

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Thursday, June 21, 1945

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**EAST AFRICANS ARE ACUTELY AWARE** that the war effort of the territories is not creditable as it has been in many ways, would have been greatly improved by singleness of purpose and direction under unified leadership. It is not their fault that, from motives which have never been satisfactorily explained to the public successive Secretaries of State by the Colonies, while paying lip-service to the idea of co-partnership, have declined to take the obvious, and ultimately inevitable, course of uniting Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory. When Mr. Amery was at the head of the Colonial Office he gave proof that he was convinced of the urgent need of this step, and as long ago as 1940 he sent out the Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Samuel Wilson, to evolve a practical plan on the spot. The resultant basis would almost certainly have been adopted by the Cabinet at the first chance of a general election, with a consequent change of Government, denied the British East African Dependencies that cohesion and unity of purpose which Nature intended, and Mr. Amery so nearly attained. In place of far-sighted statesmanship matching his own, we have since had timidity at home and tuckering in Africa. Instead of an outstanding man as Governor-General or High Commissioner for the three territories, there has been a Governor's Conference without executive power, and with so poor a record over two decades that

it is held in but slight regard by East Africans, official and non-official. Yet, by some applicable misapprehension, it has been publicly described in flattering terms in this country by one Minister after another.

Fair words at a distance are however little consolation to East Africans, who cannot be persuaded in that way to resign to oblivion the abundant evidence of the inadequacy of a poor instrument. How can they be expected to rest satisfied with a structure of inter-territorial consultation which first denies participation to non-official opinion, and then withholds from the community even a fair statement of the subjects discussed and the conclusions reached. In twenty years there have been scarcely any informative communiqués and, so far as we recall, only one in the last ten years or so. Such a framework, as we have argued, is no substitute for a properly constituted inter-territorial council. It cannot be contended that there is less need for consultation between the three British East African mainland territories than between the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland; they have at long last been granted this new Central African Council (as a stepping stone to amalgamation), but the more northerly Dependencies have still to muddle along with an outmoded and demonstrably inefficient organization. The West Indies are more aided by the

### Conflicting Policies in Differing Areas

it is held in but slight regard by East Africans, official and non-official. Yet, by some applicable misapprehension, it has been publicly described in flattering terms in this country by one Minister after another.

Secretary of State that movement towards political unity must come from within, and that British policy recognizes the greater general efficiency of large-scale units under modern conditions. That second consideration cannot be less true of Africa than of the Caribbean. As to the first issue, there have been movements in Kenya from the non-official leaders of East Africa, who have consistently met either active or passive resistance, not sympathy, from the Colonial Office ever since Mr. Amery's departure. Lord Lloyd was the one exception to this continuing obstruction, and death claimed him before he could deal with this matter.

During the war the top-hammer of inter-territorial boards, committees, and controls has grown immensely—and so unworkably that no non-official critic has said harsher things about it than the strictures, **Impartiality Should Be Evident To All** which are to be found in the published report of a commission appointed by the late Governor of Kenya to investigate complaints about maize control.

The commissioners, who were able men, said plainly and repeatedly during listening to the evidence of the most senior officials that they could still not understand the principles of the organization, and that between various parts of it there was clearly insufficient liaison. If that was the damning verdict of commissioners acting in a judicial capacity, it is not surprising that the judgment of almost all the non-official leaders, political and commercial, in regard to the whole inter-territorial structure should be even more hostile. The authorities would therefore, have been well advised to take special care to ensure that the war-time controls—almost all of which have their headquarters in Nairobi—were not merely strictly impartial, but that their impartiality was made patent to all. A Lord Chief Justice of Great Britain often declared that it was not enough for justice to be done if it was not visibly seen to be done. That same principle is no less important in political and administrative affairs in East Africa, for it is common knowledge that many people in Uganda and Tanganyika suspect that their representatives will be "out-gauged" in negotiations with Kenya. That fear, however specious or exaggerated, unquestionably exists, and the course of statesmanship is to prove that there is no ground for it.

That opportunity, in common with so many others in East Africa in recent years, has been recklessly lost. While there have, of course,

been the usual speeches of neighbouring Governors and Chief Secretaries proclaiming identity of purpose, there have been far more specific cases reported of discontent in one or other territory as a result of the failure of some control to fulfil promises made in regard to it. During these last five years, only such complaints have reached us from Uganda and Tanganyika often accompanied by convincing documentary evidence. At first we counselled extreme caution, because it seemed likely that lack of experience might be at the root of the trouble. Then, as cases continued to multiply, we published some of the facts. Unfortunately our correspondence suggested widespread and incidental dissatisfaction in both Uganda and Tanganyika, which have not been led by their experience to trust the impartiality of the controls inevitable in war-time. It is a tragedy that they should not have come to appreciate the advantages of that degree of inter-territorial organization which is necessary to the general progress of East Africa. Precisely the opposite effect has been produced in many cases.

It would be hard enough to answer a handful of those who had long preferred the not splendid isolation of three small States to the potential power of a United East Africa.

**Failure at The Centre**

Unhappily, some of the non-official leaders of Uganda and Tanganyika, who have been foremost in pleading the advantages of Union have been shaken in this conviction by the continuing attempt at the centre to protect the just interests of their own territory. An original blunder was to offend non-Kenyan susceptibilities by entrusting too many of the inter-territorial controls to Kenya officials or Kenya business men temporarily appointed to such work. It is no answer to say that the best men were selected. In the first place, East Africans would scorn such an argument from Governments which persistently promote mediocrity. Secondly, capability can be the best of all such cases: there must be an inter-territorial effort in these matters if suspicion (and perhaps an inferiority complex) are to disappear. It may be added that if Sir William Leadbeater, Tanganyika's acknowledged spokesman who at the outbreak of war was appointed special commissioner for East Africa, had lived, his personal exertions and tact would have done a great deal to allay suspicions in his Territory and Uganda, and that if the three contiguous Dependencies had been administered by men of the calibre of the Governor who have re-

cently replaced them, discontent would assuredly not have been allowed to grow to anything like its present dimensions.

The latest detailed complaints reach us from Uganda, whence we are asked quite reasonably, how any sort of goodwill towards closer union could be maintained when this sort of thing is going on the whole time.

**Uganda Complains Of Unfairness.**

In proof that these last few words are not used without warrant, we have been supplied with pages of details covering many articles, and a period of more than three years. A few typical examples will suffice. It was agreed between Kenya and Uganda in 1933 that imported bicycles should be divided between them in the ratio of 40 to 60 (Kenya's pre-war imports being 13% to Uganda's 65%). The Customs figures for 1935, 1936 and 1944 show, however, that Kenya obtained no fewer than 9,792 cycles, while 2,236 were forwarded to Uganda, under the terms of the agreement Uganda should have received 11,000 and Kenya 6,000. So in

this instance Kenya exceeded her quota by over 50%. In 1943 there was an agreement in regard to the allocation of cotton piece goods, and we are informed from a source which we have always found reliable that at the close of the year 500,000 yards of amerikani, 60,000 yards of bleached goods, and 150,000 yards of khaki had been short-delivered to Uganda. Sixteen per cent of paints and enamels for Uganda has been actually reduced year by year to about a quarter of that figure, and kerosene and matches were recently in short supply. Uganda's allocation of oil was cut by 70% in the case of kerosene, and by 50% within a three months' reserve of matches was built up in Kenya without a word of explanation to the commercial community in Uganda. The inflation has a major impact on Kenya, and that this should still occur in the sixth year of the war argues lack of that inter-territorial outlook which can alone guide East Africa on the right course. A common outlook and common confidence are essential to the future of the territories; and confidence will certainly not be created unless a common outlook is to be recognized by the deeds of all who hold important office.

**King's Birthday Honours List.**

**Decorations for Mr. R. E. Robins and Mr. J. E. S. Merriek**

**RHODESIANS AND EAST AFRICANS** received awards in the Birthday Honours List, published last week.

**Barons**

**RAMSDEN**, Eugene, O.B.E., M.P. for St. Andrew's North, 1924-29, and since 1932 for political and public services. Born 1885, knighted in 1933, and made a baron five years later while Chairman of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations. Visited the Rhodesias six years ago and has since retained an interest in British East and Central African affairs. Is a director of a number of companies engaged in exports to East and Central Africa.

**Order of the Bath**

**MARRIS**, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Travers, C.B., D.B.A., F.R.S., 1924, Commander-in-Chief, Home Command, Royal Air Force. Born 1872, he was farming in Southern Rhodesia at the outbreak of the last war, and served in the Rhodesia Regiment through the campaign in German South West Africa.

**Knight Bachelor**

**CAMPBELL**, David Calder, Esq., C.M.G., Lieut.-Colonel, Malta. Born 1873, he joined the Secretariat of Tanganyika Territory at the end of 1919, became Assistant Chief Secretary in 1933, and Deputy Chief Secretary in Uganda three years later. Was transferred to Gibraltar as Colonial Secretary in 1937, and, shortly afterwards, to the G.C.M.C. last year.

**GIBSON**, John Gordon, Esq., O.B.E., A. Bire., of Paul and Co., Ltd., Mauritius. Arrived in Mauritius in 1914, and in 1930 transferred to Tanganyika as a Justice of the Peace. He was transferred to Tanganyika in 1935, and became a Justice in Tanganyika in 1936. He returned to Kenya in 1937, was made a Justice in Sierra Leone in 1939, promoted to the Gold Coast in 1943, and shortly afterwards to Mauritius. Called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1944.

**MERRICK**, Edmund, Esq., O.B.E., C.M.G., O.B.E., lately Chief Secretary in Uganda. Born 1888, he became an Assistant District Commissioner in Uganda in 1912, assumed the name of Merrick by deed-poll in 1916, went to Kenya as Senior Assistant Secretary in 1919, was promoted Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary eight years later, and returned to Uganda in 1932 as Deputy Chief Secretary. He was pro-

moted Chief Secretary at the end of 1935, and has acted as Governor on several occasions. Now on leave pending retirement.

**ROBINS**, Reginald Edwin, Esq., C.M.G., O.B.E., M.Inst. F., General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours. Born 1891, he entered the service of the Great Western Railway in 1909, studied 1919-21 at the London School of Economics, where he became Brunel Medalist. Joined Kenya and Uganda Railways in 1925, was appointed General Manager of the Tanganyika Railways and Port Services in 1936, established an Economic Control Board in that territory on the outbreak of war, and brought it to a state of high efficiency, and in 1940 was promoted General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours in succession to the late Sir Godfrey Allen. Mr. Robins has proved himself an exceptionally able and able public servant, who has not only triumphed over great difficulties in the administration of both railways in East Africa but has always been ready to give in other ways, especially in connexion with economic problems. It is now in his country of striving war to acquire essential equipment for the K.U.R. & H.

**Order of St. Michael and St. George**

**G.C.M.C.**

**TODD**, John, Esq., O.B.E., C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Developmental Director of the Government of Sierra Leone. Born 1883, went to West Indies, became an agricultural science officer after leaving Cambridge. Became Assistant Director of Department of Science and Agriculture of Guiana in 1928, Director of Agriculture in Mauritius four years later, Registrar of Co-operative and Credit Societies in 1933, Director of Agriculture and Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Ceylon 1916-20, Agriculture Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies 1930-40, and then Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies. Chairman of East African Agricultural Extension of last year, Chairman of the Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture and Animal Health 1929-30, Chairman of Imperial Institute of Agriculture, Council on Plant and Animal Health 1931-32, and made several visits to East Africa.

**DUNCAN**, Harold Halsey, Esq., Legal Adviser to the Government Office and Registrar of Companies 1913, and Colonial Assistant Legal Adviser 1914.

C.M.G.

C.M.G. (1945) Mr. C.B.E. ... Officer of the Order of the British Empire ...

MR. E. V. ... General Manager of the Rhodesia Railways ...

MR. R. ... Assistant Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies ...

MR. S. ... Assistant Secretary and Establishment Officer, Colonial Office and Dominions Office ...

MR. H. ... Chief Native Commissioner and Secretary for Native Affairs in Southern Rhodesia ...

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MILNER, Major (temp.) Henry, Southern Rhodesian Military Forces ...

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maintain the British East African Meteorological Service, with necessary co-operation with meteorological services elsewhere in Africa.

(7) Pre-war experience and the estimates which had been prepared go to prove that no air transport undertaking in East Africa could expect to be remunerative.

The advantages of using private enterprise for such a service disappear when its operation depends upon subsidies from public funds. However, private enterprise could be induced to face early losses in the hope of future profits, this would necessarily involve an exclusive licence for a considerable period, so that the advantages of competition could not be obtained. There would therefore be the tendency to concentrate on the profitable routes and to neglect the Government's general needs in the air transport which is the main reason for its existence. In short, Government ownership and direction of the operations of a regional authority on a basis of exclusive rights and subsidies would not be a private enterprise, and might prove to be a relatively costly means of raising capital. If this conclusion is accepted, it remains to be considered how air transport can be controlled by the Governments could be equipped with a system of management designed to give as far as possible, the advantages of private enterprise.

The Conference endeavoured to reconcile these general aims with particular objectives which might be advanced by the Cape Town Conference. This was achieved in general principle as will be seen from the following resolutions of the Conference.

**Cape Town Air Conference Resolutions**

(1) It is agreed that the resolutions and recommendations of the Conference shall be in harmony with and subject to the obligations undertaken by the Commonwealth Governments concerned as a result of the International Civil Aviation Conference at Chicago.

(2) The Conference endorsed the proposal as it is concerned, the proposal which has already been accepted in principle by Commonwealth Governments that on the technical committees of the Interim Council constituted in accordance with the terms of Article 3 of the Interim Agreement on International Civil Aviation, Commonwealth Governments should have their representation so far as may be practical, on a par with that of other member countries.

(3) It is agreed that any Southern African organization that may be established by the Conference shall co-operate with the Commonwealth Air Transport Council in formulating proposals to be submitted to the time by the appropriate authority to the Interim Council to promote multilateral agreement on air transport questions left undecided by the International Civil Aviation Conference at Chicago.

(4) The Conference agrees that the development of air services of civil aviation should be commensurate with the interests and requirements of the areas and populations concerned, and be within the framework of and in harmony with the general security plan.

(5) The Conference is of opinion that the development of air services of Southern Africa can best be achieved by the formation of an organization and operation, and, in furtherance of the object, approves the establishment of a Southern African Air Transport Council, the constitution and functions of which are set out in the annex hereto.

(6) The Conference recognizes that participation in regional services by foreign Governments within the region is desirable, and recommends that the planning of such services should afford scope for co-operation by them within the orbit of a general operational scheme or, alternatively, if such general co-operation should not prove feasible, for co-operation on the basis of bilateral agreements confined to particular routes and services.

(7) The Conference notes with satisfaction the arrangements made for the inauguration and operation of the trunk service between the United Kingdom and Southern Africa, under which the British Overseas Airways Corporation and South African Airways will operate reciprocal services on an agreed partnership basis.

(8) The Conference, having discussed the regional and local services which it is contemplated will be established within and between the Southern African territories represented at the Conference, records its opinion that the establishment and operation of such services the following principles should apply:

- (a) Local services should both serve the requirements for air transport within the territories and afford facilities for connection with the main trunk route and with regional routes.
- (b) The routing of regional services within the territories of Commonwealth and Empire countries in Southern Africa will normally be a matter for discussion by the Southern African Air Transport Council so that the interests of regional and local services may be coordinated and protected by their mutual operation and the convenience of the travelling public. The recommendations of the Council will be submitted to the Governments concerned for approval.

(c) It shall be competent for the Southern African Air Transport Council to make representations in the field, in respect of internal services in Commonwealth and Empire countries in Southern Africa, where these are not satisfactorily provided in accordance with the trunk and regional services.

The Conference notes with satisfaction that it is the intention of the air-line operators of the countries represented at the Conference to establish, consequent upon the inauguration of the Conference, an Operators' Association for Southern Africa, in which all British and foreign operators in the region would be invited to be represented, it being understood that members of the Association shall submit to their respective Governments or other appropriate authorities such matters as Governments or other authorities may require.

(10) The Conference welcomes the arrangements which have been made for the establishment in the United Kingdom of a training organization for British air transport and the offer of the United Kingdom authorities to make such arrangements in a war situation allows facilities for training in the organization of air-line personnel from the Southern African territories represented at the Conference.

**Functions of Southern Africa Air Transport Council**

THE CONFERENCE AGREED that the functions and constitution of the Southern Africa Air Transport Council should be as follows:

(a) To keep under review and to promote the development of civil air communication in Southern Africa.

(b) To serve as a medium for the exchange of information between member countries of civil air transport matters.

(c) To consider and advise in such civil aviation matters as any member Government may desire to refer to the Council.

(d) To furnish a link and co-operate with the Commonwealth Air Transport Council, and to keep the Council fully informed of its deliberations.

MEMBERSHIP. The United Kingdom, Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, the Commission Territories, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar. Member Governments are entitled to be represented jointly at meetings of the Council if they should so desire.

MEETINGS. The Council will meet at regular intervals and hold special meetings as may be necessary and desirable. A special meeting shall be convened whenever it is thought desirable to express a desire for such a meeting.

Meetings will be held in various countries in Southern Africa as may be agreed to be convenient and appropriate on each occasion. The Chairman on each occasion will be designated by the country in which the meeting is held. The Governments will decide on each occasion whether representation shall be on the Ministerial or official level.

Each country will bear the cost of its own representation at the Council, or the committees of the Council, and on the secretariat. The Council may appoint technical and other committees. SECRETARIAT. A permanent secretariat shall be established. Its composition, duties, and financial arrangements shall be decided by the Council at its first meeting. Pending the organization of the secretariat, the Ministry of Transport of the Government of the Union of South Africa will provide an interim secretariat.

**Plan to Establish East African Airways**

IT REMAINS TO MAKE THE NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS in East Africa to give effect to the broad lines of policy which may now be regarded as settled. In the following paragraphs the proposals which have been made for this purpose are set out. Since expenditure of public funds is involved, the consent of the Legislatures will have to be obtained before any proposals can be put into effect.

The following modification of the scheme suggested in the Orange Report has been drawn up as being the most likely to achieve the objects in view. This includes:

(a) The creation of an East African Airways Corporation, consisting of a Governor of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and the British Resident in Zanzibar (but excluding the Government of the Authority).

(b) The creation of a statutory corporation with an executive board of management constituted as recommended in the Orange Report for the Air Transport Advisory Board, viz. two official members, three non-official members, and one member nominated by the British Overseas Airways Corporation. This statutory corporation will be known as East African Airways.

The head of East African Airways will be appointed by the Authority (who will also nominate the Chairman) to control the policy of the Corporation.

By the end of the year 1950, the Corporation will have a fleet of aircraft and will be operating services between the agreed main routes.

establishments, and estimates of running costs; approval of contracts, such as agency agreements, and conditions of service of locally engaged staff. In all the board would have powers and duties of a board of directors of a company subject to the limitations described later.

East African Airways will issue on-interest-bearing stock, to be taken up in agreed proportions by the East African Governments, and might raise capital locally in the form of guaranteed fixed-interest-bearing stock to be subscribed by the public and, if possible, by the Kenya and Uganda Airways and Harbours Administration and the Tanganyika Railways.

Agreement with British Overseas Airways Corporation. Subject to the final approval of the boards concerned, it is proposed that East African Airways should enter into agreements with the British Overseas Airways Corporation on the following lines:

(a) The British Overseas Airways Corporation, through its representative on the board of East African Airways, to act as technical adviser to East African Airways in regard to the operation and development of air transport services and the operation of aircraft. While the East African Airways board would normally be guided by the advice of the B.O.A.C. in regard to aircraft, they are not bound.

(b) The B.O.A.C. to act as agent for East African Airways in the purchase of aircraft, spare engines, and the initial stock of spares for each aircraft at a commission of 2 1/2 per cent of the purchase price (excluding fuel and oil) at a cost of not more than 10 per centum.

(c) The B.O.A.C. to secure from its own staff suitable persons on acceptance to the board of East African Airways to be appointed as general manager and also to send suitable persons to hold the other positions which may be considered necessary from time to time within an agreed establishment. Such seconded staff will serve on the conditions which would be applicable to them if they were serving in the B.O.A.C. in similar circumstances, their salaries and other conditions being as in East African Airways.

(d) B.O.A.C. will be responsible for East African Airways for issues of the general nature of such instructions as may be necessary to ensure the proper management and operation of East African Airways, and to the end will lay down regulations and issue instructions to be observed by the general manager and the staff of East African Airways, and will further exercise such supervision over the management and operation of East African Airways services as B.O.A.C. would apply to its own services in similar circumstances.

(e) The general manager will be authorized by the board of East African Airways to engage, control, and dismiss all locally engaged staff of East African Airways in an approved establishment.

(f) East African Airways will act as general agents for B.O.A.C. within the East African territories including representation of B.O.A.C. interests in the area in all respects, including negotiations with local authorities and the selection and appointment of travel agents; and the handling of services, including the services in respect of passengers and freight, and ground operational services in respect of aircraft.

(g) For so long as the flying-boat services are continued, the expenditure incurred by East African Airways in respect of their own services and those of B.O.A.C. will be divided as follows:—(1) All charges which can be directly allocated to East African Airways account or B.O.A.C. account will be so charged; (2) All common services which cannot be directly allocated (which will consist mainly of the salaries of staff, the rent of buildings, and the cost of motor transport) will be divided in percentage proportions arrived at on the recommendation of the general manager as representing as nearly as may be the proportionate services rendered to each party. The estimate to be made at six-monthly intervals in arrears. Should any dispute arise, the adjudication of an independent accountant will be accepted.

