 and 174. I am asking the Governor for more up-to-date information, which I will send to the hon. Member. It was suggested to Colonial Governments in 1939, and again in 1940, that the number of offences for which corporal punishment might be awarded should be reduced. Several African Colonies have since that date amended their legislation in order to reduce the number of offences. Several African Colonies have also enacted ordinances establishing a system of probation."

Mr. Sorensen: "Would it be possible to give hon. Members particulars of cases of corporal punishment in the East African Colonies?"

Colonel Stanley: "I will let the hon. Member know whether I have the information. Mr. John Bugg: "Would the Minister issue an instruction that only offences punishable by corporal punishment in the Colonies shall be punished in the Colonies?"

Colonel Stanley: "Perhaps the hon. Member will put that question to me."

Mr. Turton asked what African Colonies motorcars and bicycle should be reported free of duty.

Colonel Stanley: "In the Gold Coast all cars and bicycles are exempted from duty, and in Sierra Leone cars only are admitted under the British system, and gallant friend Mr. Turton is right in asking the Colonial Government to encourage other Colonial Governments to admit motorcars and bicycles free of duty owing to the high cost of transport to the African authorities."

Colonel Stanley: "I am certainly, without exception, ready to consider any suggestion."

Mr. Harrison asked the Secretary of State whether he was aware that in view of the increased burdens now thrown upon them, teachers in the Colonies were unable to prepare a short teaching syllabus for the history of the British Empire from the facts supplied to them, and whether he would be taken to prepare and circulate to head teachers a syllabus of secondary schools, a short history syllabus with maps, giving the principal facts and events of our Empire and Commonwealth histories."

Mr. Cole asked that it would be an undesirable departure from leaving the responsibility to the local authorities.

Mr. Harrison Jones asked why the Government were not prepared to report from the various Colonies the local history for educational purposes.

Colonel Stanley: "I have to state that representations regarding shortage of pyrethrum in Kenya are of such a nature that the case that the whole crop is being exported to meet special local requirements. The need for pyrethrum is being met for the most part by United Nations troops, and also in industrial areas so great, in relation to the available supplies, that it has proved necessary to earmark all such supplies primarily for this purpose, but under arrangements whereby the civil authorities may, by arrangement with the local military, obtain a certain number of copies of pyrethrum preparations for essential civilian agricultural uses. Essential requirements of the East African territories are put forward to the East African Government Committee for their consideration."

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Kenya Plans for Development

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA announced early in June that the Chief Secretary had requested all Heads of Departments and Provincial and District Commissioners to prepare comprehensive development plans covering the first five post-war years. The circular is officially described as "one of the most important issued by the Government to its officers for many years."

The circular appears to follow very closely the general lines of the memorandum issued by the Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia and published in *East Africa and Rhodesia* on June 22, September 2, 1943. In fact, although the Kenya Government is always of opinion that it is doing a better job than it has a right to be, it has no doubt of the importance of the memorandum.

The announcement made in Kenya says: "The circular requests that the plans now being prepared should be worked out on district and provincial lines. Heads of Departments will send their plans to Provincial Commissioners and Provincial Commissioners will take these plans and plans made by District Commissioners into account. The plans will cover such subjects as agriculture and soil conservation, irrigation, forests, roads, education, medical facilities, health (including housing), veterinary services, posts and telegraph services, primary and secondary schools, secondary and rural industries, the administration of justice, local government, Native Settlement, social welfare, and transport."

The officers preparing these plans are requested to pay most careful attention to the problem of the reabsorption of those demobilized from the Forces into the economic life of the community, and provision to be made for utilizing the services of ex-servicemen to the greatest possible extent.

The circular also stresses the importance of seeking assistance from non-official persons and bodies who are in a position to help, and suggests the co-operation of representatives of various official bodies on provincial and district planning committees. In the settled areas District Councils should be associated with the preparation of plans, and the co-operation of Township Committees is to be sought in the same way.

The circular also emphasizes the urgent need for the reclamation of land at present infested by tsetse fly. It points out that a survey of infested areas is now being carried out, and that it is proposed to accelerate the rate of progress after the war. This is characterized as a matter of major importance since in many districts the pressure on population and stock is so heavy that it is inevitably causing most serious soil erosion and ruining the land. Relief, it says, must be found by the occupation of reclaimed areas. District Commissioners are requested to estimate the extent of over-population and over-stocking in their districts, and to make suggestions for ameliorating conditions.

The circular also lays stress on the development of social welfare in rural areas, and states that this will be all the more important when demobilized soldiers return to the Native areas, since they will have become accustomed to a higher standard of life and to the enjoyment of more social amenities than they knew before they joined the Armed Forces. A social welfare survey is to be carried out in the near future, and, irrespective of this survey, Provincial Commissioners and District Commissioners are to submit plans for the improvement of social welfare.

Other points which are mentioned are the development of rural industries, the possibility of the establishment of co-operative marketing organizations, and the construction of a programme for general public buildings.

The circular winds up with a time-table under which provincial plans should be submitted to the Government before the end of the year.

Development of Native Areas

Mr. E. D. Alford has been appointed Director of Native Agriculture in Southern Rhodesia under the scheme for intensive development of the Native reserves. The plan, prepared by the Natural Resources Board, is to be worked out by the Native Department, which has decided to establish three main development regions, each in charge of a fully qualified European agriculturist. Salisbury is the centre for northern and central Mashonaland, Fort Victoria for eastern and southern Mashonaland, and Bulawayo for Matabeleland.

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

Anti-Locust Meetings in London

Meetings have been held in the last few days at the Colonial Office between locust officers coming from the Middle East and members of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Locust Control who are responsible for recommending any action that may be necessary on the part of Departments here. The Colonial Office, War Office, Foreign Office, Ministry of War Transport, Ministry of Supply and the Air Ministry have all been represented. The meetings were really round-table talks to review what has been done in the last year and to plan what should be done next year.

A desert locust outbreak now not far from its peak was last year, and this next year is being regarded as the Middle East and East Africa. In the past few years campaigns were not successful, there is a very much greater number of locusts breeding than there would have been if no anti-locust operations had been carried out. In the last year there were very serious losses of crops and stock reported.

British plans have to fit in with the working arrangements of Persia, Iraq, India and Egypt. In Arabia an anti-locust unit is operating, as well as the Middle East Anti-Locust Unit, which comprised British, American, Palestinian, Indian and Dutch personnel. It is hoped that they will all also participate again next year. Anti-locust work is also being carried out in Ethiopia with the help of the Empire.

National Park for Kenya

Kenya's National Parks Bill, for which there was strong non-official demand years before the outbreak of war, is at long last to be published for public information and criticism. At the recent 10th annual general meeting of the East African Professional Hunters' Association it was unanimously resolved: "That this Association strongly supports the principle of establishing national parks, and hopes that the Game Policy Committee will succeed in its endeavours to secure the establishment of a major national park in the near future."

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Native Health in Africa Heavy Incidence of Malnutrition

A COMPARISON, favourable to Southern Rhodesia, between Natives entering the Colony for work from neighbouring territories and local Natives from the health point of view, was made by the Medical Director, Dr. A. P. Martin, when giving evidence last week before the Commission on Native Trade and Production.

Dr. Martin said that malnutrition was serious amongst alien Natives entering the Colony. In 500 cases the incidence was 67.5%. Incidence of hookworm among aliens was 18.4%, against 7% among local Natives; and of bilharzia, among aliens 10% and among locals 4.6%. The report issued in the hearing last week was entering the Colony at the Victoria Falls, that 32% suffer from malnutrition, or semi-starvation, and a report last week said that 306 aliens were detained at the Falls as unfit for entry into the Colony. In 10 days of proper feeding these Natives gained from 2 to 10 lb. each in weight. Of 7,500 Natives seen and to enter the Colony in 1940 one in every six was rejected.

The alien Natives, said Dr. Martin, was distinctly inferior to the local Native in health and working capacity. The reason for the average Native's poor working capacity was a low standard of health due to malnutrition, caused by the lack of proper food and the Natives' objection to changing their diet and to the introduction of new foods. Malnutrition was clearly shown in various types of diseases which were the direct result of an unbalanced diet. As an instance of Native kwashiorkor, Dr. Martin mentioned their resistance to use their cattle for such products as milk for food. It was, he said, to seek to improve the health of the Natives unless there was improved agricultural and general education. The African must be educated out of his present unhygienic way of living.

Southern Rhodesia was tackling medical treatment for Natives on the largest scale possible under war conditions. With 67 clinic centres throughout the Colony, 44,072 in-patients and 180,654 out-patients were treated last year. Further expansion was prevented by lack of staff, but after the war it was hoped that returned soldiers with medical experience would be engaged as teachers and clinics in charge of a number of clinics.

Another Expert Inquiry

The Chairman of the Commission appointed by the Government of Northern Rhodesia to report upon the advisability of the education of European children from that Protectorate being continued in a more temperate climate, such as that of Southern Rhodesia or South Africa, is to be Dr. E. H. Cluver, Director of the South African Institute for Medical Research and Professor of Preventive Medicine at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Rhodesian Disposals Board

Mr. L. B. Fereday, M.P., Minister of Trade and Commerce in Southern Rhodesia, told the annual meeting of the Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce last week that the Government had decided to appoint a board to deal with the disposal of war-time stocks and surplus Government stores on the cessation of hostilities.

New Land for Old Propaganda in Northern Rhodesia

THE INFORMATION OFFICER in Northern Rhodesia has produced for distribution to Native troops a 28-page pamphlet which is intended to encourage settlement on land purchased from the North Charterland Company. Almost the whole of each page is occupied by a photograph, beneath which appears a few lines of text, in English, Nyanja and Bemba. The sentences read thus:

This is Headman Timoti, a Chewa of the Fort Jameson District. Before the Government bought the land in the East of Province from the Charterland Company, Timoti lived with his family in an old village in the Native reserve, where there were too many people for the land to support. The huts were old and dilapidated. The village gardens were finished, the soil had been over cultivated and the best soil had been washed away by the rains. Timoti and his family worked, Timoti was not able to grow enough for himself and his family. The village water supply consisted of a shallow hole in a dambo; the water was dirty and was always dirty. The only contented inhabitants of the village were the old people.

Timoti, when asked about his problems, he decided to inquire into the settlement of the new lands which the Government had bought from the Charterland Company. Some of this land had been given to the Chewa tribe. So he attended a meeting of the chiefs and headmen to discuss the matter. He found that the area had been mapped and marked into blocks and that each block would become the property of the village. Timoti went with other interested people to inspect the new area. They found that the land was reserved for the village. At the top of each village, each village block was clearly marked by blazed trees and beacons.

When Timoti returned from inspecting the new land, he told his people what he had seen and persuaded them to go with him to the new site. So they set off to the new site, taking with them food and cooking-pots and sleeping mats and tools with which to cut the new gardens and build the new huts. They even took a small grain bin with them. At the new village site they lived in temporary shelters. First they cut the new gardens and dug the contour ridges to protect the garden from erosion. A capataz makes sure that the ridges are dug along the contour. Then they began to build the huts, in straight lines and well spaced apart.

In the meantime Government labourers were cutting a road to the new area. Then the labourers dug a well. When the well is finished there will be plenty of good water for the village. Timoti decided to put up a signpost pointing to his new village so that his friends may come and envy him.

A year has passed. The village has been built. The houses are large and comfortable. Between the huts grow fine young fruit trees given to Timoti by the Agricultural Department. The well is finished, and it is a very good one. The new gardens have repaid the labour spent on them. The maize has grown well on the cultivation ridges. There will be a surplus of grain to sell to the Fort Jameson European farmers. The grain bins are full.

