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MATTERS OF MOMENT

LEADERSHIP, in recent years a crying need in East Africa, as elsewhere, and an urgent necessity in these days of world-wide war that increasingly affects that part of our

Leadership in East Africa.

Empire, will be no less imperative when peace brings with it complex and pressing problems. That is a truth to be borne constantly in mind by all concerned for the welfare and development of these great British Dependencies, by those in London charged with the great responsibility of appointing men to high positions in the Colonial Service, and by those in Kenya, for instance, whose suffrage decides the men who shall represent them on the non-official side of the Legislature and on other public bodies. In the past there has been a regrettable and comprehensible tendency to take the line of least resistance, to nominate the availability of candidates in terms of the "good fellow" with true respect for public opinion. Now candidates asked themselves and their neighbours of the prospective electorate was distinguished by a sense of vocation, a spirit of constructive criticism, a mind resistant to harshments will ready to accept unflinchingly the results of what he believed to be sound policy of judgment based on experiences but free from hindering inhibitions. The candidate's true calibre, that blend of

character and capacity, without which aught can be done, a lack of which was too seldom considered in the past, will have come before it to be made a first consideration.

To secure the ideal representatives, possessors of these and other qualifications, is hard enough in larger and older countries with considerable numbers of citizens of ample means and leisure.

Membership of Legislatures.

In new and sparsely peopled communities such as the average British Colony the problem is immeasurably intensified, and the wonder is that so many really good men have been forthcoming. Yet many more well suited by character and capacity to represent their communities, though imperative preoccupation with their means of livelihood, have been compelled to decline election or nomination to East African Legislatures. To these must be added a number of men in commercial life who have been denied such public service by a clause in their contract of employment specifically debarring them from participation in public affairs. Such restraint upon a partner, managing director or general manager can prove a misfortune to the country of his residence, as has been realised by many areas, commercial companies operating in

India, where leading lights of business and industry have established a fine tradition of fruitful participation in the counsels of the State. While some Eastern African concerns have encouraged their senior personnel to follow this lead, others still maintain the bars and some trying to make the best of both worlds, have permitted membership on the pay-roll staffs of the silent, non-committal type.

War, which has little credit to its credit, has at any rate done something positive in this matter. It has begun to pass the torch towards the future in Kenya by drawing some of the Colony's ablest business men

Wider Fields of Recruitment

and directing into the Executive Chamber, they into *ad hoc* bodies of even greater power at the moment, such as the Kenya and Uganda Civil Defence and Supply Council. The first step having thus been taken under the abnormal pressure of war, it is sincerely to be hoped that such introduction to responsible office will lead some, if not all, of these individuals to enter the Legislature at the first convenient occasion. Kenya's four non-official members of this important Civil Defence and Supply Council are Colonel G. C. Griffiths, Colonel A. J. Teshing, Mr. Alfred H. and Mr. Roger Norton. With the continuous well-being of Kenya in view, assume for the sake of the argument that in addition to Mr. Vincent (already happily a candidate for the Legislative Council in the vacancy created in Nairobi South by the resignation of Colonel F. S. Modera) the other three were to be returned in the future. What a yeast of experience, breadth of view, and vigorous, progressive outlook they would provide in the elected members' total strength of eleven. It is not too much to suggest that when united upon the programme they would in influence outweigh their colleagues on the same side of the House if the latter were composed even of the best of the present elected members—a wide assumption, for at the first general election on the morrow of peace there may well be big changes in the present non-official representation, which can be said to have acted as a team.

Lord Francis Scott, who has led the non-official side of Kenya's political life since that trust was committed to him by Lord Denham, recently announced that when peace returns he will retire from the Executive and Legislative Councils, and, as we have reported, he has already resigned the chairmanship of the

European Elected Members' Organisation in favour of Mr. P. H. Wright. These are clear pointers to coming events. For many years Lord Francis has worked self-sacrificingly, modestly, patiently, and not seldom in difficult and irksome circumstances for Kenya and East Africa. It is characteristically thoughtful of him to issue ample warning of his intentions. He says in effect: "I have tried to serve my day and generation in peace and war, and will continue to do my best in my life. It is time, however, for you to face the need for a change. You must not think that you can, or should require, the same members to Colleen time and again. This country requires the constant stimulus of new blood. It demands new ideas. It calls for new methods. That is a challenge which Kenya dare not ignore."

Nothing could be worse than failure by Kenya's most responsible elements to respond to this challenge in the spirit which has prompted it. There ought to be a general determination to examine its implications fully in the light of Kenya's real personal considerations should be relevant to their properly subordinate position. The need will be to find men to lead thought and action in an era fraught with grave problems. More length of service or claims of past office should be brushed aside by universal consent. Indeed, any who might seek to capitalise such matters would thereby demonstrate a proclivity to put their own advantage above the common good and consequently reveal a radical weakness. Who could hope to base the loyalty of colleagues and country upon selfish aspiration to personal power? There could be no more unstable foundation. It is one which ought to be rejected at all costs. The difficulties of the years ahead will be such that a bitter price will be paid by any country which deliberately contents itself with less than the very best leadership procurable. Far better the right man of little or no legislative experience but enjoying general respect for his character and capability than one with less solid claims. Character cannot be stressed too strongly in this connexion. We say character, moral courage is the touchstone in this matter and that great harm has been done in and to Kenya by mistaken tolerance of those which inevitably debases public standards and does incalculable injury to the social structure and the good name of a territory.

TIDINGS

Sir Evelyn Baring, K.C.M.G.

The Hon. Evelyn Baring was received in audience by the King on July 31, and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Southern Rhodesia. His Majesty conferred upon him the honour of knighthood and invested him with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Queen's Ideas about Rhodesia

Queen notions about Southern Rhodesia have been given currency in various widely-circulated British newspapers following the announcement of the appointment of the Hon. Evelyn Baring, C.B., Governor of that colony. First was the assumption that the appointment was within the sphere of Lord Cranborne. It is, of course, the concern of the Government of Southern Rhodesia and the Secretary of State for the Dominions, not in any way the responsibility of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Next, it was suggested that Sir Baring would be faced with serious problems of administration in the self-governing Colony to which he took such matters to devolve upon the Cabinet, not the Governor, except insofar as his advice may be sought by his Ministers or privately tendered to them. Even worse was the assertion that his thorniest problem will be that of the possible union of Southern Rhodesia with South Africa, which the outbreak of war shelved but did not abolish. It was the free vote of Rhodesians in many 20 years ago which abolished that possibility. One interesting point is that the great Lord Cranborne began his work in Egypt at the age of 32 years, and that it is at the same age that his son has been appointed to Rhodesia.

THE WAR

Duke of Gloucester Revisiting Kenya

An Communication between Axis and Japan via Vichy, Somaliland

THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER visited Kenya last week while on his way home from India. In Mombasa he inspected a naval parade, boarded a flagship and then left for Nairobi to inspect military and R.A.F. establishments.

A few days earlier he had reached British Somaliland by air from Addis Ababa. Met in Hargeisa by the Military Governor, Brigadier A.R. Chuter, His Royal Highness inspected the Somaliland Camel Corps, now mechanised, and interviewed leading Somali sheikhs and headmen. He asked the Duke to tell the King that they were determined to do all in their power for victory, and that their people remembered Fascist rule during the period when the Italians temporarily occupied British Somaliland. The Duke also visited a casualty clearing station operated by the East Africa Command by the British troops two years ago.

Two battalions of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, after having separated on the Madagascar coast, found their way to Antsirane and marched forward with precision. They arrived simultaneously at midnight at the house of the Governor at Tananarive. The Fusiliers, in co-operation with other infantry units, was to capture Antsirane, 20 miles from the point of landing, it was stated by the War Office at the end of last week.

Of the landing of the infantry, greater speed was attained than had been found possible in exercises. The soldiers offered few firm surfaces. Many vehicles were damaged while being got ashore, and the infantryman

Great Day Ahead

Mr. Macmillan, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, broadcast a few nights ago a warm tribute to the peoples of the Colonies. He began with two stories from Kenya, continued with an appeal for Colonial troops on service in Great Britain to be given hospitality in British homes and concluded with an expression of his conviction that the Colonial Empire, far from being finished, is only at the beginning of its development. His last words were "Great days lie ahead."

Clearing the Channel problem

Sir Charles Dundas was unusually emphatic when explaining to his Legislature why Uganda had promptly asked for representation on the Civil Defence and Supply Council recently established in Kenya. Boundaries and multiple authority must not be allowed to hamper defence, and the danger must be possible in emergency. Lest the idea be felt that the removal of obstacles might be permanent, and so facilitate inter-territorial contacts, the Governor was anxious to make clear that this freedom of official channels was "needless to say, a temporary emergency arrangement." That is, doubtless, the hope of East Africa official isolationists, who apparently consider that after the war it would be quite seemly to allow the fairway to silt up again. Passengers on the ships of State who, after all, pay the crews their emoluments, may have different ideas.

Sir Alan Cunningham

Lieutenant-General Sir Alan Cunningham received the insignia of a C.B. at an investiture at Buckingham Palace last week.

had to take the place of missing machines. On night ground, battery by advance, were enemy dugouts and machine-gun emplacements, which had to be "winkled out" at some loss.

The Fusiliers were swept by fire from hidden tank traps kept back out armoured. For some minutes it was bayonet against field gun. The boats rushed and settled the question, two of them winning the Military Medal by their gallantry.

Describing the final capture of the town by the Fusiliers and other troops, the War Office account says: "A corporal and two Fusiliers cornered a tank on its main road, capturing it. Soon several disabled tanks were across a six-foot anti-tank trench and pressing through the Native quarter. By midnight the Fusiliers had cleared the eastern half of Antsirane and the united regiment was marching up to the Governor's house."

Marshal Petain is reported to have sent a message by mail to the people of Madagascar approving resistance to the "criminal assault" on Diego Suarez. Petain noted it is said that Madagascar had been 25 years a sample for France, which would always safeguard her interests.

Among the Lumbini Indian cavalry regiments now announced to have been mechanised is Skinner's Horse, made up of Muslims, Rajputs, and Jats. It was in the Abyssinian campaign from the very first action at Kassaia, and has since served in Libya.

Reports from Cairo say that the Axis has not established direct communication with the Japanese according to information from Italian sources. Italian aircraft are flying regularly between Italy and Japanese-occupied territory, though their route and the intervening stops remain unknown. An American plane was recently shot down over Jibuti, perhaps because the rich French were did not know what was happening. A flight from an airfield in southern Libya to Jibuti presents no great difficulties, as the 2,000 miles between Jibuti to Suwaira, the nearest land held by the Japanese, could be covered by long-range planes, though it is most probable that the Japanese have established air bases on small islands in the Indian Ocean.

Casualties and Awards

The Hon. Robert Gurdoh, the Goldstream Guards, only son of Lord and Lady Cranworth, has been killed in action in Libya. (See page 785.)

Major J. L. de Wet, South African Air-Border, is reported killed in Libya, as mentioned in a dispatch during the Abyssinian campaign.

Mr. R. B. Bayne, eldest son of Major and Mrs. R. Bayne, of Ponds Farm, Shere, Guildford, Surrey, is missing from air operations. Major Bayne, formerly of the Kenya Police and later an administrative officer in British Somaliland and Tanganyika Territory, served through the last war with the King's African Rifles. Among his writings is "Sun, Sand and Somalis," a most vivid picture of life in that Protectorate.

Sergeant R. H. McDiarmid, Transvaal Scottish, who has been killed in action in Libya, was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. McDiarmid, of Elmley, Southern Rhodesia.

Sergeant A. Macaskill, R.A.F., V.R., husband of Mrs. Bim Macaskill, of Bulawayo, has been killed in active service in the Middle East.

Ernie Bomb, P. Z. T. Simpson, R.H.A., eldest son of the Rev. and Mrs. P. Z. Simpson, of Great Bursfield, Virginia, Essex, and sometime of Southern Rhodesia, has been killed in action in Libya.

