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MATTERS OF MOMENT

WESTMINSTER AND WHITEHALL have for generations justified their close control of British Colonial territories, some of which have grown to the stature of great Dominions, by claiming that

Views Broad and Narrow the men on the spot, however liberal-minded and well-intentioned, were by their isolation from the great stream of civilised life and the pressing nature of their problems condemned to take too narrow a view, and could consequently not be entrusted with the full powers of local self-government which they sought. It is a curious truth—which we do not recall ever having heard discussed—that in our day it is the Imperial Government and its senior civil servants who so frequently take the narrow view which they have condemned in others, while distant British communities think and plan on larger lines.

To take two cases known to every reader of this newspaper, the non-official leaders of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory have for nearly two decades urged the need for the union of these three Dependencies as one administrative unit, and for well over ten years the non-official leaders of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland have similarly demanded the amalgamation of these three contiguous territories into the Greater Rhodesia which is conceivable. The men on the spot are the ones who have favoured courageous action; it is those in high places in this country who have insisted on maintaining the anachronistic departmentalism which has hindered progress in a number of ways.

Officialdom, indeed, has almost sanctified the *status quo*. While, reluctantly and at the last moment, it has sanctioned some new experiments, it has had quick proof of the value of that advance. For instance, one Governor, after a year, has testified publicly to the happy results of increased, non-official representation on the Executive Councils, and the heated reaction of the Kenya and Uganda Civil Service and Supply Council at once infused new spirit into East Africa.

Recently the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa declared that that Dominion could not realise her destiny by keeping Africa to the lawyer.

No Progress in Isolation. African point of view, and that she should and could offer a leading inspiration to all who desired to see Africa a

happy, prosperous land where men of all races and colours may dwell in security and enjoy in peace the fruits of their labour. That is not a new idea, of course, but it is a significant reminder to Downing Street that in the post-war era the affairs of the dependent African territories will cease to be the exclusive concern of this country. As no man can live to himself alone, so no territory can progress in isolation. Indeed, it is because non-officials are convinced that the growth of welfare and development depends largely upon inter-territorial co-operation and cohesion that they have pleaded so earnestly for rearrangement of administrative boundaries in a way which recognises natural

economic units and gives them their rightful opportunity of progress. It is absurd, for example, to continue to regard Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory as three separate and distinct States simply because half a century ago when so little was known of the then Dark Continent, lines were ruled on a blank map to separate British from German spheres of influence and later to divide Uganda from Kenya for administrative convenience. When travel was on foot and the normal day's journey about fifteen miles, that was a reasonable arrangement. Today, when speed in the air, in many matters the right measurement, it is manifestly out of date. Nothing can prevent the amalgamation of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory as one group, and of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland as another. The question is not if they should be united, but when union will be achieved despite the obstructionists.

But that will be by no means the apotheosis of progress. There must be the closest contact between the two groups and with the Union of South Africa, with Belgian and Portuguese neighbours in Africa, with the great British West African Dependencies (these are likely to be federated sooner or later) and with other parts of the continent which ought never to be forgotten, had great problems common to many areas. Everything is to be done with an alertness to the larger point of view. As recently as five years ago there were in responsible places, both officials and

non-officials, who had persuaded themselves and sought to persuade others, that it would be quite safe to re-admit Germany to Tanganyika Territory or the Cameroons. They could not or would not think in terms of Africa. Similarly, there were men in public life who, when their own Colony was menaced by the locust scourge, argued that expenditure of its public funds should be confined to securing the ports after they had reached the territory, and not applied to anti-locust work elsewhere. They too were blind to matters of common concern. Lately, there has been much inter-territorial co-operation in measures to prevent the spread of yellow fever, to check malarial fever, to provide better meteorological data for air services and, of course, for more direct military purposes. Yet the instruments of collaboration are still weak and faulty, and cohesion is too much a matter of personalities. The need is for sound policies which will not be so subject to the whims of individuals, strong or weak, but which will be the product of research, experience and the fixed determination to develop African resources. No limit can be set to the scope for progress if science and sound thinking are harnessed to Africa's problems. The Council of Africa which has so often been proposed may yet be the focus of African advancement after the war. While we have no faith whatever in schemes for the internationalisation of African territories, international conferences have quite clearly their part to play, and an international Council might well achieve as much in its own sphere as the most successful of the technical organisations of the League of Nations achieved in theirs.

Some Aspects of East Africa's Future

Outlined by Colonel Charles Ponsonby, M.C.

THESE TIMES OF STRESS AND STRAIN are essential for the physical and mental relaxation, especially the latter. The daily do-or-die and the daily mental accounts of losses or prospective battles are indeed, even if things are not going badly, to narrow the outlook. There is one form of relaxation that may be to be looked into in the future and visualised the shape which the future may hold.

As the function of the East African Board is to help to shape the future of East Africa, it may not be amiss that I should try to paint a picture which can then be criticised and corrected, and that with you here we may see an East Africa worthy of a place in the frame of the new British Empire.

As a background we have the four territories, Kenya, the Protectorate, Tanganyika, the Mandated Territory, and Zanzibar Protectorate.

For sentimental reasons some people may cling to the title of Protectorate. It gives them a feeling that we

are protecting the future, although everyone knows that our attitude to the local inhabitants is guided by the same principle, whatever the designation of the territory they inhabit.

Others may try to argue that the Protectorates and the Mandated Territory are inhabited by peoples who, in the terms of the Covenant of the League of Nations are not yet able to stand by themselves, and therefore it is best for the non-official members of the Legislative Councils not to be elected but to be nominated by the Governor, with the consequence that the local assembly may be merely a tool in the hands of the Colonial Office and may have to legislate for a free citizens, but as Whitehall dictates.

East Africa presents a patch-work quilt of commitments called by various names and possessed of varying degrees of power, and across this picture runs the complicated skein of the Congo-Basin treaties made between the nations of the world, almost all of whom are involved in war.

We have new a Secretary of State for the Colonies and an Under-Secretary who have vision and who do not gaze upon the Colonies from the clouds of party politics. They bring new minds and new vigour, and thank goodness they look upon their charge, not only as a trust in the best sense of the word, but as an economic proposition.

The very phrase "economic proposition" lends itself to misrepresentation by the unfriendly, and might convey a wrong meaning to our friends on the other side of the Atlantic, where by our own fault we have allowed countless wrong impressions to take root.

I hasten to add that the phrase "an economic proposition" has nothing to do with exploitation. It merely infers that the great potentialities of these countries should be developed in the best way possible for the benefit of the countries themselves.

Mr. Harold Macmillan, coming from the Ministry of Supply has sensed this at once, perhaps more acutely than his predecessors. He looks upon the Colonies as a business proposition.

Business-like Methods of the Colonial Office

Let me suggest a few comparisons of the administration of East Africa with the business methods of, say, a great bank or firm with world-wide ramifications operating its branches overseas.

In the first place, in business a general policy would be laid down. In connexion with East Africa is there a general policy? And how do the Congo Basin Treaties fit in with it? There are many matters in the Congo Basin Treaties and also in the provisions of the Mandate that are common to and would be agreed to by all nations who administer or control Colonies in Africa. Is there any reason why the Congo Basin Treaties and the Mandate should not be scrapped, the agreed matter abstracted from them, and inserted in an African Charter which would be adopted by all nations by a unanimous vote? Under the wording terms of this charter no doubt all these nations would agree to subscribe to a general policy of gradual evolution for the benefit of all the inhabitants of whatever colour.

Secondly, to continue the business analogy, in great business there would not be different types of management. In the East African Administrations there are different types of Government. Is it beyond the mind of man to compass the abolition of these differences and introduce a similar type of Government and similar legislation in all these East African territories?

Ridiculous Anomalies

It seems ridiculous from a business point of view that legislation in Tanganyika may be different from that in Uganda or Kenya, and that of the time wasted in subsequent adjustments. Originally, I remember, it was suggested from this side that if income tax was imposed at all it would be the same for all territories. But the Colonial Office insisted on starting in Kenya. It is hardly necessary to add that it was subsequently introduced in the other territories and that a central collecting agency for all parts of East Africa was established to the great advantage of the several Administrations and the commercial community.

Take another example: the trades union legislation. The methods of introduction of which were not too creditable to the Colonial Office. Highly important amendments introduced by direction of Whitehall in Uganda and Tanganyika have not yet proceeded with in Kenya. From the plain business point of view again the differentiation seems ridiculous.

Would it not be possible for a small committee of retired Colonial lawyers to be appointed in England to go through the laws and ordinances of at least these three territories and to suggest some common denominators?

It is the chaotic haphazardness of government in East Africa that must be reformed.

Great business with branches throughout the world lays down a general policy, any suggested variations of this general policy are referred to the head office, but within that policy a decision and initiative rests with the director of the territory concerned, and he can delegate, in a lesser degree the responsibility of decision and initiation to his branch managers. Is it not possible for the Colonial Office to take a leaf out of this well-proven book of sound business methods?

System which Kills Initiative

The telephone, the cable, the airmail letter make communication from afar a much easier matter. I am also aware that to hand back to those on the spot the decision and initiative which have been taken away from them would be a matter of great self-sacrifice for those in Whitehall. But it would pay every time. During the last 20 years the selection of men for the Colonial Service has been most carefully done; they have been chosen just as much because they are potential leaders of men as for their mental intelligence. This a waste of all this material to turn them into spineless conformists. It kills all their initiative if they are continually looking over their shoulder to make sure that Whitehall approves their action.

Again, business does not change and move its managers in and out of season. They become the specialists in the language, customs, and characteristics of the country of their work. As they reach the top they may be transferred to the head office at first for confirmation and then to other offices. The system of something like this has been advocated by the Colonial Office. It is a system which would reduce the mental and moral fibre of the men who are now doing the work on the ground and might be profitable to those in the office, but who those in the districts who are so often transferred? When, after a year or two, they have got to their idiotic prejudices and personalities of the local inhabitants. We have advocated for years the creation of an exclusive African Service, so that as time goes on the higher officials for Africa would be drawn from that Service and not sent all over the Colonial Empire.

Work for Old Brooms

As to the government of East Africa, we visualise it as a unit under a Governor-General with considerable powers and capable of prompt decision locally, within the terms of a general policy. This unification would entail the creation of provinces, and perhaps a slight reduction in the number of the position of the administrators of the provinces, but this may be purely sentimental, and sentiment must not be allowed to stand in the path of efficiency.

Efficiency abroad presupposes a sound organisation in the head office at home, and I do hope that the new brooms may be able to clear the ancient mud from the stable. The officials, many of whom are known to us, do their best, but, as I have said so often, the work has outpaced the machine, and outside the actual process of government has been hampered by the Parliamentary system, while continuity of Colonial policy has been seriously affected by the changes and chances of party politics. I can hope that these fences can gradually be negotiated, for were they not the work of the Colonial Office and the Colonial Service it would be much to be desired.

Genuine efforts at efficient administration are continually thwarted by the timid doubts of the pessimists, the scribbling of the devious and fanatics, or the cautious ministrations of those who from a more practical age, improvement and development demand a clear and practical forward policy which can be carried out with expedition and vigour.

Given, however, the reorganisation of the system at home and abroad, there are great opportunities, but let

THE WAR

German Canard Concerning the Congo

Ten Thousand Polish Refugees for Uganda and Tanganyika

GERMAN RADIATIONS have broadcast a report that the administration of the Belgian Congo had been taken over from the die-hardists and entrusted to the Union of South Africa. The report, which was reproduced in German-controlled papers in Belgium, is, of course, a complete fabrication.

A state of civilian mobilisation has been declared in the Belgian Congo. The important result is that conscription contracts of men between 17 and 20 years of age will continue in force for the duration of the war, except in special circumstances.

The Belgian Government in London has decided to recognise the results of Free Denmark in the Belgian Congo, and instructions to this effect have been telegraphed to the Governor-General of the Colony. Three Danish consuls in Africa come under the jurisdiction of the Danish Minister in Teheran, who has sent a letter to Dr. Craefte, Belgian Minister in Iran, thanking him for the support given by the Belgian Government to Free Denmark's cause.

A British wireless message received in Port Louis, Mauritius, from Diego Suarez, states that 400 mail bags with letters for the whites of Madagascar have been received. The mail is being delivered at once to the people living in the British-occupied region of Diego Suarez, and will be sent as soon as possible to those living in other parts of the island.

Lawrence to be Exonerated in P. I. C.

The exchange between British and Allied national and Japanese nationals which has been agreed upon by the British and Japanese Governments is to take place in Laurens, Marques, Portuguese East Africa, on August 27 and September 7. In the British party are about 100 British officials and 840 British non-officials and 20 Allied officials and 210 Allied non-officials. These figures include wives, families and dependents. The Allied parties come from Japan, Manchuria, Occupied China, Siam, Indo-China, and the Philippines.

Ten thousand Polish refugees are to be provided with war-time homes in Uganda and Tanganyika. They will live in camps, and the cost of their maintenance will, if necessary, be met by the Imperial Government.

On United Nations Day, June 14, broadcast addresses were given from Lusaka by M. Alberti, Polish Consul-General in Northern Rhodesia, and Dr. S. Gavrilovitch, Consul-General for Jugoslavians in South Africa, who, for many years, was head of the Political Department of the Belgrade Foreign Office, and by British bomber a few hours before the German occupation of the city, and is now leading a Jugoslav mission from his Government in London to Southern and Northern Rhodesia to discuss his country's war effort.

That about 4,000 Italian prisoners of war are now employed on work in and out of their camps in the Colony has been publicly stated by the Chief Secretary of Kenya.

At the beginning of the Ethiopian campaign the South African Air Force had only three Hurricane fighters, eight bombers and 20 reconnaissance planes compared with 250 Italian fighters. These startling figures were given in a convincing speech in Johannesburg by General Cunningham, who commanded the Transvaal Scottish in the campaign.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has been advertising for temporary assistant inspectors to undertake guard duties at the Italian Internment Camp near Salute. The salary is £200 a year plus quarters. Preference is being given to men under 40 years of age, who are friendly aliens and eligible.

in order to help Nubia in particular, and at the suggestion of the Eastern Supply Council, Southern Rhodesia is establishing a tin-dropping factory in Salisbury, with collection depots in Bulawayo and other large centres.