Mukhale bwino Timoti: We will come and see you again in a few years when you have built yourself a brick house and your trees are bearing fruit.

This technique has, so far as we are aware, not previously been used by any Eastern African Government and the Information Officer in Northern Rhodesia is to be congratulated on his initiative.

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Zanzibar Clove Industry Exports Above the Pre-War Average

Mr. A. J. FINLEY, Director of Agriculture in Zanzibar from 1932 to 1937, spoke in the "Callag" East Africa programme of the B.B.C. last Sunday on "Clove in War Times." He spoke *inter alia*—

"Those of us in Great Britain who know something of Zanzibar and its clove industry wondered how it would fare under war conditions, especially when the Japanese occupied the Netherlands East Indies and cut off the market for half of Zanzibar's output of cloves, used for making the clove cigarettes so favoured by the Japanese. But the new clove exports to the United States and other countries formerly used for Java being diverted to other countries for different uses.

Export figures for the five years 1939 to 1943 show that the average annual export at 11,500 tons was well above the normal of 10,000 tons. In that period there was only one poor crop year, and the reason 1941 produced a bumper crop of 218,500 tons, the second largest on record, and that year established an export record at 16,401 tons. Prices have been satisfactory, at an average of over 10s. 6d. per 100 lbs. for the five-year period. Prices rose during 1942 and 1943 with an average of 12s. per 100 lb. Yet that was the year in which the Java market dropped out; when one would have expected a slump, not a rise.

There has been discovered for the buds, but the demand for cloves as a spice has been greatly increased because of the loss of other spices from the East. In 1943 the pepper output from the Netherlands East Indies alone was 77,000 tons. That Indonesia has to be replaced in the public taste for spice flavouring in food has not diminished; in fact, it has tended to increase as a result of our somewhat monotonous war-time diet.

An aspect of the industry which I must not omit from this brief review is the production of clove stem oil from the local distillery operated by the Clove Growers' Association. After the bumper crop of 1941-42, the production for 1942 amounted to 450,000 lb. of oil, the highest output yet attained. There is no doubt that the production of output in 1943 fell to 275,000 lb. But the future prospects of this successful venture are regarded as so promising that it is proposed to extend the distillery plant.

What of the future? There will always be a market for clove buds, and probably a good one. When the Netherlands East Indies have been liberated, the Javanese will return to their favourite clove cigarettes. The present big demand for cloves as a spice will decrease when other spices return to the market, but it is reasonable to suppose that the demand will exceed that of pre-war days because people have become more accustomed to the use of cloves in food preparation, particularly in soured foods. The Americans have been absorbing vast quantities of cloves for their spice trade, the exports to those countries having risen from 12% in 1939 to 39% in 1942.

The future for clove oil is more uncertain. Guaiacol has long been regarded as a dangerous competitor with clove oil in the manufacture of vanillin. Not only is the menace of guaiacol still with us, but another competitor has appeared and seems to be gaining ground. That is lignin, which is derived from the sulphite waste liquors in the preparation of cellulose from wood pulp. The cost of production of vanillin from those two sources may become so low that it will render uneconomic the use of the higher priced eugenol.

With this grave possibility in view, the Colonial Products Research Council decided to initiate a research on eugenol to determine whether any products of greater economic value than vanillin could be obtained from it. Whatever the final results of this long-term research, it is up to you in Zanzibar to take your own steps to counter this menace to clove oil trade by increasing the efficiency and lowering the costs of production of stem oil, so that it can provide a source of vanillin at a competitive rate.

Land Fractionization

A Northern Province Agricultural Committee has been set up in the Sudan to further the policy, followed since 1942, of a wider Government interest in private agricultural development. The purpose is to encourage the growth of a well-living agricultural community, ensure the provision of a good water supply, good food, fruit and vegetables, fuel, reasonable housing, and other amenities. One of the main problems to be solved is land fractionization—the splitting up of land according to the laws of inheritance—which has reduced many tenants and owners to poverty level.

Agriculture in Kenya 1943 Exports Valued at £3,220,828

THE ANNUAL REPORT for 1943 of the Department of Agriculture of Kenya emphasizes that internal consumption of local products has so greatly increased that the statistics of exports do not give a fair indication of agricultural development and progress in the Colony. Exports of produce from Kenya last year were valued at £3,220,828, compared with £3,726,566 in 1942.

Bad weather reduced coffee exports for 1942-1943 to 8,872 tons, which was about 19,000 tons below the output of the previous year, and the 1943-44 crop is officially put at a maximum of 5,000 tons, for the same reason.

The area under wheat increased by 21,000 acres to 146,000, and the 1943-44 crop is estimated to be 25,000 tons, compared with 20,000 in the previous year. The area under maize was 25,500 acres to 110,000, and the total deliveries for sale were 301,220 bags. Other plantings of cereals included 76,000 acres of 6,438 of barley and 6,056 of oats, the estimated crops being 72,000 bags of rye, 41,000 of barley and 48,000 of oats.

The Livestock Control received delivery of 12,420 tons, and purchases by the Livestock Control were 111,235 head of cattle (against 99,224 in 1942), 298,014 head of sheep, and goats (186,086), and 42,696 pigs (35,800).

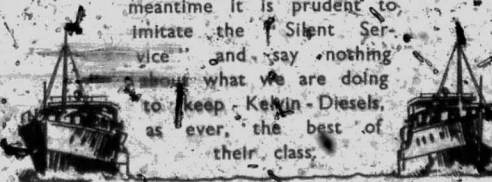
Butter production dropped to 4,050,220 lb., against 4,912,000 lb. in 1942, the sugar output being 1,400,000 lb. lower than in 1942, against 1,600,000 tons, and the total output of the colony down by about 2,000,000 lb.

Other exports included 25,000 cwt. of hides, 2,501,480 lbs. of 201 tons of wattle bark, 1,997 tons of wattle extract, 7,000 cwt. of wool, and 200 tons of tallow.

The sale of land in Kenya during and after the war should be restricted to men who played a faithful part in the war effort either in or out of *kraki*, who need the land to earn their daily bread, whose outlook and ideals concerning African welfare and development are in line with our best national traditions, and who either know something about farming or whose genuine interest suggests that they will be ready learners. — The Rev. F. A. Howleson, in the *Sunday Post*, Nairobi.

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News Items in Brief

The Union Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., has declared a dividend of 5% (the same).

There are 311 grade bands in Southern Rhodesia at present. Five years ago there were only 150.

The number of individuals paying income tax in Southern Rhodesia has tripled since the war.

A Polish Education Board has been established in Nairobi to supervise the education syllabus of all Polish schools in East Africa.

The war risk rate on cargo shipped between North and Central America and ports from Beira to Alexandria has been reduced from 9% to 4%.

A ship named the Victoria will be operating between Nyasa, Fort Salis and Kainsays, Ltd. The ship was constructed in the United Kingdom and transported in sections for assembly on the Lake.

Two steel launches for British Overseas Airways Corporation were recently carried 1,000 miles by stern-wheel steamer from Leopoldville to Starkeyville, in the Belgian Congo, and thence 1,050 miles by road to Kampala.

The Worker Party of Northern Rhodesia is utterly disgusted with the present system of Government. This was stated by Mr. Roy Wolensky, M.L.C., its leader, at the annual meeting of the Broken Hill Branch of the Party.

According to the revised census figures, Sena's population now includes 707 British (of whom 133 are children), 2,017 Egyptians (of whom 994 are adult males), 1,461 Greeks, 77 Cypriots, 421 Syrians, and 401 Armenians.

The Ministry of Food has contracted to buy 13,497,295 lbs. of tea from Nyasaland this year, compared with a contract figure of 13,722,970 lbs. last year, when, owing to poor climatic conditions, the crop was about 20% short of that total.

The Industrial Development Advisory Committee of Southern Rhodesia has recommended the establishment of a large chemical industry and expressed the conviction that tea growing can become a major industry in the Eastern Districts of the Colony.

We recently reported that a glass factory was to be established in Bulawayo. Mr. G. A. Dean, the founder, has since stated that he developed the idea after reading a pamphlet published by the Government of Kenya. The factory will concentrate at first on the manufacture of bottles.

The B.B.C. is planning a new "Brush up your Empire" series, including one in which questions on East Africa will be answered by a speaker whose name is not yet available. The answers to questions will not be spontaneous, as with the Brains Trust, but prepared beforehand.

LATEST MINING NEWS

Kenya Mining in War-Time Development of Non-Precious Minerals

It is a regrettable fact that Kenya, which before the war amounted for about one-seventh of the value of the country's total exports, now shows a steady tendency to decline. The decrease has been inevitable owing to the diversion of machinery and supplies into channels more directly connected with the war effort. Concurrently with this, the Mines Department has pursued a policy of developing mineral resources other than precious metals, such as kyanite, bentonite, sericite and gypsum, which are urgently required for the development of local secondary industries, and some of which offer export possibilities. The principle of associating private enterprise, as far as possible with the development of any new mineral has been maintained.

In the goldfields many small workers closed down and went to the war. But almost all the big ones have been still working. The output of gold has therefore fallen off, but not so seriously as might have been expected. Much of the machinery previously working on gold has been converted. For instance, Kisii soapstone, familiar to many people in the form of blue or white vases, ash trays or modelled images of humans, often of Eopithecian appearance—is now being produced by Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., at Eldoret, South Kavirondo, both as a substitute for talc, that essential of the nursery, and as a "filler" in the manufacture of soap.

Diatomite, Bentonite, Gypsum and Kyanite

Diatomite as produced near Gilgil in considerable quantities for the same purpose as Kint soapstone, is obtained from Mr. Wilnot Easley's farm at Adu, near the Victoria Falls, as a sand for moulding sand in foundry work. Gypsum is produced near the Thika-Garissa road, not far from the Lava River, is being extensively employed for the local manufacture of plaster of Paris, blackboard chalk for the Education Department, and as a constituent in the manufacture of cement.

The East African Industrial Board is using locally-produced kyanite for the manufacture of fire bricks, and locally-produced kaolin in the manufacture of pottery. Macalister Mines, Ltd., South Kavirondo, is supplying pyrites for the local manufacture of sulphuric acid, and lime is being produced in considerable quantities for both agricultural and building purposes. Enough manganese to satisfy local requirements for paint manufacture has been produced by the Mines Department, which also did considerable work to determine the most suitable treatment for a graphite deposit at Tsavo which is now being developed.

Gold mining machinery in the Kakamega field has also been converted to the manufacture of concrete asbestos boards. The asbestos mine is in West Suk.

In the early stages the production of these non-precious minerals is limited to local uses. Their development in many cases a necessary preliminary to the creation of local industries. Many of these minerals are low priced, and the cost of transport is out of all proportion to their market value.

The value of these non-precious minerals in the Colony is estimated at 200,000 to 250,000 a year, based on the probable 1944 production. In the case of graphite, kyanite and sericite, there is believed to be scope for considerable development.

Prospecting has been carried out by the Mines Department to prove or disprove certain areas for molybdenite, bentonite, manganese and phosphates. A five-year plan for a geological survey is now being drawn up by the Department as a sound basis for development of the mineral and water resources of the Colony.