(h) Any receipts by East African Airways in respect of agency services undertaken for air lines other than B.O.A.C. (including services in Nairobi for South African Airways) will be deducted from the total unallocated expenditure before the proportionate division is made.

(i) The assets of the B.O.A.C. in East Africa at the flying-boat stations will remain the property of the Corporation. The Corporation's assets in Nairobi will be taken over by East African Airways at their written-down value as at March 31, preceding the date on which the agreements take effect. Unexpired leases will be taken over by East African Airways.

(j) When the flying-boat services come to an end the financial arrangements set out above will be replaced by a schedule of agency charges on normal lines and a scale to be mutually agreed.

(k) The agreements are for a period of three years subject to termination at one year's notice given by either side, and from the corresponding date in any year to that on which the agreements commence.

Government control will be effected in the following manner: The board of East African Airways will submit to the Authority annually its programme of operations for the year in a form which will show each air service or other operation of the year in detail, with the profit or loss on each estimated as closely as may be. The Authority will either:

(a) approve the programme, which would mean that the total estimated deficiency will be paid as a grant to the board by the Governments in agreed proportions; or

(b) after consultation with the Chairman of the board and the general manager direct deletion of operations, or additions to the programme, or direct the reduction of the estimated deficiency by a grant from such reduction to be made by the board. The original grant of the programme is the responsibility of the Authority, and its liability for carrying it out will be that of the board and of the Corporation in equal parts, but not between them.

### Trunk Air Port

The improvement of existing facilities, and also so as to conform to the international standard specifications for trunk air ports which are likely to be laid down in the near future will be necessary. The cost is expected to be about £1,000,000 and the means of financing the work and carrying it out are under discussion with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, London.

## Social Welfare Centres

### How Tanganyika Will Spend £50,000

The Daily Salazar correspondent of *The Times* telegraphed at the beginning of the week:

Plans for the use of the £50,000 for which £50,000 has been allocated to the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund for the year by the Social Welfare Officer, Mr. J. M. Jones, Provincial Commissioner, who has been in charge of the Territory.

These funds will be used to construct and equip a series of club which will be centres of village life. The institutions will be run by the Africans themselves, with the district commissioner as headmaster and adviser if necessary, and will provide a wide range of amenities, an opportunity to learn to read, and other services. Work has started on the building of the first of these centres successfully.

Mr. Jones said that the social welfare centres would not be connected with the village centres for demobilized askari, but since the war has ended, work on village life would be accelerated, and assist in the activities of the centres. Work has already begun on several buildings.

## Social Anthropological Research

The Beit Trustees have established a Beit-Research Fellowship for social anthropological research in Southern Rhodesia to be attached to the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute. The value of the fellowship is £1,250 per annum for four years.

## Responsibilities of Information Officers

The Report of the Agricultural Policy Committee of Trinidad and Tobago, of which Mr. A. J. Wakefield, Inspector-General of Agriculture in the West Indies, and formerly Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika Territory was Chairman, states: "The appointment of Information Officer should be permanently established, the aim of the Government information agencies should be to make available to the Press, and radio, every item of prompt information of local happenings of the operations of the technical departments, and of economic and scientific developments."

## Twenty Years Ago

From our issue of June 25, 1925

Mr. Stewart Edward White, the American hunter, has been hunting big game in Tanganyika Territory with bows and arrows.

The Green expedition has travelled from Nairobi to Mombasa by road—a feat which even Mr. Gordon Bennett has not yet achieved.

It is said that a young girl, a veterinary research station, who was the only one goes to the station and officials have to go to the whole of the work is suspended until his return. Mr. Ormsby Gore (now Lord Harlech).

**The War**

**Askari Back from Burma**

**Thousands on Leave, C. E. Africa**

NEARLY THREE THOUSAND ASKARI troops from the South East Asia Command, most of them having returned on leave, reached Johannesburg at the end of last month.

Company Sergeant Major G. E. Fowler, The East Africa Mounted Rifles, was the first to reach the country after his own training in the Metcha Riviera. He returned from Burma where he was greatly distinguished when the 11th East African Division was withdrawn in an action on the Kassa front.

The troops paid a visit to Major General Cowley, who led the Division down the Kabau Valley. General Sir Alan Cunningham has presented the flag to the troops throughout the campaign in East Africa to the Springbok Library in London, which is a welcome part of the National Library of South Africa in Cape Town.

On the 15th of last month 24 people had a miraculous escape when a Douglas Dakota transport aircraft crashed into Lake Victoria last month shortly after taking off from Kampala aerodrome. The plane was carrying ex-prisoners of war to South Africa.

**Casualties**

Major Gerald Munford, formerly of the Bulawayo staff of Messrs Johnson and Fletcher, who has died of wounds, joined the forces immediately on the outbreak of war. He is survived by a widow.

Capt. Matthew James Heywood, of Bulawayo, is reported killed in action.

Flying Officer Neville Brighton, Major J. Salfaby, and Gatooma, is reported missing while engaged on air operations.

Flight Lieut Alan Thomas Willis, of Gadzema, who is reported missing, was missing in the Beaufort district of Southern Rhodesia until he joined the R.A.F.

Rhodesians reported missing from air operations are Flying Officer Donovan Hedley Dodd, of Salisbury; Pilot Officers Sydney Ralph Webber, of Que Que, and G. C. R. Woodhouse; Warrant Officer N. V. Phillips, formerly of Rhodesia Railways; and Sergt. Pilot James Hogg Bennie, of Bulawayo.

Lieut. Colonel Alexander James Stewart, M.C., of Gatooma, Captain Francis N. Ffione, of Marandellas, Captain Frank Elgin Rex Willmore, of Bulawayo, and Lieut. Gordon Chattan Clegg, have been wounded. Major John Herbert Brown, of Bulawayo, has been injured on active service.

Major Kenneth Arthur Blair, 1st Gold Coast Regiment, who has been wounded in South East Asia was on the Bulawayo staff of African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., until the outbreak of war.

**Awards**

Lieut. Richard Allen Cox, The Royal Corps of Signals, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has been awarded the George Medal in recognition of conspicuous gallantry in carrying out hazardous work in a very brave manner.

2nd Lieut. Reginald Stanley Edward Venas, R.A.F. No. 80 Squadron, who has been trained in Southern Rhodesia, has been awarded the D.F.C. in recognition of his services.

Since the outbreak of 1944, he has taken part in a large number of operations against V2 objectives and enemy troops in the Rhine region, and all commencing from a German city. He performed at least one enemy aircraft and inflicted considerable damage on the enemy's motor transport, barges, and rolling stock. At all times he has displayed a fine fighting spirit, enthusiasm, and outstanding devotion to duty.

Captain Henry Charles Fisher, The Rhodesia Regiment, attached to the Nigeria Regiment, has been awarded the M.C. for gallant and distinguished service in Burma.

Lieut. Norman McKillop Travers, a Southern Rhodesian tobacco grower serving in the Royal Artillery, has been awarded the Military Cross for gallant and distinguished service in Italy.

Sgt. Alvaro Nkomo, of Ismail, and Lochil Lochilani, The King's African Rifles, and Corporal Mahmood Soru, The King's African Rifles, and Corporal Mwaambwa, The Northern Rhodesia Regiment, have been awarded the Military Medal for gallantry in Burma.

The Southern Rhodesia Territorial Force Air Major H. C. Gane has been promoted temporary major. T/Lieut. R. N. Scott temporary captain, and T/Warrant Officer, temporary second lieutenant on probation.

**Hospitality to Poles**

The Consul General for Poland in Southern Rhodesia, Mr. J. M. G. Broadbent, from 1942, in his address at Poland's National Day expressed the thanks of his country to Rhodesians for their hospitality and kind treatment during his visit to Polish refuges in Rhodesia.

Miss Marie Ney, the actress, who recently visited the Rhodesias and East Africa, arriving in Italy on a "case free" day, greeted General Mark Clark with Richmond's lines from Richard III: "God and your arms be praised; victorious friends, the day is ours, the bloody dog is dead."

An entertainment unit consisting of a British officer, one British N.C.O., and 11 Africans recently flew from Mombasa to Dar es Salaam and back in a Catalina flying boat.

A hostel for Asian ex-Servicemen, erected at a cost of £1,500 by the Kenya Branch of the British Legion, has been opened in Nairobi by the Governor in Kenya.

The name of the new Nairobi Club for service women is so named after the sign of the old 12th East African Division. The Rhinoceros Club was formed and took its name from a silver sign of the 15th East African Division, which in Burma has used a rhinoceros as a badge. The new officers' club in Nairobi will therefore be named the Rhino Club.

**Wedding Gift for "Tickey" Baggott**

Flight Lieut. Happy Taylor acknowledges with grateful thanks the donations received by him to the fund which he started to purchase a wedding gift for Mr. J. W. ("Tickey") Baggott, welfare officer at the British House in London. Rhodesians in the R.A.F. contributed no less than £194, with which a silver tea service engraved with the crests of the Rhodesia squadrons, has been purchased in token of their gratitude.

**Farms Declined by Government**

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Northern Rhodesia said recently in the Legislature.

The farms known as Mount Isabelle and Lady Good Hope were offered to His Majesty's Government by Mr. J. E. Stephenson in 1942 as a free gift to form the nucleus of a settlement for ex-Servicemen who wished to take up fruit growing after the war. The offer of the farm Lady Good Hope was subject to the liquidation of the mortgage outstanding on the property and the gift of the farm Mount Isabelle was also subject to a number of conditions, including the construction of a large dam and an irrigation scheme and the provision of the generation of electricity for domestic and industrial use. These two offers were communicated to the Secretary of State as a gesture of the area was carried out by the Government geologist, assisted by an expert geologist. This revealed that the area was not suitable for arable purposes, and in the circumstances the Government has informed the donor of the reasons. His Majesty's Government will appreciate the offer, was unable to accept either of the farms.



*And now,*

as the Allied armies sweep on to Victory, many thousands of Ford's penham-built vehicles are continuing to prove that their endurance and reliability is well equaled by the men they carry. It is a proud record, and when the world is again at peace, Ford will continue to make history.



# Background to the

General Eisenhower, Freeman of London.— Humility must always be the portion of any man who receives acclaim earned in the blood of his followers and the sacrifices of his friends. Conceivably a commander may have been professionally superior. He may have given everything of his heart and mind to meet the spiritual and physical needs of his charges. He may have written a chapter that will glow not even on the pages of military history. Still, even such a man, if he boasted, would sadly face the fact that his honour cannot fade in his memories the crosses marking the resting places of the dead. They cannot soothe the anguish of the child or the orphan whose husband or father will not return. The only attitude in which a commander may with satisfaction receive the tributes of his friends is in humble acknowledgment that no matter how unworldly, perhaps his position is a result of great human forces that have laboured arduously and successfully for a righteous cause. When he feels this symbolism and this tightness in what he has tried to do, then he is disregarding the assurance, the fortitude, and devotion of the vast multitudes he has been honored to command.

Kinship among nations is not determined in such measurements as proximity, size, and age. Rather we should turn to those intangibles that are the real treasures free men possess. To preserve his freedom of worship, his equality before the law, his liberty to speak and act as he sees fit, subject only to the provision that he trespass not upon similar rights of others, the Londoner will fight. So will the citizen of Athens! When two peoples will face the tragedies of war to defend the same spiritual values, the same freighted rights, then those two are truly related. So, even as I proclaim my undying Americanism, I am exceedingly proud to claim basic kinship to you of London! What man who has followed the history of this war could fail to experience inspiration from the example of London! When the British Empire stood alone but unconquered, almost maker but unafraid to defy the Hitler hordes, it was on this devoted city that the first terroristic blows were launched. Five years and eight months of war, much of it on the actual battle-line, Blitzes, big and little, fly-bombs, V bombs, all of them you took in your stride. You carried on and from your midst arose no cry for mercy or wail of defeat. The Battle of Britain will take its place as another of your deathless traditions.

General Eisenhower, after receiving the Freedom of London.

## Ruthless Property Owners

Of the 13,000,000 houses in this country which come within the scope of the 1939 Rent Act, more than 9,000,000 are owner-occupied, presumably not by greedy, ruthless people. Another 1,000,000 built before 1914 were let in 1939 on the basis of 1914 rents. There is not much scope for profiteering in the second-hand market. About 1,500,000 were owned by local authorities, and the rents of these were higher, according to the Ridley report, than the rents of the other houses. I have just mentioned, so possibly a little ruthless greed crept in here. The remaining 4,500,000 houses were built before 1914 and had become tenanted before 1939, so it is here, in any case, where that ruthless greed could manifest itself. What does the Ridley report say of them? It says: "The rents of similar houses in the group vary considerably, the average rent, exclusive of rates, being about 30% above the strictly controlled rent of £60 in London. In view of the increased cost of living, an average increase of 30% scarcely marks the owner of uncontrolled houses as the brand of Shylock. As for the owners of agricultural estates, who were possibly also in Mr. Attlee's sweeping mind, it is well known that they enjoy the ruthless return of 4% on their capital, if they are very efficient and very lucky."—Lord Chesham, President of The National Federation of Property Owners, in reply to Mr. Attlee's broadcast reference to "the greed of ruthless profit-makers and property-owners."

Niemeöller Volunteered for U-Boats.— In war a German feels bound to join the ranks without question. Three of my sons were called up. I could not hold back. I wrote from the concentration camp to Admiral Raeder, Chief of the Navy, asking to be allowed to return to the submarine service or do any other service in the Navy. I heard nothing for several months. Then Keitel, head of the High Command, thanked me but regretted that I could not be employed on active service.—Peter Niemeöller, addressing newspaper correspondents in Naples.

Morally and physically the best way of a Japanese is to get back into the kitchen, in which alone he is at ease.—Admiral Sir Howard Kelly.

India.— There is no limit set to India's freedom to decide her own destiny, whether as a free member and partner in the British Commonwealth or even without it. This can be achieved only under a constitution in which the main elements in India's national life are conserved. We must not hand India over to anarchy. Nor can we impose a constitution that will break up the moment our authority is no longer there to sustain it. We should do wrong to the Hindu inhabitants of India, to the Muslims, their friends, and the millions of the adherents of a faith that is the predominant religious conviction of a large and loyal part of the trust. Nevertheless, the right solution will presently emerge. The ideal to which we have always looked forward is that of an All India Union in which all states would play their full part. The proposals which the Viceroy, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, is laying before India's own people, in his deep sympathy with Indian aspirations, and in his firm belief in India's future greatness, their final form was shaped in consultation between firm and leading members of both of the main parties in the late Constituent. They represent an agreed national compact on the part of this country to the people of India. It is the utmost that we can do pending Indian agreement upon the final constitution of settlement. The other day Mr. Rajagopalachari, the late Premier of Madras, urged his fellow countrymen to be open-minded about any British offer in order to get the power and opportunities so obtained to form a habit of common purpose which will be across classes, creeds, and communities, and help us to become a strong united people. These are the words of true statesmanship. Acceptance of our offer opens up a wide field of opportunity for Indians to mould their country's destiny, build up its prosperity at home, vindicate its importance in the world scheme of the future. One last word about the proposal. No one can regard them as concessions won from us in the hour of weakness. They are offered in the hour of victory as an earnest of our good-will to India, our genuine desire for the fulfilment of her aspirations as well as the fulfilment of our own traditions.—Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for India.

# the War News

**Opinions Epitomized:**—German nation is still not conscious of war guilt.—General Eisenhower.

Was ever a Conservative election campaign more conducted than this one.—*London News-Letter*.

The abdication of Leopold III would be the highest instance of Belgium.—Resolution of the Belgian Socialist Party.

Forty-four meetings in London are held on reputation of the State of Works.—Mr. J. H. G. Sandys, M.P.

It is a pity that a motor-car horse is not as plentiful as the old-fashioned one.—Captain L. D. Gamman, M.P.

We shall have a Ministry of Science as a Department of State.—Professor L. A. S. Hargreaves, scientific adviser to the Ministry of Production.

"I shall not attend the joint session of Congress. This is Ike Eisenhower's day, and I want him to have all the limelight."—President Truman.

Unsophisticated politicians can easily have concluded from the V. Alexander's broadcast that the Royal Navy is a branch of the Co-op.—*Truth*.

Members of the Services in uniform are not allowed to attend political meetings and no discussions, but must not preach on such a message in uniform.—Mr. Attlee, Beaverbrook, and Bracken are the Prime Minister's closest political advisers on smart tactics. They are known as the 'Companions of the Barr.'—Mr. Herbert Morrison.

Wives of Parliamentary candidates should always be the same day and night, so that they may be known everywhere in the constituencies.—Mrs. Corbett Ashby.

During the war the Royal Navy employed 1,226 British, 236 Dominion, and 65 Allied vessels as mine sweepers. Of that number 253 were sunk and 77 others seriously damaged.—Admiralty announcement.

Production of aircraft will be cut by 30% for the second half of this year, and by more than 40% in 1946. This will cut 17,000 aircraft from the production programme during the next 18 months.—U.S. War Department.

"We cannot let up on the policy of non-fraternization. But these leaders need no longer speak to the children, with whom members of the British forces in Germany will be allowed to speak and play."—Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery.

Nationalization in peacetime is going to make the coupon, the queue, and the 'nosey-parker' a permanent and everyday feature of our life, and we won't have it.—Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, M.P., President of the Board of Trade.

It is one thing to say to the Japanese in the Pacific that the Americans and Australians will more and more be jelled patrol, to destroy them. Besides all the normal means of using such a patrol tank mounted, throwers, and boxes, the Americans even use catapults to launch their planes into caves.—General H. H. Martin.

The number of fatal casualties in Europe suffered by the Allied forces at the United Kingdom as reported between August 2, 1943, and April 30, 1945, was: Royal Navy, 14,036; Army, 56,532; Royal Air Force, 20,336. Of the total of fatal casualties suffered by the Royal Air Force, 16,113 were air crew officers and other ranks of Bomber Command.—The Prime Minister.

The Air Force alone can completely wipe out Japan by the use of atomic bombs. The Japanese are not fighting until then. Six months before the American Air Forces, with the help of the R.A.F., will be capable of dropping 2,000,000 tons of bombs on Japan, nearly Japan will suffer the effects as heavily from air attack as Germany did.—General Arnold, Chief of the United States Army Air Forces.

With reference to prisoners to the shooting of German spies on 16 and 17, about two-thirds of the lower ranks of the new German Reserve Corps were fought at 'First Ypres' in the last war. The lads, schoolboys, and university students like the matter dealt with in the British Official History, Vol. II, pp. 123-4. All the prisoners were young and looked so young that I asked for a list, which was 14.—Regadier General Sir John E. Edmonds.

Would Mr. Bevin and his Socialist colleagues in the Cabinet explain to a mystified public why they compel people to stay at their posts until the end of the Japanese war (and still less direct them to work as they think fit through the Labour Exchange) when they themselves have thrown up the sponge on both sides of the European war?—Allied announced by Mr. Churchill to carry on to the end of the Japanese war in the interests of the country. As they the privileged class.—Mr. H. Levy.

The Government formed as a result of the general election must choose, and choose quickly, between two policies—that of economic isolationism within the Empire, and the policy, which the Americans are inviting us to pursue with them, of international co-operation for the reduction of tariffs sweeping away all other barriers to trade. We cannot ride both horses; we must choose one or the other.—Sir Archibald Sinclair, Leader of the Liberal Party.

The State cannot run industry unless it has absolute power to order every man and woman to work where it wants them to work, at the work it wants them to do, and under the conditions it lays down for them.—Stafford Cripps, who bluntly that Parliament must select a number of government Ministers who will then 'make orders' incapable of being even challenged in the courts. That is exactly the method by which Hitler founded the Reich.—*Sunday Express*.

All the political parties seem to have chosen their radio spokesmen according to political status, not broadcasting ability, which demands a blend of naturalness and a flexible voice. A further sign of the slow flow of talk.—The war has shown that the English-speaking peoples are more easily led in the broadcast manner than platform tubthumpery. I am surprised that no party seems to have taken professional advantage of the broadcast section of the campaign.—Mr. Howard Thomas.

It is essential that if Mr. Attlee attends the League gathering of the Big Three he should be so in the rôle of an observer.—On the other hand, the Labour Party cannot be committed to any decisions arrived at for the Three-Power Conference while he, discussing matters which have not been debated either in the party conference or at meetings of the Parliamentary Labour Party. Labour has a foreign policy which in many respects will not be continuous with that of a Tory-dominated coalition.—Prof. Harold Laski, Chairman of the Socialist Party.

More than a dozen secret weapons which Germany had either not had time to bring fully into use or which are still being developed when she surrendered, have been discovered by teams of Allied experts who are investigating the vast technical booty which has fallen into our hands. These weapons include a number of guided missiles, including new rocket bombs, electric torpedoes, a new high speed anti-aircraft cannon with a range of 75 miles.—Mr. James McDowall, *Sunday Times* correspondent.

## PERSONAL

Mr. Philip Erster Foster is now Municipal Native Affairs Officer in Mombasa.

Professor Marcello Cartano, Minister of the Colonies in Portugal, is on his way to visit Mozambique.

Mr. F. H. Kirkcaldy has been elected Mayor of Blantyre, Nyasaland, for the third year in succession.

Mr. C. J. Tomlinson has been appointed member of the Land Management Board in Southern Rhodesia.

Major T. H. W. Beadle has been elected Chairman of the Southern Rhodesia National Anglers' Union.

Mr. R. S. W. B. D. Smith has been appointed Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. J. W. Steel of the Administrative Service in Uganda, has arrived on leave and is staying near Bulford.

