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MATTERS OF MOMENT

NEGLECT OF PRACTICABLE PROPOSALS made five years ago by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has cost the Colonial Empire no less than fifteen million pounds. This admission of £15,000,000 lost to the Colonial Empire by neglect of warnings by this Newspaper.

The admission made in the House of Commons last week by the Secretary of State for the Colonies—though, of course, he did not put it that way—since it is not the habit of official spokesmen to acknowledge that their Departments were, publicly and repeatedly warned of the "inwisdom" of their failure to take proper precautions. When moving the second reading of the new Colonial Development and Welfare Bill, Colonel Oliver Stanley said that in his opinion its most important feature is that it abolishes the principle of annual accounting and the surrender to the Exchequer of any sum not spent in the particular year, "that principle having, of course, been disastrous." That is the present description of the Colonial Office for a procedure to which it submitted tamely enough in 1940, and even justified in 1929. Months before the introduction of the Colonial Development and Welfare Bill, of 1940, we wrote editorially: "It is extremely important that the moneys shall be voted as outright grants; any balance unexpended in any year accumulating for future use; and if this most necessary provision is not made in the financial

resolution moved on behalf of the Government, we trust that it will be insisted upon by back-benchers, irrespective of party. The Government, Parliament, and the public are alike prepared to provide a minimum of £55,000,000 over the next decade for the acceleration of well-planned Colonial progress, and it would be a travesty to permit that intention to be thwarted and the total sum greatly reduced simply as a result of failure to specify that there shall be available for the future whatever sums may not have been spent in one year—owing perhaps to the non-completion of plans, to the lack of materials, or to inability to secure the necessary personnel on account of the war. If the war last another three years, as it very well may, the inclusion or omission of the proposed proviso may make a difference to the Colonial Empire of £10,000,000 or more. If there is no such proviso, the Treasury will certainly discharge its duty of ensuring that payments do not exceed the legal annual limits, and thus deprive the Colonies of great sums which are now intended to inure to their benefit. The lessons of the Empire Marketing Board, of the Colonial Development Fund, and of the Colonial Empire Marketing Board in their relations with the Treasury must not pass unheeded. Treasury control need not be completely removed from these war funds, which, once voted as block grants, should be at the disposal of the Minister responsible for Colonial affairs, assisted, of course, by the best advice he can obtain."

Immediately following the publication of that leading article we were told by two Cabinet Ministers, and certain very senior civil servants—as we had been told previously—by Ministers

Sixteen Years in Individual when Bondage to Present

that we were crying for the moon; the burden of their remonstrance was that the Treasury, while sympathetically inclined, requests for grants for Colonial purposes, must be prepared to resist "so violent a breach will precede it. One Minister said that to secure Treasury agreement in this suggestion would be a miracle." Our reply, published on March 10, 1945, was that the age of miracles had passed, and that the decision of the Cabinet with the formal consent of the Secretary of State to embark on large-scale Colonial development programmes in the midst of the greatest of all wars was in itself a miracle. With that achievement to its credit, we urged the Government not to baulk at the lesser point of ensuring that the intended finance should be made wholly available to the Colonies, by the stipulation that the proposed funds will be voted outright year by year, thus permitting the creation of a reserve from unexpended balances. Again we were told that there could be no possible point in repeatedly preaching such Utopianism, and were reminded that when Mr. J. H. Thomas invited Parliament to grant one million pounds annually for Colonial development in 1920, he said that it was a good thing that the Colonies should know that if they did not spend the full sum in any year they would lose the unexpended balance for ever, his argument being that this arrangement would "speed up the scale machine." It has thus taken sixteen years for the sterile doctrine to be officially reversed, in favour of the criticism made in these columns. The obduracy of bureaucracy and the supineness of the general body of Parliamentarians have thus, to quote the Secretary of State once more, "been disastrous from the standpoint of the Colonial Empire."

* * *

Is this gross and avoidable deprivation to be repeated—admittedly on a lesser but still serious scale—under the new Act? Unless the machinery of Colonial Government is greatly improved, and unless far better means of co-ordination between neighbouring territories are quickly established, it can be confidently predicted that large sums will be wasted and many opportunities lost. The worst feature of last week's debate was, in our opinion, the fact that not a single speaker gave the slightest in-

dication of realizing that much of the potential benefit of the Bill will be foregone so long as the Colonial Office is content to treat individual Dependencies as water-tight compartments. The Secretary of State described the duty of his office as three-fold: to divide the money fairly between the Colonies, to see that there is in each a proper balance between development and welfare work, and to make the experience of one territory available to other. These tasks are so obvious that they are almost the province of a routine nature. Yet the fact that the decisions of the Treasury will now be a matter of major importance examined from a regional point of view, and that they are not being considered in conjunction with long-range planning, would be astonishing to our countrymen. It should be noted that the Minister, declared, in a speech announced upon the Minutes of Colonial Debates in the House of Commons were not so recently remarkable for the meagreness of the speeches and the proofs they provided that Mr. P. trouble to get through the mass of Colonial thought. Although the territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory are included in the post-war development programme, territorial, though all non-officials and the officials in the three contiguous Dependencies realize the absurdity of this pretended self-sufficiency. Much territorial planning can be prudent and far-sighted only if it fits into long-range inter-territorial plans, and responsible for the encouragement of a regional outlook is quite clearly that of the Colonial Office. Indeed, it recently recognized the principle by the appointment of a joint development adviser for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. How much more urgent is it to have a wide outlook upon Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. Full value for expenditure in those three territories will not be obtained until they work to one mutually advantageous plan, asking in each case of doubt: "What will be best from the East African standpoint?"

East Africans and Rhodesians, who are as much opposed as Colonel Stanley to "get-rich-quick" schemes, may well be surprised at his insistence that "the private capitalist will have to come into The Place of Colonial territories as a Private Capital partner, and not as a master," for, so far as we are aware, no industry in any part of East or Central Africa makes such a suggestion. In a later statement that "the private capitalist in many Colonies today expects a great deal to big a return on his available capital," seems to have been contradicted by the Minister himself when he quoted Lord Hailey as his authority for the contention that British

investors in the Colonies in the past five years have received no greater return than if they had put their money into unpledged securities. Somehow the Secretary of State has derived the impression that the ordinary capitalist in the Colonies is able to find that the only branch of industry which will give a high return is the money-lending business. It is a general finding that is certainly not in general accord in regard to East Africa, though the clove industry of Zanzibar has been an exceptional instance of distressful results from the money-lending operations of Indian capitalists. Money-lending, however,

is not, and has not been, the vocation of the ordinary capitalist. He has been an agriculturalist, merchant, or miner—and has been initially responsible for almost all the commercial and industrial progress in East Africa. The Rhodesias, it is true, were given their shafts by the capital provided by the ventures of Cecil Rhodes, but his shareholders and partners went without a dividend for decades, and the Government, through its share in the State, paid heavily for the privilege of carrying the administrative burden which belonged more properly to the Crown.

Commons Debate Colonial Development

Speech of Secretary of State for the Colonies

THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE Bill for the Colonies, moved under the steady leadership of the new Colonial Development and Welfare Bill in the House of Commons on Wednesday afternoon of last week, the Secretary of State for the Colonies said in his opening speech:

The second reading of the Colonial Welfare and Development Act of 1944 was taken in this House on May 21, 1944, when the two Bills were about as far from Sir Stephen's as the Russians are from Berlin. I was not present at the debate. I was trying to re-learn as a schoolmaster the lessons of prompt obedience and proper familiarity which, despite the persistent efforts of this House, Cabinet Ministers are apt to forget.

Landmark in Colonial Policy

That debate, which took place at such a grave moment in our history, was a landmark in Colonial policy, marked a complete departure from the old doctrine of self-sufficiency—the doctrine that, although it must be wrong of this country to take money from the Colonies, equally there was no necessity for this country to give money to the Colonies; and that every Colony must develop its own resources from its own resources.

That doctrine led to growing inequality between the standards in the Colonies, for whereas a country which was rich could by the use of those riches further develop its resources, a Colony which was poor had no other means of the only step which could relieve that poverty. It is of this that the name of my predecessor, the late Sir Malcolm MacDonald, will always have an honorable place in the history of Colonial administration.

The Act of 1944 provides £5,000,000 for welfare and development and £500,000 for research annually over a period of 10 years from 1945 to 1954. Of course, one of the chief objects of the Bill was that that was an annual provision of that £5,000,000 itself was not spent in one year could not be carried over to the next, but added to the Treasury—that is, from which no travel or returns, at least as long as he has anything in his pocket.

The House was warned by my predecessor that war conditions made it unlikely that in the early stages of this 10-year period it would be possible to spend the full amount. In fact, in the early years of this period the sums granted by Parliament were largely unused. Only £1,000,000 was spent at the end of the first year and only just over £2,500,000 in the first five years. Now the tempo has been immensely increased, and in the last five years just ending the total expenditure will be £3,000,000 or more than has been spent in the whole four years of the start of the Act. The estimate which I shall shortly present for next year I shall set for within a few thousand pounds of the full sum permitted by the 1944 Act.

The most important change made by the new Bill is that it abolishes the principle of annual accounting and the sending to the Exchequer of an annual sum not spent in the particular year. That principle has been disastrous in times when the

money could not be spent, and the Government—or would have done so—has been left for this amount of money—that a great deal of that money, which this House intended to be spent for the benefit of the Colonies, would never have been spent. It would have been a dead weight even in more normal times, when there would be no difficulty in spending each year the money provided, because this permission to spend an equal sum in each of the 10 years of 1945-54, or period does not in fact coincide with the facts of long-term planning. You do not do any long-term plan simply by setting a target. You start slowly as the plan is being done, work up to a climax, and then end by going down again to the original figure.

The great benefit of this change is that the Government—or would have done so—has been left for this amount of money—that a great deal of that money, which this House intended to be spent for the benefit of the Colonies, would never have been spent. It would have been a dead weight even in more normal times, when there would be no difficulty in spending each year the money provided, because this permission to spend an equal sum in each of the 10 years of 1945-54, or period does not in fact coincide with the facts of long-term planning. You do not do any long-term plan simply by setting a target. You start slowly as the plan is being done, work up to a climax, and then end by going down again to the original figure.

The second main change is that the sums made available under this Bill are rather more than double the sums made available under the Act of 1940. It would be rather than double if compared like with like, but owing to the amount of the annual provision, and the greater size with which we shall be able to spend this money economically and efficiently, I think the increase really represents in practical value a good deal more than double the extension of the term. The original sum was £1,000,000 from the end of March, 1941, to the end of March, 1944. The new sum will run from 1945 to 1954.

Thirdly, there is the extension of the term. The original sum was £1,000,000 from the end of March, 1941, to the end of March, 1944. The new sum will run from 1945 to 1954.

£120,000,000 for Colonies within Ten Years

The sum of £120,000,000 spread over 10 years enough of the much. First, this fund is not intended to be, and never will be, the sole and permanent support of all the social requirements of the people of the Colonial Empire. In the long run the social standards of a country must depend upon its own resources, the skill and energy of its people, and the wise and full use of their internal wealth. It is not right and wrong to attempt to maintain permanently out of the skill and energy of our people the social standards of the Colonial territories. The object of the Bill is to help them to help themselves and to start for themselves the process of developing their own resources.

This sum is not meant for capital expenditure, because it is possible to spend some of it, not only on actual capital work but on contributions to the early maintenance of the works erected for it to be in the nature of a public grant to enable people to start their education, to health services, to develop their communities, and deal with their water power in the consistent way that when they have been enabled to make that start it will lead to an increase of their own resources, and that out of their resources they will then be able to maintain a decent social standard.

And the sum which is made available in this way is not the only source upon which the Colonies can draw for these purposes. It is not intended to replace those other sources. It is not intended to assist them, but intended to assist them. During the war many Colonies have built up considerable balances of their own, which in many cases have been lent to His Majesty's Government for the purpose of the war, free of interest, but

is a source which they must use for the development of the Colonies. Their revenues have increased, and in nearly all the Colonies the taxation machinery has been improved, with the result that a larger proportion of the resources at the command of Government. In some Colonies there is a considerable possibility of raising income tax, but the formation of a reputation of this kind.

The Place of Private Capital

Firstly, there is the question of private capital. It is possible to make the Government the main source of capital for the Colonies. I believe it is only if we can get sufficient capital from private capital that a big advance in development will be possible. Because the resources of both the Colonial Government and His Majesty's Government here will be fully allocated on what I might call the national development side, we shall have to get the introduction of private capital.

But to call in this country or elsewhere a "chak of" investing for the war in productive work in the Colonies I want to say that it is not a first step to take. It is certain that the intention of the Administration to bring about that there will be an opportunity for a "get-rich-quick" type of private investment, people are prepared to take losses but in return expect large profits. But there will, I think, be opportunity for a reasonable and reasonable security.

Secondly, the private capitalist cannot expect a privileged position. He has a right to, will expect, and I hope will get, a position of equity and fairness, but he has no right to ask for more than that.

Thirdly, he will have to come into the territory as a partner and not as a master. There can be no question again in the future of private enterprises acquiring, as in the past they sometimes did in some corner of the Colonial Empire, what is almost a dominating position from which they can threaten the authority of the Government itself.

Fourthly, they must be linked with the industries of their own countries. They have flowing resources at their command for such purposes, but there are certain difficulties in the way of the investment of any large-scale private investment.

Firstly, that the ordinary capitalist in many Colonial territories today expects a great deal too big a return on his available capital, and is likely to invest in the most productive branch of industry which will give him that kind of return. He will have to go through a period of education, so that he is prepared to accept a small return and a less risk on the more reputable forms of industrial production.

Another difficulty is that to a large extent he is lacking in managerial experience and capacity, and therefore is not in a position to supply not only capital but direction of the business set up. We have to guard against the danger that while these difficulties exist, who local capital is not coming forward in sufficient quantity, all the holes will be filled up that an industrial opportunity will be taken, and that when people become more investment-minded and more managerial in their will fill the places left for them.

Colonial Development Companies

An interesting possibility to be considered is that of Colonial Development Companies, perhaps run by the Colonial Governments, which will be able to provide capital and managerial experience, which will be able to assist the local investor, and be able to enter into partnership with the investor from outside—help with the idea of itself going into industrial businesses and make those industries permanent, but with the idea of providing a gap to give enterprise a start, and gradually to be able to pass over to the private investor in the Colony both the capital burden and the managerial responsibility in the industries—the same sort of thing which has been done by these Corporations to which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has recently been referring in this House.

It is with those considerations, the alternative Governmental sources and the resources of private capital in mind, that I have examined the sum which I ask the House to vote today. It would have been easy for me simply to double the sum, but I thought of, to have proposed £250,000,000 or £300,000,000, and thereby get a good deal of kudos. But we have to think of the taxpayer of this country, and it is my duty not to ask for more than is considered really necessary. The Chancellor of the Exchequer met me on this point with very great fairness, but he did need to be convinced that I thought that this sum was really required to do the job.

It is very difficult to make an exact calculation for 10 years, but a good deal easier than it was in 1940. We have collected a great deal more data, and I feel that £20,000,000 will be sufficient for the purpose, and will not cast an excessive burden on the taxpayer of this country. This or a subsequent Parliament can always decide that the Colonies need a larger sum and that Great Britain can afford it.

The same is true of direct profits which the taxpayer of this country gets from the Colonial Empire. There is no contribution made by the Colonial Governments to the Treasury, and no relief from Colonial sources of the burdens of the income tax payer. The only relief is the popular belief that the Government throughout the United States that we draw annually enormous sums from the Colonies, and that it is because of this that we can maintain today standards of living which are there to remain, as against the poverty of the Third World. This is a closed book in the Colonies, and it is only by the way of the House of Commons that we are able to see the door of it. It is a surprise to me that the House of Commons has not yet established a committee of the kind which the Finance Committee of the House of Commons has done. The fact that the Colonial product of the world took 55% came to the Treasury, while the rest of the world took 55%.

The general principle is always that it is about the enormous sums which are made by private industry out of the Colonies. There have been some good bargains, some big profits, some made, and with some about £m. But there have been bad bargains, a great deal of capital has been spent, and again at all. Lord Hailey made a very strong case for the investment in this country, but he came to the conclusion that they are getting ahead much today as if they had invested in ill-edged securities in the United States. It is difficult to say that there is a great degree of exploitation.

The feeling of desire to help the unfortunate elsewhere, the underprivileged, is not a monopoly of America. It is possessed by our people, and there is a genuine desire among the people of this country to help, and that some sacrifice to themselves, people with whom they have been so long associated to a better standard of life.

Strategic Importance of the Colonies

Further, there is the point of the strategic importance of the Colonies. It is a world which has been the main source of man-power and material resources. If we had not had the strategic position which the Colonial Empire supplies, if we had not had our convoy assembling point at Freetown or our trans-African reinforcements route to the Middle East, I do not believe this country would have survived the period during which we had to stand alone.

Just as in this war, in a peace-time, it is the amalgamation of this country and the Colonial Empire which has been able to stand so firm. I believe that in the future that amalgamation can really contribute power and support to a world organization, far greater in its utility than the contribution that could be made by the United Kingdom alone, and 35 separate Colonial territories.

The whole House is committed to the doctrine of trusteeship and partnership. That does not permit any of us to consider or advise that the economic set-up of the Colonies should be dictated, not by what is good for the Colonies, but what would be good for us. The two things are not mutually exclusive. There is no reason why something that is good for the Colonies should not be good for us too, but surely we are not going the absurd length of saying we will surely do things which are good for the Colonies because they might do us some advantage to us. It is a very reductio ad absurdum. In the Colonial Empire we have millions of people on a lower standard of life. If we can make even a comparatively small addition to their purchasing power they will be vast new markets of great advantage to them and from which we can draw our advantage.

I wish to refer to the recent appointment of Sir Frank Soudon as Assistant Development Officer for the West Indies. In his previous work, but not in the new circumstances, whatever the merits of the West Indies, he has just that wisdom and experience that is exceptional, needed over here. I have made it plain that there must be no question of detailed planning done in this country.

No New Heavens Prefabricated in Whitehall

It is not the idea of the administration of the act to impose on the Colonies a new heaven prefabricated in Whitehall. You cannot do that kind of detailed planning efficiently in this country. Apart from any question of efficiency, it is wrong to do that, because the Government has a maximum opportunity for the people of this country to be associated with this planning, since the Government is the one who is planned. It is their life that is affected, and therefore it is they who must bear the greater responsibility.

But there remain to us two alternatives. The first is a mechanical supervision to be done by the Government, so that contracts have been set up, only to be set up, and from financial steps have been taken to get the right estimates, and that where technical advice is required that advice is taken. That can easily be done by an office of commerce.

We have had to see that there is a proper division of money between the Colonies, that becomes a very important

...with a certain amount of demand... more force... others must... the shanties... more important... to choose... the past... forward... Colony... various objects... to see that a better balance is kept... development and welfare... demands for... and... and... industry... finally... quality of service... the experience that we get from... in one... is available for the use and the... kind of... is... for the wise expenditure of this... from this... that... for... help

...the war ends... our difficulties will disappear... The most serious... because it takes... the shortage of tried personnel... I find in every branch of administration and... It is not possible with the shortages... to maintain the ordinary... let alone make those... that improve... look forward... It was just because of this... that they... assistance upon... higher education... of this country... will be very...

...with applications to... people needed here... It will not be... the enormous number of technically... the Colonies... and for... of a decent standard of higher education in the Colonial territories is an absolute necessity...

...The imagination of anyone who has had any connexion... The Colonies must have been fired by the immense... that there is to do, and by the immense importance... what there is to lose, and... what there is to gain? Nothing less than the... of 60,000,000... that... will be reported next week... appears under 'Matters of Moment.'

...Some of us can expect to see... accomplished in our time... All we can ask is that we shall be given the... of having a few bricks, and that these... which... foundation on which others can build... I believe that in passing this Bill the House of Commons will be... I believe that when that... people may look back on the Bill and its... as landmarks on the road...

Need for Better Knowledge of the Empire

House of Lords Urges Government Action

LORD ELTON, who is secretary to the Rhodes Trust, asked in the House of Lords recently what plans were being made for the post-war dissemination of knowledge about the Empire.

He said (in part):
Although I have expressed... of the rigidity and comprehensiveness of the benevolent bureaucracy designed for us by some planners, I must... created the impression of not fully realizing that there are many Government activities by which the liberty of the individual is not curtailed but increased.

"I would commend your lordships... the complete ignorance of public opinion in this country, in every class and at every educational level, up to and indeed after the outbreak of the war, as to the character and achievements and therefore as to the prospects, opportunities and duties of the British Empire and Commonwealth... Perhaps the most significant and sinister symptom of that general ignorance has been the almost total difference of our schools, colleges, and universities to Imperial history and affairs... It has always been possible to obtain a first-class in the Honours School of modern history at Oxford or Cambridge without the slightest acquaintance with the Empire... Candidates must have some knowledge of the political structure of the Anglo-Saxon Kingdom of Mercia, of the remote and meaningless intricacies of the War of the Austrian Succession but they need not even know the difference between a Colony and a Dominion... It has been the same all down the educational ladder... I think it more than possible that more has been known of the British Empire in German schools and universities than in our own."

Public Ignorance of the British League of Nations

Against that educational background the general public has naturally remained in almost total ignorance of the post-war League of Nations to which we belong. It remained in ignorance therefore of the most creative political force of our age, of the very future of the modern world. Owing to that ignorance, very large sections of our public have been too often the defenceless dupes of almost any detractor of the Imperial record, however ill-instructed or malignant.

More knowledge of the nature and achievements of the Empire is needed primarily so that our people may pride themselves on the achievements of their ancestors—although pride of that kind is a very proper sentiment. The prime need is that we may recognize the responsibilities which rest upon a world society embracing about a third of the surface of the earth and nearly a third of its inhabitants. A nation which has invented the art of self-government, and then spread self-government across five continents, must expect a special and exacting role in our Iron Age of totalitarianism, and is hardly likely to discharge it faithfully so long as its people remain largely in ignorance of what they have done in the past for freedom, and what they might do in the future.

The terrible waters of Dunkirk first revived among our citizens a lively awareness of the Empire Commonwealth. There grew then a sense that, with all our former Allies struck down or fallen away, we nevertheless surprisingly found ourselves still the centre of a powerful and resolute world alliance... Perhaps it was for that reason that even in the darkest days we still believed in eventual victory... and, as the painful months flew by, the instinct of the ordinary man began to tell him that we should not have been saving the world

if we had merely been a small island off the coast of western Europe... we were saving the world because... world society... from then onwards, I think, can be dated a very marked and steady increase in the readiness of the public to demand and assimilate information, as to the nature of our great commonwealth.

Timidity of Authorities

Authority responded with timidity... the mental limits... The Board of Education... a teacher to organize teachers' courses in the British Empire... the United States than of our own Commonwealth... For long the Ministry of Information, despite its... and gilded if somewhat heterogeneous personnel, was unable to organize adequate information on this subject... all subjects... In 1943, after four years of war, the Ministry gave birth to a new unit, the Empire Information Service... Its work has been consistently and increasingly successful, partly because its activities have been conducted with energy and imagination... It has published, for free, leaflets, pamphlets, handbooks, books, articles, photographs, pictures, maps; it has organized conferences and discussions and exhibitions... Between October, 1943, and September, 1944, more than 400,000 persons visited its Counties Exhibitions up and down the country.

It has also worked through, without in any sense impairing the freedom of the various voluntary societies which have been diffused, an interest in Empire affairs... Nowadays these voluntary organizations do not merely consist of the familiar Empire societies, but also include such great voluntary organizations as the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., and the National Association of Girls' Clubs, which have all discovered and are attempting to satisfy a lively appetite amongst their membership for this sort of knowledge... It has been a boon to these organizations to have the Empire Information Service as a central clearing-house for Empire information... Previously it was always easy to obtain information about Russia... by applying to the accredited representatives of those countries, but there was no central, efficient and convenient source of information about the affairs of the British Empire Commonwealth.

The material put out by this unit of the Ministry has been information. It has been objective and predominantly factual; it has not been in any sense propaganda in the sinister connotation of that term... One of its most successful series of leaflets, entitled 'Wars not yet won,' deliberately drew attention to some of the past failures of the Empire Commonwealth and to its present determination to repair them by raising the standard of living in the Colonies.

"Unfortunately, over all this beneficent activity hangs the sword of Damocles... It is generally understood that the Ministry of Information and its numerous henchmen have constructed the solves a... battalion, some inevitable... As soon as the war with Japan is ended, and creditably after the end of the war with Germany, they will be... but not in the... by this particular unit."

In some sense, not necessarily as a Government department, I am quite clear that this work ought to go on... It could be continued by a very small body, perhaps half a dozen experts with clerical and secretarial staff... The government board might be constituted of representatives of these departments

...ained, but I should prefer something near the analysis of the B.C.C. which notes that direct control of the colonies must be possible... public men, appointed to the Government but side-lined in their day-to-day control of policies.

Abolishing Ignorance of Our Imperial Story

LORD WASSER said that what was needed was an increasing factor in the Commonwealth in terms of economics and to some extent in international affairs... if there was any... the fact... economics and... who had such very great positions... stewardship... Power was... which we might wish to see.

...lect where it has occurred... public opinion of these matters to act upon Parliament... there is no public opinion... Wretched... Dominion affairs... illustration of the lack of public opinion... interest in these vital matters.