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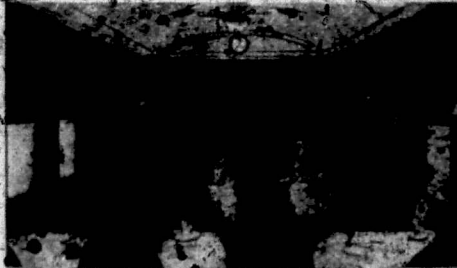
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THERE IS SO MUCH MISUNDER-
STANDING in this country and in Africa
of the Native policy of the Government of
Southern Rhodesia, that public attention needs
to be directed to the address

**Caricature
Mistaken for
a Likeness.** given by the Prime Minister
last week to a missionary conference in Salisbury. As will
be seen from the cabled report
on another page of this issue, Sir Godfrey
Huggins cited facts that completely controvert
charges, which are often made by a busy and
notable little group of critics in Great Britain,
whose general conception is of a Colony, in
which the African is repressed, depressed, and
even impressed—for work on the mines.
Having thus mistaken a caricature of their own
drawing for a likeness, they further delude
themselves and others by their deductions from
the distortion which they look upon as a
delineation. We do not, of course, suggest that
there is not great room for improvement in
Rhodesia, as there is in Great Britain and every
other country; that there is general agreement
in regard to the right pace of progress; or that
there are not still reactionaries in public life.
What State is without its faults and its foolish
trumpeters? But it is no fairer to judge the
Colony by its political die-hards and economic
feudalists than it would be to assess the Mother
Country in terms of outmoded survivals from
an earlier age. Change is the law of life, and
it is an understatement to write that during the

decade of leadership of the present Prime
Minister Southern Rhodesia has changed at
least as much as any part of Central Africa.
Dependency under Colonial Office control.

A frequent allegation is that the Southern
Rhodesian Government is determined to deny
secondary education to Africans, primarily be-
cause it wishes to maintain paternalism
in administration. Both

Higher Salaries suggestions are collected
by the Prime Minister's

African Teachers. reference to Government
secondary schools now in
course of construction and his insistence that
Africans must be educated to take an increas-
ingly responsible part in their own affairs, in-
cluding greater participation in local govern-
ment in their own areas. That passage was
quite unequivocal, and should reassure the
minds of honest inquirers. Despite the heavy
cost of war services, the Government of
Southern Rhodesia has this year increased its
educational grants to missionary societies by
no less than fifty thousand pounds for the ex-
press purpose of enabling the societies to raise
the salaries paid to their African teachers. How
could so generous a gesture be made if, as its
critics declare, the Colony is anxious to arrest
African progress? Southern Rhodesia is often
said to be much less enlightened than Nyasaland
and in its African educational policy. Circum-
stances in the two territories are so similar

that comparison is not the simple affair which the uninitiated suppose, but in this matter of the status of Native teachers, at any rate, the self-governing Colony is setting an example to Nyasaland, the Government of which recently declined to increase its education subsidies to the missionary societies for the very same purpose, though non-official opinion in that Protectorate strongly supports the missionary case. It is from every point of view a deprivation that Africans who have been trained as teachers should be tempted to forsake their chosen work to accept a position as a Government or commercial officer because their earnings will rise by a pound or two monthly. There is much talk of mass education, but if in this country there is a healthy recognition of the urgent need to provide teachers of higher calibre, it is equally no less necessary to provide the available teachers in Africa for the immense task which has to be tackled.

Here we come back again to the perpetual problem of the right personnel who in every sphere of life are much more influential than the plans they have to operate. If—to turn from Southern Rhodesia to the Colonial Empire—generally that essential truth were more readily accepted by the Colonial Office and Colonial

Governments, we should feel happier about the future. All non-officials and many officials have been convinced for years of the need to reform the Colonial Services in a way which will attract to it many of the best men in the Empire, and ensure promotion to merit and merit alone, but in the highest quarters the fiction has been maintained that there is nothing wrong with the Service, and that all will be well if only a few more plans are produced. That comfortable delusion is, we repeat, held by no non-official leaders, and, so far as we can judge, only by those officials who have prospered under the present system, many of whom would certainly have done less well if they had been judged solely by their real capacity and achievements. It is the best men in the Colonial Service who are keenest on its reform, but they add in effect: "How can you expect the Colonial Office to want what we and the Colonies themselves want? What shall we expect men, from Governors downwards, as is proved by the mediocrity of so many of the men who are appointed to be Governors, heads of departments, or provincial commissioners. The Colonial Office pays lip-service to the principle of decentralization, but continues to appoint, tolerate, promote and decorate so many Governors who, fearing to exercise any initiative or accept any responsibility, refer every trifle home? Who will deny the truth of that charge?"

Parliament of Southern Rhodesia

Points from Speeches During the Last Session

THE OBJECTS REPORTS, of the last session of the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia have now reached this country. Telegraphic reports of the budget and some other speeches have already appeared in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, which quotes the following further passages from Hansard:

THE PRIME MINISTER

My Government has been so preoccupied in the past in endeavouring to make the greatest possible contribution in the war that it has entirely eschewed party politics, and it is now compelled by political opportunism and the pressure of the various groups concerned with their own interests to give more attention to the purposes for which it was formed.

Government has a wonderful record of war service

concerned with the establishment of the Rhodesian Air Training Group—not the R.A.F. Training Group. The Government has created conditions more prosperous than those ever previously enjoyed in the Colony. Without this Training Group Rhodesia would, probably have suffered a most serious dearth of supplies would have been more difficult

SIR GODFREY HOGGINS: obtain, we might have sent a few hundred more men into the battle, but we should

have been put to it to find the necessary monies to keep the Colony going and to provide for those who survived. I suggest to those Jeremiahs that they remember this, and that, for a change, they count their blessings.

With a very much depleted staff and under difficult conditions, the Government has carried on the government of the Colony and afforded the people amenities and services to no less degree practically than what they enjoyed in peace-time. At the same time it has made a contribution to the war which has not been surpassed by any part of the Empire, and we have made preparations to turn over to peace-time conditions again. Their services are unsurpassed by any part of the Empire. Then there is the magnificent work done by the Supply Department, which has enabled industry to function and provided the public with supplies.

"We are told that we have done nothing for the future. I would suggest among one or two of the more important things the Iron and Steel Commission, with its great possibilities opened up. But it takes time. The blast furnace will not be in full operation for some months. When it is there are about four large firms waiting to fabricate the material they produce. That is the only sort of way in which to establish more secure conditions for the people of the Colony, but it is always brushed over.

There has been an enormous expansion, in spite of great difficulties, in the Electric Supply Commission

which is providing cheap power all over the country, another essential to development. Another thing which is most important is the rehabilitation of cotton growing and the industries which will result from it. But that is going to take a long time too. Much machinery has been torpedoed. You cannot get these things handed out to you on a dish directly. We are going to have them, but they are coming, and they are all solid progress which has been put into force by this Government. Then we are investigating the possibility of getting larger and cheaper supplies of electricity from the Zambezi. That is a big matter. When I took office there was only one mile of wire laid in the Colony.

These schemes are of great use to rehabilitate our Service and welcome immigrants. The development of the Colony, made under the greatest difficulties, has been effected in spite of adverse, carping, destructive criticism all the time.

We should welcome any Britons who are coming in the Colony after the war, if they are skilled.

Everybody is agreed now that if only white standard labour in this country, very much greater use has to be made of the labour of the inhabitants.

I would remind the hon. Member that we have African income tax in the Colony, but the majority of the Europeans do not pay income tax in this country, so the writing is on the wall purely from that angle. The Native has to be given decent housing conditions. If you do not do that you will go on with this system of a Native working for a few months, or even perhaps a year, becoming moderately efficient in his job, and then going back to his other home and leaving you to train another workman. The position today is absolutely impossible. The Natives have to live nearer their work for the purpose of educating them and making them more efficient. At one time the suggestion to give these things to the Native was regarded as a wild dream. It is out of that sphere today. The very survival of the white people depends upon handling the problem correctly and expeditiously.

The Call to Public Service

SIR ERNEST QUEST, Minister of Internal Affairs

There are many people in this Colony more capable than some of us to govern the country, and they are so unconscious of their duty to the State that they will not submit to the inconvenience and the odium of becoming Members of Parliament. In spite of their selfishness a great many of them might make suitable and useful members of the House.

We M.P.s. each cost the State about £8 a day. Each hon. Member receives £400 a year and some have substantial allowances. The average number of days on which we sit is 58. In the Union of South Africa members receive £700 and sit for an average of 90 days.

If the salaries or emoluments of Members of Parliament are increased, we shall have a kakistocracy.

COLONEL J. B. BRADY

There should be room in our Parliament for men who by their qualities of energy, initiative, brains and character have won their way to the top in the economic life of the country. But there should also be room for young men of the same ability, character, initiative and energy, men of limited means who may have the responsibilities of family life. Such men should not be called upon to make undue sacrifices as to their own material welfare in the future in order to give those services which they wish as Members of Parliament.

It is the duty of this House to see that the services of the hon. Member for Insiza (Mr. Smith) are not lost to this House. He is a man of character and ability. He has won the good will and the respect, I say without hesitation of every hon. Member. He is a young Rhodesian, and his aim should be that we should have more of them, and not less.

We are toying with an idea that is the complete opposite of what has taken place in most other countries. They have first established university colleges and prepared the students of those colleges for extra-mural examinations, and as they have developed they have eventually obtained a charter and prepared their own examinations. Then in due course, as they have grown, they have developed a research department. We are toying with the idea of starting off with a research university, to establish a university where research work may be carried out by post-graduate students, assisted, of course, by the professors. Certain sums of money have been promised to the Government for the purpose of establishing a university, and we are considering whether it would not be better to start from the opposite end to the usual one. Young people coming to this country would have an opportunity before starting practising or entering into the normal service of studying and during this stage carrying on experiments for the benefit of the country.

Colonial Office Detachment

MR. P. B. FURBER

One of the greatest drawbacks to general development in Africa lies in the fact that the Colonial Office is so completely detached from its operations, thousands of miles away. When decisions have to be made, they are made in London in an atmosphere which is certainly not African. For this reason I suggest that the Prime Minister should explore the possibility of having a Whitehall executive established in Salisbury for South and East African purposes. I suggest that Whitehall for South, Central and East African purposes should be transferred here, if not such a wild desire as may appear on the surface. It would immediately make for a better understanding between the three authorities in Africa—the Union of South Africa, the Southern Rhodesian Government, and the Imperial Government. It is not a wild suggestion because since the outbreak of war, in the interests of expediency and efficiency, the Imperial Government has posted executive authorities in Canada, in West Africa (Lord Swinton), and elsewhere.

"The most detestable of all political concepts is the professional politician."

MR. DANZIGER, Minister of Finance

In all financial matters the Cabinet has always accepted my advice. Last year I asked the Cabinet to agree to extra expenditure of £1,500,000 for post-war purposes and writing down war expenditure loans, and my suggestions were accepted without demur.

Tribute to Sir Godfrey Huggins

WING COMMANDER W. H. EASTWOOD

The Prime Minister is an outstanding man. In addition to his onerous job as Prime Minister, he is to all intents and purposes Minister of External Affairs and our Foreign and Colonial Minister. In spite of his wonderful capacity for work and his ability to grasp things quickly, I believe that he cannot possibly devote to Native affairs the time which is essential.

With proper care, real planning, real determination, and the good will of Parliament and the people of the Colony, within 10 years the efficiency and productivity of the Native people could be increased 100%.

The Crimean War was a 10% war. The wars between 1870 and 1900—the Sudan escapades, the Boer War and so forth—were 8% wars. The last Great War was a 5% war. This one is at 24%.

MR. J. B. LISTER

I speak as one of the only two genuine workers in the House—wage-earners.

"If I had the fixing of taxation in this country, I would have anything left over that I could find necessities to keep them alive."

Nyasaland Proposals for Education

Recommendations of Post-War Development Committee

EDUCATION OF THE AFRICAN POPULATION

will be of little avail if adequate provision is not made for African girls and women. The most conservative, and perhaps the most difficult elements in the Native population, says Interim Report No. 2 of the Post-War Development Committee of Nyasaland, which is composed of two officials (Mr. Juxon Barton, the Chief Secretary and Chairman, and Mr. G. H. Adams, Technical Secretary) and several non-official members (the Bishop of Nyasaland, Sir William Tait Bowitt and Messrs. J. S. Barrow, H. C. Chapman, and J. G. Barron, J. A. Lepp, and John Malindi).