The Rev. J. G. Wilson, lately vicar of Tuckwell, Camborne, Cornwall, has been appointed vicar of St Paul's, Penzance.

Messrs. E. W. Robertson and W. Ellis have been appointed members of the Fort Jameson Civil Relations Committee.

The Hon. John O'Brien has been appointed Chairman of the Board of Management of the Clove Growers Association in Zanzibar.

Captain W. Manning, Superintendent of Police in Zanzibar, is on leave pending retirement after 27 years' service in the Protectorate.

Mr. R. H. W. Pakenham has been appointed Acting Financial Secretary in Zanzibar. Mr. W. Wain, Chief Accountant, had been acting in that office.

A daughter was born recently to the C.M.S. Mission, Ibuye, Ruanda-Urundi, to the wife of Mr. Robert Hope Robertson of the Colonial Administrative Service.

Mr. D. H. Hibbert is to become Assistant Director of Education in the Sudan, with special responsibility for work in the southern areas, when Mr. A. G. Hickson retires in August.

Brigadier W. E. Scopham has been appointed to act as a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika during the temporary absence from the Territory of Mr. L. S. Weldon, M.L.C.

Mr. H. Clyde Furnell, who is now senior commercial instructor in the United Kingdom for British Overseas Airways Corporation, was at one time senior superintendent in Khartoum for Imperial Airways.

Mr. Harold Higgins, Resident Adviser in the Madagascars, and formerly of the Colonial Service in Zanzibar, addressed the Royal Empire Society last week on "The British and South Arabia."

Mr. H. S. Little, who is now in this country on leave from Addis Ababa, is this year's Chairman of the Anglo-Ethiopian Club, of which Miss E. P. Collier and Ato Petros Sahlu are the honorary joint secretaries.

The Marquess of Linlithgow, former Viceroy of India, has been elected President of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, following the resignation of Lord Derby, who has accepted the presidency of Paton.

The British Resident in Zanzibar has appointed the Hon. J. O'Brien to be President of the Zanzibar Sports Association for two years, and Messrs. G. C. Grant and K. C. Madon to be members of the Sports Control Board for three years.

**BUSINESS EXECUTIVE**, ex-lieut.-colonel, recently released, 19 years East Africa in commerce, agriculture and mining, sailing early July, invites commissions. Capable negotiator. Intimate knowledge of territories, business houses, etc. Able reader full reports on technical and administrative sides commercial houses, estates, mines. Confidence strictly observed. Box 394, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 60 East Street, Chamber, Taunton, Somerset.

The Rev. L. E. Parsons, who is known to many Rhodesians as director of the South African Church Institute, has been appointed general secretary of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. He will take up his new duties in October.

The Misses Katherine Read, Edith Hoy, and Hilda Brasted, former members of the U.M.C.A. staff in Malawi, have offered to return to Africa so that missionaries who have remained without leave during the war may return home for much needed rest.

The Committee of the Nakuru Golf Club, now consists of Messrs. J. Murray (President), W. A. W. Asha (Honorary Treasurer), H. P. H. (Honorary Secretary), D. B. H. (Honorary Secretary), J. Anderson and G. H. L. Mrs. J. G. H. (Honorary Secretary) elected a life member in recognition of his services.

The announcement is announced by Major Patrick H. H. H. of Mr. and Mrs. Graham H. H. of Haus Eden, Engelberg, Switzerland, and Mrs. Margaret Allison ("Peggy") Webster, younger daughter of Lieut. Colonel F. A. M. Webster and Mrs. Webster, of 14, Mill Hill, Coggshall, Essex, and formerly in East Africa.

Mr. Horace Ravensley, of Bradford, who has been appointed to the Dental Service as a dental surgeon in Tanganyika Territory, was born in India and holds a diploma of dental surgery of the University of Leeds. At one time he was a dental officer under the Education Committee.

Mr. Justice A. N. Dooley, whose retirement from the judgeship of the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast is announced, served in Kenya for 10 years from 1913, went to Tanganyika, acting as a judge of the High Court in 1921, 1922 and 1924, and was then transferred to Zanzibar, where he acted as Chief Justice in 1926, 1928, and 1929.

Captain P. H. Percival has been re-elected President of the East African Professional Hunters' Association, with Mr. A. F. Ayers and Mr. O. M. Rees as Vice-Presidents. The other members of the Committee are Major G. Beverly, Captains T. Murray Smith, Andrew Fowler, Vivian Ward, D. S. S. Payne, J. P. Cairn Holmes, and Mr. E. C. B. Elliot. Mr. J. M. Webster was re-elected honorary secretary.

Major John Ellis Ross, who has succeeded Brigadier T. S. Morris in the command of the British South Africa Police, was born in London and joined the force as a trooper in 1912. He served with the 2nd Rhodesia Native Regiment during the last war, was commissioned in the B.S.A.P. in 1927, and became Assistant Commissioner. In 1937 he took special courses at Scotland and the Senior Police Officers' School, Sheerness. Major H. W. Clemow, O.R.E., who has just retired from the British South Africa Police, in which he held the post of Assistant Commissioner in the Criminal Investigation Department, was born in Gloucestershire in 1890, and joined the B.S.A.P. as a trooper in 1913. There were about 900 B.S.A.P. nationals in Southern Rhodesia at the outbreak of this year, and Major Clemow was in charge of their maintenance in Government. Mr. and Mrs. Clemow will spend their retirement in King Williamstown, Victoria.

Recent arrivals from East Africa have included Mr. Alfred Conn, K.B.R., Mr. and Mrs. Chorley of Uganda; Mr. E. M. Laws, Kenya Police; Mr. Basil Sebley, of Uganda; Mr. R. A. Astley, of the Kenya Education Department; Mr. R. J. Howes, of the Office of the East African Governors' Conference; Mr. C. Oates, of the Kenya Agricultural Department; Mr. E. H. Woodthorpe, of Songhor; Mrs. T. A. Lawrence; Mrs. Pierce Grove, and Mrs. C. R. Phillips of Kenya; Mrs. Crawford, of Livingstonia; Mrs. D. H. H. of Tanganyika; Mr. W. G. M. Owen, of Tanganyika; Mrs. M. Smith, of Uganda; Mrs. J. H. H. of Nairobi; and Mrs. Lapage, of the Agricultural Production and Settlement Board of Kenya.



Canton and Mrs. W. J. Rampley are about to return to Uganda after leave in this country.

Mr. A. Dalton is at present acting as general manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Harbours.

Captain R. Mauchauffee has arrived from Tanganyika Territory on leave, which he will spend partly in Scotland and partly in France.

Miss Edith Garland, of Hadlow Down, Sussex, who left £21,033, has bequeathed £1,000 to the Universities Mission to Central Africa.

Sir Ronald Starrs, a former Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has retired from the London County Council, of which he has been a member since 1937.

Lieut. Ellis Williams, R.A., and Miss Christine Gardiner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Gardiner, of Bulawayo, were recently married in Rome.

The Rev. J. P. R. S. Gibson, Principal of Ridley Hall, Cambridge, for the past 13 years, has resigned in order to become diocesan missionary in Uganda.

The Rev. Max A. C. Warren, general secretary of the Church of England Society, has been appointed examining chaplain and hon. canon of Truro Cathedral.

Captain Walter R. F. Schuster, The King's African Rifles, and Mrs. Walter Schuster, of California, and Miss Renate O. E. Hirsch, S.R.N., S.C.M., of Cambridge, were married in this country last week.

Major Jack Block, The King's African Rifles, the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Block, of Nairobi, and Miss Doria Belles, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Beiles, of Johannesburg, have been married in South Africa.

The newly-formed Inyanga Gymkhana Club has elected the following officers: Chairman Mr. E. M. Kok, Vice-Chairman Mr. B. A. G. Kock, Honorary Secretaries Mrs. C. Gee and Mr. ... who is also treasurer.

Mr. Frank Platt, who on Sunday resigned the appointment of Cotton Controller, has been appointed Vice-Chairman and managing director of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation. He was managing director from 1932 until he became Cotton Controller in 1944.

Captain C. D. Priest, of Marandellas, Southern Rhodesia, author of "The Birds of Southern Rhodesia," has written the first book on Southern African birds' eggs. It is proposed to illustrate the volume by 21 coloured plates depicting more than 400 different eggs.

The Rev. Harry Thomas, recently appointed Bishop of Taunton, and formerly a member of the staff in Zanzibar of the Universities Mission to Central Africa, presided last week at the annual meeting of the Taunton District of the mission. The other speakers were Canon J. C. Norrish and the Revs. P. Lyndon Harnes and J. G. Phillips, both of the Masasi Diocese.

Dr. G. Macdonald, Director of the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene, is to address a joint meeting of the Royal African Society and the Royal Empire Society at 1.30 p.m. on Wednesday, July 25, on "A Policy of Malaria Control for Rural Populations in Africa," and Mr. Noel Hall, lately Economic Adviser to the Resident Minister in West Africa, is to speak at the same hour on Tuesday, July 26, of "The Colonial Development and Welfare Act and West Africa."

**Successful Kenyans**

Three 16-year-old Kenya boys, ex-pupils of the Prince of Wales School, have secured remarkable successes during their art training in Rhodesia. J. and R. Sands, twin brothers of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Sands, of Nairobi, took first and third places respectively, while J. W. Vail, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Vail, of Parklands, took second place.

**Obituary.**

**Sir Charles Bowring**

**Devoted Service to East Africa**

SIR CHARLES CALVERT BOWRING, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., J.P., who died last week at the age of 73 years, was one of the most popular officials whom East Africa has ever known. He identified himself with every aspect of affairs in the territories in which he served, and the many friendships which his sincerity and geniality encouraged were maintained in spite of separation and passing political differences. No one could have been more hospitable or successful in bringing people together socially than Lady Bowring and he, and there were no more ardent supporters of any good cause.

Engaged in everything, Bowring won and held the confidence of his fellows in the Civil Service, of settlers bitterly opposed to Government policy, and of Arabs, Africans, and Asians. Indeed, in Nyasaland he was given a Native name which meant "the man whom you can always speak your trouble to." Even at the height of angry exchanges with the Administration of which he was a senior member, settlers in Kenya had exactly the same sentiments. They knew him as a loyal official, but also as a loyal East African, with a concern for its welfare equivalent to their own.

After leaving Clifton he entered the Colonial Audit, and, following a short tour in Hong-Kong, went in 1900 to Nyasaland, whence he was transferred five years later to what is now Kenya. He became Treasurer in 1907, was Chief Secretary from 1911 to 1924, and was then made Governor of Nyasaland. In 1929 he returned from the Colonial Service and settled in Bedford.

Sir Percy Girouard, one of the best Governors Kenya has had, found in Bowring a treasure after his own heart, and together they set about organizing the precarious finances of the country, but they were so successful that the task was soon accomplished, and by 1912 the need for a grant-in-aid from the Imperial Exchequer had disappeared.

**The Bowring Committee**

Even more memorable was Bowring's chairmanship of the Economic and Financial Committee (1921-22) (still known to Kenyans as the Bowring Committee), which was formed to propose drastic economies in the cost of administration and submit plans for greatly increased production. The only official member was the Chairman. There had been no similar instance of a Governor entrusting non-officials with the task of planning for the improvement of the public services and the general state of the country, but General Northey was a strong man with faith in the country, confidence in his advisers, and himself, and a readiness to run counter to precedent and the Colonial Office if that seemed in the best interests of the country. Sir Charles and Bowring were trusted completely by the settlers, and there was probably been no inquiry in East African history that involved so much ground so quickly, and found so large a proportion of its recommendations in major matters adopted and implemented so promptly.

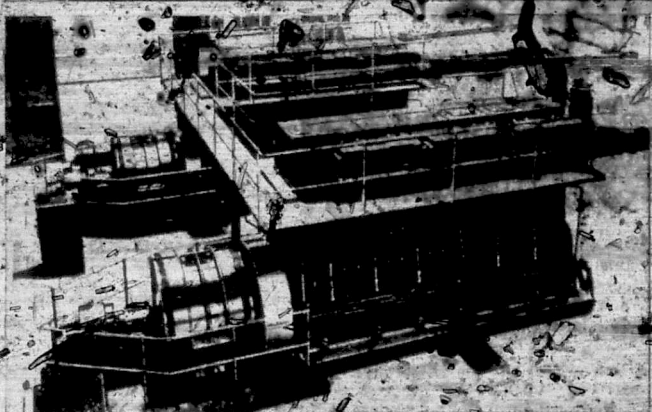
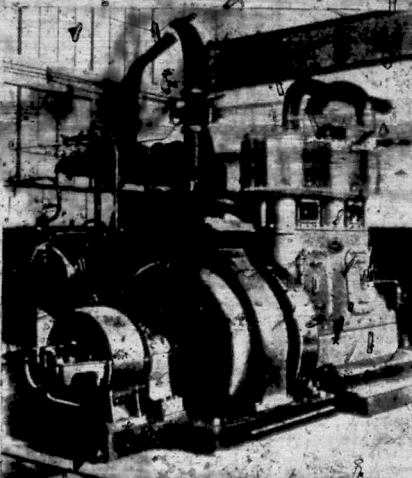
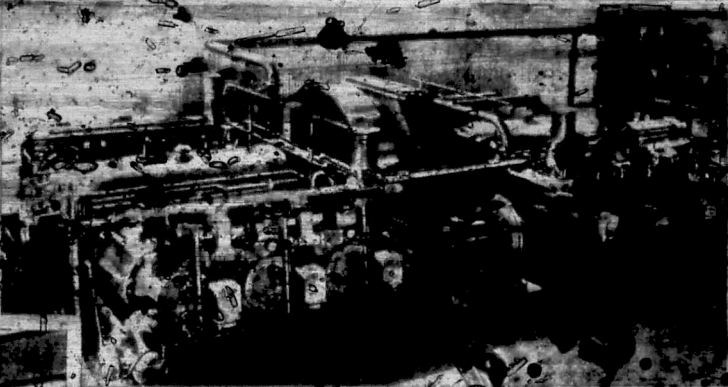
In little more than six months it made 125 separate proposals. Sitting almost every morning, the Committee formed the practice of sending its resolutions to the Governor in the afternoon, and General Northey usually gave immediate instructions for their adoption. Departmental expenditure was cut by £500,000, 25% protective tariffs were introduced to encourage the local production of wheat (which Kenya was importing to a value of £135,000 annually), buffer rice and trestle railway freights on milk were reduced, the interest on Native production was reduced, and was introduced of the tallow for export to the market, which quickly became a major industry. In short, Kenya's whole economy was changed.



# "ENGINE TYPE GENERATORS"

The illustrations on this page show a few installations of Metrovick Engine Type Generators.

Picture 1: A Metrovick Engine Type Generator with closed circuit generator installed in a power station, India, and driven by a Copley Premier Vis-a-Vis 212 r.p.m. Gas Engine.



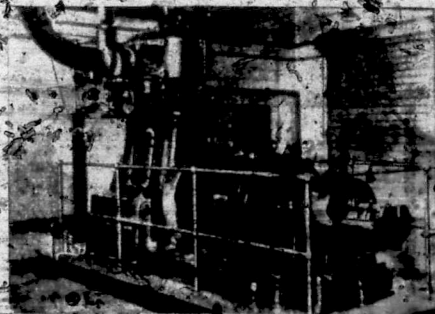
375 H.P. 34 r.p.m. Brown & Colville Steam Engine driving Metrovick 250 k.w. 4,000 volt Alternator at a Chinese Coal Mine.

450 k.w. Metrovick Alternators driven by Bellis & Morcom Diesel Engines in a British Power Station.

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### Trade of Kenya and Uganda Imports Valued at Nearly £1,000,000

DURING THE WAR it has been the deliberate policy of the Governments of Kenya and Uganda to divert import trade from the United Kingdom because manpower in this country and many materials were required for more urgent purposes. As a result of this policy and the shortage of shipping, Kenya and Uganda imported only 26% of their total trade requirements in 1943 from the Mother Country, compared with 20.1% in 1942, and 44.6% in the last pre-war year.

India has taken the place of Japan as almost monopolizing the trade in cotton textiles, and now does no less than 26% of the total value of the trade of the two countries. The U.S.A. supplies 22% and the Union of South Africa 11% of the total imports.

These imports valued £12,904,531 in 1943, compared with £12,535,961 in 1942, and £13,655,471 in 1941. Imports on Government account for the three years were £1,674,000, £1,600,000, and £1,677,091. Domestic exports had a value of £4,895,453, £9,708,776, and £10,449,521, and re-exports £3,225,749, £3,323,707, and £3,225,707.

Cotton textiles and iron aggregate, valued at £2,950,642, represented one-sixth of all goods imported. New expensive piece goods have become for the African population a necessity from the very high landed values per yard of the past five years, viz., £2,790, £3,400, £3,600, 1941-1943, 1942, 3,100, 1943, 3,100, 1944, 3,100.

In the year under review articles wholly or partly manufactured represented 74% food, drink and tobacco 12%, raw materials 9%, and billion and specie 5% of the total value.

### Machinery Imports More Than £500,000

Machinery imports passed the £500,000 mark, indicating the continuance of agricultural and industrial activities. Industrial machinery imported was £223,211, the United Kingdom share being £150,327. Agricultural machinery was worth £192,886, the U.S.A. leading with £93,336, followed by the U.K. with £1,000 and the U.K. with £7,641. Electrical machinery at £50,190 was supplied almost entirely by the U.S.A. worth £46,544. Other machinery and plant totalled £141,611, the U.S.A. share being £89,200.

Motor-vehicle imports had a value of £397,000 for 565 vehicles, of which the U.K. supplied only five, Canada 333, and the U.S.A. 226. Motor-cars numbering 259, appear at £11,301, the U.S.A. having supplied 141, the U.K. 11, and Canada 10. The value of the 1,037 bicycles were of U.K. origin, their value being £14,000.

The main items supplied by the U.K. were chemicals and drugs, £173,639; cotton goods, £219,920; vehicles, £175,180; iron and paper manufactures, £173,178; iron and steel, £169,050; textiles, £159,778; electrical goods, £122,566; woollen goods, £90,743; other metal manufactures, £85,344; wearing apparel, £80,009; and tobacco and cigarettes, £48,750.

Indian shipments of cotton piece goods appeared to be less than £9,831,895, followed by textile manufactures, £264,733; wearing apparel, £144,938; and foodstuffs, £68,319.

The Union of South Africa sent goods to the value of £687,316; rubber tires, £271,586; wines and spirits, £163,622; cement and clinker, £100,721; and other goods, £87,220.

Persia supplied bills to a value of £2,624,138, fuel oil exceeding 10,000,000 Imperial gallons and a value of £1,455,991, and motor spirit exceeding 24,000,000 gallons and almost reaching a value of £1,000,000. These figures are of course, primarily due to naval, air force, and military requirements.

The United States of America shipped vehicles to a value of £215,742; iron and steel manufactures, £229,861; coils, £129,975; box board, £100,695; tobacco, £93,674; wearing apparel, £66,000; and paper manufactures, £47,061; chemicals, £47,061.

The report, which is provided with information of value to anyone interested in the trade of Kenya and Uganda, is published by the Government of Kenya at £1.

### Production and Settlement Board

The Agricultural Production and Settlement Board of Kenya is divided into an Agricultural Production Section and a Settlement Section, with Major F. W. Wendish-Bentinck, M.L.C., as Chairman, and Captain O'B. Wilson as Deputy Chairman of the Production Section, and the Commissioner of Local Government, Lands and Settlement as Deputy Chairman of the Settlement Section.

Other members of the Agricultural Production Section are: Director of Agriculture and Veterinary Services, Major G. K. Ser, M.L.C., representing the main crops of the country, O. French, M.L.C., (beans and other cereals), Mr. W. E. McLeelan (pyrethrum), Mrs. G. B. (sisal), Captain E. C. Butterfield (tea), Major J. F. Hearty (pig industry), Lieut.-Col. Long (dairy), Mr. P. G. Thorne (pigeon industry), Lieut.-Col. (Retired) Major C. M. Taylor (Nairobi District Committee), Mr. Z. J. Webb (Thika District Committee), Mr. D. F. Seth-Smith (Nakuru District Committee), Major E. W. Pardo (Naivasha District Committee and beef and sheep industries), Mr. F. H. Symons (Basin Gishu District Committee), Mr. J. G. Johns (Trans-Nzoia District Committee), Captain E. Martin (Nyeri District Committee), Mr. A. H. (Laisaps District Committee), Mr. W. Bastard (Nyeri District Committee), Mr. W. J. H. Gage (Nyeri District Committee), Mr. F. (Machakos District Committee), Lieut.-Col. B. C. (Voi District Committee), and Mr. E. (Mombasa District Committee). The members of the Settlement Section are Captain E. B. Wilson, Lieut.-Col. P. Maitland, Mr. E. G. Watkins, M.L.C., Mr. G. B. Mousley, Captain C. B. Anderson, Mr. G. A. Tyson, the Director of Agriculture, Lieut.-Col. M. Cowie, Major H. P. 1901, Mr. H. (Kericho), Lieut.-Col. T. B. Butt, Mr. D. F. Seth-Smith, Mr. J. M. Grant, Captain D. A. Vaughan-Phillips, Captain G. J. L. Burton, Mr. J. M. Silvester, Mr. H. D. White, Mr. B. F. Macdonald, and Mr. J. (Mombasa).

"Southern Rhodesia has made more generous provision of land for its African population than either South Africa or the Union of South Africa." — Mr. C. W. W. Greenidge.