Captain Eric Wilson, The East Surrey Regiment, received his Victoria Cross at the hands of The King last week. The citation reads:

For most conspicuous gallantry in active service in Somalia. Captain Wilson was in command of machine-gun companies of the South African soldiers in the key position on Obseid. On 11th August 1941, he was the aggressive organisation of the Tug Argah, which is British Somaliland. The enemy attacked Obseid on 11th August 1941. Captain Wilson and his troops attacked the enemy post, causing such heavy enemy casualties that they determined to put his guns out of action, and bringing up a pack battery to within 700 yards, the second two lighter hits on the enemy's position, wounding him severely. Despite this, he repaired his guns and carried on. On August 12, 1941, the enemy again concentrated artillery fire on Captain Wilson's guns, which with his hands wounded, he continued to man till the following day. In the afternoon, he was severely wounded. Captain Wilson's post, which was the key position, was under fire and was suffering from the effects of the enemy's fire, and was later reported as a prisoner of war. He was subsequently released by the British forces when Asmara was captured.

Mr. P. T. Stokes, son of Major and Mrs. P. M. Stokes, formerly of Salisbury, is a lieutenant in the Royal Tank Regiment.

Mr. G. H. Stone has been appointed by the Southern Rhodesian Government as district officer in charge of Bulawayo's salvage campaign.

The Government of Kenya has appointed Mr. Alex. Hobbie to represent that Colony on the Flax Development and Research Committee of the Ministry of Supply.

The Railway Workers' Union of Southern Rhodesia has sent a message to Sir Godfrey Huggins, the Prime Minister, assuring him of unwavering loyalty and the fullest continuation of their best services in the war effort.

Following representations by the G.O.C. in C. East Africa Command, it has been decided not to extend, apart from most exceptional circumstances, permission for the sale of alcoholic liquors beyond 11.00 p.m. Wine, beer, and grocers may not sell liquor after 2.30 p.m., except in Mombasa, where the permissible hours will be from 5 a.m. to 11 p.m. and from 6 to 7 p.m.

A host and welfare centre for Colonial seamen, the first of its kind in London, has been opened in the East End. It is under the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who stated that other such clubs are in preparation elsewhere in the country. The ceremony was broadcast to the Colonial Empire.

German Lies about Belgian Congo

Radio Leopoldville has broadcast the following statement:

The Reich in the Zaire has accused the Government of the Belgian Congo of having withdrawn 15,000 francs from the coffers of the state, and of having blocked at the expense of Great Britain for the purchase of iron ore. It is obvious that we know nothing of the truth. In addition, the attacks spread abroad by the Nazi Press about our Congo and attacks prove how much the very real contribution of the Belgian Congo to the Allied War effort during the last year will be remembered, however that 15,000 francs were sent to Great Britain for the purchase of aeroplanes was collected among the Colonial population in private initiative. This tremendous sum was made up of voluntary gifts for that special purpose. We may also remind our listeners that the 15,000 francs in question were used to buy a squadron of 18 Spitfires, which will be sent to the Belgian Air Force in the near future.

Label, the News Agency for Free Belgium, states, regarding a telegram from Zurich, Switzerland, (Belgian Fascist) Deputy Pierre Daves who has been collaborating in newspapers published in Belgium under German control, plans to organize a legion to go to Africa to reconquer the Lake Chad province, the Gaboons, the Cameroons, the French Congo and the Belgian Congo. Before the war, Daves regularly attended the Nazi congresses in Nuremberg.

Funds for War Purposes

The total sent to London by the Northern Rhodesian Speed the Races Fund was £108,050, with a further £227 received after the fund had been officially closed. The latter sum is being used for the personnel of the Northern Rhodesia Hurricane Squadron of the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund.

The Lord Mayor of London's Empire Air-Raid Defence Fund now stands at £457,872. Among recent contributions were £100 from the merchants of Rhodesia, £250 from the people of Southern Rhodesia.

Another contribution acknowledged by Mrs. Churchill's Red Cross Aid-to-Russia Fund is £300 from the National Year-Fund of Southern Rhodesia.

Tanganyika's War Relief and Welfare Fund now stands at £1,315, according to latest mail advices. Natives of North Mara, Musoma, Tanganyika Territory, have sent a further £224 to the British Red Cross and St. John's Fund, making a total available of £1,000.

Since the invasion of the Netherlands by the Germans, Dutch residents in Tanganyika have subscribed £1,825 to their own war funds, in addition to generous contributions to local war charities.

The Congo Red Cross has begun the collection of parcels for British purchasers of War Inc. Company, a total of 1,130 having already been sent, with a further 1,000 monthly as the target.

The High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Sir Gerald Leakey, has presented to the High Commissioner a mobile camera, the gift of the Southern Rhodesia Police, of which Sir Peter Sillitoe, Chief Constable of Glasgow, is a former member. The camera was made in 1937 at New York for his work in connection with German air raids on Glasgow and Clyde.

Political Evolution of the Colonies

Problems of Adjustment and Progress By Dr. Margaret Read

IN THE PARTS OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA the small units of local self-government are the growing points of Colonial evolution. No large-scale plans or high-sounding phrases will avail unless everywhere provision is made for the well-being of the common people and for order in the community. These are the two essential features of progress and security.

These small local units look after the well-being of their people and preserve order, mostly through the system we call indirect rule, or, more correctly, through Native authorities and Native administrative courts. There are good and bad Native administrations and courts where justice is nearly impartial and others where it is perverted to private gain. I saw one court-house in Central Africa, on the white-washed walls of which was painted in the vernacular "Justice is blind" and "Everyone is equal under the law." Self-corruption was so notorious that jokes were made of the chief who might be blind but he never touches his hand.

In these courts I took notes of the cases and how they were handled. As an example of impartial justice, I remember a paramount chief who had to try his nephew for running off with a poor man's wife. He was ashamed of his nephew, but he announced the sentence in a firm voice, and then he took the assailed man's title as a public moralist, regretting the lowering of standards since the death penalty for adultery had been forbidden.

Native Administrations

The best Native administrations are, on their job of day, discharging to commitments, noting the people's needs, and in many cases taking considerable responsibility for sanitation, schools, markets, roads and bridges, moving villages to new sites, introducing new crops and a number of other administrative duties. For several months I lived in these villages as the only white person, and in that time we can see whether order and well-being are being promoted.

The maintenance of indirect rule means making a ring fence around old tribal life and custom. The system is being eroded. I have seen it rotting under the impact of hundreds of young men returning from training centres with new ideas and standards of living. I have seen either Native authority areas developing along progressive lines, where people and chiefs are proud of their modern villages, up-to-date sanitation, well-run markets, dairies, farms and small holdings.

Are the people taking an increasing share in these local self-government trusts? Are they being trained in a democratised way?

There is a good deal of misconception as to the nature of the chief's office—probably the King and Edgar Wallace are responsible for that. But over wide areas in East Africa the chief is more or less a constitutional monarch who rules with a council of elders to advise him, and depends to a large extent on popular support. The chief has extensive economic and social functions to perform. As well as political, and day by day the supernatural nature of his office was as important as the demands of kings was in the 16th and 17th centuries. Great changes are taking place in the office and the role of chiefs. If they cannot be brought into new conditions, they will probably succumb to more modern monarchies.

The real problem is the incorporation of young educated men into the old tribal system. Perhaps it is necessary to reimburse them from our post-war problems of finding the way to get them from the fighting forces into the

civilian life and administration. In Africa this is part of the wider problem of using modern education to tribal tradition. I have often sat on the veranda of a paramount chief in Nyasaland while British and French advisers discussed this vexatious question of how Western learning and tribal culture could be brought into harmony. The training of young leaders from the East African continent has brought a sharp note of urgency and emphasis to their talks on this subject.

The Way to Progress

The way to progress is through the people themselves, possibly with a little help from their friends. It can help considerably. But the peoples of Africa have to get to a higher standard of living for all, not just the privileged few, and they must tackle the corroding rust of corruption in the courts. Unless these small political and social cells, these local self-governing units, are healthy and growing, the whole body politic will be rotten at the core.

In many cases the present boundaries of the larger units or local Colonies are fantastic on geographical, economic and ethnographic tribal lines. But however we draw the frontiers, the Colonies are accepted administrative units. Among many questions, two stand out for examination. They seem contradictory, but a real paradox stimulates an Englishman to think.

Northern Rhodesia and the Gold Coast are made up of a number of tribes speaking different languages, both in wide and in a backward areas and a very few progressive spots. Leaving out the thorny question of the presence of Europeans, what is the essential unity among the Africans in these two units? Is there any real, the prosperous English-educated lawyer in Accra any common interests with the tribesman in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast? Could they converse intelligently? Or the Bemba and the chief tribes of Northern Rhodesia, a few among many common loyalties, they who were ancient enemies and still nurse the spirit of hatred borned many a scrap?

The Meaning of Colonial Self-Government

If you talk about the Colonies having self-government, what do you mean? Accra lawyers running the Gold Coast? That's worth thinking about from the point of view of the tribesman in the north. If these Colonies, or Protectorates, are to aim at being self-governing, some kind of colony spirit, a national spirit, has to emerge. Is there such a thing? Can it be fostered? Should it be fostered? Has it anything to come behind it? What about language? Can there be a common language?

It is not the African lawyer in Accra who knows what the Gold Coast means. It is the men in the Gold Coast Regiment who have been fighting in Abyssinia and Libya—who said in the days of the war were going to plant the flag of the Gold Coast on German soil. War service in the Northern Rhodesia Regiment has gone far to bring together old tribal units like the Ngoni and Bemba. A man who the other day from Nyasaland, "Heir we are the younger Ngoni of Wamba," is all Northern Rhodesian in one regiment. These men have now carried the Northern Rhodesian flag to Ceylon and Madagascar. Having beaten the Italians, they are holding the front against the Japanese. They will have more to say about the future of their country than the clerk in the Government office, and they will know better in terms of reality what they want.

Now for the paradox. Various considerations point towards some grouping of the African Colonies into larger units. Two Royal Commissions have struggled with this knotty problem—one on Closer Union in East

Being extracts from an address given at the recent East African Colonial Conference by Dr. Margaret Read of the Colonial Department, Institute of Education, University of London.

(Continued on page 789)

Background to the

The Wrong Attitude with America.— From what I can see and from what a lot of people who should know, both British and American, have told me, we are adopting the wrong attitude when we state our case. On orders from London, our Information Services and all their associates are behaving as if the United States is doing us a great favour. From the politicians said "down" no account must anything jar or offend the Americans—you would think the United States was still neutral. It is almost as if we were trying to woo her into the war. We are courting the Americans and their officials. We are inclined to go around like a vacuum-cleaner salesman as if we had something to sell and are not particularly welcome. We are bowing and apologising, humbly and sometimes almost fawning. Our propaganda policy as laid down from Whitehall, seems to be based on a totally wrong premise. We are behaving like a poor relation. It will never work. For some reason we decided early in the war to play up the rôle of the Australians in the fighting. Very little, if anything, should be said about the fighting men from the United Kingdom. The only way the Australians got tremendous publicity in the United States was to play we are still going to maintain to nail the lie that men from the Dominions and Colonies did all the fighting for us. If Anglo-American relations are to be on a sound and mutually respectful basis, we have to scrap our modesty and throw out of the window the notions we had before the United States entered the war. We should be aggressive. We have nothing to apologise for. The men who stood alone and stemmed the Nazi tide should not be stoekers after favours, and they should not act as if they were. They should say: "It's obvious that we would have been quite useless without you, but what a mess you would have been in without us. Together we are unbeatable. This is a 50-50 partnership, nothing more and nothing less." Mr. Don Edson, *Daily Mail* correspondent in New York.

When a few weeks ago a ship sailed the 26,000 miles round the Cape to Suez and back carrying 3,000 tons of sand and salt. Simply because of the lack of liaison between one Government department and another. — Sir Granville Gibson, M.P.