The report states, *inter alia*:

In the teachers' salary scale recommended by the Advisory Committee on Education in Nyasaland the principle of equal pay for equal work has been adopted, except in the case of the lowest grade of African women teachers. As a whole, however, more than a handful of the principles, especially with Africans, and we understand that the African members of the Post-War Development Committee were much opposed to it.

Mr. Cox, Educational Adviser, to the Secretary of State, has agreed that English should be taught as the basic language in African primary schools at a progressively earlier age than at present, beginning in the third year of the primary school course, simple oral English being taught from a year earlier. Indeed, Nyasaland is, by reason of its contacts with Northern and Southern Rhodesia and with the Union of South Africa, well situated for the teaching of English; and we think that in the course of the King's subjects should be enabled to read, speak and write King's English. The vernacular should, we think, continue to be the medium of instruction at the early part of the primary course.

Towards Free Education for Africans

Government should ultimately accept responsibility for the free primary education of the growing African community, using approved existing institutions where it is desirable to do so, and assuming full control and entire financial responsibility. (The Bishop of Nyasaland dissents from this expression of opinion on the ultimate future of the control and finance of primary education, as he considers that full control by Government would not be in the best interests of education, defined, as Government has always been careful to define it, as a balanced development of the whole personality, character, as well as intellect, on a basis of sound religion).

Mr. Cox agreed with this recommendation, but he was not convinced that the general abolition of fees should have an immediate priority. The evidence as regards the payment of non-payment of fees by Natives who attend school was conflicting, but the general opinion seems to be that at this stage of development the payment of reasonable fees at uniform rates leads to regular attendance. We, however, adhere to the principle of free primary education.

Varying rates of fees have been charged by the missions, the average of which seems high in comparison with the rates of wages and standards of living prevailing in Nyasaland. We appreciate the practice by which higher fees has been charged for the successive years of the primary course, and we recommend the adoption of a flat rate for the various years of each main stage of the school course in the various areas. The effects upon attendance of experimentally abolishing fees in one or two selected areas should be observed.

Free, but compulsory, universal education should be the ultimate aim for primary courses. Primary schools should be provided within the reach of all African children living at home; attendance at Government schools should not be enforced where efficient mission schools are already available.

One of the main deterrents to the proper education of young Africans is the lowness of the salaries paid to teachers in mission schools. Missions have varying scales of salary for their teachers, and we are emphatically of opinion that there must be unified scales for all missions.

It is most desirable that the drain of African teachers to other employment should be stopped so far as possible by Government, and that the top grades of teachers should be paid a sum at least commensurate with the salaries paid to the top grades of the Government clerical service. The question of teachers' salaries is a major issue in the educational development of the country, and early action is essential.

The African Secondary Schools in Blantyre and Zomba, although both are under a Board of Governors containing Government members, have so far been staffed by the Church of Scotland and Roman Catholic Missions respectively. They are still entirely from Government funds and their recurrent revenue is obtained from Government grants. No fees are now charged. Neither the Blantyre nor the Zomba school

is yet filled to capacity (in 1943 the enrolment of the two schools together was 44 and the capacity 120), and it is incumbent upon Government to ensure that that capacity is reached. Despite this, the period before which another secondary school, we suggest in the Northern Province, will be needed is likely to be short, and we are of opinion that this third secondary school should be a Government institution giving right of entry to the Churches for religious instruction.

Polytechnic Recommended

We recommend that an Industrial Training Centre, or Polytechnic, where both elementary and specialized courses could be given, should be instituted. (The proposed institution should be concerned with a scheme embracing existing institutions and other vocational training institutions, or for instance the Agricultural, Veterinary, District Public Works and Posts and Telegraphs Departments should all have their training schools at this one centre, and all other such schools should be stopped. It will be necessary for certain literary subjects to be taught, and we are of opinion that clerical courses should be taken at this centre. The Polytechnic should not become purely an Education Department institution, and we advise that the principal should be a non-technical officer.

Our proposals for one institution are intended to avoid dissipation of effort, unnecessary duplication of certain of the staff, and economy in building costs. It is our opinion that the institution which we recommend should be started until the post-war years. We have in mind that it should serve the needs of the African, Asian and the coloured populations. We understand that it has been suggested that the Northern Rhodesian Government to participate in the proposed institution.

As and when suitable African candidates for higher education are forthcoming, steps should be taken to satisfy their aspirations either by a system of extra-territorial bursaries and scholarships or by regional provision. Action which is being taken by the Director of Education will probably reveal that there are Africans now in employment to whom it will be worth while giving higher education by means of bursaries.

African teachers in respect of whom grants-in-aid are paid should be entitled to 30 consecutive days' holiday per annum exclusive of normal travelling time, and just enough leave to accumulate this leave over two years. Normally such leave should be granted by the school manager during school vacations.

The Committee advises that a District School Committee should consist of the District Commissioner as Chairman, an Education Officer (who should be secretary) and a member of the Medical and Agricultural Departments from the district (or at any rate from the Province); six persons (two at least to be Africans) nominated by the managers of schools in the District and appointed by the Provincial Commissioner, and three Africans selected and appointed by the P.C. (one representing the Native Authorities of the area and the others chosen on general educational grounds. Every care should be exercised to ensure that the District School Committees should not be allowed to become bodies on which sectarianism has an undue influence.

Salaries for African Teachers

The Committee does not consider that the scales of salary proposed by the Nyasaland Advisory Committee on Education for African teachers, instructors and supervisors are sufficient; neither do they consider that the finances of missions should, in effect, lay down the standard of salaries to be paid in the African teaching profession. The Committee is aware of the financial difficulties facing missionary societies, and is deeply sensible of the work which has been, and is being, done by missionary societies, and of the somewhat minor share which Government has until recently taken in the education of Natives in Nyasaland.

With these factors in mind, the Committee is of opinion that Government salaries for teachers' salaries in aided schools should be gradually augmented so as to enhance the scales until they are comparable with those laid down for Government schools, viz.: Grade I, £45 x £4 to £75 x £5 to £100; Grade II, £30 x £3 to £45 x £4 to £75; Grade III, £21 x £3 to £27 x £3 to £45.

In these circumstances, and although they are an improvement on existing rates and the multiplicity of mission school scales, the Committee can give only partial approval to the following temporary scales proposed by the Nyasaland Education Committee: viz.: Special Grade, £57 x £3 to £69 x £3 to £84 x £3 to £90 x £3 to £120 per annum; Higher Grade, £24 x £1 10s. to £30 x £3 to £48 x £3 to £60 per annum; English Grade, £18 x £1 10s. to £24 x £1 10s. to £30 x £3 to £45 per annum; Vernacular Grade, £15 x £1 4s. to £18 x £1 4s. to £20 per annum; Domestic Grade, £9 x £1 6s. to £15 x £1 4s. to £21 per annum.

The qualifications required for the Special Grade, Makers College Teacher's Diploma or

the equivalent of promotion for outstanding merit or to posts of special responsibility; Higher Grade, Junior Secondary Certificate and teacher training; English Grade, the Government English Grade Teacher's Certificate, Vernacular Grade, and Government Vernacular Grade Teacher's Certificate; Domestic Grade, the Government Domestic Grade Teacher's Certificate.

In the opinion of the committee, the contribution to be paid by the mission towards the teacher's salary should be 13 per cent for vernacular teacher, 24 per cent for English grade teacher, and 25 per cent for special and higher grade teacher.

The scales proposed by the Nyasaland Education Committee should be gradually augmented until they are comparable with those to be laid down for teaching in Government schools. The Committee advise should be accepted by the Government, and should not unduly delay the progress.

Special Education for Girls and Boys

The Committee is in agreement with the principal equal pay for equal work for African men and women teachers, and suggest a two-thirds proportion.

The Committee is unable to accept the proposal of the Nyasaland Advisory Committee on Education that provision should be made for separate Native Authority central schools on the same basis as that which that Committee has proposed for mission-controlled central schools; neither is the Committee able to accept the limiting proposal of the Nyasaland Education Committee that provision should be made for 25 separate primary schools each during the first three years of the five-year educational plan. The Committee advise that provision should be made with the same limitations for the supply of the Committee is of opinion.

In the case of Native Authority central schools, the capital cost should ordinarily be provided by the Native Authority concerned, and that the Native Authority should be eligible for Government grants for recurrent costs in proportions to be determined in each case.

That in the cases of company and estate schools employers of labour should be eligible for Government assistance, as in the case of mission schools, when their employees are not within reasonable distance of an established school. (The Bishop of Nyasaland and Mr. Lee disagree with the foregoing and agree with the proposals of the Nyasaland Education Advisory Committee. Mr. Duncan agrees with (1) but not with (2), because it differentiates in the scale of assistance and because he doubts the advisability of the present Native Authorities).

The Committee agrees that right of entry for religious instruction at stated times should be granted in all Native Authority company and estate schools.

The Committee cannot sufficiently emphasize the importance of teaching the education of girls and of women up to, or approximating to, that of African men. Indeed, the Committee has come so far as to say that there can be no real development in education unless the needs of girls and women are met. The Committee is fully aware of the difficulties attendant upon the education of girls and women.

The Committee understands that Government has already made proposals for a visit of inspection by two women educationalists from Great Britain, with a view to settling the outlines upon which female education should be conducted.

Generally in connexion with the education of African girls and women, the Committee is of the opinion that European women should be engaged as welfare workers in the villages, and that the experiment of sending selected Nyasaland women to institutions in Europe for their training should be made.

The Committee emphasizes that in order to obtain the full benefit of a school education it is quite necessary for Native children to be fed at least once a day, and the Committee considers that the meal given should be the starting meal of the day. The cost of giving one meal a day to the pupils of State-aided central schools in Nyasaland would be a maximum of £6,000 a year.

Mr. G. C. Turner and Makerere

I suppose few individual acts have more thrilled the Church at home than the decision of Mr. Turner, the Master of Marlborough, to give up that great position in the educational world at home in order to fashion Makerere College, this central institution of East African education. Of his complete and absolute Christian loyalty there can be no doubt, and the influence of that place in his hands will be as Christian as any Principal can make it. But we have to recognize that when the Government undertakes activities of this sort it cannot guarantee and very often cannot supply, the same purity of motive, the same singleness of aim as can be achieved and maintained through the activities of a voluntary society. The Archbishop of Canterbury

Educating African Women

The Views of Miss Mirlan Ignisch

WHETHER I HAVE GONE in the Tribal areas in East Africa the plea has been for more practical training of the women. We must envisage the place that women should take in any society and educate them to that end. This does not mean over-simplifying a complex problem. Most work, both public and private, is better for the bringing to bear upon it of the man's and the woman's point of view.

Some of the consequences of what is men's work, and what women's work, will have to change in African Christian society, as they are changing in European society. In South Africa the African woman medical student is training at the University and University working on an equal scheme with European men and women in Africa. Many of the most impressive speakers at the Christ Church Council, held at Fort Hare in June 1942, was an African headmistress, who had represented the Christian community of South Africa at the World Conference at Tamborane. I believe that the African woman in Kenya is capable of similar development and contribution to the private and public life of the Colony.

In a five-year development plan for the education of women and girls in this Colony, the Education Department has set out a programme of practical domestic science, the sphere of education of which we have spoken as the natural sphere of woman's part to be appointed. Specialists of direct domestic science and homecraft, junior work by the English method, and physical education. These women will play their part in schemes for the education of women and girls of all races. I hope that all children under 10 years of age in Kenya will be taught by trained women with special aptitudes, and training for this work. The future of real progress of our future education depends upon what we make of the junior school.