...I have met many of those very efficient Americans who have come here to... by their complete ignorance... and our Empire... propaganda will be carried on by Congress and will flourish in an atmosphere of ignorance... Mr. Bracken... who has clearly indicated that he expects the Ministry will be shut down... Mr. Bracken has... When the Ministry goes some of the... Amongst those... really does not break long delay.

...What is wanted is a way to... information about the Empire from... provide accurate information... information continuously with the knowledge of the... between all parties at Home and the various parts of the Commonwealth... about the Home country.

...Trained... men to tell a story effectively and they will... information and proper... cable facilities... Then there is the British... and rather weak in the Dominions and the Colonial Empire... I have high admiration for his work... the Ministry can hand over the Empire Information Service.

Balance of Empire Population

VISCOUNT SAUNDERS said that few people realized that one third of the white population of the British Commonwealth and Empire was not in these islands but in the Dominions, and that in a few years the proportion would be half and half, while at no distant date the majority of British people would be resident overseas... the Colonies would grow in prosperity and importance... India had been overcome... not only on account of questions of defence... with the Commonwealth was necessary, perhaps more necessary for India than for this country.

VISCOUNT BLEDISLOE suggested that from the actual point of view the Empire ought to be lifted above party politics, and that the body governing whatever organization handled Empire information should consist wholly of... servants... people had more intimate knowledge.

LORD HAILBY said... to interpret to the Dominions... to India... there is great misapprehension on their part... I have been interrupted in a public lecture by a Dominion statesman who asked how far it was true that Moslems had not got on well with Muhammadans... must also provide some agency for the explanation of Commonwealth relations and policy to foreign peoples.

...Thirdly Imperial conceptions... the Commonwealth... The old Imperial conception led to a somewhat ill-considered self-satisfaction and to suspicion of the existence of acquisitive and aggressive or class interests... feelings

are yielding to a such... vision of the primary utility of the Commonwealth as... securing world order and the decencies of civilization... interest... and is growing... there is much ignorance as to the real facts... we need some carefully devised agency for the spread of information... we have to organize opinion... as well as convey information.

...has been suggested that we might have some form of organization... the departments concerned and having strong outside representation... That is the form I should prefer... The association of Government departments... mean that things sufficiently authoritative in its statements of policy... and the association of... representing the Press, education and the... necessary initiative and the necessary contacts with the powerful agencies of public opinion.

Colonies Need Men from Dominions

LORD DE LA WARR said that a large body was not needed to... the British Empire and Commonwealth had been one of the greatest... contributions made to the world... Great Britain had transformed the meaning of the world... and it was vital that they should be understood.

...We should speak like this... your own people... young people must be interested in the... would feel it a great privilege to... in the task of administering it and building up backward peoples to take on the... for themselves.

...It was the job of any official body to try to take the place of the Press... to help the Press to... other good and reliable information about the Commonwealth and Empire and to help Commonwealth Press representatives gather... about this country.

...I hope... De La Warr... that we shall do a great deal more to interest our Dominions in our Colonies... I should like to see a great number of the jobs in our Colonial Services given to young men from the Dominions... I have had the privilege of meeting many of them in the Services over here... I wish to Canada... and again and again it was true that what magnificent years follow these would be for our Empire Services.

LORD MIDDLETOWN said that his long experience of the promotion of Empire migration showed that successful settlers were always the best... they whistled for their friends to come and join them... the most striking example he knew was that of a boy of 16 from a mining village in Yorkshire who in a very short time got no fewer than 11 of his friends to join him overseas.

VISCOUNT GRANBORNE, who replied for the Government, said that as Dominions Secretary and former Colonial Secretary, he had been struck, and shocked, by the lamentable ignorance amongst almost all sections of the population of this country about the territories scattered over the globe which together composed the British Commonwealth and Empire... It is absolutely essential that the Empire should be not merely a name but a reality to the people... If it was not a real entity it would not endure, and something of inestimable value to the future of civilization would then be lost.

His lordship continued... The Press can do an immense work in educating people day by day as to events in all parts of the Empire... There is every reason to suppose that the Press are anxious to co-operate, and are fully aware of the important contribution they can make... We must, of course, recognize that they are at present working under great difficulties... are strictly limited in the paper at their disposal... We must be very grateful for the efforts which they continually make to bring the Commonwealth and Empire before the eyes of people here.

Responsibilities of Press and Radio

But I hope when the war is over they will extend the space allotted to Empire affairs above that which was available in the years before the war, and, above all, that they should send correspondents of the highest calibre to the Dominion capitals... That is extremely important if people in this country are really to understand what is happening in the Dominions... It is an old saying that no news is good news, but you cannot keep the Empire together on the basis... Properly used, the radio can be an unrivalled instrument for inspiring interest in Empire matters, and perhaps the film is the most valuable of all methods for bringing home to the people of this country what the Empire really looks like and really is... There is almost infinite scope for pictures about the Commonwealth and Empire... together from purely educational films, which have their part to play.

No final decision has yet been taken about the Ministry of Information, though I think it will be generally agreed that the continuation of a Government department for dissemination of news in its present form would be inappropriate in peace-time... It smacks too much of Government control and even of Government propaganda.

But in the particular sphere which we are discussing today, where the objective is not propaganda but information, what is to take the place of the Ministry? The Empire secretaries are making a magnificent contribution... and

...the House. There is a desire to transfer to the... the various departments... in particular with... the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of the... the youth... have suggested... of an Executive Publicity Board, not a... Government sub-committee, but a semi-independent... of representatives who were... I agree that it is... to be regarded as... public, that would reduce the danger that the... would be regarded as... agencies... to be appointed by Government, the danger... removed, a body of... would... be completely independent... to Parliament. Possibly a solution might be found by the... and extension in some form or other of the... and... of the Ministries concerned with the... and...
The British Empire is composed of extremely hetero-
geneous elements. The Dominions have little in common
with the great majority of the Colonies, and the Colonies little
in common with India and Burma. To attempt to huddle
them all together for publicity purposes under one
name is bound to be ineffective and might equally, I suggest
from my own experience, create a bad impression in the
various parts of the Empire. That must be borne in mind.

...to work through the... and pub-
... of those various Ministers would provide
... with... I emphasize this... some...
... ensure that their policies did not conflict and
... co-ordinated. This committee might sit under
... of some Minister, perhaps one
... without... This matter has been for
... consideration of the various de-
... and I frankly state that no...
... has yet been found.
... VISCOUNT FAMILIAR... I ask a question to elucidate a
... by the noble viscount? I gather that what
... is a... to include the... in that
...? Where does he think we shall get the necessary
... and initiative for carrying...?
... CRANBORNE... The noble viscount has rather
... I did not say that I was advocating the
... I said only that a great
... to the Ministry of Information.
... That is not yet decided. I then gave a number of alter-
... possibilities for the consideration of your lordships. I
... to give a statement of Government policy
... We are open-minded in the matter and ready
... to consider all alternatives.

New Political Era in Northern Rhodesia

Challenge to Non-Official Members of the Legislature

Special Cable to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia have decided to form a Non-Official Members' Association.

Lieut. Colonel R. S. Waller, C.B.E., C.M.G., senior non-official member, and Hon. J. G. S. St. John, representing the interests, said in Council last week.

The end of this meeting of Council marks the end of an era in the political history of Northern Rhodesia. Ever now Your Excellency and Your Excellency's predecessors have led this country. It is true that you have ruled through the Legislative Council, but not the official majority and then Your Excellency's casting vote have made you in effect the Government. Non-officials have had influence in members of the measure of late years, but they have had no right always.

Non-Official Members' Association

Your Excellency. When we next meet, unless anything... the responsibility... in the interval, the position will have to be somewhat changed. It will be possible for the non-officials to make our... the Government... to certain reserve powers which I am confident Your Excellency will hesitate to use in anything but an emergency. In any case we with our power of veto will have the responsibility in the first instance for allowing anything to be done which is done in Council, apart from anything we may ourselves initiate. It is well that we should realize this.

If we non-officials, through failing to agree among ourselves reject this responsibility, or having accepted it, use it frivolously or unwisely, we shall show that we are not fit to rule and we shall delay our progress along the road to self-government indefinitely, perhaps irremediably. As proof that we do indeed accept this responsibility and that we realize what we are doing, we non-officials are forming... ourselves in an association, the object of which is to lay down general principles on matters of policy which we bind ourselves to observe. In this way, so far as is humanly possible, we shall speak with one voice. In a few days we hope to publish the details of this organization or association which are designed to enable the additional nominated members (whose names are as yet unknown) to join us. If that does not happen we shall have failed.

We appreciate what our position will be in future, and we are taking these steps to enable us to shoulder our new responsibilities. If the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare for the battle? When I say 'battle,' I do not mean conflict between officials and non-officials, either inside or outside this Council, but the battle we are waging together against the... that beset the country from one cause or another—against poverty, racial misunderstanding, stupidity, and above all, the harshness of nature. I mean the fight we are waging for social advance, better education for both races, better living conditions for us all in a world the struggle to ensure the happiness of the greatest number and prosperity for both races in this our country of Northern Rhodesia.

MR. WELANSKY referred to the Chief Secretary's speech on the constitutional issue, which had suggested that non-official members had not expressed their views strongly as to what

they wanted, and were in fact dissatisfied in their wishes. He (Mr. Welansky) would reply by quoting from earlier debates, as the Chief Secretary had done. Mr. Pagoda had moved in March, 1944, that... in the opinion of the non-official members constitutional progress would be materially assisted by the acceptance of merged responsibilities... both the Executive and Legislative Councils... Mr. Welansky had said in a debate that he agreed with the idea of an elected majority but did not think it was big enough as it would only mean that the Government would have to use the casting vote.

The senior non-official member had moved an amendment that in the opinion of non-official members... Mr. Welansky responded by saying that he would not think it was big enough as it would only mean that the Government would have to use the casting vote. The senior non-official member had moved an amendment that in the opinion of non-official members... Mr. Welansky responded by saying that he would not think it was big enough as it would only mean that the Government would have to use the casting vote.

One Million Tons of Copper for the War

Recalling the Financial Secretary's remarks concerning the war effort of the peoples of Northern Rhodesia in comparison with that of the United Kingdom as revealed in the recent White Paper, Mr. Welansky declined to accept the suggestion that the people of Northern Rhodesia had not made a very gallant war effort. Their 16,000 Europeans had been mainly responsible for producing 1,000,000 tons of copper, which must have assisted the Empire war effort materially. They had been mainly responsible for collecting about £1,000,000 for charities and war funds, and had a million tank parts and bomb spares had been produced on the Copperbelt.

MAJOR J. K. MCKEE, asked for a general appreciation of the territory's finances for a period of years far ahead as could be foreseen. He did not believe Government efforts sighted that it could not give any indication of the financial position for more than a few months. The alternative to long thought was to flounder in a financial morass.

Preparations were he said, being made for motor vehicles to be placed on the market, but so far there was no substantial number of good vehicles available.

MR. HURD PRING, asked for a financial statement in regard to the Livingstone copper-ore plant, and a good air service to the mine.

...the... they showed a plan for... permanent services to be continued and extended where possible and desirable, either from... lands or from any money which might become available under the Colonial

(Continued on page 526)

The War

East Africans in Burma

Japanese Brutality to Prisoners

EAST-AFRICAN TROOPS in Burma met a long and difficult march through the hills west of the Irrawaddy, reached a point within 20 miles of the river last week. They were then ordered to march to a village opposite the important river crossing at Sengyu, which is at the northern end of the Burma oilfields. They are marching southward from the Gangaw Valley.

An Commandant the Earl of London, who commands the Army Group of the Royal Air Force in East Africa with the Congress of Burden lived in Kenya for many years.

An African newspaper published by the British Government wrote recently: "A great number of our askari who died in Burma, were killed. About 100 British, American, Indian and African soldiers, for these are the proportions of our askari to the other soldiers of the 11th Army. In the action at Arrahon the British lost many more soldiers than all the askari we have sent to Burma."

An announcement from the East African Command states that Captain P. Wise, of the East African anti-tank regiment, was taken prisoner by the Japanese in Burma, and pegged down in the ground for the purpose of making him talk. He nevertheless managed to escape, and returned with valuable information of the enemy's positions, movements and plans. The statement adds: "His deeds are worthy example to any of our men who in the future are lucky enough to be taken prisoner by the Japanese. He escaped the fate of a prisoner of war at all times, and Captain Wise did his duty gallantly."

Thirteen Southern Rhodesians and two Northern Rhodesians are serving aboard H.M. cruiser NEWCASTLE.

Casualties

Major S. O. O. B. S. (Sam) Macarthur, The Royal Irish Fusiliers, formerly of The Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment and The King's African Rifles, has been killed in action on the Western Front.

Captain A. K. Charlesworth, R.C., of the War Office, who was killed in an air crash while proceeding to the Prime Minister's Conference as a member of the Prime Minister's staff, was married to the third daughter of the Hon. Robert Baskett, who has visited East Africa and long been interested in its development.

Captain John George Hamilton Beamish, Royal Artillery, who was killed in action in Burma last month, was the younger son of Rear Admiral Beamish, M.P., and Mrs. Beamish, and a nephew of Mr. H. H. Beamish, former Member of Parliament of Southern Rhodesia.

Flight Sergeant Brian Adams was killed last week in a flying accident in Southern Rhodesia.

Leading Wren Aircraft Section Sergeant Dalton, only son of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Dalton, of Broadstone, Dorset, was killed in the Royal Naval Auxiliary Force, Bombay, at the age of 26.

Flight Group Captain Charles Green, D.S.O., D.F.C., son of Flying Officer and Mrs. J. Green of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has been reported missing from all operations. He was the first Rhodesian to command a Rhodesian fighter squadron in the R.A.F.

Flight Lieutenant John C. T. Hooper, D.F.C., a night fighter pilot, who is now reported missing from air operations over Burma in August, is the younger son of Squadron Leader C. A. Hooper, East Africa Command, and of Mrs. Hooper, of Wylve, Wiltshire.

Flight Sergeant N. Green, of Quanshya, who received his air training in Southern Rhodesia, is missing from air operations.

The **IRONBELL CASTLE** reached Liverpool last week with 764 British, Dominion and Allied Servicemen and 500 men of the Merchant Navy. All had been wounded or were ill.

Flight Lieutenant R. Badenier, D.F.C., of Bulawayo, was amongst the prisoners of war repatriated from Germany recently and brought to this country in the Union-castle liner **IRONBELL CASTLE**. He had been a prisoner since June, 1940, when he was serving as a wireless operator in a bomber which was shot down over the Ruhr.

Awards

Major Thomas Chippindall Levin has been awarded the Military Cross for conspicuous leadership and gallantry while commanding a K. A. R. Battalion in Burma. Major Arthur Britz, a Rhodesian serving with the Gold Coast Regiment, has been awarded the D.F.E.

Acting Squadron Leader C. A. H. Beck, D.F.C., R.A.F.V.R., of No. 98 Squadron, who has been awarded a Bar to his decoration, comes from Southern Rhodesia. The citation states:

"An outstanding flight commander, Squadron Leader Beck has led his flight on many operational sorties, often in the face of heavy odds. Both in the air and on the ground he has always displayed enthusiasm, determination and gallantry of a high order."

Captain K. M. Koserud, of Norway, who was serving with the Royal Norwegian Air Force and is now a prisoner in Germany, has been awarded the D.F.C. and the Norwegian War Medal. He served with the 3rd Squadron of the R.A.F. in North Africa and Italy, with a Spitfire Squadron during the invasion of France and Belgium.

Lieut. Kenneth Ernest Nield, The South African Infantry Regiment, attached The King's African Rifles, has been awarded the M.C. for gallantry and great coolness in action in Burma.

Pilot Officer Francis Arthur Wells, R.A.F.V.R., who is serving with No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron, has been awarded the D.F.C. The citation states that:

"This officer has completed a first tour of operations, during which he has participated in many successful sorties against heavily defended targets. He has shown himself an efficient and courageous air gunner. By his enthusiasm, fine fighting spirit and devotion to duty he has set an excellent example to all air gunners. In May, 1944, while en route to Finswick, a Messerschmitt 109 was observed coming into attack at 600 yards range. This officer gave accurate information to his captain and engaged the enemy aircraft, which was damaged and downed, thus enabling his captain to proceed to the target and press home his attack. In July, 1944, during a mission to Stuttgart, his aircraft was so severely damaged that it became necessary for the crew to leave it by parachute. Pilot Officer Wells showed great initiative and coolness during his pilot's duty assistance and only taking to his parachute at the last minute. By his gallant courage and devotion to duty he materially contributed to the return of the crew to this country."

Promotions and Movements

General Sir Bernard C. S. Patten, Commander-in-Chief, Middle East Forces, paid a short visit to the Sudan and British East Africa last month. During a visit to the officers' mess at the Khartoum Police he made a point of talking to officers from Southern Rhodesia, of which colony his brother is the Anglican Bishop.

Major-General G. G. Gwynn Alben, who served through the campaign against the Italians in East Africa, has been granted the local rank of lieutenant-general.

Lieut. Colonel (temporary Brigadier) H. K. Douglas, formerly of the 10th Rhodesia Regiment, has been acting as a major-general.

Colonel G. W. Kenyon Stanes, formerly of Dundee, is acting as Chief Administrative Officer in the temporary absence of the British High Commissioner.

Lieut. Colonel G. R. Oulton, Deputy Chief Secretary of the British Military Administration in East Africa since March of last year, has been transferred to Tripolitania.

Pilot Officer of Squadron Leader in Nine Months.
Squadron Leader Derek Brassey, F.C., of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has been promoted from Pilot Officer to squadron leader in nine months. He leads a squadron of rocket-firing Typhoon fighters. Lieut. Colonel R. Hamilton, of the Southern Rhodesian Intermittent Camp Corps, has been promoted to the temporary rank of colonel, and Major I. S. Bridger, of the same corps, to the temporary rank of lieutenant colonel. These two ranks are the new ranks of the temporary ranks in the camp corps.

Major E. F. Nadel, an entomologist, who has been in the service of the Sudan Government for three years before the outbreak of war, has left Entrea, Sudan, about five and a half years. He was Civil affairs officer at Aden, Caish for some time, and was Secretary for Native Affairs in British Military Administration headquarters. He has recently been appointed as an officer for the border area.

Flying Officers Ian David Smith, Flight Sergeant James N. L. Loring, and Flight Sergeant previously reported from Southern Rhodesia, are missing from operations, are now known to be safe.

Captain R. Allen, an Australian who during the war was piloting Imperial Airways transport planes from Cairo on the East African route, has made 96 crossings of the North Atlantic as a captain in the Return Ferry Service. Two pilots and one radio officer had then reached 300 marks, and one pilot and one radio officer has reached 400 marks.

Major J. M. P. Smith, who is the youngest and the only British officer in the Sudan, is the youngest in the Sudan, is the youngest in the Sudan, is the youngest in the Sudan.

Great Campaigns against Locusts

The Anti-Locust Directorate of the East Africa Command is now officially stated to be using 3,500 African troops, 100 British Officers and N.C.O.s, and about 100 motor vehicles in its fight against locusts. Six campaigns have been undertaken within the past 18 months, the heaviest, lasted from the beginning of May until the end of July last year. More than 4,200 Africans, 110 British officers and N.C.O.s, and nearly 500 vehicles were then employed in Kenya and southern Ethiopia, in addition, about 30,000 Africans not in the forces took part. A chemical compound still on the secret list, and known as 606, has been used experimentally with very promising results both in East Africa and the Middle East.

Many East African and Rhodesian troops are serving in the South East Asia Command and in India. Troops in these theatres are to receive all their weighing postage more than an ounce sent by air to the United Kingdom free of all postal charges. Letters weighing up to an ounce may now be sent to South Asia and India by air from the United Kingdom for a fee of 1d. hitherto the charge has been 25c Bd.

Two hundred and seventy-nine Palestinian Jews who have been under detention in Entrea have been sent to a hutting camp in the Gadar formerly occupied by the Royal Air Force.

The number of Polish evacuees accommodated in camps in Northern Rhodesia is now 4,918. Sixty War Savings Certificates were first issued in Northern Rhodesia in 1941, purchases of a maturity value of £27,000 have been made.

Almost £40,000, a record figure for the Territory, was subscribed last year by Tanganyika to various war charities.

The Meru tribe of Kenya recently collected about 8,000 lb. of snuff, valued at £1,250, as a gift for ashraf from Kenya serving overseas.

Army drivers in Khartoum recently subscribed £92 to the Red Cross.

Air Officer Commanding Leslie Gossage, Director-General and Chief of the Staff of the Royal Air Force, has visited the Empire Flying Club, where they are conducted through the exhibition galleries and shown films on the Empire Flying Club. A. J. H. Jaler, Press Officer at the Colonial Office, is the liaison officer between the Imperial Institute and the A.F.C.

After a very full consideration, the Government of Southern Rhodesia has decided not to make up the pay of the Colony's civil servants of the same rank although some cases of hardship will be dealt with on their merits.

Mr. H. F. Cartmel-Robinson

Appointed Chief Secretary in N. Rhodesia

Mr. Harold Francis Cartmel-Robinson, C.M.G., Secretary for Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia since April last, has been appointed Chief Secretary in the place of Mr. E. Beresford Stooke, who will shortly leave to take up his new duties as Chief Secretary in Nigeria.

Mr. Cartmel-Robinson, son of the Rev. and Mrs. J. Cartmel-Robinson of London, was educated at St. John's School, Leatherhead, St. Paul's School, Kensington, and Merton College, Oxford. He entered the administrative service of Northern Rhodesia in 1912 as a probationer, has served in many districts, and will be the first Chief Secretary to rise to his new position from within the ranks of the Northern Rhodesian service since Mr. H. F. Cartmel-Robinson's appointment as Chief Secretary 15 years ago. In the last war Mr. Cartmel-Robinson was on active service with the Royal Field Artillery of the Western Front. He has been a Provincial Commissioner since 1934 and an official member of the Legislative Council since 1935.

New Secretary for Native Affairs

Mr. Ross Macdonald Skelton, Provincial Commissioner, Nairobi, has been appointed Secretary for Native Affairs, what is Northern Rhodesia, as a probationer for 10th, and has served as Administrative Secretary and Labour Commissioner before his appointment as a Provincial Commissioner last year.

Chatham House Conference

The Royal Institute of International Affairs and kindred institutes in the Dominions and India have arranged for an unofficial conference, the third of its kind, to take place at Chatham House, London, between February 17 and March 1 for the discussion of British Commonwealth relations. Lord Cecil, President of the Institute, will open the conference. Among those who will attend are Lord Hailey, Lord Harlech, and Professor S. Frankel.

Language Study Facilities

An Inter-Departmental Commission to investigate facilities available at universities and other educational institutions in this country for the study of the languages, history and culture of countries in Africa, the Near and Far East, and of Eastern Europe has been set up with the following membership:—Sir Roger Cunliffe (Chairman), Sir Godfrey Harvard (Foreign Office), Sir Arthur Dawson (Colonial Office), Sir Gilbert Wiles (India Office), Mr. E. W. Swinburnbank (Burma Office), Sir Walter Moberly (Chairman, University Grants Committee), Mr. W. R. Richardson (Ministry of Education), Mr. F. R. Morris (Director-General of Army Education), Mr. C. G. Elphinstone (Director-General, Sir Theodor Adams (Ministry of Defence), Lord Catter (Department of Overseas Trade), and Dr. B. H. Evans (British Council). The secretary is Mr. R. T. D. Ledward.

Background to the

Plans for the Final Defeat of Germany.—The timing, scope, and co-ordination of even more powerful blows by our armies and air forces into the heart of Germany from east, west, north, and south have been fully planned in detail. Nazi Germany has doomed herself by attempting to maintain a hopeless resistance. We have agreed on common policies and plans for enforcing the unconditional surrender terms which we shall impose together on Nazi Germany after her complete resistance has been finally crushed. These terms can not be made known until the final defeat of Germany is accomplished. Under the agreed plans the forces of the three Powers will each occupy a separate zone of Germany. Co-ordinated administration and control has been provided for under the plan through a Central Control Commission, consisting of the Supreme Commanders of the three Powers, with a permanent chairman. It has been agreed that Germany should be invited to take a share in occupation and participation in all member of the Control Commission. It is our inflexible purpose to destroy all German militarism and Nazism, to ensure that Germany will never again be able to disturb the peace of the world. We are determined to disarm and disband all German armed forces; break up for all time the German General Staff that has repeatedly contrived the resurgence of German militarism; remove or destroy all German military equipment; eliminate or control all German industry that could be used for military production; bring all war criminals to justice and swift punishment and exact reparation in kind for the destruction wrought by Germans; wipe out the Nazi Party, Nazi laws, organizations and institutions; remove all Nazi and militarist influences from public offices and from the cultural and economic life of the German people; and take in harmony such other steps as may be necessary for the future peace and safety of the world. It is not our purpose to destroy the people of Germany, but only when Nazism and militarism have been extirpated will there be hope for a decent life for Germans and a place for them in the comity of nations. A Commission for the Compensation of Damages by Germany will be established in Moscow. From the statement issued Monday by the Crimea Conference.

Labour View of War Crimes.