Women in Tanganyika may now be conscripted under the Compulsory Service Ordinance. The Chief Recruiting Officer and Controller for Industrial Man Power in Southern Rhodesia, has also been appointed Director of Demobilisation and Re-employment in order to safeguard the interests of men of the colony discharged from the forces.

The Kenya Women's Auxiliary Unit, a civilian organisation, furnishes part-time services to the R.A.F. and the East African Military Command.

Casualties and Awards

Captain R. C. O'CONNOR, R.N., reported missing, presumed killed, at the age of 23, while on active service in the Mediterranean, was gunnery officer of H.M.S. EMBALD on the East Indies station from 1929 to 1937. He has embodied his experience as a gunnery officer of the Hood in a book, "Running a Big Ship on Ten Commandments."

Major G. E. Close, R.A.F. Officer, is reported missing in Malaya.

Lieut. William C. Richardson, The Cameroonian Landers, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Richardson, is reported missing in Libya.

Acting Squadron Leader F. W. Thompson, R.A.F., recently awarded the D.F.C. for his post-graduate science master at Chapin High School, Toledo.

Pilot Officer J. A. PARK, R.A.F. V.R. No. 24 Squadron, who was born in Hartley, Southern Rhodesia, has been awarded the D.F.C. The citation states that "since March 1941, he has destroyed four and probably destroyed a further five hostile aircraft with complete indifference to the odds, he pressed home his attacks with skill and courage, in one day alone destroying two enemy fighters and one bomber."

Mentions in dispatches for gallant and distinguished services have been awarded to the following members of the East African Forces:

Major (temp.) Eric O'Connell, H. A. Esq., C.M. and C.B.E., D.S.O., of the K.A.R., Captain (temporarily) Major (temporarily) J. G. McGeeney, D.F.C., Captains H. D. Rice and D. T. Brown, R.N.I.C., E. A. Evans, M.I. Havard, and W. B. H. Shaw, K.A.B. attached to the 1st and 2nd Battalions, A.D.C. D. S. Davis, T. Griffin, and E. J. Richardson, S.C., Lieut. (local comm.) R. F. Young, K.A.B., Flight Lieutenant (Officer) S. Secret (acting Flight Sergeant Officer) J. C. M. Clark, Second Class Warrant Officer, Bin Heli, Lt. C.O.M.S. K. N. Chambers, C.O.M.S., Tovar, Sgt. J. J. Kongo, Cpl. Porto Okello, Cpl. Seno, Cpl. Gerks, C. C. de Cunha, K. Mohamed, Nathar, Sur D. Singh, and A. Sabharwal, hon. with call, E.A.S.C.

Mr. G. S. Hammett, M.P.E., Parliamentary private member to the Prime Minister, has been awarded the Territorial Decoration for 20 years' service in the Territorial Army. In the First World War, he commanded an anti-aircraft brigade, later being released to take up his present post as a director of the Globe and Phoenix Company, Southern Rhodesia.

Ellot Omer, of Rhynias, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Omer, of East London, has been promoted to flying officer.

Mr. W. A. McDonald, of Livingstonia, who is serving with the R.A.F. in the Middle East, has been promoted to flying officer.

Andrews, E. J. Tamms, Commandant of the Police, the Police Constables, and M.M. Tamms, have both on 20th July been promoted to Capt.

From Air Chief Marshal to Major

An Air Chief Marshal, Sir Arthur Longmore, former Air Officer Commanding in chief in the Middle East, who retired from the R.A.F. last March, now spends five days a week inspecting and establishing units in Scotland and North-East England. During the remaining two days he is a major in the Home Guard. For part of the week Sir Arthur thus wears the uniform of an air chief marshal (equal to that of a full general in the Army), and then dons that of the lowest grade of field officer.

Lieut. Colonel R. A. Daniel, D.S.O., M.C., who has completed his record of service in command of The Welch Regiment, and is to remain as supernumerary on full pay, was attached to the Sudan Defence Force from 1925 to 1927.

Major George K. Franklin, son of the late Colonel W. H. Franklin, H.M. Trade Commissioner for Eastern Africa, is now attached to the War Office. He was on active service in France in the early part of the war.

The Rev. J. Kennedy Grant, the well-known minister of Salisbury Presbyterian Church, is now a chaplain to the Rhodesian Forces.

Mr. C. J. Thomson, of Bulawayo, who has been commissioned in the R.A.F., is now in the United Kingdom.

Mr. T. S. Popham, who has been for some years in Beira with the California Texas Oil Company, is joining the Royal Tank Corps in England. His place in Beira has been taken by Mr. E. T. Kenny.

Miss V. R. K. Pritchard, younger daughter of Mr. H. G. Pritchard, London manager of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.L.) and formerly of Rhodesia, has joined the W.A.A.F. Her elder sister, Miss J. M. Pritchard, is in the A.T.S., and her brother, Mr. F. H. Pritchard, is in the Royal Artillery.

Corporal Lucy Mackinnon, now an A.T.S. dispatch rider, who escorted the Queen during part of a recent tour in Great Britain, came to this country from Kenya on holiday and joined up early in the war.

Mr. J. O'Brien is Chief A.R.P. Officer in Zanzibar.

About 3,000 Africans and Asiatics have left Mombasa under the voluntary repatriation scheme.

At 10.45 (G.M.T.) on August 4 the B.B.C. African Service, with broadcast by Songhino in the Lager, a programme for South Africa and Rhodesia, including messages from members of the Forces to their families.

Funds for War Purposes

Tanganyika is launching a new war savings drive, the aim of which is to raise £200,000 within three months for the East African loan.

The East African War Relief Fund is now over £13,000. The Finance War Relief Committee raised £1,400 at a sale in aid of the Red Cross Aid for Rhodesia.

At a recent fete held at the Victoria Falls Hotel, £1,000 was raised in aid of Red Cross funds.

A fete held by the Brothers of the Forest, Jameson, Northern Rhodesia, raised £600 for the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children and the Baden-Powell Memorial Fund.

The Girl Guides Association of Northern Rhodesia and the Wayfarer Guides' Branch collected £200 for a farewell gift to Mrs. Logan, who has asked that the money be devoted equally to Bristol and Glasgow air raid relief.

The Tanganyika Club opened its War Fund in April this year. £1,450 has been collected.

Welshmen resident in Tanganyika factories have subscribed £500 for the relief of distress caused in Wales by the war. The sum is to be divided into the names of Cardiff and Swansea and the Southern Wales Prisoner of War Fund.

Among the latest contributions acknowledged by the Duke of Gloucester's War Cross and St. John's Funds (£1,000 from the Tanganyika War Relief Funds).

East African branches of the Royal Society, St. George have launched an appeal in aid of a Mombasa hostel for merchant seamen. Mr. V. Dancyg Touque, President of the Uganda branch, has suggested that this appeal should be regarded by Uganda as its county part to Kenya's "Sailors' Week".

Colonial Comforts Fund

An appeal for the Colonial Comforts Fund is to be made by Marshal of the Air Force Lord Trenchard in the B.B.C. "Week-end at Home" on Sunday evening, August 16. As readers of this newspaper know, the purpose of the Fund is to provide comforts and amenities for Africans and men of African descent doing any kind of war work, including the British and Allied Forces, the Merchant Navy, the Nursing Service, and defence forestry units, or employment in munition factories or on docks overseas and in the United Kingdom. A talk about the operations of the Fund since its formation was given in the West Indies Service of the B.B.C. last Sunday, when tribute was paid to the services of Africans in Great Britain in her fight against the Axis Powers.

Kenya Defence Force

The Kenya Defence Force now consists of the Nairobi Battalion under Lieut. Col. F. C. G. Stratford, E.P., the Central Battalion under Lieut. Col. J. K. Matheson, M.C., the Western Battalion under Lieut. Col. G. L. Gamlen, and the Mombasa Independent Company under Major W. T. Nicol. European and non-Europeans are to be combined in future units, and the Force is to be confined to men between 18 and 55, though volunteers over 55 may be accepted. A non-European Auxiliary Defence Force has been formed, with first and second Auxiliary Defence Force Battalions and Auxiliary Defence Force units attached to the existing Kenya Defence Force units.

"Posthumous" V.C. Returns from E. Africa

Captain Eric Wilson, awarded the Victoria Cross in August, 1940, after being reported as missing, believed killed, in British Somaliland, returned to his home in England a few days ago. Captain Wilson, whose award was for the Victoria Cross of the East African campaign, received it for keeping a machine gun post in action against the Italians for four days during the overwhelming Italian attack on British Somaliland. Though to have been killed, he was, in fact, taken prisoner when his post was overrun, and three days after the announcement of his "posthumous" V.C. it was learnt that he was in enemy hands. He remained a prisoner for a year until freed by the British occupation of Asmara, capital of Eritrea. His father is Rector of Hunsdon, Hertfordshire, and his arrival there this week brought him to England for the first time for five years.

Mozambique Company Transfers Territories

Portugal took formal possession at the beginning of this week of the territories of Manica and Sofala, in northern Mozambique, and the administration of the Mozambique Chartered Company. The Minister for the Colonies, Dr. Antonio de Magalhães, presided at the ceremony, for which he was escorted in Beira by air from Portuguese West Africa.

11th Week of War

Background to the

Threat to Russia's Oil. The route which von Bock and Kleist will certainly take if they succeed in taking Rostov-on-Don is the historic highway to the Caucasus used by the ancients, down the sandy foreshore of the Caspian from Marakhet to Baku. This has been used by invaders, north or south or south to north, long before the days of Amerigo. It is a flat, sandy foreshore whose narrowest width is a Dnieper, roughly over seven miles. This is the course of the Rostov-Caucasian railway. On their way from Rostov the Germans would use the pipeline to Leningrad. The Red Army had not done it, but a stretch of more than 50 miles would give them the high-grade aviation petroleum of Manok. Then they would take the Grozny fields, lying along this highway, and in another 100 miles reach the Caspian. These two major force attacks on all Russian oil—this 80% of oil—could be established. I mean the air, that on oil fleets trying to reach either the mouths of the Volga or the Great River. For 400 miles these flat oil fields would be at the Germans' mercy. It would be another 100 miles south along the Russian shore to Baku. And this route is absolutely indestructible. In the Caucasus, at Novoosisk, the Germans will get almost a solid mountain of cement—one-third of Russia's total cement production—a vital necessity in war. They will get the rich manganese deposits of the Chiaturi mines, mercury, tungsten, molybdenum, and the rich copper deposits of Armenia. There is no alternative to the vast Caucasian supply that can be found anywhere, without years of development, in other parts of Russia. We are only kidding ourselves when we say there is.

It is all very well to say that Enba is the fourth oil field in size in the U.S.S.R.; but when you add that it produces only 20% that puts another place on the matter. Nothing with the Red Army's and the Asiatic offensive claims a fundamental need, can replace the oil that now comes from Enba. That is why Moscow has told the army of Tito sheko that it is a question of life or death for them to hold out. —Mr. Nedley Farson, in the Daily Mail.

Retribution. The Germans responsible for murders and outrages will be brought to justice and treated as common murderers. The Governments of the United Nations are in complete agreement on this question. —Mr. Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information.

Africa's Route to Middle East.

At Freetown, one of the finest harbours in the world, it is no uncommon sight to see thousands of tons of shipping, to say nothing of the men and guns they carry, held up for days for want of adequate harbour facilities. There is a strong feeling of expectancy in West Africa. Military developments, it is felt, are in the air. British garrisons have been strengthened with soldiers and aircraft, doctors and nurses. Some observers even believe that one of the German objectives in the present campaign in Egypt is to establish a position from which the Takoradi air reinforcement line might be attacked. Vichy aircraft are constantly making reconnaissance flights over the harbour. It is not until one visits the war map in a West African operations room that the importance of fighting French Africa is seen in true perspective. With Brazzaville or Port Lamy in enemy hands, the key to the suspect bases of Vichy—the whole structure based on Lagos, Takoradi, Freetown, and Accra might be endangered. The military forces of British West Africa have expanded into a little army under Sir George Ginnard. One of its main preoccupations, both as Director-General of the African Colonial Forces before the war and as Commander-in-Chief, has been to institute a reform which ever since the last war has broken in upon an old prejudice—the teaching of English to all Native troops. Recruits under African schoolmasters at all training centres take a minimum six English lessons weekly. It is early to estimate the success of the experiment. So far, apart from a few Army doctors, only one West African has been granted a King's commission. West Africa candidates have recently been sent to Britain to train as pilots for the R.A.F., and their country is proud of them. Much the most significant aspect of West Africa's war is the remarkable development of military and civil communications. Pan-American Airways are now largely operating the desert route established before the war by British Airways, who are thus able to concentrate on communications farther east. Americans are everywhere; one result is that the cadets' boys of Khartoum are learning to cook French-style steaks. The Belgian Saboteur service is subcontracting to British Airways, and helped out by British navigators and radio operators, is doing splendid work on the Congo route via Stanleyville. —Times Correspondent.

Coming Battle of the Indian Ocean.

The line-up for the battle of the Indian Ocean—expected to be the greatest and strangest sea battle ever—is now taking place. The Japanese hold a line stretching from Rangoon to Sumatra, with the Andaman Islands and (if their claims are true) the Nicobars as their forward posts. The British have established their line from Calcutta to the Cape, with the well-equipped Ceylon ports of Colombo and Trincomalee as the forward positions. It cannot be long now before the battle begins, and Admiral Somerville, C-in-C of the Eastern Fleet, takes the initiative in driving the Japanese from their forward bases. The actions in the Coral Sea and midway have depleted Japanese carrier power. The offensive air strength of Ceylon, on the other hand, has greatly increased. Today Ceylon, by its very geographical position, is the spearhead of Britain's growing naval power in the East. Behind the island are other bases, with Madagascar as perhaps the most powerful link in the chain. At the rear are the great African ports of Cape Town, Durban and Mombasa, where important installation and structural work has been in progress for months past. I believe it will not be long before the British fleet moves forward to force the Japanese into battle before they can make good their Pacific losses.