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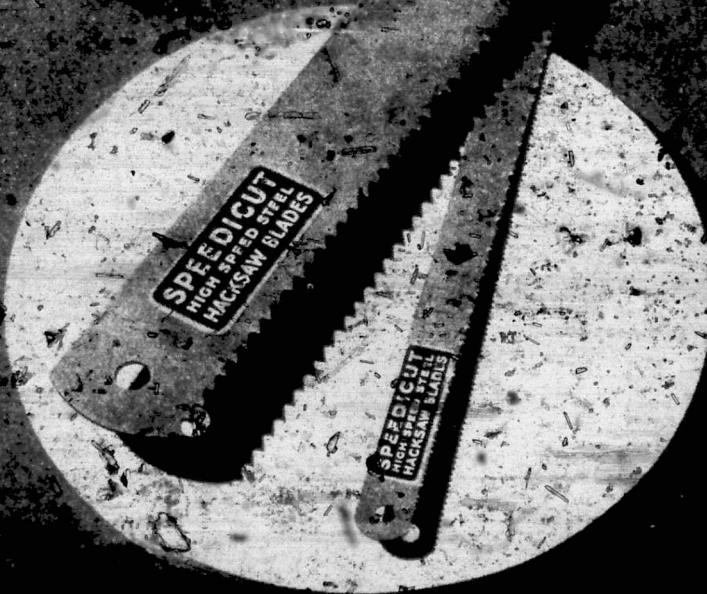
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PARLIAMENT

Migration to S. Rhodesia  
Free Transport for Servicemen

The Secretary of Colonies last week the Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, said that His Majesty's Government had recently been discussing with the Governments of the Dominion and Southern Rhodesia the general question of migration, and that they had agreed to provide free transport for ex-service men and women and their families. The Dominion Government would provide certain facilities.

Mr. Emrys Evans then read a statement on behalf of the Governments of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

That in regard to Southern Rhodesia, as a result of correspondence and discussion with the representatives of Southern Rhodesia, a preliminary agreement has been reached regarding the repatriation of an agreement to cover the migration of ex-service personnel from this country. These are still under discussion, and a full announcement will be made when final agreement has been reached.

About 1,300 New Officials for East Africa

Mr. Sorensen asked how many of the minimum 1,000 new recruits for the Colonial Service were likely to be allocated to the East and West African Colonies respectively, whether they would have an approximate ratio to Africans trained or to be trained for the Colonial Service, and whether additional steps would be taken to train Africans in training jobs, posts which would otherwise be held by white trained personnel.

Colonel Stanger: Approximately one-third of this total will be allocated to East Africa and a little over one-quarter to West Africa. It is not possible to fix even an approximate ratio of European and African recruits because the number of African officers appointed depends on the number of qualified Africans available. With regard to the last part of the question, this is certainly my intention, and I am considering plans to effect it.

Mr. Harvey asked the Secretary of State whether many trained biologists were engaged in the Colonial Department and what steps were being taken to increase their number.

Colonel Stanger: I will have a statement prepared showing the number of such officers serving in the medical, veterinary, agricultural and other departments of all the Colonial Governments, and send it to the hon. Member. Colonial Governments will certainly need to employ very large numbers of biologists, and all possible steps will be taken by the provision of scholarships and other means to stimulate the flow of candidates.

Sir B. Graham-Little asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer at approximately what date the Royal College of Science in London University might expect to take over the building.

At 11 o'clock, I have been asked to report the progress of the building of the new Parliament building for the East African Colonies. The building is now under construction, and is expected to be completed by the end of the year. The cost of the building is estimated at £1,000,000. The building will be a modern building, and will be a credit to the East African Colonies. The building will be a credit to the East African Colonies.

The total number of men in the Colonial Service is about 1,000. The total number of men in the Colonial Service is about 1,000. The total number of men in the Colonial Service is about 1,000. The total number of men in the Colonial Service is about 1,000. The total number of men in the Colonial Service is about 1,000.

Mr. Sorensen asked the Secretary of State whether he would be prepared to consider the possibility of a special scheme for the recruitment of African officers into the Colonial Service.

Colonel Stanger: I do not think these Italians were a good type. I think most of them came from Ethiopia.

War Leave of K.A.R.

Mr. Ivor Thomas asked the Secretary of State for War if he would be prepared to consider the possibility of a special scheme for the recruitment of African officers into the Colonial Service.

Sir James Grigg: The contracts entered into by officers and soldiers of the K.A.R. for peace-time service are subject to a special scale of leave, often on generous terms, subject to the exigencies of the service and for the accumulation of that leave. At the outbreak of war all normal and special entitlement to leave was cancelled, and leave has since then been granted only under special war rules. It is an established rule that leave must be taken on opportunity, and that it is not taken if it must be so done.

Mr. Ivor Thomas asked for what offence five Ethiopian natives, two of whom were members of the Nigerian Native Councils, had been sentenced in February last year, and each compelled to do two years' imprisonment and to pay the value of £100,000.

Colonial Development  
The King's speech regarding the Colonial Development and Welfare (Amendment) Act which both substantially increases the amount of money to be made available to assist Colonial development and prolong the period of assistance.

East Africa Women's League  
Mrs. Alexandra Fowles, Chairman of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League, said in a talk on Sunday's "Talking East Africa" programme of the B.B.C. that the branch used its reputation to help to the people in their territories.

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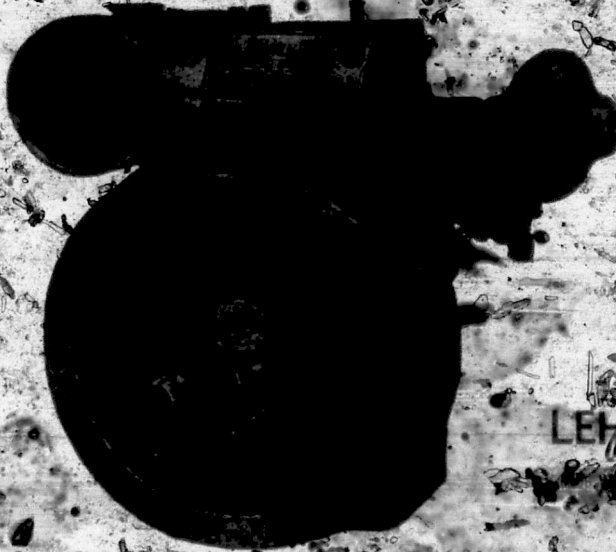
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### Coffee Board of Kenya

The annual report of the Coffee Board of Kenya for the year ended March 31 last is to be submitted to a Coffee Conference in Nairobi on June 22.

The report states that 79% of the coffee producers and 75% of the production of the country voted in favour of the recommendations of the Marketing Committee. Since it was stipulated that 75% of the producers and 75% of the production must be shown to support the proposals before steps would be taken to give effect to them, it will be seen that there was a very narrow margin over that minimum in both sections.

The report states: "A few restaurants and the Kenya and Uganda Airways and Harbours have asked for advice regarding the coffee served to the public. Generally it is believed that the quality of the coffee served in public places is all very good, but it should be better. Most places do not have the same quality of coffee served, and there is a general lack of interest when one does not have it."

#### Liquoring of Kenya Coffee

The Chairman (Chambers), and Colonel G. M. MacWart and A. L. Beakbane, who were asked by the Coffee Board to examine its liquoring and classification services, have reported unanimously that the liquoring arrangement is conducted efficiently and reflects great credit on those concerned, and that the arrangements for classification of planters' coffee are satisfactory in all the circumstances. The report also appreciates the excellent work carried out by Mr. G. K. MacWart since the inception of coffee control, and expresses their full confidence in him.

The members of the Committee have expressed in their report their confidence in the Chairman, Mr. G. K. MacWart, and Mr. R. F. Bell, who have been asked by the Government to be developed into a general coffee research station.

### Maize Control in N. Rhodesia

The report of the Maize Control Board for Northern Rhodesia for the year ended May 31 shows that 1,500,000 bags of European grown maize were handled, and that the average yield per acre was 30 bags, compared with 29 in the previous year. Producers received 16s. per bag for the second year of the season, and are to receive 16s. for the third year. The report states that in 1942 the Board considered the cost of maize production in the territory and introduced a formula for arriving at a fair purchase price for maize produced by European planters, provided a basis of 2s. per bush as the 1939-40 price, which added each year the increase in the cost of production as certified by the auditors. The yield being calculated annually by taking a running average of the yield of all the planters during which the Board has operated.

By this method the rise or fall in the yield during good or bad growing seasons is reflected in the price for maize paid by the board annually in arrears. The adoption of this formula also means that the price of maize will be the price which will be paid.

The formula was first applied in the crop year 1942-43, when the average price of 12s. per bush was guaranteed by the Board and Government granted a bonus of 2s. per bush, making 14s. Similarly, the formula price for the year under review was 15s. 0s. per bush, and it is expected that the Board's price for maize in 1944-45 will be 15s. 10s. per bush, compared with the Government guaranteed price of 16s. per bush.

The members of the Board are Messrs. Keith Tucker (Chairman), Major H. K. McKee, M. G. and Messrs. E. V. Decker, C. Gordon James, C. G. Laidless, and P. H. Russell.

#### Sudanization

The Government is pushing on with Sudanization as far as men of adequate qualifications are concerned. It has set about the preparation of a 28-year plan, speeding up higher education, and has set no limit to the scale of posts which may be reached by Sudanese officials. Major-General Sir Hubert Huddleston, Governor-General.

### Agriculture in Uganda

The report of the Department of Agriculture of Uganda for the year ended June 30, 1943, recently published in the land, being thus 18 months out of date, records a "spectacular increase" in the planting of soyabean in Buganda, states that flax growing is becoming popular with Africans in the Kigezi District, reveals that the 1943-44 crop of large was 4,000 tons, which is a ton more than in the previous year, and that the total crop was more than 100 tons, and says that the dried cured output of Kinyonyo was 3,200 tons, although in the two previous years it had been no more than 1,200, 1,350 lb. and 1,500, 254 lb. respectively.

Large yields of improved cotton (4,000 to 115,000 bales), the production of rubber rose from 100 tons during the year ended June 30, 1942, to 100 tons in the next year, the output of the two sugar mills totalled 41,000 tons, the total estate crop Masindi Park totalled 1,100 tons of fibre of all grades, and the quantity of from non-Native estates was 575 tons.

A paragraph on cinchona reads: "Reports received from Messrs. Howards on the quinine content of samples of bark from individual trees enabled 12 further selections to be made on this basis, on thickness of bark and on yield of bark, and of 11 such selections was sown in March 1943. Of these sample of bark one gave a quinine content of 10.7%, the highest figure ever recorded from their laboratory. Nurseries were prepared at Kirembo Farm in Toró to raise sufficient seedlings to plant up to 50 acres of cinchona on this farm. Good growth was made, and the material was selected to take place in the autumn of 1944. The trees under experiment at Kirembo are being watched slightly."

Rhodesian farmers should support the Government in every way in its attempt to raise the general standard of farming, and teach the natives, when the stigma of slavery and abuses will be entirely removed. *Calcutta Mail*

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**News Items & Briefs**

The average yield of tea in Nyasaland last year was 1,200 lbs. per acre.

The dehydration factory in Duntall now employs 11 Europeans and about 300 Africans.

The Government announced that Northern Rhodesia may this year be able to receive 25% of the 1952 imports of wheat.

An inquiry into the Civil Service of Southern Rhodesia, including questions of recruitment, staffing, appointment, promotion, and remuneration, has been opened.

The number of Sudanese employed by the Sudan Government as administrative officers, accountants, and clerks in the last 20 years, from 1,823 to more than 4,000.

The Zulu Company of Rhodesia and South Africa Ltd. reports a debit balance of £3,327 for the year ended 1952. In the previous year there was a net profit of £882 and a dividend of 5%.

The annual general meeting of the Royal African Society is to be held at 20 m. on Thursday, July 12, at the Royal Empire Society, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2. Lord Hailey, Vice-Chairman of the Council, will preside.

An exhibition of the art of primitive peoples was opened at the Boreley Galleries, 20, Davies Street, London, W.1, last week by Lord Hailey, and will remain open until the end of July. There are some 400 exhibits from Africa and Oceania.

The Soviet Government has established in Addis Ababa a permanent exhibition which illustrates by means of photographs and otherwise aspects of Russian life, proof of atrocities committed by the Germans in Russia, and episodes in the successes of the Red Army.

Messrs. Landauer and Co. have left their wartime address at Bisham Grange, Marlow, Bucks, and are now at Golden Drough House, 39 Eastcheap, London, E.C.3. The telephone numbers of their departments dealing with wool, hemp, raffia, and other fibres are Mansion House 9071 to 9074.

That the non-official representation in the Legislative Council of Nyasaland should be increased from five to seven, apart from the missionary representative, with one member each for Manje, Limbe, Blantyre, Cholo, and Zomba, and two for the combined Central and Northern Provinces, has been suggested by the *Nyasaland Times*.

The Government of Kenya has prescribed the following quotas of live exports from the Colony by the six members of the Hide Exporters' Group: Old East African Trading Co., Ltd., 32.12%; United Africa Co. (Kenya) Ltd., 21.77%; African Mercantile Co., Ltd., 18.0%; East African Bata Shoe Company, Ltd., 9.45%; Wentsche Overseas Trading Co., Ltd., 9.45%; and A. G. Abdulhussein and Co., Ltd., 9.09%.

Letters of right in respect of the new issue of 657,089 £1 ordinary shares in East Africa and Rhodesia Lighting Co., Ltd., will be posted today.

Dr. G. C. Senn, of the International Red Cross, pointed out while on duty in Northern Rhodesia that that Protectorate has no Red Cross organization, though there are organizations in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

**Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)**

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas) reports that at the end of March the current deposits and other resources, including reserves for taxation and contingencies, amounted to £294,648,961. The issued capital is £7,883,000 in 5% cumulative preference shares of £1 converted into stock, £2,682,500 in A shares of £1 converted into stock, and £1,517,400 in B shares of £5 each, £1 paid. The reserve fund amounts to £4,100,000.

Investments in British, Dominion, and Colonial Government securities totalled £99,049,027, and other investments, £2,203,286, 0/6d, and £1,000,422, 15s, bills discounted, £50,880,200, advances to customers, £57,691,177, money to call and short notice, £6,100,000, remittances in transit, £3,583,072, and bank premises, £2,077,977.

Mr. A. T. Dudgey has been appointed a general manager and Mr. H. D. Smith an assistant general manager.

**Linchpin Increases Textile Prices**

All prices for United Kingdom cotton yarn and piece goods were advanced last week by a Ministry of Supply order, so as to provide for higher price margins for spinners and manufacturers now that they have to meet advances in wages to operatives of 7s. a week for adults and 4s. for juveniles. This additional wage cost will be £3,000,000 a year. Yarn and cloth prices will be raised from 5% to 8%, but Lancashire textile goods will nevertheless remain cheap in comparison with world prices, and it is expected that there will be a considerable expansion in export as soon as more labour becomes available.

**Profiteering by Order**

The controlled prices of many classes of goods in Uganda are far too high. It is indeed well-nigh impossible to understand how the margins of profit allowed by the regulations were arrived at. There have even been cases of traders openly complaining that they have never sold on such a high margin and have no wish to do so now. This may seem fantastic but it is true. There is clearly something wrong with regulations that in some cases permit a margin of profit far higher than it ever was in ordinary conditions of trading in days of peace. *Uganda Herald*.

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### Higher Price for Gold

The Government of Southern Rhodesia announced last week that the highest price for gold (172s. 3d. against 168s.) will be given to producers from June 9.

The price in South Africa, where the price is to be fixed at 170s. 6d. per ounce, is at a discount at the moment. The Government has announced that it will consider the possibility of raising the price to equal this standard where appropriate, the new price of gold.

### Company Progress Reports

**Fati Goldfields.**—4,900 tons milled in May yielded a working profit of £487.

**Phosphor.** In May 6,100 tons were treated for a working profit of £12,386.

**Gold Areas.** Production from the Gella mine in May totalled 1,001 fine oz. from 5,401 tons of ore. The value of £22,227 was recovered in gold and 19,400 tons of ore crushed. The working profit totalled £907.

**Sherwood Star.**—3,500 tons of ore were crushed in May for a gold yield valued at £7,500 and a working loss of £695. In April there was a mine profit of £703.

**Cam and Motor.**—25,600 tons of ore crushed in May yielded gold to the value of £45,965 and a mine profit of £20,516, compared with £20,508 in the previous month.

**Warders Consolidated.**—1,167 oz. of gold were recovered last month on 66,800 tons of ore crushed. The mine profit amounted to £2,538, compared with £2,718 in April.

**Rosterman.** 1,000 tons of ore in May produced 1,574 fine oz. of gold, leaving an estimated surplus of £2,850. The main shaft was sunk 48 ft. to 175 ft. On the 17th level the west drive on a quartz reef advanced 30 ft., averaging 5 dwt. of gold per ton. On the 16th level driving was extended 22 ft. of which 10 ft. averaged 9 dwt. over 30 inches. A rise on the 200 level was advanced 32 ft., averaging 37 dwt. over 20 inches. The size of the reef at all levels averaged 3 1/2 dwt. over 41 inches. The reef at all levels averaged 3 1/2 dwt. over 41 inches.

Dalny. A cable to June 12 from the consulting engineer of Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd. (which is interested in the Dalny mine with Impion Mines, Ltd.) reported that at the 465 ft. level a crosscut had exposed an orebody 63 ft. wide, of which 48 ft. assays 3.88 dwt. per ton. On the hanging wall section over a width of 32 ft. the average was 6.025 dwt. In the drive on the 260 ft. level from No. 28 underlay shaft at 62 ft. a lode 14 ft. wide was exposed, averaging 2.20 dwt. and at 58 ft. a 10 ft. lode averaging 3.4 dwt. to connect with No. 2 vertical shaft 315 ft. must still be drilled. Publication of the price in London was followed by a rise of 1/2 dwt. in Fairbank shares to 10s. 9d. and in 1944, the price of gold was 168s. 6d. per ounce.

### African and European

**African and European Investment Co., Ltd.** announces a profit for 1944 totalled £461,917, against £418,854 in 1943. Net profit before minority interest and other provisions, share transactions, taxation, etc., was £100,000 (£90,000) and the distribution for the year increased from 10% to 12%. Outstanding investments appearing in the balance sheet at £2,265,132 had a market value at the end of the year of £2,952,990 in excess of the book value.

### Dividends

**Reindeer Mines, Ltd.** have declared an interim dividend of 10% on the ordinary shares.

**Cam and Motor Gold Mining Co. (P) Ltd.** have announced a final dividend of 8% (the same) making 18% for the year, against 14% last year.

**Phoenix Price Gold Mining Co., Ltd.** has declared a dividend of 5% less tax of 1d. on the 1s. in respect of the year ended March 31, 1945.

### National Mining Corporation

Mr. G. J. Leitch, and Captain Richard Trimble have joined the board of the National Mining Corporation, Ltd., and Mr. Leitch has accepted the appointment of Chairman. Mr. L. C. Miller, former Chairman, will visit Southern Rhodesia aimed at one of the business of the Corporation.

### Many of Our Advertisers

Mr. H. Stafford Cooper, F.R.C.S., managing director of the Ford Motor Co., Ltd., who was knighted in the Birthday Honours, has been associated with the organization for more than 25 years. In the last war he served in the Royal Navy. He is Chairman of the Parliamentary and Legal Council and a member of the Taxation Committee of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, and Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Royal Society of St. George. The Ford Company will produce several thousand 8 h.p. and 10 h.p. passenger cars for civilian use and export in the second half of this year.

Mr. H. N. Spörberg, who is to retire from the office of Chairman of the British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., at the end of June after 43 years' service with the company, is also resigning from the office of Vice-Chairman of Associated Electrical Industries, Ltd., Chairman of the Coates Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and Lamp Caps, Ltd., and Director of Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., and the Switchgear Test Co., Ltd.

Mr. H. Warren, M.Sc., who has been appointed managing director of the British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., is 53 years of age, and joined the company in 1911 after graduating from Bristol University. He collaborated in the formation of the B.T.H. research laboratory in 1928, was given control of it six years later, and in 1934 made director of research and elected to the board of the company. During the war years he has directed a great deal of special research, development and engineering work especially in connexion with radio, radio location, and aircraft. He is a member of the Radio Research Board appointed by the Government.

### Cable and Wireless Group

Lord Inverforth, who has been President of Cable and Wireless (Holding) Ltd., since the telecommunications merger in 1929, has been appointed President of all the associated companies; Sir Edward Wilson, Chairman of Cable and Wireless, Ltd., became Government managing director of Cable and Wireless (Holding) Ltd., and Chairman and managing director of all the companies associated with it, and Lieutenant Ivor Barber has been appointed President of Cable and Wireless, Ltd. and its associated companies. The Hon. Jocelyn Denison-Beider was recently appointed joint managing director of Cable and Wireless, Ltd., of which he has been a director and manager for the past 10 years. Admiral Sir William Tennant remains Chairman and managing director of the parent group of companies.