German war criminals must be brought to justice. Germany must make restitution of all stolen property of every description, and no amount of high or low, must be less a possession of ill-gotten gains. Reparation, to the extent of all that is reasonably possible, must be made in services, goods, and money, even though this may involve the dismantling of Allied control over the entire German economy for many years, perhaps generations. The solution of the problem of the Rhine is the formation of a committee for the Danube Valley Authority. — Sir Walter Collins.

Rating Opens.

A large number of German industrialists and financiers has been arriving in southern Italy, in the pretext of discussing commercial or political matters. In reality, having found the German-Swiss frontier too dangerous, they are attempting to arrange to cross into Italy by way of Italy. Others, mostly those who are politically compromised, hope to employ the money they have stolen all over Europe to buy Italian papers in Mussolini's corrupt Italy with which to obscure the past and then to give a disguise into Switzerland as destitute fugitives. Several of these industrialists and party men have already entered Switzerland in this manner. — *Sheepshead, Zurich.*

Frank Words to Great Britain.

Great Britain could learn something from the United States about textile production. Britain, with 34 million spindles against America's 22 million, is producing only 7,700 million yards of so-called 30-ton textiles against our production of 10,000 million yards. Why? Because we have used up 60,000,000,000 lb. of coal, and in Britain you get about 1,000. Britain's production of cotton textiles fell from 7,000 million in 1913 to 1,400 million in 1939. If the picture with textiles is grim, the picture with coal is stark. Before the war the American miner produced four times as much coal a day as the British miner, and the price of British coal has doubled since the start of the war. It takes two tons of coal to make one ton of steel. Coal is the transportation and electric power. What all this adds up to is that Britain is emerging from this war far less able to compete than she was even in 1939. — Mr. William Scott, Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board of the United States.

War Criminals in Flight.

Have the names of very sinister Germans who have got out of Germany lately with false passports; I know the names on those passports and the identity of the creatures they represent. Some of them will act in strange countries as a bait for uranium, or large political assassinations, or other activities, and a new German war potential. I know also the names of a good few of the worst German butchers and torturers in Norway. They also have their false papers ready, and unless we make our position very clear these people will slip across the border into Sweden and be lost to us. — *John G. Lansbury.*

Plain Words to Franco.

Mr. Churchill's letter to General Franco has been published in the American Press. Last November the Spanish Ambassador called on the Prime Minister with a letter from General Franco, with suggestions that only three world Powers were left in Europe. Great Britain, Spain, and Germany, said that now Germany was about to be created, Great Britain and Spain should get together to face the danger from Russia. Mr. Churchill's reply administered a rude shock. He clearly referred to the British desire for friendly relations with the Spanish people. For the Franco regime he had no friendly words. He recalled how that regime had for long maintained, not a neutral but a non-belligerent attitude. He told General Franco about the aid which his Government had given to German agents inside Spain. He referred back to statements that a German victory was inevitable and unalterable. He recalled how, when that victory was not in a position to resist, General Franco had forcibly overturned the international regime in Tangier, and how Spanish divisions were sent to the eastern front to help against this country's ally, Russia. Then he made it perfectly plain that Great Britain regarded the alliance with Russia as fundamental to British policy, and that she looked forward to the closest co-operation with Russia after the war. He indicated that there was no likelihood of Spain's being represented at the peace conference, and no great chance of her being invited to join the projected League of Security. The text of the correspondence was sent to President Roosevelt and that of the reply to Mr. Churchill's reply was framed after the Cabinet had considered the matter. — *Diplomatic correspondent of The Times.*

o the War News

Opinions Epitomized.—The next Asiatic campaign will be on the China coast. Mr. Henry Stimson, U.S. War Secretary, says: "We can make our first attack on any other country." Lord Swinton says: "The war during the war has far exceeded our expectations." Mr. Alan Moorehead says: "For some years there has been no mention in B.B.C. broadcasts of progress in the House of Commons."

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The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse have overrun the east and south-west of our continent. Europe will one day think herself lucky to harbour in her midst a people like ours. Today we are a people of savants. Tomorrow we shall be her pride. —The "war" during the war has far exceeded our expectations. Mr. Alan Moorehead says: "For some years there has been no mention in B.B.C. broadcasts of progress in the House of Commons."

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The world supply of paper and wood pulp will remain short for three years after the war in Europe ends. — U.S. Department of Commerce

Lord Nuffield gave the University of Oxford endowments amounting to £3,000,000. Out of this we allocated grants for the research on the atom, conducted by Professor E. Rutherford, and the research on the atom, conducted by Professor E. Rutherford.

Ownership of a bank is essentially democratic. — The Midland Bank has £8,000 shareholders of whom more than 10,000 own less than £100 paid-up capital each. Three out of every four own £200 or less. Fewer than 2,000 hold more than £1,000 each. — Mr. Stanley Christy, Chairman of the Midland Bank.

Through the January the enemy's U-boat activity was slightly greater than in December, but losses of merchant shipping were not substantially different. The U-boats, making use of their new devices, penetrated further into focal areas of shipping close inshore. The results of our counter-measures have been successful. — Mr. Churchill.

A great increase in our efforts after the war is our primary defence against future stagnation. The new Export Guarantees Bill, which raises the limit of Government liability under export guarantees from the pre-war figure of £75,000,000 to £250,000,000, is a measure of the seriousness with which the Government and the public regard this question. — The Times.

America has no import policy. At the International Business Conference we put it to the American delegates over and over again: "Before the war the U.S.A. exported more than double you imported, and now you are going greatly to increase the exports. What are you going to take from the world in return?" There was no answer. — Sir Peter Bennett, M.P., former President of the Federation of British Industries.

If between the ages of 14 and 25 every American young man and woman were compelled to spend a minimum of two years in Britain, living with a British family (not in a London hotel) and the same with British boys and girls in America, we should see an end to misunderstanding, suspicion, and bickering between our two great nations. — The Times.

The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse have overrun the east and south-west of our continent. Europe will one day think herself lucky to harbour in her midst a people like ours. Today we are a people of savants. Tomorrow we shall be her pride. —The "war" during the war has far exceeded our expectations. Mr. Alan Moorehead says: "For some years there has been no mention in B.B.C. broadcasts of progress in the House of Commons."

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PERSONAL

Colonel Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was received in audience by the King last week.

Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, is to open a conference of the Colonial Union of Kenya at the end of the month.

A son was born a few days ago to the wife of Mr. Geoffrey Conan Davier, of the Colonial Administration Service, now stationed at Sumbawanga, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. Felix Cole, whom President Roosevelt has recommended to the United States for appointment as American Minister in Ethiopia, has formerly been Consul General in Liberia.

Mr. G. C. Schmitz is to broadcast in Sunday's "Morning Post Africa" programme of the Department of the Relationship Between Market Prices at Origin and Retail Prices to Consumers.

Councillor E. A. Vasey, Mayor of Nairobi, has been appointed a member of the Standing Committee for Local Government in Kenya, following the resignation of Mr. F. S. Coudrey, M.L.C.

Sir John Boyd Orr, who has resigned the post of Director of the Royal Research Institute, Aberdeen, after 31 years' service, visited Kenya some years ago to investigate nutritional problems.

Mr. W. T. Watt, who has been appointed Director of Forestry in the Union of South Africa, was at one time in the Forestry Service in Rhodesia, where he is a South African, and a former Rhodes Scholar.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has awarded its university bursaries for 1945 to Francis John Bennett and Royal Lewis Stanley Smith, two Northern Rhodesian students of Plumtree School, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. E. B. Hosking, former Chief Native Commissioner in Kenya, is to give an honorary secretary-general of the Royal Empire Society for the next three or four months. He is to address the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League in London on March 1.

Mr. Laurence Barton Craik Smith, who was received in audience by the King last week and placed hands upon his appointment as British Minister in Jeddah, in place of Mr. F. H. W. Stonehewer-Bird, succeeded Lord Rennell as Chief Political Officer in Madagascar when that Vichy-controlled island was occupied by British forces in 1942.

Sir Douglas Harris, who has taken up his duties as Development Commissioner in Cyprus, visited Kenya last week after his retirement from the post of consulting engineer to the Government of India. His purpose was to advise on the development of the basin of the Tana River. Latterly he has been Chairman of the War Supplies Board in Palestine.

Among recent colleagues at N.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office in London have been Mr. J. D. Bates, of the Tanganyika Administrative Service, seconded to the Colonial Office; Mr. A. Clough, Kenya; Mr. A. K. Constantine, formerly of Kenya; Mr. D. A. Dainton, Dar es Salaam; Mr. C. Dorman, of Messrs. Neumann, Nepp, Dorman and Co., Nairobi; Mr. M. Gilson, formerly of the Colonial Service, Kenya; Mrs. Goldsborough Nyeri (who has been working in the Bureau Office); Mrs. J. Hall, Nairobi; Mr. J. E. H. Hall, Uganda Police; Mrs. John F. Lamb, Kenya; Miss N. S. H. Oates, Nairobi (now at the Bartholomew Hospital); Mr. W. H. Fenwick, late of Zanzibar (who is now lecturing to schools); Mr. A. E. Pollard, P.M. Trade Commissioner in East Africa; Mr. H. W. D. Pollock, Tanganyika; and Mr. S. P. Rawlins, Kenya (who has been invalided out of the Merchant Navy).

Mr. Neville Methven

Mr. Neville W. Methven, who recently retired from the Standard Bank of South Africa after 41 years' service, had been at various branches in Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, the Belgian Congo, and the Union of South Africa. He first reached Umtali in Southern Rhodesia in 1904 and held several managerial posts and was a district inspector of the Bank for many years. From January, 1939, until his retirement he was manager of the Bulawayo branch. He was awarded the M.B.E. during the last war, in which he commanded a special unit of sharpshooters, and has done much in game hunting, particularly of elephant and lion, while in Nyasaland he was an honorary game warden.

Colonial Products Research Council

Two new appointments have been made to the Colonial Products Research Council by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mr. J. C. E. Fryer, secretary of the Agricultural Research Council, takes the place of the late Dr. W. W. O. Topley, and Mr. H. V. D. Brooke, head of the Department of Botany and Physical Chemistry at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, that of the late Sir John Fox.

Sir Henry Webb

Sir Henry Webb, Chief Justice of Tanganyika since shortly after the outbreak of war, has retired from the Colonial Service on account of ill-health. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1909, served in Palestine from 1921 to 1926, was then a judge in Kenya for four years, and was Chief Justice of Sierra Leone for a short time before his appointment to Tanganyika.

Coloured Community Commission

Major T. H. W. Beadle, M.P. (Chairman), Mr. R. Allen, Mr. W. F. Baillie, Mr. N. A. Philip, Major L. M. McBean, and Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Walker, M.P., have been appointed a Commission to investigate the welfare of the coloured community in Southern Rhodesia.

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Obituary

The Rev. William Crabtree

We deeply regret to report the death at his home in St. Dennis, Cornwall, at the age of 73 years of the Rev. William Arthur Crabtree, B.A., a member of the Mount-Elgin Mission of the Church Mission Society. Born in Dartington, he was educated at St. Andrew's School, York, King's School, Canterbury, St. Catherine's College, and Ridley Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1899. Three years later he went to West Africa for the M.S.F. and in 1902 to Zambia with the first missionary party to take the new route across the Zambezi Desert. He was ordained by Bishop Tucker in 1903, and then gave 10 years of active mission service in Uganda. He resigned in 1905, having meantime married Miss Ethel...

An ardent philologist he prepared the first reading primer in the Teso language and continued to work on this language problem to the end of his life, being the author of "Pamuti" and "The Prefix System". He had done much Bible work in African languages, especially Bemba, Nyanja and Karanga, and was a frequent correspondent of "The African" and "Rhodesia" on linguistic and kindred topics. He had copied into Braille selections from the Psalms in Amharic for the Bible Churchmen's Missions, but when the Italians occupied Ethiopia they refused permission for the entry of this work by a non-Roman Catholic missionary.

Colonel W. G. B. Dickson

Colonel W. G. B. Dickson, whose death is reported as a partner in Bickel, Ayrton and Co., of London, a firm with extensive interests in tea production in Nyasaland, and a director of the Mini (Nyasaland) Tea Syndicate, Ltd. He went to Ceylon in 1889 as a pupil on a tea estate managed by his brother, the late Thomas Dickson, was later employed on other leading tea properties in Ceylon, became a well-known visiting agent, and then purchased and developed an estate of his own. When he first visited Nyasaland in 1922 he was so struck by the prospects of the country as a tea producer that he acquired an interest in the Mini Mipi estate. At one time he commanded the Ceylon Mounted Rifles. Colonel Dickson, a first-rate sportsman, had done a good deal of racing and big game hunting, and was a keen angler. He was a Justice of the Peace.

Mr. A. H. Spencer Palmer

Mr. Arthur Hugh Spencer Palmer, L.D.S., who died last Thursday in Nairobi at the age of 57, first arrived in Kenya in 1913 and became well known as a dental surgeon, a chess player, and an exponent of Biblical teachings. He was educated at Thornbury Grammar School, the Merchant Venturers' Technical College, and Bristol University.

Mr. James D. Robertson, F.R.I.B.A., died last week in Bulawayo.

Mr. John James Irwin, who has died in Kenya, had been in East Africa since about 1912.

The wife of Mr. Anthony J. Ansell, of the Sudan Political Service, died last week in Ireland.

Captain Eric Kenau Davis, C.B.E. & R.F.C. (retd) has died suddenly in Molo of heart failure.

Archbishop B. J. Gilswijk, Apostolic Delegate in Southern Africa, has died in Bloemfontein.

Mr. William Pennicott, who died recently in Bulawayo at the age of 74, had lived in Southern Rhodesia since 1898.

Mrs. Jean Crichton Cullen, D.S.E., wife of Dr. William Cullen, passed away in a London hospital on Monday at the age of 68.

Captain Chris Thompson, whose death in Kenya is reported, was one of the South African Dutch pioneers of the Orange River Plateau before the last war.

Mr. H. A. Whiting, who passed away in Umtali Hospital at the age of 74, had spent many years in Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and the Belgian Congo, mainly in mining, but for some years as a tobacco grower in the Fort Richmond district.

Mr. George Pathman, who died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 73, had been in Bulawayo before the railway, founded the firm of G. Pathman and Co., but retired from the business in 1914 to give up farming in the neighbourhood.

Mrs. K. E. Thompson, who died recently in Bulawayo, was the wife of the late Thomas Moodie, who founded the Masetter Colony. She went with her father to Rhodesia in 1897. Her late husband was Mrs. Thompson's partner in the Masetter Estate.

Mr. S. A. Bates, who had been employed by the Sudan Plantations Syndicate in the Sudan as a mechanical engineer since 1908, and had sometimes acted as assistant to the chief mechanical engineer, was drowned a few days ago when his car ran over the bank of an irrigation canal on the Gezira while he was driving at night.

Brigadier General W. R. E. Doran, C.B., D.S.O., who has died in Wiltshire at the age of 65, served in the Nile Expedition of 1894-5, was present at the battles of Atbara and Khartoum in 1898 in command of an Egyptian battalion, and as commander of the 9th Sudanese Battalion took part in the Kordofan operations of the following year.

Mr. Hugh W. Griffith, who has died in Pretoria at the age of 75, came to Rhodesia in 1890 with the Pioneer Column, and is said to have been the original of the Edgar Wallace character, Sanders of the River. He left the Colony soon after its occupation, but returned about 24 years ago and started tobacco growing near Salisbury. He and his brother owned farms in the Umtali district for many years.

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Rhodesian Council

(Report continued from page 349)

Development and Welfare, etc. It was noted that the Financial Secretary would prepare a general appreciation of the country's finances as suggested by Major McKee.

He reported that as far as it was possible to have members elected in one way or another to represent African interests, there would be an election to the Legislative Council. He also said that as the Government's intention that officials should be self-associated with the formulation of recommendations.

The question of developing a commercial aeroplane was already being dealt with by the Civil Aviation Commission. A report was awaited on improvement of the rest-houses on the Great East and Great North Roads, which was considered; he hoped that it would be possible to nominate some way of the supervision of European labour questions with those of Africans, and the final legal settlement of the social welfare officer had still to be settled.

Better Training for Africans

SIR JOHN WADDINGTON said that African agricultural training at the agricultural stations, which had seemed the best and most economic method, might have to be revised. Until entrants were of a higher racial standard, matriculation of "leopard" to teach them the spots and work they would have to do appeared the best course. More assistants of a higher standard were needed, and for four agricultural training centres would be established in close association with an extension centre which might be set up, but it would be necessary to see there was one agricultural station for every three to four.

SIR STEWART GORE-BROWNE suggested that Northern Rhodesia should benefit from giving education to a higher standard to a wider range of carefully selected African children, but something practical should be done about legal training, particularly for the rural tenure of Africans.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY replied that at the present time the Government was not prepared to accept the proposal for training for African people, who would be of great use in leading their people up the main concern at present was to broaden the basis of the pyramid. However, Government would endeavour to enable as many Africans as possible to take advantage of higher education.

CAPTAIN E. E. CAMPBELL, referring to the Government's financial position, said the Farmers' Union should have been consulted before the scheme was adopted. Africans did not like potatoes, but could have been given sweet potatoes during the maize shortage. Europeans often had difficulty in getting potatoes because it did not pay stores to retail all quantities at the controlled prices, which needed investigation.

MAJOR H. K. MCKEE said that there had been no sweet potatoes available for other Africans at the time, and that as most of the potatoes were imported from South Africa, the local market had not been affected, and there was therefore no need to refer to the Farmers' Union.

Welfare of European Labour

MR. R. MATELSKY inquired whether the Labour Department would eventually cover European labour. The time had come for a European Labour Department, which might be advisable to keep separate. Non-official members were disappointed that the Social Welfare Department had been established without consulting them, although the action taken had their approval. What were the Department's terms of reference? If, as he thought, the chief welfare officer was entirely concerned with African interests, he deprecated such an arrangement, and hoped that officers would deal with the European and African welfare.

SIR STEWART GORE-BROWNE said there was a monotonous question on some points he raised, but nothing must seem to happen about them. There was still no sign of better living waiting rooms for Africans, though he would like the railways. Government should press the companies. There were still no post-offices for the mining compounds, though they were told each year that they were going to be started, or that they were insufficient clerks. There had been a talk for some time about rural post offices. Non-official members were staggered by the Postmaster-General's statement that he had not given consideration to employing ex-askari signallers in the postal services. He (Sir Stewart) would not accept the excuse that Army methods differed from civil ones, and agreed that Native authorities must play a considerable part in Native development, though he was not happy at some of the steps taken in regard to them.

MR. T. S. PAGE asked for particulars of the re-organization of African administration for proposals by the Governor, suggested that all serious criminal cases should be tried by the High Court, not by magistrates with special jurisdiction, and urged improvement of the rest-houses on the Great East Road.

THE SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS, Mr. Cedric Robinson, expressed deep gratitude for the congratulations

and wishes expressed on his new appointment, and said that he would accept any proposals for the co-operation of all members of the Council in the arrangements for re-organizing the Native Department, and would be pleased by the provision of administrative facilities for his own office, and subsequently for appointment by the Native Authorities to inspect. It will be his duty to ensure that the services of Native authorities might be used in connection with the employers of African labour, and to give the Government the best possible advice and assistance in the matter.

As to the Labour Department, the Government had always been in favour of European labour, but it had not been possible to do so in the past, and it was now being considered.

There was obviously much to be done in the way of the social welfare organization, and it was an amount of work which had three essential elements, namely, including recreation grounds, athletic clubs, dramatic clubs, cinema and guide movements, the Women's Institute, and other similar organizations, too many to help to help. It was hoped that they would not be left in the hands of the Government, but that there had been misunderstanding between the Government and the people providing buildings, and plans had had to be revised until Government had money for the buildings, and that it was not possible to do so. It was hoped that the Government would be able to do so. Regarding the employment of ex-askari in the police service, he found that the Postmaster-General was every intention of going at his own pace, but he himself could not give direct information of how many ex-askari could be employed and placed in all general native development plans which had been advanced.

Accommodation in Townships

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Townships Amendment Ordinance, designed to help people who wished to provide suitable accommodation for themselves and their families. The Municipal Corporation Amendment Ordinance, which empowered a local authority to build houses in their own land, and to purchase land for the purpose of erecting small dwellings. Wide powers were given to local authorities to acquire land for building, to establish housing loans, and to set aside money for this purpose from the ordinary revenue.

During the debate on the Mining Proclamation Amendment Ordinance, Mr. H. M. Williams moved various amendments, which the Attorney-General opposed. Sir Stewart Gore-Browne suggested that the non-official members should discuss the amendments in private session with the Governor and the Attorney-General, a proposal which Sir John Waddington accepted.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Mining Proclamation Amendment Ordinance, the main purpose being (i) to extend the meaning of the word "mine" to include such substances as limestone and other building materials; (ii) to provide for forest regeneration in mining locations from which timber is taken; and (iii) to give the Commissioner for Mines authority over all natural water.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY explained that the clause concerning water was intended as a temporary expedient pending the enactment of new water legislation, which must await the engagement of the staff necessary to enforce it. The clause was included in response to representations from farmers.

THE GOVERNOR, before the final adjournment, paid a warm tribute to Mr. Beresford Stooke, the Chief Secretary, who was recently promoted to the Secretary to Nigeria.

Tribute to Mr. G. Beresford Stooke

SIR JOHN WADDINGTON said that during the three years that he had been here it must have been obvious to you all that I have relied very greatly on his judgment, but the extent of my personal indebtedness to him, both within the Council and outside, is far greater than I can say, but myself could possibly be aware. Within this Chamber we shall long remember his forcefulness and delicacy of touch in debate, and the great clarity of thought which has been shown in the presentation of his views to this Council. The Government will be proud to have had a man who has been an inspiration to all ranks, and whose breadth of vision in official matters and his deep and wide understanding of the personnel of the Government's official administration. On behalf of the Council and of the community as a whole, we wish to thank him for his valuable work in this territory, and to wish him all happiness and prosperity in his new office.

The Governor announced that a select committee to consider the Civil Employment (Rehabilitation) Bill had been formed, consisting of the Attorney-General, the Secretary for Native Affairs, Mr. T. S. Page, Mr. Cedric Robinson, and Mr. Hedlow Priest, and that a select committee to consider and make recommendations regarding any unemployment which might arise had been set up with the Attorney-General as Chairman, and Messrs. W. H. McLuckie, R. Welton, J. R. Morris, and Henry Priest as members.

Unusual Undertakings



Few indeed would guess that this picturesque building is but a clever camouflagage for a Braithwaite Pressed Steel Tank. The Tank in question is of 43,000 gallons capacity and provides the water supply to one of Britain's garden cities. This is yet another of many interesting and unusual installations by Braithwaite. Storage tanks for all purposes are fully described in a special brochure. You are invited to apply for a copy.

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Governor on Uganda Strikes

Attended Cars Called on Kampala

THREE OFFICIAL STATEMENTS from the Governor and widespread strikes in Uganda were published in our last issue. The first was being printed when we received by air-mail the text of a broadcast talk given by Sir John Hathorn Hall, the Governor.

Trouble began in Masaka on January 7 as a long labour campaign by the Public Works Department spread to local markets on the next day, but the agitators returned to work on Jan. 8.

It was on January 13 that strikes started in Kampala, where there were many acts of violence, disorder and intimidation, the worst days being January 15, 16, and 17. The January 17 employment of special constables began of European and Asian residents in Kampala and immediately began to patrol the town. Armed European Police Nos. 18 and 19 and two days of the disturbances were dying down as Military reinforcements were also called in.

On January 21 the "Uganda Herald" issued an ultimatum in the form of a four-page broadsheet, which has been passed by air-mail. It denounced the means which were being used to return to work, the trouble was not considered over. Intimidation by picketers against Africans proceeding to work seemed to have ceased. Picketers had previously stopped suppliers bringing milk, vegetables, fruit and other foods to market, and outside the Polish settlement at Koja a supplier had about 250 gallons of milk blown on the ground.

According to the Uganda Herald, the worst riot occurred in Kampala, but there has been some serious proportions in many other centres. The Governor said that Indians are being broken into and looted. One Indian was hit by a stone while travelling in a motor car in Kampala, and died later in hospital. The Governor of the Uganda Police was seriously injured while trying to control a mob of Africans at Nakirembe on January 17. Other police officers have also received injuries in the disturbances.

A particularly bad outbreak took place outside the Polish settlement at Koja on January 17. It has been necessary for the military to fire on mobs of rioters, and up to date eight Africans have been killed and about a dozen injured. On January 23 there was trouble in Masaka, as a result of which one African was killed.

Sir John Hathorn Hall's Broadcast

Sir John Hathorn Hall broadcast the following message on January 23:

"I speak tonight to the Africans of Uganda under the shadow of grave and unhappy events. During the past few days in certain areas of the Protectorate many misguided actions have been taken, and also many wicked acts, acts of cruelty, violence and lawlessness.

"Two features about the recent labour trouble are distressing. The first is that they are unnecessary in that Government has in many cases about to increase substantially the pay of its staff, the second, and far more disturbing feature, is that in the minds of those who planned and organized the strikes and disorders—and they are as we know the result of long and careful planning—their object was primarily political, not economic.