—Mr. Graham Stanford.

Towards Improved Tank Design.

Every training regiment of the Royal Armoured Corps has as an essential part of its establishment, a technical consultant, and if there were a monthly conference of these junior officers and a senior from the War Office prepared to encourage discussion and hear all kinds of useful information could have been obtained which might well have resulted in improvements in detail that would forestall breakdowns on the battlefield. My two years' experience of such a regiment has only shown that such a scheme has never been put into operation, and yet it was part of one's daily experience to hear defects of construction enlarged upon, accompanied by constructive suggestions for improvement, which, so far as I know, never went farther than the mess. Junior officers are not encouraged to do this, and yet it is they who have the intimate experience, without making use of which all the pronouncements of technical officers at the War Office are as a talking cymbal. —A former member of the Royal Armoured Corps.

to the War News

Oppious Epitomised. Hitler's army in Russia is like a giant with one foot stuck in the mud. The mud is Voronezh which may be to Russia what Verdun was to France. — Mr. Paul Holt.

In North Africa lies the defeat of South Africa. — General Smith.

The greatest defect in our propaganda today is the lack of something of a religious quality. — Mr. Ivor Thomas, M.P.

British staff officers in Federal Empire in a bill with any members of the House of Commons. — Mr. Burnis, M.P.

Reports that tobacco shipments are to be curtailed are really no more and mischievous. — Mr. H. S. Well, tobacco controller.

In the last war lifeboatsmen rescued 100 lives in this month the end of April the total was 4,000 lives. — Mr. Hanger, Swansea.

Naval shipyards in this country have produced since the start of the war an average of one warship every two days. — British official in newspaper.

Our machine-gunner force is the best in the world. It is common knowledge that we have been very good. — Air Vice-Marshal Lloyd, former Mediterranean.

More than a hundred of the doctors serving in their professional capacity in the medical staff of the R.A.F. are now qualified pilots. — Mr. Stewart, S.C.

Nothing is the focus of the Ministry of Information and though they do not understand its scope. — Mr. Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information.

Only the names of Germans who died in the last war were engraved and to be considered immediately for the Medal. — Daily Mail.

Our total casualties in the United Kingdom during June were 300 dead or believed killed, and 307 injured and 1,000 in hospital. — Ministry of Home Security.

It is not Hitler who has made the Youth what it is. But the youth and people of Germany who have made Hitler. — Mr. Peter F. Wilson, in German with fears.

When Hitler and the hot-soap creatures who are captured up from the East have gone back to their natural companionship of worms. — Mr. Beverley Baxter, M.P.

The broadcasting hours devoted to foreign languages rose in 1941 hours a week in the outbreak of the war to 27 hours a week by the end of last month. — Mr. Thurtle, M.P.

In reading *Some War News* it is amazing to find how infinitely more national its propaganda is about themselves than ours is about ourselves. — Mr. K. Pickthorn, M.P.

Having behaved like a pack of ravenous wolves, the German people cannot, when it comes to the reckoning, be allowed to pretend that it has really been a flock of stupid sheep. — Mr. J. C. Johnstone.

Reflexively not alcoholic beverages will be refused to the Corps lieutenant-colonels who are usually accompanied by the parents of the officers in the staff of the United States Officers Club in London.

The Allies must reckon with a much longer and longer war than they had supposed. The sooner we face that terrible fact and its drastic implications, the sooner we shall come through. — Mr. J. Garvin.

Nothing can be more significant than the little noted fact that as the fighting grows daily in intensity in the Middle East, the intensity of the German broadcasts to the Arab countries grows equally. — The Observer.

Government departments have failed to compare what they do with the intentions of the impatient and stubborn people. If they were not both impatient and stubborn they would not be ministers. — Mr. Colin Beddall.

Nothing is more certain than that Italy is already a breeding ground for a separate peace and that the Italian people rank with the foremost in the coming European Revolution against Germany. — *Central European Observer*.

We cannot return to the old peace. It is dead. We cannot escape from war until we have found some other moral purpose powerful enough to generate self-sacrifice on the scale requisite to enable civilisation to survive. — Professor E. H. Carr.

By 1945, if the war in Europe and the Middle East still undecided, the naval and air strength of Great Britain and the United States should be sufficient to enable a force to be made to recapture sea power in the Pacific. — *World News*.

When we send to America poor intellectuals, poor people, crutches of the disease of human life in which our country specialises, we do harm to the British war effort and British propaganda. We should send the warm-headed, human being type of Englishman. — Mr. W. J. Brown, M.P.

I have never seen any good in huge newspaper circulations. Mass mortality is no more reliable in constructive thought than a mob is reliable in a battle. — Man in the street in *The Newspaper World*.

The Churchill-Cripps combination is as nearly perfect as could be imagined, in inspiration, supported and complemented by foresight and ruthless sacrifice. The growing sense that this partnership is officially or unofficially a danger of supercession must cause concern and cannot be ignored. — *Anders* in *The Observer*.

That we were able to get our army ready with at least 25,000 tanks, just as many aeroplanes, with other weapons in the quantity required to overrun this richly saturated, heavily exploited, and organised Europe built up by centuries of development, that is an amazing achievement. — *Das Volk* in *Koeln*.

Nothing in the next few months, Hitler might make himself so confident that it would be virtually impossible to overthrow him in a lifetime. The danger, great at this hour, is increased by a commonplace assessment of resources in many cases yet untyped and needing time to tap. The only motto is: "Hitler shan't win!" — *Cartoon* Cyril R.

An artillery expert who had been captured at St. Omer was in contact with the German commander of an 88mm battery. The battery had knocked out several of our tanks and the officer said to the German: "You did a good job, the others said. Oh, yes, I prefer the 87. I was on the wrong side of a Panzer." — *Cartoon* M.

From May 1940 to July 1941 German casualties in Russia were 600,000 soldiers and officers killed, wounded and missing, of whom 400,000 were killed. In the period the Germans lost about 2,000 tanks, 400 tanks and 2,000 aircraft. The German army in the same period lost 400,000 men killed, wounded and missing, 200 guns, 200 tanks and 100 aircraft. — Official Soviet announcement.

At the outbreak of war 1,000 Australians were making munitions by the end of 1942, there will be almost 100,000. The Commonwealth of Australia has spent £140,000,000 on government factories with 600,000 workers, more workers and the resources of private industry. They have made £10,000,000 worth of machine tools and have ordered £200,000,000 worth. — Mr. J. C. Martin, Australian Minister for the Navy and Munitions.

PERSONALIA

Sir Randall Baker was 63 last Sunday.

Mr. W. Walban Smith has become District Commissioner for Chanyu.

Mr. M. J. Pelt is now the acting Netherlands Consul in Mombasa.

Mr. J. R. May has been appointed an Acting Chief Inspector of Police in Kenya.

Mr. Tavabali H. A. Karimjee has been elected President of the Indian National Association in Zanzibar.

Mr. Justice Gamble of the High Court of Uganda and Mr. C. Gamble are on leave in the Union of South Africa.

Dr. J. D. Robertson has succeeded Mr. G. Beresford Slooke as Chairman of the Zanzibar Museum Committee.

A daughter was born on July 14 in Nairobi, to the wife of Dr. Ronald Heisch, of the Colonial Medical Service.

Sir Stewart Symes, former Governor-General of the Sudan, and previously Governor of Tanganyika Territory, is now in Natal with Lady Symes.

Mr. Hope Billy, former British Consul General in the Belgian Congo, has left to take up his new appointment as First Secretary to the British Legation in Addis Ababa.

As Minister Resident in West Africa, Viscount Swinton, former Secretary of State for the Colonies, will receive a salary of £5,000 and a local allowance of £3,000 a year.

Commissioner J. Cunningham, chief of the Salvation Army in South Africa, has left the Union to conduct territorial congress gatherings of the Salvation Army in the Belgian Congo.

The Dowager Lady Baden-Powell, Chief Guide, is now in Durban from Kenya, accompanied by her son-in-law and daughter, Mrs. Gertrude Clay, of Rhodesia. She will shortly come to the United Kingdom on her work.

Lieut. Colonel A. J. Roling was general manager in Kenya of the Masadi Soda Company, not managing director. He retired towards the end of last year, when he was succeeded by Mr. Robert M. A. Hill, Billington.

Mr. D. J. H. Mond, elder son of Lord Melchett, who has wide interests in East Africa and Rhodesia, and Lady Melchett, was married in London on July 12 to Yvonne Victoria, only child of Captain T. Douglas Searle, of Cheltenham.

The engagement is announced between 2nd Lieut. Peter E. Walters, The King's African Rifles, only son of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Walters, Chobham, Surrey, and Ayesha Margaret, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Banker, of Nakuru, Kenya.

A record of 2,500,000 miles of air piloting over land and sea in 14,000 flying hours without one accident has just been achieved on the African service by Captain Dudley Travers, D.F.C., of British Overseas Airways. He has been flying for 25 years.

Sergt. Pilot W. Muir Anderson, R.A.F., was the son of the Rev. and Mrs. S. Anderson, of Kescho, was recently married in Bedford to Miss Edith May Smith. The best man was Sergt. A. H. Stokes, who has accompanied Sergt. Pilot Anderson on the greater number of his operational flights.

General Carmona, President of the Portuguese Republic, has conferred upon M. De Vleeschauwer, Belgian Minister for Colonies, the Grand Cordon of the Colonial Empire, and upon M. Rijkmans, Governor General of the Belgian Congo, the plaque of Grand Officer of the same Order.

The marriage took place in Lincoln last week of Squadron Leader John Nicholson, V.C., and Section Officer Betty Haydock, N.A.A.F. Squadron Leader Nicholson received his decoration for his gallantry and skill when leading six aircraft of No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron in the great daylight raid on Augsburg.

At the annual general meeting of the Nyasaland Northern Province Association, Mr. A. T. Barnon was re-elected President, with Mr. R. J. Wallace as Vice-President. The committee consists of Messrs. B. M. Bennett (Secretary), G. G. Johnson, Downs, E. J. Zett, W. J. Johnson, J. K. Smith, Retief, and D. J. D. D.

A Parents' Association has been formed in Uganda to secure adequate educational facilities for European children there. A committee has been elected consisting of Mr. A. W. Bond (Chairman), Mrs. Bond, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, and Miss Hewlett Parker, Mrs. Birch, Dr. Trowell, D. A. E. Boase, and Mr. S. G. Davis.

Lieut. A. G. Cook, who lives in Southern Rhodesia, and is now in his 70th year, has spent 52 years of his life in military uniform. His first medal is that for the Boer War campaign of 1896. Three generations of his family are on active service—he at No. 1 Squadron of the Southern Rhodesia, his son, Brigadier E. G. Cook, at the Middle East, and his grandson, who is the Brigadier's son, in the Royal Artillery, in Great Britain.

Obituary

The death is reported in New Milton, Hampshire, of Mr. Robert (John) Weir, Farnes, A.M.I.C.E., of Westlands, Hoyle, Bridge, Kenya, aged 86 years.

Mr. A. A. Leach, whose death has occurred in South Africa at the age of 57 years, was a member of the Pioneer Column to Rhodesia. He was the father of Lieut. A. de la Beche, Leach, F.R.C.

The death is announced of Mother Mary Ignatius, Superior General of the Dominican Convents in Rhodesia. She was one of six Dominican sisters who followed the Pioneer Column from Mafeking 52 years ago.

Mr. P. J. Ellis, whose death in Ndola is reported, was well known throughout Northern Rhodesia, where he began practice after the war as a solicitor, first in Livingstone and then in Ndola, where he acted for the copper mining companies. He had been a member of the old Advisory Council of Northern Rhodesia and later of the Legislative Council, and had received the D.P.C. for his services. He was the greatest authority on the mining laws of Northern Rhodesia. Early in this war he had rejoined the Army, and had recently been discharged with the rank of captain.

EXPORTERS

Exporters of Walpole, Native Grown
Coffee, Groundnuts, Chillies, Cloves,
Hides, Goatskins, etc.

THE
AFRICAN
MERCANTILE CO. LTD.

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Mombasa, Tanganyika
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Importers of Hardware and Building
Materials, Gunnies, Wines and Spirits,
and all kinds of Cotton piece Goods and
Native Goods.

IMPORTERS

Questions in Parliament

In the House of Commons Mr. Riley asked if production of farms in Kenya employing forced labour would be regulated, prices paid to the indigenous cultivator would be guaranteed, and if the indigenous cultivator would have guaranteed prices for his export products.

Mr. Macmillan, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied that the only territory in Africa under the control of the Colonial Office in which any substantial amount of compulsory labour was employed on agricultural operations was Kenya, and that the prices of nearly all important export products of that Colony were subject to Government regulation. The chief crop produced for export by the African population of Kenya was maize, the price for which had been guaranteed.

Captain Peter Macdonald asked if the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies was aware that the four scientists appointed to the new Colonial Research Committee were all individuals with a large number of other commitments vital to the war effort, if he intended this committee to engage in continuous and active work, and if he would set up a sub-committee of men who can give whole-time service to the scientific Colonial survey which was required.

Colonial Research Committee's Functions

Mr. Macmillan replied that the Colonial Secretary was looking to this Committee for the general supervision and inspiration of Colonial research, and not for detailed work. There were already bodies and organisations available to advise and assist in carrying out research in particular subjects, and he had no doubt the Committee would make full use of such agencies and would not immediately recommend the establishment of sub-committees or any other new machinery.

Captain Macdonald asked if Mr. Macmillan would give any assurance that whatever committees were appointed to carry out these researches would be able to devote sufficient time to achieve useful results.

Mr. Macmillan: Yes, because as I said, the function of this Committee is to organise research and place it in the proper quarters, and not to carry it out itself.

Captain Macdonald: Will Mr. Macmillan set up another committee to explain the work of this Committee?