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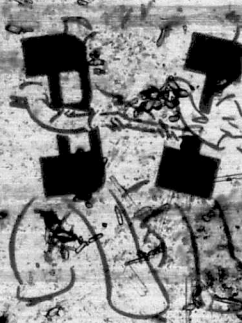
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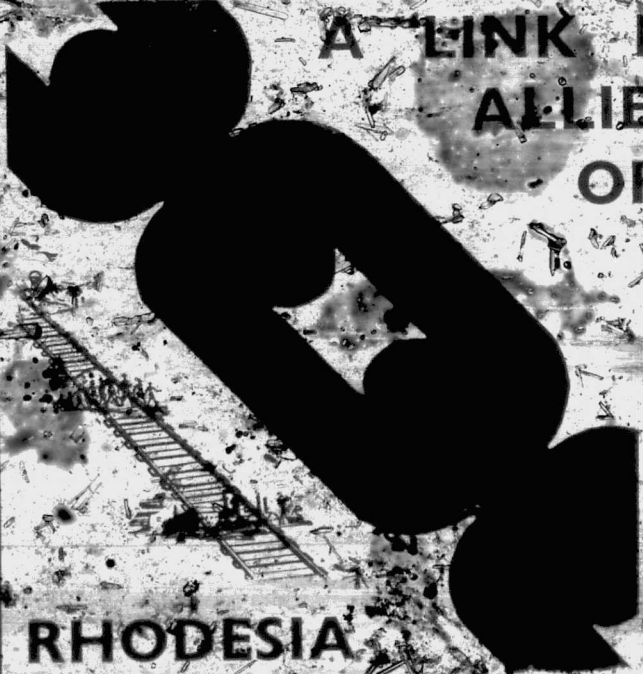
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE ENUNCIATION OF GENERAL PRINCIPLES is much less difficult than their application in this imperfect world. On such a subject as race relations, it is seductively easy to indulge on a London platform in generalizations which, however well intended, have no very obvious bearing on the real difficulties in Africa. That the discussions at meetings which are reported on other pages of this issue were far from precise is evident from two startling facts: first, that not one speaker so much as mentioned the immense influence of this war in bringing Europeans and Africans into closer and more confident relationship; and, secondly, that not one gave the slightest indication of realizing the great growth of liberalism in Southern Rhodesia in the past decade under the inspiring leadership of Sir Godfrey Huggins. Yet these factors are two of the fundamentals of the issue, and two of the main justifications for sober optimism. Those who know anything of the recent amazing expansion of Native representation in Central and West Africa under British aegis, and the excellent feeling that exists between these scores of thousands of Africans and their white leaders, must surely be, and this perfect with satisfaction. How it can have gone unmentioned in either of these two London meetings passes beyond comprehension. The Archbishop of Canterbury, who was markedly restrained in his brief speech,

pleaded for the restraint of others. Canon Broomfield, who was a minister in East Africa for some years, reiterated his tribute to the character of most British settlers and stressed their practical interest in the welfare of their African employees, and the two other speakers were members of Parliament, these public men, publicly discussing an African problem of the greatest importance, could in our view not begin to get to grips with it unless their experiences and developments of these years of war were in the forefront of their minds.

Not one of the speakers has, we believe, had any personal experience of the problem in that part of Africa in which it is most acute, namely the Union of South Africa (which is, of course, not subject to the views of the Imperial Government or in such a Colony as Southern Rhodesia or Kenya, in which it has assumed lesser though considerable importance, which varies from time to time according to circumstances). The Archbishop warned his large audience that it obviously requires of everybody great patience in dealing with the situation. It is pathetic with those who have to deal with it, and enjoined upon them to be neither too hot nor unfeeling in passing judgement. If that cautious approach were more fully emulated by the critics, they would be much more likely

contribute something to the solution of a problem which has to be faced in Africa by non-European workers on paper in Westminster or Bloomsbury. And they ought never to forget either that denigrating proposals may mislead Africans as much as marginalize Europeans, or that their careless words sometimes become the sort of notorious provocances. Twice within the past few days that point has been made to us by East African missionaries who would be proud to be called Negro-shiners but are certainly not blind to the weaknesses of African (or any other) human nature, and to the danger of turning these actual questions into platform topics.

When the body which represents all the non-Roman missionary societies in Great Britain issued its statement on the subject of the colour bar and race, we decided to let them have an editorial comment, and

**Why Call Upon Non-Experts**

the meeting which was to be held later under the chairmanship of the Archbishop for we felt that it would be wiser to postpone examination until the whole case had been developed. Assuming that that was the purpose of the meeting, we supposed that every speaker would be an acknowledged expert in his own province who gave an unmistakable title to his leadership in the perplexed problem. The expectations were all founded on the three speakers apart from the Archbishop, only one has lived in any part of Africa, and he in Zanzibar, where the question does not arise. Captain Gamman, who has for some years in Malaya often speaks and writes interestingly on racial affairs, and Mr. Green Jones, apart from one brief visit to West Africa, has drawn his impressions of African controversies solely from what he has read of handbooks, with due deference, might even by any stretch of imagination be regarded as an authority on race relations, we are driven to the conclusion that the Central Hall meeting was not organized in a manner calculated to give the leadership. Indeed, it seems to us that the British Colonies in East and Central Africa (which are primarily affected) and the Archbishop had the right to expect something very different from this anti-climax.

We can of course not say whether the organizers of the meeting had attracted many protests from missionaries in the field in East and Central Africa since the issue a few weeks earlier of their statement on the colour bar, but we do

**Protests from Missionaries**

know that some objections had been addressed from such sources to missionary societies in this

country, and that the Bishop of Mombasa and other well-known Christian workers in Kenya had so strongly on the subject that they issued a public statement which went very far in dissociating the signatories from the colour bar manifesto. As we have also received a number of private communications from missionaries in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, expressing regret that that document was issued at a moment when relations between Europeans and Africans in these territories are better than they have been for many years, and regretting that the statement if it was to be issued at all, should have omitted mention of various essential points, it is not surprising that a bolder and more far-sighted correspondence will have reached the missionary societies. The manifesto which was expressly stated to carry the approval of all the non-Roman missionary societies, was apparently not submitted in draft in at least some cases to their senior representatives in Eastern Africa. We should have thought that that would have been done as a matter of routine. That elementary precaution was certainly not disregarded on account of the pressure of time, for the whole question has been under examination by committees for two years or more, and the addition of a few further weeks to permit comment from Africa could not have been of material importance.

We write on this strain with sincere regret, first because we respect the motives and the sincerity of those who have given much thought and time to the question; and secondly because we believe in the moral and practical value of a periodical statement or re-statement of public opinion in matters social, political, and economic.

**A Case For Persuasion Not Battle**

It is well that the public should be challenged from time to time to examine the direction in which it is travelling, its points of progress, and the difficulties of the way ahead. But the prime condition of such a check, so far as it should be made, under the advice of trusted guides. The enthusiastic amateur has his place in the advancing column, but not at its head; and at such times of decision it is especially necessary to hear the counsel of the men who know the lie of the land and its hidden difficulties and dangers. In this case, in short, the liaison between headquarters and the leaders in the field appears to have been defective, with the consequence that the advance was sounded prematurely. This movement is not a case for battle, rather is it a case for patience and persuasion. The Archbishop of Canterbury sees the problem in that light, and we trust that the best interests of British Africa, his appreciation of the situation will be accepted.



# London, Specimens on Colour Bar and Race

## Archbishop of Canterbury Presides over Crowded Meeting

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY presided at a crowded meeting of the Council in the Central Hall Westminster, further to consider the question of the colour bar and race.

The Archbishop said that the subject is a subject of a statement of views and policy on the subject of the colour bar and race in the Independent Territories, which was issued by the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, with a document the Executive Committee of the British Council of Churches has decided to sell.

### View on Race and Colour Bar

The Archbishop said that the subject is a subject of a statement of views and policy on the subject of the colour bar and race in the Independent Territories, which was issued by the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, with a document the Executive Committee of the British Council of Churches has decided to sell.

When you get a plural society of a people, with different groups and different nationalities, especially when the different groups are of different races, it is a very difficult situation. It is a situation which is not only a social and economic problem, but it is also a religious and moral problem. It is a situation which is not only a social and economic problem, but it is also a religious and moral problem.

It is obviously required that everybody great patience and understanding with such a situation. And we who live in this country must always be very sympathetic with those who have to deal with it, and not be rash nor unfeeling in passing judgments upon them. Some, but we have a solemn duty to exercise our own responsibility of judgment. But so far as our own lives and our own health, our own and the good of our own people, we must be ever true. It is particularly true in the case of a number of persons, and new understandings may come along which may have a great effect on the lives of such people.

The principles enshrined in some of the great documents of the war have produced from the leaders of the white man. Negatively it is that no discrimination should be made within a community solely on the grounds of nationality, race, colour or political or religious opinions. Positively it means that every citizen of every community has a right to equal rights with fellow citizens to be treated, not as a tool or a means, but always as a brother and an end in himself.

It is the duty of every society to give to all its members full opportunity to develop to their fullest the powers that God has given to them. There are, of course, many different talents in applying that principle, but what matters is the direction towards which, and the speed with which, things move in the right way. In the last few years things have moved a long way in the right direction.

It is necessary for us always to be firmly in the direction, for mankind has a queer capacity and we in the British nation in particular—to proclaim a principle in general that explain it away in particular cases; to profess that we will do it but forget to pursue it.

We are convinced that the economic progress, social unity, rank and order relations are possible only by treating this problem from the point of view of Christian principles.

### Dr. Broomfield's Views

THE REV. CANON DR. G. W. BROOMFIELD, secretary of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, and formerly of the Zanzibar Diocese, expressed pride in the Empire, which was bringing justice, freedom, enlightened prosperity and freedom to millions of people, black, brown, and white, and providing a sphere within which people of many races and colours were co-operating for the common good, and with mutual respect for each other's interests. He continued in part—

In the South Central African territories there is a poll tax of a shilling which the African must pay. The deplorable thing about this tax is that in some colonies, or parts of them, it is the only means of raising revenue. It is unable to raise the money to pay the cost of the long journey to find the mines or of European plantations, and this leads to the break up of many African communities. It is a tax which should demand that means should be sought to carry out a policy which is possible for them to carry out. They must be able to pay from their homes.

Our African dependent territories are a permanent white population. I don't want it to be very clearly that the European population in these territories could, and many of them do, help to pay the tax. I go further and say that the Africans

in these dependencies need assistance and the stimulus of the white people. I would not say that the white people in these territories are not doing without the Africans. The British military budget is a very large one. It is a very large one. It is a very large one. It is a very large one.

Good feeling and fellowship between them cannot exist if Africans feel that there is discrimination against them. It is a very large one. It is a very large one. It is a very large one. It is a very large one.

I am criticizing something which in the main is good, here is its purpose in the mind of God for our Empire. Very many of the Europeans are assisting the African, but there is this colour bar in the Union of South Africa, Northern Rhodesia, and Northern Rhodesia.

### Discrimination in Northern Rhodesia

Africans in Northern Rhodesia are not allowed to engage in skilled employment in the mines or on the railways because the white people are afraid that if the Africans were allowed to engage in these kinds of work, which have been reserved for the white man, the white man's position might be made weaker. We must understand the point of view of the white man. I suggest to you that it is intolerable that in the African's own country they should be prevented from using their abilities simply because of the colour of their skin.

In Northern Rhodesia the average wage which a white man earns in the mines is £40 a month, plus a house. The average for an African is 25s. a month, plus a house, a food reckoning with another 25s. As both get houses, the comparison is between £40 and 50s. a month. That difference is far too great.

I am not suggesting that the Africans should straight away be paid on the same basis as the Europeans. I am suggesting that they should be paid on the same basis as the Europeans. I am suggesting that they should be paid on the same basis as the Europeans.

I am not suggesting that the Africans should straight away be paid on the same basis as the Europeans. I am suggesting that they should be paid on the same basis as the Europeans. I am suggesting that they should be paid on the same basis as the Europeans.

CAROL L. D. GAMMANS said that our post-war problems could not be solved unless the practical policies of Parliament could be combined with the driving force of the Christian Church, and added—

We are often told that our Crown Colonies are growing ever grannier. They could have grown a lot off in 1940 if they had wanted to. From every part of the Empire the response was the same. They came forward to fight, and we are proud of a relationship which can produce such results. We do not say this in any spirit of self-satisfaction, but let us get our history right—even if it is to our credit.

Three great tasks lie before us: first, to educate the peoples of the Colonial Empire to complete self-government; secondly, to accelerate economic development to the standards of living of Colonial peoples; third, to bring the sense of Empire unity within this great world before us.

We cannot solve our Empire problems by hammering our conclusions. The idea of a world where there is only a man from Nigeria or Ceylon can be a source of pride and satisfaction. I am a British subject, and I am the same things as a man who comes from London.

One of the greatest fallacies is to regard the man as an economic animal. Other factors in his mind and spirit count for most of us more than the economic factor. The people

of the Colonial Empire will not be... so continue... association with us except upon... that of racial equality. The King cannot have... subjects according to their colour.

MR. A. GREENH JONES said:

There are areas of the Empire for which we are responsible in which there are practices of discrimination contrary to all we profess. Owing to great and deep desire for political and economic freedom, people have sometimes been... we have... very best... race. I think of the... great... are... deliberately...

You have had vast attention... the operation of the colour bar, and theories... of the development of parallel institutions in... that... destination... in the hands of the... of the... where our flag has... there... break... of the principle... which... have... days gone by... of our... Colonial... today... of these... based on... of policies which... to the principle... of faith.

Editorial comment... Matter... ment]

# Mr. Greenh Jones on Dependent Territories

## International Co-operation and International Accountability

THE QUESTION OF COLONIES AND DEPENDENT TERRITORIES is one which tends to cause friction and jealousy among nations. It leads to economic and political disputes, and its answer is likely to be found only when we get the fullest co-operation amongst the nations, expressed through some form of world authority.

Mr. Greenh Jones has recently changed his views with regard to dependent territories. The people of the Colonies are no longer regarded as addressees of our national development, but as people with rights and interests of their own. They are entitled to a definite status, and their territories are regarded less as possessions in which our responsibility is limited to the more than the suppression of cruelties and abuses, and to maintaining good order, fair administration, and justice.

It has taken some time for Colonial Powers to realize that they can justify their presence in the Colonies only in so far as they establish good order and fair administration and secure the social and economic development and political progress of the people concerned. From a somewhat negative attitude of administration and control, we have passed to one more positive and constructive, to practical trusteeship, finding into the conditions in which dependent peoples can be partners inside the British Commonwealth, taking their place fully in responsibility for their own affairs.

### Neither Isolated nor Insulated

The world's attitude towards the under-privileged is changing. So are the ideas of the under-privileged themselves. The change owes something to Russia, and much to education and the humanism preached by Great Britain and the Christian missions. The people themselves begin to demand that these Imperial possessions should rapidly become connected with the full right of self-government.

Backward areas are no longer isolated. Not only are they insulated, but ideas of colonial administration are being revolutionized. The Secretary of State for the Colonies exchanges ideas with the Governors of most territories within a very few hours. He and they can travel to and from any part of the Empire in very little time. Scientific advance is tying the Colonies into the closest proximity with ourselves and with all other well-developed parts of the world.

Economically and strategically they are already an intimate part of the one world. We can no longer afford to isolate them in their miserable conditions, squalor, and disease, because they threaten our standards of life and imperil our social conditions and health. The war has demonstrated how important are Colonies for defence and how good security systems. Their contributions in terms of man-power, raw material, and even as a basis of operations has proved immensely important in world totalitarian wars. If you cannot get a world authority to tackle the causes of war, build up international economic order, and secure peace, Colonies will continue areas of jealous rivalry and conflicting interest between the nations, and of power politics. Therefore, they must be properly developed and integrated with the modern world, especially economically, politically, and socially.

The course of an address to the annual general meeting of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society.

The idea of trusteeship is founded on a conception of international responsibility, which is a national responsibility. It is not a national responsibility, but a world responsibility. It is not a national responsibility, but a world responsibility. It is not a national responsibility, but a world responsibility. It is not a national responsibility, but a world responsibility.

It has become more generally recognized since that international responsibility cannot logically be restricted to peoples of the Mandated Territories, but should operate in respect of all peoples not free to self-government.

The idea that Colonies, and Mandated Territories only, must be administered not only on behalf of the people of the Colonies, but on behalf of mankind also, was widely accepted. From that time, trusteeship is generally held to be a general principle, and some responsibility for the manner in which peoples backward areas are governed and controlled. It is not a national responsibility, but a world responsibility. It is not a national responsibility, but a world responsibility. It is not a national responsibility, but a world responsibility.

### International Co-operation

After the last war, the League of Nations Mandates system, the International Labour Office was also created, an international body concerned with standards of labour and social conditions throughout the world. It already works by means of independent investigation, public discussion, publicity, and inspection, and urges the judgment of the world.

Various agreements in international co-operation in respect of colonial areas have occurred since the war, for instance, the Geneva Conference in West Africa, the association of French and Belgium with defence and markets, and the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, which has been established to handle the French and Dutch East Indies, the East African Commission established by Australia and New Zealand in the South Seas, and the Treaty of Commerce, Britain and the United States, which has been signed to serve Australia and New Zealand, and so on. They came together to co-operate in building up peace and economic conditions in this area.

Few people today would press for the international administration of Colonies. But the problem remains how to deal with these Imperial Powers which neglect their responsibilities or commit them to unwise acts or have no means to do so well. These are the ideas that in the future only Colonial Powers should be brought to account about backward peoples. These people live or die in Colonial territories but not in such sovereign States as Spanish Rhodesia, where they are dominated by a white minority. The black have little say in the affairs of their own country, as was the case again in the Union of South Africa.

For this reason there should be an International Colonial Charter and also a development of international fractional bodies like the International Labour, Food and Agricultural Offices, and other economic commissions.

At least or so at the time of regional organizations, the proposal at the expense of the idea of international accountability. It was argued that regional commissions would exercise oversight over the trusteeship system, and would not be a substitute for the Mandates system and divide the world into two groupings.

The danger here is that the idea of international accountability will be another become a substitute for the idea of international accountability, and that needy Colonies would be outside any groupings. It is support, however, has been received for the idea from the United States and our Dominions. It is doubtful that the idea of trusteeship in the international system has been clearly worked out in terms of consultation, co-operation for development purposes, and in terms of international accountability.

General Romulo has proposed ways of achieving greater regional collaboration in Africa, but his ideas seem to require the aid of accountability in his opinion for merging the Mandates in South West Africa into the Union, Malaya and New Zealand has already pointed out that the purpose of the Mandates should be practical and that the conditions of the Mandates should improve the economic and social conditions of the people concerned. They do not want the colonial governments to be dissolved and their peoples to be transferred to be administered by the governments of the mandating countries.

The draft of the International Charter published by the Society has raised a great part in forming international opinion. There is a strong feeling in a number of important countries with imperial obligations that they should be an international charter setting out the principles along the lines of that draft convention. The idea should be supported of making the Permanent Mandates Commission an International Colonial Commission concerned with accountability and practical aid for development of Colonial and all backward peoples.

The main point completely practicable at first, and Colonial should be responsibly administered and the Powers concerned answerable to their opinion.

The International Colonial Commission would help Colonial development in many ways. Not only would it encourage the work of the international functional bodies I have mentioned, but it would further economic, scientific and educational progress and, through the world, and assist in the economic, social, and economic development of the Colonial Countries with the rest of the world. It is great with confidence that the International Commission would be a source of practical aid and ends, through investment bodies and technical assistance, through the assistance that is needed through the administering Power. In addition, of course, it would be the most important body concerned with reports of examination, inspection and publicity. Possibly some of its latter work would be done through the various organs of the world organization of persons of integrity and moral distinction nominated by all the Governments.

## San Francisco Conference on Trusteeship

### Lord Cranborne's Statement of the British Case

THAT THE BRITISH COLONIAL EMPIRE IN EAST AFRICA saved Great Britain and the world from defeat is categorically stated by Lord Cranborne in a speech addressing the United Nations on trusteeship. He pointed out the incorporation in the Charter of the United Nations of the agreed chapter on trusteeship.

The success of the trusteeship committee was, he said, mainly due to the efforts of its Chairman and the Prime Minister of New Zealand, who had shown a far-mindedness and open humanity which had won the hearts of all his colleagues and to Commander Stassen, of the United States, whose patience and statesmanship had been beyond all praise.

The trusteeship chapter, said Lord Cranborne, was in two parts, the first consisting of a general declaration of policy towards dependent territories and the second dealing with that limited category of territories coming under the system of international trusteeship. The confidence in the inclusion of the first part, the United States can claim their share of credit, for the draft was based on the original paper which we submitted.

#### Long British Experience of Colonial Government

I should like to tell the Commission why we include a general declaration in our paper and are so glad to be included in the Charter. We in the United Kingdom have a long experience of colonial government, and we have sometimes been an over-zealous guardian of the interests of colonial territories of every kind and of every size, in every part of the world. We have in our hands many examples of the success of our administration and of the progress there has been gradually evolved under the general principles of colonial government.

We believed that the time had come when these principles ought to be codified in a general declaration for the guidance of ourselves and other Colonial Powers and for the information of the world. This seemed a golden opportunity for such a declaration. These broad principles have been incorporated in the first part of the chapter.

These principles are of a very general character. That is quite inevitable. Colonies differ as much from each other as do metropolitan territories. They range from the most primitive areas in the Pacific to Central Africa, to such highly civilized countries as Ceylon, Malaya, and Java.

One must not go too slow, and yet there are dangers in going too fast. To attempt to impose on primitive peoples of one folk, all the elaborate machinery of modern civilization would be to court disaster. In some general principles can be laid down which apply to all dependent territories. In every area, whether backward or advanced, there must be a duty on Colonial Powers to train and educate the indigenous peoples to govern themselves. That, as I see it, is the main purpose of colonial government. It has been for many years, and I hope it will always continue to be, the purpose of His Majesty's Government, and it is a purpose which must be unswervingly pursued.

