

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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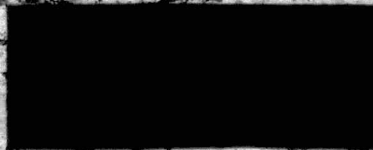
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

ANY STUDENT of the official records of the Legislative Councils of the British Dependencies in East and Central Africa must have been struck by the indefinite, almost casual character of the proposals, sometimes made by non-official members—and by the equally

### Non-Official Opinion Needs to be More Explicitly Expressed.

vague statements of official members, who escape surprisingly often by this masterly manoeuvre. For non-official members of the Legislatures with which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is particularly concerned offend regularly by their verbosity, but there is seldom a session in which some do not comment superficially, and therefore unhelpfully, on subjects which they have quite evidently failed to ponder. The fault is not entirely that of generally busy and well-intentioned men; it is commonly a result of the non-existence of a secretarial and research organization equipped to provide data for the guidance of these leaders of the public and advisers of the Government. Because there is of course danger in such unsystematic shaping of opinion, we have for years stressed the need for an adequate secretariat for the European elected members in Kenya in particular. Something of the kind, so far at least as information is concerned, is at last in process of creation by the Electors' Union, which in the Dependencies without party politics can advantageously fulfil some of the functions of a party headquarters in more advanced communities.

The unwisdom of ambiguity in major matters is self-evident, and it must have been brought home very sharply to the non-official members of the Legislature of Northern Rhodesia last week by the speech of the Mr. Beresford Stooke, Chief Secretary in Shrewd Defence.

which we report in this issue. Having to counter the complaints of elected members that the institution of changes recently announced by the Secretary of State would result in a Legislature with an undue proportion of nominated members, Mr. Beresford Stooke made excellent use of the fabulous nature of the statements of some of the non-official members and the silence of others during a debate on this topic rather more than a year ago, or instance he quoted Mr. Welensky as then saying that he was not at all apprehensive of nominated members; pointed out that the members for Livingstone, Ndola and Nkana had not accepted the Government's express invitation to indicate their point of view; and argued that it was fair for the authorities to conclude that no very strong opinions on the matter were held. He then emphasized that when any Colonial Legislature was first granted a non-official majority it was the normal procedure to include a substantial proportion of nominated non-official members. It was a shrewd defence, which ought not to be without its lesson for non-official members of other Colonial Legislatures.

One other point which deserves special mention was the suggestion by the leader of the Labour Party that nominated members, other than those representing native interests, would have no responsibility. It is impossible to talk of nominated members. It is the duty of the Government to ensure that a Government of the type of Sir John Gubbins would use his power to stop them from coming out in any geographical area. In other words, that he would nominate only those who would be able to do so. No man of that kind could be said to have served his people. Indeed, any man who would be a nominated member might have a far greater sense of responsibility of stewardship than elected members, who have been known to show undue concern for a temporary favour of constituents. The stopping assumption that nominated non-official members have no responsibility to the people of the country is disproved by the experience

territories, such as Nyasaland or Tanganyika, which have no elected legislators. Indeed, we would have the suggestion that the nominated non-official members of the Nyasaland Legislature have over the past ten years quite as good a record as the elected non-official members in other Rhodesia. And, no would suggest that the late Sir William Leadon, for years leader of the nominated non-official members in Tanganyika, lacked a sense of responsibility. The tragedy was that his forthright and patient endeavours to achieve inter-territorial conciliation when he could have been in Tanganyika with him were not matched by equal sincerity in thatanship on the part of the majority of the European elected members of the same in Kenya. Irresponsible men may, of course, be nominated, but only if a Government fails in the exercise of a responsible duty. We could quote examples of such failure—just as it would be easy to indicate constituencies which have elected a remarkably incompetent representative. All this, of course, is not to argue that nomination is to be preferred to election, though it clearly is in some circumstances.

## Constitutional Changes in Northern Rhodesia

### Government Reply to Criticisms of Non-Official Members

SPECIAL AFRICA AND RHODESIA

LAST WEEK'S DEBATE furnished a lengthy telegraphic record of the opinion of the non-official members of the Legislative Council in Northern Rhodesia of the constitutional changes recently announced by the Imperial Government.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY replying for the Government to the objections expressed by non-official members that the new constitution would involve an undue proportion of nominated members in the Legislature recalled that during a debate in November, 1943, he had pointed out that the constitution proposed to give non-official representatives a greater share in the responsibility of government, and said during his speech that it was better to have that than to have a situation which should be taken in order to bring about this increased responsibility. There might be more than one way of achieving this, he says, which I have attempted, of which this increased responsibility can be obtained. Obviously the first thing one looks for is an elected majority.

I would like to say, anybody reading that debate (for instance, the Secretary of State, that the Governor had a fairly open mind as to how this should be done. The mover has said that the best thing one thought of was an elected majority, but he said, I think it would be better to leave that open. The Chief Secretary has said in a very brief statement that a record of the debate would be sent to the Secretary of State, and that it would help His Majesty's Government if the non-officials indicated the manner in which they thought the matter should be given effect.

#### Debate of 1943 recalled

The next speaker in that 1943 debate was Mr. Weir, who spoke in favour of the motion as a step toward amalgamation but in favour of a modification of his views of the way in which responsibility should be brought about. He said on a previous occasion that had said, If we cannot get the proposals we ask for, the time has come when we should be given a non-official majority in the House. That is a very wide field, and there are several methods by which it can be done, and I think we should be kept a non-official majority if the Government has elected nominated members. My proposal of a non-official majority has been a good one, because it would be a step toward the

The members of the Midlands had said that non-official members should be on the official side of the House, the native members on the other, briefly, giving no indication of how he thought the constitution should be changed; and that if the Government were to do more, he would be satisfied. I feel that the time has come when we should consider anyhow whether Africans should not themselves elect their representatives in this Council. As regards other non-official members, I think a good deal can be made of the case of nominated representatives of different interests, or of the balancing of this Council may be well maintained about that matter in which do not propose to speak further at this moment. If my fellow members here were consulted, I feel they would insist that the elected members should be the majority apart from the nominated members, and I am sure that that is their view.

#### No Grounds for Surprises in Disposition

In that 1943 debate the members for Livingstone, Nkana and Ndola had not taken part. In the case of the Chief Secretary's invitation to them to indicate their views as to how the constitution should be changed, when the member for the North-Eastern area replied he admitted to be sorry that what was wanted was an elected majority. The Secretary of State had before him the record of this debate, amongst other things when considering a revision of the constitution, and anyone reading the debate carefully could come to a conclusion except that some members expressed preference for an elected majority, and that was never wrong, and certainly no unanimous opinion. The members of the Legislative Council had not had any opportunity of expressing their views, and I had no grounds for expressing surprise at the proposal. It is His Majesty's Government decided to give the constitution modelled on the typical form of the Colonies, which had a non-official majority in the Legislature, and which contained a balance of nominated non-official members in its part. The full of the constitution had not been specially revised in Northern Rhodesia. It was a normal form. While the non-officials have expressed themselves as happy about the proposals, I am sure they will be so represented in the House. It is a very wide field, and there are several methods by which it can be done. It is obvious to all members of the Council that the value of an unanimous vote and a decision when the speaker has indicated such a wide variety of opinion.

which had been satisfactory an elected majority. Presumably that meant a majority of European elected members, members who would represent the European community. That was not stated in the 1944 Report, but it is largely suggested that the European members of the majority would be presided over by His Majesty's Government. Had done, the members nominated to represent the interests were European, and in due course three elected African members could replace the three elected European members. It is not clear how a majority of officials, His Majesty's Government could not be expected to give the members of the Executive Council a comparatively small number of officials, and to give a majority of officials to the Executive Council. It is not clear how a majority of officials would be elected to the Executive Council. It is not clear how a majority of officials would be elected to the Executive Council. It is not clear how a majority of officials would be elected to the Executive Council.

**The Governor's View**

Much had been said about the two nominated non-officials who would not represent Native interests. Some members seemed to think that they would therefore represent European interests and should be elected by Europeans. If that was so, he would agree, but it was necessary to consider the interests of the territory as a whole, and it was an advantage to have non-official opinion dictated by neither European nor African interests as such, but by the interests of the whole community, and there was much to be gained by having non-official members not tied by section pledges or sectional interests. Northern Rhodesia's prosperity depended upon the combined prosperity of all communities.

The Governor's view was that the Secretary should only that the record of the debate should be sent to the Secretary of State. Non-official representation on the Executive Council was not merely a war-time measure; provision for non-official Executive Councilors had been incorporated in the Order in Council without any reference to the war. It was to the Governor's view, Mr. Welesky reviewed the present position, which gave the Governor both the original and a casting vote. Since the Chief Secretary had been elected Governor had never used the original vote, but the fact was that with that original vote the Government had a majority and could force any measure through Council without using the casting vote. Under the new constitution the Government would not retain an original vote, and the casting vote would be used only where voting was equal; but there would be a majority of non-official votes, and it would be impossible for the Government to force through Council any measure against the will of non-official members. Conversely, non-officials would be able to restrain Government from taking any action with which they disagreed. With regard to the Governor's reserve powers when such powers were used the Governor had to report immediately to the Secretary of State, attaching any statement which members wished to make. The Secretary of State could confirm or disallow the Governor's action. This provided an adequate safeguard against peremptory or ill-advised use of the reserve powers.

**Africans Must Decide about Amalgamation**

Turning to the question of the introduction of financial measures, which according to the Order in Council could be introduced only with the sanction of the Governor, the Chief Secretary quoted, in the play, the eminent authority on Parliamentary procedure to show that the Order in Council followed accepted Parliamentary practice in this matter. It was not possible for any Government to carry on without a financial provision, as a majority could otherwise pass a measure involving expenditure while at the same time refusing to vote the taxes necessary to cover it. Such provision could only be necessary when the territory had responsible financial management, for no Government could govern without at least this measure of financial control.

He could not make a statement concerning the constitution of the Central African Council, but the Secretary of State had already said that leading non-officials should be closely associated with it.

The Chief Secretary said that the Government's policy was to do nothing to influence Africans in one direction or the other with regard to amalgamation. The African must make up his mind for himself. If a non-official member considered amalgamation to be in the best interests of the African, there was no objection to his putting his arguments to Africans. Government would influence only if Africans were influenced in one direction or the other by inaccurate or misleading statements; then it would ensure that correct facts were made available to Africans.

Mr. Welesky, who thought it interesting that every member should seem to know the political opinions of Africans, said that he had been consistent. He still had no objections to non-official members of Africans, but he had never been asked to accept that non-official members for unspecified interests, which non-official members would have no responsibilities to the people of the country as for the decisions they took.

The right hon. member for the Executive Council had expressed five different opinions. The member for Northern Rhodesia had been present at the Executive Council, but he had never been asked to accept that non-official members for unspecified interests, which non-official members would have no responsibilities to the people of the country as for the decisions they took.

**Colonial Office Government Not Satisfactory**

At this point that they had not been consulted before His Majesty's Government made the statement on the constitution, in view of that debate he wondered whether it would have been worth while if they had. The Secretary of State had made the statement with the full support of the official Opposition in the Commons. The 1944 Report had been considered, and there would be great difficulty in getting the Government to oppose what had been done. He disagreed with the member for Northern Rhodesia that the changes made in the constitution would be those who favoured amalgamation were as strong as ever. He was in the position in a very tight, that non-officials would never be invited on anything that mattered. They would be invited anything when it pleased Government to agree, but would be outvoted when it did not. He felt the words "non-official majority" had no meaning in present circumstances.

With regard to Major McKee's point that the Government was not too bad, and that progress had been made during the last 25 years, it would be stopping if progress had not been made in that time. Major McKee had said that 10 years ago the telephone system was just a dream. (Mr. Welesky) said that it was a high time when Northern Rhodesia could not bear comparison with that in Southern Rhodesia. He could not accept Major McKee's implication that Government by the Colonial Office had been satisfactory in Northern Rhodesia. As far as development and progress in Northern Rhodesia went, Mr. Welesky gave figures showing that the Colony had developed its own resources, receiving very little from the Government. During the 10 years since the last Report, the Government had paid about £200,000 in increase in the Northern Kingdom; a question of revenue had been in the Legislature as to how much had been paid in royalties over this period had not been answered.

**Offer to Resign from Executive Council**

Mr. Welesky dealt at length with the proposal that non-officials should sit on the official side, giving a preference for the day when they would govern. He was not prepared to accept it, but could see some advantages in it. Of the length from the Hilton Young Report on this point, showing the serious practical difficulties: (i) doubt whether the best men would accept such appointments, since they would be temporary officials and would have to resign as elected members and in various ways lose ground politically; (ii) they would not be members of a Cabinet in the ordinary sense, since the Executive Council was not more than an advisory council; and (iii) if certain departments were placed under the control of ministers not subject to the Government's orders, it would lead to inter-departmental friction and friction between the ministers and the permanent heads of departments under the ministers.

MAJOR MCKEE interjected that he did not think much of Mr. Welesky's statement on the subject, whereupon Mr. Welesky suggested that he might be allowed to resign from the Executive Council so that Major McKee might replace him, which would soon convince him that he was not a minister of the Crown.

MAJOR MCKEE replied: "I am not your life." Mr. Welesky concluded by saying that the debate was most disappointing, as having shown complete lack of unity on the non-official side of what would have been the most important debate of the session.

When the motion was put, the non-officials were in favour and eight officials against. The President gave his casting vote against the motion.

THE SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS read extracts from the principles accepted by the Provincial Commissioners' Conference concerning the conduct of the African provincial councils and to show what efforts had been made to ensure that those bodies were democratic. The two tests were: (i) the creation of one territorial council for each of the African peoples, and the certainty that the delegates were intelligent and responsible persons who were fully the spokesmen of their

(Continued on page 498)

# Plea for a Pan-African Conference

## Amplified Report of Mr. Alfred Vincent's Speech

IN OUR ISSUE OF JANUARY I have given an abbreviated geographic report of the address made in the Legislative Council of Kenya by Mr. Alfred Vincent, Leader of the European non-official members, when he moved a resolution asking that "in future there should be lost no opportunity to achieve the fullest collaboration and exchange of views between the British and other territories, and therefore proposing that the British Government should invite the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa to arrange an immediate conference of South and co-ordinate the development of British territories in Southern, Central and Eastern Africa."

We have now received by air mail a verbatim report of the speech, from which we quote the following further

### Governors' Conference "Entirely Unsatisfactory"

"I cannot believe that the East African Governors' Conference has ever developed satisfactorily along the lines upon which it was originally conceived. During this war especially it has been felt that it only needed one Governor to disagree with proposals made to sabotage entirely that spirit of co-operation and co-ordination which we had a right to expect. Like any system installed in any business, it is not carried out in its completeness, it becomes a greater danger than a system at all.

"The air of secrecy and lack of information given to the public as to any important decisions of this Conference, if any were made, makes it appear entirely unsatisfactory and merely a cloak to mislead us in a false sense of security that something was being done.

"I do not confuse the Governors' Conference however, with the Governors' Conference Secretariat, which has become a very competent inter-territorial committee, always approachable, always able to appreciate the other view, and always ready to take action unless prevented from doing so by the "active consideration" of one of the members of the Governors' Conference, probably only to preserve the dignity of his own kingdom. I feel that the continuance of the Governors' Conference as at present constituted is not in the best interests of co-operation and co-ordination.

"In the proposal by the Central African Council leading non-official members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are to be closely associated. Here at least we have the Imperial Government prepared to take the non-official members into its confidence; but the weakness in this Council will be that it is merely consultative, which means that any Governor by repudiating its decisions can render its work entirely abortive, and bitter experience has taught me that such things can happen. However, it is a step in the right direction unless in operation it becomes mere window-dressing.

### Plan on the Greater African Level

"Africa is a separate problem today, and we must plan on the Greater African level. We cannot afford to wait for the peace conference; we cannot again be an after-thought of it. America and Great Britain must be made to realize that this great continent, which bids fair to become the greatest of all, has grown into a nationhood.

"The regional councils with which the peace treaty may well endow us may be a source of good or a source of danger, and I maintain that we have a right to discuss the constitutional powers of these councils before they are foisted upon us. If not, we may again be submerged for another quarter of a century.

"Speaking in the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Brecher said in reference to the ignorance of the rulers of Africa in London: "Academic student groups get together and lay down policies for Colonies concerning problems about which they have not the slightest practical knowledge. Pan-African conferences would promote a far better understanding of the African problem."

"I go further than that: in my opinion the British Government is pandering too much to various bodies in England who are entirely ignorant of the facts of the case. Some of these bodies do not wish to know the facts because it would prevent them from continuing their regular form of vice, which is the slandering of the white communities in Africa. We all take too much notice of these misguided people. We must go forward regardless of them, confident in the sincerity of our own motives.

"The question arises whether the delay is caused by fear and suspicion, fear that such a conference will give rise to inconvenient political questions, or the suspicion of those at home who are always suspicious of anything initiated by the

white communities in Africa who seek to have an unduly influence over the Imperial Government, and in many respects appear to dominate it. If these are contributory causes of the delay, we must break them down, because there is no great warfare for them.

"We have to face the fact that fear and suspicion will centre round Native policy—the difference in the Native policy of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia on the one hand and the Colonial policy of the rest of Africa on the other. I think that no member of the Council would countenance any change in the Native policy of these territories unless such a change was first beneficial to the Natives themselves and had been fully discussed with the responsible bodies for the Colonial Native policy and Native interests.

"The Southern African States have one policy; we have another. It is good to be able to discuss from an examination of the benefits of each policy as a result of actual experience—not theoretical experience. I cannot believe that they are so far apart as to present us with the possibility of a closer alignment of the policies, but even if this were to prove impossible, it would not do to exclude all consideration of the general principles involved.

"I wonder whether the East African Governors' Conference adopted a Native policy different from that of other bodies, and if so, to what end? It would be a waste of time to discuss the territories to prevent us from solving our own problems.

"If the East African Governors have created an efficient plan and organization to ensure the continuity of close relations between these territories, we shall find ourselves slipping back into the mire of uncertainty and stagnation.

"Let it not be assumed that anything in this motion regards the great debt we owe to the United Kingdom, and the fact that we have to do all we can to help build their export trade after the war and develop this Colony as a real asset of the British Empire; but if we do not put our own African house in order, we cannot expect to be in a position to plan and carry out plans for Africa most properly. I welcome the frank admission of this by the Secretary of State. I welcome the evident change in outlook and policy. We merely seek the opportunity to do so, and the request for this conference is the best test of the Imperial Government's sincerity.

### Africa Must Plan Its Own Destiny

"The pity of it is that the Imperial Government has not already invited Field Marshal Smuts to call this conference, suggesting terms of reference as outlined for the Central African Council, which would have met with universal approval and satisfaction. It is my sincere hope that they will do so without further delay.

"To those who are hesitant, fearful or suspicious, I would say: Above all else remember that Africa, this great Africa, has the right to discuss and plan its own destiny.

"In replying to the debate on his motion, Mr. Vincent said that the speeches of two of the Indian elected members had driven him to the conclusion that one of the reasons why a Pan-African Conference could not be held was probably because of the extreme pressure brought upon the Colonial Office or Dominion Office by the Government of India.

"I do not think," he continued, "that the people of India generally would expect Africa to govern India, and I submit that it is quite logical and reasonable to say that it is just about time that the India Office ceased to govern Africa." I say this with full sincerity. I have no feeling against my fellowmen in any way whatsoever, and I reiterate that it is only by our own efforts and by proof of our own sincerity in action that our Indian friends' present attitude towards us can be altered.

"I am sorry that Mr. Mathu (the African nominated member) was so outspoken, because he showed that he was basing his opposition on fear and complete misunderstanding. When this conference has been held, I am sure that Mr. Mathu will be the first to admit its benefit and non-political character.

"Mr. Brecher, the other member nominated to represent Native interests, took, I think, a very wise and fair course. He weighed the matter up because he believed in the sincerity of the motion. He would not for a moment countenance the thought that I should stand here and make statements which were entirely false, and were, in fact, connivances against the African community of this country, among whom I have many friends myself. I am very grateful to him for encouraging me in making his very frank statement in support of the motion.





### Rhodesians on Service

Between 800 and 900 civil servants from Southern Rhodesia are now on active service, according to Mr. H. Davies, M.P.

More than 800 old boys at Midway House, Bulawayo, are or have been on active service during this war. Ninety-seven have already made the supreme sacrifice. 14 have been reported missing, and 27 are prisoners of war. Twenty-three have received decorations.

The Southern Rhodesians who attended the Staff College in 1938-39 for training for staff service, Commission in the Royal Air Force have now been posted by the Minister of Air to have completed 25. They were: R. A. H. Bartles, R. P. Barnes, B. A. Boshoff, C. J. Brown, A. H. Coker, T. C. Cundill, S. J. Davison, S. B. P. Edwards, G. R. G. James, J. S. Gray, C. E. Greenwell, A. J. Holderness, A. M. Irvine, H. S. James, G. Macfarlane, A. J. Mackay, C. A. J. Macnamara, R. D. S. Oliver, M. P. Posselt, F. H. Roberts, J. E. H. Smith, J. R. St. Quintin, W. D. A. Tait, J. P. T. Tait, and W. J. A. Wilson.

With the exception of these serving in the Colony's regular forces, all Southern Rhodesians, both male and female, who have seen three or more years' war service have received increased rates of pay retrospectively to September of last year. The increases are identical with those recently introduced for United Kingdom troops, and are based on the number of completed years of service on full pay. The question of increasing the pay of Africans has been deferred until the intentions of the Imperial Government are known with regard to African formations under their control.

Many South African women who previously served in East Africa as nurses or with the S.A.A.F. or the W.A.A.F., are now on active service in Italy.

Since so many Rhodesians have served abroad are serving as officers and N.C.O.s. in West African units, many of our readers will be interested to know that Lieut.-General Mantagu Brocas Barrows, D.S.O., M.C., is now G.O.C. in-C. West Africa. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, fought through the 1st war with the 5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards, and after service as an instructor at the Royal Military College, Camberley, in India, and as military attaché in Rome, was on the General Staff at the War Office before the outbreak of this war.

Captain Kopperud, of Ruiri, Kenya, who has been serving with the Royal Norwegian Air Force and was reported missing some months ago, is now known to be a prisoner of war in Germany.

### Uganda Born Submarine Commander

It was recently reported that a submarine commanded by Lieut. G. E. Hunt, D.S.O., D.S.C., had sunk 28 enemy ships during 16 patrols in the Mediterranean, the brilliance of his attacks being unsurpassed in the annals of Mediterranean submarine operations. We now learn that Lieut. Hunt was born in Uganda. His parents were missionaries, and his mother still lives in the Protectorate.

Flight Lieut. W. N. Monteith, R.A.F.V.R., of the Sudan Political Service, who had been a prisoner of war since June, 1941, when he was shot down in North Africa, has reached Allied territory.

Lieut.-Commander D. R. Hopking, D.S.C., R.N.V.R., of Kenya, now commands the Fleet Minesweeper STAHAM.

Flight Lieut. H. V. ("Bunny") Isaac, of Kenya, has been posted back to East Africa after four years' service in the Sudan, Eritrea and the Suez Canal area.

Captain Courtney Owen, who has been in charge of the telephone and telegraph section of the Eritrea Signal, and has captained the 1st XI of the British Military Administration, is on leave in this country.

Mrs. Maria Pilbrow, of Kenya, whose husband is in Burma with the 11th East African Division, is serving

in the same country with a unit of the Women's Auxiliary Service.

The *London Gazette* announced last week that Lieut. Colonel F. S. Modera, D.S.O., M.C., having attained the age limit of liability to recall, has ceased to belong to the Reserve of Officers, and has been granted the honorary rank of colonel. His local rank in East Africa was major.

Mr. G. C. Cross has been appointed Chief Transport Controller for Southern Rhodesia, with Mr. C. A. W. Bartels as Regional Transport Controller for Matabeleland, and Mr. A. Byron for Mashonaland.

Dr. Haas, recently arrived in Khartoum, is representative of the Middle East Supply Centre to advise on the production of vegetable oils and the manufacture of soap, native sweets and stents.

The Supply Board of Northern Rhodesia now consists of the Economic Secretary (Chairman), the Director of Civil Supplies (Deputy Chairman), the Price Controller, the Labour Commissioner, and Messrs. Godfrey Pellecher, F. H. Truscott, Hugh Leishman, R. Forbes Sutherland, and Chimbalu Chhitabhai Patel. The secretary is Mr. P. O. T. Phibbs.

News has just reached this country of an R.A.F. flight meeting held last July in a camp in Luft III, Germany, where there are many Rhodesian prisoners of war. Of the total camp strength of 800 men, 556 entered for the various events.

According to information from Kenya, family allowances paid by the Army in the Machakos Reserve alone now amount to about £300,000 a year.

A staff of catering advisers from the Army Catering Corps has been attached to the East Africa Command to raise the standard of messing among all ranks.

The "Spotted Cow," a Services hostel under N.A.A.F. management, was recently opened in Nairobi.

### Funds for War Purposes

According to the latest reports, more than £8,525,000 has now been invested in East African War Bonds.

The Merchant Navy Fund inaugurated in South Africa early in 1940 by Mrs. A. M. Campbell, wife of the Union-Castle Company's chief agent for South and East Africa, had raised £450,725 by the end of 1944.

Contributions to the Sudan Warplanes Fund have passed the £80,000 mark.

About £54,000 has been realized by a lottery organized by Belgian Congo ex-Servicemen in aid of the widows and orphans of patriots shot in Belgium. The prizes amounted to about £20,000, but many ticket-holders have asked that any prize drawn by them should be devoted to the object of the fund.

In addition to gifts of 24,000 head of cattle by the Masai, other tribes in Tanganyika have contributed more than £20,000, largely raised by the sale of cattle to further the Empire war effort.

The Minister of Food says in a message to the people of Tanganyika on the work of the mobile canteens which they have presented to this country:

"During the past few years, the canteens have not only rendered invaluable help with emergency feeding, but have also been a magnificent insurance, and it has proved a constant source of satisfaction to know that the fleet of vehicles could always be called upon in time of need. With the improvement in the war situation, however, the likelihood of the canteens being required for further service in Great Britain is very much reduced, and before long it is hoped the risk of serious loss will have disappeared. The donors will wish to know that the canteens will continue to help those in distress in the liberated areas of Europe."