Mr. Macmillan: I would like to make this clear: it is an important matter. The proper way of carrying out research is not to set up rival organisations to exist in parallel, but rather to organise the placing of research in the proper quarters where it can be carried on. This is the function of this Committee, to organise and manage the carrying on of research by other agencies.

Has Kenya Banned Miss Perham's Book?

Mr. Creech Jones asked Mr. Macmillan if his attention had been drawn to the banning by the Kenya Government of the book "Africans and British Rule" by Miss Margery Perham, if the ban had been withdrawn, and on what grounds it had been imposed.

Mr. Macmillan: The Governor has been asked to report. I will communicate further with my hon. friend when the report is received.

Mr. Creech Jones: Does my right hon. friend appreciate that this raises an important question of principle? I do not believe that it means the banning of moderate statements, and that the book is in no sense seditious, but has received a very high reputation from authorities in Africa, this country, and America.

Mr. Macmillan: The first thing I want to find out is when the book has been banned, which we do not know. My hon. friend can rest assured that I have a great deal of respect for his argument.

Mr. Creech Jones: My hon. friend's right hon. friend that the book has been banned.

Mr. Macmillan: I will communicate further with my hon. friend when the report is received.

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A World-Famous G.E.C. Product
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COMPANY MEETINGS

Sisal Estates, Limited

Colonel C. E. Pomonby's Address

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

Colonel C. E. POMONBY, F.R.S., M.P., Chairman of the company, presided.

Addressing the meeting, Colonel Pomonby said:

"Delay in rendering the report and accounts for the year to the end of June, 1941, has been inevitable owing to many factors arising out of the war."

"I have addressed you rather more than a year ago and expressed the hope that the result of the following year's working would provide some reward for the measures taken to produce greater efficiency in the running of the estates. Today, I am pleased to say that, notwithstanding rising costs, this hope has materialised, as you will see from the accounts before you, which, after providing for taxation, show a net profit of £18,384, as against £13,355 the previous year. From this amount of £18,384 we have to deduct the debit balance on profit and loss account of £13,530 brought forward from the previous year, leaving a credit balance of £4,854. Although the profit made falls appreciably short of what might be considered a reasonable return on the capital of the company and of the satisfactory profit made in 1936-7, when, of course, production costs were considerably lower than they are, there is some satisfaction in having made sufficient profit to clear off the debit on profit and loss account and to resume payment of preference dividends."

Payment of Preference Dividends

"The dividend on the cumulative preference shares has been in arrears since the beginning of 1939, and your director has considered this a most opportune time to resume payment by declaring a dividend on these shares at the rate of 6% per annum for the half year to June 30, 1939. It is hoped that the results of the current and succeeding years will enable the arrears to be liquidated. This payment of 6% tax has absorbed £3,000 and leaves the sum of £1,854 to be carried forward."

"Bearing in mind that Government restriction operated for eight months of the year under review, the output of 2,185 tons bears satisfactory comparison with 5,320 tons in the previous year. A favourable feature is the increase in the proportion of the crop made to 71% as compared with 58% a year earlier, and this has contributed to the improved results shown in the present accounts."

Call for Maximum Production

"Prior to the outbreak of war the Dutch East Indies produced annually about 90,000 tons of sisal fibre, as against about 180,000 tons in British East Africa. Owing to the attack made by the Japanese on the Dutch East Indies, producers in East Africa have been called upon to a maximum output of sisal, and the Government withdrew restriction at the end of 1941. The effect of this on our subsidiary company's estates, including the leased estate of Hale, is that, as we have just been advised by cable, 6,499 tons were produced in the year ended June 30, 1942, of which 68% is No. 1 grade."

"The shortage of labour has caused, and must continue to cause, anxiety, but the Government has the matter in hand, and it is hoped that, owing to the valuable use, especially for agriculture and war purposes, to which sisal is put and to the feddible form of supply, means will be found to give sisal growers priority in this respect over less essential industries."

"Renewal of plant and spares have become increasingly difficult to obtain, and the shortage of shipping is adding to our difficulties in this respect. So far how-

ever, we have managed to maintain our estates and equipment in good order."

"Our colleague, Mr. Hitchcock, has been in East Africa since August last, where he has done valuable work in collaboration with the Government and growers, especially in all matters connected with the industry. He would be the first to pay a tribute to the managers and staff in East Africa for their loyal service and support during very difficult times."

"The report and accounts were unanimously adopted."

British Central Africa Co.

Sir Montague Barlow's Review

THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA COMPANY, LIMITED, was held last week at the registered office of the company, Thomas House, One of Street Place, London, E.C. 2.

The Rt. Hon. SIR MONTAGUE BARLOW, B.A., P.C., K.B.E., Chairman of the company, presided.

The following is a summary of the Chairman's speech, which, having been circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1941, was taken as read:

Resumption of Dividend

"The net results of the year's trading show a profit which has grown from £7,010 in the previous year to £13,703. This considerable growth in the net profit enables us to make a very substantial step forward in the history of this company, and for the first time in its career of nearly 20 years (or, after the reconstruction in 1924, of about 10 years), our directors are in a position to recommend a dividend. That dividend is at the rate of 10% for 25 months of £1,093 less income tax at the standard rate of 10% in the £."

"Our tea output steadily increases as fresh acreage comes into bearing. This is a matter of satisfaction that the policy initiated 10 or 11 years ago of developing our good tea lands is now showing good results."

"I stated last year that the whole tea crop of Nyasaland was purchased by Government at a figure fixed on the basis of prices then obtained for Nyasaland tea on the London market, with special advantage to any tea estate which could show sale prices higher than the average. This year was no exception, and was prices in the London auction sales among the highest in the Protectorate, and that advantage was reflected in the prices we received last year from the Government. We have recently made substantial additions in machinery, etc., to our tea factory at Mufindi, so as to be in a position to handle the increasing output of tea as the years go on."

Tobacco and Soy Beans

"Our tobacco operations for the year resulted in a good profit, which was mainly due to the higher yield; this process in the case of tea, was the result of care and success in cultivation rather than inflation of price due to war conditions. I need not emphasise the importance of this factor in the success of our tea and coffee products and the prospect it offers of a successful future for the company when we return to peacetime conditions."

"The yield per acre of soy beans unfortunately fell somewhat. The crop, however, shows two promising features, the Government now recognise the importance of soy as a food product. In addition, the care which our manager has given to the cultivation of the bean is now receiving its reward, and the manufacturers of soy foods in this country are recognising the superior quality of our product."

"Only one other matter claims attention in many parts of East and Southern Africa conditions today with regard to Native labour are difficult, but, generally speaking, the supply of labour has been inadequate."

(Continued at foot of next page)

News Items in Brief

During the last two years of the war 20,000 tons of sun-nuts were used for fuel in the Belgian Congo. No forest telephones are to be installed in Tanganyika Territory unless they will directly assist the war effort.

Maize growers in Southern Rhodesia are to receive 12s. per bag for this season's crop, instead of the originally guaranteed price of 11s.

A conference is being held in London today under the auspices of New Times and Ethiopian News to discuss problems in relation to Ethiopia.

The Union of South Africa deprived of its former sources of supply, has turned to the Belgian Congo for timber, which in 1939 and 1940 supplied nearly 700,000 tons.

During April, the latest month for which returns are available, there were 271 European, 348 Asiatic visitors to Nyasaland and 11 European, 14 Asiatic and 8 Arctic.

A very rare set of 10 German East African stamps (yacht type) overprinted "G.R. Mafia" at an estimated value of £66, is to be sold by auction in London on Monday next.

Messrs. Alexander Lawrie and Co., who have extensive commercial interests in East Africa, have declared a final dividend of 12% making 17 1/2% for the year, compared with 14% last year.

The heaviest rainfall for 50 years has been experienced in the Ondurman district of the Sudan. This is important for the Sudan, which is endeavouring to increase the cereal acreage and reduce imports.

Hotel and boarding-house rates have been fixed by the Price Controller in Kenya. The rates allowable must be shown in a prominent place in such establishments. Proprietary shops also come under the new rules.

Subject to certain conditions, £1,000,000 of capital for local enterprises to officials from the public. In order to accommodate such visitors, the Giza Hotel in Asmara, the capital, has built a new annexe to take 30 prisoners.

At the first three-day tobacco auction sales held this year in Port Jameson, Southern Rhodesia, 1,175,000 lb. of leaf or stem quota tobacco were sold at an average price of 12 1/2d. per lb. and 88,492 cwt. of quota at an average price of 10 1/2d.

In order to economise, petrol in the Protectorate, Nyasaland has ordered 50 gas producer units for early delivery. They are to be fitted to standard, commercial or heavy duty motor vehicles and will cost about £70 each free on rails Johannesburg.

With the probability that figures for the plantings in the north may modify them, the estimated totals for the Nyasaland tobacco crop for the present season are: Southern Division, 2,400,000 lb.; Central Division, 713,000 lb.; Northern Division, 7,000,000 lb.

Kenya Supply Board contracted with the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation in 1941 for the sale of the whole of the 1941 exportable surplus of K.2 and of K.1 maize, estimated at 40,000 tons (exclusive of a maximum of 8,000 tons sold by the Kenya Farmers Association to the Southern Rhodesia Government), at a price of 18s. 6d. per quarter of 49 1/2 lb. gross weight, L.S. Kilindini. The contract could not be fulfilled owing to substantial reduction in yield as the result of exceptional rains in the last quarter of 1941; to increased monetary demands largely due to the influx of war refugees; and to the calls of Zanzibar, which had recently been deprived of its normal supplies.

Concluded from previous page.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted. The retiring director, Sir Henry Chapman, C.B.E., was re-elected, the auditors were reappointed, and the proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Tanganyika Government has purchased 2,000,000 for short-term interest-free loans to individual farmers in order to get the maximum amount of land under crops required for the war. Half the sum to be allocated for the provision of machinery and implements and half for meeting cultivation costs. Loans for machinery must be repaid in full within two years. In the first year and 25% in the second, and an insurance policy must be taken out representing the value of the machinery. Advances for cultivation costs, repayable when the crops are sold, are to be a first charge on the proceeds.

Inadequate Co-ordination

The Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa considers that "the appointment of a Chairman of the East African Governors' Conference to issue directions in the event of an emergency arising to the Governments of the Conference territories, is an entirely inadequate measure for the proper and effective co-ordination necessary in such an event, and that the fact that the Governments of Tanganyika and Zanzibar are not directly represented on the Kenya and Zanzibar Civil Defence and Supply Council detracts from a united effort." It is the considered view of the Association that the territories are likely to go back rather than forward and that the co-ordination of the war effort in East Africa as a whole may be seriously impaired, as has been done in the Middle East, unless authority is especially appointed by the War Cabinet for this purpose. These opinions have been communicated to the authorities.

Restriction of Exports to Southern Rhodesia

Under Board of Trade orders which will come into effect on August 3, exports of all goods to South Africa and Southern Rhodesia will be subject to export licence, and all export licences issued before July 3 for those destinations, and for other licences issued to the respective High Commissioners and Consuls (semi-official bodies) will be revoked. These orders, made after consultation with the authorities of the Union and Southern Rhodesia, have the object of bringing the export trade of these countries more closely into line with the limited shipping space available for commercial purposes.

Cold Storage at Livingstone

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has invited applications for the building and operation of a cold storage plant and abattoir in Livingstone, to deal mainly with cattle from Bartololand and Balovale. It is proposed to give the successful applicant the exclusive right of export of cattle from these areas to Livingstone. Applicants must state how many head of cattle up to 5,000 annually they would undertake to buy. The Government stipulates that it shall have the right to buy the meat at an agreed price at any time after the expiry of six months from the date of its completion.

B.B.C. African Service

The times and days of the B.B.C. overseas broadcasts of news in English in the African service are now as follows: 16.15 hrs. (15.30-16.15) 17.5m. 25.5m. 19.2m. 19.5m. 19.4m. 19.5m. 19.7m. 19.8m. 19.9m. 19.10m. 19.11m. 19.12m. 19.13m. 19.14m. 19.15m. 19.16m. 19.17m. 19.18m. 19.19m. 19.20m. 19.21m. 19.22m. 19.23m. 19.24m. 19.25m. 19.26m. 19.27m. 19.28m. 19.29m. 19.30m.

Second Thoughts Best

At the moment of closure for press publication that Tanganyika Territory, after all, to join the new Civil Defence and Supply Council in the country, Kenya and Uganda, so far as the official attempt to non-operations, called for the attention of the Government.

S. Rhodesia's Gold Output

At a total of 99,442 ounces Southern Rhodesia's gold output for 1941 was the lowest for five years and was 26,013 ozs (value at £302,700) below the 1940 figure. Mr. G. A. Daventry, speaking at the annual meeting of the Rhodesian Chamber of Mines, stated that this big fall was largely due to the closing down of smaller properties which had been faced with increased working costs, supplies and machinery replacement difficulties, and to some extent the call up of better paid and workers. The immediate outlook for the industry was not good for the two reasons mentioned, and it was expected there would be a drop in output.

At the annual meeting, held in Southern Rhodesia, the Chairman, Mr. Bailey Southwell, said that Government taxation in 1941 would cost the company 21% more than in 1940. Income tax on the 1941 dividend was estimated at £24,000, representing 18% of the net profit. In addition the Government received £17,700, being the difference between the actual gold price of 185s. per ounce and the price allowed to the company. These two items totalled 57% of the net profit which had not been completed years ago. A company's profit and capital expenditure, loan interest and repayments had to be out of the balance. There could therefore be no dividend for the full year, whether a dividend could be paid in December could not be foreseen. The underground, which has however never been so satisfactory.

Tati Goldfields
For the year ended March 31, 1942, Tati Goldfields, Ltd., report a profit of £12,245. After transfer of £5,000 to reserves and payment of a 5% dividend amounting to £5,500 the carry forward is £1,745, compared with £6,693 brought in. Ore reserves at the close of the balance sheet were estimated at 102,993 tons averaging 1.50 dyas over 98 inches. Development during the year totalled 4,802 ft.