In an earlier speech I considered properly constituted

Colonial Empires as a power. Up to the ladder, and non-self-governing people were constantly moving, as they attained a higher measure of self-government. One of them rung at the most primitive peoples, at present capable of taking only a very limited part in the administration of their own affairs. As you climb the ladder you find many territories where the peoples take an ever-increasing part in their own administration.

At the very top of the ladder are the great self-governing Dominions of His Majesty the King, present here as fully-fledged members of the United Nations. That, in our view, is the right conception of the trusteeship; it is dynamic, yet it takes account of the inescapable facts.

General Romulo (Chairman of the Philippine Delegation) has just spoken to you of freedom as the goal of all dependent peoples. We shall all honour his sincerity and eloquence. No one can be truly moved by his words and believe in the dignity of the human spirit, and in favour of freedom, but freedom to many of these territories means assistance, guidance, and advice, if they cannot afford the risks of independence. They may need a helping hand to build roads, to develop commerce, to set up modern health services, to introduce scientific methods of agriculture, and to encourage the best of education, which is fundamental to all progress, and assistance in a hundred other ways. We do not take a hand, and our territories would be badly lost what they have gained.

What we can give them are liberty and free institutions. We can gradually train them in the management of their own affairs, so that, should independence ultimately come, they will be ready for it. That is the essence of the provisions of Section A of the chapter. It does not rule out independence, but it sets the process of gradual evolution in a more appropriate context.

Twice in a generation the United Kingdom, as a result of being attacked, has been engaged in a war in defence of principles in which she has had a great responsibility in all the resources of her Colonial Empire. The result has been an ever brighter as the prospect of a world where all would be brought into the scale. With the other nations, we have been a wealthy and powerful through both these wars, and we shall continue to the finish of this second world war. Our passionate devotion to the cause of freedom is sure to be doubly so.

I would tell you that in the same struggle, if our war when my country was grimly fighting a vastly stronger foe, it was only the existence of our African Colonial Empire, the essential materials which we should draw from it, the reinforcement sent to the Middle East across the sea of Africa—it was only these which saved us from defeat. If we had been defeated at that time, very likely none of us would be sitting here today. The German aim of world domination might very well have been realized, and liberty might have vanished from the earth.

Throughout this war the security of our Empire, our territories, and the use of bases at Aden, Bombay, Malaya, and in the Caribbean Islands, was available not only to ourselves but to all the United Nations, and in particular to the United States of America. At the same time, it was the French territories which called to the aid of the British and of the Belgian Colonial Empire. Those Colonial Empires were in fact welded into one vast machine, and it was only through liberty.

Could we really contemplate the conscious aim of our deliberations the destruction of this machine or its spartan into its component parts? That would indeed be a strange aim for this Conference.

Do not let us rule ourselves independent as the ultimate destiny of some of these territories. It is not ruled out by the worthy intention of this paper. But to have included in the universal goal of Colonial policy would, we believe, be a more and practical to peace and security. Nor, in fact, even the immediate desires of the vast majority

of Colonial peoples themselves.

They want liberty. Let us give them liberty. They want justice. Let us give them justice. They want all that we comprehend in the term "free institutions." Let us give them that. Let us train them, educate them, give them the benefit of our resources and our experience. Let us help them to climb the rungs of the ladder of self-government. That is the purpose of this chapter, so that ultimately dependent or independent they may play their full part in a peaceful and glorious, and independent world.

# Mr. W. K. H. Campbell's Report on Co-operation

## Many Openings for Native Co-operative Societies in Kenya

THE VERY QUESTION to which the Government requires an answer is: "Are there or are there not sufficient prospects of success to justify the difficulty and expense of setting up a co-operative department?"

In my opinion there is always to be the qualification that every spectacular result cannot be expected, the answer is undoubtedly in the affirmative. It will hardly be denied that it is inherently better to do things for themselves than to do things for them. This is precisely what co-operation does, and its strength lies in the fact that it is based on persuasion and conviction, not on compulsion. No plan for permanent and desired improvements, the standard of living of a people, unless it succeed in extending the people themselves an interest in, and a desire for, the improvements contemplated and will in fact impose on themselves any measure of compulsion as may be necessary.

### When War Controls are Removed

Once the war controls are off, there will be scope for the organization of groups of cultivators who can collect, grade, bulk, and transport their produce to a point as near as possible to the ultimate consumer as they are competent to take it. At that point some agency must be found which is prepared to take it over on terms fair to the producer. This vacancy might be filled by a Kenya Farmers' Association, which seems likely to be prepared to admit registered societies of African to full membership, which would entitle them under the regulations of the Association to participation in ultimate profits on the same basis as any European member.

Alternatively it might be filled by any one of the chief commercial firms handling the produce on a commission basis, or as agents and secretaries. There are at least two of these which could be used to handle such business, and would be able to make advances against produce delivered at the receiving point pending final disposal. They would also be able to set up wholesale depots in Native reserves to supply the immediate goods at wholesale rates. This supply could be based upon either the disposal of produce, and to the same end, or either can expect to succeed, unless the same time takes account of the other.

The scarcity of the people for co-operative organization is the result of the long and unglorious manifestations of the war, and the lack of arrangements for the past few years. It is the result of the two which had attracted most attention prior to their arrival were the Tea and Coffee Growers' Association.

The Kenya Tea and Coffee Growers' Association had 239 members when it was first set up, and paid no share capital, which would have been a very poor bit for a very ill-advised half which had been called in for collection of share capital in anticipation of my visit. The group had bought three lorries out of its profits at a cost of £1,170. The group was producing, loading, transporting, and selling in the Mombasa market over 900,000 lbs. of vegetables a year, for which the growers received over £1,500 out of a gross selling price of £1,800. This was by substantial a asterisk to be left without

proper legal basis, dependent on rather ill-defined guarantees by individual Government officers, and I was advised to recommend registration temporarily during the war, but to have five years' experience, unsuitable as that is for a society of this kind.

At the same time had to be recommended for the Kenya Coffee Growers for such the same reasons. They had received a good deal of encouragement and assistance, and not inconsiderable financial support, from the Local Native Council in their early days. Receipts from the sale of coffee for the two seasons 1942-43 and 1943-44 were £2,370, of which £1,240 was paid out to 251 people cultivating 150 acres, while a surplus of £1,065 had been accumulated.

There are two areas in the Meru District and one in Embu where hundreds of African coffee growers exist. In both places it has been a matter of the agricultural officer managing the affairs for them, which absorbs time which he can very ill spare. These are not the only instances in which agricultural officers with alternative duties and a catch are being sometimes among the whole of the time on the marketing of the produce of smallholders. The growers are reaping substantial benefits, but it would be a great improvement if the marketing were done co-operatively by them and the agricultural officer were released to do the work for which he is especially qualified.

Full-fledged co-operative societies would probably be inadvisable either at Meru or Embu, still there is some co-operative staff to look after it, but I have visited both places and made suggestions as to the lines on which a beginning might be made, with the devolution of responsibility on the growers.

It was interesting to find that for a considerable part of the last war Meru Native grown coffee was the best in the whole of Kenya, including all European estates. Only late in the season did one parcel realize a better price. People capable of producing such results seem to be worth trying to help.

There are other co-operative or semi-co-operative efforts which have enjoyed less official direction, but have achieved quite creditable results in spite of many serious co-operative defects which are usually discernible in their by-laws if they have any. One such is the Kenya African Traders and Farmers Association, with over 200 members and 100,000 share capital. This organization has made an attempt at combining the capital of its trader members in order to buy stock-in-trade at wholesale rates. It has been balked of its stock-in-trade at wholesale rates. It has been balked of its stock-in-trade at wholesale rates, which a Registrar would have given to a registered company, but the attempt is at least proof of the capacity for combined action.

### Many Co-operative Groups

There are at least 37 other such groups in the Kenya, East Africa, Meru, and Embu districts, and two of these which I have seen each have 20,000 collected in cash and banked. The Kiambu Chicken and Egg Sellers Union handles 8,500 eggs per day as well as poultry for the table, and has raised over £1,000 in share capital in eight months. This union for lack of guidance and supervision is already showing signs of a tendency to veer away from the co-operative aims, with which it started.

The Swaha squat on Crown Land without paying rent and without any authority for lack of staff to prevent such encroachment. This class borrows from Indian traders cash loans on the security of a crop growing or to be grown, repayable in produce at rates far below the fair market prices. Interest is rarely less than 10%.

It was told at Kilifi of a case where a lot of people who alleged that they were starving every 1 lb. of rubber they cared for, the other produced only 5 lb. in 30 days from 30,000 people. It was to be feared that a contest between laziness and honesty and industry would win. Business is not entirely the fault of those who suffer from it. The population is riven with malaria, bilharzia and hookworm. Druks is also a contributory factor. There seems to be general agreement that this is a very bad. Though it is impossible to make people sober by legislation, this cause of lack of industry could presumably be removed, or at least

Being further extracts from Mr. W. K. H. Campbell's Report on an Investigation of Co-operative Societies in Kenya. (Government Printer, Nairobi, 1945.)

mitigated, uncontrolled drinking parties where really festive proceedings could take place, with juveniles excluded.

Another exception to the general rule that debt is not a problem was found in the Kitooa area, where at two meetings, each with over a hundred people present, I was informed that 2000 and 3000 of the cultivators were indebted to Indians for loans of agricultural tools on the usual installment terms. I was most struck by the enormous number of these loans, but in the same village a number of those who had borrowed to be a good deal indebted by Indian shopkeepers to Indian money, so much so indeed that many of them are now in the course of liquidating their Indian loans.

Direct Government financial aid almost always had a tendency to introduce the fatal idea of Government money, there is plenty of that, and the Government will never be hard on us.

What the Official's Attitude Should Be

For many of the same reasons the presence of Government nominees on the committees of a co-operative society is apt to have a bad effect and militate against the development of initiative among the members. He will almost invariably be a Government official. He leaves the more anxious he is likely to be to impress the meeting with his importance. The higher he is, and the greater his actual importance, the more difficult it will be for him, however hard he may try to prevent his opinion from reducing society members to an over-awed and tongue-tied silence, even though they may have a better practical knowledge of co-operation than the high official who has had an opportunity of specializing in his study.

They are diligent creatures who have never hitherto enjoyed opportunities of spreading their wings and raising the sights of which they are capable. In the presence of such an official, the members of a co-operative society, in official position, they are apt to feel that it would be unbecoming for them to make any proposal, or even to speak, and a downright impertinence to speak or vote against anything proposed by him. If the members are going to imagine, as there is a danger that they will, that there is no need for them to think or worry, as there is a Government official there who can do what is necessary thinking or worrying for them, the more efficient the society could do it themselves, then the more efficient the society will be, and ceases to be sound.

The very presence and magnificence of his office automatically debars the administrative offices from any very active participation, as it imports a danger that people may join a society not because they have understood, but because they think that joining it may be a means of currying favour with a high official, or the correct attitude for the administrative office is one of fairly aloof benevolence. An occasional reference to an ordinary barrow to co-operation as a better form of organization, the occasional good wishes for any society known to exist, or even perhaps a glance at its books, with detail rightly reserved for the formal opening of a conference or a set of training classes for society office-bearers are things which will be extremely useful and valuable, without being much of a burden for an over-worked official.

Africans in Trade

I found practically everywhere quite a keen demand for co-operative organization of traders. The Africans are undoubtedly extremely interested in securing a foothold in the trade of their own country, and exasperated by the difficulties which they encounter when they try to do so. Ideally the assault on this problem ought to begin on the lines followed by the Rochdale pioneers whose efforts were the original foundation of the English Wholesale Co-operative Society.

The present position is in most cases farcical. The budding African trader, who has his stock in trade from an existing trader who is the person likely to wish to see him succeed. He therefore sells to him at retail rates or at rates below, thereby a negligible margin, all too often on credit. The African takes his purchases a few miles along the road and there tries to sell them either at the same rates as the trader from whom he bought, in which case he makes no profit, or at rates slightly higher, in which case he makes no sale, as there is extra walking, but not paid very highly by the type of customer for whom he trades. All too often he seeks to escape from his dilemma by dishonest practices learnt from some of those already established in the trade.

The proper procedure is, of course, to buy at wholesale prices and sell at retail with a margin, which is a fair remuneration for the service rendered to the purchasing public. It is a legitimate co-operative effort by a group of people who are unable to buy at wholesale rates, to combine their available capital so that they can do so. I encountered a number of cases where attempts have been made to do this. They had all failed for lack of the help which a Registrar and his staff would have given them.

There is great scope for societies of this kind. The further away from existing competitors they can be started the bet-

ter their chances of success. There are places like Mombasa and Kisumu, where the nearest competitors are 100 miles away, where the nearest competitors are 100 miles away. In the case of anyone trying to establish himself in trade here the common sense of his co-operative would be reinforced by the necessity for walking 10 miles each way to and from the nearest alternative source of supply.

I do not think it axiomatic that co-operative societies are suitable for primitive people. On the contrary, I have seen some admirable societies being worked by extremely backward people. For instance, in the Punjab I saw credit societies doing a great work, and in the East Africa Protectorate I saw co-operative societies being worked by a single one of their members.

Activities - Ripe for Development

I have already mentioned a few examples of things which have been done by travels which do seem to be capable of fairly wide development on co-operative lines. Some of them are:

- (1) Wattle transport societies in Nyeri, Fort Hall, and Kiambu, which would give access to the growers and could regulate the market to correspond with the needs of the fruit and wattle and the railway to avoid the usual difficulties of transport.
- (2) Wattle transport societies in Nyeri and Fort Hall for the transport of wattle to the market.
- (3) Pig-breeding societies in Nyeri and Fort Hall for the breeding of pigs for the market.
- (4) Egg marketing societies at Meru, Mombasa, Kisumu, etc., which could do grading and packing, and organize the market.
- (5) Kiambu Chamber of Commerce and Egg Sellers, Uasinaiya, which collected 2000 000 in cash between February and November, 1944.
- (6) Thrift societies, as at the Dagoretti Approved School.
- (7) Co-operative associations, which are for the direction and control of cultivation, if it should be decided as a matter of policy to assist the development of individual holdings, revising the existing system of land tenure, including a proposal for reform of the law, which I have already almost unlimited co-operative possibilities.
- (8) Co-operative stores, as at Mombasa, Jambanja, Mombasa, etc.
- (9) Co-operative maize mills, owned by the people who grow the maize which is due to go through them.
- (10) Nyanza Chamber of Commerce, which has already lasted for 18 years unassisted, and has survived great difficulties due to defects in its system of working.
- (11) Mombasa Chamber of Commerce, which has already lasted for 18 years unassisted, and has survived great difficulties due to defects in its system of working.
- (12) Quite a flourishing credit bank run by Father Dwyer at Kisumu.
- (13) Agricultural Farmers' and Traders Society, which has lasted for eight years, and has just taken a new lease of life and collected 23300 in cash in 1944.
- (14) Co-operative dairies, particularly for the production of ghee.
- (15) Joint transport for fruit and crops in the Coast Province.
- (16) Marketing of smoked fish.
- (17) Dairy at Mombasa for supply of fresh milk to Mombasa.
- (18) Society for maintaining a pedigree bull and dip in the Nandi Reserve.
- (19) Societies of producers of firewood and charcoal in Kiambu.
- (20) Societies of vegetable growers in Mombasa federated into a union which could handle lorry transport into Nairobi.
- (21) Both these last will be largely dependent on obtaining a good selling site in Nairobi, a matter in which they may need some official assistance.

This makes no claim to be an exhaustive list. It makes no reference, for example, to the bee-keeping societies which might be a suitable form of activity to begin. These have the advantage that they involve little in the way of handling cash - a matter in which there seems to be some consensus of opinion that our co-operative pioneers in Kenya are likely to be less competently successful than in some other respects, and the corresponding disadvantages that it benefits which they see to be less tangible and less visibly apparent than those of a society with a more directly commercial aim.

The exact form of the society must depend on local conditions under which it is to be worked, the technical, agricultural, veterinary, or any other technical department which is to be set up in the society. If the conditions are such that it is not possible there is no men community for which a co-operative activity cannot be found. It may be the provision of a large scavenger, the installation of latrines, the protection of wells, the maintenance of a good school, or the enforcement of the attendance of children at an existing one, an arbitration society for the settlement of disputes, the enforcement of limits on expenditure at weddings, the provision of ceremonies, the use of improved seeds, the purchase of tools, the maintenance of stock, improvement of breeds of cattle, pigs and hens.



**The War**

**Strength of East Africa Command Revealed**

**Officially Stated to Have 6,000 British and 50,000 African Troops in Burma**

THE EAST AFRICA COMMAND is officially stated to have 2,000 British, 4,000 British Indian, and 50,000 African troops fighting in Burma. The news reaches the London Press, not from the Command or the War Office, but from the Information Office in Northern Rhodesia!

Lieut. General Sir Kenneth Anderson, the C. in C., has received from Lieut. General Sir Oliver Leese, Commander of the Allied Land Forces in South East Asia, a letter which says:

"I should like you to know of the valuable role which the 11th East African Division has played in the campaign carried out along and difficult advance through the mponsoo country to Kalywa, and made the bridgehead over the Chinwin through which the 2nd British Division passed. The 22nd East African Brigade is now fighting in the Tangup area, having advanced over difficult country on the coast of the Arakan. The 26th East African Brigade and valuable assets in the advance of the 4th Corps down the Gogaw Valley.

"In most difficult country, and under severe climatic conditions, the East African soldier has shown remarkable powers of endurance, and has proved himself a good fighting man. Excellent work has also been done by East African land and air units, and by the 2nd East African Signals Operating Company. In particular, the valuable work carried out by the 2nd East African Signals Company. I hope you will make it known to the East African troops in our successful Burma campaign, widely known among their people in East Africa. They have done a valuable part in our operations, and deserve the credit and recognition of their people at home."

**Warm Tribute by Commander of S.E. Asia Forces**  
Lieut. General Sir Oliver Leese has recently visited the 11th East African Division and inspected battalions of the K.A.R., the S.K.R.S. and an aircraft artillery regiment, a motor artillery regiment, and a Zambian field ambulance. The A.K.A.R. band played at the C. in C.'s inspection of guard of honour provided by battalions of the regiment.

In his talk to British officers and men of the Rhinoceros Battalion, General Leese told them that their advance had kept the Japanese on the back and had opened the way for the great Burma Victory. The East African Division had fought the Japanese down the notorious Kalywa Valley throughout the whole of the last monsoon, and had established a bridgehead over the Chinwin through which passed the troops of the 83rd Indian Corps who were to take part in the capture of Mandalay and the Burma offensive.

The Japanese in Burma are reported to be breaking off contact with East African and West African troops, abandoning large dumps of stores, and seeking to escape through very difficult country as the monsoon sets in. At Okshitpin, 30 miles from Brome, East African troops recently linked up with Indian units. East African engineers are reported to have been engaged on the repair of landslides caused by Japanese R.A.F. bombing on the Toungmye-Prome road.

**Awards**  
Lieut. Basil Place, Royal Navy, who was born in Northern Rhodesia, received his Victoria Cross at the hands of the King last Friday. With him was Lieut. Donald Cameron, R.N.R., the *Comandante*, submitting the insubmittable, stated:

"On September 23rd, when commanding the *Comandante*, I led a party of 12 men in the anchorage of Kalywa, north Norway. This necessitated the penetration of a minefield and a passage of 50 miles up the fjord, guarded by every known device. Disregarding all danger, they worked their small craft inside the nets surrounding the TIRITZ and pressed home their attack. While inside the nets they were so narrowly attacked that they had to scuffle their craft. Most

of the party were killed. The *Comandante* was heavily damaged and was forced to beach. The party was left in a state of complete isolation. The last war, has been awarded the Victoria Cross. He was awarded the King's African Officers' Cross, the highest award of the Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry and outstanding leadership in Burma. The King states that "under very trying conditions he kept complete control of the changing situation with the utmost coolness and courage, and in the face of his own great danger, he was in command of the troops in exposed situations for seven hours. He was the first to leave the position."

Lieut. Ian Hugh Hunt, The Buffs, attached to a battalion of The Northern Rhodesia Regiment, who led his troops into an attack in Burma after he had been twice wounded, and continued to lead and inspire them by his gallantry and he was wounded a third time, he has been awarded the Military Cross. The citation states: "Despite his loss of blood, he displayed magnificent courage and fortitude, and was an outstanding example to all ranks."

Lieut. Geoffrey Charles Woodhouse Walls, Kenya battalion of the K.A.R., who has received the M.C., is stated to have "led numerous fighting and reconnaissance patrols and destroyed many of the enemy, obtaining valuable information. His leadership, dashcraft, and personal courage were deserving of the highest praise."

**Rhodesia's New Air Liaison Officer in London**  
Group Captain Edward Jackson, now Rhodesian Air Liaison Officer in London. He was accompanied to the airport by Flight Lieut. Eric Germany, who also joins the staff. Flight Lieut. Buster Williams, the other member, has just been promoted squadron leader.

Twenty British men were among the returned prisoners of war who attended the garden party at Buckingham Palace given last week by the King and Queen. They were led by Squadron Leader Tony Johnstone, D.F.C., and were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. "Ticky" Baggott and Mr. Frank Cox, of Rhodesia House. The other members of the party were Flight Lieuts. Baker and Coulson, Lieut. Noel Chambers, Warrant Officers Dighton, Coppen and Whelan, Corporals Wootton, Forman, Taylor and Waller, Lance Bombardier W. Pretorius, Rifleman Germans, Witherspoon, Wood, Smith, and many others. The party was given by Mr. J. G. Davis.

Private J. G. Davis, Commando, who was taken prisoner in Crete, has returned to this country after two years of imprisonment just outside Berlin.