### From Guards Chapel to Rhodesia

It was officially announced in the capital of Southern Rhodesia last week that stained glass from the Guards Chapel in London, which was destroyed by a German bomb last summer, will be used for a window in the Memorial Chapel which is to be built in King George VI Memorial Barracks, Salisbury.

# Labour in Tanganyika Territory

## Strikes of Permanent and Casual Labour

THE EMPLOYER IN TANGANYIKA TERRITORY has much to annoy and exasperate him, much to make him feel on occasions that he would sooner do anything than employ a large number of labour, but there is much also for which he can be thankful and which calls for tangible appreciation.

With the necessary conditions of a suitable medical facilities, housing, and assistance with many employers who have to receive the constant attention of inspecting officers, there is an ever-growing proportion of employers who devote much thought, energy and money on amenities for the benefit of their men and their families. Wages, despite price control and increases which have been granted, remain in some areas low in comparison with the increased cost of living, especially in the case of housing of all descriptions. But the year has seen many improvements in all these and in other directions both of Government and privately employed labour.

The large concerns have not overlooked the provision of recreation grounds for their employees and schools for the children of these. One company owning a number of estates is embarking upon a programme of building, which is to cost an impressive sum. On one of these properties alone, on which conditions are now good, some £10,000 is to be spent in the provision for its labour of permanent housing of burnt brick with tiled roofs, individual kitchens and latrines, and a good hospital, etc. The design of the houses and their general layout was discussed with the medical specialist.

### Employers Prefer Voluntary Labourers

Employers prefer voluntary to conscribed workers, and it was only at the end of two years, during which there were numerous discussions and conferences on the subject, and after it became evident that only with this assistance could a diminution in sisal production be avoided, that sisal growers finally decided in August to ask for conscripts. The number of men that may be conscribed is approved by the Governor, and the purposes for which they are supplied is sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The numbers are restricted to bare minima requirements towards bridging in part the gaps in labour forces for essentials which cannot otherwise be effected.

The total number conscribed for all purposes during the year for varying periods of from six to 12 months was 22,927, which represents just over 3 per cent of the total number of 271,400 African workers in all occupations, and about 1.6 per cent of the total male tax-paying population of the Territory.

Only able-bodied men are conscribed, and they have to be medically examined and passed as physically fit to perform the work contemplated before they are forwarded. They are supplied only to those estates which have been certified by the district commissioner in consultation where necessary with the labour officer, as having adequate housing, medical and feeding arrangements, etc., for the welfare of the labour. The labour is paid at local ruling rates for voluntary workers. Scales of balance diet for their feeding have been laid down as also items of dress and dressing that must be stocked. Each employer signs an agreement accepting the conditions which have been stipulated, and labour is withdrawn from any employer finding himself unable to maintain the standards demanded.

A booklet has been prepared by the medical specialist attached to the Labour Department which it is hoped shortly to publish. This deals with general matters of industrial hygiene and gives advice on the fitting of compounds, various types of housing, sanitation and medical arrangements, feeding, etc., and contains suggestions for the provision of other amenities for maintaining a healthy and contented labour force. Employers embarking on building programmes have felt the need of expert guidance, particularly regarding housing and sanitation. They have at times complained of

receiving conflicting advice on such matters, and it is hoped that this publication, containing illustrations and diagrams, will at least which employers have often expressed.

### Strikes of Dock Labourers

There were two strikes of dock labourers at the port of Lindi and the other at Dar es Salaam. At Lindi about 100 men were affected and demands increased, wages being granted to the increased cost of living and the fact that increases had been granted to other local employees. This dispute was settled after a few days' stoppage by the grant to piece-work men of the following increases:

|                  | Old Rate | New Rate |
|------------------|----------|----------|
| Per tin handled  | 10 cents | 12 cents |
| Per sack handled | 6 cents  | 8 cents  |
| Per bale handled | 10 cents | 12 cents |

Casual labour was granted 10 cents per hour for standing by with a minimum of 20 cents, and when employed given a minimum of 30 cents for work of under 2 hours. This casual labour had received an increase of 25% shortly before the dispute, and no further change was made in the existing hourly rates of 20 and 25 cents for day and night work respectively.

The strike in Dar es Salaam was of a similar nature and duration. Here some 60 men, including 20 permanent employees of the four companies concerned, and the registered casual workers in the port, and some 300 outside casuals were on strike on August 10. Ten days elapsed before any of the strikers returned to work and it was 12 days before the strike ended.

There was no violence or disorder, but as work in the harbour was being seriously affected and all efforts by the Provincial Administration, assisted by the Native Authorities, failed to effect any settlement, Government on the faith of the strike took action under the provisions of Regulation (a) of the Defence (Peace Disputes) Regulations by establishing a tribunal to inquire into and determine (a) the reasons why the workers had left their employment, and (b) why the casual labourers were unwilling to present themselves for work, although notified that the work was available, and (c) to settle the terms and conditions on which the labourers should continue in their employment, and the terms and conditions on which it would be reasonable to require the casual workers to present themselves for work when notified that work was available.

The tribunal consisted of a Judge of the High Court as Chairman, with two official and two non-official members. The tribunal began its sittings on August 30 and issued its award on September 6. The sittings were open to the public.

Although previous to the stoppage certain concessions had been made by the companies, the strike, as was the case in Lindi, arose out of existing economic conditions. In the words of the award, "the only reasonable conclusion is that the strike had its origin in the labour's gathering discontent with the reduced value of their existing wages arising from the greatly increased cost of living, and that this discontent came to a head in an entirely natural way, being no doubt assisted in the process by the grant of a cost-of-living bonus to their fellow-Africans in Government service a few weeks before, in which they desired to share."

The demands made by the permanent labourers may be classified as: (1) increase in basic monthly wages; (2) grant of a cost-of-living bonus; (3) removal of inequities in the system of wage deductions for unauthorized absence; (4) definition of rights to medical treatment and sick pay; (5) grant of right to leave of absence of full pay periodically, and definition of such right; (6) definition of right to retirement gratuities; (7) the provision of food and a rest period during working hours.

### Demands and Award

The demands of the casual workers were confined to the following: (1) increase in rate of remuneration; (2) definition of rights of medical treatment and sick pay; (3) the provision of food during working hours.

All the above were dealt with in the award, which occupied three pages of tabulate detail, and in which the concessions made and the terms and conditions governing future employment were fully laid down and were binding to both sides. The final paragraph of the tribunal's summary may be quoted: "The award made at by the tribunal in making its award was to bring about such improvement in the terms and conditions of employment as would be deemed as the sharp rise in the cost of living in Dar es Salaam since the war began would justify, without undue hardship to the employers, a balance or causing fresh discontent to set in among a class of labour."

There were a few casual employees of the companies who worked in other forms of employment, such as the handling of tea, food and the handling of the men, but none of these was serious, and they were usually settled by agreement between employer and employee. On the occasions where the officers were appealed to amicable settlements were reached at with little difficulty.

Being extracts from the annual report for 1943 of the Labour Department of Tanganyika Territory.

**Questions in Parliament**

**Colonial Service Reform**

**Sir Frank Stockdale's appointment**

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week Mr. Riley asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he could make any statement regarding the appointment of Sir Frank Stockdale as Adviser on Colonial Development Planning.

Colonel Stanley: The new post of Adviser on Colonial Development Planning has been created as part of the Colonial Office organization to assist me in the co-ordination of plans for social and economic development now in preparation by Colonial Governments. The need for such an appointment has been increased by the intention of His Majesty's Government to augment the financial provision for development under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

Sir Frank Stockdale will be succeeded as Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies by Sir John Macpherson, at present a member of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission and head of the British Colonies Supply Mission in Washington.

Mr. Riley: Does the statement mean that Sir Frank Stockdale is in charge of all planning under the Development and Welfare Act in all Colonies except the West Indies, and that he is adviser to the Colonial Government on their plans?

Colonel Stanley: If the hon. Member will study my answer, he will see what it does mean.

Colonel Lyons asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would consider the advisability of instituting short refresher courses of a practical nature for Colonial civil servants on leave in this country to bring them up-to-date in the recent changes in the social outlook in such directions as health, housing, education, labour and welfare conditions combined with tours to selected business institutions and factories.

Colonel Stanley: Yes, sir. The desirability of practical refresher courses will certainly be considered as part of the plans for the Colonial Service after the war.

**£2,519,000 Surplus from Uganda Products**

Mr. G. Strauss asked the Secretary of State whether he could give an indication of the funds accumulated from Government marketing of cotton, coffee, cocoa and similar products grown in the African Colonies during the year, and whether he could give an assurance that these surpluses would be devoted to the establishment of enterprises which would benefit the Colonies as a whole.

Colonel Stanley: In the case of most of the crops grown in African Colonies and bought on Government account, the whole purchase price is paid to the producer, and no profit is made by the Government concerned. Certain crops, however, have been purchased by Government organizations and subsequently resold at a profit, and I am circulating with the Official Report figures showing the profits earned in this manner up to the latest dates available.

In all the latter cases the profits accruing are being retained to be used in due course for the benefit either of the producers concerned or of the areas in which production takes place.

Mr. Strauss: It is not very important that the profits obtained, which come from the Colonies as a whole, should be

used for the benefit of the colonies and the people living there and not for producers?

Colonel Stanley: They will not be used for individual producers, but where there are cases where profits are earned in one particular district or region inside the Colony they will go back to the district or region.

Mr. Strauss: For the benefit of the people as a whole living there?

Colonel Stanley: In the districts.

The following are the figures—

| Profits from Marketing                      |           |
|---|-----------|
| Uganda, 1942-43 crop, for crop year 1942-43 | £100,000  |
| Uganda, 1943-44 crop, to May 1944           | 119,400   |
| Nyasaland cotton crop (1943)                | 15,000    |
| Cocoa, Gold Coast, to end of 1942-43 season | 70,000    |
| Cocoa, Nigeria, to end of 1942-43 season    | 1,169,500 |
| Ginger, Sierra Leone (1943 crop)            | 25,000    |

**East African Industrial Research Board**

Mr. Strauss asked for a statement about the work of the East African Industrial Research and Development Board, what assistance it had received from public funds, and what was the Government's plan for the future of the Board, and if it had helped to establish

Colonel Stanley: The East African Industrial Research and Development Board was created in 1942 to continue the work of the East African Industries Technical Advisory Committee founded in July 1941, with the object of facilitating the establishment of new industries and processes, with the primary purpose of meeting military and civil needs, and of providing a quantity of opportunities.

The Board was replaced in 1943 by an East African Industrial Council, set up by the East African Governors' Conference, and its executive sub-committee divided into two parts, namely, the East African Industrial Research Board and the East African Industrial Management Board.

The functions of the Research Board are to conduct the preliminary laboratory and pilot plant work for the establishment of new industries. It is financed by contributions from the East African Governments. The Management Board manages such enterprises as it is decided to finance from public funds, the whole amount being payable by the Government of the territory in which the enterprise is located.

A report has lately been published on East African industrial research activities from 1941 to the end of 1943. A copy will be laid in the library of the House.

No definite decision has as yet been taken regarding the future of the industries established by these agencies. I have no up-to-date information as to the expenditure of Government funds on this service, but I will make inquiries and communicate with my hon. friend.

**Nyasaland's New Native Provincial Councils**

Mr. Sorensen asked the Secretary of State why the members of the Nyasaland provincial councils were exclusively nominated by the provincial governors and appointed by the Governor, whether he would consider the proposal that two-thirds of the Nyasaland African provincial councils should be nominated by the Nyasaland African Congress, and whether any attempt would be made to compile an electoral roll based on educational qualifications.

Colonel Stanley: Each provincial council consists of 20 chiefs and five other responsible Africans. The chiefs are chosen in far as possible by the district councils of chiefs, while the Governor appoints the remaining members in consultation with the chiefs of the council.



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careful consideration was given to the composition of the committee and to the method of selecting their members, and I am satisfied that this arrangement is almost satisfactory at the present stage of development. In answer to the second and third parts of the question it is clear that no change in the method of nomination and selection is at present contemplated.

Mr. Sorensen: Is the Minister aware that there is a demand in certain quarters that reconsideration of the basic franchise should be made; and will he not therefore reconsider that part of the question?

Mr. Sorensen: No, sir, I do not see any reconsideration of the basic franchise. The experiment has been tried, and we must accept its merits and demerits, and make any necessary alterations in the light of experience.

**Post-War Air Training in Southern Rhodesia**

Mr. William Brass asked the Secretary of State for Air whether, in considering air crew training for the war for the benefit of the Commonwealth, he would keep in touch with the Governments of Canada, South Africa and Rhodesia with a view to United Kingdom and Dominion citizens being given preference in treatment post-war in the Empire.

Mr. Sorensen: Yes, sir. In view of the great achievements of the air crew training scheme, in which all the Dominions and Southern Rhodesia have participated, I am certainly in favour of the suggestion in mind.

Mr. Prescott asked whether pensions were paid to the Native Aircrew and fife of the King's African Rifles discharged as unfit for service on account of war wounds, and whether pensions were similarly paid to Natives recruited under the Compulsory Service Ordinance in East Africa for the East African Military Labour Corps, Pioneer Corps, and Signals.

Colonel Stanley: Disability awards are payable at common law for all the units mentioned. Full details are given in the memorandums entitled "Colonial Troops (Pay, Allowances and Pensions)", a copy of which was sent by the House of Commons Library on August 28, 1943.

Colonel Stanley: It is not true that the payments are in the form of a gratuity, but not in the form of a pension, and that therefore recipients who spend the rest of their lives have nothing of a permanent nature to depend on for their war injuries.

Colonel Stanley: No, sir, that is not the fact. Normally they are not both disability pensions and disability gratuities.

It is only where the degree of disablement is less than 20% that they are paid only gratuities.

Mr. Walsby: Will the right hon. gentleman consider issuing a statement about plans for rehabilitation?

Colonel Stanley: That is rather a different question, and I should be glad if the hon. Member will put it down.

Colonel Stanley asked the Secretary of State whether he would examine the terms and charges for expenses in connection with the issue of long-term public loans, guaranteed or non-guaranteed, made by Colonial Governments for the past 20 years or more in order to see whether more economical arrangements could be made in the case of any future loans.

Colonel Stanley: The Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs has already considered in relation to conditions at the moment of issue and the rates of interest paid, although on some past occasions they have been high in proportion to standards, have been closely related to the rates prevailing at that time for gilt-edged securities. I have no doubt that it will continue to be the practice to examine the terms whenever the Government are first for raising a loan with a view to ensuring that the arrangements are the most economical that can be secured. There is no new Colonial borrowing at present, and in the case of a recent conversion loan it was possible to secure terms of 3%, and I am satisfied that those terms and the expenses of the loan were reasonable.

Colonel Stanley asked whether, with a view to the development of local resources, any plans are being considered for the gradual electrification of considerable stretches of the eastern coast of the Kenya and Uganda Railways.

Colonel Stanley: I am not aware that the electrification of any part of the railway is contemplated.

The Secretary of State announced that constitutional reform in Mauritius is under close consideration.

**Seychelles Legislature**

On the proposition of Mr. W. F. Stevens, first non-official member of the Legislative Council of the Seychelles, seconded by Mr. M. F. C. N. de Lestang, fourth non-official member, the Council has urged that, as soon after the war as is practicable, elective representation for three out of the six non-official members should be instituted.

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**Battle of Ideas.**—The heart of the battle in the United States Senate is whether a second New Deal should take shape through transfer to Mr. Wallace not only of the powers of the Secretary of Commerce, but also of the vast financial authority which the Federal Loan Administration carries with it. This agency, which contains the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and a host of other Government financing agencies, is spoken of as "the greatest bank in the world." It has leading authorizations of some \$12,000,000,000, of which the bulk is locked up in plant facilities, loans to industry, housing enterprises, and stocks of materials. In Mr. Wallace's view, the money power of the Government must be made to work for full employment by shouldering the abnormal risks of private enterprise, by backing the small business man, and by financing public works. It is Mr. Jones's contention that the Government's great investment resources should not be placed under the supervision of a man who is to jeopardize the country's future with untried ideas and idealistic schemes. Mr. Jones has been the chief representative in the conservative Southern Democratic in the Administration. Mr. Wallace is their *bona fide* nose. Mr. Wallace has been the embodiment of the hopes of the progressives, of those who believe fervently that America needs a purposeful and consciously directed economic policy in the coming years if she is to save herself and the world from a repetition of the catastrophe of 1929. The inevitable irritation caused by wartime controls, the hatred of regimentation, and the remarkable achievements of the industrial machine during the war have inspired to make business men impatient of any suggestions that continued controls are necessary for the nation's wellbeing. The debate involves the true function of government in a democratic State; the yearning to be rid of the scourge of unemployment; the conflict between the social conscience and the nostalgia for the old ways; the strenuous attempt to reconcile freedom and control, to prevent the one from becoming self-destructive, and the other from becoming tyrannical. The issue which antagonizes Mr. Wallace and Mr. Jones is the issue which divided Jefferson and Hamilton—the rights of the common man, as against the privileges of the money power. At Cleveland's second nomination his proposer said: "We love him for the enemies he has made." That is the feeling that most of his supporters entertain for Mr. Wallace. *U.S. Times.*

**Tribute to Russia.**—In terms of flesh and blood the Russians have borne the brunt of this war. Alan Watts says they will probably emerge as the finest soldiers of all. (U.S. Times) "In matters of courage, it is difficult to find a more abundant source than the Russian people. Over the whole of their generalship has probably been better than that of Mr. Alan Moorehead." *The Daily Telegraph.*

**Fair British Criticism.**—Recent British criticism of the United States does not arise from malafide cynicism, greed or jealousy. The British are not that sort. British statesmen and British publications have been criticizing the United States for spurning relief from certain European problems. Candid Americans must admit that most of this is fair criticism. Americans do not comprehend the suffering, devastation and dire needs that five years of war have thrown on Britain. And the British know that the only realistic plan for their recovery is a proud people at some crack uttered here. An American is the most ungrateful person in the world to complain about criticism from an Englishman. For close on two centuries criticism of England in this country has been the sport of statesmen, the meat of demagogues, and the pabulum of the Press. Mr. Raymond Moley, an American communist.

**Finland Today.**—Finland has come through the war comparatively lightly. That is my conclusion after a visit to Helsinki. Finlands, throughout the war was perhaps the most who hearted of all Hitler's satellites, and it took her longest to make up her mind to jump off the German bandwagon. Yet among belligerent Finland is the one that has suffered less war damage than any other. Premier Paasikivi said to me: "Naturally loss of territory is of some consequence, but it will not take long before our standard of living is restored again. Our production will be back at the pre-war level by 1947." There are very few unemployed, and, in fact, our real problem will be to find enough labour to fulfil orders in the very large export trade we anticipate. There are still too many pro-Germans in high responsible jobs in the police and Civil Service. Ribbentrop's friend, Reuter, is still Governor of the Bank of Finland. —Mr. Alexander Werth, Moscow correspondent of the *Sunday Times.*

# Background to the

V2. I believe that we shall have no more of V2 in Great Britain since the Germans in Holland. They would hardly have set up their launching platforms there if V2 had the capacity to reach Britain from anywhere. By setting up their platforms in Holland they are, of course, making espionage and sabotage, make sites more vulnerable to such counter-measures as bombing, and increase the lines of communication over which vast quantities of fuel necessary to power the rockets have to be transported. Mr. C. G. D. B. P. in the *Daily Mail.*

**Finding Jobs.**—Under the proposed Control of Employment Order, as laid down in the White Paper, all constituencies proposing to elect a male M.P. under 50 or a female under 41 years of age would have to give that vacancy to the Ministry of Labour, and would have to elect a candidate suggested by that Ministry. The Prime Minister in the next Parliament would have to notify all his Cabinet members to the Ministry of Labour and select his Ministers within the prescribed ages from that Ministry's nominees. This is a strictly correct interpretation of the White Paper proposals. —Mr. C. Walsham Ward, in the *Daily Telegraph.*

**Transformed by Service.**—"An efficient clerk or young executive has joined, shall we say, the Air Force. Till then he had no very wide experience of life. He had gone straight into employment after leaving school or university. His job called for no great initiative and gave him no great responsibility. He saw the same people—or the same sort of people—year in, year out. After four or five years' service with the forces, he is a different man physically and mentally. He has been given big responsibilities; he has discovered the powers of leadership; the confidence placed in him has given him confidence in himself; he has been (perhaps captain and pilot of a big bomber, entrusted with the lives of seven other men and £40,000 worth of aircraft; he has 30 or 40 operational flights to his credit. What was before half a man has become a whole man. His experiences have filled a gap in his character, and he will be vastly more useful to the public servant in general." —Mr. H. M. Howgrave-Graham, secretary to the Metropolitan Police Commissioner.

# the War News

## Opinions Epitomized.

The North Atlantic is alive with German submarines. We are having ships sunk day by day. — General McNaughton, Canadian Minister of Defence.

We had high hopes for the North Atlantic, but behind Berlin, Ley, German Labour Front Leader, has any offensive developed with the cyclonic speed and effect of the Hurricane. — Major Philip Cribble.

General Eisenhower's armies on the Western Front have now enough supplies ready on the spot to launch a major offensive. — Lieut.-General Brechin-Somerville (C.S.A.).

Between 18,000 and 19,000 United States soldiers are about to be without leave in the European theatre of operations. — The Provost-Marshal at S.H.A.B.F.

Germany's capture is the key to the eastern war. This goes quickly, breakthrough for Frankfurt-on-Oder could bring complete German collapse. — Mr. Wolfe-Richards.

Number One airport situated in the Portsmouth area. That area is very free from fog and in a splendid position for long-distance aircraft. — Admiral Sir Murray Sueter, M.P.

As we learn more about the technique of radio-frequency heating, it may cause a revolution in industrial production. — Mr. F. B. Duncanson, Chairman of the Radio Industries Council.

After four and a half years in a Government department I have no hesitation in saying that I could have carried out all essential work with about 50% less staff. — Mr. J. R. Lycombe, in a letter to the *Sunday Express*.

Ships sunk or destroyed by the enemy in ports and waters of occupied countries will provide 10 years' work for the salvage services of all the Allies. — Captain J. B. Poland, Deputy Director of the Admiralty Salvage Department.

The United States has received a memorandum from the Polish Government in London asking for the establishment of an inter-Allied commission to administer Poland until an election can be held. — Mr. Joseph Grew, U.S. Under-Secretary of State.

There has been nothing in military annals to equal the Russian offensive. No fewer than six groups of armies are striking simultaneously. The Germans, even at the height of their power, never attempted anything like this. — *Daily Mail*.

The Government is alive to the importance of the export trade after the war. There are no jealousies between the Board of Trade, the Foreign Office, and the Department of Overseas Trade. — The Earl of Halifax, Under-Secretary, Home Office.

In 1942, 5,796 people were killed or the mangled of Great Britain and 116,744 were injured. In the first 11 months of 1944 the corresponding numbers were 1,124 and 112,833. — The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of War Transport.

To expedite the repair of bomb damage in Britain have been released from the armed forces. In addition, 5,100 men are at present on loan from the Services for this work. — Mr. McCorquodale, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour.

No industry has made greater sacrifices or greater efforts than the British shipping industry. Certainly no body of men has suffered greater casualties in proportion to their numbers than the officers and men of the Merchant Navy. — The First Lord of the Admiralty.

The use of the Mulberry artificial harbours for the landings in France, instead of fighting to capture existing docks, must have saved the British and American Armies from 100,000 to 150,000 casualties. — Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labour and National Service.

If the Germans use gas, tenfold retaliation could very swiftly be inflicted on Germany. It is no doubt the realization of this fact, and not any moral scruples on the part of the enemy, that has hitherto secured us immunity from this particular form of warfare. — Mr. Churchill.

Insteburg, the first town of strategic importance captured by the Russians on German soil, has been taken by the Jewish general Cherniakovsky. It looks as though the main German barriers were going down on both flanks in East Prussia. — Military correspondent of *The Times*.

Although the Red Army is deep inside East Prussia, hardly one German civilian has been encountered so far. Those who may have worried how millions of Germans could be moved from East Prussia so that the land might go to Poland will note that the Germans are solving this problem for us. — Mr. Alaric Jacob, Moscow correspondent of the *Daily Express*.

I believe that the smaller type of landing-craft may be used after the war in very narrow waters as ferries for passenger and goods traffic. In places like the west of Scotland they may prove particularly valuable. — Sir Alfred Read, Chairman of Coast Lines, Ltd.

China will wish to buy in the post-war world will be what the world has to offer. The consumer is usually true. Perhaps the most significant factor is the mutual good will existing between our two peoples. That is a precious asset. — Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to Britain.

As all German forces are now needed to strengthen the Eastern Front, aid as there will be no more fast trains, a modification of postal communications has become necessary. In future no private letters will be allowed except to the front town. Instead postcards must be written. — German Overseas News Agency.

The Fuehrer has sent his best army leaders and the men of steel Reich leaders of the S.S. Heinrich Himmler among them, to the focal points of the battle on the east front. These special commanders are equipped with full powers to take radical decisions and to guarantee their implementation. — German Radio.

We owe a great deal to the Press for its courage and restraint. The fact that we have managed to come through five years of mortal peril without compulsory censorship is the admiration of the world, and as the result the British Press stands high in reputation throughout the civilized world. — Viscount Cranborne, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs.

We may easily lose our position in the Middle East if we are not careful, and if we do 100 years hence historians will date the decline of the Empire from that time. Had the Germans and Japanese effected a junction via the Middle East, the war might well have been lost; at best, victory would have been a very remote prospect. — Major-General Sir Edward Spears, M.P.

The Government will attempt to carry out the policy of full employment largely through the channels of private enterprise. Many factories are completely out of date. We may not be able or willing to go to the extreme lengths of mass production reached in America or Russia, with their huge domestic markets, but if we are to compete in exports we must certainly get very much nearer to some of their methods. — Sir Stafford Cripps, Minister of Aircraft Production.