Charterland & General Exploration Co., Ltd. has declared a dividend of 10% for 1941.

Tanganyika Diamond Company, Williamson Diamonds, has been registered in Tanganyika with a nominal capital of £200,000.

Nkana Miners' Leaders
The Nkana branch of the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union has elected the following officers: Mr. M. S. Visagie, Chairman; Mr. B. Goodwin, Vice-Chairman; Mr. R. Tom, honorary secretary; Mr. R. F. Williams, honorary treasurer; and Messrs. M. C. J. de Beer, H. C. van Reenen, Mr. J. de Moss, C. L. de Beer, Jansen, N. van der Merwe, E. Ledebor.

James Cook, as well as a mining engineer in Rhodesia, has died at the age of 68. He reached the Colony in 1895, and was specially appointed for services during the Matabele Rebellion. Appointed mechanical engineer to Bulawayo Town Council, he resigned to join the Sabi Rhodesia Gold Mining Company. Later, after a few months on Rand mines, he became manager of the Battelfields Gold Mining Co., Ltd., Mashonaland. In 1916 he was appointed Mgr. for Salisbury and in 1908 for Bartley. Becoming manager of the Eldorado-Bartley gold mine three years later, he afterwards went to Northern Rhodesia to take charge of the Bwana Mubwa Copper Mining Co., Ltd. In the last war Mr. Cook was on the staff of Woolwich Arsenal. After the armistice he returned to Rhodesia.

Vacation Course on African Problems

From August 4 to 8 a short vacation course on African problems will take place at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. Experts on various branches of such study will lecture, among them being Dr. Audrey Richards, now anthropologist at the Colonial Office, who has made a particular study of economic and nutritional problems in Northern Rhodesia; Dr. Margaret Read, acting head of the Colonial Department of the Institute of Education, London University; Miss Margaret Wrong, secretary of the International Committee for Christian Literature in Africa; and Mr. Noel W. Sabine, public relations officer at the Colonial Office.

The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to the conditions are advised in this newspaper should not be taken as an indication that they are necessary for export.

Defects of Colonial System

(Continued from page 701)

It is remembered that little can be done without power. Some time ago Mr. Lyttelton made a fine speech on the wireless. He pointed out how necessary it was for the State and the individual to work hand-in-hand. If the Colonial Office accept this desideratum, it will trust and help the European, the Indian or the African so far as he is able, to show initiative to invest his money and do his part.

The Colonial Office must at the same time consider the Treasury of the necessity for the most generous provision in directions such as for instance, health, education, railways, roads and harbours, as will enable the individual manufacturer, trader or planter of whatever colour to improve on what he is now doing, and gradual improvements spells gradual prosperity. It comes back on the Colonial Office to trust the individual and the Treasury to trust the Colonial Office. Given these trusts, then in the next 50 years, our successors will see the happy and prosperous East-Africa for which we have striven so long.

Five out of the seven Ministers in my Cabinet are ex-Service men—Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

The Advisory Labour Board should from the very start generally employ itself as a projector of Government in the consideration of important labour issues.

The Governor of Nyasaland
As Lord Francis Scott has pointed out, it is not one of us here who is really pulling his or her weight to the maximum—Mr. G. M. Rennie, Chief Secretary, Kenya, addressing the legislature.

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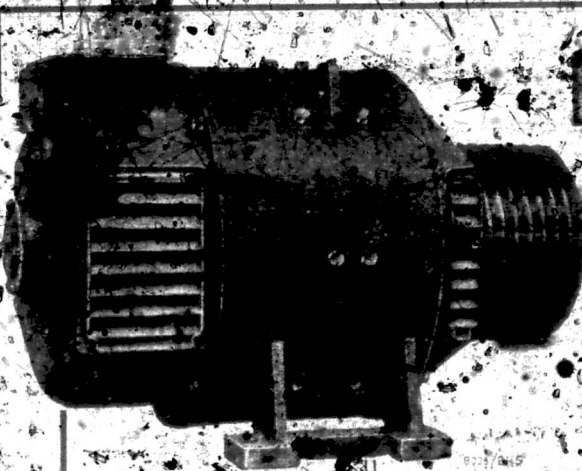
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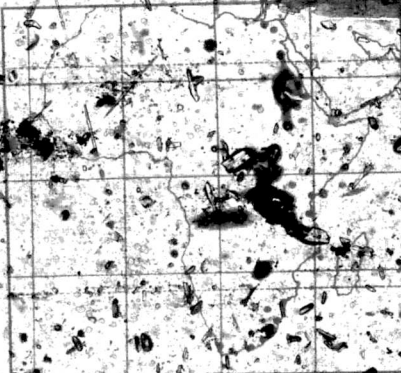
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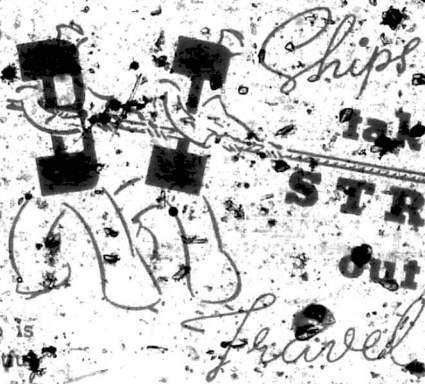
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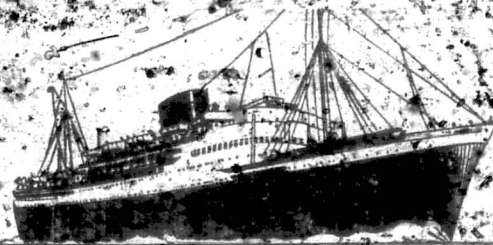
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preparing for years, those in charge of the Department Empire might seek the guidance of the many men who returned each year on business or leave to the Empire's centre. Now that such visitors are few and far between one of the safeguards available to the wise Minister has temporarily disappeared.

That was made very evident in Mr. Macmillan's recent speech in the House of Commons on the Colonial Estimates, as we commented at the time, the picture which he presented to Parliament.

Failings of Westminster and Whitehall. Undoubted, good faith, but nevertheless misleadingly — was clearly that drawn by the permanent officials. Since the Minister had not been at the Colonial Office long enough to be able to master so complicated a subject, the time factor imposed such necessity. What it did not impose, however, was a call to confuse aspiration with achievement and plan with performance. Yet that again is a typical failing of Westminster and Whitehall. Are we not now paying the bitterest of prices for politicians who imagined that their speeches were synonymous with action and for Ministers and civil servants more ready to draft memoranda than put commanding ideas into operation? It was and is the fault of the system rather than the individual of the system which, in Colonel Ponsonby's words, turns "potential leaders of men into intelligent correspondents." Almost all Colonial civil servants, whether overseas or in Whitehall, are men of good background, sound training and admirable intentions. The tragedy is that that combination of desirable qualities should be sacrificed year after year and generation after generation on the altar of routine, unimaginative and unadorned, lacking the spur of responsibility, and depressingly impersonal except when, leading to the opposite extreme, its solicitude for a career puts the advantage of an individual before that of the Empire whose servant he is.

These drastic changes are necessary has been declared publicly by the present Minister and Lord Moyne, Secretary of State until a few months ago. It would be most unfortunate, however, if the disposition

Objections to Early Pensions. One of the proposals which appears to effort to our in high places at the moment is that of giving members of the Colonial Service the option of retiring on pension at any time after reaching forty years of age. As we wrote when that idea was first mooted, it struck us — and still strikes us — as

highly detrimental to the Service. During the weeks which have since passed, we have received a considerable volume of correspondence on this subject, and apart from one writer, all have been outspokenly critical of any such scheme. Our correspondents include ex-Governors, ex-Chief Secretaries, ex-Directors of technical departments, and former administrative officials of all grades, all with long experience in Eastern Africa and many over much wider fields. Furthermore, exactly the same objections have been advanced (but in English, Bengali, and the Shona) by former officials of Southern Rhodesia and the Sudan. All agree with us that it is as unnecessary as unwise to give the voluntary civil servant the opportunity of retirement on pension at so early an age, that such an amendment of the regulations would weaken the sense of vocation and piffin premium on careerism; that it would tend to deprive the Colonial Empire of the very men whom business might be most willing to recruit (and who are therefore presumably the men whom the Colonial Service should be most concerned to retain); and that the need is not to relinquish or reduce the graspful hold of the State upon its servants, but to secure much freer use of its powers of dismissal.

There is a notion, as fixed as fal-lacious, that it is "unsportsmanlike" for the head of a technical department or of a provincial administration to recommend for discharge a junior who, clearly a misfit, is never likely to prove more

The Question of Retirement. than a passenger aboard the ship of State. It is high time for the faculty of such a misconception of duty to be made generally clear, and for the truth to be realised that it is both a breach of duty to the Empire and a definite disservice to the individual concerned to retain him in such circumstances, for whereas he will almost certainly find a new sphere of work if released at an early stage, that likelihood diminishes with progressive sharpness as his years advance. Thus in this matter duty and logical compassion combine to stress the importance of a salutary rupture when unsuitability on whatever solid grounds has been established. Yet the continuing custom is to keep such a man until the last possible moment perhaps, indeed it is no mere fancy or exercise in rhetoric to state it, until circumstances solve the dilemma by promoting the individual by virtue of long service, securing him the award of a C.M.G. for the same reason, and then making it seemly to retire him. It would, we repeat, be much kinder to the individual to remove him before he has become set in his ways and unfitted for any other career.

All this, of course, is no argument in favour of giving him the option of abandoning almost at any time the contract of employment, with the guarantee of a pension. Consider the facts: The **Arguments Against** first years of the **Early Retirement.** official's life have been mostly from the view-point of the State, apart from the courses of instruction taken at the public charge, he has drawn a relatively good salary and allowances, and been granted generous holidays, while earning his job. In short, not until he is in his middle twenties at the earliest can

the Government which employs him expect to get any commensurate return from its investment in his services. If, as happens only too often, he is moved to a Dependency of quite a different type, his value suffers a further temporary reduction: admittedly, experience may later justify itself when he comes to the office, but even this can scarcely occur before the age of forty. For these and other reasons we urge that the proper course should be to facilitate the retirement of good men—the officers should, we reiterate, be discharged—but their retention for so long as they are rendering efficient services.

TIDINGS

Southern Rhodesia's New Governor

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Hon. Evelyn Baring to be Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and further, to approve the appointment of the Governor-designate to be a Knight-Commander of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint of George. Mr. Baring, who is the only child of the first Earl of Cromer and his second wife, who was, Lady Katherine Thynne, is 38 years of age, and is therefore probably the youngest man to be made Governor of an important British Colony. He will nevertheless bring to his appointment a wide knowledge of men and affairs. Educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford (where he gained a First), he entered the Indian Civil Service in 1926, and three years later went to South Africa as Secretary to the Agent of the Government of India in the Union. He retired in 1934 in order to enter the family business of Baring Brothers. In 1935 he married Lady Mary Grey, elder daughter of the 10th Earl Grey (whose grandfather followed Dr. Jameson as Administrator of Southern Rhodesia for two years from 1890) and grand-daughter of the first Lord Selborne (High Commissioner in South Africa from 1905 to 1910). The new Governor, who has thus close personal connections with Southern Africa and a direct inherited interest in the continent generally, was rejected for military service on grounds of health early in the war, and has since been serving in the Egyptian and Sudan Department of the Foreign Office. While in South Africa he paid a brief visit to Southern Rhodesia, and he has touched at East African ports while on voyages to and from India. Rhodesians will find their new Governor that type of good mixer for which they have a traditional liking. The date of his departure for Salisbury is not yet fixed.

Sunn-Hemp Industry for Rhodesia

Replying in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament to a request for information, the Minister of Agriculture said that machines had been designed by his department for the preparation of fibre from sunn-hemp, and that arrangements had been made for the manufacture of a number of machines which would be distributed throughout the country to farmers, associations or groups of farmers. This would allow agriculturists to grow the crop with the assurance that there would be means of extracting the fibre. The reports received of the fibre prepared by the machines had been very favourable, and there seemed every possibility of the establishment of a new industry.

East Africa Time Advance

From August 1 clocks in East Africa, including Zanzibar, will be advanced 15 minutes. The change is being made at the request of the naval authorities to bring local time into line with their zonal time, which is three hours ahead of Greenwich.

Farmers and Politics

Bulawayo Landowners and Farmers Association has, we learn, a tablegram, banned party politics in its discussions. Its declaration on farming policy no question of confidence in the Government or any of its members will therefore be raised. It will be interesting to see how this principle operates in practice—if, for instance, the Government should adopt a policy which farmers in the Bulawayo area consider to be injurious to their interests.

Imperial Unity

Bonds which bind or should bind more closely the several members of the British Empire were the subject of discussion in the House of Lords last week. Points which have often been made in this newspaper were raised by Lords Elibank, Bessett, Gladstone and Cranborne, an extended report of whose speeches is given on other pages. The Colonial Secretary's admission of a lamentable shortcoming in education with regard to Imperial questions, was coupled with the assurance that the Board of Education is at long last to take appropriate action.

Phelps Stokes Report on Africa

A Phelps Stokes report on the application of the Atlantic and Pacific to African problems has just been published in the United States. Its chief signatory, Dr. Arthur Phelps Stokes, of Washington, has been educationalist especially in regard to the coloured races, and some years ago a chief commissioner in East, South Africa and West to report on educational problems. He is a former member of Washington Cathedral, and has travelled very widely. The other signatories are 30 Americans, of whom one is Dr. Raymond Leslie Buell, author of 'The Native Problem in Africa'. The chief points of the report are the grave danger to Africa in the coming years of slavery, and the limited emergence of the new white peoples of the world.

152nd Week of War

THE WAR

Duke of Gloucester Visits Eritrea

One Year's Pre-War Residence Qualifies a Man on Service as a Rhodesian

MAJOR-GENERAL THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER visited Eritrea last week. The member of the Order of Honour mounted by the Sudan, Defence Forces and Indian troops. He inspected hospitals and workshops and is reported to have been well received by the Italian population.