The Locust Bureaucracy.— Production of some things may have been lacking in these last three years. The production of Civil Servants has been almost totalitarian. They have swelled from 22,000 at the start of the war to nearly 700,000; and they are still swelling. They descend upon the factories in swarms—factory inspectors, special factory inspectors, inspectors from the Ministry of Labour, progress inspectors for munitions, costing inspectors and droves of others—all working separately in a separate little world, all rounded by paper, all playing for safety. Instances of bureaucracy multiply daily. Only the other week bureaucrats ordered workmen to remove 50 cabins from a ship, and then sent other workmen to put the cabins back. It has been pointed out to bureaucrats that a small modification of a switch-board panel now being made would renege the cost of it from £2 to 2s...but they cling to the strict letter of the specification. Delays follow delays. It is impossible to get a straight leg out from a Government Department, said one Member in a recent debate. Mysteries follow conditions—the mystery of the Sten gun, for instance. Is it, as Whitehall boasts, a miracle of British speed and invention? Or is it, as Mr. Silkin says, a slightly modified gun that was made in Belgium for the Germans and was hawked in vain around Whitehall early in 1940? Mr. Lytton told us that we can get more and better arms only by more efficient methods. The first and obvious way towards that efficiency would be to comb the funds and the red tapists out of the £20,000 and hand them over to Mr. Devlin for some useful labour. — *London Evening News.*

Isolating the Irish.— The B.E.C. does not seem to give the Irish of Eire anything specifically meant for them, or at any rate they don't. No mention must be made in the Irish newspapers of Eire of any Irishman or woman serving with the Forces. Few in Eire know how many V.E.s have been won by Irishmen. Why should we not give the Irish news that will interest them, news of that great Roman Catholic world that is so resolutely anti-Nazi? Why should we not tell them of incidents about Irish South America? — Mr. A. H. Brookes in the *Daily Telegraph.*

Air Raid Warning to the German People.— We are bombing many city by city and even terribly, in order to make it possible for you to go on with your life. That is our object. We shall burn up it remorselessly, city by city. Let the Nazis drag you down to disaster with them if you wish. That is for you to decide. Is Cologne, on the Rhine, or at Rostock, Luebeck, or Emden, you may think that already our bombing amounts to something. But we do not think so. In comparison with what it will be like soon as our own production of bombs comes to a flood, and American production doubles our redoubles, all that has happened to you so far will seem very little. Obviously we prefer to hit factories, shipyards and railways. It damages Hitler's war machine most. But those people who work in these plants live close to them. Therefore we hit your houses and you. We regret the necessity for this. The workers must inevitably take the risk of war, just as our merchant seamen who man ships which the U-boats try to torpedo. We hit the aircraft workers, their wives and children, at Coventry just as much civilians as the aircraft workers at Rostock and their families. We have wanted it that way. Our leaders try to comfort you by saying that our losses are so heavy that we shall not be able to go on bombing you. Less than 5% of the bombers which we send over Germany are lost. Such a percentage of loss does very little even to check the constant increase ensured by the ever-increasing output of our own and the American factories. In one American factory alone, the new Ford plant at Willow Run, Detroit, they are already turning out one fourth as many bombs as they carry four tons of bombs to any part of the Reich every two hours. There are scores of other such factories in the United States. Soon we shall be coming every night and every day, rain, blow or snow—we and the Americans. You have no chance. You could not defeat us in 1918 when we were almost unopposed and stood alone. Your leaders were crazy to attack Russia as well as America but then your leaders are crazy the whole world thinks so. Excepting Hitler. — Air Marshal Sir A. Harris, in C. Bomber Command, in a broadcast to Germany.

to the War News

Opinions Editor: "Halt! Soldier and officer, stand and fight to the death. Obey! Not one step back!" Order of the Day, issued by Stalin to the Red Army.

The British in India must have the same rights, no less and no more, than an Indian British Subject could have in this country. — Lord Catto.

The Chinese write the word "China" with two characters, one of which means "danger" and the other "opportunity." — Mr. W. H. H. Murray.

Hitler's conquered Russia could have aeroplane factories further from our reach than the American factories from his. — *Daily Express*.

Britain has sent her own tanks to Russia, talks better than hers. — *Monthly Review* article concerning U.S. arms to Britain.

Hitler's day goes by without the dismal scene at the Gare d'Orsay in Paris as well as down to more tramlines of French workers go off to Germany. — Mr. Walter Farr.

The British had a Director of Propaganda in Athens whose chief contribution to journalism was the fact that he had translated "Call me Ishmael" as "Clare" and "whale" as "wharf."

The British information service in Russia has failed, for nothing that may be done now can compensate for the loss of the last six months. — *Time* special correspondent in Moscow.

A tank has been brought to the combat and its fall is on an enormous scale. — *Observer* article on the tank's tread wear out before it can start fighting. — Mr. Morley Richards.

British towns, which spread horizontally, present dispersed targets. Iron the air, German towns, which expand vertically, offered fatally concentrated ones. — *Sunday* article in the *Sunday Times*.

I am attracted by the suggestion that the industrial resources of the Ruhr, together with some of the neighbouring countries beyond the frontiers of the Reich, should be worked by an international syndicate. — The Archbishop of Canterbury.

The British Government will not flinch from their duty to take every possible step to meet the situation created by the Congress Party demand for the withdrawal of British power from India. — Mr. P. S. Amlal, Secretary of State for India.

The barbarians of old were gentle people in comparison with the Nazis. — Mr. Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information.

Despite the loss of the crop from the Far East, India's producers still in operation should be able to meet the world's requirements provided stocks and supplies are used with care. — Mr. R. Langford James.

An army of 50,000 from the fighting races of India — the Mahatras, Sikhs, Jats, Rajpoots and others — is the aim of the Martial Union of India, formed under the leadership of Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab. — *Sunday Express*.

A careful survey of public opinion in the United States shows that the greater divergence of viewpoint on British Colonial policy than on any other subject that divides the two countries. — Mr. Clegg, American Ambassador to Great Britain.

Some very drastic changes will have to be made in the type of person who becomes a Member of Parliament if the House is going to play a significant and useful part in the solution of world problems during the coming years. — *National View*.

Britain must prepare for the possibility of an invasion next spring. This country may have to suffer the same struggles and the same losses as the Russian soldiers and peasants have borne so long. — Mr. Huxley Slessore, N.W. Regional Commissioner.

It was impossible both to make an offer of complete self-government to India and to exact guarantees for specific British interests. The one implies trust and confidence, the other lack of trust and confidence. — The Duke of Devonshire, Secretary of State for India.

In the last year, an award of the Order of the British Empire was made to a man who had worked out a rather more than a month. — Was the V.C. snubbed among all those who set out to fight for a fight in the class of India? — Mr. Ferdinand.

British business men and others making their livelihood in India sooner than consent to the proposed settlement of the Indian question put forward by the British Government by Sir Stafford Cripps, might transfer their energies to the Indian States rather than to British India. — The Marquess of Crewe.

Are we to understand that a man is doing against the interests of the community by seeking to increase his private profits from 4% to 5% but for the interests of the community when he demands a rise of his private salary from £400 to £500 a year or of his private wages from £4 to £7 a week? — Dr. L. P. Jacks.

We must turn our machinery of economic warfare into one of economic welfare. Neither we nor any other nation must attempt to erect ourselves as Hitler is striving to do with Germany — into a privileged people living upon the labour and the efforts of other — as he would call them — sub-human peoples. — Sir Stafford Cripps.

Under the India settlement proposed by Sir Stafford Cripps and rejected during his visit to India, British business men who for generations made our rule and trade there an example of fairness, were to be outside any protection. There are apart from those in the Services, about 20,000 Europeans whose life work is in India. — Lord Cromwell.

In attacks on this country 49 enemy aircraft were shot down by night fighters and aircraft gunners during July, and 10 more German bombers were destroyed by intruder patrols. In one week during the month night fighters, gunners and intruders accounted for 87 of the enemy; on two occasions nine were destroyed in "one night." — Air Ministry Announcement.

Recognize the importance of the immediate creation of a World War Council which would include the United Kingdom, the United States, China and Russia. There ought also to be Regional War Councils to cover particular areas within the World War Council's terms and make war policy. — Mr. W. Nash, New Zealand Minister in Washington speaking in London.

We want our Government now to declare and to make us believe that they are prepared to use the powers of the State to whatever extent might prove to be necessary in order to maintain employment after the war, and that they set up an Economic Council Staff (a body that does not exist today) to prepare plans for that purpose. — *Observer* article on the Economic Council Staff.

Rhodesia Railways

The net profit for Rhodesia Railways Ltd. for the year to September 30, 1941, after providing for all charges, including service of the preference stock, was £65,171 (against £46,791,141 in the previous year). £125,000 have been appropriated to dividend account and this balance of £729,571 to taxes stabilisation account, in accordance with the amending legislation. A dividend of £120,000, less tax, was paid in April last on two share capital of £1,000 in respect of the year to September 30, 1941. It is now proposed to pay a further £125,000 in respect of the year to September 30, 1942. The debenture stock totals £24,498,210. The reserve stabilisation account at the end of the year was £1,239,145 and the reserve fund for the year, or exactly two and a half times the amount of the dividend.

For the year ended September, 1940, the surplus of gross revenue over working expenditure was £1,920,821 and for the year under review £2,525,807, the percentage of expenditure to gross revenue decreasing 5.4 to 35.9. For the first time since the current financial year the operating surplus was £1,768,484.

Mr. Arthur G. Haultain, Chairman of the company, whose assistants are Brigadier General F. D. Hammond, Sir Alfred Hill, M.P., Mr. Arthur G. Hunt, Sir Henry G. Jones, Sir Donald Malcolm, Viscount Freuchard, Mr. R. E. Kitzgerald (who is also secretary and London manager), Mr. C. Holy-Hutchinson and Mr. W. A. L. Oury.

The annual meeting was held in London yesterday afternoon.

Kenya Governor's Visit to London

Sir Henry Moore, Governor of Kenya, will shortly go to London to discuss with the Secretary of State for the Colonies matters relating to the Colony's war effort since Lord Cranborne has had a personal discussion with the Governor of special value in speeding up the transition of business under war conditions. Mr. G. M. Reame, Chief Secretary of Kenya, will deputise for the Governor during his absence, and will preside at a meeting of the East African Civil Defence and Supply Committee. Sir Wilfrid Jackson, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, will act as Chairman at the East African Governors' Conference.

Kenya Price Control

Under the Kenya Control of Prices Regulations which came into force on July 1 the powers previously vested by the Supply Board are vested in the Price Controller, whose authority is considerably extended. For example, in the case of goods of gross profit on which the price is not definitely controlled, where the cost has not risen more than 10%, the same percentage of profit may now be made in the cost prices before the war, whereas in the case of goods which have risen more than 10% the allowable percentage of profit is one-half that which was normally made before the war, and the cost price will determine the basis on which the cost price shall be related. The Controller has also power to prevent the auctioning of goods normally sold retail or wholesale. Penalties for infringement of the regulations have been greatly increased. For an offence for which the specific penalty has been prescribed, a fine of £100, or six years' imprisonment, or both may be imposed, and for a second offence the fine may be doubled and the term raised to five years, or imprisonment of a fine of £500, or imprisonment of a fine of up to £1,000, or both, or a second or further offence. The penalty for overcharge in connection with a fine of not less than five times the overcharge.

Political Evolution

(Continued from page 88)

Africa, the other on the absorption of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. The necessities of war have brought about certain defined areas for defence and supply. Communications and economic planning seem two other considerations leading towards union. Will it be possible to foster a Colonial or national spirit, in which the indigenous people of the Colony can express their national feeling, and at the same time create larger political units for defence, communication and economic planning?

Should we envisage a state like the Swiss confederation, where local national patriotism exists, but at the same time a national unity is the dominant emotion for very one? Or is the Kenya of today a land which is a very far cry from the same kind of a political means? We can learn a lot from the Swiss as to the introduction of the device for the nation and the nation, and appropriate songs, dances and customs. The common people cannot all run these things, but they could be made to feel an integral part.

Now for the relation of the Colonial peoples to Great Britain. What do these Northern Rhodesians think about us? One phrase has haunted me ever since I read it recently—a phrase used by a group of chiefs in Northern Rhodesia when handing over money from their Native treasuries to be used for the war effort.

"We are the Black British, my of stout hearts." When I was on the Rand in 1907, Nyasaland men at work in the mines there said to me: "We have some complaints to make. Who will hear them? We are British citizens. Why have we no representative here like the Portuguese miners have? They have one now, but the fact was that they recognised that they had a right to put their case before someone who represented their interests."