Physical Education for African Women

The African women who are to be trained in domestic science have a thorough course in physical education and simple domestic science as well as in junior work. They will live, not in hostels, but in cottages in which they will be taught to do their own budgeting and housekeeping in order to equip them to run small but effective homes in their own villages. Too often the African is handicapped by a lack of knowledge of how to handle his or her first cash earnings, and they must be trained accordingly.

A health centre will be part of each training institution. Under the guidance of a trained nursing sister, girls will acquire a knowledge of home nursing and will be sent many far into the villages, to gain some practical knowledge of village social work. Older women will, we hope, go to the centres not only for medical advice but for cooking and sewing classes, and when necessary for reading and simple arithmetic.

The centres should thus become pivots for community work. They will not in any sense be in opposition to existing mission work. We hope that at the guest-houses, which are part of the plan for each centre, missionaries will come for initial or refresher courses in the subjects for which they are responsible in mission schools. Some of the girls we train will, we hope, go back to teach in mission schools. Some of our initial staff may be drawn from mission schools.

If any education needs a Christian basis, it is African education. The fact of going to school divorces the African child from one set of values, and we must replace this by another. As in early Christian education in Europe, so in the history of Africa, the Church and the school are inextricably synonymous.

In a recent report the Colonial Office indicated that the backwardness of African women is probably due to the fact that in the early stages of African education so few European women were available to undertake their training.

The education of girls in a Christian community should, no less than that of a primitive one, include the knowledge that nothing done in a hurry can be done rightly, that social contacts rank above routine duties, that hospitality should never be a casual thing, that quality is more important than the bulk of the work achieved.

Adolescence is the age of awareness, and in the education of all boys in this country, of boys as well as girls, I believe that the indigenous African educational system which trained the small child in right behaviour and the adolescent in right duty is pedagogically and psychologically sound. As Edwin Smith has pointed out, "between the two schools of right behaviour and right duty, the African receives the three areas of gentility, citizenship and duty."

In the course of an address to the African Education Council

Information Offices

Mr. Noel Sabine's Tour

MR. NOEL SABINE, Public Relations Officer at the Colonial Office, recently returned from a long tour of Colonial Dependencies, including British East and Central Africa.

In response to a request from EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA for a statement of his impressions, he writes:

My journey was inevitably a hurried one, and it was not possible to spend any length of time in any of the territories. So hurried that you and your colleagues will take these impressions, based on other visits, as being personal impressions of a general character.

The most striking impression of any journey of this kind, undertaken by air, is of course the speed of travel and the comparative nearness to this country of these African territories in terms of time. We had already seen before the war something of what the development of air-communication would mean to the development of East Africa. The pace will no doubt be accelerated after the war, other technical developments, as well as aviation will probably come into the picture, too, and it may be that in a few years communications and movement between East Africa and this country, and what may be just as important, the rapid exchange of news and opinions will be possible on a far greater scale than ever before, to the mutual advantage.

In writing to you I need not emphasize the hospitality and kindness I met everywhere in East Africa. Every returning traveller pays a tribute to that. It was extremely pleasant to see so many old friends, both official and non-official, and to meet many happy associations. Although the scale of hostilities has been reduced since the war, and I think that in East Africa that should be a pretty well known fact as possible, the will for it is there, stronger, if possible, than ever.

East Africa's War Effort

The broad outlines of East Africa's contribution to the war are pretty well known. The large numbers of Africans who have been recruited by the King's African Rifles have done splendidly in Africa and other theatres of war, and I do not think it is any exaggeration to say that every settler or business man who could get away, and every Government official who could be spared, also joined the Forces.

In spite of many difficulties and setbacks, including a series of severe droughts and locust infestations, a very substantial programme of production has been planned and put into effect. But no valuation of East Africa's war effort is complete without an appreciation of the way in which the changing situation of the war has from time to time made widely differing demands on East African resources. For example, during the earlier phase of the war, while Italy was a potential enemy, the emphasis had to be on expansion and training of the local Forces. No sooner had that threat been liquidated than fresh demands for production to meet the needs of the Middle East had to be faced. Man-power had to be mobilized for production. Later, with the declaration of war by Japan, emphasis again fell on defence and African troops were needed also for the Eastern theatre. At the same time, the loss of the Far East increased the call upon East Africa for certain important war supplies, and involved a rapid and substantial switch-over in the main direction of her productive effort. All this has thrown a considerable strain on the resources of East Africa, and particularly on those responsible for directing the war effort.

No one visiting East Africa now could fail to be struck by the way in which most sections of the community have stood up to these demands. An especially heavy burden has inevitably fallen on the many non-officials who are now engaged in Government work, and on those engaged on production and in the Civil Service. This burden has been and is being sustained in conditions that are never easy and sometimes extremely trying.

In many parts of East Africa the climate does not favour long periods of intensive work with little respite or relaxation. And so many people I met had the added disadvantage of having been separated for long periods, though war conditions, from their families.

One of the purposes of my visit was to get first-hand knowledge of the work of the Information Departments in East Africa and the people working in them. You will not I think, expect me to say anything at this stage about future developments in this sphere, which have been and are receiv-

ing a good deal of thought. But since Information Departments, like public relations offices, are generally regarded as legitimate targets for criticism, I should like to record my view that these Departments, working, like all other Government departments, in difficult circumstances, often with necessarily inadequate resources in staff and equipment, have done a wide range of very useful work among all sections of the community.

They have given to many thousands, probably millions, of Africans through the publication of news sheets, by articles in the Press, by cinema vans and radio talks, information about the war and about other matters on a scale that has never before been attempted in Africa. They are producing, in addition, material about Colonial affairs for publication in this country and elsewhere. During the past four years there has been a steady and considerable increase in the amount published in the British Press and elsewhere on Colonial affairs. The result could not have been achieved without the co-operation of Information Officers in all Africa and elsewhere, and I am glad to take this opportunity of expressing appreciation of their help.

Quantity and Quality to be Improved

I do not wish to deduce from this that any of us are satisfied with what is being done. We are all aware that we must step up the quantity and quality of material, and in spite of many inevitable difficulties I hope that this will be possible.

There is one further point I should like to mention. It is not the intention for Colonial Office officers to make long tours about their tours abroad. As public relations officers, you are permitted to do so, but I should not expect that you will not ask or expect that other officers should do the same.

Secretary of State's P.P.S.

MR. ALFRED LEE, M.P., has been appointed by Colonel Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be his Parliamentary Private Secretary. He will take up the post in the autumn when he returns from the visit to the Rhodesias and South Africa by the Parliamentary Delegation of which he is a member. In the meantime Squadron Leader Patrick Donner, M.P., will act as P.P.S. to Colonel Stanley.

H.M.

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Germany's Infamous Generals.—

I cannot exaggerate the brutality of the Germans in Hungary. What the Germans are doing is nothing less than setting up abattoirs in Europe into which are shepherded thousands of Jews. They are dispatched with the sort of brutal efficiency in which the Prussians delight. This is the biggest blot in the history of human crime and the responsibility rests on the German people. They may say later on, 'Oh, it is the wicked Nazis.' The German people have the responsibility, and also the German General Staff, who could have stopped it. I hope that when the time comes for exemplary punishment of the people responsible for these outrages, the German General Staff will be the first to be dealt with. These generals in Germany talk about chivalry, and the traditions of the German General Staff. I have never thought much of those traditions, but there is now a tradition of infamy attached to them that will never die, and I hope that these men will pay for the bestial cruelties they are perpetrating against the Jewish people. What delights me so much is that the Russian general most likely to take his troops first on German soil is a very distinguished Jew. — Mr. Brandon Bracken, Minister of Information.

Hun Worship of Success.— The view of the Germans as the unwilling victims of a monstrous tyranny completely disregards the lessons of modern history. There have been great German Liberals, but all too rarely have they maintained their convictions with the firmness of a Cranmer. Nobody could have loved freedom and hated war more than Heinrich von Treitske did in his youth. He violently denounced the blood and iron policy of Bismarck, but when he saw it beginning to pay, he outdid the Chancellor's most extreme imperialism. On Jan. 25, 1914, the German Social-Democratic Party denounced the very idea of war. On August 4 they enthusiastically voted war credits. When Hitler seized power in 1933 most Germans disliked him. As late as June, 1939 you heard much whispered criticism of the Reich. By the autumn of 1940 even those who had stood out most staunchly against him were converted. He was Germany's god—and they among his happiest worshippers. The truth is that the German worship of success with a passion fiercer even than the English passion for law. — Mr. Smory Harcourt Smith, in the *Daily Mail*.

Background to the

Flying Bombs.— "Between 100 and 450 flying bombs, each weighing about a ton, are being discharged daily. Considering their modest weight and small penetrating power, the damage done by blast has been extensive. If cannot be compared at all compared to the terrific destruction by fire and high explosives with which we have been assaulting Berlin, Hamburg, Cologne and scores of other German cities and war manufacturing points. This form of attack is no doubt of a trying character. Everyone must go about his duty, and when the long day is done, they should seek the safest shelter they can find and forget their cares in well-earned sleep. We must neither understate nor exaggerate. To 6 a.m. this morning about 2,750 flying bombs had been discharged from the launching stations along the French coast. A very large proportion either failed to cross the Channel or have been shot down and destroyed by various methods, including the Great deployment of batteries, aircraft and balloons. The total number of flying bombs launched from the enemy's stations have killed almost exactly one person per bomb. The actual figures are: 2,754 flying bombs launched, 2,752 fatal casualties sustained. The total of injured who have been detained in hospitals about 8,000. Of those a large proportion have been discharged after a few days. A very high proportion of the casualties have fallen upon London—a target 18 miles wide and over 20 miles deep. It is the unique target of the world for the use of a weapon of such proved accuracy. The flying bomb is a weapon literally and essentially indiscriminate in its nature, purpose and effect. Will the rocket bomb come, will improved explosives come, with greater ranges and vaster speeds and larger warheads? I can give no guarantee that any of these evils will be entirely prevented before the time comes, as come it will, when the soil from which these attacks are launched has been finally liberated from the enemy's grip. There can be no question of allowing the slightest weakening of the battle in order to diminish in scale injuries which, though they may inflict grievous suffering on many people, and change to some extent the normal regular life and industry of London, will never stand between the British nation and their duty in the van of a victorious and avenging world. — The Prime Minister.

Hunnishness.— "In a school in Bayeux transformed into a hospital I saw sights and heard stories which moved me more than anything I have seen or heard in three years of war reporting. I saw a child of eight dying of German bullet wounds. She had been shot in a ditch while helping with her parents. They stood up and shouted that they were French civilians, but a German fired and mortally wounded the little girl. In the same ward was a badly wounded 60-year-old woman. A German killed her husband and left her for dead. Seven women died last night. Tilly saw the Germans taking people in their houses, forming petrol over the woodwork, and setting them on fire. They came out into the road and met a German officer named Scheubert. He took them to the Hotel Faucon, locked them in, came back with cans of petrol, and set the hotel on fire. It was burning fiercely before they were released. A farmer told me that all his livestock, 62 pigs and 10 cows, were put into a barn and burned to death. — Mr. Norman Smart, *Daily Express* war correspondent.