## PERSONALIA

Major and Mrs. G. C. Anderson expect to return to Kenya shortly.

Mr. C. M. Giles has started practice in Kampala as an architect and quantity surveyor.

Lieut. Colonel C. Young has been appointed a J.P. for the Malindi district of Kenya.

A daughter has been born to Southern Rhodesia to the wife of Lieut. R. Kingston Warburton.

Mr. W. O. Stevenson has been elected a Deputy Chairman of Barclays Bank (D.C. & C.) and Mr. R. C. Barnes a Vice-Chairman.

Mr. M. P. Barrow, M.L.C., and Mr. Thomas Pitt have been appointed to the Advisory Committee on Education in Nyasaland.

Mr. R. Welensky, M.L.C., and Mr. T. S. Page, M.L.C., have been appointed non-official members of the Executive Council of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. E. Jager has been appointed a member of the African Enquiry Advisory Board of Northern Rhodesia to represent industrial interests other than mining.

Captain Harold Ballour, British Resident Minister in West Africa, is due to arrive in Leopoldville, capital of the Belgian Congo, on Monday on an official visit.

Messrs. Rudolph Weigert and Ernst Gunther Loebinger, both of Nairobi, and George Chaimoff, of Kisumu, recently applied to the Governor of Kenya for naturalization.

Messrs. Douglas Bailey, M. F. C. N. de Lestang, N. A. G. R. Morel du Buisson, and H. J. Savy have been appointed non-official members of the Legislative Council of the Seychelles.

The engagement is announced between Major F. A. Coombe, The Royal Fusiliers, and Miss Stella Margaret ("Sue") Blunt, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Clayton Blunt, of Nairobi.

Major John Philip Kempthorne, The Royal Scots Fusiliers, only son of the late Major and Mrs. H. N. Kempthorne, of Nairobi, and Miss Iris Marion Fletcher were married in Boxmoor recently.

Mr. Alfred Vincent, leader of the European elected members of the Legislative of Kenya, left Nairobi last week for the Union of South Africa. He expects to return to Kenya at the end of this month.

Mr. C. H. Pope Hill is to address the Royal Geographical Society on Monday evening, February 12, at 8 p.m. on "The People and Country of Ethiopia." He will illustrate his talk with coloured films.

The present membership of the Civil Service Board of Northern Rhodesia is as follows: Messrs. H. F. Bartmel-Robinson (Chairman), L. W. G. Eccles, H. W. Priest, M.L.C., R. H. Payne, and W. G. N. Lightfoot.

Mr. P. E. Williams, managing director of the five associated Sudan Mercantile companies, will shortly leave the Sudan after 24 years' service. The new managing director will be Mr. W. S. Fardon, who has been with the companies for 21 years.

General Sir George Giffard, Aide-de-Camp, General to the King, was received by His Majesty last week. General Giffard served in East Africa during the last war and was Inspector-General of African Colonial Forces at the outbreak of this war.

Mr. Walter London, head of the wine department of the Union-Castle Line, with which he has served for more than 40 years, retired yesterday. He is a Freeman of the City of London and of the Draper's Company. The new head of the department is Mr. J. Dunbar.

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester and their family, who arrived in Australia by ship last Sunday evening, left London on December 26, embarked at a north-western port, and spent Christmas Day in Malta. An enemy submarine is believed to have sunk by one of the escorting vessels during the voyage.

## Gordon Commemorations

The Sudan has just commemorated the 50th anniversary of the death of General Gordon who was killed on the steps of a Khartoum palace on January 20, 1885. On the anniversary the Governor-General, Lieut. General Sir Hubert Huddleston, entertained at tea in the palace grounds 35 Sudanese veterans who knew General Gordon personally. On Sunday the Governor-General placed a wreath on the Gordon statue in Khartoum, and the Bishop of Egypt and the Sudan offered a special prayer written for the 1st Gordon Memorial Service on the terrace of Khartoum in September, 1885. Sudanese buglers sounded "Last Post" and Reveille. The Deputy Chaplain-General in the Middle East, the Rev. St. John Clark, preached a special sermon in Khartoum Cathedral, after which the Civil Secretary, Sir Douglas Newbold, spoke at the Clergy-Supper Club on Gordon and the Sudan. Telegram from Khartoum to *The Times*.

## Social Welfare Organizer

We recently reported that Mr. A. H. Elwell, formerly of the Metropolitan Police, had been appointed Social Welfare Organizer for Northern Rhodesia, and that he would take up his duties on the Copperbelt at the beginning of this year after spending two weeks in Southern Rhodesia and three in the Union of South Africa to study Native welfare organizations there.

The *Livingstone Mail* commented: "So he is appointed welfare officer (after spending two weeks in Southern Rhodesia and three in the Union). He does not know a word of any Native language, and at his age is unlikely to learn any. There are probably scores of young fellows back from the wars who want to marry; they speak at least one Native language and know the African. In five weeks they could probably learn as much as this expoliceman, and they might make a good job of it." A Chief of London policeman.

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**Statements Worth Noting**

"A merry heart doeth good like a medicine." — Proverbs, XVII, 22.

"The dairy industry represents the biggest contribution to stable white settlement in Kenya." — Captain C. Long.

"I am not convinced that power alcohol is an economic industry for Southern Rhodesia." — The Minister of Finance.

"It is not too much to say that the cream of the Colonial Service are now aligned in Africa." — The Journal of the Royal African Society.

"The road to progress and prosperity is not macadamized. It is a rough and rugged path beset with walls, a bit there, and full of pit-falls." — *Bantu Mirror*.

"The services of the Land and Agricultural Bank of Kenya is intended for persons of all classes and all race in the Colony." — Mr. S. W. P. Foster Sutton, Attorney-General of Kenya.

"The Rhodesia National Farmers' Union has been very largely responsible for putting about £300,000 into the farmers' pockets this year. This means roughly £100 per farmer." — Mr. John Dennis, lately President of the Union.

"My plans for the provision of greatly increased education for Africans in Kenya are likely to take away the breath of those who administer the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund." — Mr. R. S. Foster, Kenya's new Director of Education.

"The reinstatement of Rhodesians in civil life is our first responsibility. Thereafter every encouragement will be given to British ex-Servicemen and women to immigrate into this Colony." — Sir Godfrey Higgins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

"In view of the great interest which the proposals of our Post-War Development Committee are arousing outside this country as well as in it, I should emphasize that of the nine members only two are officials." — Sir Edmund Richards, Governor of Nyasaland.

"No distinction should be made in the gratuity given after this war to a commissioned officer and to those in the non-commissioned ranks. All are serving in a citizen force, and all should be treated alike." — The Hon. J. W. Keller, M.P., Southern Rhodesia.

"As 10 acres of a good oat or maize crop can produce sufficient ensilage to feed 50 cows for five or six months, it is lamentable that too many farmers display such lack of foresight and persistently gamble on the rains to provide all the grass that they need." — *Kenya Weekly News*.

"Many Native timbers have a natural durability which equals or exceeds that of imported ones. The pines grown by the Government on the eastern border of Southern Rhodesia compare very favourably with imported deals." — Mr. T. L. Wilkinson, District Forest Officer, Matabeleland.

"Although it does not fit in with the policy of my party, it is better that there should be a dozen people distributing an article with a dozen men in charge who are able to keep a dozen homes going than that it should be in the hands of one firm only." — Mr. D. Macintyre, leader of the Labour Party, addressing the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia.

"Kenya is years behind the times in agricultural research, and farmers who have asked the Department of Agriculture what rotation of crops they should follow in certain areas have been unable to get a reply. But the veterinary research of Kenya is miles ahead of many other African countries. Our Director of Veterinary Services is the only man to be given charge of an East African Veterinary Research Institution." — Major F. W. C. Arnold-Mentnick, M.L.C., Kenya.

"We mixed farming is necessary to produce something like £2,000 per annum in order to provide for a minimum living on the farm and the small amount of interest due on the capital invested." — Mr. E. W. L. Hoare, M.P., Southern Rhodesia.

"Average dam at Kilifi, which is only nine feet deep at high water level, has cost the Department of Public Works £11,000 to construct. Many of the non-official members of this House could have done the job for a quarter of the sum." — Major F. de V. Joyce, M.L.C. for East Africa.

"To permit a reasonable amount of grazing in the Machakos Reserve, something like half the present Native population would have to be moved from the land on which they now are." — Mr. S. S. Sayer, President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industries of Eastern Africa.

"It would be in the interest of this Colony to send a number of our younger civil servants, from the Agricultural Department, for instance, to Australia, New Zealand or Canada, or some of Great Britain, and replace that number by corresponding civil servants from these countries." — Mr. T. I. F. Wilson, M.P., Southern Rhodesia.

"Government is giving the lead in regard to development and welfare, and it is for the Native Government and Native authorities, commercial and other sections of the community to show their faith in the Protectorate's future by active participation and enterprise." — Mr. J. E. S. Merrick, addressing the Legislature of Uganda.

"The Christian approach to the Native question must be one of faith, not fear. The South African who professes the Christian doctrine, just with General Smuts, repudiates the attitude of mind which by implication claims that there is a divine right attaching to the white skin." — Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister of Finance and Education in the Union of South Africa.

**Obituary**

**Sir De Symons Honey**

Sir De Symons Montagu George Honey, C.M.G., Governor of the Seychelles from 1926 to 1933, who had died in Cape Town at the age of 72, was born in South Africa, served in the British South Africa Police as a young man, and took part in the occupation of Masailand. For three years he was in the administrative service of the Chartered Company. After serving through the South African War, he joined the Transvaal Civil Service under Lord Milner, became Government Secretary of Swaziland in 1907, and Resident Commissioner 10 years later, holding that post until he was transferred to the Seychelles.

**Vice-Admiral Sidney Lowe**

Vice-Admiral Sidney Robert Drury Lowe, C.M.G. (Retd.), who died last week in St. Agnes-on-Sea at the age of 74 years, commanded the cruiser HYACINTH during the Somaliland expedition of 1904 and a battalion of the Naval Brigade at the capture of Illig. He was promoted captain five years later, and in 1912 took command of the cruiser CHATHAM, in which he served in East African waters during the early part of the last war, blockading the German cruiser KÖNIGSBERG in the Rufiji River of Tanganyika Territory. He afterwards commanded battleships in the Grand Fleet.

Dr. Francis Peake Maitland, formerly of the Southern Rhodesian Medical Service, is now known to have died in Jersey in July last in his 70th year.

Charles Harold Gordon, eldest son of the late Hon. Robin Gordon (son of Lord and Lady Cranworth) and of the Hon. Mrs. Alistair Gibb, died last week at the age of nine years at St. Peter's Court Preparatory School, Shobrooke Park, as the result of an accident.

### Mr. Trench's Maiden Speech

#### Criticisms of Kenya Government

MR. W. F. O. TRENCH, who represents the Rift Valley constituency, was very direct when making his maiden speech in the Legislative Council of Kenya.

There was, he said, insufficient co-ordination of official plans, especially those dealing with soil erosion, and he thought the minds of the official members saturated with cotton and tea. He was appealing that the Director of Agriculture should have had to admit that 50% of the fertility of the soil had been lost through erosion, and he considered that the Conservator of Forests and the Director of Public Works were also to blame for not having formulated long-range plans with the Department of Agriculture.

For 25 years there had been "masterly inactivity" in regard to pasture research, despite the fact that Sir Daniel Hill in 1920, Sir Frank Stockdale in 1931 and again in 1937, Sir Alan Pim in 1936, Dr. Cole Evans in 1939, and the Pasture Research Conference of 1940 comprising of the Directors of Agriculture of all the East African Dependencies, had made such strong recommendations to Government. He still knew of no real effort to deal with the terribly denuded state of the country's pastures.

There also seemed to be no long-range forest policy indeed, the Department appeared to be mainly fuel contractors to the railway! There ought to be a 10-year forest programme, and he hoped the Governor would use his pruning knife and cut dead wood out of the Department, and allow new blood to come to the top.

While he had his pruning knife in hand, the Governor might also visit the P.W.D.

### Hospitals in Kenya

#### Recommendations of Committee

THE Hospital Committee appointed by the Governor of Kenya at the beginning of 1942 has reported that the European population of the Colony has increased about 450,000 a year and hospital treatment, £41,000 being paid by individuals and the balance through taxation.

As a means of reducing the cost of hospitalization to the individual, the Committee has recommended that the sufficient revenue should be contributed by the European population into a fund to be used for day, public and semi-public hospital charges, to be raised by a nominal amount, and for relief to be given where approved private day and nursing homes are used.

The fund should be administered by the Metropolitan Hospital Authority, whose powers should be extended gradually to enable it to control and direct all hospitals throughout the Colony.

Local Government, Public and semi-public hospitals should be brought under the financial control of the Hospital Authority and all local hospital rating should cease except for special purposes.

It is suggested that the first member of the Hospital Authority should be the Director of Medical Services, the second the Local Government, a financial member appointed by Government, a European elected member of the Legislature (one of these four being appointed Chairman), and the remaining two of the Kenya Branch of the British Medical Association, Nakuru Hospital, Eldoret Hospital, and Kitale Hospital, and two members (one a woman) nominated by Government to represent the general public.

The charge in Government, public and semi-public hospitals should, it is proposed, be reduced to six pence for each contributor to the scheme, his wife or children.

The Committee recommends that the necessary funds should be provided by (1) an annual payment by all Europeans paying personal tax, (2) a charge of 30 cents or a shilling per £ of chargeable income up to £250 a year, and (3) a charge of 10 cents on every £ of chargeable income thereafter, and also provide that a sum equal to the total raised under this third clause should be contributed from the general revenues of Kenya.

Mr. Charles Udall, who represented Nairobi Municipal Council on the Committee, disagreed with his colleagues and tendered a minority report, pleading for immense expansion of medical services.

### Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty

THE Ethiopian Legation in London has issued a Press communiqué concerning the new Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty. It states—

"We will be seen from the text, the various provisions of the former agreement which did not fully conform to the fundamental principles of the sovereignty of an independent State have now been amended."

The Imperial Ethiopian Government, which requires financial aid for the restoration and reconstruction of its country, informed the Government of His Britannic Majesty that it desired a loan of £3,600,000 on lines similar to the assistance given by the United States Government in its Lend-Lease programme. The Government of His Britannic Majesty did not agree to grant aid to this extent, but offered the Imperial Government the sum of £3,000,000, to be paid within the period of three years, but subject to conditions which the Imperial Government found impossible to accept.

The Imperial Ethiopian Government, animated as at all times by the desire to preserve the friendship of the United Kingdom, has decided to place freely, and for the duration of the new agreement, some extensive territories (known as 'reserved areas') under the control of the British Military Administration, as this was considered necessary by the Government of His Britannic Majesty for the prosecution of the present war. It is agreed, however, that such an arrangement shall not prejudice in any way the sovereign rights of Ethiopia over these territories.

### Kenya's Northern Frontier

MR. W. D. DUNEY, Director of Veterinary Services in Kenya, said recently in the Legislature that there were about 90,000 Africans in the Northern Frontier District, with 600,000 head of cattle and 2,000,000 sheep and goats. During the first four years of war, despite two years of drought, they had supplied the authorities with 90,000 head of cattle and 1,200,000 sheep and goats.

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# N. Rhodesian Legislature

(Report continued from page 497)

constituents. As regards the second Bill, Mr. Clary was satisfied that they already had some African members, but he was more doubtful as to the first Bill. He thought Northern Rhodesia was doing everything possible to make the first Bill a representative one, but he did not think that the first Bill would be constituted this year.

The CHIEF SECRETARY said that Sir Stewart Gore-Browne's report on the delay in making development plans was a factor in taking a long time to make a development plan.

Mr. Clary said that the Government of Northern Rhodesia was not yet up to a comprehensive and co-ordinated scheme. Although much money had been spent, it was not so important, as otherwise much effort and money would have been wasted. They had also to concentrate on the health services, which were improving. Human resources of the country were again must be organized and also concentrated in certain areas. In comparison with other territories they had many difficulties in terms of administration because of the large and scattered population.

Mr. Clary said that the new drug for curing trypanosomiasis, which was expected to arrive in Northern Rhodesia, should have enough to cure the animals. It might not be able to use it until the Veterinary Department had completed experiments on the safe margin of error and had issued their instructions.

The Government was prepared to increase the salary of the Chief Secretary from £10 to £15.

Mr. Clary was definitely in touch with both European and African development.

## Official Attitude to White Settlers

References to official policy on copper production were made mainly by the Northern Rhodesian Government, not by the Colonial Office, but by the Ministry of Supply, which in turn depended on the policy of the Combined Raw Materials Board. That Board had to consider Great Britain, the Empire and the United States of America, and must hold itself in a very difficult position from time to time. Its climate had to be adjusted to changes in the war position, and until the end of the war there was almost certainly to be changes in copper production policy. It was unfortunate that the fact that the copper belt was in a position of uncertainty, but that was due solely to the war.

He regretted that there were still people in Northern Rhodesia who thought the Government felt that Europeans had no right in the country. If that were so, why should Government still hold Crown land, or purchase from Europeans, and why should it be appointing a committee to decide what land should be given to African-Native settlement?

Mr. Clary said that the Government was in favour of certain contractual clauses in the agreement between the mine workers and the companies, but it was not agreed by both parties that the clauses were contradictory. He would express his views as to which party was right. It was not possible for Government to remove those clauses from the agreement made between two parties, those who considered that removal of the clauses would bring industrial peace should give the necessary notice under the agreement on October 1, next. The clauses were open to give a test whether the clauses were contradictory.

With regard to Mr. Williams's references to amalgamation, the decision was taken not by the Colonial Office but by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

Dr. HASLON, speaking of the delay in regard to development, said that it had not been as rapid as one would have hoped. Very comprehensive plans had been produced in several provinces and considered by the Native Development Board sub-committee. This body had met several times and agreed upon the lines on which a development scheme should be drawn up. With regard to Major Welenky's remark that too much was spent on African education and too little on health, one could equally argue the opposite, since more education was necessary to effect health improvement. The two things went hand in hand.

The DEPUTY CHIEF SECRETARY, Mr. EDDY, said that Mr. Welenky's point about housing for Europeans was a concern throughout the territory. He said that the principle was to get before it could be fully effective the hostel accommodation must be adequate. It was hoped to begin construction of the first Lusaka hostel this year.

## Help for Discharged Soldiers

THE SECRETARY OF NATIVE AFFAIRS stressed the need for Africans to help themselves. Europeans could not do everything for them. The implementation of development plans needed a big drive employing all resources and it would be a mistake to attempt this tremendous task with an attenuated staff.

As to the delay in making arrangements for returned soldiers, there was no real reason to complain. There had been a delay, and it was no use making excuses. But Government wanted to take the first concrete step had now been taken.

Slait (1946) on the Post-War Problems (African Soldiers). The first decision was to try to set up a system of discharge. Each soldier on discharge would receive a card containing the particulars of himself and his Army service. This card would be sent to the local district office. A copy of this card would be sent to the district commission, etc. to the basis of a card index.

District and area committees to be set up in each district would be composed of representatives of the local African community. They would be charged with the task of registering unemployed and keep an up-to-date account of the central office. They would also prepare the inhabitants of the district of the return of the returning soldiers, and also find various reasons for their unemployment.

With regard to the education of the returning soldiers, the Government were considering a system of providing the returning soldiers with education stipends and a system of financial assistance. They had already made plans for the returning soldiers to be given their general education. Other recommendations were that a few libraries should be set up in selected cases, and that the Government should provide for the returning soldiers a pamphlet which had been prepared for the purpose of showing them to what activities they were entitled and where to seek advice.

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would withdraw, he would undertake that a select committee would be appointed to consider what steps should be taken to deal with the employment which might arise. A motion in Parliament such a select committee was carried.

LEUCY COLOMBY, the STUART GOVERNOR, then moved an amendment which, as soon as possible, appoint a select committee of five members, one of whom should be to investigate the possibility of extending local government to rural areas. He wanted to see how large parishes, especially those with a mixed community, they could devise a system of local government, and enabling all sections to take their share in government. The problem was to get away from government by the Secretariat, and to have the local government was not to disappear and inevitable delays did not arise. The Government could not have a system of local government in the country, or a system of local government, he proposed, be delegated to the local authorities, resembling in some extent the county councils in England. African Provincial Councils could have representation on those African provincial councils.

Delays Not Caused by Secretariat

THE CHIEF SECRETARY said, with one exception to all the other delays were caused in the Secretariat, and certainly not anyone to cite specific cases. Delays were caused when questions were referred to the Standing Finance Committee, and when the Government for a number of other matters had to refer to the Finance Committee. There had been so much business that it deleted the matter to be discussed at the meeting and then possibly decided to ask for further inquiries. There had to be a Secretary in a Legislative Council, and there was a very large extension of the two.

The Secretariat of the Governor's office, its functions being to conduct correspondence with the Secretary of State, deal with general correspondence, make proposals for reference (which would then be dealt with by the Secretariat), and handle correspondence with the Governor, would accept the motion.

If the Legislative Council was prepared to decentralise to county councils, its functions so delegated could at the same time be removed from the Secretariat. He warned members against the possibility of dual responsibility, whereby the Secretariat would continue to remain as the Secretariat for the acts of a number of provincial Commissioners, and do a great deal of work which the Secretariat and he was always delighted when a provincial Commissioner took action on his own responsibility.

Dr. H. J. G. M. said the administration of public health and sanitation was delegated to township and municipal authorities, and local authorities were being dealt with in many ways such as to have had been before. Moreover, when local authorities were controlled with financial problems they were not to come to the Government and had to refer back to the central Government.

THE SECRETARY OF NATIVE AFFAIRS, Mr. W. H. S. B. considered Mr. S. J. Stewart's proposal for a five authority government, that was being given more duties.

MR. STEWART GOVERNOR, Mr. Stewart believed a trained local authority would be very helpful to Native authorities.

The Cluver Report

MR. T. S. B. said that the Government would submit the Cluver Report to the Central African Council, and would investigate the financial implications, said that during the course of the Cluver Committee, which produced the report, the Government's testimony was modified by the fact that the Government could not be counted upon to have a system of local government which was not contemplated, and of the which would have been different. The Central African

Council might be thought to evolve an education scheme applicable to both Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. WELLESKY, who considered that the Cluver Report had not been based on the fact that Northern Rhodesia was still a permanent European occupation, wanted to know whether the committee would still have recommended secondary education in the territories, or whether it was possible to implement it on conditions of a more favourable nature. He thought the main argument was understood if these things were not to be available. The Colonial Development Fund might be able to help in the meantime. His view was that Northern Rhodesia was suitable for primary and secondary schools, but that it was not the matter of school building materials would be a serious matter. The Government should be able to meet this matter immediately. He thought it would be a question to be made to the Government.

MR. WELLESKY thought that reference to the Central African Council would give the feeling of Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia. Apart from the visit of Mr. Cluver to Northern Rhodesia had been an indication that Southern Rhodesia would have more confidence in the new Council. Northern Rhodesia was not going to be accepted, and it was not in this matter of a select committee would show that they were not accepting of a select African Council.

MAJOR McKEE was appointed with the proposal to refer the report to the Central African Council, and did not oppose the motion since Government required immediate action in the matter.

DR. W. J. H. M. Director of Medical Services said that he would not have signed the report if there had been any question of the Government recommending a system of local government, etc. It was an essential part of the report. His dissent from the main recommendation was not entirely based on economic grounds. When Northern Rhodesia's population was greatly increased in the future, secondary education would have to be provided, but meaning of the advantage of the thought, in such education outside the country.

THE DIRECTOR OF EUROPEAN EDUCATION, Mr. G. H. J. said that a very important part in the report was the motion, and that a very important part in the report was the motion, and that a very important part in the report was the motion, and that a very important part in the report was the motion.

MAJOR McKEE moved a motion that the Government should consider amendment of the instructions of operation of the Legislative Council of Finance, a subject being to draw attention to difficulties in the voters' roll. In recent elections some people who had applied for registration had nothing more, and presumed that they had been omitted, turned up to vote only to learn that they were not on the roll. He had found one name recorded twice, and another instance of a man and his wife having been removed from the roll although they were only on leave. The names of some deceased persons were also on the roll.

MR. R. WELLESKY, who wondered if some system of compulsory registration should not be considered, though the time between nomination and polling day was insufficient for voting by post.

The Government accepted the motion.

Revenue from Excess Profits Tax

In the year ended March 31, 1941, Southern Rhodesia derived a revenue of £165,000 from the excess profits tax. In the following year the yield was £27,000. For the 12 months ended March 31, 1943, it had risen to £815,000, and the revenue from this source in 1944 was approximately £1,285,000.

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## Sudan and the Pilgrimage

THE SUDANESE Medical Service is concerned with the Sudan Medical Service in the protection of the Sudanese pilgrims from the transmission of communicable diseases by returning pilgrims, and the protection of the health of Sudanese citizens who may be infected by pilgrims who have returned from Mecca and Medina. In the past, the Sudanese Medical Service has been successful in preventing the transmission of communicable diseases to Sudanese citizens by returning pilgrims. In the past, the Sudanese Medical Service has been successful in preventing the transmission of communicable diseases to Sudanese citizens by returning pilgrims.

The mission consists of a medical inspector, a sanitary medical officer, a medical assistant, a sanitary overseer, a dispensary staff consisting of a head hospital attendant, five male hospital orderlies, a female hospital attendant, storekeeper, cook, and two motor vehicles, fitted with stretchers.

A very well equipped 30-bed tented hospital has been erected on an excellent site beside the Mecca road two miles outside Jeddah, where one doctor, the sanitary overseer, and the hospital staff, with one lorry, are stationed; a dispensary in charge of the medical assistant is stationed in a house in Mecca; and a dispensary with five beds in charge of a doctor with orderlies and the other lorry is situated in a house in Medina.

During the month of the pilgrims are in Mecca and Arabia the whole medical mission is concentrated in this area in order to afford the maximum medical and sanitary facilities for Sudanese pilgrims. Hospital cases are concentrated in Jeddah, and when necessary transported to Suakin in the returning pilgrim ships.