You may think I talk old-fashioned Imperialism, and perhaps later on you will hear something contrary to this, but the Africans are realists and know that for some time to come they must be within the orbit of British influence and protection. An African might say: "This is the way the other side." This country was neither captured, annexed nor chartered. It was taken under the protection of the British flag by the express desire of the native chiefs, who by that time had ample opportunity to sample the administrative methods of other Powers, notably Germany.

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Uganda and Kenya

Sir Charles Dundas on United Action

UNITED ORGANISATION between Uganda and Kenya rendered imperative by the pressure of war circumstances was discussed by the Governor of Uganda, Sir Charles Dundas, in his recent address to the Legislative Council.

When a Council for Civil Defence and Supply was set up in Kenya, he deemed it essential for Uganda to be closely associated, and so the Council became the Kenya and Uganda Council, with two Uganda members continuing, Sir Charles said.

The former established National Service Committee in Kenya has been constituted as a Civil Defence Board which will deal with all matters relating to transport and measures of civil defence. The Uganda Supply Board remains intact for its former purposes, like the Uganda Civil Defence Committee.

There is, in all this, nothing that impinges on the territorial and constitutional status of Uganda, nor has it any significance for the defence being but an emergency arrangement imposed by circumstances beyond control. The commander of the defence of East Africa as a whole must not be hampered by boundaries and multiple authority. The interests of war are common, and can only be benefited by the best action. But it is necessary for the two Governments to take steps later in quite as much as the interests of a border area with neighbouring territory.

Advice of the Governor's Conference

In general, I shall consider myself under a duty to conform to the decisions of the Joint Council, whose decisions are accepted by our respective Governments. The military and compatible with the interests and obligations of our territory. I anticipate no difficulties in so far as the joint working of the whole organisation, but should any emergency of view arise, I shall confer personally with the Governor of Kenya, and I have not the slightest doubt that mutual accommodation will in all cases be reached.

Where the conduct of military operations demands instant decisions or grave emergency arises, I may not be possible to consult and reconcile the views of the two Governments of East Africa, and tardiness in decision and action might have the grave consequences. Rebag and the facts, the Governor's Conference have advised, and the Secretary of State has approved, that the Governor of Kenya, as Chairman of the Governor's Conference, be vested with overriding powers to give directions. Needless to say, this is a temporary emergency arrangement and in no sense a matter of constitutional change.

I have taken the precautionary step of strengthening the Police Service Unit. This unit is divided into three detachments at the various camps, and additional recruitment has been necessary for this purpose. It is considered that the Uganda Defence Force could with advantage be substantially strengthened, and have received the improved facilities for training and equipment which have allowed of expansion in regard to D.P. and the Guard Force. The officers and men of the first two detachments of the Uganda Defence Force are the best of the best, and are doing a most excellent job. They are the backbone of the force, and their recommendation is that to employ a fraction of the available air-transported, motorised, or motor service should be extended to all British subjects, irrespective of sex, between the ages of 18 and 45.

Glaring Weakness of Uganda's Economy

On the economic side anxiety was occasioned when in February the Indian cotton market failed. The situation was eased by the purchase of considerable quantities of cotton by the Ministry of Supply, and by the Protectorate Government, which was authorised to enter the market to a limited extent. There is every prospect that the cotton purchased by the Uganda Government will be disposed of without loss, and possibly with some profit.

The temporary cessation of buying exposed a glaring weakness in Uganda's economic structure which has long been realised, inasmuch as the Protectorate has been shown to be too greatly dependent on a single industry. The way is being paved for a more healthy position since there is now great demand for supplies of all sorts, and I think it likely that much the same will be the case after the war and for sufficiently long for Uganda products to become established on overseas markets.

One of the most urgently required materials is rubber. The Government has therefore been in consultation with producers for devising ways and means of increasing Uganda's output to a maximum. For this purpose it has been decided to appoint an inspector with an advisory committee in connection with rubber production.

...and is being manufactured in a high volume. The objective is to produce a self-sufficient in maize, wheat, and other crops, and to produce the highest of ourselves and wheat so far as practical to outside markets. An effort is being made to establish a large cultivation of the growing crops.

Tribute to Non-Officials

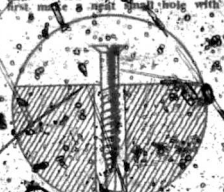
Members will remember that in March 1911, although we are now deprived of the cheerful collaboration of many of our standing, whose experience, clarity of vision, and devotion to the best interests of the Protectorate at all times gain from the respect and esteem of their members in both sides of this Chamber, that the two agencies, especially the grateful appreciation of the day, and the active participation of non-official representatives in the various committees, boards and committees. These representatives, including non-official members, were glad to meet me at the time in Kampala, where I expressed my willingness to be guided by their desire to facilitate the work of the various committees and inquiries by concentrating on the execution of the functions in Kampala, and at the same time by attending delegations of the boards of responsibility appropriate directions to non-officials themselves, more particularly to the activities of the Supply and Traffic Councils.

It is my wish, as a means to maintain the closest and most fruitful relations between the Uganda public and the various committees, boards and committees, to have a joint meeting of the two agencies, and to have a useful forum for considering measures of improvement and progress. I congratulate the local directors of the same in their last week's meeting, and I impress on me as a happy duty to continue the same.

The British Labour Party proposed to other Labour Parties in the Colonies to hold a conference on war and after a preliminary conference in London. If the replies are favourable, it is expected that the conference will be held in London.

RAWL PLUGS

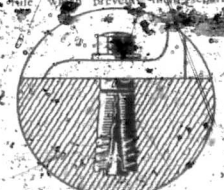
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Questions in Parliament

Mr. David Adams asked if it was intended to bring in a Bill for the transfer of the Colonies to the British Commonwealth, giving a declaration of the Government that these Colonies shall apply the principles of the Atlantic Charter of 1941 on self-rule and security, particularly in view of the fact that past declarations of British Colonial policy have not been implemented readily, and that the Empire is a confused policy in the future.

Mr. Macmillan referred Mr. Adams to the reply given to the question of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on September 11 last year that our declared policy in regard to the peoples of the Colonial Empire was in entire conformity with the concepts underlying the Atlantic Charter. He (Mr. Macmillan) was not aware of any indication in the suggestions made at the conclusion of Mr. Adams's question.

Question Against Northern Rhodesia
Mr. J. H. Harvey asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the Government had any African policy in view of the fact that the Government had taken steps to set up a committee to inquire into the conditions of the natives in Northern Rhodesia, and whether the Government had any intention of taking steps to amend the present law in Northern Rhodesia so as to reform the conditions of the natives there.

Mr. Macmillan replied that he was not aware of the intention of the Government in regard to the natives in Northern Rhodesia, but that the Government were aware of the fact that the natives in Northern Rhodesia were being treated in a manner which was not in accordance with the Atlantic Charter.

Mr. Harvey asked whether Mr. Macmillan could bear in mind that the present Native Child Welfare Colony in a Dominion State that was an additional colony that he had to make a journey of 1,000 miles for a case of punishment. Would he take steps to see that a reform law was established in the Colony.

Mr. Macmillan replied that he was not aware of any information because juvenile delinquents in Northern Rhodesia were in general committed either to a separate section of the penal prison or to a reformatory training school under the auspices of the Salvation Army in Northern Rhodesia.

Major Lysons asked whether Mr. Macmillan would say what steps, such as that mentioned, could be taken to reform the law in the Colony.

Mr. Macmillan said the first thing to find out was whether, in fact, it happened.

Education in Empire Affairs

Colonel Abraham asked the President of the Board of Education what steps were being taken to ensure that schoolchildren were instructed in the geography and history of the British Empire.

Mr. Butler replied that the teaching of the geography and history of the British Empire was generally included in school syllabuses in accordance with the Board's Handbook of Suggestions for Teachers. The book on the British Empire was one of the Nations series designed for the use of teachers in preparation, and the Department was organizing a conference of teachers on the Empire speaking in which would discuss the Dominion and British Empire. The proposed examination syllabuses were the understood that one series law they could best promote the study of the British Empire through the teaching of the examination syllabuses. The Department was aware that it was necessary in present circumstances to maintain the Department of Education in its present form, and it would continue to give its utmost attention to the subject.

Mr. Butler said that the reply to the first part of the question was in the affirmative. He said that he was aware that the Department was considering that very extensive re-structuring of the syllabus, and that as the syllabus was being re-structured, it would be a further consideration to the Department.

Mr. Butler said that the staff had already been increased from 123 to 129.

Mr. Brown asked whether the Department considered the submission of the staff that 129 are grossly insufficient for the work which the Department has to do.

Included in the Civil Estimates for the year 1942-43 are the sums of £1,000,000 for the Colonial Office, £5,000,000 for the Colonial and Middle East Services, and £1,100,000 for Colonial Development and Welfare.

Tanganyika's Drive for Rubber

The Imperial Government have now stated that the most important of the Tanganyika's export products, the rubber, is a plantation product. Rubber in the territory has been brought under official control. Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. have been appointed managing agents of the plantations taken over by the Government and purchasing agents for the wild rubber to the Ministry of Supply. The company is recruiting for East and local experts to speed up the work. Most of the rubber plantations are in the north and coastal areas, and almost all of them have been under 100 years. There are about 10,000 acres under current rubber in the Tanganyika, and much smaller areas in the hinterland of East Africa.

Kenya and Yellow Fever

During the year to April last about 100 cases of the disease yellow fever, or more than 90% of the population of the area, were inoculated against yellow fever. The cases of the disease were reported in Kenya during 1941, but in May 1942 an African woman was admitted to hospital and died two days later, and the post-mortem examination established that she was a case of yellow fever. The Government are now considering the possibility of instituting a compulsory vaccination campaign for the inhabitants of Kitale and District.

Mails for East Africa

The special service has been extended to include all of the present newspapers, postcards, printed papers (including newspapers), and commercial papers. The rates of postage for the same as those for other foreign destinations, correspondences may also be sent by air mail at the rate of 1s. 3d. a half-ounce per annum. Letters may be accepted for registration but not for insurance. No parcel post is available.

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New Liens in Brief

Port is now rationed and the 1944-45 year's Kenya imports of rice are being rationed.

An Indian Merchants' Chamber has been established in Mombasa.

East Africa has supplied large quantities of manila rope to the Middle East.

The Legislative Council of Southern Rhodesia assembled on September 13.

An appeal has been made to the Government for an increase in the price of wood fuel stores.

The first way race trade rally in Northern Rhodesia has been held at Mushi Mission, near Nianga.

A Select Committee is to investigate the present system of relief of poverty in Northern Rhodesia.

Export-grown Irish potatoes sold to the Factory at Kiln House at Mombasa do not exceed 400 tons a year.

Kenya's wheat has about 48,000 acres up to wheat before the war had 110,000 acres under that crop last year.

The annual conference of the East African Teachers' Association is to be held at Mombasa in the Girls' School from September 8 to 11.

The East African Native Development Co., Ltd., has been struck off the list of registered companies in Uganda.

Great Britain has arranged to buy the whole output of the Belgian Congo which is being heavily increased.

Vegetable production in the Tlova district of Kenya has increased from 5,000 tons monthly in February 1943 to 10,000 tons in May.

The Interterritorial Language Committee of East Africa has organized a Swahili essay competition for European children.

Zanzibar's exports of copra last year totalled 60,701 tons and of coconut oil 60,440 tons (a record equivalent to 500,000 tons of copra).

Mrs. Hazes has opened a "rustic hotel" with facilities for coffee and board, on the shore of Lake Nyasa, 10 miles from Fort Johnston.

During the first four months of this year, private motor vehicles registered in Southern Rhodesia numbered 462, a decrease on 1941.

The Municipality of Bulawayo has advertised a contract for the supply of native beer hall at Bulawayo from 1944 to 1947.

The Government will pay one copy of the invoice for the purchase of paper by the Government of Northern Rhodesia and one copy required from suppliers.

The edition of its map of South Central Africa has been published by our contemporary, Southern Rhodesia. The northern limit of the map is Nimule on the Nile.

For the 1943-42 season Southern Rhodesia's tobacco crop amounted to the record of 44,800,000 lb., according to the final estimate of the Government Statistician. The total yield of the 1941-42 season was 38,650,350 lb.