Air Supremacy.— I believe the Germans are right up against us far as finite material for their air force is concerned. If they have sufficient aircraft they lack first-class fighting material to put up a really good performance, and today they are being forced to tap every source to get their pilots. I firmly believe the Germans have used up their good material, whereas the standard of flying in the Allied air forces is as high as it has ever been. We are bringing down an average of 30 Hun aeroplanes a day in the rear area of Normandy, while our losses are no more than six to eight. We could never have contemplated this invasion unless we had been able to say we had air supremacy at the time it started. We did not only want to be able to interfere with the German air force, but we had to make sure we could exercise such pressure that it would be impossible for them to concentrate their troops quickly and effectively at the necessary spots. I claim this was accomplished. At the time of the raid on the Mallory, etc., in C. Allied Expeditionary Air Force.

PERSONALIA

Sir Edward Grigg's new book, entitled 'British Policy,' is due for publication today.

A daughter has been born in Salisbury, Rhodesia to the wife of Flight Lieut. F. O. S. Doherty, R.A.F. V.R.

Mr. J. M. Hogg has been elected Chairman of the newly formed Que Que branch of the United Party. A daughter has been born in Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, to the wife of Squadron Leader D. Redington, R.A.F.

Group Captain Somerset, R.A.F. (Retd.) has been appointed Deputy Secretary of Hatfield, Southern Rhodesia.

Dr. H. A. Crouch, Assistant Director of Public Health in the Sudan, has left Khartoum on repatriation after 21 years' service.

Mr. G. C. Ishmael, of Kampala, has arrived in this country from Cairo, where she had been in hospital for treatment for heart trouble.

Moscow Radio has announced that the Soviet Minister to Ethiopia, Mr. Viktor Kozlov, has presented his letters of credence to the Emperor.

A son has been born in Jerusalem to the wife of Mr. Murray E. Morgan, Chief Magistrate, who was formerly a Resident Magistrate in Kenya.

The Earl of Athlone, President of the Royal African Society, has been elected President of the British Sportsmen's Club, following the late Earl of Lonsdale.

Mr. G. I. Lloyd, managing director of Export Advertising Service, Ltd., is on his way to West and East Africa. He last visited East Africa about eight years ago.

The Broken Hill Branch of the Labour Party of Northern Rhodesia has elected Mr. J. B. Scott its Chairman, Mr. J. Storm Vloebeekman, and Mr. George Irving secretary.

The Aero Club da Beira has elected Mr. Sergio Medeiros its Chairman and Mr. Manuel Frade its Vice-Chairman. Messrs. MacCallum and H. Negrier are the other members of the Committee.

The marriage is to take place shortly in Kenya of Mr. Peter Hogg, of the Sudan Service, and Mrs. Sara Madeleine Grove, widow of F. C. Pierce Grove, of Kenya, and daughter of the late Lieut. Colonel Thresher, and Mrs. Thresher, of Rowners, Fleet, Hampshire.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to state that Mr. C. E. Mortimer, Commissioner for Lands and Settlement in Kenya, is likely to retire from the Colonial Service at an early date, and that Mr. J. C. Muir, Director of Agriculture and Price Controller in Zanzibar, is on leave pending transfer on promotion to another Dependency.

Mr. G. T. McAlister, a director of Messrs. Griffiths, McAlister, Ltd., has been invalided out of the Army after serving since the beginning of the war, and has returned to the London headquarters of the business.

Mr. R. S. Wollen is expected to reach London by air from Nairobi within a few days. On his return to Kenya after a short visit he will take up his duties as general manager in East Africa of Messrs. Dalgety and Co., Ltd.

Professor Harold Raistrick, Professor of Biochemistry at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, has been appointed by the Minister of Supply to be honorary scientific adviser on penicillin production.

Sir John Hathorn Hall has, by the King's sanction, been appointed a Knight of the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. Sir John has been Governor of Aden since 1940, had been British Consul in Shanghai for the previous three years.

Mr. Horace Hector Hearne, since 1937 puisne judge in Ceylon, who has been appointed Chief Justice of Malacca, went to Uganda in 1916 as an Assistant District Commissioner, later became District Commissioner of the Protectorate, was afterwards transferred to the same capacity, and in 1935 and 1936 acted as Chief Justice of Tanganyika.

Professor J. E. Gray, of South Africa, who has undertaken to investigate the social conditions of European and urbanized Africans in Northern Rhodesia for the Government of that country, is spending most of this month in the Protectorate. He was due in the Copperbelt towns this week, and will first visit Broken Hill, Chisamba, Lusaka and Mazabuka.

Among recent letters at H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office in London have been Lady Mayo, Mrs. R. Askwith, Miss A. T. Bradley, Wing Commander E. B. Green, Captain J. K. Dormer, Flight Lieut. A. A. Dwen, Flying Officer L. Preddy, Lieut. Victor Gherse, Cadet Ratings P. J. Trafford and J. J. Elmer, Flight Sergeants Bragger and Mr. E. H. Woodhouse, all of Kenya; Mr. A. M. Campbell, Mr. B. Bradley, and Mr. R. L. Shingler, formerly of Kenya; Lieut. R. E. M. Smallwood, R.A.R.; Lance Sergt. R. E. P. Smith, Maritime Regt., R.A.F., of Lusaka; Ordinary Seaman D. Kelly, of Mazabuka; N.A.2. R. B. Lloyd-Davies, Fleet Air Arm, of Dar es Salaam; and Mr. A. E. Harwood, of the Uganda Police.

Aga Khan Plans to Visit East Africa

In a message sent from Switzerland to his followers in East Africa, the Aga Khan has expressed the hope that he may soon be able to pay them a long visit.

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OBITUARY

**Mr. Geo. Wilson: Bwana Tayari
High Tribute from Fellow Pioneer**

THE REV. ARTHUR B. FISHER writes: "There has passed away one of the few remaining pioneers of East Africa and Uganda in the person of George Wilson, C.B., at present Commissioner and Acting Governor of Uganda. He was an Australian who landed in East Africa in 1890 in search of exploration and big game hunting. Like his friend Lord Lugard, he told how he had landed in Africa 'with a sword in his belt,' and stayed long enough to help lay the foundations of our East African Empire."

I first met Wilson on the trek to Uganda in 1892 at Tsavo, where he was engaged in making the Mackinnon Road over the Taita water divide, district, now the track of the great Kenya and Uganda Railway. Incidentally, this was a fulfilment of the dying message of the martyred Bishop Hannington to his murderer Mwanga, King of Uganda: "Go and tell your master I buy this road with my blood."

At the dissolution of the 704 Imperial British East Africa Company Wilson went to Uganda in 1893, soon after the Portal Expedition. He had already secured an African name being known among all the tribes as Bwana Tayari, 'The Ever Ready,' from the splendid courage he displayed in holding Fort Kikuyu with a few Swahili police against a strong attacking force of Kikuyu. He had a good working knowledge of the language, a genuine love of the country, and a unique appreciation of the Native mind.

Laying Foundations in Uganda

He came to Uganda commended by his life-long friend, Lord Lugard, arriving at a time of unrest. From the first he carried out the policy laid down by Lugard that the Residencies should run through and by the chiefs. Wilson succeeded beyond measure in laying the foundations of that policy which all succeeding Governors have carried to such phenomenal issues. He showed remarkable skill in planning and laying out Kampala township. New roads and bridges were laid down on every hand; Native industry was encouraged; agriculture improved. The Native Council, which the British found operating, was recognized, and the king and chiefs were given a free hand to govern under the British flag.

In spite of this the king showed restlessness. When I reminded Mwanga that he had never enjoyed such honour and prosperity, he replied: "I cannot do what I like." In 1896 the king fled, but Wilson had the confidence of the chiefs and kept the country loyal through a difficult period. In 1897-8 came the Nubian Rebellion, and again Wilson, then Acting Commissioner, was instrumental through measures taken in Uganda in keeping the rebels out. In 1899 I saw the rebellion end in the capture of the remaining force in north Buayoro.

In Toro the Mukama and chiefs looked to Bwana Tayari to explain and set matters right. When the Buayoro chiefs were all in rebellion against a Government order, it was the coming of Tayari that put things straight, and brought peace and prosperity to the settlement. It was Wilson who by long and close inquiry traced the facts of the strange murder of Mr. Galt, a District Commissioner in Ankole.

Those early pioneer days were a tremendous physical and temperamental strain on a man—travelling on foot through trackless areas of mountains, swamps and unbridged rivers; often isolated from any fellow countrymen; making decisions, which affected the future history of many tribes. All this, together with the malarial nature of the country, took its toll on Wilson towards the end of his service, but on looking back over years of close association with him in

Uganda, I can appreciate the splendid way in which he gave of his best to the welfare of the Africans under his rule.

On retiring from Uganda he settled on a hill overlooking the sea near Folkestone, where he designed a beautiful house and garden in which he delighted to work.

Friends received the warmest of hospitality from him and his charming wife, who had faced many years with him in Uganda, where she was known as the soul of kindness. Towards the end of his life they lived in Tubbridge Wells where we were able to 'visit them.' What yarns we enjoyed together! A friendship spreading over 50 such history-making years is a rare and rich experience.

Colonel S. S. Cape

The death of Colonel Sir John Campbell, K.C.M.G., in Chinyra, at the age of 75, is reported by cable from Tanganyika. An Australian by birth, he served in the Anglo-Burma War, and in the East African campaign through the East Africa Campaign. He afterwards settled in Tanganyika territory, being engaged in agriculture and mining, and was well known as an all-round sportsman. He leaves a widow, a daughter, and a son in the R.A.F.

Mr. N. B. Dickson

We deeply regret to report the death at his home in Wembley of Mrs. Norman Bonnington Dickson, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., a director of Nyasaland Railways, Ltd. A memoir will appear in our next issue.

Mr. Albert Sellers, of Bulawayo, has died at the age of 80.

Mr. Geoffrey Cotter Woodforde has died in Gatooma of diarrhoea fever.

The Rev. Joseph Mans, who arrived in Elizabethville in 1912, has died in that city.

Bibi Asha-binti Said bin Abdalla of Buganda, grandmother of the Sultana of Zanzibar, died recently.

The death has occurred in Nakuru, Kenya, from heart failure of Mr. Thomas M. Banks. He leaves a widow.

Mrs. Diana Gallagher, wife of Bimbashi Brian Gallagher, The Sudan Defence Force, has been killed at the age of 29 years by enemy action.

Mr. J. F. Booevens, who has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 70, had been successful farmer and rancher for many years. He had been in the Colony for 51 years.

Major-General T. A. Tancred, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who has died in Scotland at the age of 77 years, was attached to the Bechuanaland Border Police in 1893 and saw active service against the Makololo.

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IMPORTERS

Colonel Gore-Browne's Visit The Value of Personal Contacts

COLONEL STEWART GORE-BROWNE, the member representing Native interests in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, and Chairman of the non-official members, left England a few days ago by air for Lusaka in order that he might be present in good time for the August meeting of Council, the last session before the general election.

Before leaving London he gave EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA some impressions of his visit to England, the primary purpose of which was to represent the special opinion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.



Personal contacts had, Colonel Gore-Browne stressed, been of the utmost value, and his visit in nearly three months had given him a new appreciation of the high desirability that there should be an leading public opinion in the African Dependencies should come to Great Britain from time to time, giving them their views as directly, and best of all methods, personal contact. There was no denying the tendency to become parochial through overlong residence in the territory, and it was therefore of great value to return periodically and meet all sorts and kinds of people. He had had many talks which had broadened his understanding, and he looked back with pleasure on his meetings with Cabinet Ministers, with members of both Houses of Parliament, and with many other individuals interested in some aspect of Rhodesian or East African affairs, including educated Africans from East and West Africa and the West Indies.

His many discussions at the Colonial Office had shown him that it is now time a well-organized Department, but his main impression was for the Imperial Government should delay, in regard to the many problems of Northern Rhodesia. Procrastination, he said, is the chief of much more than time.