"In the autumn of last year the Protectorate Government realizing that there was widespread discontent in the public service regarding the scale of war bonus, set up a Committee to investigate the position and to recommend a suitable revision of the war bonus which would relieve the hardship which members of that service in all grades and sections were known to be suffering owing to the high cost of living. The task of this committee was a difficult and complicated one, and their deliberations have been unavoidably protracted. Nevertheless they completed their task just before the present strikes and disturbances took place, and they recommended generous increases and certain alterations of the present system of war bonus which, when applied, will very largely remove hardship and the grievances which sprang from the hardship.

"I have no doubt that their recommendations will substantially be approved by my Government, and I have every hope that they will be approved also by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to whom they will be submitted with all speed. Thus in a very few weeks the financial embarrassment from which members of the Protectorate service, not only those in the higher established grades, but also in the lower ranks of labour are suffering, will, I hope, in large measure be relieved.

"I know well that in unskilled labour there is a strong desire for a standardized wage which will not vary as may

be made with fluctuations in the cost of living. Consequently I have not arrived in this country and before the present strikes and disorder began, I took steps to strengthen the machinery which already exists under the law on this subject, to fix in the important parts of the country minimum wages for labour, and to secure the bonding by law of all employers who employ labour in any form. The provisions will take some time to get into full force, but the provisions which are already in force should be done well and thoroughly, and the results should be satisfactory. The present system of minimum wages will continue to apply to unskilled labour.

"To me it is very sad that the disturbances of the kind which the community should not have been made to suffer should have been the result of the actions of some of my officers who have evoked the intolerance, bitterness and animosity which have been revealed. This sorry state of the criminal law of Uganda, which is so far from being in this case, lead to disorders with the same aim, but whether there is any need for them, it is not for me to say. I shall do my best to settle down a better open order in the future.

Welfare of Poor Closer to Governor's Heart

"The welfare of those who have indulged in this misguided campaign of law-breaking will not be taken from them. My duty is to the people of this country and I shall do my best to see that they are not in any way disadvantaged. It is the welfare of the poor that I have at heart.

"I do not doubt the conditions of the poor, and I have little doubt that if the needs of this country will give me their confidence, they will consent to a short time until I can study their position and their needs. I shall be equally successful here. But remember that disorders and lawlessness do not advance, but rather retard, the social and economic progress of a country."

"Now a very interesting second feature of the strikes and disorders, namely, the hidden motive that ostensibly inspired them and for which they are so gloriously planned. Their motive was to bring to the Government the young men of Buganda to compel him to take up the challenge of Governmental changes which I know he has had courage to undertake for several months. It was a wrong and possibly improper attempt to force the hand of a young and enlightened ruler, whose sole aim is to you and I who have a profound respect for the people and to discharge his difficult task in the lasting benefit of his country."

"It was made, I believe, by interested persons, some of whom have chosen to remain anonymous and discreetly on the background. In bliss it was in the knowledge of this plan that they lashed Government labourers to strike and take part in acts of intimidation, for they most carefully refrained from approaching Government to find out whether the grievances of labour were about to be removed, and this, no doubt, because they did not want the demands of labour to be satisfied before the labourers served the end purpose that the leaders and organizers had set out to achieve.

"By this manoeuvre they threw labour into a state of confusion and purposes of strike, which has caused much unhappiness and misery to the general community and which has led to disorders from which many have suffered and for which many will necessarily be severely punished."

Commission of Inquiry

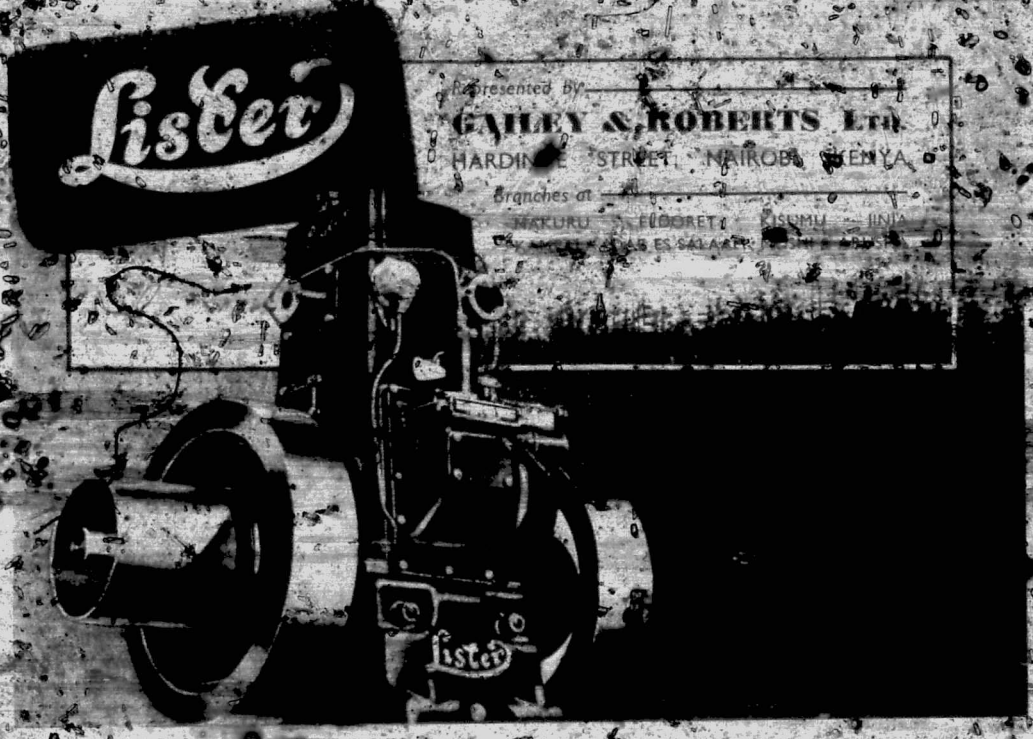
"So soon as normal conditions are restored I shall set up a Commission of Inquiry into the disorders and this Commission, without fear or favour, will apportion blame and responsibility for what has happened.

"Now before I finish tonight I wish you to remember three things:

"Firstly, remember that I shall never allow acts of violence and disorder to deflect me from my purpose. Such acts, if they occur again, will be dealt with by me with increasing severity. There are already large military and other security forces in this country. If these should prove inefficient I shall not hesitate to call for more.

"Secondly, remember that if you have grievances which you feel serious, tell me or my officers know about them. We shall help you if we possibly can.

"Thirdly, remember that my primary task here as I see it is to improve in every way possible the conditions, economic, social and political, of the people of this country. In this task, with God's help, I shall succeed, but I need your confidence, your trust, and your co-operation. Suspicion and distrust are enemies and lawlessness do not advance in the least the prospects of our suffering. They serve only to harm you and others who have your welfare at heart."



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Questions in Parliament

£12,300,000 for African Colonies

But Only £1,000,000 to be Spent

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, Sir Selwyn Lloyd, the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, announced the total estimated amount of the budget approved for British African Colonies, including Mandated Territories, under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1940, the total approximate expenditure on such schemes, and the corresponding amount for the West Indian Colonies.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Colonel Stanley Baldwin, announced that the total estimated amount of the budget approved for British African Colonies, including Mandated Territories, under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1940, the total approximate expenditure on such schemes, and the corresponding amount for the West Indian Colonies.

Lieut. Colonel Sir Ian Fraser asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether the proposals would be assisting the development of Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Swaziland, similar to those proposed for the other territories.

Uganda Strikes

A Member asked the Secretary of State whether the African Government and commercial enterprises who ceased work in Kampala were penalised in any way; whether persons had been arrested and were to be charged in connection with the disturbances; whether improvements in pay and conditions were now operative; what African associations had been consulted in connexion with the proposed improvement of social conditions; and precisely what improvements were being made in the present nature of the Government.

Colonel Stanley Baldwin said that the Government had been made in connexion with the disturbances, and the increased house rent for Government employees had already been announced for immediate introduction. The changes in the composition of the Buganda Lukiko are still under consideration.

tion by the Kabaka, and I cannot be in a position to make any statement as to their present status. With regard to the other points mentioned in the question, I am consulting the Governor.

Sir W. Wakefield asked what plans had been made for the rehabilitation of Native troops who enlisted from Kenya, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and West Africa, and if there was any difference in the plan for each territory.

Colonel Stanley Baldwin said that the East and West African plans were in detail with local circumstances, and that the rehabilitation centres in East and West Africa have been established in Nairobi and Addis Ababa, including artificial limbs, and the Government of East Africa was considering the possibility of a similar scheme for the rehabilitation of the facilities in East Africa.

Commercial Conditions in East Africa and Rhodesia

Mr. Herbert Johnston said in reply to Mr. A. Edwards that the commercial conditions in 26 countries were being reported, one of the reports would be on Southern Rhodesia and one on Northern Rhodesia.

Sir W. Wakefield asked the Secretary of the Board of Trade what countries had been removed from the list of territories to which British goods were not to be exported, and the reasons for their removal, and whether the list included Bechuanaland, Madagascar, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Portuguese East Africa, and Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. C. A. Keir asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, in view of the importance of our future political and commercial relations with the countries of eastern Europe, the Middle East, Africa, and Asia, His Majesty's Government contemplated any steps to improve the facilities at present available for learning about those countries.

Mr. C. A. Keir said that the Foreign Secretary attaches considerable importance to the subject, and the Government, with other members of the Cabinet, has set up a joint departmental commission of inquiry, whose task it will be to examine the facilities offered by universities and other educational institutions in Great Britain for the study of Oriental, Slavonic, East European, and African languages and culture, to consider what advantage is being taken of these facilities, and to formulate recommendations for their improvement. Sir Roger Lumley has consented to be Chairman of the commission, which has already started work.

[The names of the commissioners are given elsewhere in this issue.]

Mr. S. R. Hogg's Visit to E. Africa

Mr. S. R. Hogg, Chairman of the Sisal Growers' Association, who has returned to London from his visit to East Africa, has given us the following statement for publication.

My visit was a mission of goodwill and friendship, undertaken in co-operation with the East African Governments, Sisal growers and their associations in Kenya and Tanganyika, on matters affecting the industry now and in the post-war period. The visit was made under the aegis, and with the full approval, of the Colonial Office.

I would like to record my congratulations to the industry on its magnificent efforts in maintaining and increasing the output of sisal, which is so essential for the war effort, notwithstanding the great difficulties with which it has been confronted by reason of war-time conditions. The two greatest difficulties are the shortage of labour and the inefficiency of the labour available, and the delay in obtaining machinery and spare parts.

In the early stages of the war, owing to the loss of important markets, a policy of restricted production had to be adopted, but the swift success of Japan in the Far East following her entry into the war, cut off very large sources of supply of raw fibres, and the East African sisal industry was called upon to change from a policy of maximum production almost overnight. The need was urgent, and it was met by a magnificent response on the part of the industry, which is exerting the maximum effort to produce sisal.

As regards the post-war period, the industry is making arrangements for the post-war period, and is not only producing sisal but also producing hard fibre. I left East Africa with a sense of gratitude for the friendly reception which I was given, and for the hospitality afforded me in Kenya and Tanganyika.

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News Items in Brief.

The pyramidal production of Tanganyika Territory is expected within the next few years.

The general level of retail prices of consumers' goods in Nairobi at the end of 1944 was 62.4% above the pre-war level.

The surplus balances of Northern Rhodesia are no higher now than £2,000,000, including £2,500,000 in the reserve fund.

Muir's Forest Management Handbook, Ltd., announces payment of 15% years interest from 1939 to June 30, 1944, on the 10% debentures.

The British Ministry of Information has opened a reading room in Massawa, Eritrea. Similar facilities were provided in Asmara a short time ago.

The amendments necessary to the introduction of the new constitution in Northern Rhodesia are expected to be prepared before the end of next month.

The Harare Municipal Council estimates that it will incur a capital expenditure of about £7,000 this year, the largest single item being £20,000 for a milk depot.

The Mayor of Salisbury, capital of Southern Rhodesia, recently gave a civic luncheon in honour of missionary officers of the Salvation Army in the Rhodesia and neighbouring territories.

Rather more than £1,200 has been subscribed to the Charles Roden Buxton Memorial Library Fund. When London is safer from aerial attack the library is to be installed in the Colonial Centre, 15-19, Collingham Gardens, Earls Court, S.W.5.

"The Matabele Journals of Robert Moffat" are to appear as the first two volumes in the Oppenheimer Series of publications from the Government Archives of Southern Rhodesia. Moffat's Hatto and Windus expect to issue the first volume this month and the second in April. Each will cost 31s. post free.

Captain C. Hillier, who was presented to Southern Rhodesia in 1922, is reported by his uncle, the late Hon. G. C. Davison, to state he was in Matabeleland between 1872 and 1874. Mr. Hillier, the Government architect, has suggested that they may be published.

Mr. Lionel Caine, of Mweiga, who started a dairy milk factory on his farm on the slopes of the Mberare Mountains about 10 years ago, is now producing between 600 and 700 lb. of the product daily for the military authorities in the East Africa Command.

Publicity for Kenya in the U.K.

A joint committee of the European Chamber of Commerce of the Legislative Council in Kenya and the executive of the Electors' Union is considering the question of publicity for Kenya in the United Kingdom.

De-stocking

The number of cattle in Native reserves in Southern Rhodesia is to be reduced from about £200,000 to 308,000 in order to counteract the injury done to natural pastures in case of heavy frosts.

Rehabilitation Loans for Farmers

On the recommendation of the Land Settlement Committee of Southern Rhodesia, the Government has decided on the issue of rehabilitation loans to farmers in need of assistance on returning from active service to their farms. The maximum available to any individual is £1,000.

Southern African Air Transport Conference

A Southern African Air Transport Conference is to open in Cape Town on March 20. Delegates will represent Great Britain, Southern Rhodesia and African dependencies under the Colonial Office, but delegates have not been issued to the Belgian Congo and Portuguese Africa, with which territories there are to be discussions later.

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Power Securities Corporation

The directors of the Corporation have just received the audited accounts for the year ended December 31, 1944. The net income for the year is £1,078,000. A 5% ordinary dividend took £53,900 and a 5% preference dividend £53,900. The balance of £970,200 is available for the ordinary dividend. The company has a 5% preference dividend of £53,900. The balance of £970,200 is available for the ordinary dividend. The company has a 5% preference dividend of £53,900. The balance of £970,200 is available for the ordinary dividend.

The statement by Mr. Stewart, chairman, appears in the next issue.

Trade Unions in the Congo

The presence of the Unions in the Congo is a matter of long standing. In 1921 the Belgian Congo Federation was formed. It was the first trade union in the Congo. It was formed by the workers of the mines. It was the first trade union in the Congo. It was formed by the workers of the mines. It was the first trade union in the Congo. It was formed by the workers of the mines.

Sisal Estates Good Report


Sisal Estates Ltd. reports that the combined profits of the company for the year ended December 31, 1944, are £1,078,000. The net income for the year is £1,078,000. A 5% ordinary dividend took £53,900 and a 5% preference dividend £53,900. The balance of £970,200 is available for the ordinary dividend. The company has a 5% preference dividend of £53,900. The balance of £970,200 is available for the ordinary dividend.

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The chairman of the general meeting is to be held in London. The chairman of the general meeting is to be held in London.

The Mulamba Mine Township Management Board now consists of Mr. Lewin Tucker (Chairman), Mrs. Alda Thompson, and Messrs. G. F. Gray, F. Boscoe Brown, C. Blackburn, Bresler, and I. B. Bedford Godden.

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ANY MEETING

Power Securities Corporation

Mr. Wm. Shear on the "Mulberry" Project

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION, LIMITED, was held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, on Wednesday, February 11.

Mr. Wm. Shear, Chairman and managing director, has circulated the following statement with the report and accounts.

The accounts for 1943 now submitted show approximately the same results as those of the previous year and call for no detailed comment. Keeping a view of existing conditions, you will readily understand that few opportunities have presented themselves of dealing with capital issues and other financial business of the kind which would have been a considerable volume in normal times.

Halfour, Beatty & Co.

Our activities have been centred round the business of Halfour, Beatty & Co., Ltd., which we own and control and which is fully equipped to deal with all branches of electrical and civil engineering, including design, construction, installation, and management. For some four years we have been actively engaged in carrying out on behalf of the Admiralty certain civil engineering works of considerable magnitude. During the past year these works were practically completed.

Amongst other works of national importance which engaged our attention in the year under review was the construction of certain units of what is known as the "Mulberry" Project. Whilst no result is likely to accrue in respect of this work, carried out under extremely difficult conditions, it is gratifying to record that we were able to make some contribution to the execution of the work involved in this important, conceived project, which played so vital and successful a part in the invasion of the Continent of Europe.

Our electrical construction department has been very fully occupied. Considerable extensions to power stations in this country have been in progress, and many miles of cables and transmission lines have been laid and erected. These extensions have contributed in no small degree to the availability and cheap electricity for factories and other commercial and domestic work of a nature essential to the war effort. In addition, similar important works are in course of being carried out in various Colonial and Mandated Territories.

With a view to making new and cementing existing connexions, and at the invitation of influential authorities and companies abroad, we have during the last two years sent representatives on missions to various foreign and Allied countries. We have also been able to keep in touch with our friends in Iraq, and negotiations are at present in progress in connexion with the resumption of our constructional activities in that country, which were necessarily suspended during the past five years.

Our thanks are due to the executive directors of our subsidiary companies and all members of the staff for the continued loyalty and enthusiasm with which they have carried out their duties. Our thoughts are with the members of the organization who are serving with the armed forces of the Crown, and we extend our sympathy to the relatives of those who have made the supreme sacrifice. I am pleased to be able to record that the pension fund for the benefit of the combined staffs was successfully inaugurated during the year.

I feel confident that with the pioneering spirit of our race, and given freedom to exercise initiative untrammelled by inevitable war-time restrictions and controls, a great opportunity for the development of electrical and civil engineering projects in various parts of the world is open to British enterprise, notwithstanding

the fact that powerful foreign competitors are already in the field in strength. It is undue and unnecessary to impose restrictions of freedom and opportunity to participate in the establishment of such enterprises, and the unsatisfactory effect of certain so-called "planning" for the sake of "planning," involving unnecessary interference with highly important undertakings at home, will certainly remain and be allowed to prevail, may extinguish the hope of the nation's recovery after hostilities are concluded.

The plant and equipment required for approved enterprises abroad and the resultant financial returns when these are established, with a consequential increase in overseas trade generally, should constitute visible and invisible exports of considerable value in contributing to the welfare and prosperity of the country in the long run ahead.

The City of London has long held the proud position of being the world's financial centre, and the facilities it has provided in the past and can still provide must not be imperilled or diminished in the least, either by the dead hand of bureaucracy or by any lack of encouragement of free enterprise. Overseas investments, which are largely created following the enterprise of our merchant adventurers, our traders and exporters freely exercised in bygone days, and which made a substantial contribution to the high standard of living we have enjoyed in the past, must be gradually re-established, though possibly in a somewhat different form and to a certain extent in different territories.

The Challenge to Industry

In the post-war period, not only a continuance of this leadership, but a most ambitious programme in most directions will have to be the part of all engaged in industry and commerce who will be required to restore to health and vigour the battered and shattered economic life of the country. To this end "regimentation" must cease and liberty to adventure and create must prevail.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Tanganyika Central Gold Mine

TANGANYIKA CENTRAL GOLD MINES, Ltd., in its 1946 financial report that for the year ended June 30, 1946 that the property of the Mkalama district of Tanganyika Territory remains on a reworking basis, and that the cost of £128 has brought the debit balance to £15,499. There was no income, but the balance of the sales of plant, machinery, furniture and fixtures, of £17,000, has paid off loans, reducing the debt to £1,283.

The issued capital is £14,000, and reserves of £1,283. Present and development assets in the balance sheet at £32,190, and liabilities £15,499. £14,167 machinery and plant, £3,648, stores, £1,000, debtors, £2,001, cash, £383.

The directors are Mr. George Mackenzie, Chairman alternate, Mr. S. A. Mackenzie, Mr. John N. Mackenzie, Mr. R. S. L. Gifford, Mr. J. E. Greig. There is a European Committee consisting of Mr. E. S. Overy and Mrs. W. O. Hume.

Company Progress Reports

Production of ores in January totalled 136,000 tons, and 600 tons of concentrates. During January 7,652 tons milled the mill having yielded an output of 642 fine oz. gold.

Reserves.—58,300 tons were treated in the quarter of 1946 for 8,544 oz. gold and a mine profit of £2,300.

Production.—There was a working loss of £1,000 in January from 2,631 fine oz. gold recovered from 12,100 tons of ore milled.

Concentrate Motor.—During the last three months of 1944 there was a total yield of 12,547 lb. fine gold from 37,000 tons treated. The working profit for the year was £61,504.

Wanderer.—The total yield of gold from the Wanderer in 1944 was 8,544 fine oz. gold, valued at £2,300, was obtained from 107,500 tons milled. The working profit for the quarter was £6,900, against £2,900 in the previous quarter. It was sampled, of which 1,500 lbs. improved to a yield of an average of 3.3 dwts.

Royalty on Tin

Royalties on tin ores and metallic tin in Tanganyika are now to be the rate of 5% of the gross sum realized.

Star Explorations, New Issue

STAR EXPLORATIONS, Ltd., have offered their shareholders 100 new shares of £1 each, in the proportion of one new share for every three stock units already held. The issue has already been written, but some shareholders, including one who has offered to take up on the ordinary terms, without payment of any commission or other consideration, have not yet been accepted by shareholders or their nominees. Half the proceeds of this issue of £10,000 will be utilized in the reduction of the bank overdraft, which amounted to £1,830 on October 31.

The A. F. Collier, Chairman of the company, and other directors are Major W. M. Henderson, Capt. and Mrs. M. W. Parish. The company formed in 1940, had an issued capital of £30,000 in its stock and £100,000 of preference shares paid since the year 1945-46, which time the issued capital was £100,000.

The company is interested in gold and base metal mining in Rhodesia, South and West Africa, and Malaya and elsewhere. In 1945 it acquired control of the Explorations Company, which has been engaged in low-grade gold mining in Southern Rhodesia.

Rushmore Mine

Rushmore Mine, after 12 months of operating, has produced 100 tons of gold for the year to June 30, 1946. The working profit for the year was £17,231, against a loss of £3,993 brought forward from the previous year. After providing £4,880 for income tax, £16,566 for dividends, and £1,000 for the 19, transferred, £1,000, the balance was £1,000 for capital expenditure and £6,609 for development. The available balance was £14,000. A dividend of 2% amounting to £2,800 has been recommended, leaving a carry forward of £1,553.

Consolidated Mines, Report

Consolidated Mines, Section Co., Ltd., which has interests in Rhodesian mines, announces that for the year ended December 31 last, the profit was £21,694 (1945, £14,341), an ordinary dividend of 15% (1945, 10%) has been declared.

East Consolidated

East Consolidated Investment Co., Ltd., which has interests in the Rhodesias and East Africa, announces that the profit for the year ended December 31 last was £25,302 (£20,750 in 1945), less provision for income tax of £2,223 (against £2,538). An ordinary dividend of 5% has been declared.

Governor's Examination Rejects

The Luanshya branch of the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union resolved unanimously at a recent mass meeting "to reject the explanation given by the Governor to the officials of this Union. The reference is to a statement made by the Governor of Luanshya to representatives of the mining industry of the Protectorate at the end of November last, and reported in our columns at the time.

Illicit Diamond Buying

Telegrams from De Beers South Africa last week that an Indian had been sentenced to five years' hard labour and fined £500 for illicit diamond buying from the largest mine in the Protectorate, Williamson's. An African employee of the mine was sentenced to 18 months' hard labour, and a further charge of illicit diamond buying are to be heard.

The Contribution of Geology

Sir Edmund Cole, former Director of Geological Survey in Tanganyika Territory, is to address the Definitions and Complex Section of the Royal Society's talks on Tuesday next at 1.45 p.m. on "The Contribution of Geological Survey to the Development of the Mineral and other Resources of East and West Africa."

Mining Personnel

Mrs. Edward Hopner has resigned his seat on the board of British Ethia Gold Mines, Ltd.

Twenty Years Ago

The issue of our February 19, 1927, carried the news of the death of Sir Robert Gordon, Governor of Kenya, in Nairobi. He was 29 miles away in the bush. Travelling all night he reached Nairobi by train for the funeral next morning.

Tenders have been received for the construction of 120 kilometres of gaiters from Nairobi to the coast to Lamaha, the first step in the Tabora-Kilimanjaro railway. £40,000 has been paid to Lady Stack by way of compensation for the murder of the Sirdar.

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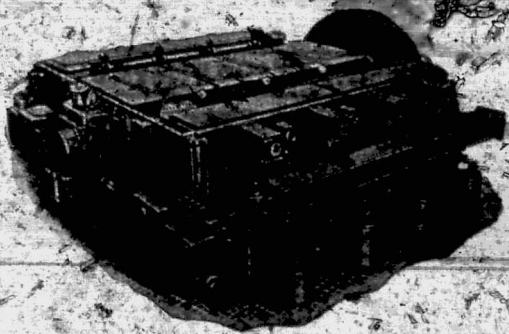
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Thursday, February 22, 1945
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

UN SOUND AND UNFAIR ARGUMENTS are often used by well-meaning but ill-informed members of the House of Commons which heard some further examples during the debate on the second reading of the new Colonial Development and Welfare Bill. We do not draw attention to these inaccuracies in order to pillory the public men responsible for them, but in justice to those whom they undeservedly and unintentionally disparaged. There was, for instance, the sweeping statement that the heads of the technical departments in the Colonial Empire lay all their burdens upon the Chief Secretaries because the departmental heads have not in the main the training or the mind for taking broad decisions and giving leadership. That is a preposterous misrepresentation. In refutation of it most of our readers could make a little list of Chief Secretaries in the British East and Central African Dependencies in quite recent years who showed remarkably little ability to take decisions of any kind, broad or narrow, and no capacity for leadership; and they could also make longish lists of departmental chiefs of strong mind, broad vision, and possessing qualities of determined and wise leadership. On the other hand, there have been first class Chief Secretaries and third rate heads of provinces and technical services.