Hundreds of companies have been set up in Southern Rhodesia from 1938 to 1942. At present there was 23, with a nominal capital of £208,500, compared with 16 companies in the same period in 1941 with a nominal capital of £100,000.

Maximum potato prices in Southern Rhodesia have been amended as follows: In Salisbury from 1s. per lb. of 100 lbs. per bag when 100 bags are sold, 40c for the first 100 cwt. from 1s. per lb. to 28s. per bag for lots of two cwt.

There are steps are being taken in the Belgian Congo to increase the production of sisal. Sisalium scales, the Government, agricultural officers, writer, editors, and officials and conscientious are strictly obedient in this campaign.

The Executive Undertakings Board of Kenya consists of the Chairman of the Supply Board (Chairman), the Chairman of the Agricultural Production and Settlement Board, the Director of Agriculture, and a representative of the Secretary (Secretary).

We are informed to be able that the Government is planning to employ more African employees in Northern Rhodesia. It is now to be the case that the Government will employ more African employees in Northern Rhodesia. It is now to be the case that the Government will employ more African employees in Northern Rhodesia.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has announced that the Railway Administration holds sufficient quantities of old steel sleepers to make 100,000 ties should the need arise. No licences for the import of ties from any source have been issued since May 1943.

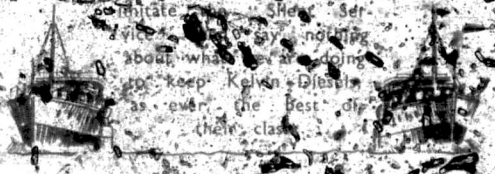
A request from the Food Production Committee of Southern Rhodesia for salted herrings, correspondent of The New York Times has proposed that, in view of bringing tinne herrings to the Colony from the United Kingdom or the Native Market, salted fish should be imported from East Africa.

To meet the demand for greater facilities for primary education for European children in Tanganyika Territory, the Government has opened a new private school for boys and girls in East Africa. Subsidies have also been provided for private enterprises for the education of refugee children in the Territory.

Under Southern Rhodesia's first Paper Restriction Order, newspaper publishers' obligations in existing contracts before August 1943 must reduce their consumption to 70% of the weight of paper used in that month, and those started since that date must cut 50% of the weight of paper used in the first three months. The Order introduces comprehensive bans on the use of printing machines.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Phoenix Prince Gold Report

The year ended March 31st the Phoenix Prince Gold Mining Co., Ltd. reports a fine profit after providing for depreciation and taxation, as follows, to which is added 12.5% brought forward. Payment of 5% dividend is recommended at the annual meeting to be held tomorrow in Wadsworth's Rooms.

From 11,119 tons of ore milled this year, a gold recovery of 17,302 oz. fine gold, giving an average of 3.42 dwt. and from 93,570 tons of residue re-treated 2,001 fine oz. were recovered, an average of 0.18 dwt. The total gold recovery was thus 19,303 fine oz., which realised £124,444, compared with 115,144 of the previous year. The policy of conserving the resources of the mine has been followed as far as practicable with the result that the average grade of ore mined fell 0.2 dwt. per ton. Approximately 30,000 tons of accumulated residue from earlier operations having a value of £1.2 million were treated on a large scale and were found to yield a small profit per ton. This lower grade tonnage was treated with the 70,830 tons remaining from the previous year. This accounts for the lower average yield per ton from the re-treatment operations. The tonnage of residue which can be profitably re-treated is now very small and of low value.

Or reserves at the end of the year were estimated at 309,000 tons, averaging 4.1 dwt. over 41 inches, compared with 352,230 tons averaging 5.1 dwt. over 22 inches a year earlier. During the 12 months development work totalled 12,295 ft. of which 7,659 ft. were driving and 4,636 drift or cuts.

Representations were again made to the Southern Rhodesian Government emphasising the fact that the interests of both the Government and the shareholders would be best served by adjustment of taxation to permit of low grade ore being mined to the true economic limit. It was finally agreed that for one year from November 1, 1941, the full price of gold less re-treatment charges, would be allowed and also that no royalty should be paid on the gold recovered. The lower rate of royalty paid during the first seven months of the company's year, together with the total remission of royalty during the last five months, resulted in the royalty payments being £5,230 less than for the previous year. But for this adjustment much of the low grade ore which has been worked would be the opinion of the directors, have been lost for all time.

The average number of Europeans and Africans employed was 58 and 205 respectively. The fixed capital of the company is £500,000. Cash and bullion appear in the balance sheet at £82,266, stores at £20,328, mining rights at £27,230, mining development at £90,861, machinery and plant at £108,552, buildings at £29,928, and permanent works at £48,470.

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., suffered a sharp fall in production during the year ended December 31, 1941, in which, in making the usual provision for depreciation and other charges, there was a net loss of £4,407, compared with a profit of £2,066 in the previous 12 months.

Recovery of bullion totalled 4,145 oz. fine gold (5,815) and 159 oz. silver (745) from 14,454 tons milled (24,154). Sale of bullion realised £34,862 (£48,917).

A further 10,161 tons were added to the ore reserves at the end of the year were estimated to be 10,022 (49,100) tons, representing reserves for milling of 17,208 (24,094), worth 14.5 dwt. per ton.

The company's property remains essentially the same except for the surrender of claims covering locations which yielded all payable ore in sight. On the other hand, new locations have been completed for the transfer of a location of 10 acres carrying a promising small reef. The new exclusive prospecting licence mentioned at the last meeting covering 10 miles, which was duly granted to the company, has since been abandoned on the results of the examination of the same were of no promise of productive value, and the general manager, Mr. E. C. Garrett, arrived at a firm conclusion that further expenditure was unlikely to be justified.

The development work has been concentrated on the existing reef. No new ore was found, and the search for new areas of additions without further work on the Black Reef.

During the year the reserve of ore available for milling gradually deteriorated, particularly in some sections, and production could not be maintained on the full scale. A heavy reduction in the working was introduced to deal with a better grade of ore from selected sources only. Since then the bulk of the ore treated has come from Black Reef, and has yielded a margin of working profit. The excessive hardness of the ore, however, much reduced the capacity of the granulation plant and involved longer working in the mill, with resultant higher milling cost.

The main programme for 1942 is designed to "find a fresh

mine of the Black Reef, the hope of sinking further the main mine on Black Reef and by lateral expansion. It is hoped that the mine will be developed in the near future, but this will depend on the availability of capital. Resumption of shipping has been delayed pending the arrival of a new hoist, which has now reached the property.

The company, which has an issued capital of only £50,000, had £138,000 in cash at the date of the balance sheet. Further £5,231 in the form of gold in transit, £1,000 in stores at its Keston and plant, machinery, and buildings valued at £21,000,undry creditors, and the reserve for taxation amounted to £3,250. The 15th annual meeting was held in London yesterday.

Charterland and General Exploration and Finance Co., Ltd. reports a profit of £6,758 (against £23,619). After transferring £25,000 to reserve and setting aside £5,000 for future taxation, a 10% dividend is recommended. The directors recommend amalgamation of the United Exploration Company, Ltd., which is under consideration in same direction, and the Charterland Company, Ltd., to be increased from £500,000 to £400,000. The directors value the ordinary shares at 48s. 2d. per share, and the 5s. stock units of the United Company at 10s. The Charterland Company has therefore offered to purchase all the United Company's assets for £52,211. Charterland shares in the United Company issued capital amounts to £22,403.10s. in three £5s. members of that company will receive three Charterland shares for every four United Company shares.

African and European Investment Co., Ltd., which is chiefly interested in mining and industrial enterprises in South Africa, reports a profit of £273,534 for the calendar year 1941, this being 431,459 higher than for 1940. Total dividends, together amounting to £124,000, and also £162,249, were paid against 5% in each of the two previous years. The annual meeting is to be held in London on September 18.

Copper and General Exploration and Finance Co., Ltd. reports a profit for 1941 of £2,000. A 5% dividend will be £22,000 and leaves £1,995 to be carried forward. Interest at the close of the financial year were estimated to be £22,761, and after adding cash and term loan property, deducting sums due to creditors £263,300, equal to a surplus of 38s. 7d. per share.

Willoughby's Consolidated Co., Ltd. reports a net profit of £1,519 for the year ended December 31, 1941. A dividend of 2s. 12d. is to be paid. £1,472 is carried forward against £7,390 brought in.

Belgian Congo Tin Production
M. Liénard, Provincial Commissioner and Director of War-Time Mining Production in the Belgian Congo, has stated that the output of tin in the Congo and Ruanda-Urundi in 1942 will be over 100% greater than the average production in the years 1937-1940. This year's output will, in fact, be double the best of 1938, the record year war year. It is stated, moreover, that the 1943 production of this metal will increase 200%, and in 1944 to 200%.

Chromite Discovery
A seam of chromite ore, stated to be 60 inches thick and to contain 50% chromic acid, and so far, as well over a distance of 200 ft. is reported from Laikipia in Southern Rhodesia. It is reported that a British company is undertaking immediate development.

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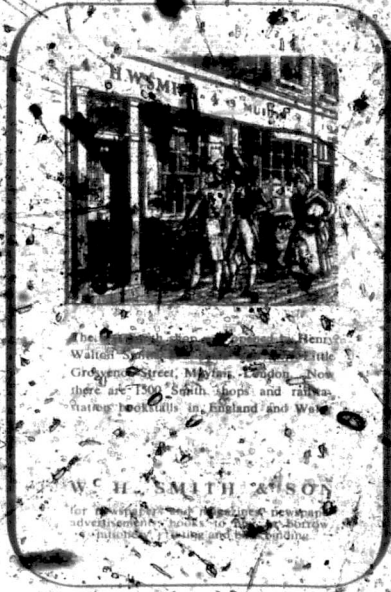
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FIG. 816
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SOME EXCELLENT SPEECHES were made in the House of Commons last week when, on the eve of the short summer recess, Colonial questions were once more debated. The occasion was marked by **Facts & Fancies** scornful references by several speakers to the Labour Party's idea that the best and quickest way of solving Colonial problems would be to expedite the political progress of Africans, including their appointment to membership of Legislative and Executive Councils. Captain Gammans, who declared himself a democrat, retorted that few parts of the Colonial Empire are ready for democratic institutions, ridiculed the notion of doing out copies of the British Constitution as a panacea for Colonial growing pains, and suggested that one of the most important tasks facing this generation is to devise a form of Constitution suited to Colonial conditions and well calculated to confer true self-government. Declaring that our chief need is dynamic leadership, he was emphatic that the nation's lost sense of an Imperial mission must be regained, and that all suitable steps must be taken to dispel the general ignorance of the Colonial Empire. Mere propaganda would not suffice.

the programme should include the early formation of an Empire Development Council, a Colonial Parliamentary Committee, and perhaps a Colonial Defence Council, and after the war there should be travelling scholarships within the Colonial Empire and at its heart a great Colonial House, which might appropriately be the gift of the Imperial Government in token of appreciation of the immense help now being rendered by the Colonial Empire to the common cause. Emphasising that social rights are more important than political, and that wounded pride never forgets or forgives, he argued in conclusion that the Colonial Office must stamp out colour prejudice wherever it exists. Based on personal experience in Malaya, and inspired by unmistakable zeal for the cause of the Colonies and the Empire as a whole, this speech was an admirable contribution to the debate. Taken with other recent statements of his, it marks Captain Gammans as one of the few M.P.s to whom the leaders of Colonial opinion can look for understanding co-operation.