Lieut.-General Sir William Bat, G.O.C., East African Command, has been visiting the Union, and was the guest of the Governor-General and Lady Duncan at Government House, Pretoria.

M. Piérot, Belgian Prime Minister, has arrived in Leopoldville by air from the United States. He was met by the Minister of Colonies, M. de Vleeschauwer, the Governor-General, M. Pierre Ryckmans, and other prominent persons.

The contact between France and Madagascar since the British attack was claimed by Radio Vichy during the week-end, when a twin-engine Dornier aeroplane returned to Vichy after delivering mails, medicines and messages to the island. The plane left Vichy France two weeks ago.

Casualties and Awards

The death has occurred from heart failure while on active service of Captain L. C. Standish of Salisbury. Pilot Officer H. H. Elliott, R.A.F., aged 33 years, only son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Elliott, and grandson of the late Hon. Hugh Elliott, has been killed in Kenya in an aeroplane accident.

The death on active service is announced of Sergeant Alister Hugh Seton, youngest son of the late Captain Henderson and of Mrs. Henderson, of Bassett House, Bullborough, Sussex.

The following Rhodesian casualties on active service are announced: Presumed killed (previously reported missing): Sgt. A. T. Laing, missing; Sgt. Pilot V. Sohafer, Sgt. R. C. Bryson, and Sgt. Air Gunner G. T. Reid. Prisoners of war (previously reported missing): Sgt. L. L. Dando, R.A.F., Sgt. Flight Engineer J. W. Brown, and Sgt. Wireless Operator/Air Gunner J. D. Moore. (Sgt. L. L. Dando was awarded the D.C.M. for his part in the daylight raid on Augsburg.)

Pilot Officer J. G. Owen, who formerly worked on the Wanderer Mine and played Rugby for Rhodesia and Selkwa, has been awarded the D.F.C.

Recent Chief Tseledi of Bechuanaland, has been visiting the Middle East, where Africans from his own country and from other parts of Central and East Africa are doing outstanding service with the Honour Corps, and are themselves remarkably to the fore.

"The Kalahari, our desert, is a very fertile country compared with the real desert of Libya," said Tseledi on his return.

Major Victor A. Cazelet, Conservative M.P. for Chipsteadham, has been promoted to lieutenant-colonel. Colonel Cazelet visited East Africa before the war.

Flight-Lieut. C. W. Eaton, R.A.F., former technical secretary to the late Sir Abe Bailey, has been promoted squadron-leader. He is attached to a command in England.

Mr. Arthur E. Abrahams, speaking in Cape Town recently, gave an account of his experience in Eritrea as representative of the South African Red Cross Society.

Mr. H. R. Fitts has been appointed to the Luanshya Supplies Advisory Committee as Member. Mr. Arthur Wright.

To administer the funds collected through the Kenya Soldiers' Welfare Society, the following committee was set up: The Chief Secretary, Chairman; a Naval repre-

sentative nominated by the Flag Officer, East Africa and Zanzibar, as representative of the Mombasa Port Welfare Committee; Mr. J. Campbell, honorary treasurer; Mr. J. C. Coulson, editor of the Kenya Weekly News Service; Col. A. C. Hoey, and Major J. W. Milligan.

Southern Rhodesia's Home Guard has just completed test manoeuvres lasting five days.

The Parliament of Southern Rhodesia has accepted a resolution that all Rhodesian members of His Majesty's forces who had lived in the Colony continuously during the year immediately before September 1, 1939, and who have joined Imperial or Empire units, should, failing reason to the contrary, be retrospectively granted the same rights and privileges as those extended to men who attested in Southern Rhodesia.

After the Government of Northern Rhodesia notified Native chiefs of the decision to introduce compulsory labour for essential war purposes, Chief Ntumba sent to the District Commissioner of Broken Hill the names of 119 men who did not want to be recruited but had expressed a wish to go to work voluntarily on farms.

The Kenya and Uganda Civil Defence and Supply Council has made plans for State shops in case the general food situation should deteriorate so far as to make that necessary.

Funds for War Purposes

Southern Rhodesia has launched new types of war bonds. War bonds are to be issued for large investors in denominations of more than £100 at 3% redeemable in seven years, transferable but subject to income tax. War bonds for the small investor have been issued in denominations of £10, with multiples of £50 and £100, at 3%, also redeemable in seven years and with interest claimable half-yearly. Individual holdings are limited to £5,000 except for charitable or savings organisations. Post Office war certificates are also now available in denominations of £12, redeemable in five years at 4½ per cent £18 maturing to £30 at interest slightly less than 4%.

Weighing 3½ oz. and worth about £30, a gold nugget which once belonged to Rhodes was among the gifts recently handed to the Soldiers' Gold Fund in Johannesburg. It is stated to have been some of the first gold produced in Southern Rhodesia.

Recent donations to the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund include £2,000 from the Tanganyika War Relief Fund; £2854 from the Central Council Branch British Red Cross Society, Southern Rhodesia (comprising £750 from the Bulawayo Red Cross and £1100 from the Southern Rhodesia Red Cross for prisoners of war); £405 from the Beira Railway Company Ltd.; £400 from the Mutulira War Fund Committee; and £300 from the Congo-British War Fund.

Sir Guy Billing, British Resident in Zanzibar, and Lady Phipps, presented a special appeal of the local branch of the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund with a contribution of £75.

A dance given in Uganda by the local branch of the Royal Society of St. George raised £115 for the Merchant Seaman's Fund. Among those present were the Archbishop, the Bishop of Uganda, the Chief Justice, and Mr. J. D. Bamcoy, Empire's this year's President of the local branch of the Society.

A bazaar held in June raised over £150 for the Lord Mayor's Air Raid Relief Fund, bringing the township's total for the year ending April, 1942, above £1,200.

Lords Discuss the Bonds of Empire

Proposals for Empire Education and Consultation

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS last week Viscount Halifax drew attention to the most important political problems now and in the future, the unity and solidity of the British Empire.

It was pointed out, largely due to South Africa, Italy and the partition of Germany, that, in some ways, worse than the hands of the Italian aggressor, the Emperor had turned to her Emperor and the Emperor to her. That, continued Lord Eton, "we must have a governing colony of Southern Rhodesia. It will always be the greatest fact that at the outbreak was Southern Rhodesian troops were first to go outside their own territory to the front and to fight a Colony from Italian aggression, after their Government had all her resources at our disposal and her soldiers are playing a brave part on the battlefield of Europe and the Middle East." Southern Rhodesia has also established an training camp in the Colony and these are proving of great value indeed in the Empire air effort.

It has never been the policy of Great Britain to mistreat the native peoples of the Colonies. Statute 1920 has been amended to give more powers and to give more rights. It has always been our policy to treat them in the old and old ways of justice. But in the future we must be able to deal with aggression.

Political character of the Commonwealth.

When an Alliance of the Colonies, of Empire and Commonwealth is to be formed, it is not only a political and Commonwealth, but also a political and Commonwealth. First, common allegiance to the Crown and loyalty to the King. Secondly, the bond of kinship and language. Thirdly, the bond of religion. In the centuries of the history of the Empire, and the expression of self-government and religious liberty. It is in the pursuit of these democratic ideals that the Empire will be united today and in the future.

While suggestions have been made to the Dominions for any form of federation, these suggestions have never been met with real interest and acceptance. The League of Nations as Chairman of a Committee appointed by the Imperial Conference of 1921 to report on questions affecting the political relations, who knew how strong feeling in the Dominions was against any form of federation, issued a simple formula which laid down the relationships for the future in clear and simple terms. In my opinion that formula will be the sure foundation for Imperial relations. It is the basis of the Autonomously combined with the British Empire equal in status, in no way subordinate and in another respect of their domestic or external affairs. Though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and free associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Free institutions are their lifeblood. Free co-operation is its just and Peace, security and progress among its objects. And though every Dominion is free and must always remain, the sole judge of the nature and extent of its co-operation, no common cause will, in my opinion, be thereby impeded. Equality of status, so far as Britain and the Dominions are concerned is thus the root principle governing our international relations.

Lord Balfour's declaration can rightly be regarded as the political charter of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Importance of Imperial Preference

Trade agreements such as those entered into at Ottawa have been of great value in maintaining Empire solidarity. These agreements were also of the greatest assistance in creating reserves of foodstuffs and raw materials, and in being exceedingly helpful in the prosecution of the war. In my opinion, it comes to supporting the starving people of the world. I suggest, therefore, that the future of the Empire and Imperial trade agreements should cause us to see the stability of them when the war is over. The great advance in secondary industries in all the Dominions, and all the other factors which have changed the conditions since these agreements were entered into, will require that they should be modified wherever necessary. But I believe their complete cancellation would be a great mistake.

The Ottawa Conference did largely to bring production and distribution within the British Empire to about nearly one-quarter of the earth's surface and containing over one-quarter of the earth's population. Let us see whether we cannot do what we have already done in the context in such a large portion of the world into the world's scientific for the organisation of production and distribution, and the assumption of the broader and more human lines of development.

It is in this context that we should appreciate the wisdom of the suggestion which the Dominions and Colonies and Commonwealth have made in the past. This was the common sense of the suggestion that we should be able to deal with aggression and internationalisation of the Empire and the Commonwealth of other Colonies.

requiring countries in the world. Indeed, these criticisms are so acute that they are not only the minds of many of our British subjects, but they are causing much irritation.

If our administration had been somewhat less vigorous, our Empire would have grown and developed to the extent of our wishes. Had our policy really been so bankrupt, it would have produced our independent self-governing Dominions and a varied Colonial Empire with populations of many millions and credits all voluntarily, enthusiastically and loyally, raised alongside us in the fighting for the same cause and ideas as ourselves. The answer, in both points is: No.

Internationalisation of Colonies Opposed

The idea that the denationalisation and internationalisation of our Colonies would facilitate free trade and world harmony in the world is regarded as absolutely fallacious and mischievous. This thesis, originally formulated by Nazi propagandists, is now supported in this country by the Englishmen who are anxious to appreciate the importance of our Colonies and the loyalty of the Colonies to the Mother Country. But the Empire, if it is to be a reality, must be a reality in making the raw materials of our Colonies available to all nations for legitimate use by them, whilst maintaining their status within the Empire, the mere fact of internationalising them and taking away from them what most of them regard as their birthright, cannot help this object in any way.

The suggestion recently ventilated in a leading newspaper that our Colonies require international attention after the war, and that the more borders that are broken down and national destinies linked up or merged in the world of the future, the more the British Empire will be fulfilling itself, is very attractive, no doubt to those theoretical internationalists who do not see the vista to appreciate the pregnant part the British Empire as at present constituted, still has to play in the settlement of world problems. But it is not practical policies or practical conclusions.

The creation of a new order based upon human liberty and yielding freedom to the British Empire will have an onerous part to play. Our principal collaboration will be with the United States, America and Russia. The wise course of collaboration is to start with the fact which Britain has the political and moral leadership of both the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations. In the light of the Imperial Conference, the representatives of the British Commonwealth, India and the Colonial Empires to discuss fully the major problems with which the Empire will be faced, and to endeavour to reach a common policy upon them.

Our Empire is not merely an acquisitive organisation of countries and peoples, but rather the spontaneous and natural result of the principles of liberty and self-government and freedom, and to play its full and appropriate part in the world development in these remain united. On every battlefield and at sea as in the air the blood of our Empire peoples is being mingled in the common cause and cementing our aims and kinship. We shall be victorious, and I am convinced that with faith in ourselves and our future the British Empire, united in the right aim and action, can be a principal factor not only in winning the war, but in winning a peace that will bring rest, tranquillity and freedom to an unhappy, weary, war-torn world.

Empire Prime Minister Frequently

Viscount Balfour, former Prime Minister of Canada, denied that the Empire had been created by force, and said that it was not the Balfour Declaration, but the Imperial War Conference of 1917, which was the basis of Dominion status.

He stated that the Dominions are not held together by force, but by free association, and association does not mean separation. He went on to say a Commonwealth of Nations we must obviously have a common policy. We must have a series of consultations that will ensure unity of purpose, action and policy. It is highly important that every policy affecting the welfare of the Dominions should be fully entered into after the fullest possible consultation, consulting that is real and not illusory. Where Mr. Bill is at the head of the table so far as foreign policy is concerned, it is for him to initiate pressure that deal with a common cause.

In my younger days I believed that federation was a process that through a Parliament dealing with all the affairs and with nothing else. The effort to establish Imperial Federation fell by the wayside, together with the effort to form an Imperial Parliament, and in its place the demand for decentralisation movement which culminated in the Statute of Westminster.

(Concluded on page 721)

Background to the

British War-Making Machinery

There is still, and rightly, a deep and almost universal demand for greater strength in the machinery of war-making. Resistance to change would be the only surprising thing—surprising above all because action in this sense is a means to fulfil the Government's power of replenishing this store of public hope and confidence. All the evidence shows that the war-machine is both cumbersome and unmethodical. Tested by results, tested by all available knowledge of its working, it does not provide for speed and clarity of decision and execution, for an orderly progression of authority and responsibility from centre to circumference, or even for the power to enact the penalties for failure. Nothing is better calculated to embarrass the war effort than the profusion of committees by which it is beset. The weaknesses of the committee system in excess are notorious. It substitutes speech for action, dissipates responsibility, and touches nothing that it does not scorn. They are in accretion which will always be found where the sense of purpose is slanted. Can there be effective strategic planning when there is no effective mechanism for the initiation and preparation of plans, with the professional supervision of planning entrusted to chiefs of staffs overburdened with executive cares, and when science is still vainly trying to find its right place in this incomplete hierarchy? A War Cabinet should be free and active enough to take charge of the large issues at every stage. It exists, indeed, for that purpose, and that is its duty to Crown and Parliament. Too much can be asked of a Prime Minister even in war-time, and it is not in the pattern of our Constitution to concentrate all the responsibility on one man. In politics, as elsewhere, the British ideal in organization is teamwork. —*The Times*.