Our present purpose is not to measure the relative proportions of successes and failures, but to show that it is fantastic to suggest, as was done in the House, that what is known throughout the Colonial Empire as the "Secretariat bottle-neck" results from queues of incompetent and unimaginative senior specialists humbly and hopefully awaiting admission to the presence of omniscient Chief Secretaries habitually excluding judgment, decision, inspiration, and direction. We have known general managers of railways and directors of agricultural, medical, veterinary, geological, and other services who in their own line, and often in a much wider sphere, were at least as capable of leadership as the Chief Secretary with whom they had to deal; and it is no secret that the careers of some such men of outstanding ability have been prejudiced precisely because they were so manifestly more capable than the then head of the particular Secretariat and, be it whispered, a mediocre Governor. If we are to get our best men into the Colonial services after the war, there must be no support for the silly suggestion that all the brains are in the Secretariats. There have been times in the history of our country when something which a cynic might have said that there would be marked improvement in the running of the Government machine if the whole Secretariat had disappeared overnight!

The House of Commons was led by the same speaker that the Japanese are quicker than the people of this country to realize the commercial potentialities of the British Colonial Empire in a "proof" of which in Colonial Affairs, generalization it was suggested for M.P.s. reminded that the Japanese had flooded many Colonies with cheap and shoddy bicycles! The truth is that the requirements of the Colonies were being met in varying degree by British manufacturers decades before most of the territories bought any Japanese goods. This intentional slandering of Japan, with inferential slander upon British manufacturers and exporters, has had far too long a currency, and since hundreds of thousands of pounds are now being spent annually by the Governments of the Colonial Empire on their Information Services, they might reasonably have been expected to destroy such elementary perversions in the course of five years of war. They have, of course, done nothing of the sort, and daily study of Hansard convinces us of the need of a kindergarten course in Colonial affairs for Members of Parliament, including in particular some who betray their lack of knowledge almost every time they speak.

It was the last war, during which British manufacturers and British ships were engaged on more pressing concerns that enabled the Japanese to begin business with many British Colonies. All of them soon found reason to complain of the deterioration in the quality of the goods supplied and of the dishonest methods of many of their Oriental suppliers, with the consequence that the trade gained by Japan in war-time was rapidly lost in peace. The world slump gave her a second chance, chiefly because Colonial producers could not afford to pay for the British goods they wanted when the world offered them one-third or a quarter of the normal price for the goods that they exported, and partly because import duties throughout the Colonial Empire were framed in a way which immensely advantaged the cheap manufacturers of Japan, whose workers were paid but a pittance. Moreover, the Japanese State subsidized its shipping lines so heavily that the charges for ocean freight bore no sort of resemblance to the actual costs incurred. That Japan's inroads into the trade of the British Colonies was artificial is evident from the experience of the territories to which this newspaper is devoted. In the Eastern African Dependencies in which the Congo Basin Treaties and the Mandate for Tanganyika precluded tariff measures to counter the

manipulations of the Japanese, they had within a few years acquired about nine per cent. of the trade in cotton textiles, but in the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia, which fought and did protect itself, Japan could win only five per cent. of the business.

Having paid tribute to the sense of duty of the officials who try to reach Africa, the proper care of their bodies, their homes, their land, and many other things, another Member of Parliament added, "It seemed almost as if they were wasting their lives trying to do these things." Be it noted that it was a visitor in a hurry who had the impression of unproductive labour—not the man who gives his life to the practical service. They have their inevitable moments of discouragement, originating with Secretariats perhaps as frequently as with Africans!—but that they have immense consolation also will be testified by almost every present and former member of the Colonial Service, whatever its weaknesses and their own disappointments. Do public men imagine that they are helping recruitment for the Colonial Service by asserting that entrants are quite likely to find that they are "wasting their lives"? Yet another M.P. declared that there is no power in the African Dependencies to enforce medical, agricultural and other regulations for the good of Africa; and even affirmed that "nothing at all had been done in East Africa about soil erosion." Both these statements are completely inaccurate; an immense amount has been done to arrest and repair erosion (though admittedly far more remains to be done) and the broadcast talk by the Governor of Kenya which we reported a month ago affords authoritative proof that compulsion can and will be used. We could mention other fatuities which, uttered in the House with all the assurance of authority, were allowed to pass unrebuked, but enough evidence has been cited to show that the debate, while seemingly satisfying House of Commons standards in Colonial matters, was far from satisfactory from the standpoint either of the Colonial Empire or of the Colonial Service.

WHEN A COUNTRY suffers the most serious strikes in its history, involving riotous assemblies and deaths, it is clearly important that authoritative news should be made available without delay. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has told Parliament that the recent troubles in Uganda began on a small scale on January 3 and spread to Kampala three days later.

had reached their zenith by January 15, but it was not until the evening of January 19 that the first statement was issued by the Government of the Protectorate. The Uganda Information Office has so leisurely a department that it rather cabined the substance of the *com-muniqué* (which would have prevailed millions of miles in this country from believing that eight Americans had been killed, as a London newspaper reported) nor even air mailed it promptly. On January 25, a full week after the disturbances were being drawn out and

to dispatch to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA by air mail *on January 19, 20, 21, and 23.* And this is the basis on which the Uganda Post War Development Committee proposes to spend half a million pounds within ten years! We refrain from comment on the strikes because they are the subject of a commission of inquiry, but we should be failing in our duty if we did not record these facts so that Uganda may know how seriously her interests were neglected when it was patently urgent to protect them.

Colonial Development Delated by Comm

Full Report of Speeches on Second Reading of New Bill

FOLLOWING THE SPEECH OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE for the Colonies on the second reading of the new Colonial Development and Welfare Bill reported in our last issue.

MR. PETHICK-LAWRENCE said that the Labour Party welcomed the increased provision of funds for these Colonial purposes and the realization that an Empire could not be run on the cheap.

There was general admiration for Sir Frank Stockdale's wise head and heart, which had not utilized in his new post as development adviser, but in Africa and other parts of the Empire needed some such machinery as that which he had erected in the West Indies.

"I hope," he continued, "that great care will be taken to see that the money is really utilized for valuable development, and not allowed merely to go down the drain in sporadic enterprises which do not contribute anything to the Colonies. I should like to feel more assured that there is no waste of time between the laying of the egg by the special advisers of the Government and its hatching in the shape of definite decision and impulsion by the Colonial Office. Is there between the special advisers, such as Sir Frank Stockdale and his staff, and the permanent officials in the Colonies that complete record which there should be? Have there been occasions, and if so are they numerous, in which the permanent local officials of the Colonial Office have delayed presentation to the Colonial Office of development schemes which have been put forward? And can we be assured that the local people are adequately consulted before schemes are crystallized into an unchangeable form? They ought to be brought into the picture at an early stage."

Trade Unionism Must Be Strengthened.

"It is of supreme importance to our methods of life that the trade union element in all parts of the Empire should be strengthened. We have come thoroughly to realize the immense value throughout the world of the trade union movement. The Minister has spoken in favour of organization and the co-operative movement in the Colonies. I hope he will keep that fully in mind.

"What are the great sources of Colonial wealth? The land, the mines, and the secondary industries which are beginning to be developed in these countries. It is not here to put a party point of view today, but I feel most strongly that if the land is to be adequately developed, the Colonial Office and the British Empire must hold those lands, and allocate them by concessions of the extensive character which have been carried out in days gone by. I think the Ministry have some little way towards recognizing that fact.

"All parts of this House have seen the views, and it has been embodied in the programme of the Government, that so far as the ownership of minerals is concerned, the future lies in the hands of the nation. These are areas of common ground, and I would stress the importance in all the Colonies of the ownership of the minerals, the mining rights being entirely in the hands of the Government. It is what is done or shall be done away from the sphere of Colonial wealth. I would wish that the mining operations also should be publicly owned. There is evidence that many of these mining companies have got off with much lower taxation than is adequate in the circumstances. If a mining company is to be allowed to withdraw permanent wealth from the Colonies, a very substantial part of it at any rate should go into taxation for the imperial benefit."

"I hope that this Bill will receive a unanimous second reading, and I congratulate the right hon. and gallant gentleman upon this opportunity of doing something to promote the economic interests of our Colonial Empire, so that it really may be not merely a jewel in the British Crown, but a lasting monument to the good sense and justice of the British people."

Stimulate Production and Consumption Simultaneously

MR. DE ROTHSCHILD (General) said that he too hoped the Bill would be the unanimous support of the House.

"Schemes relating to subsistence agriculture, soil conservation, and the improvement of water supplies, which provoke us to look at other parts of the Empire, but they involving the expansion of production raised the question of raising it with consumption. That impinged upon the vast question of regionalism. A balanced scheme of production and consumption within the Empire would be very valuable in preventing the wrong kind of competition, which resulted in grunts and brought no real prosperity. War-time industries would also need particular attention, since many were turning out inferior articles at great cost.

"There must be every effort to stimulate production and consumption at the same time," continued Mr. de Rothschild. "The future of the Colonies depends upon the widest possible increase of production and consumption and the intensive development of Colonial resources, first in their own interests, and then in those of the rest of the world. Professor Huxley has given examples of the neglect of local resources in Africa: sleepers on the railways made of imported iron instead of local timber; cement imported when it could be made locally; fishermen's nets imported instead of being made from local fibres. The use of local materials should be encouraged. There will still remain vast quantities of goods to be imported—enough to provide work for the men and women of this country and other parts of the world.

"Human beings have also been neglected. The efficiency of the average African is less than half that of the average European owing to the effect of chronic diseases. Yet the African has proved himself capable of reaching a very high standard of efficiency. This has been well demonstrated by the Native members of the forces. These men have improved tremendously in physique and stamina under proper health and training conditions. When they return to civil life they, and the other men and women who share their existence, find the conditions as favourable as those provided for them in the Army. If the resources of the Colonies are to be developed, it can be done only by healthy and efficient people.

"But let our welfare schemes show a sense of proportion. Boots may well be less necessary to some than a protein addition to their diet. Let us think give them protein before burdening them with boots. Do not let us run far the welfare schemes to meet a Native woman in the wilds of Africa with a used except for a pair of spectacles. Let us help the people of the Colonies to live and let them to develop their riches and send the surplus to the ends of the earth.

"Let us make the raw materials accessible in the spirit of the Atlantic Charter. This provides an answer to the burning Colonial question. This Bill was introduced, inspired by the vision of a full world, and it is spreading its good things from a full cornucopia, and sending them to the homes of those who need them in all parts of the world. £190,000,000 can only prepare the ground. An essential task in this connexion is a survey of Colonial resources.

"I agree that there should be no special privilege of any kind given to private enterprise, and that any way into our

Colonial Empire, but there are many opinions regarding which an adjustment of taxation is necessary. This needs looking into carefully. Remission of taxation in such schemes for those of public utilities, strongly asked for by Colonial Governments, might prove cheaper in the long run for the Exchequer than the present subsidies.

I was very pleased to hear that the Minister envisages the idea of the creation of a development company. A vast undertaking of this kind, subsidized and funded by the Government under the auspices of the Colonial Office, with all the knowledge of the Colonial Office and its relations to help it, helps to improve the standard of living of 50,000,000 people in the Colonies, cannot fail to attract. I think it conceivable that some great organization of that kind should be set up in which private enterprise, financial organizations, and the Exchequer can cooperate to develop harmoniously a Colonial Empire of which we can really be proud.

Government Machinery Requires Reorganization

MR. DE GRAZIA said that the Minister for the Isle of Wight, Captain Peter McDonald, who was in France, had drawn up a plan for the reorganization of the machine of Colonial Government, which he considered for a much simpler form. He continued:

All matters requiring attention go before the Colonial Secretary. He is the adviser to the Governor, who is in a special character of consultation with the Secretary of State. The result is that Colonial Secretaries all over the Empire are overworked and have no time to think; they frequently work 16 hours a day and are still unable to get through the immense number of problems laid before them for decision.

Some years ago they were relieved of the responsibility for advising the Governors on financial matters. It is along the line of delegating responsibility to new officials that we can secure the prompt and efficient planning required. At present the Veterinary Department, the Departments of Forestry, the Departments of Agriculture, Roads, Rail, Telegraphs, and other matters are dealt with by the main technical heads who have not the training or the minds for taking broad decisions and giving a plan. Consequently they come before the Colonial Secretary with their problems, and clutter up his plate with the impossible burden, which he cannot digest.

Government might set up in the Colonies something analogous to Cabinet Ministers in this country, officials who would come between the technical heads of departments and the Colonial Secretaries, who would be able to take broad administrative decisions, comparable to Cabinet Ministers in this country, who are frequently laymen, and thus avoid this tremendous congestion of responsibility on Colonial Secretaries. It would be advantageous if qualified cabinets were grouped. For instance, one man could be responsible for all communications, roads, telegraphs, river, air, and rail transport. You would have a welfare group—education, health, and so on. A third would cover the general subject of the land—forestry, veterinary, land, mines.

The Secretary of State said that he hoped capitalists would not expect to get very large profits from speculative enterprise in the Colonies, but would be satisfied with smaller profits and more stable returns. "I do not know if he was thinking of the old insignia of the Roman Empire, 'S.P.Q.R.' which our schoolboys described as meaning 'Small profits, quick returns.' But it is desirable that investment in the Colonies after the war should take the place of that investment which at one time people expected from other parts of the world.

Trade with the Colonies

Does the Colonial Office provide anything like a commercial intelligence service? Exporters must have quick and sound information as to potential demand. Before the war only 24% of the imports into the Empire came from this country. I believe that the inhabitants of the Colonies always prefer to have British exports if the facilities are available, but it is the article on the spot which gets the purchaser. The Japanese were quicker than ourselves to realize the potentialities of our Colonial Empire. They flooded large parts of our Colonial Empire with cheap and shoddy bicycles; they looked very attractive, but the people saw through it in time.

I hope that after the war we shall have an Empire Exhibition in London—Hyde Park would be the right place—while the scars are still visible, and while visitors are coming from all over the world to see the part that London has played. We do not want an International Fair; we want an Empire Exhibition, so that the world may see what the Empire has to offer. Just so that the members of the Empire may gather together, exchange ideas, sift the information which has become available as a result of the great strides in invention during the war, and apply those inventions to peaceful trade. If we are to survive we have to act imperially.

DR. MORTON said: "I thought at one time that the Minister was going to make one of the finest Colonial Secretaries this country has seen. I have been studying him now for

four years in this House, at these questions in conversation and in debate, and I have made up my mind that he is going to make one of the most disappointing Colonial Secretaries this country has ever had. I think he is going to fail in his post, as he failed in his previous offices."

Appointment to Non-Existent Posts in Tanganyika

I want to give an instance of an appointment made recently by the Colonial Office. I do so on behalf of my Trade Union secretary. Let me read part of his letter:

The post was offered as a joint appointment of superintendent and matron at a new mental hospital. The man was obtained through the Crown Agents for the Colonies, who had interviewed them, and informed them that they would be engaged in a new mental hospital as pioneers in extremely important work. On receiving the news they were amazed at their amazement that the place had been in existence as such for more than 10 years, that no vacancy existed for the appointment of superintendent and matron, and that these posts were already filled. Naturally they refused to begin duty on the ground of breach of contract, and were subsequently, on several occasions, offered inferior posts, which they rightly turned down.

This is a case of Europeans being appointed here by the Crown Agents for the Colonies to a post which does not exist. They eventually returned to their own country, where they are even now almost destitute. They are constantly told, when making repeated applications for re-employment, that there are no vacancies available in spite of the fact that a liner left Mombasa for this country with more than 100 empty berths.

The Colonial Secretary in a letter to me said that the contracts were not properly vetted. This money is now being used to give local people the chance of getting the right jobs and training themselves by training, but Europeans are being appointed. And when Europeans are appointed they are treated sometimes in this way:

COLONEL SMITHMAN ALLEN said, inter alia: "I have been in East Africa and West Africa, one of the saddest things there is the very high proportion of general disease. That rate for malaria and a great extension of the health services. Until the mental outlook is altered, the medical outlook will not be able to make those studies which it should make."

The proposals outlined for East Africa were not confined to be for Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda as separate entities, and not for East Africa as a whole. I hope the Minister will make it clear that these have to be co-ordinated for the whole of East Africa.

The people of Tanganyika and Uganda are very much afraid that they may be overruled by Kenya, and they do not want to be under Kenya in any way. They want to be co-partners. While that fear will be difficult to eradicate, it is one of the most important things to be tackled in any future programme for East Africa. Another fear is that the roads were being made subject to the needs of the railways, which do not want the roads in any sort of competition.

Too Much Being Taken Out of Africa

I consider that too much is taken out of Africa. I speak especially about Africa because on that I can state a certain amount of cross-examination. Too much is being taken out of Africa and not enough left to help the nation. A lot of the return on the minerals taken out of mother earth in Africa should go back in the form of improvement of the lives of the Natives.

I was most interested to see the rehabilitation centre in Nairobi, and more than interested to find that West Africa had sent people across to learn all they could. There I saw the rehabilitation of men who had been crushed on the roads and had met with other accidents. It was not just soldiers who were having this treatment. I saw old men and women, young men and youths having this scientific method of rehabilitation, getting back the use of limbs which had been damaged in some accident, either at work or in the jungle. It was an amazingly good show.

The Colonial Secretary mentioned the shortage of technical staff in the Colonial Service overseas. That shortage is also very strong in industry. The men I have gone into the Services and the older men are being done as best as they can. However, there is a danger of the time that any man can carry on in a tropical climate on a matter of leave. Many have had to take their leave in South Africa and have not been home to see their relatives since the beginning of the war. The strain is becoming very heavy on them, and there are now no young men in the offices of those companies which are a link between this country and the Colonies.

It was extremely interesting to see the new houses that are being built in East Africa. They seem to be very satisfactory.

The main thing on which I want to see more work is health and education. Until we have a healthy population, unlike the appalling figures for venereal disease at present, we shall never get a population which is really able to carry on. The anti-malarial precautions taken to the Natives in the Army have had a good effect. I have commanded nearly 12,000 Africans during this war, and I have only found

the African, and you say what a fine fellow he is. The drainage schemes and anti-malarial precautions which are planned into his life may have some effect in the future. Malaria is not so serious for the Native as for the European, but it causes debility and, if it persists, has a tremendous effect upon him. In addition, it may have the effect of physically retarding population, and that is a mental legacy as well."

THE ADMIRAL TAYLOR stated that education was the foundation of the successful development of the Colonial Empire, and that the appointment of educational personnel, the training of school officers, and the building of a large number of schools was essential.

There were no general and devoted articles in the country press on the people in the Colonial Empire. He added:

"In good times and bad they have never varied; they have always turned up to the Mother Country. They did so in the last war, and have done so more than ever in this war, and if for no other reason than that we should do everything possible for the improvement of their welfare and development, we must start from that. The Colonies are the greatest possible asset to this country from the point of view of defence. The Colonial Empire is our greatest factor for security. Communications are absolutely essential for the real development of the Colonial Empire. Much has been done in the last 40 years, but much more remains to be done. The eyes of the world are not so sea-sick and blind, and communications in the air are possible. The development of aerial communications is an important factor. Aerials must also be used to carry trade to the Colonies and from them to all parts of the world. I hope the Colonial Secretary will see that large sums are spent on the development of airports and air communications in the Colonial Empire."

Trade Unions and Native Advancement

MR. GLENNA HALL stated that trade unions had sometimes hindered the advancement of Natives, and therefore asked that the Colonial Government might have power to go over the top of any trade union which prevented the employment or advancement of Natives who could actually be employed in work for which money under this Bill was provided.

"I and other hon. Members have recently been in East Africa. There we met people who told us that it was difficult to erect houses for Natives, because the white trade unions, very naturally desiring to protect their own standards of craft, refused to allow Natives to work on houses, even for themselves. In one locality we found that a trade union had been more public-spirited and more forward-looking. There houses had been built by Natives under European supervision at from £90 to £100 a house, which could be set at a modest rental well within the means of the Natives to pay. At least one fine housing estate has been erected, and I would like to feel that the Government here, with the help of those in territories concerned, will see that the welfare of the Natives who are at present outside the trade unions will be protected as far as possible."

"I was very much impressed by the housing and welfare schemes in East Africa. A great deal of good is being done throughout Africa. These schemes should be given increased help."

"If these territories are to be set on their feet, much more attention must be paid to making the Native first of all a healthy animal. Secondly, we must raise his economic status and give him more purchasing power. Thirdly, he must be educated in order that he may realize just what his place should be in a civilized society."

"We need a fairly large number of administrative officers in the areas that we visited, and we were impressed by their sense of public duty and their attachment to anything that promoted the welfare of the Native population. They work hard to try to educate the Natives on dietetics, the fallacy of cutting down their trees, kraal hygiene, and many other things. Yet very few, if any, of them have any power to enforce their teaching, and it seemed almost as if they were wasting their lives trying to do these things. It occurred to us that more should be done from Whitehall to strengthen the hands of the administrative officials from the Governor downwards by the imposition of some sort of sanction, if necessary."

MR. LEWIS-COLONEL SIR WALTER SMILES said: "The Secretary of State has spoken of the encouragement of private enterprise. So long as Tanganyika is a Mandated Territory, people are reluctant to invest their money. I hope it will very soon become a British Colony."

"Again and again I have heard complaints from Lancashire textile manufacturers about the Congo Basin Treaty. I had always thought that, although it did not do them any good, at any rate the inhabitants of these territories were very grateful. I never met a resident in all the places I visited who was in favour of it. I was told that the only countries in which it did any good were Germany and Japan."

"I was particularly asked to bring to the notice of the Secretary of State a case of treated European labour. I refer to the junior officers of the Northern Rhodesia Police. I hope that he will see what pay they get and what sort of houses

they live in. South African papers reported a speech in which I said that Africa was looking for British goods. A man I do not know wrote to me from Northern Rhodesia: 'The finest exports you could send us are educated Englishmen. They are the people we want to bring up loyal sons and daughters to help this country.' It is sad that the average time a lady who came out as a nursing sister remained unmarried was less than 12 months."

Pan-African Medical Research

"It may not yet be possible to have a pan-Africa, but there are some ways in which we might bring these countries together. One is medical research."

"In Africa there seems no power to enforce medical regulations that may be for the good of the people. If that at the moment there was no this Bill when 300,000 people died in Bengal, where there had self-government, how many more than 300,000 people die in Africa every year from preventable disease, and one of the first things upon which money should be spent is research. It need not be borne only by the British Government, but should extend from Egypt to South Africa."

"There seems no power of compulsion in force now in East Africa. The agricultural officers have been lecturing until the cows come home about soil erosion, and what has been actually done? Nothing at all. In Nyasaland we met two agricultural officers whom I asked what power they had to enforce the prevention of soil erosion. They said we have been telling them about this thing, but they never seem to listen to them to carry out our advice."

"There is a question in Kenya as to whether I said that the Government that I should like to see some soil erosion, he said he would send me out to Captain Wilson, who is a big farmer 60 miles from Nairobi, and would send a Government agricultural officer with me so that I did not hear only one side of the story. We drove to Captain Wilson's farm and walked up a hill to a fence. On Captain Wilson's land the grass was knee-deep; on the other side the land was as bare as the back of my hand. That was a Native reserve. The place was over-grazed, and there was a considerable amount of soil erosion."

"These Africans have freedom, and the result is that they are practically devoted to the British Constitution and Crown. By their efforts in the Middle East, Burma and Assam they have considerably helped us in this fight for freedom. We owe a debt to them, and this Bill is an instalment."

"The Secretary of State has mentioned private enterprise. Take the Copperbelt and the mines right in the middle of the jungle of Northern Rhodesia. They have set up a place with main drainage, water supply, and good houses—as good a place to live in as any I have seen. They got Sir Malcolm Watson out from the Tropical School of Medicine to advise them. The result is that there is practically no incidence of malaria in the place, although they are living in an extremely malarial district."

Praise for Asbestos Mining Company

"There was also a small town in Southern Rhodesia belonging to Turner and Newall, who ran an asbestos mine. I do not know any of the directors or their names, and none of my family have had shares in that company. If any British enterprise deserves a pat on the back it is that firm. It is said that married men do not live longer than single men, but the doctor at Turner and Newall's place told me that the incidence of disease among married men was 50% lower than among single men. And they are encouraging families by building good houses."

"Lewis told a sad story about two Natives who came to London and took good degrees as doctors. They went back to their Colony and got good government positions. Unfortunately, within five years they had taken to drink, and although they were warned by the Governor two or three times, they had been discharged, although they were clever doctors. They had married women who were not educated, and they had nobody to talk them out of their homes. The result was absolute boredom, and they took to drink. That, among other reasons, is the reason why we should look after the education of the African girls. I hope that the Secretary of State will not forget the missions, which are all doing good work."