Having portrayed Mr. Cleech Jones, who had opened the debate, as an individual bearing the burdens of disgruntled peoples in the Colonies

(who might even think that they could not be reversed by sending a telegram to the member for Shipley). Colonel Ponsonby pleaded, yet again, for "more businesslike methods in Colonial administration, the grouping of Colonies in natural geographical zones, the abandonment of the wasteful practice of transferring senior administrative officials from pillar to post, the active encouragement of initiative in all grades of the official ranks, and the establishment of a Colonial Development Board capable of ensuring continuity of policy. The Chairman of the Joint East African Board has capitulated as effectively as possible in the time at his disposal a number of the minor proposals which leaders of East and Central Africa opinion have been making public, and with growing force, for periods ranging from one to three decades. So protracted is the task of the world to be waged. It is sincerely to be hoped that the new changes at the Colonial Office will cause action to be taken, instead of contenting themselves with the time-honoured repetition of promises of sympathetic consideration. Far from offering sound grounds for further postponement, the war enhances the urgency of action in any of these matters. Indeed, had wise decisions been taken in the past, the war effort of the Colonies would not have been beset by many of the difficulties with which it has in fact been encum-

The reply of the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Macmillan, was clearly that of a man anxious to deal candidly and constructively with serious problems, not of a politician concerned to score verbal victories by the suppression or distortion of facts or by omitting to reply to incoherent charges. It was clearly the voice of the Minister himself, not the echo of his permanent officials. His chief job, he said with a directness which deserved to find its target in more than one mind, was to devote himself without stint to the task of improving the war effort of the Colonial Empire in every way possible, even if odd moments could be, or should be, in such conditions, find opportunities of reflecting briefly on the more distant view. The Colonies will not complain on that account, provided only that they have proof of a progressive improvement of official arrangements for Colonial contributions to the defeat of the enemy. They will, on the contrary, warmly welcome this definition of an

official attitude in striking contrast with that which prevailed early in the war. Then, to the latter part of the Colonial Empire, the general standpoint of the Colonial Office and therefore of the Colonial Government under its direction was that it was must be allowed to interfere as little as possible with social and other services, or even with the normal leave of officials, so that as usual was, in effect, to be the spoils.

Lord Lloyd's entry upon his all-too-brief term of office as Secretary of State was at once marked by a clean cut with the outlook, which he, who understood the Colonial Empire so well, knew to be in conflict with

Back to the the wishes of non-officials **Vigour of** white, black and brown, and of **Lord Lloyd?** the private desires of almost all officials. One of his first acts was to issue instructions that the emphasis must be thrown on preparation for war and that less urgent plans and practices, however praiseworthy, must be postponed or curtailed. Those were just the words which the Colonies had longed to hear. In Lord Lloyd they recognized a friend eager to accept the services which they had been offering, largely in vain. It was perhaps too much to hope that such ministerial vitality would be found in his successor, and Lord Moyne, though sympathetic, gave the impression of being overthrown. That inevitably meant that the Department under his control tended to relapse into the unhurried gait normal in Whitehall. Apparently it is experiencing new shocks under Lord Cranborne and Mr. Macmillan, who may be encouraged by the knowledge that the men with whom they have to deal quickly accommodate themselves to the demands of Lord Lloyd, and even love him for his vigour. Trained though they have been in a Civil Service school which sometimes delay and indecision, they are nevertheless patriots ready to give of their best if properly led. One of the tragedies of the Colonial Service is that leadership has so often been lacking and that dull habit has so frequently had to take its place. Neither Lord the new Secretary of State and his Under-Secretary hesitate in their demands upon the Colonies, which are far more willing to give than the Colonial Office has been ready to ask or receive. The lament of the Colonial Empire has been that its eagerness to serve to the limit has been so sadly postponed by an inert bureaucracy.

154TH WEEK OF WAR

Commons Demand Colonial Committee

Renewed Insistence on Need for Greater Sense of British Colonial Vocation

COLONIAL AFFAIRS were the subject of a full debate in the House of Commons last week.

MR. CECIL JONES, opening the discussion, said that he usually had a very sympathetic hearing at the front door of the Colonial Office, but there seemed to be many unopened inner doors.

The Under-Secretary recently told us that the Colonial Office was a valuable colonial expert of the minerals and raw materials. He said that colonial peoples were growing more food for themselves, that they were growing more goods for export, that they were conserving their soil, that they were also conserving their forests. Local industries were also being stimulated and imports were being reduced by Government subsidies. It is agreed that most of these things are of permanent value to the Colonial Office. But would it be one or two reservations about this policy.

Control of Colonial Industry

It is not satisfactory, the exploitation of minerals and other mineral wealth of our colonial Empire should be very carefully controlled and developed with an eye on the public and the consequent need when the war is over because of the exploitation of mineral and natural wealth based on abundance of labour and cheap life in all its aspects. It is also important to ensure that the exploitation of Colonial economies.

When Government opens up new features and grants new concessions, it should be taken to see that definite conditions are attached with respect to wages, conditions of employment, health conditions, profits, royalties, the application of I.L.O. Convention, and, sometimes, the ultimate ownership of the resources concerned. Also, in granting machinery for the control of exports and imports, monopolists should not be strengthened. In some Colonies their insulating influence is pretty good.

Steps should be taken to ensure much more rationalism in the handling of products before they reach consumers. Above all, there is no doubt that producers should be given a guaranteed price that applies to the small Native producers as well as to the larger farmers. There should be some stabilizing price, and the peasant should be shown some way out of the chronic poverty which often means serfdom to him.

He hoped that somewhere the Colonial Office permit Native land to be further alienated or allow individual land ownership to be introduced. In discussing the trade and economic freedoms of the Charter, the post-war problem would be to reconcile the reasonable claims of the Colonies with the kind of economically regulated world which we hoped to create. No step should strengthen existing monopolies, and in promoting local industries the Government should do so through local Native enterprises on a cooperative basis. The Colonial Office should give every encouragement to cooperative production. The Colonies needed a fair chance economically, yet they had to be integrated into a new world economic order.

I receive and read complaints that Colonial Governments do not go fast enough or show enough drive in the war effort. Sometimes the people are not actively associated with the effort. This state of things ought to be remedied. We have to give them limited mineral resources, and their machinery is probably setting their life.

Appointment of Africans to Government Commissions

There is room in regard to all economic and social development for much more consultation with the Colonies, and for their permission to be obtained for what the Imperial power itself does. The coordination of the considerable contribution from the Colonial people to the war effort, to freedom and independence, and responsibility for bringing them more rapidly to the high level of material and social and economic prosperity.

The West Indies Royal Commission put all Governments should adopt a similar initiative policy, bringing their point of view before the mind of the people, and in explaining in much more simple terms the reasons for the behind the scenes of major problems. This cannot be done also in regard to the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. Scientists are in active discussion in the tropical Colonies, but too often the people vitally concerned are not brought into consultation at all.

Steps should be taken to make some progress in political institutions. There is a little apprehension at recent developments in Africa, particularly in Kenya and Northern Rhodesia. The new members of war who have been obliged to set up new, so-called 'native' authorities, which are in regard to economic development. At the same time, as far as the Legislative and Executive Councils at present forms are concerned, there is a feeling that the Colonies should be brought into a more active participation in the war effort.

people are not actively associated with the effort. Sometimes the people are not actively associated with the effort. Sometimes the people are not actively associated with the effort.

Like most of the other members of the Colonial Office, I hope the Government is watching the situation with a very close eye, and that some action will be taken in Northern Rhodesia at the earliest possible moment to check this very unhappy and serious development.

There is now a real question as to the leadership of the Kenya Central Association. The leadership of the Central Association should continue to be determined. Why should we have the natural leaders of the people of Kenya continuing to be driven from their posts?

He suggested that the Colonial Office might consider that it is more likely to its own people when they have been driven from their posts. There should be more education, more training, more technical training, more education, more technical training, more education, more technical training.

It would be well to see more Africans and others brought into the administration of their own territories. Mr. Jones said that the more imaginative and able members of the European civil service staff should have greater opportunities than are now permitted to them. We do not want a Colonial Service made up of men who are not interested in the Colonies. It would help sometimes if we could bring in in the districts some men who have had experience in the districts, out in the field, and who are facing problems in a more practical and fresh way.

It is hoped that a greater interest in Colonial Affairs will be engendered in this House by the results of the Public Inquiry into the Colonial Office. The time is long overdue for some long and general examination of this subject. I hope that this House will see the necessity of machinery for opportunity of dealing with Colonial problems in a more practical way. Nothing can contribute more to that end than the creation of a better Parliamentary machinery.

Plenary Dominion Help in Colonies

MR. HAMILTON KERR, who regretted the sparse attendance in the House, hoped the Dominions would play a greater part in the development of the Colonial Empire. After the war he would like to see a British Viceroy of India, a South African High Commissioner of Palestine, an Australian Governor of Nigeria, a Zealand Governor of Kenya, and throughout the Colonial Empire civil servants from all the great self-governing Dominions setting a standard of good administration.

To obtain this, we must have our propaganda on the East and Empire. There is a picture of Somerset Maugham's picture of the Colonies with the European club, with rows of trees, with a deck chair, with a white man's figure, with a white man in a white man's figure, with a white man in a white man's figure, with a white man in a white man's figure.

He hoped every school in this country would have a book which would tell the story of the development and history of the Colonial Empire. One of the possibilities would be to have a book which would tell the story of the development and history of the Colonial Empire.

The Colonies offered a good field for investment. This had caused the liquidation of our foreign investments. We must develop Colonies, and we must have all the best of our money.

The present position of the Colonial Office is really a very serious one. It is a matter of welfare for the whole world. We must have a new aspect in looking at Colonial Affairs, starting from the point of view of the Colonies, and not from the point of view of the British Empire. We must have a new aspect in looking at Colonial Affairs, starting from the point of view of the Colonies, and not from the point of view of the British Empire.

It is perfectly possible that there should be three different units, each with its own customs, with different policies, customs, and laws, and of being regarded as separate units. This is a possibility which should be considered.

Dr. Maudslayi, Secretary of State, said that he would be glad to see the Secretary of State should investigate his Colonial Advisory Committees, and see whether he could not introduce a few democrats.

Colonel Penson's Speech

COLONEL C. E. PENSON said that Mr. Creech had seemed to deal with Colonial problems as an individual bearing the burden of disgruntled people all over the Empire, and continued:—

I am sure my right hon. friend will be able to convey the view that it is necessary to send a representative member for Simbabwe (Mr. Jones) in order to get the views of the local Government on these questions. It is no doubt desirable to have ministers in general way, representing, I understand, the views of the local party. He would seem to seek to build up a state of society perhaps with trade unions, perhaps with co-operative societies, and perhaps with co-education. He thinks best, quite regardless of the state of development and civilization of the countries concerned. He wishes these countries to move rapidly to political maturity. I hope you will realize that many of these people cannot read before they are able to walk.

Perhaps 90% of every one of these people can be possessed of the desire to understand the meaning of such words as "freedom of opinion" and "political consciousness." From the point of view of the native, it strikes them that they were trying to improve on people in a different state of civilization ideas and things to which many of them were completely unused. They hold on to their own self-government as a guiding star, quite oblivious of the fact that, as the stars are at different distances from the earth, so the peoples of our Empire at different stages are at different possibilities of self-government. Their civilization ranges from 100 to 1,000 years of progress.

It is not an easy job for the thinking individual, but the idea is leading to the ideas of mass education. I wish we had a few people to deal with the training of organisations.

I am very pleased that you were able to send a secretary a man who has been engaged for many years in business and, before that, in the Colonial Office, was an Under-Secretary of Supply. It is to be regretted that these problems are not dealt with. He has the great task of stimulating production and developing the latent capabilities of the past to meet the vital and immediate necessities of the day. I hope that he looks at all the possibilities from the economic view, not only of development, but to improve in the best ways to meet the immediate necessity, but for the best future of the country themselves. In order to do this it is very important that the method of organisation should be good and the administration smooth.

Colonial Office Should Learn from Business Practice

I often wonder whether the Colonial Office might not take a few pages out of the book of big business which have worldwide ramifications. If so, they would start by section slicing the world, splitting it up, say into the West Indies, the East Indies, East Africa, West Africa, West Asia, the New Zealand Islands, and so on. In each division they would have a staff limited to a number of people that represents the idea of the grouping of a subject is now being taken into only a limited staff in the Colonial Office.

So far as the lay-out of the personnel is concerned, here again it is possible to see what happens in big business. There you have the selection of personnel, their conditions of service, their place of employment and their efforts to give them when they are needed.

There is very little to say as regards selection, because the present staff who have had anything to do with the Colonies in the last few years will realise how vastly improved is the personnel of our Colonial Office overseas. The idea has been put forward that it might be very valuable for our higher officials, who are to be governors and rulers, to pass through a staff college and to have opportunities to travel and prepare themselves in every way for the great task they may be called upon to undertake.