The Brake of Bureaucracy.—This war will be won by the gay and the gallant, who go, as they have always gone, to defend this happy breed of men, this little world, this precious stone set in the silver sea. They do not go to defend a bureaucratic breed of men; a bickering world, a sultry mess set in a doubtful ditch. It is not hard to measure the delays that can be imposed by departmental resistance and by the frictions of the committee system which, over the whole range of government, is by this time hardly less of a menace than the enemy itself. —*Audax*.

—*The Observer*.

Dive Bombers

I consider dive bombing a terrible waste of material on the part of any air force. My A.A. battery in Tobruk was attacked one afternoon in May, 1941, by 12 Stukas, and only one of our guns, a small 20mm. Italian cannon-shell gun, was put out of action. During the six months we were in Tobruk only two of our gunners were killed in an accident out of 160 men. I have seen a hospital ship attacked by 40 of these machines in Tobruk Harbour and not one hit scored. The same month 14 of these machines made a raid on the harbour and not one returned to their base. Attacks on our front line troops at Tobruk were made three to four times daily by 20 to 30 Stukas in each raid, and on the majority of occasions, very slight damage was caused and casualties to personnel were about three to four killed each day. The day soon came on my gun site when we had nothing but contempt for the Stukas, as we were shooting them down over the town at the rate of four machines a day during April-May, 1941. This was my gift to the allies with our four 3.7 inch guns. The main gun is vastly superior to the German 88mm. tank gun in range, projectile, range and muzzle velocity. Our 60 lbs., 25 pounder and 57mm. guns are superior to anything the Germans have got. It would be a grave mistake for this country to start large production of dive bombers which would in any way interfere with present production of our four-engined bombers, field-guns and A.A. guns. —*Mr. J. Y.lett in the The Daily Telegraph*.

Transatlantic Air Record

A non-stop Transatlantic flight of 20,000 miles from Montreal to a British airport has been made in 12 hours 55 minutes by a four-engined Liberator. It is probably the most significant of all the amazing Transatlantic flights made by R.A.F. Ferry Command. The Liberator made its flight with a full load. Lindbergh took 33 hours 30 minutes to fly from New York to Paris. Losses suffered on the ferry service are just a shade over 0.5%. When the service was introduced, the authorities stated that losses of between 8% and 10% must be expected. —*Mr. Colin Beddall, Daily Mail* air correspondent.

The Threat Ahead

The Russians have approximately 300 divisions in the field. Of these, 150 are first line. The Germans have 200 divisions, of which about 25 are armoured. There are some 60 Italian divisions in Italy. There are 25 German divisions, one of which is, or was, recently, re-organising. The Libyan campaign absorbs nine Axis divisions. The Germans are only using about 50 divisions in their drive eastwards. They have about 100 divisions on the rest of the Russian front. If we take into account the Rumanian and Hungarian divisions, it is safe to say that the Germans have a strategic reserve of some 60 divisions. Two-thirds of their air force is in Russia. It would be essential for the British to refuse to face the possibility that Russia may be forced into a defensive guerrilla warfare which would not absorb more than half a million Germans and little of their air force. The enemy would then have at least 100 divisions released to attack any of the following objectives: (1) a general assault on the Middle East, (2) an invasion of Great Britain, (3) a decisive war in the west to beat off a British-American landing. It is no use planning to beat the Germans in 1943 and 1944 by tactical methods which the Germans employed in 1939 and 1940. The Blitzkrieg is no longer a novel, there is no tactical surprise in it. We must think one stage ahead of the enemy, and, if possible, think in terms which will give us a material advantage he cannot equal. Large scale airborne landings fulfil these requirements. In the course of the next two years it should be possible for the U.S.A. and Great Britain to build a very large fleet of air carriers of various kinds. It should be possible for us to outbuild the enemy in every respect in the air. By 1946 or 1945—and we must think in those sorts of periods if we are contemplating how to cope with a German victory in Russia—we might be able to send 400 bombers over a Continental town and follow them up with 2,000 adequately escorted troop and gun and tank-carriers, which would discharge into the previously bombarded area two or three air-borne divisions. This process might be multiplied several times and a series of strong points established in enemy occupied territories. —*National News-Letter*.

PERSONALIA

Sir Massey Storey, a former Local Secretary in the Sudan, was 70 last Sunday.

Mrs. A. Pitso is now Native Commissioner for Shabani, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. B. P. G. Childs-Clarke is now District Commissioner for the Central District of Uganda.

Captain I. C. Ramsay, former District Commissioner in Blantyre, Nyasaland, is now Lt. Col. Officer in Zambia.

Mr. I. B. C. Squire, manager of Government plantations in East Africa, is now a temporary Assistant Agricultural Officer in the Protectorate.

General Sir Alexander Godley has been elected Chairman of the Council of the Royal Empire Society, with Mr. Ralph S. Bond as Deputy Chairman.

Mr. R. G. Darroch and Mr. J. B. Sinclair-Lockhart have been appointed District Officers, respectively, for the Mombasa and Taita districts of Kenya.

Mr. E. Munday has been given charge of the Kasempa district of Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. W. A. Rooves is District Commissioner of Chinsali.

Mr. Douglas Grant is now a trustee of the King George V. Memorial Fund of Uganda, in the room of Mr. Duncan Macgregor, who has left Uganda.

Mrs. G. H. Maasdorp has resigned the honorary general secretaryship of the Rhodesia Labour Party, owing to the pressure of her social welfare work.

Mr. Jack Lister, of Cape Province, serving at the age of 50 with the South African Air Force in Kenya, recently climbed to the summit of Kilimanjaro, 19,724 feet.

Mr. W. English, manager of the Bank of East Africa, and for some years past, accountant of the Bank of East Africa, & Co., in Limbe, Nyasaland, has been transferred to Johannesburg.

The death in Alexandria is announced of Sir Hiana Edward Parker, K.C.M.G., Ministry of War Transport representative in the Middle East, and a past President of the British Chamber of Commerce in Egypt.

A marriage took place in Nairobi on July 17 between Major Sir Charles Markham, B.A., and Mrs. T. Crawford, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Colonel the Hon. Christian Elliot and the late Hon. Mrs. Christian Elliot.

Major-General Sir Philip Mitchell, former British Advisor to the Emperor of Ethiopia, and Governor of Uganda at the outbreak of war, was assumed duty last week as Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

A pep in memory of Major-General Sir Reginald Hoskins, at one period Commander-in-Chief in East Africa during the 1914-18 war, and late Colonel of The North Staffordshire Regiment, has been dedicated in the Garrison Chapel, Lichfield.

Sir Francis Joseph has been elected Director of the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation and appointed Acting Chairman during the absence of Lord Stanton in West Africa. Sir Francis, a member of the Overseas Trade Development Council, visited the Rhodesias some years ago.

The marriage has taken place in Bulawayo of Mrs. Florence Sumnerhill to Mr. P. G. Pitso, a member of the Bulawayo Mining Commission's staff, who was on active service in the Middle East at the start of the war, but was invalided back, and was for some time recently Acting Mining Commissioner in Gatotha.

Mr. C. G. Searle, Government Forester in Nyasaland for the last 22 years, has left the Protectorate for a holiday in South Africa pending retirement. After serving with the South African forces in the 1914-18 war, Mr. Searle settled in Nyasaland in 1919, and later entered Government service. He was a most popular official, and will be much missed.

Uganda's Traffic Control Board consists of the Director of Public Works (Chairman), the Director of Agriculture or his representative, the Solicitor-General, the District Traffic Superintendent, R. U. K. & F., the Mechanical Transport Office, Lieut. Col. J. N. Nancarrow, Executive Officer and Secretary, and Messrs. H. R. Paser, R. G. Wood, E. Chibwe, and J. T. Simpson.

A marriage will shortly take place between Major Victor, only son of Mr. Harold Macmillan, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Lady Dorothy Macmillan, and the Hon. Katharine Cornsby Gore, second daughter of Lord Harlech, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the South African Protectorates and a former Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Lady Harlech.

The office bearers of the Nyasaland Council of Women for the year are: Patron, the Governor; Vice-Presidents, Lady Boscawen, Mrs. Dalton and Mrs. Jackson; Chairman, Mrs. Skene; Vice-Chairman, Lady Tait Bowie; Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Peterkins; Honorary Treasurer, Mrs. Douglas; District Honorary Secretaries, Mrs. Baggwell (Lilongwe) and Mrs. Alcock (Blantyre); delegate to the Confederation of Associations, Miss Green (with Mrs. Partridge as deputy); School Children's Committee, Mesdames Dalton, Harwood, May Brown and Peterkins; Hospital Committee, Lady Tait Bowie; Representatives, Mes. Stratton (Salsburg), Mrs. Gilham, (Beira), and Mrs. Warner (Northern Province, Nyasaland).

East African Tea Planting

Attempt to Sabotage Regulation Plan

Structural proposals made by individuals in East Africa to sabotage the Tea Regulation scheme are contained in a statement by Mr. R. Langford James, which accompanies the accounts of Standardized Tea and Tea Company, a subsidiary of Messrs. James Finlay and Co.

Mr. James states: "The movement appears to have received some backing from a local industrialist, which might have been expected. It is a movement which has endeavored to secure the international scheme of late comers on generous terms, and it is impossible to see how the growers in that part of the Empire can have any grievance so far as crop basis is concerned."

When the full significance of the present demand is permitted to float out new areas of an unrestricted acreage, as presented in the plan, as it does, making faith with the growers, the East Indian growers, now unhappily and normally disposed of their properties, it is to be hoped that they will have been the best of an ill-conceived movement."

The contention by those sponsoring it, that it is a laudable attempt to further the war effort, is not impressive to those who realize that no appreciable weight can be given by them for inferior tea to come from the planting of the seed.

The reference to a representation to the Kenya Legislative Council.

No room for
gloom on
BOVRIL

Six Points for Ethiopia

Another Conference in London

THE CONFERENCE ON ETHIOPIA held last Thursday at the Cowdray Hall, London, with A. J. A. Greenberg, former quantity phrased it "to remind us of Ethiopia's future," and proceeded to lay down six points or principles governing that future, which it later confirmed by formal resolutions, while leaving the details for future consideration.

The six points were: (1) Complete and penitence for Ethiopia; (2) formal recognition of Ethiopia's place as a member of the Allied Nations; (3) abolition of Italian restrictions and concessions; (4) eventual restoration of all occupied territory, the Ogaden, the railway and the Italian Colonies formerly part of Ethiopia; (5) access to the sea; and (6) the recognition of the Ethiopian language and culture.

Mr. Davy stressed the demand for complete independence (not a "sui generis" or "modified" independence, apparently a strong objection to that term). There must be no abatement or discounting of independence declared. A statement that brought loud applause.

Throughout the meeting there seemed, indeed, to be an undercurrent of suspicion of the British Government and its intentions towards Ethiopia. There was a feeling of candour and withholding of information, a sense of being let in, and a difficulty of getting a clear statement of future policy from Ministers and Parliament.

Future of the Ogaden

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, honorary secretary of the conference, was anxious about the Ogaden. These days, she said, some agitation in this country that the Ogaden (now occupied by the British and formerly by the Italians as part of their colonies) should not be returned to Ethiopia. It did not appear very promising a country, and just before the Italian aggression in the Emperor Haile Selassie was about to sign a 50-year concession with a Mr. Ricketts of behalf of the Standard Oil Company of America. If it was worth the Standard Oil Company's while to get such a concession, there must be some potentialities in the Ogaden, which might account for the agitation for its non-return to its rightful owners.

Moreover, Ethiopia has an agreement with the French and Italian Governments, made by the Emperor Menelik that anything relinquished in French Somaliland or Ethiopia must be handed over to Ethiopia.

In connexion with the confiscation of Italian properties and concessions in Ethiopia, Miss Pankhurst pointed out that although the Italian government, by an illegal war of aggression, had seized the properties and obtained the concessions, they had been handed over to companies and individuals who normally owned them through treaty. The Government did not want an ingenious trick to enable the Italians, after an unsuccessful war, to claim that individuals should not be victimised, but should be allowed to retain their properties or receive compensation.

A Bad Precedent

The same trick had been played by the Germans in Norway, Denmark, Belgium, France, and other occupied countries in Europe, where staple businesses had been handed over to German control. Should Britain fail to restore to Ethiopia Italian stolen properties, it would—as Ethiopia was the first victim of aggression—be forced to establish a very bad precedent which would be seized upon by the Axis Powers to retain control by their national and racial enemies in occupied Europe.

Discussing the inexplicable refusal of the British Government to accept the six points for Ethiopia made of them offered by the Emperor Haile Selassie, Greenberg was officially unknown in England. Miss Paul burst claimed

that in the Gajjaleh and Gajjaleh Magi during the Ethiopian campaign it was the Ethiopian troops of the Emperor who led the final assault which resulted in victory—and who on one occasion captured 14,000 Italian officers and men.

It was left to Professor Jewells, honorary treasurer of the Abyssinia Association, to put in a good word for the British Government and reveal a rift in the life of English friends of Ethiopia.

There was, he thought, no objection for expecting Britain's *bona fides*. "If it was in the Government's willingness to do, it could in the circumstances, not do." The situation in Africa was too much one of emergency for promises to be made categorically as to what the future should bring. It was the time for resolutions to be passed binding the Conference to definite opinions and courses of action. The Abyssinia Association, while approving generally the principles put forward by the Conference, did not see that it was well represented at all.

It was agreed the necessity for an Ethiopian minister to be posted to the Court of St. James. As for Ethiopia's access to the sea, he suggested the convenient port of Assab, which had a very sparse inhabited hinterland. Finally, Professor Jewells insisted that any transfer of restoration of land must be made with the full consent of its inhabitants.

The Indians, always true to their duty, suggested Abyssinia's 11,000,000 people would make a fine people. There are 200 millions of people in India, and that would come to 412 millions. And I would not accept it. Mr. W. Arnold-Baker, addressing the Abyssinia Association.