The cost of this medical mission to the Sudan taxpayer is more than £5,000 a season. To find out whether the expenditure was justified the Director of the Sudan Medical Service

visited Jeddah and had a full inspection of the organization; his findings were most satisfactory. Sudanese pilgrims who this season numbered 6,999 out of a total of 10,000 were most appreciative and enthusiastic about the efforts of the medical mission in providing facilities at all stages of their journey, and in protecting their health by sanitary precautions, particularly at Jeddah and Medina. There was no quantitative assessment of the Sudanese pilgrims. The only illness in hospital was a form of pneumonia. The state of health of the pilgrims was most satisfactory throughout the pilgrimage.

### Risk of Smallpox Eliminated

The careful supervision of the pilgrims practically eliminated the risk from smallpox, and as a result the period of quarantine in Suakin was reduced to a few days, compared with from eight to ten days in the past, and for some years previously. This was much appreciated by the pilgrims.

Although in-patient treatment in hospitals was not given to Sudanese pilgrims, the patient treatment was given to all who asked for it in accordance with the tradition of medicine and in the manner of the pilgrims. More than half of the patient attendances were other than Sudanese pilgrims.

Final figures are not yet available of the amount of work done, but the hospital in Jeddah is dealing with about 3,000 in-patient attendances a month, in addition to its dispensary in Medina with about 1,000 in-patient attendances a month, and during the two weeks of the medical mission was supplemented by a hospital and a dispensary with about 1,000 out-patient attendances. These medical facilities were much appreciated by the pilgrims.

### Uganda Ginnery Sales

Last week we reported that £26,400 had been paid for a ginnery in Uganda, that being a record figure for the Protectorate. We have since learnt that the Nile Cotton Co., Ltd., recently sold two of its ginneries in Busoga to Mr. B. K. S. Virjee of Kampala, for £80,000.

### Hot in Northern Harlem

The first meeting of the new Advisory Council for the Darfur Province of the Sudan was held in the former home of the Sultan in El Fasher. For the past three years the house has been the residence of Mr. K. W. S. Gregson, station manager for British Overseas Airways.

### African Air Conference

The proposed African Air Conference, which the Government of the Union of South Africa postponed convening on account of the arrangements for air discussions in Canada and the United States, is now expected to assemble in the Union in March. Representatives of the Rhodesias, East Africa, the Belgian Congo and Portuguese East Africa are likely to be invited.

### Growing Coloured Cotton

Soviet *Ways News* states that the cultivation of coloured cotton has now passed the experimental stage in the Soviet Union, and that about 350 tons of this new product were picked last year. This year's yield is expected to be about 700 tons, and it is hoped that more than a million yards of naturally coloured cloth will be manufactured. The cotton, which does not fade, is being grown in brown, green, rose and lemon colours. The yield per acre is approximately that of ordinary white cotton.

### Africans Must Work Better

The people of Uganda will have to revise their ideas of work. In this Protectorate there must be about 2,000,000 men and women between the ages of 16 and 60. How many of these labour for eight hours a day, and of those who do work, how many would be needed to do the same amount of work that is done by one trained European in the same time? The wealth and prosperity of a nation depends on its industry. National progress, in other words, depends on industry—on each individual, whether schoolmaster, office clerk or cotton grower, doing an honest day's work. I employ several house boys to do the work that a child could do. I would much rather pay one man to do the same amount of work what I now pay to three. This would allow two of them to engage in other work, and perhaps more productive work.—Capon & Morris Williams.

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### Liebig's Extract of Meat

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., which has large interests in East Africa and Rhodesia, reports that for the year ended August 31, 1944, there was a profit of £401,173 compared with £274,041 in the previous year, after providing £165,000 for taxation, £35,000 of the preference dividend, and £160,000 for interim and final dividends on the ordinary stock, there is a balance to be carried forward of £199,672 (£178,499).

The issued capital is £4,000,000 in 5% cumulative preference stock, plus of £2,000,000 in ordinary stock of the same denomination. The reserve fund totals £1,500,000, comprising in substance the following:—The balance brought forward of £1,182,571; 1944 stock production of £1,143,000; sundry debtors, £902,867; cash, £226,327; and land, factories, buildings and plant, £13,543.

The directors are Mr. Kenneth M. Cuffin (Chairman and managing director), Sir Eastman Bell, Major A. R. McCord, Lieut. Colonel F. M. G. Glyn, and Mr. Alfred Great. Sir Follett Holt, who had been a member of the board for 25 years, died during the year, and Colonel Glyn was appointed in his stead.

Dividends are allocated to the shareholders by the Chairman and are here in this year.

### Central Line Sisal Estates

CENTRAL LINE Sisal Estates, Ltd., reports that for the year ended June 30, 1944, there was a trading profit of £2,133, but that after deduction of expenses, loan interest, and directors' fees, and providing £8,987 for depreciation, there was a profit of only £394. A loss of £1,698 had been brought forward from the previous accounts, so that the loss carried forward to 1944-45 is £11,304. The cause of this disappointing result is a serious decline in the output of fibre, which totalled only 2,872 tons, compared with 3,561 in the previous year, the reasons being shortage of Native labour and constant trouble with the old German machine on the plantations. Much effort was expended in an attempt to replace the old machine by a new type, but this was not successful.

The issued capital is £195,000, consisting of £130,880 in freehold and leasehold land and development, appearing in the balance sheet at £130,880; buildings, machinery, and rolling stock, £21,244; stores, £14,402; debtors and payments in advance, £13,566; and cash, £5,349. Investments which were valued at £20,000 in the previous year have been sold.

The directors are Mr. E. W. Boyill (Chairman), Mr. N. C. Bosanquet, Lieut. Colonel George Hornung, and Mr. G. Geoffrey Phillips (who was appointed to the board when Captain E. C. Eric Smith resigned). Colonel Hornung and Mr. Phillips offer themselves for re-election at the eighth annual general meeting, which is to be held in London next Monday afternoon.

### United Tobacco Companies (South)

UNITED TOBACCO COMPANIES (SOUTH), Ltd., announce that profits after meeting taxation for the year ended September 30 last amounted to £229,639 (£296,254 in 1943), which sum includes £207,691 (£192,041) received from dividends from subsidiary companies less normal tax on their profits. After final ordinary and deferred ordinary dividends of 1s. per 10s. share, making 3s. for the year (the same) and reserving £26,000 (nil) for the overhaul of plant, there remains £532,097 to be carried forward, against £503,958 brought in. Stocks at cost or under were valued at £3,432,349 (against £2,669,126), and total current assets, amounted to £4,254,294 while current liabilities and provision totalled £3,020,074.

### Kenya Farmers' Association

The 12th annual general meeting of the Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-operative) Ltd., was held in Nakuru on December 15.

The report for the period September 1, 1943, to July 31, 1944, shows that members have increased from 1,256 to 1,651, the highest figure ever reached, and that the nominal capital has increased from £50,000 to £200,000, the amount issued at the end of the year being £30,000 in 5% preference shares and £191,342 in ordinary shares. Reserves totalled £12,436.

The ordinary dividend was 3s. Turnover increased by no less than 50%, and the profit of £10,505 enabled the board to distribute a 7% bonus on the purchases of members.

Deliveries to the Government for the year ended July 31, 1944, were held in a total of 40,473 bags, and the total of the year brought the total to 417,473 bags, against 387,842 in the previous year. Overheads of the pool averaged 37.2% cent of a shilling per bag.

The wheat pool of 689,645 bags was the largest crop ever harvested in East Africa. Overheads averaged 35.9% cent, and the profit from the flour was used to augment the pool, being an additional distribution of 4 cents per bag.

The rice pool amounted to 2,638 bags, and overheads to 45.1% cents.

Perfumum deliveries during the first 10 months of 1944 reached 528 tons, compared with 2,000 in the previous year. The Ministry of Supply purchased the whole output at 1s. 6d. per lb. for first-grade flowers, delivered Nakuru or Ringa, and the Government to buy the output from 45,000 acres for four years from January, 1944, at the same basic price.

The balance sheet shows fixed assets at £56,376, including buildings, factories, schools, offices, and Native quarters, £91,060; machinery, plant, tools, furniture and equipment, £12,021; and land, £9,095. Investments total £126,908, including £75,265 advanced to subsidiary companies. The Association has shareholdings in Unga, Ltd., of rather more than £16,000, in White Star Milling Co., Ltd., of £1,500, in Kenya Salt Co., Ltd., of £1,375, and in Fundisha Salt Works, Ltd., of £650.

The directors are Mr. W. E. O. Trench, M.L.C. (Chairman), Mr. A. C. Bousar, M.L.C. (Vice-Chairman), Mr. T. J. Broatch, Mr. W. H. Gibson, Major A. J. Keyser, M.L.C., Mr. James Mackay, and Lieut. Colonel F. J. McCall, with Mr. Hugh B. Hamilton in an advisory capacity.

The general manager and secretary of this important enterprise is Mr. E. W. Bonnett. The assistant general manager and assistant secretary are Mr. R. W. O. Loppell and Mr. R. D. Southern.

### £600,000 a Year to Develop Industry

The Minister for Trade and Commerce in Southern Rhodesia announced last week that the Industrial Development Commission appointed to develop industries in the Colony will be empowered to spend up to £600,000 annually. Mr. Fereday added that Mr. G. Musgrave, a well-known consulting engineer, would probably be appointed Chairman of the Commission.

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## COMPANY MEETING

## Liebig's Extract of Meat Company, Limited

### Mr. Kenneth M. Carlisle's Statement

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY, LIMITED, was held in London on Tuesday.

MR. KENNETH M. CARLISLE, Chairman and managing director, read and approved the following resolutions with the annual report and accounts:

"In conformity with the practice which has now become customary I am submitting this short statement to accompany the directors' report and statement of accounts, and I shall accordingly propose at the annual general meeting that the report and accounts, as well as the Chairman's statement, be taken as read. The resolutions shall be confined to the submission of resolutions.

"I am with deep regret that we have to record the death shortly after last year's general meeting of Sir Pollett H. K. B. L., who had been a member of the court since 1947. Sir Pollett was held in high esteem by all of us, and we deplore the loss of a good friend and counsellor, whose knowledge, experience and wide experience of affairs, and particularly of conditions in South America, were of valued service to the company.

"To fill the vacancy thus created, we have been fortunate in obtaining the services of Lieut.-Colonel Francis Glyn, Chairman of our bankers, Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co., whose father, the late Mr. Maurice Glyn, was also a member of our board for many years.

"Turning to the accounts, the particulars in comparison with the previous year under the headings of sundry creditors, sundry debtors and valuation of livestock, produce, etc., are incidental to the normal conduct of our business, and do not call for particular comment.

### Increased Capital for Liebig's (Kenya), Ltd.

The only item in the balance-sheet which may require a few words of explanation is that of subsidiary companies. Of the aggregate increase of £297,000 in this item, the larger portion, amounting to £187,000, is represented by investments, comprising the subscription of £150,000 to the additional capital which it was found appropriate that Liebig's (Kenya), Ltd., should issue, in order to provide our enterprise in that Colony with an adequate endowment of working resources, while the balance of £37,000 corresponds to provisions now set aside as a result of profits earned by certain subsidiary companies. The rise in the balances due by subsidiary companies at £110,000 is chiefly ascribable to their larger holdings of stocks of products and materials.

The figure of profit carried to appropriation account is £261,173, in comparison with £272,031 in the previous year, and, after transfer of £195,000 to tax provision account, there remains a net balance of £66,173, against a comparable figure last year of £77,020. The transfer to tax provision account is in pursuance of the policy of providing fully, so far as can be foreseen and estimated, for all possible liabilities to tax which are expected to arise from operations up to date of the balance-sheet.

You will recall that the total placed last year to that account was £260,211, which however included £150,000 drawn against an existing contingency account, expressly to cover all possible outstanding tax liabilities, so that the actual charge in respect of tax provision against the year's working was £110,211, and this amount deducted from the net profit of £274,031 leaves the figure above mentioned of £163,820.

This year's profit of £266,173, with the addition of £178,000 brought forward from last year, leaves available for distribution a total of £444,173.

After payment of the preference interest, and of the interim dividend paid in July last, it is proposed now to pay a final dividend free of income tax of 6½ per cent. on ordinary stock, which, together with the interim dividend, will make a total of 8½ per cent. free of tax per unit, the same as in the previous year. At the same time the carry forward will be raised to £100,872.

As stockholders may recollect, I indicated in my address at the general meeting in 1940 that there was little likelihood, so far as could be foreseen, having regard to increasing demands of taxation and to the ceiling placed on profits through the operation of the excess profits tax, that there could be any appreciable change in the rate of dividend so long as the conditions created by the war continued. Our policy has been during the last four years to maintain the gross dividend at a stable rate, approximating to that ruling during the year when our standard of 10 per cent. for tax purposes was established and to appropriate whatever surplus there might be towards strengthening the resources of the company, having in mind the eventual necessity for deferred repairs, renewals and replacement of plant which should then be undertaken after the cessation of hostilities. It will be pressing, extensive and costly.

### Dividend of 1956

Actually we have done rather better than foreseen, for the present rate of dividend is equivalent to 16½ per cent. gross, whereas the 11½ per cent. paid for the year 1950-51, with the income tax then in force, was equivalent to 14½ per cent. gross.

Besides the heavy outlay on repairs, renewals and re-equipment which will have to be undertaken, there will be the rehabilitation of our Continental subsidiary companies, which has to be borne closely in mind.

These subsidiaries have in the past played an important part in our sales organization and it will be our aim and object to see that their businesses are once more set on their feet with as little delay as possible in order that the trade in their products, to which considerable popularity and goodwill are attached, may be recovered. From the scanty news that has come to hand we are pleased to understand that the factories in those countries so far freed from enemy occupation are comparatively unimpaired, although probably in sore need of new plant and equipment, and that the organizations have suffered no serious damage. What assistance may be required to resuscitate them it is impossible to foretell, but we must be prepared to support and foster these potentially valuable assets.

In the United Kingdom the year has again been favourable for trade in our proprietary products, and the volume of turnover, which has still further expanded, has been limited by the availability of supplies.

Conditions in our South American factories have been rather less propitious owing to a decline in the number of cattle available for slaughter, and the consequent increase in price, which invariably accompanies heavy demand upon a market deficient in supplies.

Higher prices of cattle in Argentina were partially compensated by improved weights and yields, but costs of production continue to increase all along the line, and unless some improvement in the price of our chief products, important quantities of which are produced for the Ministry of Food, is forthcoming, the operation of the Argentine factory on a remunerative basis will not be possible. In Paraguay a severe and prolonged drought adversely affected the season's operation, and a fall in the river to levels lower than ever hitherto recorded has led to a protracted hold-up in the shipment of products.

Our farming companies have again enjoyed a prosperous year and have benefited from the general increase in the price of all grades and varieties of livestock, although physical conditions were not altogether as propitious as could have been wished, all the sub-

subsidiary companies engaged in livestock husbandry, finished the year with balances well on the right side.

The outlook in regard to profits from the established section of our business, always important, is obscured by the vagaries of climatic conditions. The incidence of factors affecting the health of flocks and herds, has been rendered still more uncertain by the recent promulgation of a decree governing the wages, hours of work and living conditions of personnel engaged in farming. While it has been generally felt that the remuneration and amenities enjoyed by the farm labourer called for some reformation, having lagged behind the general upward trend of improved social conditions, compliance with higher wages, the terms of the decree, if enforced in their present form, are onerous and far-reaching, and must inevitably tend to increase very considerably the costs of farming operations.

**Subsidiaries in Kenya and Rhodesia**

In Kenya and Rhodesia our plants were fully engaged in the export of the cattle available, and both subsidiary companies had a favourable year's trading to record. The setback to the ranching section of Rhodesia which was experienced in the previous year was arrested, and a welcome return to the profit earning base of former years was achieved.

In conclusion, I have much pleasure in extending our warm thanks to our executives, staff and employees at home and overseas for their loyal support and efficient service, and I am sure I shall be giving expression to your wishes in conveying to them our very real appreciation of their valued collaboration throughout another war year, during which we have successfully maintained our position.

Our thoughts are much with the many members of our staff on active service, and our best wishes go out to them for a safe and speedy return, with the assurance of a warm welcome home.

**Dangers of Skokiaan**

African women in Southern Rhodesia have in recent months repeatedly reported as brewing a new intoxicating liquor of great potency, which has caused many deaths in the quarrels and a number of deaths.

European and African leaders have warned Natives of the grave dangers of this drink. The *African Weekly Mail*, Salisbury, which is edited by an African, wrote recently:

A woman or man who brews skokiaan is a murderer, and in many instances who drinks it, commits suicide. Native life is worth as little as the body. Skokiaan is brewed from (1) the new intoxicating liquor of the African women in towns, (2) mine compounds, and (3) terms near the towns. Skokiaan is very easy to brew and does not cost much to make, but it sells very well indeed at 6d. per quart or a pint.

Some of the ingredients of simple skokiaan—(1) yeast, (2) brown bread, (3) sugar, (4) lemon juice, (5) potatoes boiled in their jackets, (6) mopani bark. This type of skokiaan takes nearly eight hours before it ferments, when it is ready to be sold.

But some women make a type which ferments much faster. They add to the mixture such things as (1) fish, (2) sour-milk meal, (3) gerds, a little tobacco juice, (4) diluted spring dirty water, or even parts of the human body.

The alcohol in the skokiaan is high, and its effect on the body is fatal. It is a poisonous drug, full of disease germs, and it gives its consumer a feeling of strength, and he feels he must fight.

**Arrivals from East Africa**

Recent arrivals in this country from East Africa have included the following:

**KENYA**—Mr. J. G. Askwith and Captain H. J. Goggin, Smith's district officers; Mr. J. T. Hodgkinson, wireless officer; Mr. J. F. Higgins and Mr. J. McLellan, permanent way staff; Mr. J. C. & H.

**UGANDA**—Captain P. S. I. Geyt, superintendent of police; Mr. H. R. Webb, forester; Mr. J. D. B. Watson, assistant superintendent of police; Mr. K. E. L. Dreschfield, Crown Counsel; and Dr. R. E. Barrett, medical officer.

**TANGANYIKA**—Mr. G. Barnes, marine engineer; Mr. B. R. Thomas, assistant accountant; Mr. G. J. Poplewell and Mr. J. M. Dowson, district officers; Mr. A. G. Hopwoods, chief inspector of works; Mr. S. A. Harris, storekeeper; Mr. M. Miller, inspector of police; Mr. R. G. Clark, assistant superintendent of prisons; and Mr. J. R. Roberts, traffic superintendent.

**NYASALAND**—Sir C. R. W. Seton, Chief Justice; Mr. H. P. C. Atterall, stock inspector; Mr. H. V. McDonald, administrative officer; and Mr. A. K. O'Connell, Crown Counsel.

**The Misogynist**

Mr. John Collyer, a former Postmaster General of Southern Rhodesia, speaking in last Saturday's "Calling Southern Rhodesia" programme of the B.B.C., recalled a story of the late George Duthie, Director of Education, a bachelor who affected fear of women. It was said that when he was writing at his roll-top desk one day an irate female teacher stamped loudly into his office, banged on the top of his desk, and shouted: "Mr. Duthie, I hear you hate all women." He stared at her for a moment over his spectacles, and blandly replied: "Yes, but you're not a woman." She marched speechlessly away.

**Further Currency Expansion**

The report of the East African Currency Board for the year to June 30, 1944, states that for the fifth year in succession there was a substantial increase in currency, the amount in circulation on the last day of the financial year being £24,827,962, as against £21,118,000 in the previous year, and only £16,499,778 in 1939. This increase is on remittances to and from the territories, and is mainly unaltered at 10s. per cent., with a special rate of 7s. 6d. per cent. for military or other Government transactions.

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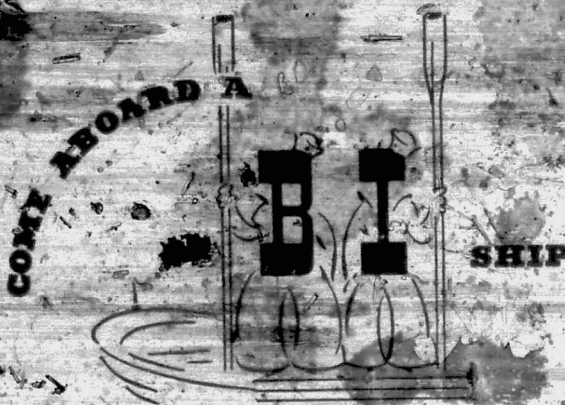
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Thursday, February 6, 1945

Volume 11 - New Series - No. 105

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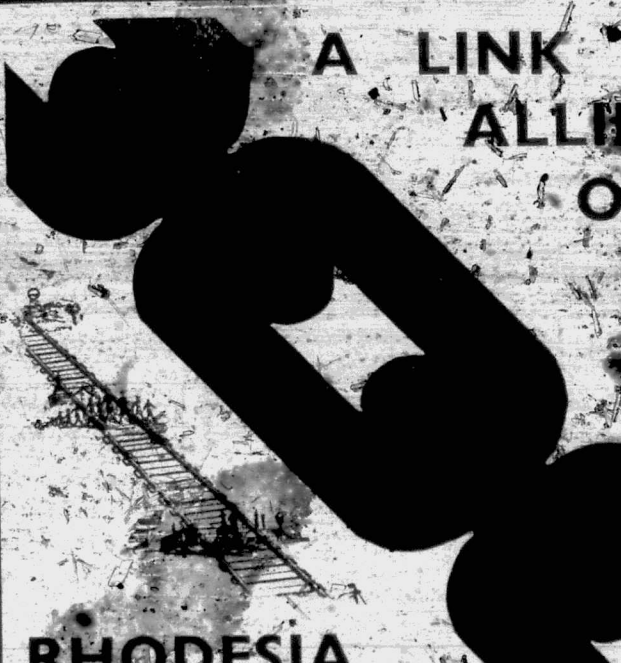
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, February 8, 1945  
Volume 21 (New Series) No. 1064

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY MILLION POUNDS STERLING are to be provided by the taxpayers of Great Britain for Colonial development, welfare, and research during the ten years from April, 1946. **£120,000,000 for Colonial Empire.** Grants from the Mother Country for these purposes will thus be considerably more than doubled, for the 1940 Act fixed the maximum annual expenditure at five million pounds for development and half a million pounds for research, but the varying, and sometimes substantial, proportion of that permissible total which remained unexpended in any year was lost to the Colonial Empire, since any unutilized balance reverted to the Treasury. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has criticized that arrangement from the time of the introduction of the first Colonial Development Bill, but successive Secretaries of State have found themselves constrained to submit to the insistence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Colonel Oliver Stanley is therefore to be warmly congratulated on having obtained this essential concession to long-range planning, and, indeed, to common sense and common honesty. It will greatly increase the funds available for essential Colonial purposes. The expenditure of five and a half millions annually at present authorized would in practice have meant nothing like fifty-five millions in a decade. Indeed, not once since the original Act

became law has the full annual sum been spent. The Colonial Dependencies consequently felt that they were being deprived of funds which Parliament had intended them to have. Thus it seemed that an element of niggardiness was being introduced into what had been designed as practical and far-sighted generosity, and so a good deal of the value of the gesture was lost. Now Parliament's pledges are to be redeemed in full. Moreover, wise elasticity is to be introduced. While the average outlay over the decade will be twelve millions annually, the new Bill permits the allocation of as much as seventeen and a half millions in any financial year if necessary.

But if the annual amount of financial assistance to the Colonies is more than doubled, it is promised for a term of ten years only, whereas it had hitherto been safe to assume that the old scale of help would be continued whatever political party happened to be in power in the United Kingdom. While we do not suggest that the tap will be suddenly turned off eleven years hence, it would be most imprudent for the Colonial Empire to reckon on a automatic continuance of this generous fulfilment of the promises made in the latest King's Speech. The chief of the Imperial Government is quite anxious to enable the Colonies to establish their social and

economic foundations so firmly that they may contribute increasingly to their own development and welfare from their own resources and by loans raised on the security of the financial stability they are expected to attain. This is a calculated priming of the pump, not a promise of perpetual pensions for all petitioners; and that aspect of the matter ought never to be forgotten in the Colonies. A second warning is, indeed, implicit in the exclusion from the year that is to be devoted to research and investigation, which are to receive double the maximum hitherto available for these essential undertakings. Research has never been endowed in the British Empire with the lavishness common in the United States of America, and it is dangerous that one-twelfth of the moneys now voted by Parliament for the Colonies should be intended for investigational work which, if entrusted to the right men, promises to yield magnificent value. This Bill heralds the dawn of a new Colonial era.

IT HAS BEEN AN OPEN SECRET that the War Office and the General Officer Commanding in Chief in the Middle East have appointed Philip Mitchell as a completely free hand since the beginning of the war. When he was appointed Chief of O.E.A. Staff Officer in the headquarters staff of General Wavell, in consequence was that the military administration, starting from scratch in the occupied Italian territories in Africa, achieved a measure of success which contrasts strikingly with the unimaginative and improvident management of the much simpler problem of administering German East Africa during the last year. Philip Mitchell was then a young captain, who had been seconded from the Colonial Service in England to the King's African Rifles and later distinguished service in the field, had become one of the first British political officers in what is now Tanganyika Territory. He must have had plenty of personal evidence of the mistaken manner in which the administration was started and conducted. Many most unsuitable men were recruited for duties which they were manifestly incapable of discharging, with the dual result that there was much extravagance, and that the first task of the civil administration when it was formed was to dispossess itself of the more flagrantly unprofitable administrative officers. That there has been no repetition in this war of that wholesale incompetence in selection has been known to East Africans for several years, and the White Paper from which we quote in this issue provides evidence to that effect.

that the total cost of administering all the occupied territories in East and North Africa for about two and a half years was no more than three and a half million pounds is an astonishing revelation; and one greatly to the credit of those chiefly concerned. The original forecast is officially stated to have been far higher—and such estimates usually prove sadly low, not too high.