Colonel Gore-Browne, who addressed the Conservative and Labour Parties in private meetings at the House of Commons, and had talks with many members of both Houses and all political points of view, found so many of them intelligently interested in Colonial affairs that he hopes the day is not distant when Colonial policy may be raised out of the party arena, as it has been in regard to foreign policy.

He considers it important that members of both Houses — "our masters in Parliament," to use his own phrase — should have opportunities of questioning non-official members of Colonial Legislatures, since such meetings help to dispel misunderstandings and provide new bases of cooperation.

Native Welfare in S. Rhodesia Statement by The Prime Minister

THE PROGRESS MADE in improving the welfare of the native population in Southern Rhodesia, despite heavy war-time expenditure and restrictions on staff and materials, was described by the Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, when he opened the Southern Rhodesia Missionary Conference in Salisbury on July 4.

In the financial year 1939-40 the vote for Native affairs had, he recalled, totalled £288,719; the vote for 1944-45 totalled £414,481. Expenditure on Native education had risen during this period from £27,561 to £158,766. More money was being spent today under all heads, especially on the establishment of Native village settlements and on the development of water supplies and soil conservation in the reserves. Since the

war began expenditure on Native schools had increased by 20,000 pounds.

The Prime Minister, emphasizing the value of missionary work, said it was important that the Native should learn the principles of Christian ethics, and that the missions must remain active partners of the Government in providing sound education. It was in the best general interest that the services of the missionaries should be retained in the field of African education. During the past year Government grants to the missions had been increased from £93,000 to £140,000 so that the salaries paid to African teachers should be raised.

Government secondary schools were now being built, and an agricultural and handicrafts training school was to be established in the Eastern Districts. At Government schools at main centres the education was to be compulsory and free.

The medical training of Africans as orderlies and nurses was to be extended, and plans for new grade hospitals in Salisbury and Bulawayo were being drafted. At present there were 67 medical clinics operating in native areas, manned by 134 Native orderlies, and a further 139 orderlies were employed in hospitals.

A tuberculosis sanatorium was to be erected at Malimbé Mission about 20 miles from Salisbury.

Health and education were the two main concerns, said Sir Godfrey, in improving the capacity of the Africans. They must also be educated to take an increasingly responsible part in their own affairs with a measure of self-government in their own areas. Government policy was directed to that end. Sir Godfrey added:

To maintain harmony we must avoid any clash of interests between the European and Native peoples of the Colony. I believe that with good will on both sides and with careful planning of the internal economy, both sections of the community can be made complementary to the benefit of both races and the whole State.

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Questions in Parliament

Labour Conscription in Kenya

MR. CREECH-JONES asked what extent the Government of Kenya was conscripting Africans in the camps and reserves and sending them to conscript labour camps, 12 months' length; whether penal sanctions operated in regard to their employment; to what extent they were hired out at 1s. a day; and whether such men were sent to work in all kinds of production at all stages.

Colonel Stanley: The camps are intended as reception depots, and Africans conscripted under the regulations would perform their period of service at the camp. They would normally be there for a fortnight. There is provision for their return to their place of residence or to an essential work in the vicinity of the camp. I am not aware of any provision for a regular extension of their stay, but this arrangement is in force, and the conditions attached to such employment.

Mr. Creech Jones: Will my right hon. and gallant friend see that definite limitations are put on the types of work for which these conscripts can be employed?

Colonel Stanley: Yes. They can be employed only in essential work for which I have given permission.

Mr. Jones asked the period of operation of the power in Kenya in February under the Defence (Limitation of Powers) Regulations in regard to the reorganization and transfer of labour; what provision was made for appeals of Africans against decisions of the Director of Man-Power or his sub-officers; what check existed on their powers; what provision was made for compensation of Africans for termination of any contract between them and employers as a result of an order; and whether any African might now leave his reserve only with the permission of a district officer.

Labour Conscribed for War Duty

Colonel Stanley: These Defence Regulations will remain in operation as long as the man-power situation requires. The Director of Man-Power, whose decision is final, can order an African to leave his employment and report to a specified authority, where he would be given the option of entering approved employment or returning to his reserve. In these circumstances, no question of compensation arises. These regulations introduce no modification of the right of an African leaving his reserve, but the effect of the regulations is that if he does so, he must enter approved employment.

Mr. Creech Jones: Are these regulations intended only for the war period? Is there any condition that they must terminate at the end of the war, or when it is judged that the war has come to an end? In regard to the work that these men are sent to do, do penal sanctions operate for misbehaviour?

Colonel Stanley: The regulations are certainly intended to last only for the duration of the war. My impression is that the labour is different from the ordinary conscripted labour. The penalty is to be sent back to the reserves.

Mr. Morgan: Are there any safeguards regarding work-
ing compensation for individuals conscripted under these regulations if they receive injuries arising out of the work that they are doing under these regulations?

Colonel Stanley: Perhaps the hon. Member should put the question down. When I was in Kenya I had discussions with medical officers. At that time it was done under a military

Mr. Bennett asked the Secretary of State whether his attention had been drawn to a recent case in Kenya in which 52 Indian artisans serving with the local military authorities were reported to have been sentenced to five years penal servitude (for mutiny) by a public court-martial; and whether he could state what were the circumstances that resulted in the imposition of a sentence of such severity.

Mr. Henderson: I am making inquiries into this case.

Planned Development in Nyasa

Mr. Creech Jones asked what active policy was being pursued in Nyasa to discourage the emigration of labour from the Protectorate; and what programme in regard to agricultural development, low wages and poor standards of living was being pursued.

Colonel Stanley: The Nyasaland Post-War Development Committee is preparing a comprehensive post-war programme covering agricultural and other forms of development designed to raise the standard of living of the population in both the economic and the social sphere. It is the intention of the Nyasaland Government actively to pursue a planned policy of development, the completion of which will discourage excessive emigration from the Protectorate.

Mr. Riley: Will these plans be eligible for grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund?

Colonel Stanley: Yes, Sir, mainly.

Mr. Rife asked the approximate amount of expenditure by the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia respectively on public education in the amount spent per head on white settlers' children and African children respectively.

Colonel Stanley: A provision has been made in the 1944 estimates for expenditure of £300,000, £181,000 and £300,000 by the respective Governments. In addition, the Native Administrations make contributions towards African education. I regret that the information immediately available is not sufficient to enable me to give a complete answer to the second part of the question, but I will obtain details and communicate them to my hon. friend.

£35,000,000 Saved on Empire Copper Purchases

Sir Herbert Williams asked the Ministers of Production if he would publish the calculations as a result of which he had estimated that the bulk purchase of copper imports had resulted in a saving of £40,000,000 during the whole course of the war.

Mr. Lyell: It would not be in the public interest to give details of our copper purchases during the war. It is estimated, however, that the difference in the average price paid during the war by producers in the U.S.A. and South America for refined copper l.o.b. refinery and that paid for refined copper l.o.b. under the long-term contracts entered into by His Majesty's Government early in the war amounts in the aggregate, in respect of our purchases during the five years of war, to approximately £35,000,000. This sum by no means covers all the savings which have been made by bulk purchase of copper.

The Minister of Information stated that the Colonial Film Unit had produced 28 one-reel films and 20 news reels during the past year. He added:

With the help of the Colonial Office this Unit has taken on the task of training resident officers to add film-making to their multifarious labours. They have been supplied with cine cameras and with quantities of 16 millimetre raw stock. So long as the war lasts we have to look to these part-time film-makers to provide films with an African background, but I believe that when the war is over this Unit will, under the benevolent eye of the Colonial Office, greatly increase its activities. It is highly desirable that the British Empire should be given more news of what is happening.

Mr. Granville asked the President of the Board of Education whether the new conception of Empire as envisaged by the Statute of Westminster was taught in senior schools.

Mr. E. Rieu: Yes, sir. This is a subject of the subject which I shall find it possible in the course of the year to send the hon. Member to the Board of Education to look at the authorities, which I think will satisfy him of the

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New Native Newspaper Published in Southern Rhodesia

WE HAVE RECEIVED BY AIR MAIL from Southern Rhodesia the first three issues of the *African Weekly*, a new publication printed in Salisbury in English, Shona and Nyanja, edited by an African who was lately senior interpreter in the Native Affairs Department of the Colony, and with a wholly African staff apart from the manager, a European. These three issues set a most creditable standard the maintenance of which should assure the journal a wide circulation and growing influence. The aim is to reach a wide public in the two Rhodesias, Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa.

Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, sent a cordial message for publication in the first issue. He wrote, *inter alia*—

"The successful paper is one which maintains balance between the need to publish fair criticism and the danger of such criticism becoming either irresponsible or destructive. African readers will, I trust, find in the columns of this paper fair and objective criticism, and I mean expressions of disapproval which are not called for, but a disapproval which is constructive, which does not merely amount to criticism of actions being taken, but to suggestions for what should be done."

The paper will provide a forum where questions of the day may be discussed by correspondents. There are many points concerning the interests of the Africans of Southern Rhodesia where the right course has still to be ascertained. Men of good will are not always in agreement, and another of the right lines of African development. I hope that in letters to this paper it will be possible for such questions to be argued in a reasonable manner. Discussions of this nature will assist Africans to form sound opinions and will inform European readers of the trend of thought among African citizens of this Colony.

The first three leading articles are fair and constructive. The first criticises the protests against the decision of the City of Salisbury to ban political meetings in the Native Location, admits that the average African cannot judge the merits of most political questions, and that oratory by a few irresponsible and misguided people must produce bitterness and hostility, but argues that as prohibition in the United States led to more drinking, so a veto on political meetings in the location will but drive discussion underground.

The second leader, referring to the Commission which is now investigating the whole African question of African buying and selling, urges that non-Native traders should be removed from Native areas when the co-operative movement and individual Africans have become strongly established. It recalls that the Land Apportionment Act provides that non-Native traders may reside in such areas only if and when they serve African interests.

The third leading article, stressing that there are Native Councils in only 26 of the 50 Native areas of Southern Rhodesia, suggests amendment of the Native

Councils Act to make it obligatory upon the authorities to establish a Native Council in each area, instead of awaiting application from the local population. It proposes Provincial Native Councils for Matabeleland, the Midlands, Maficaland, Fort Victoria and Salisbury under the chairmanship of the local Provincial Commissioners, and a Central Native Advisory Council of delegates elected by the above bodies, the Provincial Commissioners, and the Secretary for Native Affairs as Chairman.

The *African Weekly*, which costs 2d., and consists of eight pages, gives two or three columns in each issue to correspondence from readers, has a women's page, a Nyasaland news page, personal and social columns, and gives prominence to statements on subjects of African interest by men in public life. It is well printed and carries an encouraging number of advertisements.

More Than One Million Acres for Settlement

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has purchased 1,028,071 acres of privately-owned land in the Mrewa, Charley Gwelo, Hartley, Umtali, Mafico and Victoria districts for post-war settlements, and has under consideration the purchase of a further 500,401 acres.

Rhodesia Pioneers

Major C. Duly has been re-elected President of the Rhodesia Pioneers and Early Settlers Society. The other officers are: Hon. President, the Hon. H. D. Moffat; Hon. Vice-Presidents, the Hon. R. A. Fletcher, Mr. B. ("Matabele") Wilson and Mr. A. R. Thomson; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. J. Whitman and H. G. Issek, Committee, Messrs. F. C. Coghlan, A. Redrup, C. I. Jacobs, H. S. Ely, S. S. Grossberg, J. T. Tait, C. A. King, W. A. Carnegie, W. E. Scott, Russell and M. J. Pretorius. Among new members of the Society is the son of the present Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and great-grandson of Earl Grey, one of the best known of Rhodesian pioneers.

B.B.C. and Empire Geography

Professor David Forde, of the Department of Geography and Anthropology, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, wrote to *The Times* last week.