As regards training, and in connection with the announcement of the necessity of the appointment to administer jobs of native Africans in the Gold Coast, I think it is very most valuable to have people who are to be appointed for such jobs study their official life as a matter of course in the world. It is the first step towards a more valuable and more efficient appointment. The question of the method of selection is a very complicated question, but it is worth the consideration of the Government.

As regards conditions of service, a most complicated question exists. If a man has served in the different countries, he has been treated as regards his pension, and the amount of such of those pensions, and so on, as if he were a very ordinary employee, and I hope the unification of the service conditions will be considered.

As regards business, such as banks, I think that men and a half them in different parts of the world. They learn these for a knowledge of their own and other languages, customs and characteristics of people. In the Colonial Office it is possible to send these men to the business of men who have been well

trained, they are given them ideas to post, and their valuable training is to be a great extent wasted. I am sure we might alter this plan and look to it that upon the arrangements made by business.

In the same way junior officials in the Colonies are frequently moved from place to place. One sees the fact that they are not acquainted with the local conditions. It is not always by language, character, customs and so on, but sometimes, accidentally, the native has far more attention to a man than he knows or has heard about, and news of a good man travels very quickly than of a bad one. It has happened to me a year before he knows anything. This consideration of the application of these scientific officers, whose research work is so much more valuable if they move from place to place.

Importance of Encouraging Initiative

With broad principles of policy laid down, it should be possible to allow Government to deal with details of administration to settle matters of detail without reference to the Colonies and to do so. You want more officials in the office of Lord Salisbury, grandsons of the great Secretary of State, a young colonial representative, a reserve of officers and so on, and to be confident with respect to a few of them. Lord Salisbury's biographer says: "But what you want is not that they shall have more than you can carry through in the spirit we want."

We now have the cable, an email communication. I don't want the Colonial Office with a certain number of you want to give power to local officers to deal with affairs. A large number of officials will make use of local experience in order to carry out their work. The Colonial Office should be an Office to assist themselves every day and every night to the needs of this changing and hurrying world.

In the elections of the Colonial Office and Parliament the first desideratum is continuity of policy. How is it possible to have continuity of policy with a change of Ministers, and in some cases changes of parties?

If hon. members would not insist, in the position of chiefs in Tanganyika who have the power to carry out policy in the country, owing to a change of party in the country, are suddenly given orders to do something, and then they can never get what would be the result. It is the fact that many of our officials who are appointed, they cannot understand the questions, a political change thousands of miles away.

In order to obtain continuity of policy, it is necessary to have continuity on the lines of the Colonial Development Board, as the Under-Secretary has considered this matter very seriously, and to remember that continuity of policy is absolutely essential if the business of administration is to run smoothly.

Questions are often asked in Parliament which are answered by persons of good motives but to which the impression overseas is not realised at all. It is vital that questions should be asked which are going to create a public opinion. It is very often done. Perhaps the Under-Secretary might consider some form of informal committee of the House which might ascertain periodically and discuss a number of these matters quietly and frankly. It is often done in business and even in some Departments of the Government, and nothing of good results.

Lastly, I plead for an improvement in our knowledge of the Colonies. It is through lack of knowledge that misunderstanding and wrong ideas have been put about here and in the United States which have done us a great deal of harm. A definite policy of propaganda about the Colonies would be most appreciated by the people of this country, who will be anxious to hear the truth about a wonderful story to tell, and I have no doubt that it will be a great success.

Transfer of Colonial Office to Canberra

MR. DUGAN said that the Home Office would form a Government with a full name of Honors of Commons and Lords in such a place as Cape Town, and establish the Colonial Office in Canberra at the future date.

Continuing the innumerate recruitment of troops in the Colonies, he suggested that the Government should consider the possibility of raising a force of 10,000 men in the armed forces of the Gold Coast, and that a similar force should be raised in the East Africa and so on.

In the East Africa and so on, there is a large population of 100,000,000, with a population of 10,000,000. It is a very large force, and it is a very valuable force.

The Home Office has been a great success in the past, and it is a very valuable force. It is a very valuable force.

When it became a militia, it had a number of...

(Continued on page 787)

THE WAR

Duke of Gloucester Back from East Africa

Splendid Salvage Work by Americans in Britain

LIEUTENANT GENERAL THE DUKE OF GLoucester has returned home after war-time service lasting four months. During that time he travelled 42,400 miles, visited 100 military centres, inspected 23,000 troops and about 100 military centres. He saw some 1,000 prisoners of war. He flew the greater part of the way, covering 14,000 miles by air.

Included in the Duke's itinerary, which stretched from India through Persia to the Middle East, have Egypt, Kenya, Somaliland, the Sudan, and East Africa. The four theatres of war in General Auchinleck, who considered the Duke's work of great value, evidence of the interest taken by the King in the troops in the Middle East.

The following message has been sent to the Duke by the Army Council:

On the occasion of Your Royal Highness's return to England, the members of the Army Council wish to express their gratitude for your prolonged and successful mission. They hope that Your Royal Highness will accept their very sincere thanks for so ably performing the arduous duty which will have a lasting effect on the troops and countries which you visited.

Busy Day in Mombasa

The Duke spent a busy day in Mombasa towards the end of his tour. Travelling by air from Nairobi to the coast, he started out a large programme of official inspections. On leaving at 11 a.m., he took the salute at a march past of 800 members of sailors on the quayside. He inspected several units of the King's African Rifles, some of the W.R.N.S. recently arrived from Great Britain, and inspected gun positions of coastal artillery manned by Africans and an anti-aircraft battery belonging to London and Lancashire groups, manned by crews who were in action during the raid on Britain.

General Smuts, accompanied by Lieutenant-General Sir Pierre van Ryneveld, Chief of the South African General Staff, and Major-General G. J. Van der Merwe, Director-General of the South African Air Force, had recently revisited the Duke's Major-General D. H. Thompson, C.O.C. and South African Division, conducted them over the battlefield where they conferred with Brigadier-General Ellsberg.

It is reported that the German merchant ship Ellsberg of the U.S. Navy has done a splendid job of taking in Mombasa. A British port in the Red Sea is scuttled. A dock capable of accommodating 10,000-ton cruisers, Captain Ellsberg, who is now in Cairo, has expressed confidence in salvaging all the 20 Italian and German ships and a smaller one scuttled just before Massawa fell into British hands last year. Among these vessels are two German warships, one of 1,400 tons.

The Union Castle Seamed

Eighteen of the Union Castle Line have received decorations and commendation for gallant and distinguished service when attacked by enemy torpedoes and aircraft.

The British Empire Medal has been awarded to McConnell, the ship's mate (ship promoter, boat swimmer), Mr. J. W. Johnson, ship steward, Mr. Richard Hall, ship's fireman, Mr. J. M. Thompson, ship's steward, Mr. J. M. Hall, ship's steward, and Mr. J. M. Hall, ship's steward. Mr. E. H. Balmforth, B.E.M., engineer, and Mr. G. J. Keenan, B.E.M., boatswain. The citation in the London Gazette states:

The ship was torpedoed and on the following day attacked by aircraft, which she drove off by gun fire. Despite heavy damage she continued her voyage. McConnell very capably assisted in all the rescue and other work, and after the boarding of the ship was promoted in his place. All the time he remained available as a nurse among the injured without regard to their rank. His behaviour was a fine example and contributed in no small degree to the fact that those on board were brought safely to port.

The crew of 280 Europeans and 120 lascars of a British cargo ship sunk in collision about 300 miles from Table Bay on August 1 have reached Cape Town. The ship's cargo was not intended for South Africa, but she was carrying between 2,000 and 3,000 bags of flour from the Union and the Rhodesias. The other ship involved was a merchant ship, which, though severely damaged, saved the water line, reached Table Bay safely.

Rhodesian Air Cadets are holding their first annual camp near Bulawayo from August 12 to 23. They will undergo training in all subjects and visit some of the stations in the colony operating under the Imperial Air Training Scheme. Established six months ago, the Cadets have proved a great success, each of the eight largest boys' schools in Southern Rhodesia now having its own air training station.

Major J. N. Bagshaw has been appointed a temporary Deputy Commissioner in the Northern Rhodesia Police on appointment as Commandant of the Kafue Independent Camp. Lieut. J. G. Bomer, of Lubushii, Northern Rhodesia, has left to become an army chaplain.

Lieut. E. C. Harpur has arrived in this country from East Africa.

Funds for War Purposes

Loans made by the Colonies to the Treasury during the year totalled £25,632, of which £240,235 was interest-free. Loans made locally in East Africa amounted to £308,120.

The Bishop of Southern Rhodesia, the Rt. Rev. E. F. Paget, was chief speaker last week at a meeting in Salisbury of the Rhodesian Friends of the Soviet Union, of which he is honorary President. He announced that Rhodesian friends had sent £500 to Mrs. Churchill's Medical Research Fund. At the meeting a further £225 was collected.

Among the latest donations acknowledged by the Lord Mayor's Empire Relief and Distress Fund are £680 10s. 6d. from employees of Rhodesia Railways in Bulawayo, £600, One Que, £100, Salisbury, £148 15s. 5d. from the people of Southern Rhodesia, and £100 from the Tanganyika Women's Service League, Tanganyika Territory. During the first year more than 10,000,000 rands were distributed by the war funds of the Belgian Congo. Farther more than half the total was devoted to the purchase of vitamin products which were sent from Portugal to Belgium.

The total of £36 was raised for the British Red Cross from a sale of the film "Ferry Pilot" on Dar es Salaam.

Ferry Hotel, Nairobi, which has held dances and other entertainments for officers and soldier ranks on many days, has now abolished such distinctions.

The Belgian Congo is now producing silk for parachutes and silk thread for surgical purposes. Parachutes were made from the Congo and made in France by the R.A.F.

Background to the

India. The reply to Gandhi.

The Governor General in Council has been aware for some days of the dangerous preparations by the Congress Party for unlawful, and in some cases violent, activities directed to interruption of communications and public utility services, the organisation of strikes, tampering with the loyalty of Government servants, and interference with defence measures. To such a challenge there can be only one answer. The Government of India would regard it as wholly incompatible with its responsibilities to the people of India; and their obligations to the Allies, that a demand should be discussed, the acceptance of which would plunge India into confusion and anarchy internally and paralyse her effort in the common cause of human freedom. Acceptance of the resolution must mean the exposure of India to an Axis attack from without. Internally the withdrawal of British rule invites civil war, the collapse of law and order, the outbreak of communal and class hatred, and economic life with its innumerable hardships. Nor can the Government of India accept the claim of the Congress Party to speak for India as a whole. British policy for India's future stands clear. It is that once hostilities cease India shall devise for herself with full freedom of decision, and on a basis embracing all, and not only a single party, the form of Government which she regards as most suited to her conditions; and that in the meantime Indian leaders shall fully participate in the Government of their country, and, as the counsels of the Commonwealth of the United Nations, the fullest opportunity for the attainment of self-government by the people of India has been guaranteed by His Majesty's Government; it is on this basis, fully accepted by His Majesty's Government and by the people of Great Britain, that the fullest opportunity shall be given for the attainment of self-government by the Indian people. Acceptance of the demand now put forward by the Congress Party must mean the betrayal of the Allies, whether in or outside India, the betrayal of the peoples of Russia and China, not to travel to those ideals, to which so much support has been given and is given today from the true heart and mind of India, betrayal of all those loyal elements in India which do not support the Congress Party, but have played so valuable a part in the war. India has today a Government more representative than ever in the past; a Government predominantly Indian and non-official. Statement by the Government of India.