### Indian System Preferred to Colonial.

The original forecast is officially stated to have been far higher—and such estimates usually prove sadly low, not too high. The financial results in this case are an indication of what can be achieved when Whitehall chooses the right men—as was assuredly done with Sir Philip Mitchell and Lord Rennell, his Controller of Finance, and then trusts them to fulfil their duty. Perhaps the Colonial Office will not thank the War Office for three sentences in the White Paper, reading: "The Chief Staff Officer in Political Branch, corresponding in Colonial parlance to the Chief Secretary, took the general secretariat work, personnel questions, and all matters dealing with the evacuation and repatriation of Italian civilian personnel, mainly from Ethiopia. In the division of responsibilities the organization at headquarters resembled more the Indian than the Colonial system of government, the Controller of Finance and Accounts and the Chief Legal Adviser being fully executive in their technical officers. The officer who took the place of the Chief Political Officer at headquarters in his absence from the Command was the Controller of Finance and Accounts, not the Chief Staff Officer." Here was an arrangement which avoided the bottleneck of the usual Colonial secretariat and encouraged the solution of executive responsibility at the lowest stage. All the evidence indicates that the War Office showed itself broadminded and unbureaucratic in this matter at any rate, and it is fair to make that clear. The moral, we repeat, is that it is advantageous to appoint to responsible office only those whom authority is prepared to trust, and then to give them the freest possible scope for the exercise of their initiative.

## Twenty Years Ago . . .

From our issue of February 12, 1925

"Sir Robert Coryndon, Kenya's esteemed Governor, was operated on for panchreatitis on Monday evening and passed away on Tuesday morning."

"The Natives of Uganda will receive no less than £2,000,000 this season for the cotton they have grown & picked."

"Sir Donald Cameron, Tanganyika's new Governor, is reputed to have an economy age in his baggage. A Legislative Council would help him wield it."

"The Uganda Native trade now includes motor-cycles, gram-phones, axes, saws, and 10s. per pill, and numerous other articles. The white man would be glad to have as luxuries."

# Colonel Oliver Stanley on the Colonies

## Hints from Speech to Foreign Policy Association of New York

BRITISH COLONIAL POLICY is, as it is believed to be British Colonial policy, is one of the differences between us, and our greatest aim is to try to eliminate causes of difference.

As Colonial Secretary I have nothing to do with the great self-governing Dominions or the semi-Dominions of India and Burma. I am responsible for the Colonial Empire, a collection of 100,000,000 inhabitants spread all over the world in more than 40 administrative units. More than two-thirds of our Colonial Empire is in Africa, where life has gone on for centuries outside the stream of world development, and where only within the lifetime of man today have windows been opened by Western civilization, Western culture, and Western thought.

There is not only great diversity between one Colony and another. You find an equal diversity inside the Colony itself, with immense differences in race, creed, and language. The problem is not mainly of European and Native. In great areas of the Colonies the problem does not arise at all, but hardly anywhere will you find within a Colony a homogenous mass.

How many realize that in Malaya, the Malays are in a minority, and that a mere counting of heads would give the Chinese and Indians control of Malayan lands? How many realize that the Fijians are only 50% of the population of Fiji? Throughout the greater part of the Colonial Empire it is for the present at any rate the British presence alone which prevents a disastrous disintegration. British withdrawal would mean for millions a descent from nascent nationhood into a tumble of warring sects.

### A Colonial Charter Not Practicable

Many people in this country have a genuine and understandable desire to see us produce some kind of Colonial Charter which would give a universal blueprint and some kind of schedule which would give a universal time-table. We do something of the kind when it is practicable, but it is not practicable to find the lowest common denominator or the highest common factor throughout territories varying so dramatically. What we can and do have is a universal objective—the achievement of the fullest possible measure of self-government within the Empire. When will it be achieved? I can only answer, "as soon as practicable." Some are nearly there already; some are still a long way back. To all we are trying to give impetus and help along the road.

What have we done in the past for the Colonial Empire? I do not apologize for our record. Great services have been given and great sacrifices made, but if we have done much, we have even more to do in the future. Where we have done well, so much firmer will be the foundations on which to build. Where we have made mistakes, it will be all the easier to learn from them in the future.

At least three-quarters of the areas I am describing our history is comparatively short one, and our connexion is to be measured in years, not centuries. The first task, of course, is to bring to many millions a security of life and property which they had never known before. In some Colonies there are men and women who in their youth did not know the meaning of the word security, whose lives were a long history of tribal feuds, slave-raid incursions, and chiefly persecutions. Today you can travel the length and breadth of these countries with less danger than you walk through the streets of a great city in America or Great Britain. And that security is now maintained largely by the people themselves.

The second great thing that we have brought to these territories is the rule of law. No longer are a man's life and property at the mercy of a tribal chief, or at best of the capricious decision of a tribal chief. Law is now administered according to rule, and order by the people themselves. Next, we have given political development, in some places still in a rudimentary form, in others more advanced. There is not just one road to democratic government, the road that brought us to Westminster. That road was laid out for us by our own peculiar circumstances and characteristics. Other people's characters, traditions, and instincts may lead them to the road that we have wholly different road. It is therefore our duty wherever possible to build upon existing institutions and authorities, moulding them in modern thought, giving them modern ideas, but encouraging them to develop upon their own historic lines.

Finally, we have brought social development. Schools, hospitals, communications, and all the essential accessories of

modern state. The extent to which we have done it varies enormously according to the wealth of the Colony. In Malaya, the poorest of our richest Colonies, there was a hospital built for every 250 of the population and 75% of Malaya boys were receiving elementary education. Compared with the figures for the Philippines, Malaya does not come out badly. No Colony makes any contribution to the British Treasury. No British taxpayer finds his burden relieved to the extent of a single cent by the effect of a Colonial population. On the contrary, we have always given grants to any Colony unable to maintain a minimum standard of government.

### Imperial Preference Did Not Shut Out World Trade

There has been no closed door to trade in the Colonial Empire. Imperial preference may be a matter for argument, but the door has not been shut out the trade of the world and it is entirely for the merchants of Great Britain. In fact, in the years before the war the Colonies in satisfying their own requirements took from Great Britain under 25% of their imports and over 75% from the rest of the world, while in the disposal of their produce they sent only 30% to Great Britain and 65% to the rest of the world.

Our objective, I have said, is the advance of the Colonies to the fullest possible measure of self-government. That does not mean the mad devising of new constitutional machinery, but it means those social developments which are necessary to produce a responsible community. Unless we can do that we may in handing over our power, only hand it to a local oligarchy no more democratic and much less disinterested than an alien bureaucracy. Unless it is to be government by the people it had better remain government by Britain.

Secondly, economic development is necessary to enable territories so to develop their own resources that out of them they can meet the reasonable claims for social standards. It can be no true self-government if it is allied with permanent financial dependence upon others.

Thirdly, political advance is a continuous and not spasmodic. It is in fact, constantly progressing throughout the Colonial Empire. In the two years in which I have been at the Colonial Office there is hardly a Colony in which some political advance has not been made or is not under consideration. These advances are not always dramatic. Sometimes they are only a slight extension of the elective principle, sometimes an increase in the number of independent members of a legislative council, sometimes an extension of the powers of a Native administration.

On the side of social and economic developments, we have a new and potent weapon. In 1943, when our future seemed blackest, the Colonial Development and Welfare Act was passed. By its Parliament placed at the disposal of the Colonial Secretary a sum of 20 million dollars a year for development and two million for research for a period of 10 years. This year, when victory seems assured, Parliament is to be asked to extend that period and largely increase the sums.

### Supreme Importance of Education

On the basis of that assistance, combined with the resources of the Colonies themselves, I am asking each Colony to prepare a 10-year plan for social and economic development. This assistance is not intended to be a permanent dole. It is intended to provide those fundamentals which are the necessary preliminary for each Colony to develop its own economic resources, including the greatest of all economic assets, the health, industry, and skill of its people. I regard education as the most important, for it can be the foundation of everything. I want to see in the Colonial Empire a development of higher education, primary education, and the mass education of illiterates.

I want to close with a few words about the relationship of the Colonial Empire to the world. We had in the Permanent Mandates Commission after the last war one experiment in such relations. It was on a limited scale, but within its scope no doubt it did good work, and suffered from one fundamental defect: it could tell you you must not do the wrong thing, but it could not help you to do the right thing. It was a conception which belonged more to the old theory of Colonial trusteeship than to the modern conception of Colonial partnership, more to the passive era of Colonial administration than to the present dynamic age.

We have therefore proposed another method, another experiment, which we believe should be tried—that of regional commissions. We believe that all Colonial Powers in any given region, and the countries who have a particular interest in the region, should meet together to discuss their common problems and to find common solutions. These solutions will be dealt with successfully on a regional basis. Our present system is not based merely on theory. We

has a practical example in the Anglo-Ethiopian Commission of Enquiry into the Administration of the Territory, which in its short life has achieved results which are left to the ordinary man and woman in their daily lives.

We cannot share with others the administrative responsibilities which are ours alone. To attempt to do so would be impracticable, inefficient, and undesirable. But for discharging these responsibilities, we do want co-operation

advice, and criticism. Sir Philip Mitchell is constructive and informed. I intend that is the secret.

It is our duty to keep the world informed of what we are doing - to make full and unbiased reports of the way we discharge our responsibilities. But there is a duty on the other side, too - a duty that the information when available should be passed on to itself. For the old slogan of "No taxation without representation" one might well substitute the new slogan of "No truth without study."

## British Military Administration in Africa White Paper Tells Official Story of O.E.T.A.

A WHITE PAPER entitled "British Military Administration of Occupied Territories and Africa during the Years 1941-44" was published last week by H.M. Stationery Office (Cmd. 7359).

The White Paper is the story of O.E.T.A. (Occupied Enemy Territories Administration) which later became O.E.A. (Occupied Territory Administration) because the War Cabinet directed that the occupied British Somaliland should be placed under military administration, and because Ethiopia was occupied by the United Nations. In 1943 the title was again changed to Civil Affairs Administration. The White Paper states:

The central control at General Headquarters, Middle East, was planned and carried into effect by the first Chief Political Officer, Sir Philip Mitchell, who prior to his appointment in that capacity to General Wavell's staff in January, 1941, was Governor of Uganda, and Deputy Chairman of the East African Governors' Conference. In each territory a Deputy Chief Political Officer was appointed to conduct the administration under the Military Governor, and in the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the Command in which the territory was comprised. The Commander-in-Chief delegated to the Chief Political Officer his power, in all matters relating to the government of occupied territories; the latter administered in the name of the Commander-in-Chief, delegating his powers in so far as this was required to the Deputy Chief Political Officers, who thus received their general direction of policy from him in his capacity as the Commander-in-Chief's staff officer in charge of local matters, discipline, and in all relations affecting military formations under the Military Governors.

### Policy of Decentralization

Local conditions required, and both the Commander-in-Chief and his Chief Political Officer personally were inclined towards the decentralization of administrative authority to the territories; nevertheless certain general directions of subjects common to all the territories had to be dealt with at headquarters. These reserved subjects included currency, banking and major fiscal matters, the personal status of the inhabitants of the country, religious matters, relations between the several territories and contiguous or neighboring territories not under Military Administration, and like issues.

Financial control was vested in a Controller of Finance and Accounts - Colonel (later Brigadier) Lord Rennell of Rodd. He also acted as the financial adviser of the Chief Political Officer and any other members of the Commander-in-Chief's staff in all financial matters relating to occupied territories, other than purely military expenditure. The accounts of the occupied territories and of the Administration, including the organization at General Headquarters, were kept separate locally from other Army accounts.

Ethiopia was handed over to the Emperor and his Government by the signature of the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement on January 31, 1942, and Madagascar to the Free French administration by the Agreement signed with General de Gaulle on December 14, 1942; a small measure of administrative responsibility in connexion with jurisdiction over foreigners remained in the naval and military base area at Diego Suarez. The British Military Administrations in Tripolitania, Cyrenaica, Eritrea, Italian Somaliland and the Reserved Areas of Ethiopia continue to be conducted under the authority of the Commander-in-Chief concerned; the local administration of Kufra and Asab were merged into the Administration of Cyrenaica and Eritrea, respectively. British Somaliland is administered as a British possession under authority derived from the Somaliland (Military Administration) Order in Council, dated May 5, 1941, and in Wavell's Office direction the

Military Governor exercises his powers under the general authority of the G.O.C.-in-C., East Africa.

The British Military Administration of Italian Somaliland was occupied by General Sir Alan Cunningham's forces from East Africa on February 25, 1941. Asmara, the capital of Eritrea, was occupied by General Sir William Platt's forces from the Sudan on April 1, 1941, and, finally, Addis Ababa was occupied by Sir Alan Cunningham's troops on April 5, 1941.

The Military Administration in Africa was organized in accordance with the Political Branch's general plan, and the Headquarters in Cairo had therefore shifted to Italian East Africa, and the Political Branch's General Headquarters, Middle East, to Nairobi, from which the major part of the territories occupied and likely to be occupied in the near future were more accessible.

### Transfer of Political Headquarters to Nairobi

This organization remained unchanged until the autumn of 1941, when the East Africa Command became independent of Middle East, and the Political Branch in Nairobi became the Political Branch of that Command, which then included all the territories and areas under military administration in British Somaliland. In February 1942, Middle East assumed control of Eritrea, in view of the growing importance of that country as a base for American aid in the Middle East theatre. After consultation between the two Commanders-in-Chief and the Minister of State in Cairo, the Political Branch was moved to Cairo to deal with Cyrenaica, which had in the meantime been reoccupied, and Tripoli. Brigadier Mene, Chief Legal Adviser to Sir Philip Mitchell, was appointed Chief Political Officer (North) in Cairo, and the functions of the Controller of Finance and Accounts were for a brief space divided into two, with one officer each in Cairo and Asmara. Brigadier Lord Rennell of Rodd in the former and Colonel Lord Rennell of Rodd in the latter.

In May 1942 Sir Philip Mitchell, who had remained Chief Political Officer (South) in Nairobi, returned to the Colonial Service on his appointment as Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. Brigadier Lord Rennell was appointed with the rank of Major-General, to replace Sir Philip Mitchell as Chief Political Officer in Nairobi, and Colonel Robinson Smith became sole Controller of Finance and Accounts to both groups of administrations. Certain other services remained common to the two groups for reasons of economy.

By the spring of 1943 the East African group of administrations, with the surrender and liquidation of responsibility in Ethiopia and Madagascar, was diminishing in importance and had already been considerably reduced in establishment. On Major-General Lord Rennell's departure in March, 1943, to become, eventually, Chief Civil Affairs Officer for Italy, the Political Branch (or, as it was by now called, the Civil Affairs Branch) in Nairobi was further reduced in scope, and no Chief Civil Affairs Officer replaced him, the work being assumed by

Senior Civil Affairs Officer with the rank of colonel as staff officer for such duties to the G.O.C.-in-C., East Africa Command. The Civil Affairs Branch in Cairo, with the responsibility of Tripolitania added to that for Eritrea and Cyrenaica and planning for future operations, had increased in importance and was graded up, with Brigadier Horn as major-general and the addition of senior officers from East Africa.

The net-cost of administering all the occupied territories in Africa to the end of 1943 was no more than £3,463,488, according to the calculations of the Inspector-General of Accounts, Middle East Forces. The revenues of the territories are now more than sufficient to meet local cash expenditure.

The White Paper just claims that the cost of B.M.A. over the years, 1941-44, is approximately £6,000,000, in fact, much below the original forecast. It reflects the effectiveness of the system of control of expenditure and financial policy introduced by the onset of the war.

This statement is inaccurate. Sir Philip Mitchell resigned his governorship on his own initiative in order to become Deputy Chairman of the Governors' Conference. Ed. E.A. & R.

The following table shows the net total surplus or deficit of each of the occupied territories.

|   | Total            | To June 30, 1941 | 1941-42          | 1942-43          |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| EAST AFRICA                                       |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| Somalia   | 1,021,007        | 32,400           | 603,458          | 3,117            |
| British Somaliland                                | 99,514           | —                | 15,050           | 121,198          |
| Ethiopia (Reserve Areas)                          | 883,883          | 63,981           | 603,673          | 294,276          |
| Ethiopian Railways                                | 130,780          | —                | 12,000           | 77,32            |
| Mogadishu   | 33,170           | —                | —                | 33,170           |
| <b>Total</b>                                      | <b>2,118,354</b> | <b>96,381</b>    | <b>1,234,201</b> | <b>406,717</b>   |
| MILITARY  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| Entebbe   | 1,131,600        | —                | 708,010          | 200,420          |
| Entebbe Railways                                  | 33,600           | —                | 82,000           | 28,958           |
| Cyrenaica   | 128,111          | 9,857            | 5,517            | 373,016          |
| Tripolitania                                      | 549,582          | —                | —                | 549,582          |
| <b>Total</b>                                      | <b>2,166,293</b> | <b>85,022</b>    | <b>795,527</b>   | <b>1,152,076</b> |
| Headquarters and Agencies                         | 316,120          | 8,988            | 18,115           | 153,015          |
| <b>Total</b>                                      | <b>2,482,413</b> | <b>194,403</b>   | <b>1,131,642</b> | <b>1,752,028</b> |
| Less Special revenue items shown in P.O. accounts | 680,895          | —                | 45,697           | —                |
| <b>Total</b>                                      | <b>3,163,488</b> | <b>210,813</b>   | <b>1,177,039</b> | <b>1,117,630</b> |

**Franco-Ethiopian Railway**

Some interesting details about the Franco-Ethiopian Railway are given. For nine months of 1944 the cash revenue totalled 159,928 and services to H.M. forces were valued at 178,650. Cash expenditure amounted to 210,783 and Army issued services and emoluments to 227,867, thus leaving a slight balance on the right side. In 1942-43 revenue and services reached 221,269, while expenditure and services were not more than 2145,934.

The cost of evacuating Italians from the occupied territories to British East Africa and repatriating some 100,000 was £491,920.

The report states: "The annual deficit in respect of Somalia is disappointing, but is mainly due to the heavy cost of the large gendarmerie force necessary to maintain security internally and on the Ethiopian border. The deficit, if not met by B.M.A. funds, would entail the raising of a large military force in Somalia. The deficit is due also in part to the low level of revenue in Somali territories under review as compared with other territories. drastic steps have, however, been taken during the current financial year to raise the revenue level by the introduction of a contribution to the sum of increased customs duties and a sugar tax and the reimposition of excise duties on liquor. Income tax legislation is now under consideration, and will be introduced shortly. It is anticipated that these measures will reduce substantially the present gap between revenue and expenditure."

Pages dealing with British military administration in Ethiopia, Eritrea, and the Somalilands will be quoted in later issues of this journal.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

# Serious and Widespread Strikes in Uganda

## Great Delay in Issue of Official Statements

THE MOST SERIOUS STRIKES which have ever occurred in Uganda took place last month, from January 8 onwards, but it is only now that official statements have become available.

It was not until January 31 (just too late for publication in our last issue) that any information was given to the House of Commons or the public in this country. Even more surprisingly, the first official announcement was not issued in Uganda until the evening of January 19, which was 11 days from the beginning of the first strike and eight days from the start of the troubles in Kampala, the commercial capital.

### Military Compelled to Fire on Rioters

The Secretary of State for the Colonies said in the House of Commons:

"On January 8 there was a small strike of township and Public Works Department labour in Masaka, Uganda. On January 9 this spread to factories, where the strike was settled and the labour returned to work on January 15.

"On January 17 there were scattered strikes of lower paid labour in Kampala, and on January 18 the strikers, who had rejected all invitations to negotiate with the Government, resorted to acts of violence and disorder, accompanied by stoning of the police, looting of shops, and intimidation of other workers. The majority of the African employees of the Government and commercial interests in Kampala ceased work.

"Subsequently the strikes spread to Jinja and Mbale and again to Masaka, and, although it was generally unaccompanied by disorders, isolated clashes with the police and military occurred, including one outside Kojja, where the military were compelled to fire upon a rioting African mob estimated at 1,000, killing four and wounding 10. The total number of casualties at Kampala and elsewhere is eight Africans killed, 15 Africans wounded, one Indian died from injuries by stoning, and several police and one British N.C.O. injured. The Governor reports that the number of African casualties would have been larger but for the restraint shown by the police, the military, and the administration.

"The general situation is now normal, all labour having returned to work. The Governor is appointing a Commission of Inquiry under the Chief Justice to inquire into the disturbance.

"Pending the report of this Commission I do not propose to comment in detail on the causes of the disturbances, but the Governor reports the following facts:

"Discontent has been caused among the poorer classes of the population by the high cost of living and in particular the

greatly increased cost of essential piece goods, the acute shortage of which has operated to defeat price control in spite of all the Government's efforts to the contrary.

"There has also been dissatisfaction at the fact that the increased war bonus introduced by the Uganda Government last year was considerably lower than the corresponding scheme in Kenya. The Uganda Government appointed a committee last October to review the position, and this committee completed its work just before the strikes, although copies of the report were not available to the public. The Government has now acted on the committee's report and a comprehensive scheme of increased bonus for Government employees of all grades, in general conformity with the Kenya scheme, is being announced and will be introduced immediately with retrospective effect to July 1, 1944. The Governor reports also that in order that there should be no hardship on the wages of unskilled labour the tools stops just before the strikes began to set in motion the machinery for fixing minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Ordinance, 1931.

"For some time the Kabaka's Ministers have been the object of attacks by influential sections of political opinion in Buganda, and for several months the Kabaka has been considering the reconstruction of his Ministry. In November, moreover, he announced his intention of altering the composition of the Lukiko (Assembly) in order to make it more representative in character. The Minister of Finance has now resigned, and I understand that the Kabaka is announcing the acceptance of his resignation and the appointment of a successor.

### Statements Issued by Uganda Government

The Government of Uganda did not issue its first statement for days, not, indeed, until January 19. The Information Office then released this communique (for which we are indebted, not to the Information Office, but to other sources):

"A few African workers have returned to their work in Kampala. The township is quiet. A certain amount of picketing still continues on roads leading to the town. The trouble has spread to other centres.

"Action has been taken by the police, assisted by the military, against riotous assemblies, and clashes have occurred. Up to date the following casualties have taken place: Africans killed, seven; injured, 11. One Indian died from injury by a stone; several police officers have sustained injuries. Some of these casualties occurred outside the Police station at Kojja, where the military were compelled to fire on a riotous mob. The Kojja strikers now wish to return to work. The train service continues to operate, and the bus ser-

**Broaden Governor Authority**

The law-making instruments of the Province have been amended to give the Governor wider powers in the event of a state of emergency. The amendments have already passed the Legislative Council and will be presented to the Legislative Assembly for approval. The amendments will give the Governor the power to suspend the operation of any law or part of a law in the event of a state of emergency. The amendments will also give the Governor the power to make regulations in the event of a state of emergency. The amendments will also give the Governor the power to suspend the operation of any law or part of a law in the event of a state of emergency. The amendments will also give the Governor the power to make regulations in the event of a state of emergency.

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Kabaka declares the Kabaka of Buganda called a special meeting of the Council of Ministers and the members were present. The Kabaka called for a reorganization of the Council of Ministers. The Kabaka said that he had decided on changes in the Government of the Kingdom of Buganda before the outbreak of the troubles and that the Council of Ministers should be reorganized. The Kabaka said that he had decided on changes in the Government of the Kingdom of Buganda before the outbreak of the troubles and that the Council of Ministers should be reorganized. The Kabaka said that he had decided on changes in the Government of the Kingdom of Buganda before the outbreak of the troubles and that the Council of Ministers should be reorganized.

**The War**

**Southern Rhodesia's Heavy Bomber Squadron**

**Wing Commander R. A. Newmarch Now in Command**

THE RHODESIAN HEAVY BOMBER SQUADRON has again changed its operational base. Their new station is a few miles from a famous seaside resort, where the air in winter is bleak rather than bracing.

Soon after the move the squadron lost its C.O., when Wing Commander F. W. Thompson, D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C., was posted to other duties. Squadron Leader R. A. Newmarch was promoted to the rank of wing commander and given command of the squadron. He was farming near Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, before he joined the R.A.F. in August, 1940. He did his first tour of operations in Hampden, and still says they are the aircraft he likes best.

**A Very Happy Family**

"We are a very happy family in the squadron," he said. "The Rhodesian ground and air crews work very well together because many were friends before they began training for their jobs. We have an all-Rhodesian Bomber XV that has yet to be beaten, and the spirit of comradeship is very high indeed." Wing Commander Thompson, who has just left us, was a very great leader and very well liked. I was proud to serve under him as one of his flight commanders. His orders were always concise, detailed, and completely to the point. We hope to welcome him back for a few hours soon, as we are planning a party in his honour, at which we shall present with a tankard.

The squadron has taken a full part in Bomber Command's offensive. They flew on the attack on Koenigsberg (one of the longest trips ever made by Lancaster) and did their share in the devastation of Muenchen Gladback, Stuttgart, Bremen, Bremerhaven, Duesseldorf, Darmstadt, and Munich. They gave the American First Army close support in their great attack on Duern, and three times helped to drain the Dortmund-Ems canal.

Most of the Rhodesian pilots now flying with the squadron are very young. Two boys from Livingstone have good stories to tell of recent raids: Flying Officer W. D. Barlow worked in a bank before he joined the R.A.F., now at 20 he is a veteran of 23 war trips.

"There were a lot of fighters up when we attacked Giesse," he said, "and we were making our bombing run my rear gunner reported an Me. 410 coming in from the port

and I was in a very bad way as the plane started to starboard without warning, but my gunner thought he had scored a hit. However, the fighter appeared again this time from starboard. This time my gunner hit the fuel tank first and the plane went spinning down into the ground with her engine on fire. As we did not see him hit the ground we only claimed him as damaged. Then we turned and made our bombing run."

Also from Livingstone is Flying Officer R. Hart, 21, who was an electrical apprentice in the copper mine at Nchanaga, Northern Rhodesia. Now he has 28 operations to his credit. He said:

"I think my most successful raid was one on Munich. The planes were absolutely packed up when the big bomb started to drop. But weather on the way to the target was the worst that the Command had ever known through. All the way across France there was a big solid icing cloud—frms 2,000 to 30,000 feet, and we had to stay right on the deck below it until we reached the clear skies beyond. We got more excitement from that flight with the weather than we did with the attack itself."