"I hope that money will first be spent upon medical research, and I do not see why all the countries of Africa cannot join together, which would make for economy and efficiency."

MR. KELLY recalled that the 1929 Act provided £1,000,000 a year, but that in the 20 years of life the expenditure was only £8,500,000. The Act of 1940 provided £5,000,000 a year plus £500 for purposes of research. In the five years which had passed he had spent not £25,000,000 but only £2,880,000. That was largely because we had not created the machinery for the £2,880,000, no less than the £1,000,000 which had been spent in the West Indies. In other words, the cost of the organized machinery under Sir Frank Stoddart, we had spent twice as much of 2,000,000 people as in the same time by the 50,000,000 people in our great African Colonies."

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Kenya's Plans for Post-War Settlement

Proposed Expenditure of £1,850,000 for 500 New Farmers

THERE MAY BE well over 500 people wanting to settle in Kenya soon after the war whose means are insufficient to enable them to do so unaided but who have sufficient funds of their own and to make them eligible to obtain Government grants or loans under one of the proposed settlement schemes. Their resources will vary from £750 to £3,000 or more.

We estimate that the capital required to develop any work on an undeveloped farm may be anything from £2,000 to £3,000. It can be more and it can be less, depending largely on personal factors. In the case of tenancies Government's share of this sum might average £900 to £1,000 for permanent improvements, while for leasehold tenants would require nearly £200,000 for permanent improvements. In addition, they might want an average advance of another £900 each for working capital at a cost of about £200,000.

Some of the farms owned by private owners for the past 20 years may cost as little as £1,500 or as much as £4,000 or more, depending on quality and size. It would be wise to estimate the cost of 150 farms at less than £400,000. The tenancy scheme for ex-Servicemen might therefore involve an expenditure of about £850,000.

Cost of Assisted Ownership and Tenancies

The assisted ownership scheme might cost Government an average of £3,000 in each case. Therefore the new settlers of his class might require an average of not less than £750,000.

The total required for new settlements in the immediate post-war period, say for the period from July £1,600,000 spread over a period of years. In this estimate should be added the estimated unimproved value of the 100 farms which we suggest should be provided from the Crown Land at present unalienated. These farms might be valued at £200,000.

The Southern Rhodesian Government recently proposed that loans made to new settlers should be free of interest for five years and thereafter at 2% per annum. We think this should be the rule in Kenya. The Agricultural Mortgage Corporation in Great Britain has reduced its rate of interest on agricultural advances to 3%.

The average basic farm cost payable in instalments of the fifth farming season and forwards is likely to be £150,000, made up of £87 lbs wheat on land, £85 for permanent improvements, and £28 interest on working capital advanced. About £24,000 must be added to respect of interest on the average of four and a half years of accrued rent and interest during the life total to an annual charge of £17,000 on the property.

This is a considerable sum to pass so soon as the first farming season, in addition to making a living, and a farmer's ability to pay it will depend largely on the extent of the working capital which he was able to provide from his own resources. The greater his own contribution the more ease will he find it to meet his rent and interest. Obviously these applicants with the least working capital should be placed on the least expensive farms, granted that this is done and that farm values are economic in relation to produce prices, rents and interest based on a rate of 3% should not be unduly burdensome when the farm is well developed.

Character More Important than Capital

We emphasize the necessity for a new settler to have his working capital as well enable him to work his farm fully and in such a way as to preserve the fertility of the land, whilst at the same time acquiring a reasonable amount. But whilst independent farming cannot be achieved without the use of considerable capital, we are certain in no doubt that, above all, it is the new settler's own personal character which will count for most in bringing success.

The land immediately available to Government for closer settlement is the existing Crown Land. Out of this about 100 mixed and dairy farms could be made. There are already more than 400 applications for Crown Land, nearly 200 applications for financial assistance to purchase land, and more than 300 applications from Servicemen to be settled on the land in some way. Allowance for an overlap in these applications, not less than 600 or 700 people have already applied to set on the land. In addition there will be large numbers wanting small plots or residential farms, as well as the normal intake of people able to buy farms without Government assistance.

Being extracts from the Report of the Settlement Schemes Committee of Kenya, 1944.

The Crown Land is unalienated and is almost entirely unworked, and the Government which the country is more closely settled with the use of land almost entirely to the extent to which inadequate developed land is available by private enterprise. It can only be more productive and a more economic and efficient system, in the forms possible, that the conditions of the land can be improved.

In the unworked areas, there is a large area of land suitable for intensive farming and thereby securing the most benefit. At present there is a strong emphasis on the intensive case during on most farms in these areas. In the intensive case the original land is usually undeveloped and the intensive farming is usually intensive. On the less intensive case, the crop and the intensive case carried out is a large extension to find one on which there is a larger proportion of trees and crops, or on which the pastures are improved and paddocks made on any scale, or on which other intensive farming is carried out in any appreciable extent.

Changed Conditions of Farming

These changes have not only increased the productivity of the land but also have changed the conditions of the land. These changes have not only increased the productivity of the land but also have changed the conditions of the land. These changes have not only increased the productivity of the land but also have changed the conditions of the land.

To sum up, we suggest more supervision and more money, and to suggest improved crop varieties (in particular improved maize) and a considerable knowledge of the principles of intensive farming. These changes have not only increased the productivity of the land but also have changed the conditions of the land.

The settlement officer's preliminary investigations indicate that with proper development and use of farms, there should be no difficulty in the immediate post-war period in finding room for 300 to 500 more farmers, and perhaps another 200 or more as managers and assistants. The latter, as farming conditions improve still more, and even more intensive methods become possible, can become on smaller units, thus providing yet more room for closer settlement. This development is essential to Kenya's prosperity. Care should be taken, however, that at no time is the fragmentation of land allowed to proceed further than is justified by the productive capacity of the land and the quality of the soil available.

Responsibilities of the Individual

As the closer settlement and passing pious resolutions will get Kenya no further. Each landowner must himself face this question of proper use of development, or there can be no proper settlement. Throughout our report we use the term "proper development," which is the term used in the Land Control Bill. We would have preferred the term "beneficial occupation," which, in our view, means the full development of the farm and the maintenance and improvement of the fertility of the soil by the adoption of sound methods of field and animal husbandry; the prevention of soil erosion, and the proper preservation of the natural resources of the land.

If the Land Bank rates are lowered, this should automatically encourage existing landowners who have sufficient security to obtain a loan, the money required to develop their farms up to a proper standard, employing such necessary additional European assistance. We believe this will be so, for, in the case of experienced knowledge of men, who may have borne the heat and burden of the day, and times, this procedure is far preferable to that of Government acquiring their land and re-issuing it to new people, a method which should be resorted to only if the owner refuses to develop his land properly himself or is incapable of doing so.

We recommend that if Land Bank rates of interest are substantially reduced, and a landowner still fails to develop part or all of his land to a reasonable extent, the Land Control Board shall recommend that part or the whole shall be acquired by Government for settlement purposes.

There is, however, another step which should be taken, if any real increase in settlement and improvement in the country can and room to be made for living by the land. We refer to the "squatter," the "squatter," which has a large and significant proportion of the full and complete use of farms. Conservative estimates put the acreage of the squatter farms at not less than 10,000 acres and the number of squatter cattle at

well over 1,000,000, occupying between one and three million acres out of the 10,000,000 acres which, excluding the forest reserves, comprise the Highlands. In addition, there are large numbers of sheep and goats.

The majority of these Native-owned cattle are almost completely unproductive, giving so little milk as barely to be able to rear their own calves, and so little provol milk for their owners. Their chief use is as currency for buying axes, and a minority for this purpose, but they are taking up millions of acres of valuable grazing land in the Highlands, just as they do in the grassy lowlands. Even in districts where only 10 head of cattle are allowed, a farmer with a herd of 100 will not be able to graze his own herd, and he must lease or buy 900 acres to accommodate an 100 head of cattle. This acreage would have made a farm for a new settler.

We recommend legislation to eliminate scatter cattle within a period of five years, thus the acreage allowed to each residential labourer should be strictly enforced by local authorities for a basic minimum for personal consumption only; that inspectors under the Land and Conservation Ordinance be required to pay special attention to the maintenance of the fertility of this land, and continue to enforce the regulations whereby residential labourers are not allowed to graze their own cattle on farms, and owners of farms are required to purchase the seasonal surplus of residential labourers' cattle at prices laid down by Government, which would permit similar regulations should they be found to be too strict.

Stock raising should be done by residential labourers will be given the use of one special land plot, which they themselves with the requisite supplementary of intensive tools such as vegetable plough, the farm plough, the skinny mill, and grinders for the corn, in which the area is suitable to be grown in the more scientific system. This system should provide the residential labourer with a far more nutritious food ration than he can obtain under the present system.

It is an entirely new conception that so little labour is cheap. A system whereby a quarter can in practice have a practically unlimited acreage of grass to graze (often for sale at 30 shillings per acre) is a sound economic cattle-sufficiency evidence to the contrary, and that the poorer settlements are far from being overstocked, and should be abolished very quickly.

End of the Native Squatter System

We are entirely in favour of properly controlled residential labour residing in their homes in the Highlands. These men are much to be desired, as they would do the better jobs on the farms and provide family labour for light work, such as weeding pyrethrum and coffee. Casual labourers would be employed for unskilled work, since they never stay on a farm long enough to be trained for skilled work.

In our view the labour situation will not be adversely affected by the introduction of the squatter system. Close settlement and more intensive farming will provide more living conditions for both the landless and the landless, and go far towards solving the demobilization problem of Africans. This in itself justifies a considerable expenditure of Government funds on closer settlement and the squatter system.

We were impressed by the large proportion of witnesses who appeared at a public collection of the Land Control Bill in order to obtain for the settlement laws which is not being properly developed. We must emphasize that a great opportunity too early. Hence the immediate post-war period, and if the opportunity is not taken, the necessary steps should be taken without delay or delay.

No man has the right to occupy agricultural land unless he makes good use of it in the interest of the community. In

future years, during the community to ensure that the conditions of the land are maintained.

We have given the Government many suggestions that present land prices are excessive and high for the new settler to pay. Neither a new settlement nor a permanent evacuation, or being offered to pay, inflated prices, and to attempt to buy land under conditions of which they cannot take advantage. On the other hand, it is fair to expect him to accept a price which only a man with a good working capital could afford to pay. The principle we would suggest is that the prices offered by Government should be based on a reasonable long view of the future, and not on the price that is offered by a present buyer who is concerned with the immediate conditions of existence. The Government should form a substantial part of the operations of the Government, as long as cropping is the mainstay of Kenya farmers in the districts, and it has been only in the past that the Government's proposals have been generally accepted to produce a surplus of land for the new settler to acquire. As a result of the purchase of a substantial herd has often been indefinitely postponed. We do not consider it possible to reserve the settlement of the soil without a proper settlement and

We recommend therefore that the Government should assist to become owners of land, and that the original working capital must include provision for a probable number of years of maintenance, which will be provided wholly or partly by them, and not by Government.

Definition of an Ex-Serviceman

It is recommended that an 'Ex-Serviceman' eligible for the special assistance of an Ex-Serviceman's scheme shall be a man who has served in a military or civilian capacity in this war (1) who has served in the service practically directly from school or college and has lost valuable years in his career, or (2) who has in successful employment on the land or was farming prior to his return to war and has suffered a substantial setback by reason of his service, or (3) who is unable to return to his civilian employment on the land by reason of his service, or (4) who is unable to return to his previous employment for reasons considered satisfactory by the Settlement Board. An Ex-Serviceman should also have had a satisfactory report on his conduct in the Services or in reserved employment. Each case should be judged by the Board on its merits, taking into account the circumstances and prospects of each applicant. In all other respects the Ex-Serviceman must qualify as the 'new settler' or 'new settler' in Kenya. An Ex-Serviceman shall be an Ex-Serviceman who was a resident of Kenya at the outbreak of war.

A 'new settler' who would be entitled to make application for a settlement loan, shall be a person who, in the opinion of the Board, does not possess directly or indirectly a substantial interest in any agricultural property in Kenya.

All references to 'new settlers' and 'Ex-Servicemen' are meant to apply equally to women as to men.

An Ex-Serviceman or new settler shall not be eligible for a settlement loan to occupy a farm as an assisted owner of a farm unless he has, in the Board's opinion, a sufficient wide knowledge and experience of farming, including ideal farming, and pure European descent, is a British subject or has been a naturalized British subject for five years, and, as a general rule, is not more than 50 or less than 24 years old, is physically fit of good character, intends to occupy, develop and work the property himself, and is accepted by the Settlement Board as a suitable applicant for a loan under a settlement scheme.

(To be continued)

Cashing in on the War

According to a statement made in the Legislative Council of Southern Rhodesia by the Acting Financial Secretary, the number of persons in that territory in receipt of incomes of £1,000 or more jumped from 293 in the year before the outbreak of war in 1914 to 1,478, the latest year for which a census has been completed. The actual figures were as follows: 1938, 293; 1939, 378; 1940, 424; 1941, 471; 1942, 486; 1943, 704; 1944, 1,478.

Broadcasting in the Sudan

To improve broadcast reception in the Sudan, a new low watt transmitter is to be installed in the Khartoum station in order to cover the Sudan. A new medium wave transmitter will serve the middle area of the country within a radius of 200 miles of the station, thus enabling cheap sets to be used in the more populated part of the country. It is hoped that Khartoum will have a broadcasting house with a full professional staff.

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The War

East Africans in Burma

EAST AFRICAN TROOPS in Burma are sharing in the preparations for the assault on Mandalay. The 11th East African Division having fought its way down the Gagan Valley, was last reported to have captured Selkparan in the west of the Irrawaddy.

Since the capture of Shishywe by the 1st Rhodesia Regiment, which was awarded the Military Medal for gallantry in Burma. The platoon of which he commanded a section was ordered to attack a feature known as Star Hill, which dominated the enemy lines and was known to two key features. Star Hill consisted of a number of spurs intersected by deep ravines. One of these sections was sent up one of the spurs, and the other sections advanced on an adjacent spur. The platoon states:

"On the morning of the 21st, and admirable judgment he directed the platoon to give covering fire to the other two sections, and to change their position under fire in order to bring their light machine-guns to help and encourage the men. When all possible covering fire had been given, the platoon had come to rest and take the initiative. The platoon was ordered to attack Star Hill and with complete disregard for its own safety, rushed the other two sections to make the final assault. It was a display of courage, gallantry, and leadership contributed to the capture of this important position."

Major-General T. W. Rees, C.I.E., M.C., who has commanded the 11th East African Division in Burma, was commander of the 1st Indian Infantry Brigade of the 1st Indian Division in Eritrea, particularly in the battle for Senja. His brigade was the first to enter Asmara, and Major-General Rees received the surrender of the city from the Italian civil and military authorities.

The Canadian troops in Uganda is shortly expected to be transferred to the south west Pacific. This news was given in Ottawa a few days ago to the Canadian Minister for Naval Services.

From the small European population of Tanganyika Territory, 700 have joined the forces and the auxiliary services, said the Governor when addressing the Legislative Council recently. He added that the proportion of Africans volunteering was among the highest in the continent.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has announced that about 800 Europeans and 13,000 Africans have so far joined the armed forces in that country.

Major J. D. Lowe, of Southern Rhodesia, is now serving in India.

Captain J. I. ("Jim") Murray, who was born in Kimberley, Northern Rhodesia, and received part of his early education in Broken Hill before going to Balliol College, Edinburgh, is now serving in Burma with the 1st Rhodesia Regiment. He is the son of Dr. James Murray, formerly of Northern Rhodesia, and of Mrs. Murray, formerly of Edinburgh, whose younger daughter, Jean, is in the Intelligence Corps of the A.I.S.

Second Lieut. John Bell, R.E., who was educated at Milton School, Bulawayo, has been commissioned in the Royal Engineers.

Flight Lieut. Richard Galway Bennett, has arrived in Southern Rhodesia after repatriation. He had been a prisoner of war in Germany.

Major V. G. Cash, having been released from the Army, has returned to Umtali.

Lieut. M. J. Fier, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, who spoke in the "Calling Southern Rhodesia" programme of the B.B.C. last Thursday, took as his subject "From Normandy to Nijmegen." He was in the first wave of the assault on D-Day.

Awards

Major Wing Commander Maurine Stockdale, son of Sir Frank Stockdale, Adviser on Developmental Planning to the Government of State for the Congo, has been awarded the D.F.C. for his gallantry in the Congo. He was awarded the D.F.C. for his gallantry in the Congo in 1941 and was commissioned in January of the following year.

Captain Duncan Strange, a Rhodesian, who has latterly been posted to the 1st Squadron of the South African Air Force, has been awarded the D.F.C. for his gallantry in the Congo.

Captain Staley Norman East, son of a Rhodesian serving with The Royal East Kent Regiment (The Buffs), has been awarded the D.F.C. for his gallantry in the Congo.

Flight Lieut. H. W. M. Webb, R.A.F., of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Staff Sergeant Andrew Fleming, R.A.F.V.R., of Crampton, Fife, who has been serving with No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron, have been awarded the D.F.C. for their gallantry in the Congo. They have invariably displayed the utmost fortitude, courage and devotion to duty.

Flight Lieut. Bernard James Dobson, D.F.C., R.A.F.V.R., of No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron, has been awarded the D.F.C. for his gallantry in the Congo.

In addition to many bombing sorties against vital targets, he has participated in hazardous mine-laying missions with outstanding skill and determination. Since the start of the D.F.C. he has completed further missions. Throughout all his operations he has continued to set a fine example of tenacity and devotion to duty which have earned for him the D.F.C. All his squadron.

Flying Officer John Slater, R.A.F.V.R., now serving with No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron, has been awarded the D.F.C. for his gallantry in the Congo.

Flying Officer Herbert Osborn, who has been awarded the D.F.C. for bringing his aircraft home after it had been badly damaged in an attack on a German supply port, is the elder son of the late Herbert Osborn, who was for many years engaged in missionary work in Nyasaland.

Appointments

On his return to East Africa Mr. A. F. M. Crisp resumed his duties as Hides Controller for Kenya and Uganda.

Mr. W. Grazebrook, now Controller of Military Contracts in Kenya.

Mr. A. M. Green has been appointed Deputy Controller of Dairy Products in Kenya.

Mrs. Harold has been visiting hospitals in Burma and Ceylon as representative of the Kenya Red Cross.

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Background to the

Leadership.— "Himmler, a supreme impactability in the face of death which half arouses men and half dominates them—is the ultimate gift in war. General Janetzki collects his facts like a man of serene listening, sifting, reflecting what has not been proved. I know no other soldier who fits this approach to valour. The quality of a general depends more on character than capacity. We may doubt the pre-eminence of both. Napoleon, Jellico, and Wellington in their art, but as men they came from the old mould of their race; they were well-bred but for great qualities of character will to victory. It is perhaps his most valuable contribution to our cause. During the second battle in the air in August, 1944, a Minister asked where the records were. There were none, he was told; the last war plane was in the sky. To send aeroplanes and pilots round the Cape to Egypt at such a juncture was a revelation of will-power as impressive as anything in the last war. No other English Government in the last war could have taken such a risk. No statesman save Churchill, with the possible exception of Balfour, would have asked it to do so; the decision bore the stamp of a great war Minister. The art of selection is the art of leadership. Without this power of devolution staleness seizes upon the harassed leader. In general men given great responsibility work too hard. Gandhi's weekly day of silence for thought and prayer is an example to all Englishmen who hold power. Gandhi found he was losing mental freshness, spiritual power, and was in danger of becoming formal, mechanical and devitalized. The prescription might have been written for any senior civil servant. Men of good will saddled with the fate of others need great courage to be idle when only rest can clear their fuddled wits.—Lord Moran, President of the Royal College of Physicians, in 'Leadership in War.'

Rewards for Snipers.— "Himmler is paying especial attention to the training of German infantry as snipers, presumably with a view to the role he contemplates them to play after the occupation of Germany. A fixed tariff of rewards for snipers gives the following rates: 10 corpses earn 100 cigarettes, 20 corpses earn 20 days leave, 50 corpses earn the Iron Cross, First Class, and a wrist-let which is inscribed 'A present from Himmler'; 100 corpses earn a hunting-horn from Himmler; 150 corpses earn a visit to Himmler's headquarters reserved with the right to shoot a stag.—Mr. Christopher Isherwood in the 'Daily Telegraph.'

General Cherniakovsky.— General Ivan Danilovich Cherniakovsky, the commander of the 3rd White Russian Army, who has died from wounds in the age of 38, was the youngest of Russia's generals and the man who led the first Russian forces on to German territory. The son of a simple Ukrainian farm worker, he was called into military service at 18, and in 1915, when the Germans attacked Russia in 1914, he commanded a regiment in the front with the back to German attack on the third day of the fighting. He held a precarious position on the banks of the Dnieper for six days with his hands dug into the earth under incessant bombing. For this achievement he won the first Red Army decoration of the Order of the Tank commander Cherniakovsky took his part in the decisive Voronezh, the key to the Crimea, and the capture of the Caucasus. He was the ultimate key, as yet, and fuller accounts may be made of the Russian's successful resistance at Stalingrad, after he led the offensive which liberated Minsk, the White Russian capital, and Vilna; and on October 23 last year his forces broke into East Prussia. His skill in leading his tanks and youth, and his direction of the first tanks at the attack on Danzig, marked a new peak in his fame. For the past month he had been in command of the Russian forces striking across the northern half of East Prussia.—'The Times.'

Internationalism.— "Man political animal. He is shaped by the national and religious traditions in which he has grown up. He does not move, as the Leftist assumes, in a vacuous, universal international vacuum. The able seaman from a foreign port with generations of naval tradition behind him is about as different from the Christian peasant of the Balkan hinterland as it is possible to be. Moreover, he knows he is different, and is proud of the fact. The 'international mind' is almost exclusively to be found among the upper classes. Sometimes it is found, as among a few great diplomats, in an admirable form, sometimes, in Continental casinos, for instance, in a less admirable form. But, admirable or not, it is not a working-class characteristic. The wealthy Englishman gets on much better with the wealthy American than the poorer fellow-countrymen get on with each other.—'National Herald.'

Bureaucracy.— "There is great danger in allowing the power of the State to grow and expand at the expense of the individual through a great bureaucratic machine. We have seen the growth of bureaucracy during the war, and we know just much we dislike being regimented and ordered about, however necessary it may be in time of war. After the war we must get back that freedom which we temporarily surrendered, and not allow bureaucracy to continue to expand and to become a stifling and enterprising machine which this country can help to build the shelter of its own wings. The Conservative Party opposes nationalization, not in the interests of any class, but because it is convinced that it is not in the interests of the nation.—Mr. Ralph Ashton, M.P., Chairman of the Conservative Party.

Post-War Consumption.— "Does anyone believe that the limited resources of the country can in the first post-war year produce consumption goods up to the volume of the peace-time standard and simultaneously build millions of new houses, together with new business premises, education, new public buildings, construct a large tonnage of new shipping, re-equip the railway, coal, iron and steel, cotton, woollen, and other industries, and also furnish capital equipment for new industries? And in addition supply food for fifty or more to the colonies and countries abroad? The capital investment must be financed by new saving, i.e., by contemporary abstinence from consumption. The two great problems of policy will be to maintain the incentive to work and the incentive to save. To achieve the former, taxation must be reduced, but this creates the danger that the freed income will impinge on the consumption market. One remedy is that the reduction of taxation should take the form of deferred credits, i.e., that compulsory saving should continue alongside a vigorous voluntary savings campaign. The State should pay a liberal rate of interest on these compulsory savings since they will in effect be providing the equity capital for reconstruction. If the population will still have to defer much desirable consumption, they should have the advantage that they will not suffer in comparison with the people who rush on the market. A skilful manipulation of the purchase of goods is a possible device in this connexion.—Mr. P. L. Schwartz, in the 'Sunday Times.'

the War News

Opinion: Epitomized by the Villa Caplan, this is one of the many great events in world history. The general public will be interested in the greatest political event of modern times.

The overture for the new big offensive in the West will be Germany News Agency.

The finest war memorial in the world is at St. Paul's Cathedral, Oxford. The Bishop of Chicago.

Civilians are getting between 15% and 20% more cigarettes than they did in peace time. Sir Alan and Maxwell Tobacco Controller.

Trafalgar Square might be replaced by a national war memorial with a plot of ground deeded to each of our Dominions. Lord Winster.

The day you hear of Allied troops in Dortmund and Essen it will mean that the West will have finally triumphed. Mr. Alan.

The reduction of Benin will take some time. We should be wise to visualize it as a matter of months. Scrutator, in the Sunday Times.

In the opinion of our military leaders the end of the fighting in Europe is not in sight. Mr. Robert Patterson, U.S. Under Secretary for War.

One of the great virtues of the B.B.C. is that extremists on both sides of the House dislike it so much. Mr. Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information.

Indian war casualties now number 17,363 killed, 45,906 wounded, 13,543 missing, 52,998 captured, and 22,036 believed captured. Government of India statement.

The new basic cleavage inside all parties is between those who want more officials (planners) and those who want fewer officials. Lieut. Commander Geoffrey Bowles.