# Background to the

**The Election.**—The total number of candidates nominated in the general election is 1,678, which is fewer than the record figure of 2,272 in 1924 but 400 more than in the general election of 1929. There are 15,000 electors in the 25 constituencies. The Liberal National Party has 13 Unionist Members and three Independents. The Labour Party nominated 603 candidates, the greatest number which has ever put before the electors, and the Liberal Party 402. There were 11,000 electors in the 1929 election. The emergency of 72 constituencies demanding 1,112 candidates. The Liberal Party has 23 candidates and the Communist Party 21. Women candidates number 17, which is 20 more than in the election of 1935 and the highest number ever to seek election. 42 were nominated by the Labour Party, 203 by the Liberal Party and 13 by the Communist Party. The women candidates are: Miss M. G. B. Wainwright, Mrs. E. J. Wainwright and Mrs. J. H. Wainwright. In single-member constituencies there will be 261 straight fights and 336 three-cornered contests. In only three constituencies were there unopposed returns.

**Road to Serfdom.**—In the democracies many who hate all of Nazism's manifestations are working for ideals whose realization would lead straight to the abhorred tyranny. Many Socialists have the tragic illusion that by depriving private individuals of the power they possess in an individualist system and transferring this power to society they thereby extinguish power. What they overlook is that, by concentrating power so that it can be used in the service of a single plan, it is not merely transferred but infinitely increased. Our generation has known that the system of private property is the most important guarantee of freedom. It has been well said that in a country where the sole power is the State opposition means death by slow starvation. The successful use of competition does not preclude some type of Government interference to limit working hours, require certain sanitary arrangements, provide an extensive system of social services if fully compatible with the preservation of competition. Planning and competition can be combined only by planning for competition, not by planning against competition. It is sensible temporarily to sacrifice freedom in order to make it more secure in the future, but it is quite a different thing to sacrifice liberty permanently in the interests of a planned economy.—Professor F. Hayek, in "The Road to Serfdom."

**General Eisenhower's Failure to Great Britain.**—All of us recognize our failure in the direction of our Commanders-in-Chief, General Eisenhower and President Roosevelt. I do not know how far the Minister's speech was intended as a warning against the "war" against Germany. Since did he give less than full co-operation in any of the necessary steps which would have been taken to bring about the successful acceptance of his own policy of the great demands he was going to make on them. It was no small test of hospitality and understanding of the British people to have 2,000,000 strangers move along their already limited and crowded facilities. The hospitality the British offered us for the 15 months we endured on our behalf, the sacrifices they made for the success of operations every American accustomed with the war will always carry for their war-time grateful place deep within his heart. General Eisenhower, addressing Congress.

**Controlling Germany.**—I served on the Inter-Allied Commission of Control in Germany from its inception until disarmament was practically complete. Luckily, among the soldiers a man who was a diplomatist, Frank Bingham. It was accidental but he was able to prevent the Germans from continually trying to separate us from the French, and insidious propaganda of that kind started at once. That kind of thing will come up again after this war. The German views on legal questions were constantly in opposition to our own. They argued, for instance, that flame throwers were not instruments of war but instruments of peace, because they could be used on insects pests in the orchards. Another problem concerned liaison officers. If we went to factories, we went in plain clothes with a German officer; if we went to service formations, we went in uniform, also with a German officer. These Germans were there only to hinder us. The selection of German officers should not be left to the German General Staff, but to the Allied Commission of Control. In the case of any commissions remaining for a long time the families of officers and men should either accompany them or follow them very soon. When we got the families out there was much less fraternization. This point may have far-reaching effects.—Lieut. Colonel Sir Arthur Heneage.

**German Plans For Resurgence.**—It is urgent to frustrate German attempts to run through a storm for another gambit at world domination. For this purpose plans were made and carried out in part to transfer abroad sufficient funds and specially trained personnel to carry on a propaganda campaign even while Germany was in the throes of its own collapse. Plans have also been made to acquire and hide property which indicates the schemes and methods which the Germans planned to use to recover their foreign holdings and transfer additional property abroad. They have also taken advantage in other countries of administrative inefficiency and corruption to systematically looted all manner of valuable property, not only to satisfy the aesthetic tastes of such celebrated collectors as Goebbels but to acquire wealth cheaply for concealment abroad. Gold was nicked from the teeth of gas-chamber victims. A more subtle form of looting was outright "purchase" with occupation currency from fearful sellers. The first steps toward the dissolution of German international combines have already been taken. Argentina has agreed to eliminate a single case of suspected German economic penetration; there are 104 cases of Axis business operations in Argentina in which no action has been taken. Brazil has eliminated 48 spearhead firms and has 70 others in the process of elimination. Chile has eliminated 27, and Ecuador 19.—Mr. William Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs in the United States, in a report published on Monday.

**Okinawa.**—Over the most vital stage of the Okinawa campaign the Allied naval forces sustained greater casualties than either the Marines or the soldiers they met ashore. Such a thing had never happened before in the history of the United States Navy. The amphibious operations of the United States Navy have been successfully managed, according to official statements. The Japanese Navy which almost its entire remaining fleet brought together with the German Navy such as torpedo boats into a great fantastic suicide fleet. At Okinawa the Japanese may have made the mistake which the Allies might have made in the Battle of France, instead of leaving its main strength for the final critical Battle of Britain.—Mr. Colin Bedall, in the *Daily Mail*.

# o the War News

Openly Epitomized... that Germany is down... Sir Bernard Montgomery... Hitler was almost... added to... K. F. Bahl, one of the...  
 If the gas industry has been nationalized 50 years ago we should have had all of the electrical power... William Beckley...  
 During this war the... the United Kingdom...  
 The Russians are one of the... people in the world. They have humour and love to talk and laugh with us." — General Eisenbrow.  
 More than 100,000 men passed through Bomber Command and more than 4,000 of them were killed. Air Chief Marshal Arthur Harris.  
 The 14th Army has killed about 100,000 Japanese and counted the bodies, but has taken only 300 able-bodied prisoners." — Lieut. General Sir William Slim.  
 Bureaucrats have no sense of proportion, no flexibility of rules, little common sense, and a more or less complete lack of humanity." — Mr. John Gordon.  
 The number of ships in the U.S.A. from January 1 to June 9 of this year has been 633 and the total since December 1941 has been 7,009." — U.S. Maritime Commission.  
 At the beginning of 1945 there were 700 commissioned Indian officers in the Indian Army. The present number is about 12,000." — General Sir Claude Auchinleck, C. in C. in India.  
 1,015 spies, mainly Germans, arrested in Bastia during the war, eight were executed, 15 given life sentences, and 150 sentenced to long-term imprisonment." — Chief of the Swiss political police.  
 The freedom of the wage-earner to choose or change his employment, or use collective bargaining by all means, including the right to strike, runs resolutely counter to the Socialist doctrine and theory of the State." — The Prime Minister.  
 More than 100,000 dwellings in the London Civil Defence region were destroyed or damaged beyond repair by enemy action... further 1,350,000, about three-quarters of the total in the area, received damage of some kind. More than 1,000,000 houses were damaged during the 10 months of rocket and flying bomb... the Minister of Works.

...conditioning and ventilation... have been improved to such an extent that... of the... kind... atmospheric condition with an even temperature." — Rear Admiral Sir Welbourn Maxwell, R.N.  
 During the war more children have been killed... than by bombs. The number of children under 15 in England and Wales who fell as a result of air raids was about 8,000. Nearly 1,000 died from diphtheria. The Ministry of Health.  
 The number of British people killed during the war, up to the end of 1944, is 27,522. During the campaign of 1940 the number of men in the Belgian Army who were killed or died of wounds totalled 6,493 and 1,264 died as prisoners." — Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.  
 Our exports are less than one-third of their pre-war level. Shipping has been reduced by a quarter, and we have sold practically all our foreign investments. To pay for the food and raw materials we must import there must be an immense increase in our export trade." — Colonel J. J. Jellicoe.

The maximum operational strength of the United States Eighth Air Force was 2,400 heavy bombers and 1,200 fighters. It had 60 airfields in Great Britain, with about 300,000 American men and women serving, and almost 100 crews per bomber and one and a half crews per fighter." — Lieut. General Doolittle.  
 The nakedly revealed attempt by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Labour Party to impose his will on Mr. Attlee may be a mistake for Mr. Attlee, but if, by any unlucky chance, the Socialists were to be returned with a majority, it might well be a constitutional disaster for the nation." — Major Randolph Churchill.  
 I have probably taken out more patents than any other Member of the House, and have come to the conclusion that on the whole we can really do without patents altogether, because the protection thus afforded to an inventor, if that inventor is not backed up by large sums of money, is largely illusory." — Mr. Austin Hopkins.

What right has Professor Laski to govern the action of the man whose father he is supposed to be? The country can see that Labour has the leadership of the... private... under the control of the party... from the... These are the men who from behind the scenes of Blackpool forced the break-up of the... Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd, Minister of Information.

The Germans must learn to respect the Slavs. In western Europe it is not generally recognized that one of the main traditions in German history and the most sinister is that of the conquest and colonization of Slav lands." — Mr. R. B. Hogg.  
 Italian exports have declined during the war from £230,000,000 to £330,000,000 a year. The United States exports, however, rose from £71,000,000 in 1939 to £3,250,000,000 in July 1944. The President of the Board of Trade.  
 All... of...  
 German...  
 which enabled German doctors to carry out blood transfusions without having to make the usual tests, now serves as a means of identifying these traitors." — Belgian News Agency.  
 Description...  
 during peace would... a great probability... physical, mental and psychological standards of the youth of this country, and I could not... standards for recruitment lowered, rather than... as a... in young men...  
 President Truman averages 70 appointments a week and adheres to a strict time schedule. When he has finished with one caller he puts out of the study, pokes his head into the waiting room, and says to the astonished assembly of Cabinet members, diplomats, generals, admirals, and heads of men: Next addition, please." — Mr. Don Edson, U.S.A. correspondent of the Daily Mail.  
 When it was obvious that Great Britain intended to keep its fighting forces...  
 orders were cancelled... because Germany could not give us superiority. We also lacked enough amphibious landing craft to outshoot the 10 divisions which the High Command considered essential." — 1941 Chief of the German Supreme General Staff.  
 The Nazis have exterminated 5,000,000 Jews and millions of non-Jews in monstrous cruelties and bestial inhumanity...  
 On our day, November 3, 1942, at Maidanek, the central human slaughter house in Poland, 18,000 Jews were sent to death...  
 The Chief Rabbi.

# PERSONALIA

Lord Evershed has been re-elected chairman of the Council of the Royal Feline Society.

Mr. Walter F. Abbot has been appointed a director of Messrs. Wigginsworth & Co.

The Rev. F. F. C. Rees, a C.M.S. missionary in Kenya, has been appointed an almoner.

Professor Davey, of the Tropical School of Medicine, University of Liverpool, has been visiting the Sudan.

Major A. A. Brown, the well-known East African business man, is likely to fly home shortly on a brief business trip.

A daughter was born in Oxford last Thursday to the wife of Mr. John Bailey, of the Colonial Audit Department in Uganda.

A daughter, Ursilla Anne, was born on Saturday in Selousville to Commander and Mrs. Dorothy Wood, formerly of Kenya.

Mr. Max Danziger, M.P., Minister of Finance in Southern Rhodesia, is due in London this week for the Imperial Telecommunications Conference.

Major-General Sir Hubert Huddleston, Governor-General of the Sudan, and Lady Huddleston have arrived in this country by air from Khartoum.

Pandit H. Kunzru, a former President of the East African Indian National Congress, and now a member of the Council of State in India, is visiting Kenya.

Dr. E. D. Pridie is to become health expert to the British Embassy in Cairo on his imminent retirement from the post of Director of the Sudan Medical Service.

The Mazabuka Township Management Board at present consists of Mr. Philip Fischer (Chairman), the District Commissioner, Mr. C. A. Hervey, Mr. C. J. A. Unger, and Mr. J. F. Simpson.

Major A. S. Shirreff, M.C., The King's African Rifles, and Miss Wingate, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Napper, of Ceylon and Belstone, Devon, were married in Wantage on Saturday.

Captain Thomas Peter Kenneth Levey, The Royal Signals, and Miss Barbara Dawn Allen, subaltern, A.T.S., eldest daughter of Lieut. Colonel B. G. and Mrs. Allen, of Paisnton, were married in Nairobi in the middle of this month.

Sir Montague Barlow, who has been elected Chairman of the House of Laity in the Church Assembly, is Chairman of the British Central African Council, and a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board.

Sergt. Pilot D. G. Knight, who recently returned to this country from Southern Rhodesia, has had conferred upon him the degree of M.A. He was at St. Peter's Hall, Oxford, and obtained his B.A. (Honours) in Zoology two years ago.

The present members of the Bort Jameson Township Management Board are the District Commissioner (Chairman) and Messrs. A. Wilson Brown, Osman Houssein Sundi, Harry Rapley, Reginald Taylor, George McIntosh Hardie, and Brunton Ramsden.

Sergt. C. C. Livingstone, now serving in the East Africa Command, has been awarded £100 in a literary competition promoted by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., the publishers. His book, which will be published in a few months, is a novel dealing with the campaign in Madagascar.

Sir Frank Macleod, Development Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was received by the King a few days ago. He is invested with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. On the same day Sir Shuldham Redfern, formerly of the Sudan Government Service, was invested by the King with the insignia of the O.M.C.

The Rev. Donald B. Towell, who has arrived in Southern Rhodesia to take up his duties as director of African missions in the Colony, served in the Royal Air Force in the last war, as curate in Goringham from 1924 to 1931, and a missionary in the Union of South Africa until 1933, when he became vicar of Tottenham, London. Since he was Chairman of the local Council of Churches, he was Towell is the daughter of the late Dr. de Saenz, a former Bishop of Lambton.

Honorary Game Wardens recently appointed in Northern Rhodesia are Messrs. V. H. Allan, G. H. B. B. Berry, W. D. Evans, P. Feun, H. H. Fisher, G. S. Grey, G. A. Hayward, Gordon James, K. Laing, J. L. S. Lambert, Captain J. C. Mills, J. D. Mudge, Dr. G. P. Nixon, K. W. Page, Dr. L. M. K. Rodger, F. E. R. Rumsey, W. J. Sciencener, H. J. Smith, L. M. Smith, C. F. Spearpoint, Tucker, A. C. Furton and F. J. Menter.

## General Sir George Giffard

The King has appointed General Sir George Giffard, Colonel of The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey), to be Colonel Commandant of the Royal West African Frontier Force, The King's African Rifles, and the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, with effect from June 8.

## Tanganyika's New Chief Justice

Sir George Ibrahim Paul, Chief Justice of Sierra Leone, has been appointed Chief Justice of Tanganyika Territory, in succession to Sir Henry Webb, who is retiring from the Colonial Legal Service. The new Chief Justice was born in Dorsetshire in 1887, educated at Clifton Bank School, St. Andrews and the Universities of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, called to the Scottish Bar in 1910, and admitted as a Law Agent in Scotland in the following year. He practised at the Nigerian Bar from 1914 to 1933, was then appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Nigeria, and was transferred to Sierra Leone as Chief Justice in 1939.

## Service to the Community

Dr. D. Karve, a member of the Mombasa Municipal Board for the past 16 years and its present Deputy Chairman, and a well-known Indian medical practitioner in Mombasa, has decided to devote all his time to the Pandya Memorial Hospital, which is to be erected as soon as possible for the Indian community. At a dinner recently given in Dr. Karve's honour, Mr. R. B. Pandya said that this was the finest example of self-sacrifice for the good of his community by any Indian in East Africa at any time. Dr. Karve suggested in his reply that the Indians in East Africa were too communally-minded, too politically-minded, too commercially-minded, and not sufficiently socially-minded.

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### Obituary

## Sir Charles Bowring

### No Doubt as to Where He Stood

OF HIS FRIENDS Sir Charles Bowring will be grateful to find that he has been described as "Devoted Service to East Africa," aptly summarized the man and his work. He always looked upon himself as a servant of any good cause, and he really was devoted to anything which engaged his interest. That was true in great things and small, in for instance his defence of British administration in East Africa from misrepresentation or in support of some social or sporting

cause. Sir Charles and he, and their large family, did not seem to create a happy family atmosphere in the home either then, and they are still affectionately remembered by many old timers. There was never any doubt as to where the Bowings stood; they were not thinking of themselves and what they could get out of the country in which they were serving, and serving in the very best sense—but of what they could do for it.

Sir Charles had had on illness for another in recent years, and, since he lived in Bedford, was seldom seen by his friends in London. But he was often in their mind and talk. He will be long and gratefully remembered.

The Bedford Record writes: "On local affairs Sir Charles Bowring served the Bedford town council for St. Peter's Ward from 1932 to 1940, was a borough councillor and a West County Commissioner and Mid-Sussex District Commissioner for Sea-Duro. When he was elected to two offices in 1933 he became an honorary town councillor. In the same year he was appointed by the Minister of Labour to the chairmanship of the Local Employment Committee. During the war he was appointed Chief A.R.P. Warden."

## Mr. Frank Oates

### A Sterling and Unselfish Spirit

SIR EDWARD TEALE, Director of Geological Survey Tanganyika Territory from 1926 to 1935, writes: "The sudden death in his 50th year of Frank Oates, O.B.E. (Civil), M.B.E. (Mil.), B.Sc., A.R.S.M., M.Inst.M.M., shortly after his return to England in retirement, where he was looking forward to a well-earned rest, has removed from his relatives and intimate friends a very staunch friend."

He always gave his very best in devoted and selfless service to his country. His work, though not in the limelight, is an example of the sterling and unselfish spirit characteristic of so many front-line workers, who have thus given strength and character to the fabric of the Empire. I speak from a very close and long association with him as a friend and colleague in the Colonial Geological Service, first of the Gold Coast and later when he joined me again in Tanganyika, where his able services added greatly to the strength of the Geological Department.

Both wars laid a heavy hand on him, adding to his normal burdens. As a research worker in chemical warfare during the first war, and in an accident one of his eyes was blinded when an attack on his health he never completely threw off its effects. It is probable that the disability materially hampered his

work. During the second war, like so many of the senior men in the various departments, was left to carry on his duties with much depleted staff. His efforts were directed with his usual energy, devotion, and deter-

mination towards the successful application of local mineral substances for the manufacture of substitutes urgently wanted to replace articles not obtainable from overseas on account of shipping and other war-time restrictions. There is little doubt that his great conscientiousness in attacking this and other normal duties caused him to overtax his impaired physical strength.

The fact that unselfish determination which characterized Sir Charles who walked out and perished in an African theatre rather than handcap his advance towards any of the other members of the British South Expedition. This would can illustrate much of his sterling and sterling character. May their memory ever be held as an inspiration to later generations.

The Marquess of Crewe, who has died at the age of 87, was Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1908 to 1911.

He was an orthodox Liberal and one of the first to see the merits of the new party. He was one of the most influential men in the country. He was a member of the House of Commons, who has died in Bulawayo, Rhodesia, in the year 1912. He was born in the U.S.A., arrived in South Rhodesia in 1897, and established a business in Bulawayo which is now carried on by his sons. Mr. Kaboff, Sr., had also farmed in the Bulawayo district. He is survived by a widow, four sons, and two daughters. One of his sons, L./A.C.P. B. Kaboff, was one of the first Rhodesians to join the R.A.F. in this war, in which he served for some time with No. 10 (Rhodesia) Bomber Squadron.

## Governor Talks to Kavirondo

(Continued from page 1017)

of this, it will be to assist the district commissioner and provincial commissioner to supervise the local Native council and to ensure that they are able to assure me that there is no oppression or other misconduct in the country, and that the functions assigned to the local Native councils are being carried out as they should be. The local Native councils are to be a mixture of a proportion of members elected by the members of the county councils—that is to say, the local Native councils—and the county councils should themselves be derived from smaller councils of the leading members of the parishes. In this way the voice of the peasantry will be heard. Manifestly it will also be necessary to choose some other members in a different way, for example, traders, farmers in a large way, skilled workmen, and others of that kind.

The chairman or president of a county can be chosen by the local Native council, for the district commissioner has the task of supervising everything that he does and approving it or sending it forward to the provincial commissioner. But I cannot say when we will make a beginning in this way, because first I shall be obliged to lay a new law before the Legislative Council. Moreover, in every local Native council this matter will depend upon its ability and standing. But in today the district commissioners will be increasing degree local African vice-presidents to preside at meetings in order that the local Native councils may become accustomed to this responsibility.

As regards the leaders in the parishes and parishes—that is to say, the headmen—these that in the future they should be chosen by the people.

The Governor concluded: "At the beginning of my speech I mentioned certain matters which have been brought to me which I described as foolish or childish. I hope that on future visits things of this sort will not again be brought before me."

"But in ending I am able to speak of other things, good things. I mean the way in which you have exerted yourselves in the hard difficulties of war, the number of young men from the Nyasa Province in all branches of the Army, the crops of all sorts of food which have come from your country. All these things have given me great pleasure. They have shown me that even if you are in a difficult position, the people are brave and courageous. They saw what was required by these days of great danger and peril. They heard the voice of the King and obeyed, for they know that freedom and civilization are not presents which can be given; they are things which you must get for yourselves with a stout heart and good sense, and energy, hard sweat, and tears."

He who lacks these things in himself, I have, but he who has them is a man, and has freedom and civilization."



...hood from textiles for the first half of this year, and there is a possibility of a further increase in later periods. It is clear therefore that we must secure the supplies actually reaching the territory in that year by the end of August, 1946. I am anxious to secure a reasonably good supply of imports and supplies as soon as possible, so that they will be taxed as the position improves.