Flying Officer Hart was a little abashed when he arrived at the squadron to find two of his old school prefects working in the ground crew.

Every effort is made both by the authorities and by Rhodesian personnel themselves to get posted to the squadron.

"I was very pleased to be sent here," said 20-year-old Flying Officer W. Dives. "A lot of us were either at school together at home in Rhodesia. It's certainly great to work and play with old friends." F/O Dives, who used to work in Salisbury, has now completed 21 operations.

**"Very Lucky in Our Officers"**

"We are very lucky here with our officers," said Flying Officer R. Thomson, 27 years old, of Penhalong, who worked before the war at the Rezende gold mine. "Flight Lieut. E. O. Colcutt, the adjutant, is better than a good type; he is the 'daddy' of all the Rhodesians here, both air crew and ground crew."

"And Wingo, Newmarch too," added Flying Officer P. P. Leith, of Shabani, a 20-year-old ex-surveyors' apprentice at the Shabani asbestos mine.

The winged, a very good squadron commander as he was a flight commander, besides being a jolly good scrum half.

This feeling of good fellowship is just as apparent at dispersals, where the ground crew is put in long and cold hours.

Sgt. A. Le Blane Smith, who spent a year before the war as senior fitter and fitter with Rhodesia, and Nyasaland Airways, came to England about 18 months ago and will be taking his English wife back to Rhodesia where it is all over. He said: "Most of the ground crew have been here for four years and are being steadily repatriated. There is a grand lot of boys who are flying the aircraft."

Captain J. R. Young, 27, of Salisbury, was at Prince Edward School there with the present wing commander. He too has married an English girl.

## General Platt Leaves E. Africa

### Three Years of Toil and Happiness

BEFORE LEAVING NAIROBI recently on the first leg of his journey home, General Sir William Platt, G.O.C.-in-C., East Africa Command, said in his final order of the day that he had spent "three years of toil and happiness" in East Africa; he congratulated the Command on its efficiency and achievements, and especially the 11th East African Division "on the fame they have gained in action in Burma during the past few months."

When the East Africa Command was created late in 1941, General Platt assumed military control of territories covering some 2,000,000 square miles, covering the whole of British East Africa, the Somaliland, Ethiopia and Eritrea. His first task was to prepare to meet possible Japanese attacks (which involved the liberation of Madagascar from Vichy control); and to train a new African army for operations against the Japanese in South-East Asia. General Platt was markedly successful as an administrator and as a trainer for modern warfare.

### Colonial Casualties

From the outbreak of the war until November 30 last, 3,498 officers and men serving in Colonial units were killed or died of wounds or injuries, 14,015 were missing, 8,686 had been wounded, and 6,752 were prisoners of war, the total Colonial casualties thus numbering 28,946. These figures do not, of course, include men from the Colonies serving in United Kingdom or Dominion forces.

The latest casualty list covering operations in Burma announces the death in action of 24 *taskari* from Northern Rhodesia. One is missing and 74 have been wounded.

Squadron Leader Stephen Lech Cockbain, D.F.C., who has been killed on active service at the age of 28, was awarded the D.F.C. in June of last year while serving with No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron, R.A.F.

Major R. P. Whelan, The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, formerly of East Africa, has been killed in action in Holland.

Major E. J. ("Ted") Richardson died recently in hospital in Mosh.

Ed put Commander F. Crackanthorpe, R.N., who died recently in England, farmed in Southern Rhodesia from 1926 until the outbreak of this war.

Ed Pilot J. D. ("Jim") Tait, youngest son of Mr. G. A. Tait of Korogwe, Tanganyika Territory, lost his life through an aircraft accident.

### Captain "Jungle" Smit

Captain J. W. ("Jungle") Smit, only son of Mr. J. H. Smit, former Minister of Mines in Southern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Smit, has died in Burma while serving with the Gold Coast Regiment. He went to West Africa soon after the outbreak of war to train Native troops for the campaign in Ethiopia, where he served, and then returned to the Gold Coast for special training in jungle warfare. Before the war he was well known in Rhodesia as a cricketer.

Company Sergeant Major D. Nash, of Nyasaland, has been wounded while serving with the King's African Rifles.

The following names appear in the casualty lists to reach this country from Southern Rhodesia:

Killed in action in Italy: Sergt. David Den, 6th South African Division, of Salisbury, and Sgt. Peter Victor of Inverurie, formerly employed at the Bushbuck mine.

Killed in a flying accident near Salisbury: Sergt. F. M. S. Tonkin and Cadet James Frederick Scales.

Died on active service: Capt. John Walter Smit, of Salisbury, and Cpl. John Bernard Whelan.

Officially presumed: Flying Officer Tom Appelman and John David Hill-Russell, previously reported missing from air operations.

Wounded: Lieut. Charles H. Hooper, of Salisbury; and E. H. Bell and Edward Maughan, of Bulawayo; Sergt. Bayl Brian Rossell, of Capetown; Cpl. Peter Roderick MacLeod; Tprs. Adam Robinson, of Capetown; William B. B. Ndlovu, of Hatfield, and Roy Ott, of Shabeni; and Pte. Gerard Hanley, of Mazoe.

Injured: Flying Officer John Ewart Seaver, of Salisbury; Sergt. Roderick MacKay, of Melsetter; and Tpr. Henry Harry Holthuis, of Hatfield.

Captain G. Baum, R.A.M.C., and Sergt. J. Webber, R.A.M.C., were killed in Eritrea in the latter part of January when a motor lorry in which they were travelling plunged off the track and over a cliff about 1,000 ft. deep. Other passengers were fortunate enough to be thrown clear after the lorry had left the road.

### Awards

The degree of Chief Commander of the Legion of Merit has been conferred by the President of the United States of America, upon Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Harris, A.C.C., Bomber Command. Sir Arthur served in the Rhodesia Regiment during the last war.

Lieut. Commander (E.) H. C. D. Boase, R.N., who was recently invested at Buckingham Palace with the D.S.O. and Bar, comes from Southern Rhodesia. He won both decorations and was mentioned in despatches while serving in the Mediterranean on H.M. destroyers ITHURIEL, which escorted convoys to Malta in 1942, and LAFORBY, which took part in the landings in Salerno Bay.

Flying Officer L. P. Marnweck, a Rhodesian, has been awarded the D.F.C. for courage, determination and devotion to duty on his second tour of operations. He was awarded the D.F.M. in July, 1943, and was recently posted back to Rhodesia for duty.

Captain W. W. Bettany, serving with the 8/47 Rhodesian Battery in the 9th South African Armoured Division, has been awarded the Military Cross.

Lieut. Coln. James Shaw, South African Armoured Corps, seconded to the 1st Royal Dragoons, Royal Armoured Corps, has been awarded the Military Cross for gallantry in north-west Europe. He is a Rhodesian.

Sgt. Donald Tudor Coventry, K.R.R.C., whose home is in Southern Rhodesia, has been awarded the D.F.C.

Cnr. George Neville, Canteen of Southern Rhodesia, has been mentioned in despatches while serving with the 1st Tank Regiment, S.A.A.

Captain V. V. Adams, D.A. & Q.M.G., of Salisbury, Rhodesia, and Colonel Newman, of the Rhodesian Liaison Office in Rome, recently visited all Rhodesian units serving in Italy with the 6th South African Armoured Division.

Wing Commander John Plagis, D.S.O., D.F.C., of Gdzema, spoke in the latest "Calling Southern Rhodesia" programme of the B.B.C. His wing was recently converted from Spitfires to Mustangs.

Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, recently opened the Mombasa Fleet Club, which has been described as the finest Royal Navy welfare centre in the Indian Ocean. It has accommodation for hundreds of ratings, a dance hall, sports facilities, and its own cinema.

The Governor General and Lady Robinson recently attended a tea party at the new Race Clubroom, for about 150 competitors, members of the Sudan Defence Force.

#### Post-War Employment for Service Personnel

Mr. S. W. Foster, Solicitor-General of Kenya, and Chairman of the Committee which is planning the reabsorption of Service personnel after the war, has received from thousands of questionnaires issued replies and has received from 2,000 European Service men, 10 European Service women, and 100 Asians, who as about 4,000 undertakings, including Government, industrial, commercial houses, farmers, etc., had responded to a survey which indicates their post-war requirements, only 274 Europeans had offered 163 give-and-take returns, the returns from Asians had numbered only 2. However, he added, no plan has been made if the necessary information was not forthcoming. It was known that Government departments in Kenya could absorb well over 1,000 Europeans, about 12,000 Asians, nearly 2,000 African artisans, and many thousands of African labourers. He was encouraged to think that there would not be difficulty of absorbing ex-Service personnel.

## £120,000,000 for the Colonies

### New Colonial Development Bill

NEW COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE BILL was presented to Parliament last week.

The explanatory and financial memorandum with which it is prefaced reads:

The purpose of this Bill is to extend the period of, and the financial provision made under, the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940 for the development of the resources of Colonies, Protectorates, Protected Areas and Mandated Territories, and the welfare of their peoples.

Clause 1 of the Bill substitutes a new proviso to the proviso to subsection 1 of section 1 of the 1940 Act with the following effect:

- (a) The period during which development schemes may be operated under the Act is extended to March 31, 1960.
- (b) The total financial provision to be made available is to be increased from the previous figures of £5,000,000 per annum for development and £500,000 per annum for research to a total of £120,000,000 for all purposes during the 10-year period commencing April 1, 1946, subject to a maximum issue in any one financial year of £17,500,000.
- (c) No time limit is imposed on schemes of research and investigation, so continuing the position under the 1940 Act, but the total which may be spent on such schemes is to be fixed at £1,000,000 per annum.

Clause 2 of the Bill amends section 2 of section 1 of the 1940 Act, which provides that the Secretary of State, before making a scheme shall satisfy himself that the law of the Colony concerned provides reasonable facilities for the establishment and activities of trade unions. Clause 2 provides that the condition as to trade union legislation is not to apply to the Aden Protectorate, but does not affect other requirements of the 1940 Act regarding fair labour conditions.

The Bill, which is entitled the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1946, contains no provisions beyond those outlined in the above memorandum.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

### Mombasa Rotary Club

Mombasa's new Rotary Club, of which Mr. J. Norman is President, is the first such club since Africa south of the Equator which has non-European members, there being seven Indians.

### History of the K.U.R.

We learn that Mr. Mervyn Hill has finished the first volume of his history of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, it ends with the completion of the construction of the system. He hopes to finish the second volume before the end of the year.

### Motto for Uganda

The public of Uganda was recently asked to suggest a motto for the Protectorate. A writer in the *Uganda Herald* suggested:

My aerodrome is hopeless,  
My roads are a hind,  
I seek out the highway,  
And find it in my mind.

### Socialists on Colonial Sovereignty

When the Belgian Socialist Party newspaper, has called attention to a recent statement of the Minister for the Colonies that the Belgian Government desired international co-operation in Colonial affairs through consultative regional councils. Asking for further information, *Le Peuple* wrote: "Public opinion would find it difficult to contemplate the slightest interference with the sovereignty of Belgium over her Colony."

### Non-Official M.J.C.s. in Nyasaland

On the recommendation of Sir Edmund Richart, the Governor, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved the suggestion that the Convention of Associations of Nyasaland should be given the right to submit names for appointment to five of the six non-official seats on the Legislative Council; the sixth is filled by a missionary member, at present the Bishop of Nyasaland. Speaking the Governor at the latest meeting of the Legislative Council, Sir William Fitt Bowie, senior non-official member, said that he had never known a request dealt with so promptly by the local Government and the Colonial Office.

### S. Rhodesia's Latest Census

The Department of Statistics of Southern Rhodesia has now issued some of the results of the census taken in 1944. There were then 68,954 Europeans, 3,974 coloured, 2,547 Asians, and 1,878,000 Africans in the Colony. The rate of increase in the European population in the five-year period from 1936 was 24.45%. The European birth-rate was 25.4 per thousand; infantile mortality averaged 47 per thousand; and the European death-rate was 10 per thousand. The European population of Salisbury town and district was 20,721, an increase of 54% in five years. In the same period the European population of Bulawayo increased 36% to 18,157.

### Press Pioneering

An issue of the *Rhodesia Herald* which reached this country last week contained a leading article entitled "Press Pioneering," which stated in connexion with the new air edition of *The Times*: "It is eminently fitting that the pioneer work in this field should have been done by *The Times*." In fact, as many of our readers will remember—for we are frequently reminded of it in letters even now—such pioneering was the privilege of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, which established a regular air mail edition in 1936 and continued to publish it until the air mails were discontinued at the outbreak of war. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was thus the first journal in the Empire—and, so far as we are aware, in the world—to publish a regular air mail edition.



# Budget Debate in N. Rhodesian Legislature

## Non-Official Leaders Dissatisfied With Government Delays

Special Cable to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

**THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY, MR. N. F. S. ANDREWS**, presenting the budget in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia last week, said that the country's surplus to the end of the year would probably prove to have been about £5,250,000, which was approximately double the recurrent expenditure and a quarter of the difference between the revenue in 1939 and at present. If the country used the money only for the maintenance of its pre-war services, it would therefore provide security for little more than two years.

In estimating for 1945 the Government had first to decide whether to treat the year as a war year or a post-war year. It was to be treated as a war year, thus containing little budgetary room for development. The Council had been concerned with an unprecedented demand for public works, but lacked the plant and material to cope with more than half of the claims. The revenue estimate had to take into account the gradual diminution of the mineral output in 1944 and 1945, and for the first time real revenue of £9,122,000 was estimated as less than the real expenditure, which was put at £9,868,000. It was not proposed to remedy this position by new taxation.

The White Paper figures of the war effort of the United Kingdom probably given many a sense of belittlement of their own effort, and it could not be contended that the European population in Northern Rhodesia had made financial and material sacrifices comparable with those of the people in Great Britain. Mr. Andrews acknowledged the outstanding generosity of the gifts to war charities of individuals in Northern Rhodesia, and their savings on the modestly satisfactory scale of about 40 per cent of the European population, compared with 25 in the United Kingdom.

Mentioning the principal items of expenditure, he referred to the Silicois Medical Bureau, which would require capital expenditure of £32,000 and recurrent expenditure of £17,000. That did not indicate Government acceptance of this service, which might more properly lie upon participants in the mining industry, but it was necessary without awaiting settlement of the question of meet this cost.

### Increases in Recurrent Expenditure

Recurrent commitments had risen from £38,000 to £142,000 in African education, from £41,000 to £82,000 in European education, from £82,000 to £182,000 in health services, from £17,000 to £36,000 in agriculture, and from £28,000 to £52,000 in veterinary services, and such rises would continue.

The main objects of the assistance of £1,068,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act were the medical and veterinary schools, Muzili Training Centre, the Jeanes School, the new secondary school, the school for coloured persons, the insect control scheme, the pleuropneumonia campaign, clinics, dispensaries, and leprosy work.

The orthodox theory was that budgets should be balanced in the aggregate over a reasonably short period of years. Applied to Northern Rhodesia, that meant that for the next few years the country should call on its surplus funds, but it provided little guidance as to what to do when the surplus funds were exhausted, unless some new source of national income should arise. If such a source did not arise it would be useless to talk about raising fresh loans. He urged caution regarding loans since the territory had only a fairly large public debt; it would soon have to consider whether to convert it, pay it off, or leave it alone. Moreover, no country could easily raise loans at a reasonable rate of interest after announcing that it did not intend to balance the budget or conserve reserves during the period of the loan, and Northern Rhodesia might find herself paying over a long period on a much larger principal a higher rate of interest than she could obtain on idle funds.

SIR STEWART GORE-BROWNE argued that the country would never have enough revenue for the rising recurrent expenditure until it spent money successfully on development. If they could not develop the country, then they were just going down the drain. How could the Protectorate hope for sound finance until it had raised the value to the State of the million and a half Africans employed for a miserable pittance which prevented the country from taxing them and prevent them from sharing in the essential social expenditure. That was the root of all the trouble. He was anxious and distressed about the present attitude towards development.

Was the combined plan appreciably nearer than when the provincial commissioners first produced local plans? He quoted the proverb, "le mieux est l'ennemi du bien," and agreed with the Secretary for Native Affairs that there should be a crusade among Africans to encourage them to join in the

work of development. At his meeting with Africans the hidden of their song was: "How can we do anything but delays until our economic position is better?"

The Secretary for Native Affairs had said that it would be a mistake to stultify Northern Rhodesia had sufficient staff surely adequate staff could be found somehow. If they aimed not at the best, but at the reasonably good, it should be possible, for example, to produce houses for Africans that were at least not a disgrace. He admitted that he was not sure to do anything but stultify Africans. Towards the sixth year of the war Northern Rhodesia had still done practically nothing.

The Development Sub-Committee, appointed in January, in February of last year, had held its first effective meeting only in October or November. The Director of Medical Services, a member of that Sub-Committee, had said in the Legislature that when the Director of Development had asked when he might expect the Sub-Committee's report, he was told that it would be within two months of the date on which one of the departmental heads got a typist!

SIR STEWART GORE-BROWNE, reduced to a minority of one (Sir Stewart) was reduced almost to despair, the feeling of frustration grew upon him. The member for Broken Hill, who had just been elected, had said that if some things had not happened he would not offer himself for re-election at the end of the Council; and he (Sir Stewart) would associate himself with something of the sort. He would go further and say that if he had been sitting in Council as the leader of a non-official majority, he would have seriously considered recommending them to reject the budget as the most solemn protest which they could make upon the way in which Government had failed to carry out its responsibility in this matter of development.

MR. ROY WELENSKY said that the financial secretary's comparisons between taxation in the United Kingdom and Northern Rhodesia meant nothing. The taxation of the relative costs of living had to be considered, and an Englishman got many things in return for his tax which Northern Rhodesians did not get. The resident in Great Britain, for instance, had his child 1,000 miles for secondary education. People said that country had very little prospect of preparation for the very of its dubious future; they had to make could tell what would come out of their incomes. Nobody had thought it would happen about copper production, and should be appropriate that the British South Africa Company Government to discuss by this Government or the Imperial Government to discover what was going to happen about the mineral rights. If there were any intention of buying them, or getting them by any other means, he would give his support.

He was not satisfied in regard to the constitutional issue, but as the territory was to have a non-official majority, the time had come for the non-officials to form some organization which would give them a united front. If non-officials were to have any responsibility under the new constitution, they must be better-prepared than they were today.

CAPTAIN R. E. CAMPBELL asked why the estimates had been so much delayed and expressed disappointment that the report on Native trust lands had not yet appeared; he emphasized that intending settlers wanted to know what land would be available and that Africans wished to know when their trust lands would be available.

### Government Devoid of Policy

MAJOR H. K. MCKEE complained that the budget was devoid of policy and merely a hand-to-mouth arrangement. Referring to Mr. Welensky's mention of the manufacture of margarine in South Africa, he said that the product would not be available for several months, but that steps would be taken to obtain a quota for Northern Rhodesia. The latest information regarding butter was that an allocation had been obtained from Kenya; the main difficulty was transport, but it was possible that a limited supply might be sent.

MR. HEDLEY PRIEST suggested that good would emerge from the constitutional change only if the non-official members presented a united front in matters of major importance, and he promised that the Labour members would work wholeheartedly in any such scheme. In the recent constitutional debate the lack of unanimity among the non-officials had played completely into Government hands.

Post-war development was linked with the rehabilitation of returned soldiers, and there should be plans which could be implemented immediately. If work could not be found for returned askari and unemployment resulted, the country would be faced with serious trouble. He mentioned that Uganda had allocated £5,000,000 for extensive post-war development, half from their own revenues and half from the Colonial Development Fund. Northern Rhodesia was merely marking time, and

(Continued on page 584)

# Background to the

**Huns Doomed.**—The German Army which had won triumphs for two centuries by a policy of concentration appears now to rush to doom in a holocaust of disaster. More than 24 German divisions are far away from the West. Battle fronts in Latvia and East Prussia, 22 divisions in Italy, nine divisions were sent from Poland to Hungary just before the Soviet attack on Poland, including one of the best, the German 1st S.S. Division. There has been no serious withdrawal of troops from Norway. Only from the Western Front have the Germans begun to withdraw first the 6th Panzer Army and then other divisions. The movement of transforming the situation in the West. The initiative has been dropped. The Eisenhower plan of advantages which hundreds of thousands in December and more are now with Eisenhower. —*The Observer*.

**The German Doctrine.**—There is no need to argue with those idiots who believe that an undefended Germany would on account of its helplessness never have fallen prey to the Jewish internationalist conspiracy. That it merely to say all natural laws upside down, the defenceless goose is not spared by the fox just because she is constitutionally incapable of harbouring aggressive intentions, the wolf does not turn pacifist because the sheep are unarmed. The Almighty created our people. In defending their existence we defend His work. If this defence involves unparalleled misery, that serves only to enhance our love for this people. But it also imbues us with the hardness necessary to make us do our duty not only towards home and abroad Germany but also towards those dishonourable few who forswear their nationhood. He who covers himself with honour in the fight will be able to save his own life and that of his kin; he who stabs us in the back will die an ignominious death. . . . Almighty God will not abandon the man who throughout his life wanted nothing but to preserve his people from a fate which they did not deserve, either by virtue of their sinfulness or their importance. . . . I expect every German to do his utmost to the last by forming such a sworn community as shall be entitled to face the Almighty, and ask His mercy and benediction, for no people can do more than that everyone able to fight should fight, to secure the freedom, honour and future life of the nation. . . . However grave the crisis it will be mastered by our unbeatable will, our readiness for sacrifice, and our powers. We shall overcome this calamity. —Hitler.

**Command by Committee.**—Everyone likes General Eisenhower. He has no superior as the Chairman of a committee or the President of a Council. As a composer of dilemmas he has few equals, and a genius at compromises. In the administration of Field Marshal Montgomery, the commander-in-chief of the super-battles of France and Belgium meant that the military direction of the war was handed over to a grand table conference at which Marshal Montgomery certainly had a seat, but where he had no control. In the summer of the crisis of March 1944, Haig in 1944 should be remembered. When the Doullens Conference arranged to place the command of all the Allied armies, Haig said to Eisenhower: "Anyhow, this arrangement is better than a committee." —*Verbal Review*.

**Allied Navies on D Day.**—More than 125,000 officers and men of the Allied navies were engaged ashore and afloat on D Day, and nearly 10,000 officers and men of the Allied merchant fleets took part in the operation. Over 5,000 ships and craft were used in the actual assault, swept in by more than 200 air-sweepers. In addition, for the build-up, more than 2,000 Allied merchant ships, a gross tonnage of 1,600,000, had to be prepared, loaded and fitted into a complex plan. The landing was made under cover of 800 guns, varying in calibre from 16in. to 4in., mounted in more than 80 warships, and over 140,000 rounds from 15in. to 4in. have been fired by Allied warships in general support and in bombardments. More than 2,700 mines have been swept, and 66 enemy ships and vessels have been destroyed in operations carried out by the Allied navies. Eight sizable ports wrecked by the enemy have been cleared by naval port parties and are again in general use. After the Normandy beaches had been secured, stores and equipment were poured into the Bretons, and in the first 28 days 1,000,000 men were safely carried across the Channel with 200,000 vehicles and 600,000 tons of stores, and the Allied navies towed across more than one and a half million tons of gear for the formation of the pre-fabricated harbours. Fifty-three blockships were provided by the Allied merchant fleet to form the first breakwaters. In the following months, 1,000 landing ships and craft had loaded, and their 1,000,000 tons of stores, complete with 100,000 tons of stores, were landed.

**Organizing a Better World.**—The weak irresolution among the nations which gave Hitler his chance must never give such a chance to another. We must face the urgent need of making agreements among the nations for bringing to bear economic and military resources for the preservation of peace. Such an international organization can do its job only if it has behind it an actively, courageous public opinion, the deadly earnestness of the United Democracy is capable of growth or of decay. The blood in its veins and the energy in its muscles must be supplied by an intelligent, energetic, self-selecting, open, courageous, public spirited people under the leadership of political parties ready to lead and to be called to account for their policies and actions. Governments must be tolerant, adaptable, public spirited bodies, firm and clear in purpose, and free from the corrupting effect of lobbyism in any form. In some ways the hardest and most important lesson is the persistent inter-relationship between politics and economics nationally and internationally. Economic failure means political decay and gives unscrupulous minorities a chance which they will seize. Man cannot live by bread alone, but if man's daily bread is threatened by insecurity, nothing can prevent the collapse of the societies guilty of such failure. —*Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P.*

**Germans in Government Departments.**—Sixty-six unfavourable Germans are employed in Government departments. Specific Treasury consent is required for the employment of an enemy alien in any non-industrial post, and it has been given in the case of these 66 persons of German nationality or born stateless, but formerly of German nationality. Seventeen are employed in the Admiralty, nine in the Ministry of Supply, six in the Ministry of Labour, four each in the War Office and Department of Education, and Industrial Research, three each in the Ministry of Fuel and Power and the enemy branch of the Foreign Office, two each in the Air Ministry, the Ministries of Food, Economic Warfare and Information, the British Museum, and the Home Office, and one each in the Ministries of Agriculture, War Transport and Works, the Colonial Office, the Lord Chancellor's Department, the Natural History Museum, the Post and Telegraph Commission, and the Department of Agriculture for Scotland. There are 1,000 tons of stores.

# to the War News

Opinion: Epitaph for the world's greatest military leader is the world's greatest evil. Gen. Lt. Colonel J. R. Kennedy, M.C.

The ordinary man with a secure life and an extraordinary reputation. General Sir John Hogg.

South American deaths in all theatres of war now total 27,847 including 8,184 dead. General Smuts.

Television broadcasts will be resumed in Great Britain within a month of the end of the war with General Sir G. Allenby.

Japanese merchant ships are now estimated at 5,500,000 tons. American submarine alone has sunk 97 Japanese vessels. Admiral Nimitz.

"I intend to fight American economic warfare which could cause greater disaster after this war than it did after the last." Mr. Henry Wallace, former President of the United States.

"The number of aliens registered in Great Britain as of German nationality on December 31 was 48,024. The vast majority are refugees from Nazi oppression." Mr. Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary.