In Palestine people are allowed to advertise only on their own premises, at railway stations, or at kiosks erected for the purpose. Thus the natural charm, beauty, and sacred associations have been completely unspoiled. Viscount Samuel.

Some of us were anxious to obtain the Pope's co-operation with the League of Nations, either as a member of it or as a patron, but it was thought impracticable in view of the obligations of membership, then in some other fashion. But we were told that was not desired in Rome. Lord Cecil, in a letter to The Times.

Great Britain has a right to expect any advantages of trade which can be given by the general public to help its resources. British Minister, Heaton Nicholls. High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa.

Marshal Zhukov is expected to begin the battle of Berlin until he has taken Stettin and until Konig has reached the line Rottbus-Dresden. If the Germans counter-attack meanwhile so much the better. Lieut. General H. G. Martin.

In 1938 the United States of America spent in the United Kingdom \$118,000,000. Her population is about 130,000,000. In the same year the United Kingdom with a population of 46,000,000 spent \$521,000,000 in the United States. Sir W. W. Wakefield M.P.

The winter coal crisis has been overcome only by the wholesale release of war emergency coal from dumps which cannot be replaced. I shudder to think how we shall fare next winter, when there will be no reserves to fall back on. Mr. Gordon MacDonald, Regional Fuel Controller for the North West.

The operations of the Allies on all fronts have now brought the German war to its final stage. The terrific successes of our Russian Allies have brought victory in sight. We now come to the final round, which may be long and difficult, but we now fight on German soil and have our opponent where we want him. Field Marshal Montgomery.

There was never such a body of men as the extreme Socialists for judging a man by his label and a German sausage by its skin. If a million Nazis faced with defeat were each to put up a little baton-shaped badge with the words 'Social Democrat' instead of 'National Socialist', many Socialists here would fall for it. Mr. William Barkley, in the Daily Express.

Something of a crisis is emerging in relation to Unrra's affairs and functions. Any candid observer must admit that there are signs of frustration and disillusion, due to the fact that, despite much elaborate organisation, Unrra has not yet functioned to any extent in the actual work of relief and rehabilitation in Europe. We must see that there will not be the same delays in the Far East. Dr. Evatt, Australian delegate to the Unrra Conference in Australia.

Out of about 6,000,000 Jews who have been under Nazi domination, only about 1,000,000 remain. Lord Strathairn.

The problem of planning under democracy is that of devising a machinery of government responsible to the people and resistant to sectional interests. It is an essential organ for controlling the general will, though it is possible for sections of the Press to be used also to represent not this but the views of those who own or control them. Sir William Beveridge, M.P.

Mr. Robert Foot, Chairman of the Mining Association, is in favour of his own form of nationalisation of mining, namely, national control of the coal industry, not by the State but by the industry. He is probably right. To entrust this highly technical business to a small body of men who know the job inside out rather than to a horde of bureaucrats would appear to be the height of commonsense. Daily Mail.

All trusted Nazi soldiers holding the party Gold Medal have been withdrawn from the fronts and detailed for special service at home. These fanatics are to form the 'Last German Battalion', with which the Nazis intend to defend their mountain strongholds as long as possible. Their present job is presumably to control the home front. Mr. Noel Panter, Daily Telegraph correspondent in Switzerland.

The Secretary of State for Air tells us that in Transport Command the risk of a passenger meeting a fatal accident works out at one-thirtieth of 1%. Related to other forms of transport, this means a fatal accident to one passenger at least in every three trains starting from our termini. What the 'bag' would be in London transport per day I tremble to contemplate. Nothing more disturbing and discouraging to the future of air transportation has ever come from an authoritative source. Lord Brabazon of Tara.

We must beware of the popular doctrine that Parliament should be concerned only with broad principles, careful foresight of practical detail and consequences is an essential part of all legislation. We have to choose between two opposing principles—the view that policy and expediency are the supreme considerations and the view that justice is an end in itself, to be pursued at all costs. The latter view is represented by the rule of law, perhaps more vital to the health of democracy than any other of its institutions. Dr. O. K. Allen, Warden of Rhodes House, Oxford.

PERSONALIA

son was born in Zomba last week to the wife of Mr. H. J. H. Borley, of the East African Administrative

The wife of Mr. George Laing, the African Agricultural Services, has given birth to a daughter in Kampala.

Mr. Jack Kirby Smith and Miss Janet McGregor Forrester, both of Lilongwe, were recently married in Mwanaland.

Mr. Godfrey Pountney Willoughby is former Master-General in East Africa until the arrival of Mr. H. C. Williamson.

Mr. J. H. Morrison, who had retired from the Sudan Political Service but returned at the beginning of the war as Chief Censor, is on final leave.

Dr. S. Forrest is now Acting Deputy Director of Medical Services in Tanganyika, with Dr. W. J. Aitken as Acting Assistant Director.

Colonel J. B. Brady, M.P. for Bournemouth, has arrived in England and is staying in Wiltshire. He will be in England for some months.

Lieut. J. C. R. Hooper, D.F.C., of Fort Victoria, and Miss Winifrede Mary Traynor, of Macclesfield, Cheshire, have announced their engagement.

Captain Geoffrey Dalawell Walker, R.A.M.C., East Africa Command, and Miss Olive Heath, O.A.F.M.S. (R), have announced their engagement.

Mr. Unwin Doolan, who had been Agricultural Officer in the Abercorn district of Northern Rhodesia for 17 years, has been transferred to Fort Jameson.

Mrs. Francis-Hugh William Stonehever-Bird, who has been appointed British Ambassador in Baghdad, was Consul-General in Addis Ababa from 1937 to 1939.

Mr. Robert G. Gibb, former Chairman of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, and a Director of other enterprises, left £43,903 (net personalty, £26,100).

Mr. Angus Campbell Walker, M.C., formerly of the Sudan Political Service, and Mrs. Ella Joyce Maitland, widow of Dr. Francis George Maitland, were married last week.

Mr. D. S. Miller, Education Officer in Ndola, has been appointed Director of Education in Basutoland. He is expected to leave Northern Rhodesia to take up this post early next month.

Mr. C. W. M. Cox, Education Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, left England last week for a rapid visit to West Africa. He expects to be back in London about the end of next month.

Captain John Masgrave Eaton, R.N., second son of the late Dr. and Mrs. W. M. Eaton, of Bulawayo, and Mrs. Cynthia Mary Tatchell, widow of Major Gerald Tatchell, announce their engagement.

Mr. J. H. McDonald, author of "Coffee Growing with Special Reference to East Africa" suffered a broken collar bone when he was involved in a collision with a motor-car while cycling in Buxley a few days ago. He is making good progress, and hopes shortly to be able to leave hospital.

SCOTT MURRAY—At North Mornington Church, Edinburgh on February 9, 1945, by the Rev. James S. Stewart, B.D., James Henry Shielswood Scott, M.B., Ch.B., younger son of General and Mrs. T. H. Scott, Eskine Ferry House, Edinburgh, to Rhoda Margaret Murray, D.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., daughter of Dr. and Mrs. R. R. Murray, of 12 Church Hill, Edinburgh.

AGENTS WANTED

For the sale of suitcases, overcoats, pieces of lengths of silks, cottons, etc. Write stating requirements and terms to Flightport, Ltd., 4 Portadown Avenue, London, N.W.11.

Mr. E. B. Hosking, lately Chief Native Commissioner in Kenya, and now acting as honorary secretary-general of the Royal Empire Society, spoke of his work in his Friday "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.C.

Mr. C. Max Page, Vice-Chairman of the Royal Society of Medicine, and senior surgeon at St. Thomas's Hospital, London, recently visited the Sudan to superintend examinations held at the Imperial School of Medicine.

Lieut. Charles Fullerton Hepburn, R.N.V.R. (Sp.), and Miss Jean Leckie Alexander, only daughter of Gilbert Alexander, a former Judge of the High Court of Tanganyika, and Mrs. Alexander, were married in this country last week.

Sir Ernest Cass, who was Financial Secretary to the Government of the Sudan from 1932 to 1934, is one of the nine members of a committee appointed last week by the Minister of Health to report on the need for registered medical practitioners in public sector in the country.

Workmen's Compensation Commissioner

Mr. George Franck, B.A., LL.B., has been seconded by the Government of the Union of South Africa to Northern Rhodesia as Workmen's Compensation Commissioner.

Kenya Development Committee

The Governor of Kenya has appointed a Development Committee to prepare developmental plans for the Colony, taking into account the departmental and provincial proposals already prepared. The Chairman is Mr. J. F. G. Troughton, Economic and Development Secretary, and the other members are Mr. R. E. Robins, general manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, Colonel W. S. Marchant, Chief Native Commissioner, Lord Francis Scott, Lieut. Colonel A. C. Hoey, Mr. N. B. Hamilton, and Mr. R. B. Pandya.

IN WAR MASTERY OF THE AIR

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IN PEACE SERVICE TO THE EMPIRE

Empire Relations Conference

Address by Major Lewis Hastings

THE COLONIAL EMPIRE is directly represented at the British Empire Relations Conference now sitting in London under the aegis of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

It is interesting to likely to be overlooked, however, is among the invited guests are delegates from East Rhodesia (Chairman) Chairman of the Council of Research Committee, Mr. Lionel Curtis, Governor-General, East Rhodesia, Colonial Secretary, Oxford University, Professor Vincent Harlow, Rhodes Professor of Imperial History at Oxford University, and Mr. John Maclean, Chairman of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce and a Vice-President of the Royal African Society. The Hon. and Lord Harnham would also be a delegate of Rhodesia.

MAJOR LEWIS HASTINGS, the Southern Rhodesian Minister of Education, opened the formal opening last Saturday.

Major Hastings, in his address, pointed out that within the limits imposed by our population and resources, the little country I speak for had no reason to feel abashed. When the strand came in 1939 she sprang to arms wholeheartedly, without pause or reservation of doubts. Southern Rhodesians are a country which, within the few weeks of the declaration of war had to impose a Conscription Act for the sole purpose of preventing virtually their total mobilization in the population joining the armed forces. Something had to be done to keep a minimum of European man-power working at essential industries, and this only could be done by compulsion.

The African population has been just as forthcoming but as agriculture is a vital war industry, the number that could be released for active service was bound to be limited. Nevertheless, thousands of Africans from Matabeleland and Mashonaland have seen active service in Ethiopia and the Desert, and very many others have left their villages to serve in the King's African Rifles and in African formations overseas.

Rhodesia's biggest single contribution is her substantial share in the creation and upkeep of the Rhodesian Training Unit of the Royal Air Force. Her aid to that, in money terms alone, amounts to more than one-third of her total revenue before the war. It may be imagined what an impact upon the life of the country, with its white population of a hundred thousand, this enormous organization has made. But the Rhodesian contribution is not confined to finance. Something like one-third of the European youth of the country of the appropriate ages are either in their own fighter and bomber squadrons or scattered throughout the R.A.F. on all the war fronts.

Rhodesians too have played a prominent part in training and leading African regiments from West and East Africa. They are in the majority as officers of the splendid African Divisions in Burma. They are an important proportion of the personnel of the Sixth Armoured Division in Italy, and they are to be found in every branch of the services abroad, as well as in the Navy.

Chief Lessons Learnt by Rhodesians

Perhaps the chief effect of the war upon Rhodesians has been to enlarge their mental horizons. All these young men, who have ranged from the Pacific to the Atlantic, will return with a clear idea of the greater Commonwealth brotherhood to which they belong.

And they will have discovered the essential unity of the African continent. They will have learnt every track and every highway that links the Limpopo and the Zambesi with the Great Lakes and the Nile. They will have learnt something of the artificiality of political boundaries. They will have realized that the riddle of Africa is pretty much the same over millions of square miles, and that problems common to all her parts are best met by some general measure of association and understanding.

PROFESSOR S. H. FRANKEL, Chairman of the South African delegation, and Professor of Economics in the University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, said:

Twenty Years Ago . . .

From our issue of February 26, 1925

His Majesty's Government cannot but regard the grant of responsible self-government to the Crown Colony of Kenya as out of the question within any period of time that need now be taken into consideration. The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

A weekly air service between Khartoum and Addis Ababa is projected.

1st Lt. Elmslie is the zoning town of Nyakadood.

The Union of South Africa now sees her own tasks in the economic, scientific and ecclesiastical fields against the background of Africa as a whole. We realize that we and our neighbours must hammer out a more cooperative approach in our common task of conquering our environment, in meeting the problems of defence, and in dealing with Africa's indigenous peoples. Our responsibilities are becoming continental. The continent of which we form a part occupies a strategic and economic position in the new air age which demands our constructive co-operation with the British Commonwealth of Nations in the furtherance of political and economic security.

Rhodesia's New Governor

Vice Admiral Sir Campbell Tait, Governor-designate of Southern Rhodesia, arrived in Cape Town in the afternoon to embark on his way to take up his new appointment. Sir Campbell is accompanied by Lady Tait and Miss Elizabeth Tait.

Mr. Churchill Receives Emperor of Ethiopia

It became known in London yesterday that the Prime Minister and President Roosevelt had conferred in Cairo last week with the Emperor of Ethiopia, who was accompanied by his Kassa and Mr. Tadesse, Ethiopian Minister in Addis Ababa. Mr. Churchill received the Emperor at the villa of the Minister Resident, Sir Edward Gigg, and Mr. Eden, the British Ambassador in Egypt, and Sir Edward were present at the conversation, which lasted about an hour.

New Belgian Colonial Minister

PIERRE, whose Government has resigned in Belgium, visited the Belgian Congo while he was Prime Minister, and there will be widespread regret at the disappearance from office as Colonial Minister of Mr. de Weeschawer, who has shown great zeal in his conduct of Belgian Colonial affairs. The new Colonial Minister, M. Edgard de Bruyne, has long been interested in African affairs, but has not visited the Congo. He has been Professor of Philosophy at Ghent University and Professor of Aesthetics in Brussels.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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Strange Report from Kenya

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
 Sir, A recent issue of your Kenya news sheet contains the following item: "The Government of Kenya has announced a plan to build a school for a total cost of about £250,000. I imagine that it is a misprint and wondered whether it should have been £25,000 or £50,000. Other local newspapers which I have seen all give the figure of £250,000 as the cost of a million, and I have also had this same figure in correspondence from the Colony."

Surely Kenya cannot seriously contemplate this absurdly high estimate. I should have thought that no mere whisper of such a thing would have resulted in a howl of protest from the public, but that does not seem to have been the case. No one is keener than I on the provision of first-class education facilities, but that does not imply palaces for the pupils.

The European population of the whole Colony, excluding temporary residents serving with the forces, is not much more than 20,000. That should put the proposal in its proper perspective.

Yours faithfully,
 PHANTASMA CORIA.

London, S.W. 1.

Development of the Colonies

Profiting by the Russian Precedent

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, Now that the Colonies Development and Welfare Act is being reborn with a £120,000,000 golden spoon in its mouth, it is high time that private enterprise at the public utility level should sit up and take notice.

The missing link in all development plans seems to be that between the heads of national industrial concerns and the Colonial Office. Will Sir Frank Stockdale, as the Colonial Secretary's adviser in regard to development, splice private enterprise to State co-operation? What is actually being done? We have been told that each Colony is to submit a 10-year plan to the Colonial Office. Is this time-wasting condition essential? I do not suggest for a moment that Russia can do things better than Great Britain, but if there is a good Russian precedent why should we not profit from it? The following is an extract from "The Socialist Sixth of the World" by the Dean of Canterbury:

"At this moment (late 1920) the engineer Krzhizhanovsky announced the most fantastic plans. Twenty electric stations worked by steam with a capacity of over one million kilowatts and 10 water power centres with a capacity of over 2,000 kilowatts, were to be erected in a country where even oil-burning was still a rarity. The plan was greatly opposing a plan of covering with a network of cables a region of land in the early childhood of its industrialism, with no material

resources and in the throes of a war fought by foreign journalists dubbed his speech 'electionism'."

Stalin, in March, 1921 wrote, "It took as long as 15 minutes to be wasted on talking about the plan." (2) that a practical start be made. (3) that at least one-third of all work to be subcontracted to the interests of this start.

Fifteen years later the plan was already fulfilled by the USSR. It is clear that in our Colonial pipe and smoke it. Have we reached the stage where one of our Colonies has a Colonial Secretary inquiring of the Governor on such lines?

It is this marrying of great ideas and action that is such a terrific problem. It is no job for civil servants, whether in the Colonial Office or in Colonial Governmental departments, it is also beyond the ken of the heads of departmental services. It is a task for the heroes of national standing; and second best methods will certainly not do. Have these British firms been approached and encouraged to prepare blue-prints?

Yours faithfully,

The Nandi Bear

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, I was glad to see Major Foran's letter debunking the broadcast about the so-called "Nandi bear."

Its existence may have been in doubt up to about 1927, but, as Major Foran says, investigation since then has clearly shown the beast to be a spotted hyena.

There was a good deal beside Native evidence to support the legend in the old days, and we had a "thick Nandi bear" file in the Game Department in Nairobi. In a *Kenya Herald*, were recorded the statements of a man who said they had seen it, but as Captain Ritchie said in one of his early annual reports: "It would appear that the quasi-fabulous beast has a charmed life, for on every occasion when it is seen some quite unusual circumstance saves it from identification and its Latin name: rifle jams, or the ammunition is finished, or an elephant is seen down-stage."

One party of three came to the Game Department office and discussed how they had gone but by car to get some meat, how they saw this strange bear like animal, how they wounded it, how it went into a bit of bush, how they chased it up and came close upon it, whereupon it showed its hind legs and snarled at them savagely. Well, I asked: "what happened? Why did you not finish it off?" "Oh, you see, we had only three cartridges left, and as we had to get some meat we thought we had better keep them!"

At last, wouldn't you say, astonishing reports that we used to ask our informants to come before a native public and swear to their statements—which thereafter became, alas! far less entertaining.

Yours faithfully,

KEITH CALDWELL

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Commons Debate Colonies

(Report continued from page 574)

Has the Secretary of State grasped that his machinery is not up to the job? Are the Colonial Offices who were recruited at London or the staff of the universities, and who learned Greek, Hebrew, etc., in charge of the economic development which is involved in this matter? Do they the type of men who are in the colonies in which they are being to handle their plans of economic construction?

It is a matter which might have been mentioned by a gallant gentleman that I am not sure is an entirely peculiar form of Colonial administration, which has often been advocated by Members on this side of the House, namely members of the Conservative Party. I would ask whether he thinks a Colonial Advisory Council of specially qualified persons gathered together to do a specific job, and given a measure of executive authority, and working under the direction of himself and responsible to him, would not be a much better way of getting things done than the plan which is designed. Or who should be in charge of the Colonial Office, or should be in charge of a special department of the Colonial Office charged with carrying out the responsibilities in connexion with development schemes, and composed of men with economic and business experience?

Unrelated Advisory Committees

MR. HENDERSON STEWART said that the Minister had told the House that Sir Frank Stockdale's functions were to provide a cover supervision, see that money was fairly divided between the various Colonies, and, above all, that the Colonies each got the advantage of the experience gained by the Colonial Office in other parts of the world.

That is admirable. But is there any hope of that function being performed while my right hon. and gallant friend persists in having his machine at the Colonial Office a series of unrelated advisory committees, whose opinion in all matters of the House and of the Colonial Empire is moving irresistibly in my direction, that is, in co-ordinating, strengthening, and in the process of?

When I am asked in the future whether there should be a Colonial Advisory Council, the Secretary of State replied that he wanted more details. My friends and I have been studying this matter for a long time. We have had the advice of very experienced Colonial administrators, whose names I can give if necessary. The view we have come to is that a Colonial Advisory Council should be set up by Parliament. All major Colonial issues should be referred to the Council, and, in addition, to advising the Secretary of State on such matters, the Council should have power to initiate inquiries and make reports.

These should be a standing membership not exceeding 10 or 12, including some Members of Parliament representing all the great parties, with a view to securing agreement upon Colonial policy—long-term plans which Parliament is likely to sustain throughout the years. It is essential that in this matter Parliament should speak with one voice. It would be a shame if the business of Colonial administration became the object of party wrangling. I would include at least one senior Colonial administrator, who should be appointed for two or three years during his office. There cannot be...

There is no doubt that after this war we shall encounter a good deal of criticism from certain other Powers because we happen to be a Colonial Empire with great possessions and interests. There will be many expressions and criticisms made by the world that we are taking a nationalistic attitude towards international view. We must meet that criticism, and we can meet it in advance if we declare that we are ready to establish in other parts of the world that particular system of representative consultative councils which we have established in the Caribbean.

Our goal is self-government for our Colonies and Protectorates, but until this is reached we can make it abundantly clear that there can be no question of handing over or changing in British sovereignty over Colonial territory and that any question of a sharing of responsibility by the creation of any international body with executive powers must be put out of our minds. That responsibility is very heavy, and we must be wise to set it up, and I ask the Minister to consider issuing a White Paper as soon as possible setting out the general policy of this Government towards the Colonies.

MR. JOHN DUNN said compared the proposed expenditure of £12,000,000 a year on the Colonies with the fact that in 1943 this country spent five shillings a man on education, and said that in 1937 Turkmenistan, a province of the Soviet Union, had 481 doctors and more than 1,000 medical aid posts, whereas Northern Rhodesia had only 40 doctors and 70 such posts. That showed how far we had to go to catch up with even an outlying province of Russia.

MR. REICHERT based his remarks on eight years' residence in remote parts of Africa. He said:—

One of the most important factors in post-war development will be the influence of the many thousands of Africans who are now with the forces and of the very large numbers of others who have been engaged for years past upon the con-

struction of camps, aerodromes, and so on under conditions which often are far tougher than they have ever known before. The young men who are serving with them and learned to admire their great qualities has seen also something of the problems met by people who are quite illiterate, without any real knowledge or grasp of European organization, who learn to love the discipline of army routine and to work in specialist employment. These people learn to work wireless sets, predict the weather, and other equipment they cannot really comprehend, through a language which they barely understand. Others learn to drive vehicles perhaps not previously seen, the boots not previously worn.

Re-establishing African Assets by Civilian

We shall see that the war has created a magnificent nucleus of young men, who are trained or are trained artisans, with a sense of discipline, a knowledge of English, and educated in the best sense of the word by travel. They will come home in some cases to primitive villages and remote districts and to the squalid tribal life, but seeing it with very different eyes. In other cases they will drift into the towns, thrust their backs on the old life and to a new one which we have to shape for them. It would be a useful thing to suppose that the influence of these returning soldiers will be important.

There is this about it that the Government has not had had been for purely military purposes. It has not been designed to equip men for civilian employment and the majority will be very glad to find in civilian life. At present, if opportunities do not exist to complete that instruction, a great opportunity will be lost which may not come again for a long time. There are today in East and West Africa a large number of Army training centres that have achieved something of a reputation during the war. Given the resources and established quality good results can be obtained in training a large number of men. These centres need to be maintained so that those who have already had a fair amount of training and who have already acquired the habit of learning, can receive crafts which will enable them to practise as mechanics, carpenters, electricians and so on in the good sense of the word, as well as themselves.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN said that the Secretary of State was one of a delegation in East Africa, and he thought that Nyasaland was doing a most commendable job. Unfortunately the development has not in the past been encouraged by the Colonial Office. Some development has taken place but not nearly as much as there ought to have been. It is an excellent agreement with the general policy of the Colonial Office towards the territories. We found that it is not necessarily true to say that white interests do not coincide with Native interests, and we were certain that a sprinkling of white settlers would be to the benefit of the Natives as well.

We visited a certain region called the Nyasa Bureau in the north of Nyasaland. It is a fairly large area set apart for white development. It has water less than 40 miles from Lake Nyasa, and transport along the lake to the railway to the south of the lake. We were told that some tests had been made of the grass that was found to be poisonous. We were not satisfied, however, that the tests had been properly made. In any case, such a conclusion should not necessarily exclude all possibility of putting the right in the future. We talked in the evening of the province with many of the Natives, and I expressly put it to them whether they would like to see a certain amount of white settlement in their area. They all agreed that they would, provided that Native interests were safeguarded. They said that, wherever there was a white farmer, there would be an opportunity for employment for their own people and that they could learn better agricultural methods from the white man.

The 200 or 300 settlers who live on the railway belt, in the main in the Fort Jameson area, of Northern Rhodesia, are very unhappy about their position and whether their tenure is good or permanent. They would much welcome some declaration by the Colonial Office that their position was safe.

Abolish the Tanganyika Mandate

All Tanganyika is to prosper, the Mandate ought to be abolished completely or drastically altered. Its effect has been to restrict development. Nobody wants to invest capital in long-term because they do not know what the future will be. There is always talking in the background the question of the return of the Colony to Germany. I did not meet anybody who did not wish heartily to see the back of the Congo Basin Treaty. It holds up trade and development almost as much as anything in the area.

There is one other point in connexion with the estate in Tanganyika which are in the hands of a few European estate owners. An attempt was made to sell the land by auction to anybody who would buy it at a price of £100 an acre at ruinous prices. Certain gentlemen who were anxious to turn a quick penny bought the land, and the estates eventually found their way back to the hands of their former European owners. We must be careful to avoid that after the war. Every encouragement should be given to British settlers to buy the land, and provide the interests of the Natives are respected, that is the best thing that could happen.

I have visited every Colony in the world except British Somaliland, which is not worth going to anyway. I am satisfied that a great deal has been done, and that a great deal is left to be done. I would conclude by paying a tribute to the high sense of duty which the Colonial civil servant on the spot shows. He is a model to the world.