As a member of the Geography Committee of the Central Council for School Broadcasting, I know that over a period of some 15 years it has been the consistent policy to bring life and work in the Empire vividly before the child, and to evolve through this a more dramatic realization of the Empire's development. In its geography broadcasts to schools the B.B.C. has set the vivid contributions of many visitors from overseas in a framework of simple but expert interpretation. A good example is to be found in the current series on Thursday mornings on "Recent Developments within the British Empire." The reports of teachers and the response of the children leave no doubt that there is here already an effective means of achieving much.

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News Items in Brief

Kenya's first gher factory is now in full production. It is situated about 12 miles from Nairobi.

The third session of the seventh Southern Rhodesian Legislative Council will be resumed in Lusaka on August 4.

More than £1,000,000 now stands to the credit of 21,914 African depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank in Kenya. An average of about 500 new accounts is being opened for Africans each month.

In connection with plans for development of the southern part of the Southern Equatorial Province has recently been visited by the Civil Secretary, the Deputy Civil Secretary, the Director of Agriculture and the Deputy Director of Education.

A Committee has been appointed in Kenya to review the livestock position in the Colony with particular regard to supplies of slaughter cattle. It is to examine the question of water supplies on stock routes and consider methods of improving the control and purchase of stock.

The Governor General of Portuguese East Africa has appointed a Committee consisting of the Director of the Medical Department of the Province of Manica and Sofala, the Director of Public Works, and Dr. A. F. Pita to advise in regard to the building of a new hospital for Beira.

The Fort Hall Local Native Council, Kenya, has agreed that each village in the district shall sell a certain amount of foodstuffs to the Government at controlled prices. The produce is to be used to build up reserves against possible emergencies in the district and elsewhere in the Colony.

New food regulations in Kenya forbid Europeans to buy rice for the time being and reduce the Asian ration to 3 lbs. a month. The sugar position has improved, and the weekly ration for Europeans, Asians and Africans in townships is increased from three-quarters of a pound to 1 lb. per head.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has approved loan expenditure of 267,000 for the erection of the Salisbury-Umtali Portuguese border section of an international telephone circuit to join up with the P.E.A. border-Beira section of the line, the latter being financed and erected by the Portuguese authorities.

When the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia re-assembles in October it will consider amendments to the Industrial Conciliation and Natural Resources Acts and bills dealing with hire purchase, shop hours, town planning and miners' phthisis. Legislation in connection with Native urban areas and old age pension may also be proposed.

LATEST MINING NEWS

**N. Rhodesian Copper Strike
Dispute Referred to Arbitration**

THE UNOFFICIAL STRIKE OF ARTISANS employed on the copper mines of Northern Rhodesia ended last Thursday, following an agreement between the Mine Workers' Union and the Mine Managers' Committee to refer the question of the basic rate of pay for artisans to arbitration.

About 180 artisans at the Roan Antelope mine and at Mufulira having ceased work, the following joint statement was issued by Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., and Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd.

The above companies announce that the Roan Antelope, Mufulira and Nchanga mines were on strike on July 1, 2 and 3 respectively. As a result all underground work with the exception of pumping ceased at the Roan Antelope and Mufulira mines on July 3 and 4 respectively, and at both properties mill and smelter operations will be progressively shut down. At Nchanga both mine and plant have shut down. The mines of Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., have decided against a strike by a substantial majority.

In February last conciliation proceedings were instituted between the mine managements of these Northern Rhodesian copper companies and the only authorized representative of the Southern Rhodesian Mine Workers' Union. The artisans are members, to discuss the terms of the agreement between the companies and the union. The proceedings were held during February and March and were cordially resumed, agreement being reached on all points on June 21. Subsequently the artisans expressed themselves as being dissatisfied with the agreement reached at conciliation, by the Union representatives.

After meeting at a Roan mine it was stated that the men would adhere to the demand for a basic monthly minimum of £45 and other improvements in their conditions of employment, and that, in protest at the inefficient handling of their case by the Union before the Conciliation Board, the artisans would resign from the Mine Workers' Union.

Government Statement

A telegram from Lusaka to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has given the text of a statement issued by the Government. It reads—

"In view of the present disturbed conditions of the Copperbelt and the closing down of the Roan Antelope mine, the Government considers it desirable once more to define its attitude. While deploring the present dispute between managements and artisans at Luanshya and Mufulira, it does not propose to intervene in any way except, if necessary, for the maintenance of law and order. It trusts that those responsible for the present strike will bear in mind how previous strikes led to unfortunate incidents necessitating the intervention of the military, which incidents were not at all expected when the strikes were started.

The Government therefore hopes that all concerned will take any steps within their power to see that the present situation does not get out of hand. In the event of disturbances taking place, the public are requested to do all in their power to help the police in the maintenance of law and order, and everyone may rest assured that any precautionary measures the Government may find necessary to take are intended only for the protection of lives and property, and that in no circumstances will troops be used for strike-breaking.

After the notice was issued about 600 artisans struck at Nchanga.

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Whether the men at the Roan Antelope mine have accepted the reference to arbitration appears to be in doubt as this issue goes to press. Those at Mufifira and Nchanja accepted it and returned to work last Thursday, but the Roan Antelope artisans were then still on strike and declared that they would remain out until the management met their representatives, which it had declined to do.

Nkana has not been affected by the strike.

Future of Gold Mining S. Rhodesian Ministers Confident

THE GOLD MINING INDUSTRY HAS A VERY BRIGHT FUTURE IN THE EAST AFRICAN COLONY, the Guest Minister of Internal Affairs when recently addressing Parliament. He said that in the past 12 months the Government had shown considerable interest in mining properties in this Colony. One mine has been recently taken over and developed with a view to making it a big mine with improved capital, and I know of another which will shortly be floated of which has lain dormant for a considerable time and which will show considerable development in the near future.

So long as the people of the world have confidence in gold as a basis of exchange and a means of storing wealth, gold will be in demand and the chance of being maintained after the war will be better than with other commodities and most opportunities for development and easier supplies. I think gold mining has a very great future.

I am satisfied that the existing price of gold will give a good chance of being maintained after the war and after the war with the production and most opportunities for development and easier supplies. I think gold mining has a very great future.

I am utterly convinced that there is going to be a considerable expansion in the gold mining industry in the post-war period and supplies are available and taxation is reduced," said Sir Geoffrey Huggins, the Prime Minister.

Silicosis in N. Rhodesia

The Committee appointed to examine certain aspects of the silicosis problem in Northern Rhodesia has unanimously recommended that any legislation enacted for the purpose of establishing compensation should be so drafted that medical arrangements and compensation arrangements should cover all forms of lung disease caused by dust of occupational or occasional origin. A similar recommendation was made by the Commission which reported on the matter in the Union of South Africa.

Lead and Kaolin in Tanganyika Fortunate Strike of Industrial Diamonds

The importance of diamonds and mica in the mining production in Tanganyika Territory is emphasized in a statement review published by the Government of Tanganyika.

A fortunate strike of industrial diamonds was made at Mwandui, in the Shinyanga district, which is an important find to offset in some degree the reduction in coal output," states the review. "The greater proportion of diamonds won are used in the industry for the production of machine tools, with which much mechanized agriculture cannot be waged. Mica mining is a much needed industry owing to improved marketing arrangements and discoveries of ruby mica in a new area."

The review is referring to the Mwandui District, which is a part of the Shinyanga district. It is a very important find to offset in some degree the reduction in coal output," states the review. "The greater proportion of diamonds won are used in the industry for the production of machine tools, with which much mechanized agriculture cannot be waged. Mica mining is a much needed industry owing to improved marketing arrangements and discoveries of ruby mica in a new area."

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Company Progress Reports

Wankie Colliery.—In the year sales were 141,577 tons and coke 25,751 tons.

Bushyck.—14,200 tons were crushed in June for a total output valued at £14,807 and a working profit of £6,147.

Central Gold Areas.—During June, 1,596 fine oz. gold were produced at the Centa mill from 6,694 tons of ore milled.

Thalita Mine.—During June, 1,690 tons were milled for a recovery of 941 oz. gold, valued at £3,990 (against £2,000 for May).

Reverend.—During June, 10,800 tons were crushed for a total output of 2,516 tons and a profit of £1,000 (against £1,000 in the previous month).

Sherratt Starr.—A total of 4,000 tons were crushed for a gold recovery of 963 oz. and a working profit for the month of £1,011 (against £,999).

Can and Motor.—In June 25,000 tons were crushed for a gold output valued at £45,484 and a working profit of £20,000 (compared with £20,804 in May).

Rhodesian Mica

Mining for mica in Southern Rhodesia made greater strides than any other mineral during 1943, and although production figures cannot be given, the position in regard to producers and labour is of the very satisfactory extent. Progress. In 1942 there were nine Europeans and 928 Natives engaged in the industry; in 1943 the numbers had jumped to 46 Europeans and 2,600 Africans. The figures available for April this year are 50 Europeans and approximately 2,500 Natives. Southern Rhodesian mica makes a very substantial contribution to the United Kingdom of this urgently required strategic mineral. It is estimated that 20% of the United Kingdom requirements of the C and SS grades comes from this country.—Mr. L. B. Foreday, Minister of Mines.

Mining Personnel

Major P. H. Lathbury, M.Inst.M.M., has been appointed liaison officer between the East African mining industry and the East African Production and Supply Council in connexion with questions of mineral production and supply.

Mr. Kenneth Paterson, for the past seven years assistant mechanical engineer to Mufifira Colliery, Mines, Ltd., and at one time second in command of the Natania Company of the old Northern Rhodesia Colliery, has left the Copper Belt.

S. Rhodesian Mining Inquiry

The Southern Rhodesian Government has decided to appoint a Commission of inquiry to advise on the development of the industry by private enterprise and the economical terms of payment and conditions of employment of Native labour. Post-war regulation of the gold mining industry will be included in the terms of reference, which are to be widely drawn. The personnel of the Commission has not yet been decided.

Dividends

The Northern Rhodesia Company has declared a dividend of 7% (the same).

The Rhodesian Copper Company has declared a dividend of 15% (the same).

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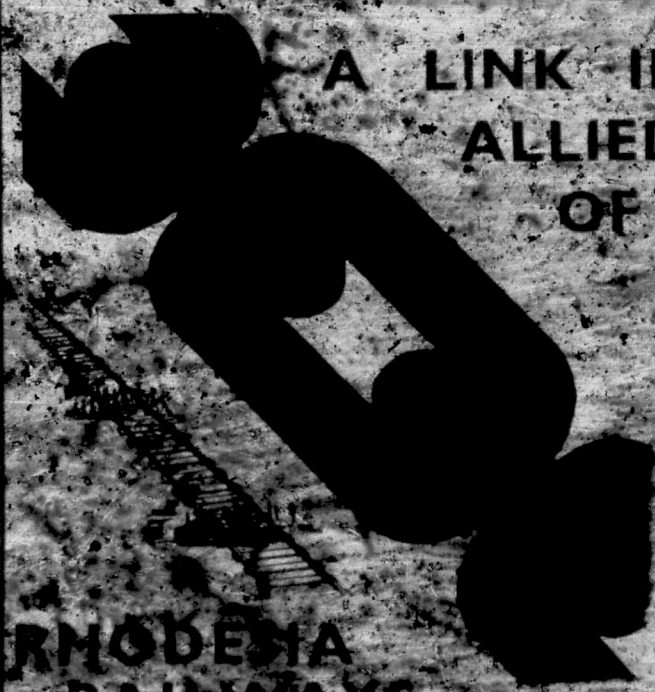
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A LINK IN THE ALLIED CHAIN OF WAR SUPPLIES

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

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

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