"Not long ago I picked a German out of the sea, and all he talked about was 'when we invade England.' These young Germans love war. They are filled with vengeance and a lust for blood." Commander Prior, M.P.

"The war will probably be temporarily interrupted this year or next, but the stars prove conclusively that it will not end until 2005, and then with a German victory." Peterson, German Press Attaché in Eire.

"The organized transfer of German capital to Sweden is developing by the placing of inventions in Stockholm. At least half of all applications in the Swedish patent office are of German origin nowadays." *Expressen*, Stockholm.

"Goebbels will be the commander of Berlin's last stand. His fellow leaders are less anxious to die. Six specially built, 400-m.p.h. planes are intended to take Hitler, Himmler, Bormann and Ebbentrop to Japan when it is clear that all is lost in Germany. Goering is said to be excluded from the escape party, whose planes, I am told, will fly via the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean to Japanese-held Malaya, refuelling en route from submarines." Mr. Ralph Hewins, Stockholm correspondent of the *Daily Mail*.

By rail January 2, 1939, until September 30, 1944, 2,500,000 claims were paid by the railway companies for loss and theft of goods in transit. The total paid in settlements amounted to a little over £20,000,000. Mr. J. Macle Baker.

Any workers in the Nuffield organization who holds local public office, or may be elected to such office, will be granted leave of absence if they pay in advance of his duties. Mr. Miles Thomas, Vice-Chairman of the Nuffield group of companies.

Ninety-nine German civilians were sentenced to death in 1939. Two years later the figure rose to 1,192. And last year the number of executions rose to 5,336, of the total almost 2,000 were executed for treason. Thirack, German Minister of Justice.

"A large number of people are Christians, a smaller number 30%, a smaller number 10%, and out of two have been 10% and even 10% Christians, probably never intended to be a majority religion." H. A. Wilson, Bishop of Chelmsford.

"Dreadful as were the crimes of the Germans in the last war, those are of small account compared with the scientific and planned brutality with which they have sought to relieve their present objects." Lord Wright, Chairman of the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

"Every youth in the United States should have a year of military training on reaching 18 years of age. The earth is not civilized enough to make worldwide disarmament practical for peace-loving nations. The strength of the peace-lovers must be greater than that of the gangsters." Mr. Harry Hopkins.

"The bankruptcy of our policy in Palestine is written on the ground, that lovely country is disfigured by great police forts every few miles. We have had no less than five policies, very last policies on Palestine, three within the life of the present Parliament." Major-General Sir Edward Spears, M.P.

"People who say that Britain will be left behind in the postwar aviation race do not know what they are talking about. There will be British aircraft to operate the Empire air routes. There is no need to buy American-made aircraft." Mr. R. H. Dobson, managing director of A. V. Roe and Co., Ltd.

There are hundreds of missing Berlin boys. Instead of going to the pits, they just disappear. Because of rationing they can remain out of sight for long only if someone is protecting them. But the Ministry of Labour treats them with kid gloves. Mr. Will Lather, President of the Miners' Federation.

At Oswegim concentration camp in Siberia the Russians installed a conveyor belt which actually decroated their victims and carried the bodies to a large cesspool. The fields and vegetable gardens were fertilized by the ashes and bone powder of these victims, of whom about one and a half million died in the camp. *Franklin*.

Though it is 18 months since Mussolini's overthrow, his ideas are firmly entrenched in the Italian Army and State machine, and they encourage an organized manly every effort at a purge. The higher the rank of a traitor the more offenders he has, especially at the Vatican. An effective purge of Fascism is in progress in Bulgaria, where they firmly suppress Hitler's agents. *Levinsky*.

Some 231,000 disabled ex-Servicemen had been interviewed under the training and re-settlement scheme of the Ministry of Pensions to September 30, and almost all have been placed in useful employment. To the end of last year 23,777 children had lost both father and mother in this war—1,516 from amongst civilians, 923 from the Services, and 238 from the Merchant Navy. Sir Walter Womersley, Minister of Pensions.

Upwards of 165,000 Irishmen have been serving in H.M. Forces during this war, and an even larger number of Irish people have been engaged in war work in Britain. They have all served voluntarily, and there have been no organized recruiting agencies to enlist them. Such figures, representing something approaching 15% of the total population of neutral Eire, are very striking. General Sir Hubert Gough.

By 1942 the British radio industry was two and half times its 1939 size. Special types of radiolocation enabled our air-borne and parachute troops to be accurately concentrated by radio on minute landing areas in darkness on D-day. Probably the best single contribution by British engineers is a vacuum device, something infinitely more than a valve, of such delicacy and complexity that only the most skilful hands can make it. This is the heart of many of the most advanced types of radio equipment. Mr. F. B. Duncan, Chairman of the Radio Industry Council.

## PERSONALIA

Sir Clement Hindley left 21.10.

Mr. G. G. S. J. Hadlow has been elected a director of Tobacco Auctions, Nyasaland, Ltd.

Mr. R. W. Bannitt is the new Chairman of the Liquoring Committee of the Coffee Board of Kenya.

Lieut. Lieut. George N. Ross and Miss Valerie Aitken, a Southern Rhodesian swimming champion, have been married.

Mr. Thomas Bata, head of the world-wide boot and shoe-making organization of that name, has been visiting Kenya.

Mr. J. S. Davis is Chairman for this year of the Nanyuki Farmers' Association, with Major Badgen as Vice-Chairman.

The Rev. Frederick Hudson and Mrs. Hudson have started in Southern Rhodesia to take up work as Methodist missionaries.

Mr. I. H. K. Jefferson, of the Sudan Civil Service, and Mrs. Rachel Elenor Wilder were married in London a few days ago.

A daughter was born in Farnham recently to the wife of Captain R. D. Seale, The Royal Tank Regiment, formerly of East Africa.

Mr. T. W. Kennedy is now manager of the Umfali Producers' Pool, formed in connexion with the new sugar-cane factory.

Mr. J. F. Morris, M.L.C., has been appointed to the Northern Rhodesian Road Service Board, in the place of Mr. M. P. McGann.

The wife of Mr. Ian F. Anderson, of the Port Sudan staff of Barclays Bank (D.C. & C.), has given birth to a daughter in Khartoum.

Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Stanley Smith, of the Ruanda mission of the Church Missionary Society, are at present in this country on leave.

Mr. H. C. Willbourn, M.C., is expected to arrive in Nairobi next month to take up his new appointment as Postmaster-General for East Africa.

Mr. E. B. Hoaking, former Chief Native Commissioner in Kenya, is now honorary acting secretary-general of the Royal Empire Society.

The wife of Lieut.-Commander (E.) Hilary Boase, D.S.C. and Bar, R.N., of Southern Rhodesia, has given birth to a son in Ditchheat, near Bath.

The Rt. Rev. David Mathew, Bishop Auxiliary to the Archbishop of Westminster, is shortly to leave London to visit Roman Catholic missions in Ethiopia.

Mr. E. H. Buxton Wickins, a Provincial Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed a member of the Executive Committee of the Cold Storage Control Board.

Mr. W. Gemmill, general manager for the Rhodesias and Nyasaland of the W.N.L.A., has been attending a session in London of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

Mr. Alfred Vincent, leader of the European Elected Members of the Legislative Council of Kenya, is to succeed Lord Francis Scott as a member of the Executive Council of the Colony.

Squadron Leader Clifford Basil Spaul and Miss Janet Morrison, W.A.A.F., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. N. Morrison, of Nakuru, were recently married in that Kenya township.

Flight-Lieutenant James Clifton Shaw, son of the late J. C. Shaw and of Mrs. N. Shaw, Nairobi, and Petty Officer Audrey Eileen Barton, W.R.N.S., were recently married in Cairo.

Mr. W. F. O. Trench, M.L.C., has been re-elected Chairman of the Kenya Farmers' Association, and Mr. James Mackay, a former Chairman, has been elected Vice-Chairman, in place of Mr. W. A. C. Bouwer, M.L.C., who proposes to resign from the board.

His engagement is announced between Major T. T. Guyatt, The Sudan Defence Force, and Miss Ann Frank, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Frank, of Uitenhage, Natal, South Africa.

Major Vivian Leighton Phillips, East Africa Army Ordnance Corps, and Miss Joan Madeline Pedraza, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Pedraza of Nairobi, have announced their engagement.

When the ship in which the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were travelling to Australia called at Colombo, the royal party spent a night at Government House with Sir Henry and Lady Murray.

Sir Murdoch Macdonald, M.P., the Government communication expert, who is now 77 years of age, was to have left for Egypt this week, but has had to abandon his proposed visit as he is suffering from the effects of a fall.

Flight-Lieut. Richard Kerby, R.A.F., only son of Air Vice-Marshal and Mrs. H. S. Kerby, and Miss "Molly" Hughes, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Hughes, of Nairobi, have announced their engagement.

Nyasaland's Native Tobacco Board has appointed the Director of Agriculture (Agriculture) as Provincial Secretary, the Provincial Commissioners of the Southern and Northern Provinces, and Messrs. A. B. Barrow, J. W. Ness, and C. A. B. Bartoo.

The Governor-General of Madagascar has been asked to Paris for discussions with the French Minister for the Colonies. On his way through Nairobi he was the overnight guest of Lieut.-General Sir Kenneth Anderson, G.O.C.-in-C. East Africa Command.

Mr. D. W. Stringle, a former City Treasurer of Cape Town, has been asked by the City Council of Salisbury, capital of Southern Rhodesia, to report on its departmental organization, with particular reference to the financial, accounting and clerical administration.

Lieut. Charles John Gordon Mackenzie Kennedy, The King's African Rifles, eldest son of Sir Donald Mackenzie Kennedy, Governor of Mauritius, and Lady Mackenzie Kennedy, and Miss Jeanne Marie Alise Desroche Speyville, were married in Curepipe, Mauritius, on December 20.

Lieut. Colonel E. G. Harter, who is retiring from the Sudan after 24 years' service, had been on the staff of the Audit Department until 1942, when he was seconded to the Sudan Defence Force as Assistant Director in the Pay and Records Department. Harter has been honorary treasurer of the Red Cross Society in the Sudan.

Mr. P. B. Shinn, catering superintendent of Rhodesia Railways, who has retired after 28 years' service, has been in Southern Rhodesia since 1906. He served through the Mashona Rebellion and in the B.S.A. Company's administrative Service, resigned to start farming, and was also engaged in gold mining before joining the Railways. He is well known in the Colony as a cellist.

Recent callers at H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London have included Captain G. Cooper, R.A.M.C., of Northern Rhodesia; Captain J. H. Morgan, The Royal Marines, of Kenya and Tanganyika Territory; Captain and Mrs. Payne, of Tanga; Flight-Lieut. Gordon Blake, D.F.C., of Nairobi; Flight-Lieut. Hook, of Nanyuki; Sergt. J. A. Kirk, of Nairobi (who is convalescing from burns received in a flying accident); Cpls. C. H. Berrington Smith and A. J. Thatcher, of Lusaka, who have been serving with the R.A.F. in the U.K. since 1940; and A./A/C. Doshi, of Mombasa.

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A daughter has been born in Lewes to the wife of Lieut. R. M. Govan, The Essex Regiment, attached K.A.R.

Captain F. L. Harris, Minister of Agriculture and Defence in Southern Rhodesia, has been elected a Rhodesian executive steward of the Jockey Club of South Africa, in the place of Mr. B. M. Cairns, who has resigned on leaving the Colony. Sir Digby Burnett has been re-elected Chairman of the local executive stewards in Rhodesia.

Mr. H. V. Hodson, who was Editor of the *Round Table* before the war, joined the Ministry of Information and then became Reserve Commissioner to the Government of India, is now in charge of the Non-Munitions Division of the Ministry of Production. He follows Sir Nigel Campbell, who resigned last week in order to devote more time to his other interests.

### Obituary

#### Mr. John Crerar Macnab

Mr. John Crerar Macnab, whose death in Cape Town at the age of 74 years is reported, was one of the best-known men in the Rhodesias, where he was extremely popular. He will be greatly missed by an unusually wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

Born in Scotland, he was manager of the Lourenço Marques branch of the old National Bank of South Africa from 1906, went to Bombay in 1919 and shortly afterwards to Mauritius, became manager in Kimberley in 1922, and two years later was transferred to Bulawayo. At the time of the 1927 banking amalgamation under the auspices of Barclays Bank he was still in that town, and in 1927 he was appointed chief agent in Rhodesia for Barclays Bank (D.C. & Co.). When he retired at the end of 1932 he became a member of the Rhodesian Committee of the Bank, which he had continued to serve in that capacity until his death.

He was a member of the Iron and Steel Commission of Southern Rhodesia, a director of the Melkie Trust and Investment Co., Ltd., and the Rhodesian Milling and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and a member of the Rhodesian Finance Committee of the Norwich Union Insurance Society.

#### Mr. H. Vialou Clark

Mr. H. Vialou Clark, who died recently in Nairobi at the age of 51 years, was equally well known throughout East Africa as a manufacturers' agent and as a sportsman. He was a most modest and hospitable individual, who did much good by stealth, gave readily of his time to good causes, and stuck firmly to his principles.

Born in Cape Town, he was educated at Wynberg High School, and was then employed by a local industrial enterprise. His father, Mr. J. H. Clark, and a friend, Mr. Vialou, began business in Nairobi in 1913, the Clark family soon followed them to Kenya, and Mr. H. Vialou Clark joined the staff of a firm of chartered accountants.

Joining the forces on the outbreak of the last war, he was commissioned in the East Africa Service Corps, with which he served until 1919. On demobilization he became accountant to a Nairobi business, which he left in 1921 on the death of his father to take over the manufacturers' agency. He adhered rigidly to the policy of selling British goods only, proved himself an able salesman, and became the friend of many who were first merely business acquaintances.

He was for many years honorary secretary of the Lawn Tennis Association of Kenya, of which he was later elected President, and he was a past Chairman of Parklands Sports Club, Nairobi, which he had served as Vice-President for six years. He remained a keen

cricketer until the day of his death, playing for the Gymkhana Club. He had served on the Committee of Nairobi Club, and for about a dozen years arranged its children's Christmas party, delighting them with his impersonation of Santa Claus. At his suggestion presents were not given to the young guests in 1942 and 1943, but members were asked to maintain their donations, with the result that £155 and £145 were raised for the Bombed Babies of Britain Fund.

From 1942 until last year Clark had acted as accountant to the Maize Control, Produce Control, and Potato Control of Kenya.

He is survived by a widow, a son of five years, and a daughter about one year old.

Captain R. M. Ansell, M.B.E., M.C., Government tobacco supervisor in the Northern Province of Nyasaland, whose death is announced, was a very popular personality, who was widely known as "The Ant".

Sir Frank Carter, C.I.E., C.B.E., who died last week at the age of 80, had been honorary treasurer of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association since its formation 21 years ago, and had done a great deal to provide funds for the work. He had spent many years in business in India, and was a former member of the Indian Legislative Assembly and the Bengal Legislative Council.

Miss Annie Gibbons, who has died in this country, joined the staff of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa in German East Africa in 1899 as a teacher at their school in Msalabani. She quickly gained a command of both Swahili and Bondi, and later became fluent in Shambala and Yao. She was made prisoner by the Germans throughout the last war in East Africa, and from 1926, when she retired from active missionary work, taught East African languages, especially Swahili, to prospective missionaries at the London office of the society. Latterly she had been in ill-health.

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## Questions in Parliament

### Future of British Export Trade

#### Need for Guidance from Government

WHEN THE EXPORT GUARANTEES BILL was read a second time in the House of Commons last week, Mr. Dalton, President of the Board of Trade, said the purpose of British export was to obtain the goods which other people could not produce, to furnish the goods which other people could not furnish, and to give our people the food and the materials which they need.

More than that, we shall all to some extent between us, we have a debtor country, but as a result of the sacrifices we have made during the war, we shall be a debtor country at the end of it in the sense that a large number of persons and Governments outside this country will have claims upon us in the form of trading balances and credits. Therefore, we must keep a sharp eye upon the total volume of credits, particularly long-term credits, of which we shall find ourselves in need for a rather distant future.

Mr. Dalton further said that our exports had fallen to about 35% of the volume of the 1937-38 period, and that we had lost practically all our trade with South America, in which £2,000 millions of British capital had been invested, or about £150 million of which not a penny of interest had ever been paid. In the Colonies, Europe and in South America, British manufacturers could not get orders without the permission of the Government of the United States owing to the embarrassment of Lend-Lease. American manufacturers, by shipping their wares in British colonial markets, were thus being favoured had practically no trade.

#### Guard against Debtor Nation Mentality

Sir George Schuster, who urged that though we should be a debtor nation, we must guard against a debtor nation mentality, said one of the great qualities of industrialism was that they could not get rid of the Government as to the goods of countries, which it was most important to concentrate for export.

Mr. Ellis Smith said that industrial groups had been formed in Great Britain during the war and that they should be linked in harmonious co-operation. A British trading corporation should accept responsibility for exports and imports

and take over the responsibilities of the Board of Trade, the Overseas Trade Department, and the Export Trade Department. The Ministry of Production should be converted to a Ministry of Resources and Development.

Mr. R. C. Morrison thought the trouble was that the officials who dealt with export business had had no experience of running any business of any kind. While people concerned with export were straining at the leash and knew what speed counts, these officials were always procrastinating and playing for safety.

Mr. Boothby suggested that by a re-arrangement of food production in the United Kingdom our food imports could be reduced to wheat, sugar, coffee, tea and cocoa, with limited quantities of frozen beef and mutton, bacon, lard and butter, citrus fruit and bananas, and that every one of these articles could be obtained without the aid of any necessary raw materials, as copper, lead, zinc, cotton, wool, oil and rubber were all likewise available from the Empire of Great Britain. Moreover, we had always the rubber card that we could say to any country that we would not buy goods if it did not take ours in exchange. An essential was to concentrate on the export of articles which gave the maximum value for the unit of labour, such as electrical goods, precision machinery, fine textiles, machine tools, plastics, pharmaceutical products, and whisky.

#### Constitutional Changes in the Colonies

Wing Commander Grant-Feist asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would give an assurance that the House would be given an opportunity of discussing any really important constitutional changes in the Colonies before they were implemented, bearing in mind the fact that a public announcement of the intentions of the Secretary of State was apt to be considered by the Colonies as committing him to seeing that the changes were carried out.

Colonel Stanley: I fully realize the importance of giving this House complete information at the earliest possible moment of any major changes proposed to be made in the constitution of any Colony, and of affording full opportunities for consultation and consideration in such matters. It has been the practice, and that of my predecessors, to make a very full statement of the policy of His Majesty's Government in each case. If in any particular case there is a general desire for a debate I would, of course, be a considerable time must necessarily elapse between the announcement of policy and its implementation, and during this period opportunities are open to the House for discussion.

Wing Commander Grant-Feist asked the Secretary of State whether his attention had been drawn to the motion recently carried in the Kenya Legislative Council urging His Majesty's Government to invite the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa to arrange a conference, which would include non-official representatives from Kenya, in order to plan and co-ordinate the development of British territories in southern, central and eastern Africa, and what action he proposed to take.

#### African Doctors in Tanganyika

Mr. Riley asked how many local African doctors were now employed by the Government of Tanganyika, their starting salaries, and how those salaries compared with the starting salaries of European doctors.

Colonel Stanley: There were five posts of African assistant medical officer on the establishment of the Tanganyika Medical Department in 1944, with an initial salary of £200 per annum. These officers hold the Diploma in Medicine of Makerere College, which is not yet recognized for registration by the General Medical Council. The initial salary for European medical officers is £600 per annum.

Colonel Stanley: The Secretary of State for the Colonies whether any steps had been taken in Colonies liable to suffer local food shortages, through the Government to arrange for a modern system of food storage, and whether this question had been referred to the Colonial Research Committee for scientific investigation.

Colonel Stanley: Yes, sir; the importance of improved methods of food storage has been brought to the notice of all Colonial Governments; and they have been kept informed of scientific developments in that field. War-time shortages of staff and materials have restricted progress, but some Colonies have been able to take practical action, e.g., a grain storage plant is now being erected in Kenya, and in other Colonies measures have been taken with financial assistance from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote. The Colonial Research Committee has not yet examined this question, but any advice given in close touch with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in the work that Department is conducting on pest infestation. Special investigations in the Colonies are now under consideration.

Mr. Riley asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether Major Ordé Browne had returned from his visit to East Africa, and when a report was to be published on the conditions in East Africa.

Colonel Stanley: Major Ordé Browne is not expected back until April. It is contemplated that his report will be published in due course, but no date for publication can yet be given.

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## Northern Rhodesian Legislature

(Continued from page 527)

their post-war problems might be upon the plans had been made.

Mr. H. M. WILLIAMS disagreed with the idea that no application should be made for Colonial Development grant until detailed plans and costs were known; the opportunity should be seized to get money while it was available.

### Delays in Development Planning

THE DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL SERVICES, appearing as Chairman of the Development Sub-Committee, said that his presence on the committee had caused delay in the work of that body. During the past 18 months the demands had been made on his time by the problem of silicosis, which needed immediate action and was of such public interest that just as much pressure had been applied over delay in regard to silicosis as in regard to delays in development planning. The drafting of the silicosis legislation, drafts to the committee were by means all the time, the organization for compensation of silicosis and how to be invented, established, and conducted, and actual claims for compensation had to be carefully examined. It was a tenable view that he should have waited and put development plans first, but he had kept a large number of men waiting for an examination of their claims, and compensatable disease and keeping men wishing to be employed as miners continually waiting to know whether they could be employed or not.

Mr. Stewart GORE-BROWNE hit back: "Surely we can do something about the shortage of doctors." He (Dr. Haslam) wished he knew what to do about it. The country had denuded itself of doctors in the end of the war when they had returned, but sickness had prevented them being an effective increase so far.

Despite the delays, plans for the social security services would be available to Council when it next sat, and possibly the application for assistance would have gone home before then. Impedance at the delay was left just as keenly by the rights and wants involved as by non-officials.

THE SECRETARY FOR STATE AFFAIRS said that consideration of the Northern Rhodesian situation was by a long end, and there would be no more delay. The African Housing Commission report was being ready for the Executive Council's consideration. Mr. Stewart GORE-BROWNE had asked if staff could not be taken from the important work for the vital work of African development. It was easy to say but difficult to put into practice. It was hoped to find places in the development scheme for returned soldiers, both European and African, and if those places were filled employment would not be given to those very deserving men. Staff difficulties were not confined to Northern Rhodesia; the late Governor of Uganda, Sir Charles Dundas, had said that Uganda's difficulty was not so much lack of money as scarcity of staff and materials.

Other countries had perhaps been quicker in formulating plans and applying for grants. Northern Rhodesia would do everything to accelerate its plans. It was obvious that the more comprehensive the plan the more likely it was to receive assistance from the Imperial Government, but it was perhaps not wise to wait until plans were absolutely complete before making representations.

There were two ways in which to increase the productivity of Africans—by new economic outlets and by education and health services, etc. The search for economic outlets must take time. The Joint Development Office was going to South Africa to see their development plans and to look into their marketing methods to inquire if the Union could absorb products which that territory might supply. This was a very

important aspect, and it was wise for the Joint Development Office to study it before progressing too far with any plans. The Development Committee had already outlined plans for the development of social welfare service which had been for ward sent to the provincial commissioners, and a conference of such officers and technical officers would be called as soon as possible to study the details of the plans from a practical viewpoint. It was hoped at an early date to send the Colonial Office a rough idea of the country's requirements.

THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE said that even if development plans and the money were ready today, the work could not be put into operation, so far as his department was concerned, for at least 18 months owing to the staff position. For his department to plan to start the staff must be considerably extended. There had been vacancies for two agricultural officers for the past two years, but they could not be obtained, and there were vacancies for two more, and the increase in agricultural supervisors would be necessary, and even if it meant delay of a year or so, he would prefer that to the recruits of the right type drawn from the Army. There would be many hundreds of men of the right type wanting jobs when demobilized. It would be wise to prepare a hurried plan which could be put into operation, he thought, it much wiser to spend a few months working the plan.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY explained that the delay in submitting the estimates was due to a combination of circumstances. The Financial Secretary had been away from the territory for several months, and during that time the Chief Secretary was occupied with similar work. When the Financial Secretary returned there was the establishment of the Council Board and the elections. He hoped that next year the usual course would be followed at submitting the estimates in ample time. He regretted the delay in Professor Gray's social security report and that by Mr. Busschau on secondary industries, but Professor Gray had been ill and would submit his report as early as possible, while the Busschau report was promised for this month.

### Representations to Secretary of State

AS to Mr. Williams's idea that Northern Rhodesia should not wait for full development plans but ask for a lump sum from the Colonial Development Funds and say the details would follow, the Secretary of State insisted that the applications must be accurately prepared. However, it was proposed to send to the Secretary of State the general outline of the first part of the plan and propose to allocate the Colonial Development Fund was for the development of Colonial territories, and not restricted to any particular standards of living were so low.

THE ACTING FINANCIAL SECRETARY, winding up the debate, said the total proceeds of the 5% and 3% loans was £2,347,000, and the sinking funds on those two loans amounted to £219,527 at end of 1948. The earlier date of redemption of the 5% loan was 1950 and for the 3% loan 1951. With regard to taxation received by the Imperial Government from the mining companies, they expected a considerable post-war return in respect of excess profits tax payments.

MR. CAMPBELL, saying that accidents had happened, moved that Government should provide air transport for medical staff and for bringing patients to hospital in urgent cases.

DR. HASLAM agreed in principle, but pointed to present difficulties in obtaining sufficient aircraft, and reminded the House that aircraft were already used when available. He proposed the amendment of the motion by inserting "as soon as may be practicable," and the amended motion was carried.