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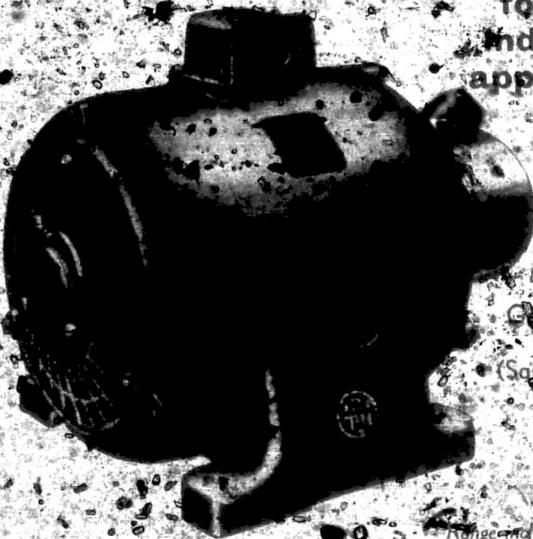


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Questions in Parliament

Substantial Road Building Programme

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether any considerable road programme was in execution or in contemplation in the East African Dependencies.

Mr. Macmillan replied that numerous and substantial road works were being carried out in various parts of East Africa.

Mr. Creech Jones then asked if Mr. Macmillan would consider whether a real programme of work could be put in hand in view of the desperate need in East Africa, particularly now, when there was a large number of labour available through the Italian prisoners.

Mr. Macmillan: In my reply was purposely somewhat evasive. There are subjects on which it is wise to be specific, and subjects on which it is not wise to do so. In the former it is wise not to be too specific.

Madagascar

Mr. Stokes asked if any offer was made by the Free French in connection with the invasion of Madagascar.

Mr. Macmillan replied that the Under-Secretary was not prepared to disclose the substance of conversations and negotiations between the British Government and the Free French.

Mr. Stokes then asked if there was any truth in a report from America that an offer of aid by the French Government to organise a rebellion in Madagascar had been made with the aim of the British Government in East Africa had been refused by the French Government.

Mr. Macmillan: My reply was given.

Mr. J. Duggdale asked if any inquiry had been made into the system under which Native workers in Kenya and Northern Rhodesia had been subjected from their wages for alleged breaches of discipline.

Mr. Macmillan: First that while the law governing the employment of labour in Kenya and Northern Rhodesia stipulated that in certain circumstances, such as refusal to do work or any other breach of contract or drunkenness, any servant might be punished by the courts, he was not a slave and had the right to his monthly wages. It was not a question of an employer's power to impose fines and deduct them from wages. Mr. J. Duggdale had evidence that employers were carrying out the procedure stipulated by the law and that they were receiving it.

Mr. J. Duggdale asked if the Under-Secretary would be prepared to be in a position to arrange for the dispatch of air mail from this country to the East African territories.

Mr. Grimston replied that the air mail service was already available from this country to members of H.M. Forces in East Africa. He could not yet say when the service would be available to civilians. He provided the apparatus required in East Africa for this purpose was being pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

Africans and the Legislature

Mr. John Ndagale asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies the mode of electing the members of the Rhodesian Legislative Council and how many of its members represented the African population.

Mr. Macmillan replied that the Council was at present composed of the Governor (President), five ex-officio members including the Secretary of Native Affairs, four nominated official members, eight elected members, and one nominated non-official member to represent the interests of the African community.

Mr. Ndagale asked if it was the law that there was one representative of the Native community in the Council.

Mr. Macmillan replied that there was an advisory body for Native Affairs. There was also the newly always a Deputy Provincial Commissioner, and there was also the Legislative Council. The African community had a number of representatives on the number of representatives of the African community and their quality was very high.

Mr. Ndagale asked if any Native had been in a substantially developed stage of preparation to be elected to the Council.

Mr. Macmillan: I am not sure that I can answer for the present situation, and I have given the answer for the future.

Mr. Creech Jones asked if there was a provision for extending control and buy-sell prices. Also, if the Government had yet been completely satisfied, so far as the details, and how would the price compare with guaranteed prices for native growth maize.

Mr. Macmillan: I am not sure that I can answer for the present situation, and I have given the answer for the future.

African products. The Government are not in a position to do this because the market is not big enough. The Government are not in a position to do this because the market is not big enough. The Government are not in a position to do this because the market is not big enough.

Mr. Creech Jones asked if the Government were in a position to do this because the market is not big enough.

Mr. Macmillan: I am not sure that I can answer for the present situation, and I have given the answer for the future.

Colonial Development

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies the amount of grants for the Colonial Development Fund for the year 1942-43.

Mr. Macmillan: The amount of grants for the Colonial Development Fund for the year 1942-43 is £1,000,000.

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies the amount of grants for the Colonial Development Fund for the year 1941-42.

Mr. Macmillan: The amount of grants for the Colonial Development Fund for the year 1941-42 is £1,000,000.

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies the amount of grants for the Colonial Development Fund for the year 1940-41.

Mr. Macmillan: The amount of grants for the Colonial Development Fund for the year 1940-41 is £1,000,000.

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies the amount of grants for the Colonial Development Fund for the year 1939-40.

Mr. Macmillan: The amount of grants for the Colonial Development Fund for the year 1939-40 is £1,000,000.

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies the amount of grants for the Colonial Development Fund for the year 1938-39.

Mr. Macmillan: The amount of grants for the Colonial Development Fund for the year 1938-39 is £1,000,000.

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies the amount of grants for the Colonial Development Fund for the year 1937-38.

Mr. Macmillan: The amount of grants for the Colonial Development Fund for the year 1937-38 is £1,000,000.

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies the amount of grants for the Colonial Development Fund for the year 1936-37.

Mr. Macmillan: The amount of grants for the Colonial Development Fund for the year 1936-37 is £1,000,000.

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies the amount of grants for the Colonial Development Fund for the year 1935-36.

Mr. Macmillan: The amount of grants for the Colonial Development Fund for the year 1935-36 is £1,000,000.

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies the amount of grants for the Colonial Development Fund for the year 1934-35.

Mr. Macmillan: The amount of grants for the Colonial Development Fund for the year 1934-35 is £1,000,000.

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies the amount of grants for the Colonial Development Fund for the year 1933-34.

Mr. Macmillan: The amount of grants for the Colonial Development Fund for the year 1933-34 is £1,000,000.

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies the amount of grants for the Colonial Development Fund for the year 1932-33.

Mr. Macmillan: The amount of grants for the Colonial Development Fund for the year 1932-33 is £1,000,000.

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies the amount of grants for the Colonial Development Fund for the year 1931-32.

Mr. Macmillan: The amount of grants for the Colonial Development Fund for the year 1931-32 is £1,000,000.

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies the amount of grants for the Colonial Development Fund for the year 1930-31.

Mr. Macmillan: The amount of grants for the Colonial Development Fund for the year 1930-31 is £1,000,000.

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies the amount of grants for the Colonial Development Fund for the year 1929-30.

Mr. Macmillan: The amount of grants for the Colonial Development Fund for the year 1929-30 is £1,000,000.

Tanganyika Exports Rise

Exports during March 1942 were the first to show a rise since the start of the year.

Tanganyika exports in March 1942 were valued at £1,000,000, an increase of 10 per cent on the corresponding figure for the same month in 1941.

The increase for the quarter as a whole was nearly £1,000,000. Domestic exports in March were valued at £600,000, an increase of 10 per cent on the corresponding figure for the same month in 1941.

The January-March quarter of 1942 shows a total of £1,825,220 for the year 1941-42, an increase of 10 per cent on the corresponding figure for the year 1940-41.

The accounts for 1941-42 show a value of the exports of this group for the two periods under review of £1,042,404 in 1941, £1,314,488 in 1942. Imports show a slight increase in value in March, and a slight decrease over the whole of the first quarter. All figures were for March 1942: £2,700,000 in 1941, £2,707,713 in 1942, an increase of 4.4 per cent on the corresponding figure for the same month in 1941.

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News Items in Brief

Half a million cases were reported from the National Province of Kenya last year.

Both the profits and income tax in East Africa may be paid in East African War Bonds.

The sale of liquor in the Seychelles is now restricted between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 4 and 8.30 p.m.

This year's tobacco crop in Southern Rhodesia should again be a record. It is estimated to exceed 44 million lb.

The Uganda company has declared a final dividend for 1941 making 2 1/2% of the year. The corresponding dividend for last year was 2%.

All passengers to the Sudan from East Africa must now be in possession of certificates showing that they have been recently inoculated against yellow fever.

Rhodesia Railway announce an ordinary dividend of 2 1/2% (the same) for the year to September last. The net profit was £854,570 (against £679,101 for 1939-40).

Rhodesia Railways Trust has declared a dividend for the year to March 31 of 1942 (against 12% of the previous year) a net profit for the period was £1,100,000 (£121,225).

During the first four months of this year European arrivals in Southern Rhodesia totalled 11450. Of this total, 3120 were returning to parents of 338 visitors and 57 immigrants.

The Banco Nacional Ultramarino has opened a branch in Beira. The exodus notes of the bank now replace the sterling notes formerly in circulation in Manica and Sattel.

Owing to the shortage of maize the Government of Southern Rhodesia has restricted the use of maize meal for the brewing of beer, except for ceremonial purposes at Native marriages and burials.

The title of Mr. G. F. Clay's post in connexion with the East African Governors' Conference, formerly that of Director of Supplies and Production, has been changed to that of Economic Adviser.

On rail prices for Native maize in Southern Rhodesia to May 21 next year are as follows: grade A, 9s. 9d., B, 8s. 6d., C, 7s. 6d., D, 6s. 3d., E, 5s. 6d. Yellow maize (C) is not included.

Messrs. Shell (N.W.) Co., Ltd. of Mombasa have opened a new coffee curing works in Bukoba, Tanganyika Territory, the centre of the Native coffee growing district on the western shore of Lake Victoria.

The annual meeting of the Uganda General and Medical Mission has been held in London. The Rev. M. A. C. Warren, president, and Miss E. Longley spoke of the work in the island and colony of Lake Binyoni.

The net profit of the Tate Company for the year to February 28 last, after providing for taxation, was £4.8m. (against £3.2m for 1940-41). A dividend of 2 1/2% (with 1/2% in arrears) is paid and the carry forward is increased by £1.5m. to £8.7m.

A government proposal having now been made, the outstanding 1 1/2% shares of the British South Africa Company have been converted into registered stock. Share owners to be converted will be converted into registered stock as the warrants are surrendered.

Reductions in war risk rates now being fixed between cargo carried in Portuguese and other vessels of the East Africa and Portuguese East Africa. The rates for Portuguese ships remain at 4%, while 2 1/2% is quoted for cargo by vessels of other nationalities.

Flat plans are well advanced for the provision of Belgium in foodstuffs and raw materials from the Congo, as soon as the Germans have been forced to evacuate the Congo. The plan is in London produced by the point of Belgium by M. Floete, the Belgian Under-Secretary for Education.

A cabaret which for the last year had been one of the main attractions of the entertainment has been badly damaged by fire. The stage and the stage-rooms were completely gutted, and musical instruments, belonging to members of a Royal Air Force dance orchestra were lost.

In the Rhodesia market petrol prices have been reduced from the beginning of this month. Petrols now range from 7 gallons per month for cars weighing 1,200 lb. or less to 7 gallons for cars weighing 3,000 lb. and over, as compared with previous quotas of 10 and 24 gallons respectively.

East Africa Trade Changes War's Incidence in Kenya and Uganda

The trade report of Kenya and Uganda for last year reveals some interesting details of the war. For instance, while cotton remains the chief export of Uganda, the main exports of Kenya are sold, pyrethrum, tea and coffee, in that order.

For the first time in history the value of exports from Kenya and Uganda reached £10 million, and trade imports reached £10,000,000, both exclusive of military exports and imports. Kenya's share in Customs and Excise reached £1,000,000, which is £500,000 greater than in the preceding year.

Instead of declining, imports have greatly increased to meet the purchasing committee's overseas military personnel. The increase is being met in trade distribution. Kenya and Uganda imports from the United Kingdom have risen to 50% of the total value, which is only half the share of the same areas in India's share of imports rose to 50% in a year, including £2,000,000 of war goods. Similarly, South Africa supplies goods valued at over £1,000,000, which is five times the pre-war figure. The export trade of Kenya and Uganda followed similar trends. The report states that a fall in imports must be expected in the current year. — (via telegrams from Nairobi)

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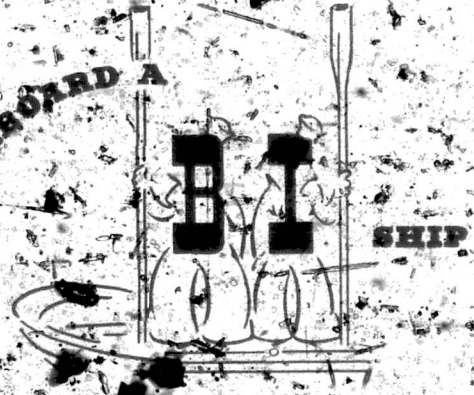
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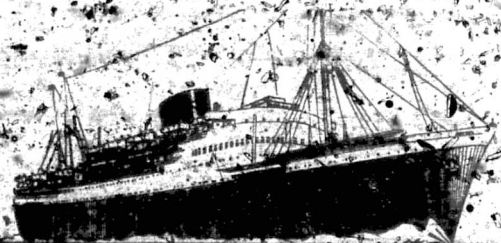
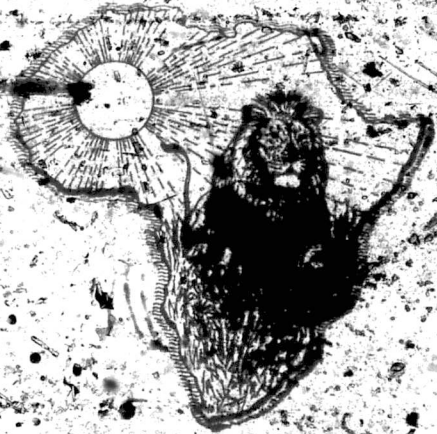
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