Reply of the Secretary of State

The Secretary of State, who opened his reply with the statement that he had reached a high standard of efficiency, then continued to consult the people in the Colonies. He continued:

I emphasize that point because there does seem to be a certain fallacy creeping into some of the suggestions made by Members who talk about Tennessee Valley Authorities or of councils with executive powers sitting in London. That is not the idea of this Bill. It is not only that the Bill does not have to be consulted, but that to an extent that many Members have not noticed, it can be done in these Colonies without the approval of the local Legislature. The Bill is intended to give the Secretary of State authority to send to any other part of the Colonial Empire a person who is selected for a particular reason, that in the East Indies a large number of territories, most of them small, and which did not have at their service the same high degree of technical knowledge that you find in a large African territory, it is necessary to give them this particular kind of high-class technical advice.

No problem is more important or fraught with greater consequences for the future of these territories than that of returning Colonial soldiers. I agree entirely with the emphasis put upon the subject. I think Colonial administrations are fully aware of the need for rehabilitation centres and continued training necessary to fit the returning soldier for something that may offer a better prospect than his old civilian life.

The second matter, when planning a scheme under this Bill, is always in my mind, and in my plans first of any scheme, the possibility of employment for the people during the interim period, and secondly the progress and development of them in the future. I have proposed this Bill to all Colonial Governments wherever I have been for the past few years. There are fully 150 of the immediate dependents of this Bill.

The question has been raised of the whole machinery of Colonial Government, and the stress and strain in the white Colonies which have been put upon it by the development of these territories. What a Colonial Government has to do is now in a wholly different form from what it was expected to do only 30 years ago, and for which the machinery of administration was devised.

Two things have to be remembered in proposing any solution. First, that it is even worse to make a bottleneck at the Government than of the Chief Secretary. More and more power will be upon the Governor, and the Chief Minister from freedom to go and see for himself, and other people to see him and have the chance of expressing their views to him. That would be extremely bad. The other thing is that it is the good, certainly at the moment, looking for a solution in the direction of making more and more appointments. My direction is to find anything possible to fill those people to fill the appointments which we have now, and it would be quite impossible to do any sort of thing if Colonial administrations at the moment which mean the addition of a large number of important new posts. There is a matter of extreme importance, and do not believe there is one overall solution applicable to every Colony. The method of working will no doubt have to be different according to the size and the problems and the conditions of various Colonies. It is a matter, I am sure, of bringing all the Colonial Governments in order to get the plain thought out and ideas changed, and to make improvements made.

Sad Fall from Grace

I am sorry that I missed the first part of the speech of the hon. Member for Rochdale (Dr. Morgan), because I gather that he expressed, as reported to me, a most serious and shrewdly-considered opinion, the regret that I had fallen from the high esteem in which he once held me. I should have liked that statement with a great deal of pleasure, but only by the fact that I was unprepared to do it ever to occupy a high place in his estimation, and I never had an idea that there were any lower depths to which to fall than those I had already reached.

Our policy is to improve the chances for the people in the Colonies to get into the Colonial Service. There is no disparity between the statement that we are doing so now, and shall be doing it after the war at a much-increased tempo, and saying that the same thing when the war ends we shall need a great number of people from our own country, from our own Services, and from the Dominions to fill the great number of technical and administrative jobs which will be necessitated by the sort of development work we are going to do.

I must point out that the whole difficulty of the idea of a development corporation, this Tennessee Valley Authority, completely overlooks the political aspect. We are dealing with Government in various degrees, and it is necessary to get them and decide the broad lines their development policy to

or pass over their heads something which after a time is going to remain a permanent burden upon them.

What I had in mind in mentioning development corporations was that they would be the responsibility of the Colonial Governments. They would have to be financed, partly at least, with money provided under this Act.

After the war we shall have to revise the conditions of the Colonial Service, and see that they have not only been treated which is commensurate with their responsibilities, but treatment which will attract the very best. The hon. Member in the House of Commons thinks that the Colonial Service was not an inferior product from the Colonial Service, because the hon. Member, administrative officer, and in my bush, with his responsibilities, appeals far more to some people than the average of the fourth secretary in some European country.

The hon. Member for East Fife (Mr. Henderson Stewart) went to an advisory committee to which everything of importance in the Colonial Empire is to be referred, and find it very interesting to think of any advisory committee of reasonable size which will be able to give me really good advice on every important matter which arises in every part of the Colonial Empire. The thing is too big. I believe that there is no alternative to the system I have now of separate advisory committees for the various different subjects. I am not aware of any programme which covers health, agriculture, water, forestry services and fishing and so on, which a single person can give me advice on. No one is going to be able to give me any advice on all these subjects, and you are experts on education, agriculture, for some other technical subject. I believe that in this functional provision of advice, rather than an overall committee, has the best chance of getting the best advice on these difficult subjects.

Development in N. Rhodesia and Nyasaland

The speech of the hon. and gallant Member for North East Lancashire (Wing-Commander Grant-Prentiss) had to be rather heavily cut. Had he had more time he would no doubt have developed more fully the question of the development of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. He said that certain officers in Northern Rhodesia were anxious about the future of their land.

Wing-Commander Grant-Prentiss: What they seemed to be afraid of was that the whole of Northern Rhodesia might be declared a Protectorate, and that they might lose their freeholds.

Colonel Stanley: It is already a Protectorate, and in any case the declaration of a Protectorate would not affect at all the tenure of their land. I think they can be content that those who have got freehold tenure are not going to be dispossessed of it.

The main point was with regard to opportunities particularly in Nyasaland, for further development. I want to see that the development. I quite agree with him, and I do not want for one moment that the interests of the white settler and those of the coloured Native are necessarily opposed, although I think possible competition between them has got to be very carefully watched. I want the possibility of large-scale agricultural development to be examined. No doubt it will be by the new Development Commission, but we want to look at these things very carefully.

Nothing is more fatal than to develop an area for un-economic production, and then either have to see these unfortunate people lose their all, because of their attitude and encouragement you have given them, or committed for ever to carrying what from the start was an uneconomic proposition. Therefore all these possibilities of future development have to be investigated very carefully from the point of view of their future economic utility, what is going to be produced and where that product is going to be sold and used.

The Colonial Development and Welfare Bill was considered in Committee in the House of Commons last week and read a third time. The proceedings will be reported in our next issue.

Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.

Nazi Textbook from Tanganyika

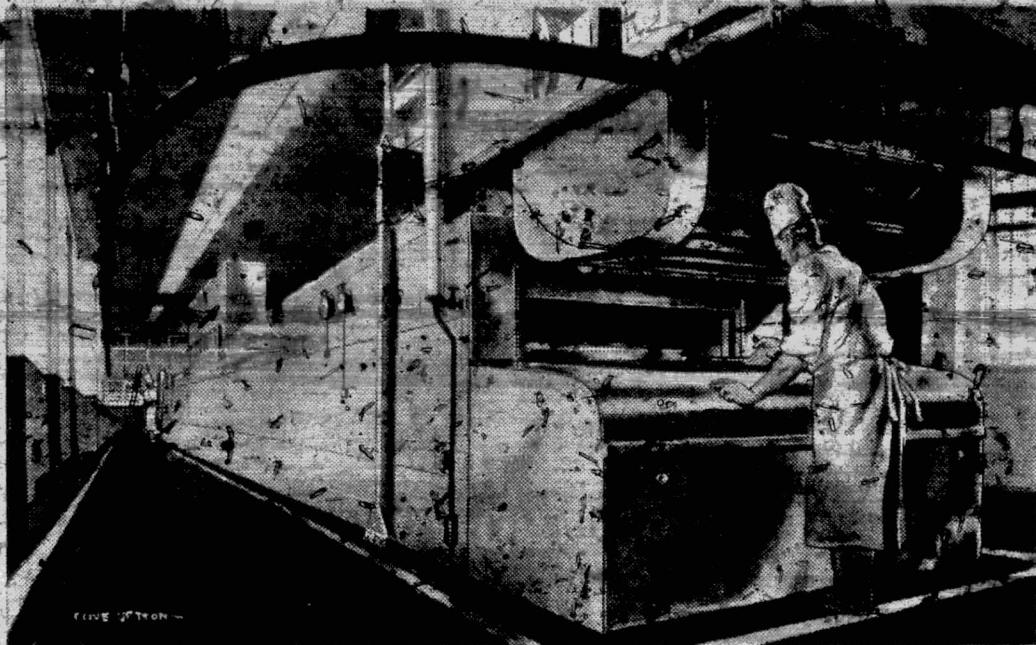
The leading article in which we criticized the laxity which had permitted German internees removed from Tanganyika to Southern Rhodesia to take with them educational textbooks of a marked Nazi character was referred by one of our London subscribers to Captain W. P. Sidney, V.C., M.P., with the request that we should discuss it with the Government. The Colonial Office and the Dominions. As a result we learn that the Governor of Tanganyika Territory has been asked by the Colonial Office to investigate the matter in consultation with the Government of Southern Rhodesia, and that a communication has been sent by the Dominions Office to the Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

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News Items in Brief

Three lions are reported to have been shot on Mombasa beach on Monday.

An Association of East African Engineers has been formed, with headquarters in Nairobi.

The oldest building in Bulawayo, a fruit and confectionery shop, was recently destroyed by fire.

Tanganyika has since 1941 supplied about 40,000 tons of timber for railway sleepers for military use.

New two-piastre silver hexagonal coins recently issued in Egypt are to be circulated in the Sudan also.

A private trading partnership of 10 Africans with a capital of £550 has been formed in the Kikuyu Native Reserve, some 60 miles north of Nairobi.

The report for 1943 of the Department of Medical Services of Northern Rhodesia has just reached this country. It is for the date December 6, 1944.

Books, Air Mail and Air Letter Services and Rates, has been published by U. H. F. Groner, 58 Cambridge Road, Teddington, Middlesex, at 6d.

The third Annual Conference of Chairmen of District Production and Man-Power Committees and Production Sub-Committees in Kenya was held in Nairobi last week.

More than 900,000 head of cattle have been supplied by Tanganyika Territory in the past four years to supply the forces, essential labour, and soldier and prisoner-of-war camps.

Overseas Motor Transport Co., Ltd., have left Staines, Middlesex, and all correspondence should now be addressed to 120 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Whitehall 5974).

The latest official figures of the African population of the Belgian Congo give a total of 10,486,291, comprising 3,208,889 women, 3,053,352 men, 2,046,837 girls, and 2,177,213 boys.

The highest gross in Egypt last week announced a party programme, one of its objectives being the fusion of two parts of the Nile Valley, Egypt and the Sudan, in a trade bloc.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., have declared a dividend of 5% for the year to June 30 last, in which the net profit was £8,057, against £8,455 in the previous year, when no distribution was made.

Sir William McLean said at a meeting in Tooting a few days ago that there would be many openings in the Colonies for highly educated British women to share in the advancement of education and social welfare.

The Court of Common Council of the City of London has gratefully accepted the offer of the Government of Uganda to provide timber from the Protectorate for the furnishing and panelling of a small room in the reconstructed Guildhall.

The Southern Rhodesian Government has offered all facilities for the production in the Colony of the African Messenger, a single-engine plane especially designed by the Miles Aircraft Company to suit African flying conditions.

The Sudan Board of Economics and Trade has under consideration the creation of a Fishery Co-operative Society to stimulate the export of dried fish to Egypt, encourage local consumption by better marketing and distribution, and improve the lot of Sudanese fishermen by freeing them from indebtedness to the merchants to whom they sell their catches.

The East African Rubber Association resolved, at a meeting held in Tanga on February 1 to tender its appeal against the inadequacy of the price of five cents per pound of dry rubber offered by the Ministry of Supply to owners of requisitioned estates. Strong protests were also made against the attempt to coerce owners into acceptance of that price by the threat that the offer would be withdrawn if not accepted before the middle of March.



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Mr. Schluter on Coffee Prices

MR. G. C. SCHLUTER said in the course of a short broadcast to East Africa last Sunday that less than half of the coffee consumed in the U.K. before the war came from Kenya, that most went into blends, and that it was therefore impossible to reconcile the market price of the Kenya product with that of the other blends.

Although the bulk of the retail price of coffee, whether for consumers, was received by the grower, and the two-thirds represented expenses, including ocean and rail freight, insurance, interest, commission, brokerage, shrinkage in transit, advertising, packing, wholesale and retail margins, the cost of processing losses in processing, and so on.

It was supply and demand throughout the world which caused fluctuation in primary markets. The trade did not determine the value at which commodities should change, but merely the mechanism for converting production into sale, and then forcing it through the channels of distribution to consumers. The different sections in every trade must meet their overhead expenses by compensation, which is done by means of a profit margin, which may be thought of as a profit and loss must therefore always be thought of jointly.

On balance the trade gained and lost very little from market fluctuations, because gains from the market initiative, judgment and experience, not from buying cheap and selling dear. Moreover, in the long run the market meant lower prices to the consumer, and higher prices to the producer.

Mitchell Cotts & Co.

Mitchell Cotts & Co., Ltd. report a profit of £1,000 to June 30, 1944, of £100,000 compared with £1,000 in the previous year. £100,000 was the general reserve, bringing it to £1,000,000, the dividend fund received £1,000, the preference dividend required £1,778, and dividends totalling 15% on the ordinary shares amounted to £45,000, leaving £67,222 to be carried forward, and £69,070 brought in. The issued capital is £150,000 in 100,000 shares of 5s each.

Shareholdings in subsidiary companies appear in the balance sheet at £1,244,500, and advances to and dividends received from these companies of £338,402; other investments £80,411 (£71,177); cash, £140,000 (£128,571); sundry debtors £147,000; fixed property, £5,880; stocks, £11,432; and sundry £1,354.

The consolidated balance sheet for the company and its subsidiaries shows current assets of £2,840,118, including debtors and bills receivable at £1,151,358, investments, £66,240, in progress, £807,012, cash, £140,000, and a reserve of £1,212,003. Fixed assets are a total of £1,000,000, including land and buildings £268,000, plant and machinery £122,054, and stores £111,945. Trade-in-progress is £1,772,119.

The directors are Mr. Ross (Chairman), Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Burns, Mr. Douglas, Mr. G. Spie, D. C. Holmes, P. J. Morris, and R. Elmslip. The secretary is Mr. G. S. Elmslip. The annual meeting is to be held in London next month. The directors retiring by rotation are offering themselves for re-election, viz. Messrs. A. Hamilton, Burns, and Elmslip.

Blantyre and East Africa

BLANTYRE AND EAST AFRICA, Ltd., report a profit for the year of £1,000 compared with £1,000 in the previous year. The company's total assets have been maintained at £1,000,000, and a reserve for tax of £100,000 has been maintained. The preference dividend for the year amounted to £1,778, and a 10% ordinary dividend of £45,000, leaving £67,222 to be carried forward. The issued capital is £150,000 in 100,000 shares of 5s each.

The issued capital is £120,000 in ordinary shares of 5s and £30,000 in 6% preference shares of the same denomination. The general reserve stands at £1,000,000, and the special reserve is £100,000. The company's total assets are £1,000,000, including land and buildings £268,000, plant and machinery £122,054, and stores £111,945. Trade-in-progress is £1,772,119.

The 10% ordinary general meeting is to be held in Edinburgh next month. Mr. Ross (Chairman) retires by rotation and offers himself for re-election. The other members of the board are Mr. G. S. Elmslip (Secretary and managing director), Mr. G. S. Elmslip, and Mr. G. S. Elmslip, who is also secretary of the company.

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COMPANY MEETING

Sisal Estates, Limited

Statement by Col. C. E. Ponsonby, T.D., M.P.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SISAL ESTATES, LIMITED, was held at 10, Old Jewry, London, E.C. 2, on Friday, last February 17, 1945.

MR. F. D. K. O'CONNOR, M.C., presided in the absence abroad of the Chairman.

COLONEL C. E. PONSONBY, T.D., M.P., Chairman of the company, had circulated the following statement to the shareholders with the annual report and accounts for the year to June 30, 1944:

The report before you records a further improvement in the affairs of the company, and shareholders have every reason to be satisfied with the progress of the wholly owned subsidiary company during the year ended June 30, 1944.

Sisal Output and 6% Dividend

The total output of sisal amounted to 1,156 tons, of which 105 tons in excess of the quota, and compared with 8,120 tons the previous year. Production on the company's own estates showed an increase of 275 tons, and on the leasehold estate a slight reduction of 55 tons, representing a net increase of 0.930 tons. This increase reflects an improvement in the yield per hectare, and together with the higher proportions of sisal and A grades at 61.9% against 57% the previous year, further justify the wisdom of the changed methods of spacing and cultivation introduced by Mr. Hitchcock, the managing director of our subsidiary company, to which I referred a year ago. The improvement in quality generally has been recognized by the trade.

Referring to the accounts, the net profit after charging all expenses and making full provision for maintenance of areas, buildings, machinery and taxation, amounts to £11,053 and, in view of the improved financial position of the company, the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 6% less tax at 1s. in the £ on the ordinary share capital of the company. If you approve this recommendation there will remain £22,000 to be carried forward, as against £9,491 the previous year.

Tribe to Manpower

These results are due not only to the hard work and energy of the staff of the subsidiary company in Tanganyika, but also to the foresight and attention to every detail of the company's affairs by Mr. Hitchcock, the managing director. Sisal has a normal life of seven or eight years from date of planting, and the satisfactory growth and quality of the crop depends entirely

on care and expenditure in planting and subsequent cultivation. As a result of the results of the company is now reaping the benefit of the experience and study of these problems.

As mentioned last year, the cost of labour and machinery continues to rise, and to meet this increase the Government agreed to an increase in the price of sisal averaging about 75 per cent as from January 1, 1944. The present contract between the sisal industry and the Ministry of Supply holds good for two years, and the termination of the war with Japan, with the intention on the part of the Ministry to break the contract two years after the war with Germany, subject to its monthly notice.

Beyond these figures it is impossible to forecast, but it must be remembered that East Africa and Mexico are the largest producers of sisal at the present time, the output in 1943 being 131,500 and 118,000 tons respectively, with during the same period a further small reduction of only about 5% in each. The output of Java, produced about 100,000 tons in 1943, but the effect of Japanese occupation of plantations in these islands is not known.

At some time after the war there is bound to be a considerable increase in the world production of sisal, but against this many countries are known to be short of supplies, and it is anticipated that there will be a good demand for some time, and that, in the meanwhile, satisfactory results may emanate from the research that is being undertaken essentially to find other profitable methods of utilizing sisal and its residue which is at present regarded as waste.

The Problem of Labour

The labour problem in East Africa is, of course, of permanent concern to the subsidiary company, which has approximately 8,000 Natives on its books. Mr. Hitchcock and the staff have always in mind the welfare of the worker. As, however, the Natives of the Territory have only been in contact with European civilization and methods of living for a few years, it is only to be expected that they are ignorant and do not wish to conform to many excellent plans for their best and welfare. Therefore, to obtain the best co-operation of the workers, developments in this direction must needs be slow and gradual.

I can only conclude by thanking, on behalf of shareholders, Mr. Hitchcock, his general manager, and the whole staff for their continued efforts, which have resulted in the improvement in the company's position. I should also like to thank the other directors of the subsidiary company, together with Messrs. Dalgely & Co., Ltd., the company's agents in Tanganyika, and Mr. Bath and Messrs. John K. Gilliat & Co., Ltd., the secretaries and agents in London. The report and accounts were adopted.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Company Progress Reports

Tell Goldfields.—A working profit of £1,054 was realized in January from 4,900 tons milled.

Globe and Phoenix.—In January 6,000 tons of ore were treated for a yield of 3.82 oz. gold from a working profit of £1,280.

Shearman & Sterling.—During the last three months of 1944, 24,600 tons of ore were milled, yielding 3,214 fine oz. gold and a working profit of £1,570. Sunday revenue was £1,000.

Rosetown.—In January 10,000 tons of ore, valued at £13,222, were recovered from 4,900 tons of ore milled. Working expenditure for the month was £7,774. Development cost £1,439, leaving an estimated surplus of £4,009. Ore cutting on N₁ 18 level was extended north 16 ft. and south 18 ft. Total 43 ft. The west drift was extended a further 100 ft. The 18 level was extended a further 50 ft. to 556 ft., from 495 to 525 ft. Values averaged 2.7 oz. over 28 inches, from 525 to 540 ft. 3 oz. over 28 inches, and from 540 to 555 ft. values were 2.7 oz. over 28 inches. 3 feet were cut on the 18 level. There was an average of 11.8 oz. over 28 inches on 110 to 120 ft.

New Sora.—During the fourth quarter of 1944 New Sora Mines Ltd. treated 19,281 tons of ore, and bullion shipments amounted to 1,139 fine oz. gold and 2,810 oz. silver. Development totalled 1,875 ft. Arrangements are being made to remove the mining crews from the Razorback to the Luika mine, ore at Razorback having dropped below suitable grade in present conditions. The Luika reef, now covered by open stony, averages 7 dwt. over 8 ft., the reef has developed a flat dip, which accounts for the failure of the cross-cut of 100 ft. to find it four years ago. The work of the new foundry is reported to be most satisfactory and it is hoped to make considerable savings by eliminating the import of an appreciable tonnage of balls and liners used in the milling operations. The all-in cost per ton during the quarter was 49.06s. and the mill has treated 1,000 tons of ore, recovered 181 1/2 lb.

Belgian Congo Copper

The Belgian Congo which has been producing about 150,000 tons of copper a year for the war effort, is stated to have had that contract with the United Nations extended for the first half of 1945.

Star Exploration

The London Stock Exchange has granted permission for dealing in the 100,000 new shares of 2s. each in Star Exploration Ltd., the issue of which we reported last week.

Tanganyika's Largest Diamond

Telegrams received from Dar es Salaam at the beginning of the week report that the largest diamond yet discovered in East Africa has been found at the Williamson mine in the Manyara district of Tanganyika. The weight is 10 carats.

Geological Survey in East Africa

Sir Edmund Byrne has this week addressed the Dominion and Colonial Section of the Royal Society of Arts. The Contribution of the Mineral and Other Resources of East and West Africa. A report will appear in our later issue.

National Mining Corporation, Ltd.

The National Mining Corporation, Ltd. which before the war had 100 per cent. gold propositions in both Kenya and Tanganyika territories, reports a profit of £1,529 for 1943 (against £2,916 in 1942). Investments of a book value of £20,695 had a market value of only £591,493.

Portuguese Trust Ltd.

Portuguese Trust Ltd. has been granted a licence by the Government of Portuguese East Africa to mine for diamonds in the northern part of the Colony, and to establish oil refineries if necessary, provided the capital of the company is increased to £100,000. A condition is that the chairman of the company shall be Portuguese, together with half of its officials.

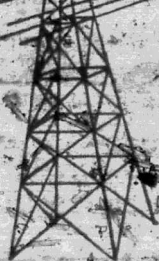
Minerals Separation

Minerals Separation, Ltd. has informed shareholders that the company has acquired control of the fluxes manufacturing side of the business of Foundry Services, Ltd., Birmingham, as from July 1 last. This transaction has involved such delay in the preparation of the accounts that the annual meeting is unlikely to be held before June. The profits are expected to approximate those for 1945.

Mining Personalia

Mr. T. A. Young, who has left Broken Hill for South Africa on his retirement from the post of local secretary of the Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company, had held that position for 14 years.

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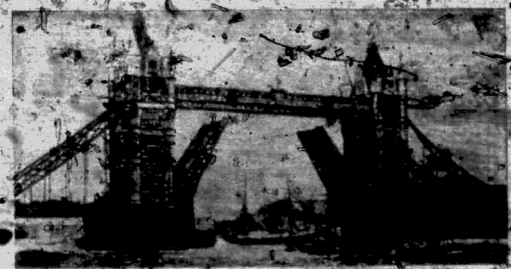
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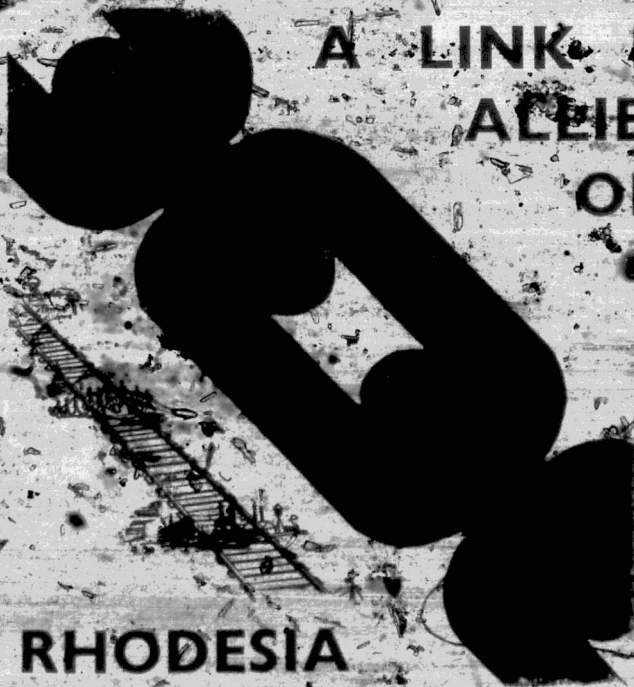
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