THE DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL SERVICES moved the second reading of the Silicosis (Temporary Arrangements) Bill, and

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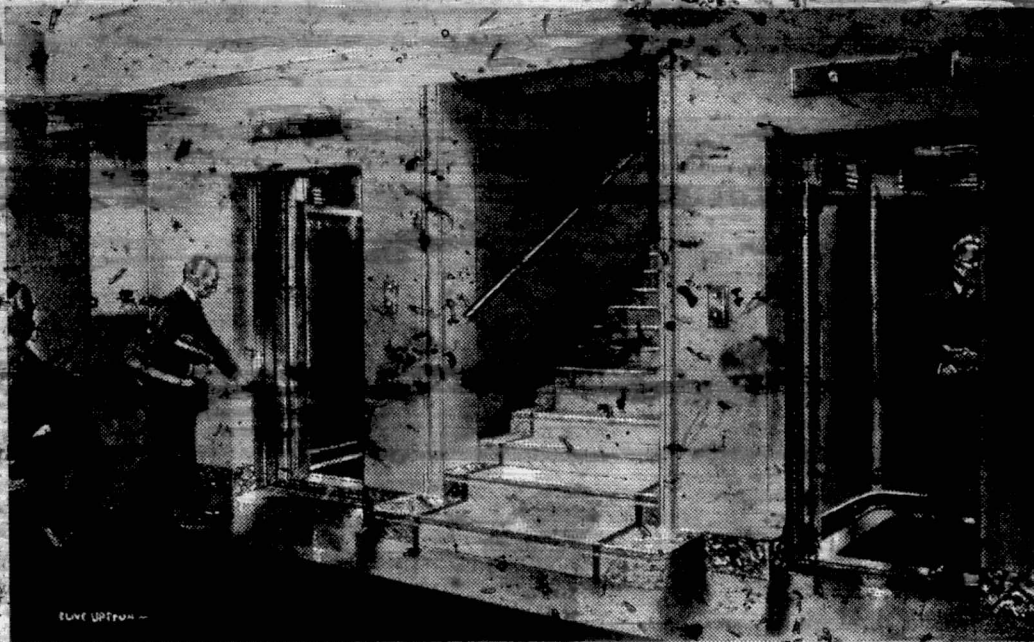


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said that Government accepted the unanimous wish of the non-official members that it should be referred to a select committee. That would delay the passing of the ordinance, which he regretted, but the blame did not lie with Government. All parties concerned had been represented on the silicosis committee by persons chosen by themselves, whose representatives had had ample time to consult their own organizations.

**New Silicosis Bill**

Dr. Haslam went briefly through the historical background to the Bill, which was based on the reports of Dr. Irvine and the recent Committee. Government had obtained the services of a South African expert to prepare a tentative and technical measures for the prevention of silicosis, and that document was now published. The Bill, a temporary measure, introduced some essential principles of the South African law, which would be adopted as soon as possible, but there was a manifest demand for very early legislation on the subject of compensation for silicosis, and it was better to establish clearly and promptly the principle of compensation than postpone it until detailed perfection could be obtained.

There was a major difference from the Northern Rhodesian law in the United Kingdom lump sum was payable to the individual, whereas under this Bill a similar lump sum would be paid by the employer into a fund which would pay the individual a monthly benefit. The Northern Rhodesian law concerned the amount of African compensation. The Union law compensation was paid to Africans, who were then bound to leave the industry, and an additional benefit was provided when the primary or secondary stages of the disease appeared, although the South African law had a gentleman's agreement to pay these additional benefits. The Northern Rhodesian Bill made such benefits payable by law.

Another point of difference in the Northern Rhodesian Bill was that a man in the ante-primary or primary stage of silicosis could continue in the industry but not receive benefits whilst he was working, although as soon as he left underground work the benefits became payable. People in the secondary stage of the disease would not be permitted to continue underground.

Under Clause 4 the provisions of the Bill would not apply to persons in which the silicosis or other effects was considered by the board under consultation with the silicosis Bureau, to have been contracted outside the territory for the country should not bear the financial burden of silicosis contracted elsewhere. The Director hoped, nevertheless, that it would be possible to delete this clause since there were good prospects of technical arrangements between South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and themselves. Steps had already been taken to arrange a conference with representatives of the three territories on this end.

Arrangements for the periodical examination of African miners were not the same as those for Europeans. The numbers were so vast that exactly the same provisions would not be practicable. Claimants under the Bill who left the industry and went home to England, for example, would be examined there, and appropriate action taken if their condition showed an advance of the disease.

Mr. MORRIS, of Umtshanyu, making his maiden speech, welcomed the Government's agreement to refer the Bill to a select committee, for some points might be improved and certain hardships removed. Since Government had given a undertaking to pay compensation on South African rates, there was no hardship in delaying the Bill. However, an inter-territorial conference between the Medical Departments was pending. He also thought that if the Bill went to a select committee a much wider knowledge of the coming legislation would result, and that would have a stabilizing effect on the personnel of the mines.

MR. ROY WELLESKY agreed with Dr. Haslam's remark that every reasonable step had previously been taken by the mining companies to prevent just, and said that any industry which injured health should not be allowed to continue unless it compensated its employees. He was amazed at the proposal that Africans should not receive similar examination to Europeans, and protested strongly against this discrimination. The African's lower standards of physique and character combined with the actual mining operations subjected him to greater risks than this disease, and he should receive as much attention as the European if not more. This would be the pattern of a mine closing during the life of this temporary legislation. What future protection would be given to those miners or their dependents? He thought there was a very strong advantage in sending the Bill to a select committee.

MR. GOODWIN considered that the Bill did not contain an entire lack of sound provisions. The Bill contained some protective measures, and said that the Major Veterinary Officer left that like the assessment under South African law, they left that to the medical officer. The disease, should be treated as a retrogressive compensation should be made.

MR. T. S. DILLON stressed the territory's concern with Africans who left the industry to develop the disease, and that was particularly prone to tuberculosis, and there was the serious danger of its spreading in the villages. It was an enormous problem, which involved thorough medical attention through the whole country.

**Health Protection for Africans**

LORD CHANCELLOR SIR STEPHEN GORE-BROWNE had expressed that under the Bill the African miner would be subjected to a regular examination that he was in South Africa, but he was not convinced that it was a sufficient and necessary medical examination to tens of thousands of Africans on the mine. At least those Africans who had worked for five years should be fully examined. He did not think that mine workers went into the industry with their eyes shut, and all the dangers involved. Tens of thousands of African Natives could not be held to understand the risks.

DR. HASLAM explained that the Southern Rhodesian draft legislation concerning tuberculosis was much less generous than that of Northern Rhodesia. He had not to do that every reasonable step had been taken by the mining companies regarding ventilation, and had made very quotations from the reports of the committee, and were not his own views. It was he who had suggested the visit of a South African ventilation expert.

He thought the question of the examination of Africans had been misunderstood. He had mentioned that the periodical examinations of Africans and Europeans were not identical because the committee had recommended that they should be compulsory for every African miner to be brought under review once a month, whereas Europeans came under review at least with six-monthly intervals. Europeans would be clinically and radiographically examined every 12 months for the first five years, and ever six months thereafter. Africans would be reviewed by weighing every month, and if there were a loss of weight of 5 lb. since the previous weighing or of 10 lb. in three weighings, or if there were any suspicious signs, for example from coughing, he would be referred for a complete clinical and radiological examination. That this was a better test in the case of Africans was the unanimous opinion of the experts of the South African Miners' Silicosis Board. With regard to Mr. Páge's question of African miners spreading tuberculosis in the country, every miner would be fully examined before leaving, and not turned out amongst his people if suffering from infective tuberculosis. With reference to the question of a mine closing down, the Chamber of Mines had authorized him to say that to this matter even the burden of compensation would be accepted by the others while this temporary legislation was in force.

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## News Items in Brief

Children's Pony Club is being formed in the Nairobi district of Kenya.

The revenue of Tanganyika Territory is expected to exceed £500,000 this year.

The Bishop of Central Tanganyika reports that there are now 130 European children at Arusha school.

The purchasing power of the Sudan is officially stated to have almost tripled during the war.

A new girls' high school is to be built in Kenya in 1946 or 1947. An area of 100 acres is being reserved for the purpose.

Nairobi Municipal Council has appointed a sub-committee to investigate the possibility of providing special homes in Kenya for aged people.

£20,000 is to be spent on a road programme in Portugal. The money is provided by a grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

Costs to transport of butter supplies in Northern Rhodesia, Zambia have had to be cut 50% to 1 oz. fortnightly for everyone, including children.

The Indian Trade Commissioner in East Africa has stated publicly that 97% of the cotton textiles now imported into Kenya and Uganda are of Indian origin.

The import of such dispensable goods as wines, spirits, fancy and make-up articles is either to be prohibited or drastically reduced in the Belgian Congo.

Messrs. Mitchell Cotts & Co. (Middle East), Ltd., have been advised by their office in Jibuti that the French Somaliland authorities have decided to invoke a law not previously enforced and inspect all vessels of whatever nationality before their departure, in order to ascertain whether the ships are in a seaworthy condition and that every precaution has been taken to ensure the safety of the passengers and crew.

Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., which has large interests in East Africa, has declared a dividend of 6% (the same). The gross profit for 1944 was £118,975, compared with £113,632 in 1943.

The latest official monthly trade report of Barclays Bank (D.C. & C.) states that retail trade in Southern Rhodesia is active with stocks plentiful, and that goods are arriving steadily in Northern Rhodesia, where trade has been good.

A violet dye is now being produced from berries found in swamps in East Africa. If mixed with soda the dye produces a bright green liquid, while by another process a reasonably good tropical khaki is obtained. All three dyes have proved fast under test.

The Sudan is to supply Cyprus with 1,000 tons of sesame oil cake this year, and the balance of the contract has been offered to the United Kingdom by the Middle East Supply Centre. Palestine does not now require further supplies of this commodity from the Sudan.

Roula and Porgas (African and Eastern), Ltd., has been registered with a capital of £50,000, primarily to engage in the export of textiles after the war. All the shares are owned by Messrs. A. Strauss and other British merchants and brokers, and the directors are Messrs. H. V. Davies, A. Gallusser, A. Bleiker, and A. ...

### Belgian Congo Production

It is officially announced that 40,824 metric tons of cement were produced in the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo in 1943, compared with 8,448 tons in 1938. The cotton piece goods production of the Colony amounted to K1,300,000 metres, an increase of about 50% during the war. There was no commercial manufacture of shoes before the war, but the output was more than 25,000 pairs in 1943, when the production of soap was in excess of 10,000 tons.

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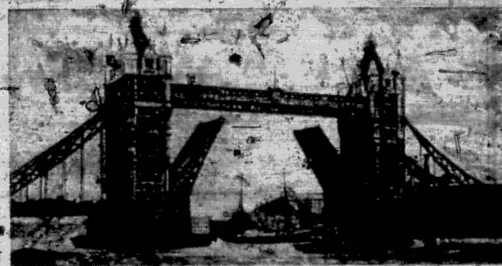
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## LATEST MINING NEWS

## The Outlook for Copper

## Position of N. Rhodesian Mines

MR. NORMAN CAMPBELL, City editor of the *Sunday Times*, gave a column and a half in the last issue of that paper to a review of the outlook for copper, with special reference to Northern Rhodesia.

He wrote, *inter alia*—  
 "The past year's dividends of the chief Rhodesian copper companies show that the directors are pursuing a conservative policy. Rhokana has not paid its dividend for 1944, but Roan Antelope has passed its dividend for the second year in succession. Northern Rhodesia is concerned with nothing of the sort, and has assisted Rhodesian Selection Trust, with its large interest in Mutlira, to pay 81%, compared with nothing for 1942-43 and 121% for 1941-42.

Nchanga has increased its copper sales during recent years, but is still in the development stage, and is retaining all its available earnings without having yet paid a dividend. Rhodesian Anglo-American, the holding company with direct and indirect interests in Rhokana, Mutlira and Nchanga, paid 2% in 1943 and 1944.

## Dividends below Pre-War Level

In spite of the enormous war demand for copper, these dividends are all below their pre-war level. Furthermore, Roan Antelope and Mutlira strengthened their finances last August by raising respectively £1,000,000 and £700,000 in 10-year stock repayable 20 years ahead. It is clear, therefore, that the Chairmen's most recent statements that the companies think it necessary to prepare for the post-war transition period.

Here they are acting with a high sense of responsibility to Northern Rhodesia whose economic future lies largely in their hands. Apart from post-war uncertainties, liquid funds may be needed for fresh developments. Incidentally, the loan operations, noted above, could not have been carried through without the leave of the British authorities.

Before the war annual world production of copper was about 2,000,000 tons. Prices were subject to wide fluctuations, a peak of £75 a ton in 1937 being followed by a drop to £35 per ton the following year. Attempts to equate world supply and demand did not meet with unqualified success, and the Rhodesian mines with their relatively low production costs undoubtedly disturbed the equilibrium of the highest-cost American mines.

At the outbreak of war the price of standard copper was about £45 per ton. The Ministry of Supply at once took control, and the London Metal Exchange ceased to deal in copper. Maximum prices were fixed, and since December 1939, electrolytic copper has been supplied at £62 per ton, delivered to customer's works.

Meanwhile world production has expanded under the influence of war needs to about 3,000,000 tons a year. Un-economic American mines have been brought into production, and are being subsidized. A year ago it was announced that the output of Rhodesian copper would be reduced, but last autumn, coincident with General Eisenhower's request for increased ammunition supplies, that policy was reversed.

When the war ends, there will be four immediate problems.

## Four Problems

First, there will be the disposal of the United Nations war reserve stocks of raw copper.

Next there is the problem of secondary copper, e.g., stocks of shell cases. Much of this copper will need refining, and there is a physical limit to the world's refining capacity. For this reason alone it may not suddenly come upon the market.

Last war, world production, the big question, will be largely a question of cost and price. Here the Rhodesian mines, with their low costs and large reserves of cashy-won copper, should have the advantage. American subsidized mines may close.

Finally there is the question of post-war demand. Normal world consumption has risen steadily ever since 1900, and new uses for copper will be found after the war—always provided that the price of copper is not so high as to encourage the use of substitutes. Many countries will initiate new large-scale electrification schemes. This will take time, but my hope is that this planning will begin to reach the stage of execution just when the immediate post-war demand for copper has been satisfied.

For all these reasons it is easy to see why the Rhodesian companies are following a conservative policy. At the recent Rhokana meeting Lord Geddes said that he wished that it were possible to reveal the company's full activities. My expectation is that the recent 25% dividend will be maintained.

I hear that Roan Antelope has had technical difficulties which are being overcome. This company has a good E.P.T. standard, and its long-term prospects are thought good.

Mutlira is doing very well, but has a somewhat reasonable E.P.T. standard, as it was only in the development stage before the war. Its shares are not on the market, but the investor can acquire an indirect holding through Rhodesian Selection Trust, which has a 64% interest in Mutlira, or through Rhokana, which has one of 26%. Nchanga's prospects should be good. Over half its issued capital of £5,215,000 is held by Rhokana (£2,000,000) and Rhodesian Anglo-American (£1,146,000).

One cause for doubt is the trend of labour costs in Rhodesia. Again, should there be any curtailment of production, it remains to be seen if the various companies are affected in the same degree. My general impression is that the long-term Rhodesian copper outlook is good. Prospects during the post-war transition period are less easy to assess.

## London and Rhodesian

THE LONDON AND RHODESIAN MINING AND DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., reports that during the year ended June 30, 1944, there was a profit of £86,153, compared with £86,136 in the previous year. The dividend required £56,000, £3,330 was transferred to taxation reserve, £8,150 was needed for depreciation, and after making other adjustments £1,191 was carried forward, compared with £22,722 brought in. Though no final dividend has been declared, an interim distribution of 5% less tax has been declared in respect of the year.

The issued capital is £1,000,000 in 5s. shares, and includes 1,417,000 acres, together with buildings, plant, machinery, town stands, and buildings. The balance sheet at 31.12.44 shows stock £57,411, mining properties, £52,244, plant, etc., at the Vubachikwa mine, £71,008, investments in subsidiary companies, £2,561,911, other investments, £215,655; cash, £30,920; and debentures, £22,891.

The company has substantial holdings in the Moss and Motor, Rezende, North Charlerland Exploration, African Investment and other companies. It also holds 816 gold mining claims and 16 base metal mining claims in Southern Rhodesia, a 50% interest in a further 10 gold mining claims, and a 75% interest in 120 base metal claims and 10 gold mining claims. From certain of the claims which had been abandoned there was a production of 26,307 oz. gold, and royalties from these properties totalled £27,880, compared with £31,477 in the previous year. The output from the Vubachikwa mine was 6,409 oz. gold, the gross profit amounted to £22,388, and ore reserves are estimated at 110,600 tons, averaging 6.8 dwt.; a successful future is expected when normal conditions of labour and supplies are restored. A profit of £10,684 was made from ransing (£5,227); 1,995 slaughter stock were sold at an average rate of £8 19s. 6d.

The directors are Lord Ellibank (Chairman), Sir Joseph Ball (Deputy Chairman), Sir Digby Burnett, Sir John Bailey, Mr. Bailey Southwell, Mr. B. B. Spiller, and Mr. H. G. Lallier. Mr. J. Clifford Howe and Mr. S. Roy-Meldrum, died during the year, and Sir Joseph Ball and Mr. H. G. Lallier, who were appointed in their stead, offer themselves for re-election at the annual meeting in London this afternoon. So do Sir Digby Burnett and Mr. Bailey Southwell, the directors retiring by rotation.

## Nigel Van Ryn Reef

NIGEL VAN RYN REEF, LTD., report that the profit for the year ended September 30, 1944, amounted to £21,602, compared with £22,987 in the previous year. Taxation required £9,809 (£11,110), a 5% dividend required £9,023, £2,500 is again transferred to reserve, and £200 is carried forward, against £3,802 brought in.

The issued capital is £283,027 in shares of 5s., and there is a reserve of £42,500. Investments, including British Government stocks, stand in the books at £339,654; a depreciation of £20,162 in the quoted shares is amply covered by the reserve, and the value of the unquoted shares is regarded by the directors as substantially above the book value of £75,458. Last year appears at £15,333.

The directors are Colonel Sir Arthur Evans, M.P., Mr. Richard Humble, Mr. F. R. Peters, and Mr. R. G. Walker. The 26th ordinary general meeting is to be held in London on Monday, February 26.

## Dividends

Sheewood Starr Gold Mining Co., Ltd., has declared a dividend of 2 1/2% less tax payable on February 13.

Rezende Mines, Ltd., has declared a dividend of 11d. per share, less tax at 10s. in the £, this being equivalent to 12 1/2%.

Cam and Motor Gold Mining Co. (1919), Ltd., has declared a dividend of 8% payable on February 13, equivalent to 1d. per share, less tax at 10s. in the £.

London and Rhodesian Mining and Development Co., Ltd., is to pay a dividend of 3d. per share at the end of February, less tax at 7s. 6d. in the £, equivalent to 5 1/2%.

## Kagera Mines

KAGERA MINES, LTD., reports that for the year ended March 30, 1944, 245 tons of tin concentrates were produced, including 491 tons from tributaries. In the early part of the financial year the basic price of tin under the Government's contract with the Ministry of Supply was raised from £277 13s. 10d. to £292 per ton, and towards the close of the year it was further increased to £307 giving an average basic price of £292 15s. 6d. per ton for metallic tin, equivalent to just over £205 per ton of concentrate.

The Lubare area yielded 290 oz. of crude gold which yielded 200 fine gold and 23 oz. fine silver.

The gross operating profit of the mines amounted to £1,985, against £1,185 in the previous year. The increase is due from many sources, the most important being that the total gold sold, nearly 2,000 lb., appreciated to £6,340 (£8,281), £1,596 has been written off prospecting and development and, after meeting general expenses and directors' remuneration of £1,800 and crediting £1,800 for interest received, the net profit was £1,664 (£3,718). £2,000 is transferred to the reserve for amortization of the property, and the carry forward is then £1,846.

The report states: "Working conditions during the year remained extremely arduous, and a continued shortage of Native labour and the high cost of stores, supplies and roadstuffs. The effect of the labour shortage is particularly serious in relation to development work, which has been brought virtually to a standstill, and if the position in this respect does not improve the future life of the Mwiragandu mine and the working out of the existing reserves will necessarily be adversely affected."

"The difficulties have not gone unrecognised by the authorities, and the board desires to record its appreciation and thanks for some measure of relief which has been afforded by the Ministry of Supply in granting the increase in the price of tin and by the Uganda Government in reducing the scale of the mineral royalty."

"Whilst the company's liquid position continues to improve, there being an increase in this respect of some £2,000 over the previous balance sheet, the directors regret that they are still unable to recommend the payment of any dividends in view of the suspension of development work and the continued uncertainties as to the future work in which this involves. The board, however, in keeping this position well in mind, and if and when the position warrants it, they will begin the payment at least of some

part of the accumulated amount of dividend on the preference shares.

One reserve at Mwiragandu mine and Namaherefe were accumulated at the end of the year at a total of 802 tons of tin oxide.

The issued capital is 2,100,043 in ordinary shares of 5s. and £49,957 in 6% cumulative convertible preference shares of the same denomination (arrears of dividend on which now amount to £24,872). The balance-sheet shows the property at £11,000, prospecting and development, £8,900, mine buildings and plant, £547, hydro-electric power installation, £16,050, motor vehicles, £1,246, sundry stocks, £14,868, tin ore in enemy hands, £7,630, tin ore in stock and transit, £10,099, investments, £75,630 (the market value being £74,337) and cash, £13,120.

The directors are Mr. J. B. Penny, Chairman, Mr. A. M. Siro (Deputy Chairman), and Messrs. J. C. van der Merwe, van Tijn, A. E. Scheffer, and A. J. de Bruike. The registered office is at the Mwiragandu mine, Mwiragandu, Tanganyika Territory, and the London transfer office is at 99 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

## Company Progress Reports

**Sherwood Starr.**—9,000 tons milled during January yielded a gold output of 48,765 and a mine profit of £500.

**Thistle Mine.**—There was a mine profit in January of £270 from 3,000 tons of ore crushed for a total of 2,000 oz.

**Wanderer Consolidated.**—36,500 tons milled during January yielded an output of 3,345 oz. gold and a mine profit of £3,301.

**Phoenix Brins.**—In the quarter to December 31, 1943, 1,702 oz. gold were recovered from 47,900 tons milled. The working profit was £9,821.

**Cam and Motor.**—During January 25,600 tons were crushed for a gold output valued at £46,504 and a mine profit of £20,528 (£26,503 in December).

**Rezende.**—A gold yield of £22,045 was obtained from 19,400 tons crushed during January. The working profit was £4,800, a drop of £1,565 on the previous month's total.

**Globe and Phoenix.**—At the end of 1944 ore reserves were computed at 1,000 tons, containing 1,000 oz. gold. This compared about 48,500 tons of the above total, with an estimated 47,090 oz. gold.

**Rezende Mines.**—The directors announce that in addition to the results of operations having permitted the resumption of dividends the £5,000 balance of the loan from the estate of the late Sir Abe Bailey, initially £8,000, will be repaid by June 1945 at the latest, so that an increased share of the working profits, which have averaged £4,250 per month in the past six months, will after allowing for taxation, depreciation, etc., thus become available for distribution to shareholders. In the Old West mine a strike of ore showing visible gold has been made recently between the fifth and sixth levels. A drilling programme for proving the extension of the Rezende orebody to the west towards the Old West mine will be started this month.

### Mining Personalia

Mr. J. D. Penny is leaving England to take up an appointment in Northern Rhodesia with Mufurire Copper Mines, Ltd.

Mr. Arnold Armstrong, of Que-Que, Southern Rhodesia, is a candidate for associateship of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

Among new associates of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy are Mr. Walter Borrass, Nkana; Mr. Anan Cook, Luanshya; Mr. T. R. Mackintosh, Penhalonga; Mr. S. C. O'Connell, Penhalonga; Mr. Alexander Sloss, Chingola; and Mr. J. P. G. Stuart, Nkana.

### Geological Survey Needed

"One of the first things necessary in East Africa is a really complete geological survey, which would not only provide knowledge of what minerals are available, but give the Government a good idea of the proportion of cultivable land."—Sir Julian Foley, representative in East Africa of the British Ministry of Supply, addressing the Nairobi Rotary Club.

### S. Rhodesian Mineral Production

Southern Rhodesia's gold output in November amounted to 47,985 fine oz., valued at £469,081, and the base metal production reached a record at £311,544.

### News of Our Advertisers

Mr. A. P. Smith has been appointed to the board of British Ropes, Ltd.

The British Thomson-Houston Company has issued an interesting booklet regarding its manufacturing of an experimental jet-propulsion gas turbine, in the design of which the company's experts collaborated with Air Commodore Frank Whittle.



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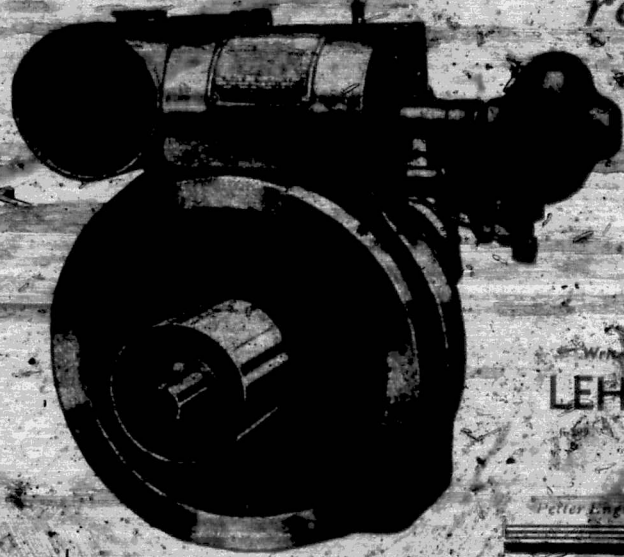
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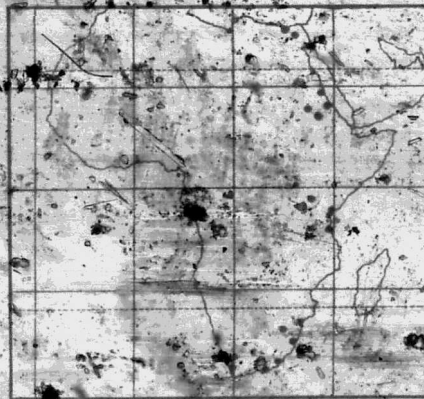
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