The position regarding supplies of textiles is a cause of anxiety, and the Government are endeavouring to secure a supply of this commodity for the period from the Cape Town together with delegates from the Supplies Department of Southern Rhodesia for the purpose of the Federal Controller. Mr. W. A. G. W. [?], [?], [?], [?], and [?] were present at his discussions. [?], [?], [?], and [?] were present at his discussions. [?], [?], [?], and [?] were present at his discussions. [?], [?], [?], and [?] were present at his discussions.

Our supplies of foodstuffs are not adequate for the normal requirements of the territory, and the local maize crop can at the best be estimated to yield only a fair margin of surplus, but it is thought probable that this will increase as the present rate of consumption is held only until the middle of 1947.

**Surplus Finance Less £ 5,000,000 Main**

The financial position of the territory at the end of 1946 will prove to be considerably better than indicated when this year's estimates were prepared. The excess of revenues over expenditure for the year will be £26,500,000, and the total of the surplus funds and reserve fund at December 31 last, estimated at £8,225,000.

GOVERNOR SIR STEWART GORE-BROWNE moved that the Council should congratulate the King on the successful termination of the war with Germany and an assurance of the firm determination of the people of Northern Rhodesia to assist in every possible way in bringing the war with Japan to a successful conclusion. They met that day in a spirit of sober thankfulness. How could they have anticipated until the desperate and dangerous Japanese attack had been defeated. The motion was seconded by the Chief Secretary.

Mr. T. S. Page moved that a minute be taken of the views of the Gov. of Sir Leopold Moore and appreciation of his work for the territory for so many years. Sir Stewart Gore-Browne, Major H. K. McKee, and the Chief Secretary all emphasized that they had loved Northern Rhodesia, and served it well in his public and private life.

Sir Stewart Gore-Browne, opening his debate on the Governor's address, said that all the non-official members regarded the new constitution in favour, and that all wholeheartedly supported the Central African Council. However, they differed on the point of amalgamation.

There had been a feeling abroad that the Government had been instructed to eliminate Europeans from Northern Rhodesia. The public pronouncements had given the lie to this. The Commission was clear in the preamble to the Native Lands Trust Commission which stated that Crown lands were intended for mining and farming development, neither of which did the Government intend to limit in any way. Africans who spoke freely to him did not want Europeans eliminated from the country; they felt that there was room for both races. It (Sir Stewart) believed in his doctrine of partnership in preference to that of trusteeship.

He regarded the Development Adviser's report as a controversial document and pointed out the backwardness of education in Rhodesia. The best essential was to improve the existing conditions; their relations with the Southern Rhodesian Air Services should be thoroughly considered. There was a possibility of near inflation of the currency as owing to the lack of cheap goods especially in the clothing, cooking and building. Although wages had gone up, the cost of living to Africans had increased that of an African who wanted to keep up the standard of living of a European. The rise of the cost of living to Europeans was a cause of concern, and it was a problem which was to be solved by the Government for both races. It was not so easy to compare the cost of living in the different territories, and to provide the same standard of living.

Mr. Page moved that a minute be taken of the views of the Council on the subject of the present way of doing business. It was suggested that the members should be nominated by the Council. He suggested that the Civil Service should not deal with men who had gone to school or college, and that the Government should not be involved in the education of the children of the territory.

Mr. W. A. G. W. [?] reaffirmed his faith in the Government. He was not in favour of the nomination of the Council. He thought that the members should be nominated by the Council. He thought that the members should be nominated by the Council. He thought that the members should be nominated by the Council.

**£5,000,000 in Five Years from U.K. Companies**

The new Colonial Development and Welfare Act was not as a matter of course as it was intended to be. The amount of money to be spent on these in the next decade was only an average of £2 per head per annum. He thought that Rhodesia would benefit from it if H.M. Government retained the mineral royalties to the territory, and that country, and it could also receive the full value of taxation in respect of companies operating in the Protectorate but registered in Great Britain. In the five years preceding 1943 the British Empire had gained nearly £6,000,000 from companies registered in Great Britain but operating in N. Rhodesia.

He asked that the African Defence Force should be disbanded, and that a waste of money and personnel. He urged the Government to consider whether this was an adequate clothing allowance for men discharged from the forces. He asked the rate of ration of two ounces per head as to the Government should try to get a share of the margarine produced in the territory. Mr. W. A. G. W. [?] inquired what assistance Government would give for the Imperial Army now stationed in the country who wished to settle in it.

Major H. K. McKee emphasized that one of the most important post-war problems was to decide the status of the European settlers in the country, and said that the difficulty regarding African Government could be resolved only in conjunction with the solution of that main problem. He suggested that the Central African Council should be appointed to answer the question of amalgamation. The shelving of the Cluver Report had increased suspicion regarding European settlements. As to civil aviation, there was no satisfactory services until the country had its own airlines and staff.

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Mr. Madain declared that there was a very strong feeling in the Copperbelt, indeed, even the towns in the aspect of the Government townships. He said that the sudden change in the situation was a shock to the people. He referred to the Rusebau report as an example of the attitude of the Government towards the people, but he gave little practical use.

Mr. H. E. Campbell said that the people were very anxious about the future. He wanted to know what the Government was doing to help the people. He said that the Government was doing a great deal to help the people, but he thought that the Government was doing a great deal more to help the people. He said that the Government was doing a great deal more to help the people, but he thought that the Government was doing a great deal more to help the people.

**Legal Defence for Africans**

The Government's intention of providing legal defence for Africans is a step towards the improvement of the legal system. It is a step towards the improvement of the legal system. It is a step towards the improvement of the legal system.

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**African as Native Affairs Officer**

Mr. H. G. S. Harrison, son of the late Chief Shadrack J. Harrison, of Kaloleni in the Kilifi district of Kenya, is the first African to hold the position of Assistant Municipal Native Affairs Officer in a European town. Since 1939 he has been on many committees in Mombasa, and has served as Chairman of the local branch of the African Civil Servants' Association and secretary of the Coast African Association and of the Government African Housing Committee. He is 37 years of age, and was educated at the Mission School, Rabai, and later at the Buxton High School, Mombasa.

**Non-Official Members' Association  
Issues Statement of Policy**

THE NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia have now formed the Northern Rhodesian Non-Official Members' Association, to effect that unity through agreed opinion which non-official members cannot play an effective part in the running of the country or exercise the responsibilities of the Council. It is essential that when the non-official members speak with one voice.

The Association supports the Central African Council and the non-official members of the Legislative Council. It is essential that when the non-official members speak with one voice.

As regards native policy, the Association supports the view that European and African interests should be complementary to each other and that progress can be achieved if the African standard of living and his economic and general position can be raised. The fact that the interests of the two races are interdependent is the doctrine of partnership.

**Five-Point Programme**

- (a) Development of Northern Rhodesia for the benefit of all sections of the community. This includes the development and expansion of the primary industries, mining and agriculture, schemes for soil and water conservation, the development of secondary industries, and the improvement of communications by roads, rail, water and air.
- (b) Acquisition of mineral rights by the State.
- (c) A more beneficial adjustment of taxation on profits derived from Northern Rhodesian enterprises as compared with the United Kingdom and Northern Rhodesia.
- (d) Nationalization of railways.
- (e) Increased social services, especially in regard to education, health, and housing, and provision of old age pensions, and the achievement of social equality.

**African Labour in the Saland**

Labour conditions have continued to improve in the tea areas of the Saland, but the State has yet to be taken before the industry can look upon the labour situation as satisfactory. More buildings and more houses must be built, and much more interest must be taken in the health, feeding, social welfare, and education of the labour. Higher wages are essential, but to take more tea, the labour must work harder, and to do more work they must be healthy in body and mind. Mr. A. B. S. Barber of the Manje Tea Experimental Station.

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# A Cool Place in the Sun

## Rhodesia Wants Schools

Mr. E. F. WHITEHEAD, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, contributed to last Sunday's *Observer* an article entitled "A Cool Place in the Sun," in the course of which he wrote: "In the Southern Rhodesia, the size of present Germany, we have a population of a million, a vast, rugged, and fertile country, described by the ancient Greek Homer as 'a vast, fruitful, and fertile land'. It is a country of great natural beauty and of great government. It has a population of 75,000, a wide range of industries, and a high standard of living. But the people are not satisfied with the rate of growth. Public opinion in the country strongly favours post-war immigration of only economic, and not of political, refugees. The foundations of a modern, progressive Rhodesia are those who have scientific, technical, and artistic training up to the post-war industrial revolution."

Chief Commissioner of the Colonies Ministry has said that the Government is "On the Zambesi, a site has been found where the largest hydro-electric stations in the world will be built. It is quite true in relation to its size. Vast coalfields, with reserves already known to exceed 9,000 million tons, await exploitation, and the Wankar Colliery, coming at present the best producers, can produce a first-class coal of good cooling quality at a pithead price between one-third and one-quarter of that charged in Great Britain. There is ample high-grade iron-ore and chrome deposits of the largest known, and Rhodesia is the world's biggest chrome exporter. It is also the best quality of produced of big scale and valuable lime deposits of grades eminently suitable for cement manufacture, are located near the railways."

### Need of Modern Education

The second requirement for the development of modern industry is to have a certain number of the right type of men. It is not sufficient to have the raw materials and the practical training in modern production methods. It is necessary to have the scientific knowledge and the technical skill which will prepare the men for the greater number of jobs that will follow when the war is over. Rhodesia has a large number of men who are well educated and who are well trained. When that men arrives there will be scope for many other men and farmers to make their homes in Rhodesia. The main requirements that immigrants must be really skilled in their own trades.

It is fascinating to live in a new, young country where opportunity really exists for all and vested interests have not had time to develop. Of people here for the death rate is lower than that of the old world, and the population doubles about every 15 years, so that production, rapid, and expansion is one of the joys for all industries.

The greatest attractions are the spaciousness of the life and the climate. Rhodesia combines with sunshine and cool, crisp nights; it is the land of the "cold climate" with the hot sun. Apples and bananas, strawberries and pineapples, can all be grown on the same farm. It is peculiarly a land for children, as that great Rhodesian scholar, Kingsley Fairbridge, realized when still a child himself, in the Eastern mountains of the Colony. In it,

...they can enjoy the good things of life and grow up to maturity, as in its modern schools to take advantage of the opportunities which beckon in this smiling, fertile land. The people who hope to be parents as well as to be parents of a new, non-tropical sunshine must have a certain amount of talent and energies. Unskilled labour is plentiful. What Southern Rhodesia so naturally capacious, needs is a certain amount of talent and energy it can well reward."

### Men Wonderful Propagandists

Mr. B. Arnold, now of the staff of Rhodesia House in London, said in last Sunday's "Calling Rhodesia" programme of the B.C.B.:

The Rhodesians serve in the country, not only a wonderful team of propagandists. Wherever they have been they have succeeded in convincing the world of their true aims. They are to be particularly commended for their success in those who were unfortunate enough to be taken away some three or four years ago. Rhodesians, who have a very representative cross-section of Rhodesia life, invariably made converts among their fellow-prisoners, many of whom I'm sure will in due course become valuable propaganda agents.

But what is meant by propaganda means in the Rhodesian context, and the propaganda of all the Rhodesians with extraordinary high standards of propaganda, and the proportion of skilled men who are being trained. They must meet the high standards of the R.A.F. people who were captured in the East. It is a very high standard to return, hardly to be expected of men who have had this opportunity of being the country for themselves and doing it on their merits as a future boat.

### Our VE Number

The African Radio recently broadcast the following: "The Government of Rhodesia for the V.E. Number recommending war effort medals and decorations for the war effort in Rhodesia, inclusive. The medals are to be awarded by the Governor-General of the Union, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in East Africa, and the Governors of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, and the British Somaliland Protectorate. The medals have been described in the 'outstanding in every way'."

### British Central Africa Co.

The directors of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd. recommend a dividend of 5% and a bonus of 15 1/2% on the stock of the company in respect of the year ended September 30 last, payable on August 16th next. The dividend is 5s. 10d. in the £. The bonus represents a net payment of 1d. per 2s. unit of stock. The profit for the year 1943-44 was £24,776 (against £22,110).

### Trades Disputes Tribunal

The Governor of Kenya has nominated Mr. Justice Lucie-Smith, Acting Chief Justice, Lieut.-Colonel C. V. Merritt, and Messrs. F. I. Holden, M. J. Webster, and A. E. Neomohamed to constitute a Trades Disputes Tribunal.

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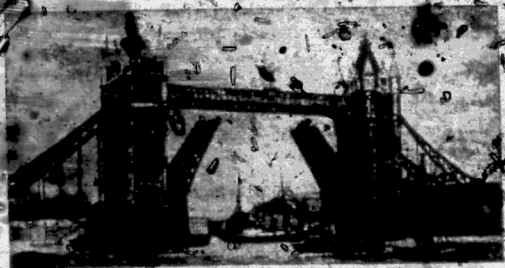
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### Control of Commodities

#### Proposals for the Transition Period

The British Federation of European and Allied Trades Association has issued through its Chairman, Mr. J. J. Mackenzie Hay, the following statement:

The Federation believes it to be desirable and necessary in the case of all commodities in short supply to continue to maintain their price controls in order to avoid any possibility of major inflation. Inflation in foodstuffs and raw materials (not from inflated and scarce general economic conditions) ultimately affects fundamentals with serious effects upon the incomes of the community, the lower wage-earners, who experience difficulty in obtaining wage increases to offset advancing prices, and legitimate traders, who must continue to trade to meet consumer needs and are finally left with high priced stocks for which there is no market.

But while shipping merchants and others are concerned with concern any premature lifting of price controls from scarce commodities, they regard it as of equal importance to the Government to consider the position of industry at home and the structure of commodity controls, which are modified at the present moment to the extent of removing collection, shipment, and distribution to their normal market channels.

In the case of commodities where existing supplies are sufficient to take care of all probable demand (excluding foodstuffs in large surplus supply) which are few in number and obviously demand special treatment until we can obtain a clearer picture of world consumption (particularly that at present), the Federation considers it essential that the normal functioning of the price system should be restored as swiftly as possible.

During the war, doubtless for good reasons, many foodstuffs and raw materials have been procured at less than cost, and in consequence wages, earnings, and profits have lost much of their validity in relation to effort, skill, and risk.

In the interests of economy in reconstruction at home, as well as in re-establishing living standards in the form of competitive values in the world's export markets, no time should be lost in removing controls from commodities in which the supply position warrants such a course.

### Correcting "Chaos" in Uganda

The Governor of Uganda is engaged in the task of keeping down prices and stopping unscrupulous people from exploiting the war to their own advantage, wrote the *Uganda Herald* recently, adding:

Only once before has any new Governor had to face such a situation in Uganda. That was when Sir William Gowers arrived, and it took him years of unremitting work to set matters right. Sir John Hall is really getting things done, but while appreciating his efforts, we should also try to understand the difficulties under which he is working. On his arrival here he met a truly chaotic situation, due to exorbitant prices. Great credit is due to him for his prompt efforts to stop profiteering and bring down prices to a level where they can be more readily met by the consumer. Much of the present hardship in Uganda is due to high prices. His Excellency has been quick to perceive this, and is doing everything possible to bring about an improvement.

What a commentary on the state of affairs under his predecessor, Sir Charles Dundas!

### News Items in Brief

A conference of the Electors' Union of Kenya is to be held in August to consider policy.

The Universities' Mission to Central Africa is to hold a summer school in Sherborne, Dorset, between July 28 and August 11.

The 24th ordinary general meeting of the Joint East African Board will be held in London on Thursday, July 29, at 11.30 a.m.

The Anglo-Portuguese Colonial and Overseas Bank has opened war-time offices in Leathhead, and at 9 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

Registered addresses may now be used for telegraphic purposes within the Empire, including Britain and London. This facility has been in abeyance since the outbreak of war.

Gross receipts of Rhodesia Railway for April 1945 were £471,288 and for the first seven months of the current financial year £3,491,415, compared with £503,632 and £3,711,621 respectively last year.

Of 1,641 cases of malaria and 15 of black fever treated at Government hospitals in Northern Rhodesia in the last year for which returns are available, there were only five deaths from malaria and one from black fever.

Of 119 European children in Kenya who sat for the Cambridge Certificate examination last year, all but seven passed, 94 in the first grade. All the 11 Africans entered from the Alliance High School, Kikuyu, passed the first grade.

A decree issued by the Portuguese Minister of Colonies provides that books published abroad or in a foreign language and imported into Portuguese East Africa shall be exempt from duties, except the taxes on embellishments and deeded stamp duties.

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## Liberal Nationals and the Colonies

THIS LIBERAL NATIONAL PARTY, which is supported by the Prime Minister in the general election, has issued a statement of policy which contains the following passages:

That this party believes in co-operation with native peoples in measures in progress and in contemplation for the benefit of the West Indian, African and other Colonies, its opinion that among the objectives of British post-war policy an important place should be assigned to the social betterment and political advancement of the Colonial peoples, in parallel with the widest development of Colonial resources under conditions safeguarding the interests of the populations concerned as well as production and conservation.

While holding that British sovereignty should remain unimpaired, the conference recognizes the benefits which might flow from international collaboration in the Colonial sphere, as, for example, by the establishment of an International Colonial Institute, or of regional consultative councils representing all the powers having Colonial or other dependencies in a given area.

That this conference, recognizing that one of the chief problems of the world at the war will be the maintenance of the standards of living in Great Britain, and that this is largely dependent on an adequate revival and development of overseas trade, stresses the importance of re-establishing markets overseas, the production of exportable goods, and the recovery of important ports.

That this conference is firmly convinced that the best interests of the people of this country will be served by a restoration of enterprise and initiative to the largest extent practicable, and its attention is directed to the fact that it is in countries where private enterprise has been maintained that the highest standards of living are attained.

### News of Our Advertisers

Lord Peery, Chairman of the Ford Motor Co., Ltd., stated a few days ago that six factories of this company in this country had contributed to the war so far £17,500,000 worth of material and services. From the outbreak of war to VE Day 332,509 vehicles, 202,000 V-8 engines, and other parts to the value of £39,542,370 had been produced. There were more than 22,000 employees, and 14% had been regular investors in war savings, their total exceeding £2,400,000, a result not surpassed by any organization of similar size in the country.

### MINING

## N. Rhodesian Copper

Mr. Mitchell, Secretary for Mines, has announced that the production of copper in the mines of Northern Rhodesia during the quarter ending September 30 next, with the exception of the small quantity which will continue to be sold to the Union of South Africa, is officially announced that production will be maintained as far as is consistent with the necessary development work.

## Selection Trust

The Selection Trust, Ltd., which has large interests in copper mining in Northern Rhodesia, has announced that for the period ending 31st last revenue from dividends, interest, and profits from the realization of investments amounted to £24,920 compared with £19,173. Taxation for the year is £18,000, the general reserve is increased by £150,000 (£200,000) and the exploration reserve by £20,000 (the same) and the payment of a 1st dividend totaling £121,086 (£122,762). The balance carried forward is £178,824 (£173,426).

The issued capital is £2,100,120 in stock units, each of the value of £1,000. The venture stock in issue has a reserve account to £550,000. Investments in other securities are shown at £3,172,300 (with a note that these investments have a market value substantially in excess of their book value) and cash and Government securities appear at £1,100,000.

## Victoria Falls

Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Co., Ltd., announced that the accounts for the past year are not yet complete, but that the directors are satisfied that the net profit will not differ materially from that of 1913, when it amounted, after meeting taxation to £500,579. A final dividend of 11% less tax again makes the total distribution for the year of 11% which rate has been paid each year since 1938.

## Turner and Newalls

Turner and Newalls Ltd., a company with very extensive Rhodesian interests, has again declared an interim dividend of 31% on the ordinary shares. The total distribution last year was 19 1/2%.

## Phoenix Prince

Phoenix Prince Coal Mining Co., Ltd. announces that the profit of the year ended March 31 last was £20,000 compared with £8,148 in the previous year. A dividend of 10% has again been declared.

## African Investment Trust

The African Investment Trust, Ltd., has declared a dividend of 5% on the ordinary shares, compared with 3 1/2% last year.

## Mining Personnel

Mr. C. J. Walls of Shamva, who for the past 30 years has been on the Board of the staff of Gold Fields Rhodesia Development Corp., Ltd., has retired.

Mr. B. B. Maite, Emeritus Director of Geological Survey, is shortly leaving Southern Rhodesia for England. During the war he has been doing valuable geological work in the Geological Survey office where his services will be missed.



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Its population is approximately 1,500,000. The resources of the Colony are mainly agricultural. Coffee, sisal, pyrethrum and sisal are raised in considerable quantities. Sugar and maize are grown mostly for local consumption.

The average annual value of Kenya's external trade for the years 1935/39 was £8,500,000. The bank has branches at Nairobi, Mombasa, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kamumu and Nakuru. The bank is engaged in all types of trade in Africa, the Mediterranean or the West Indies, and is ready to communicate with:



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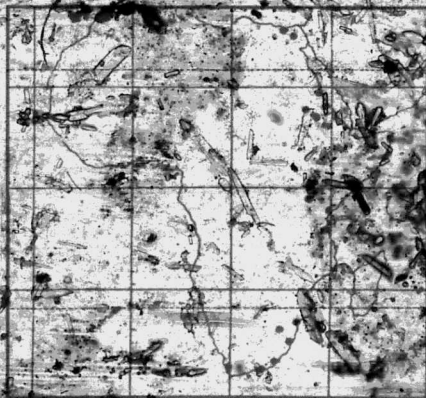
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