The Air War To Come. — The primary objective in the great aerial drive should be Hitler's air power — not planes in the air or on the ground, but the whole complex system of aerodromes, fuel depôts, repair workshops and maintenance bases, which are as much a part of aerial air power as the planes themselves. The idea should be to take control of the skies and thereby establish a three-dimensional blockade. The fate of the enemy will then be sealed. Whether we choose to smother him slowly by destruction without let-up, or to follow up aerial mastery quickly by a surface invasion and occupation should then be a political rather than a military decision. The air armadas that will crush Germany are fore-shadowed in the big four-engined British and American bombers already in service. But they will be built to accept combat, paying the price in losses as all offensive actions throughout history have had to pay. Offensive bombing will be effective only in daytime operations. Area bombing, the only kind possible in the night hours, is wasteful. All the planes should be designed with a keen reckoning of the support darkness. Successful invasion of the European continent is out of the question except after the Allies have won control of the air above. Here is the paradox of the situation that must be faced: since air mastery comes first, why the urgency to invade? Germany can be crushed from the air. A direct attack on Germany from the American side of the Atlantic is altogether possible and plausible. All leading designers have already indicated their readiness to build planes for such a task. This would make the total cost in petrol 20 times greater, but the bombing of such planes would be at least 100 times greater, thus reducing the fuel ratio to only two to one. — Major Alexander de Seversky.

Call for Unified U.S.-British Command. — "Both Churchill and Roosevelt have tried to plan and execute too much of the strategy of the war themselves. To be properly conducted, strategy must be organised under a unified staff headed by a joint chief of Staff in power over the Army, Navy and Air Forces. America and Britain must relinquish their own national jealousies and let their own High Commanders have the lead in the process. — News Week Times.

Bastion of the Caucasus. — Run a ruler down from Stalingrad to Voroshilovsk and from there to the Black Sea coast around Sukhumi. You will cut the Caucasus into two. They are very different halves. To the west of your line lies Russia's richest garden, the lovely Kuban Valley. It is the best, only a hundred times wilder, more lush, and sunnier. This is where the richest and poorest peasants in Russia live, the Kuban Cossacks. This is where the German Panzer drive thrust on, as yet unchecked. But to the east of your line the country suddenly becomes dry, parched desert. Here lies the vast soft desert known as the Caspian Lowlands. Here is flat, hot, blinding monotony, down from the Delta of Astrakhan where the Volga meets the Caspian, to the oil port of Makhach Kala, where the tankers bear the riches of the Grozny oilfields thousands of miles across the Caspian and up the Volga to feed Russia's industries and armies. Along your line is a line of steel. This line is formed by a natural winding escarpment which dominates both the part of the Caucasus which is like Kenya and the part of the Caucasus which is like the Sahara. These winding hills stand guard on Russia's oil riches. They are the first bastion of Baku. Admittedly, there are valuable oilfields around Naikop. But it is in the east that Russia's real riches lie. If this great escarpment, which has no name, can be canalised, pin, and confine the German southern Panzer thrusts, then Hitler's great 1942 summer campaign has failed. He does not need the Caucasus. What he needs is Caucasus oil. — Mr. Paul Holt.

Key to Future Peace. — One would get a very false impression if one supposed that what is in view in foreign policy is a simple sweeping away of national sovereignties and the substitution of some new international force. The conception is not so much that we should aim at forcing on as many people as possible the dictates of some international organ, but rather at getting agreement between as many sovereign nationalities as might be so that to present the international authority can be able to speak in the name of all. — Lord Halifax.

You can never find a great Communist in a room and material things only. Without bread a man does not live, but he cannot live on bread alone and an Empire if it is to have prominence, must be the quality of the hearts of its people and human beings. The British Commonwealth is an idea, and in the end it is ideas which count. It is the idea of a common citizenship, under a common symbol of men who differ in race, colour, religion and history, but who are prepared to unite together for certain things. And the things which unite them are greater than the things which divide them.

We have felt in the past 20 years that sense of mission. We have to regain it. What we perhaps need most is a sense of dynamic leadership, of a creed which will enthuse the people of these islands as much as it enthuses the people of the Colonial Empire.

In our colonial possessions we are striving for the better of the whole. One of two things must happen. One is that the British Empire may gradually degenerate and disappear the most tragic thing in the history of the human race of people and their destiny, unfulfilled, of the great responsibilities committed to their charge, because they lacked the inspiration, leadership and will. That is one thing which may easily happen. The alternative is that we may learn a lesson from our appointments and our defeats, and realise that we have the power. We have the will to create something which will be a lasting benefit to those who live beneath our flag and to humanity as a whole.

SIR PATRICK HANNON said that those who took birth throughout the Colonies might imagine most parts of which he had visited—the thought that many speeches made in that House had a disturbing influence on administration. Members should be extremely careful in those thoughtful and embarrassing times. Having visited all the West Indian Islands, the West African Colonies, and the East African Colonies, he was convinced that all British Colonial officers discharged their duties with a full sense of what should be done for the Natives.

MR. IAN PETER MACDONALD hoped a Colonial Development Board would be created soon. Most of our Colonial problems had arisen because we had no definite long-term Colonial policy, and we were not likely to have one unless we had a body sitting permanently, which was able to work out a policy and carry it out in spite of changes of Government and parties and policy in the House.

MR. EDMUND HAKROYD urged a Standing Parliamentary Committee on Colonial questions, and added:— We must show that there shall be no colour-bar in the way of ability and talent in the professions. We want to make that the characteristic of our Commonwealth and Empire. We all agree, too, that we must have a definite attempt to raise the economic standards of those great territories of the Empire where the standard of living is too low.

The reply of the Under-Secretary of State will be given next week.

This debate is the subject of a Special Comment under Matters of Moment.

Emperor of Ethiopia

DR. R. V. BIRNBAUM, general director of the Sudan Interior Mission, writing from Khartoum to the *Sudan African Outlook*, said recently:—

Haile Selassie has during his whole career not only shown himself a man of sterling integrity, but humane to such a degree that on his darkest night when he decided to flee as a refugee, he liberated the one man imprisoned in Addis Ababa as a traitor. Instead of robbing the Bank of Ethiopia, of which he was the official head, he left it solvent and intact. The Italians could not find all its assets and then refused to meet any of its liabilities. One who before the Italian war had established schools as rapidly as he could, secure trained teachers, and in every school assisted that the Gospel of St. John and the Psalms of David should form a part of the daily curriculum, was not a simple peasant. He gave 500 acres of beautiful land for our hospital, contributed \$5,000 for our fever hospital, personally laid the foundation-stone, and officially opened in fulfilment of his dedication.

Questions in Parliament

Mr. Wellingborough asked by whom invitations to sign the United Nations Pact were issued to the eight Governments of Holland, Belgium, and other States, by whom a similar invitation was issued to the Governments of Mexico, Haiti and other belligerents, and whether an invitation to sign the Pact was issued to the Emperor of Ethiopia, and if all nations whose representatives signed this Pact were now members of the United Nations Alliance.

MR. EDEN:—I have a Statement on Foreign Affairs, which replied the invitations to the United Nations Declaration, including Holland, Belgium and Haiti, were issued by President Roosevelt in consultation with the Prime Minister, who was in Washington, and with the Chinese and Soviet Governments. Provision was made in the Declaration for all interested adherents, and, following their declaration, that of the Axis Powers, the Mexican Government adhered. As he (Mr. Eden) had suggested in reply to Mr. Wellingborough, the Declaration was, of course, open to adherence by Ethiopia, but he had not heard that the Emperor had approached President Roosevelt in this connexion. In regard to the last part of the question, the United Nations were those who had signed the United Nations Declaration.

Mr. Wellingborough asked if Mr. Eden knew why there had been no request by Ethiopia to adhere to the Declaration. He thought the position is that the Emperor knows that an invitation by him can be made, and he also knows, I feel sure, that we should support such a request, were it made, but obviously, the initiative must come from him.

MR. STONOR:—Does this mean that Ethiopia is a neutral country?

MR. EDEN:—There is a question as to whether to the Declaration. All the Allies have adhered to it.

MR. STONOR:—Am I to understand that an invitation was issued to other countries, but that Ethiopia must apply?

MR. EDEN:—Mr. Stenor's statement is not quite right. The Governments which adhered originally were invited to do so, since then Mexico has applied, and Ethiopia, as a result of her treaty with us, is in a position to apply.

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News Items in Brief

The breeding of silkworms has now been established among Natives in the Ituri area of the Belgian Congo.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia now gives 30s. a ton for scrap iron and steel dumped at the nearest railway station.

Rather more than 1,000 Europeans in Kenya are now growers of sorghum, and there are about 300 fax growers in the Colony.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has arranged with the United Kingdom authorities for mutual relief from double excess profits tax.

To encourage the cultivation of the soy bean Southern Rhodesia is granting a guaranteed minimum price for beans of the yellow varieties.

Sales of quinine at Post Offices in Kenya during the first four months of this year were more than double those during the same period of 1941.

Belgian Customs receipts for April and May were £11,812 and £32,732 respectively compared with £1,943 and £32,875 for the corresponding months of last year.

A mosque comparable in size to St. Paul's or Westminster Cathedral is to be built near Regent's Park, London. Meanwhile, until the war is over, a temporary building is to be set up in the Park.

On August 1 the Government of Southern Rhodesia assumed control of the Rhodesia Flour and Biscuit Corporation, which, as forecast in this news item, will in future be owned by the State and administered by a Commission.

Southern Rhodesia is controlling the manufacture and sale of a producer-gas plant, now increasingly sought in the Colony as a consequence of the progressive intensification of petrol rationing. The main reason for this control is shortage of the steel plant necessary for making the apparatus.

Due to the Colony's growing shortage of material for their manufacture, the Jute Controller in Kenya recently called for a restriction of all jute and sisal bags and cloths and white canvas bags, 100 yards and 150 respectively. Purchases of these articles are now controlled.

In a recent talk at the Salisbury Rotary Club, Captain J. H. Moulton suggested that Africans should be encouraged to grow Russian sweet potatoes, which would make a far more useful cash crop than large, waste sweet potatoes. He said, would make up 20 per cent of a dehydrated spirit which could be used in motor cars in place of petrol. There were about a hundred acres for the remainder of the sweet potato after the power alcohol had been extracted.

Lord Samuel on Our Colonies

In a letter to *The Times* on the need for a forward Colonial policy, Viscount Samuel writes:

"White Parliament and public are more and more uneasy about the Crown Colonies, they are still hardly alive to their own responsibilities. There is no normal agency, continuously at work, which will link the democratic forces of the Nation with the machinery of Colonial administration, which will diffuse the spirit of British policy throughout the Colonial Empire. I suggest that the missing element should be supplied by constituting more fully the co-operation of Parliament. This could be done by establishing a Joint Standing Committee of the two Houses on Colonial Affairs.

"I do not suggest that such a committee should have executive powers. I would not wish to see the Colonial Secretary required to submit to his proposals, or account to it for his actions. The French system of committees of control over the Senate expressing a large measure of control over the executive, or any approach to such a system, would, I am convinced, give us a worse form of government than we have.

"I envisage a permanent committee of inquiry and advice, whose sole duty should be to keep a watch on the doings of the 10 Administrations of the Colonial Empire. It would probably find it advisable to send a delegate to each of one or another group of Colonies. It would publish reports on the results of those investigations, with, perhaps, further confidential reports to the Standing Office, whose occasion required. Instead of ad hoc Royal Commissions or departmental committees being appointed spasmodically after some riot or disturbance had shown that things had gone wrong, this normal continuous survey would be designed to prevent their going wrong.

"Such an organ, in the Constitution might render useful service in several ways. It would supply a channel for the venting of grievances. It would bring fresh minds to bear on the solution of problems. It would help to keep both the Colonial Office and local administrations up to the mark. It might have a useful influence upon the Colonial politicians, encouraging them by giving credit for useful proposals, while directing the light of publicity on responsibility and extravagance.

"And it could be invited to the Imperial Government its members, serving in a proportion of its members, including those, no doubt, of the younger and rising for Ministerial office, opportunities to do service to the State, and offering expert practical assistance at the actual problems of State management."

In the four dioceses of the Church of the Upper Nile and Uganda 171 ordinaries of African clergy are now at work.

The Rev. H. D. Hooper.

"I have been 26 years in East Africa. During the time I have seen 27 Governors come and go. None of them ever came back. Only one, Bob Landon, one of the best, stayed. He died and is buried here."

Mr. H. D. Leonard, in the *East African Standard*.

The Board of Trade revocation of export licences for Southern Rhodesia, foreshadowing another curtailment of the supply of British goods for the year following, may raise doubts Southern Rhodesia intends to contest with West Africa for which larger export allocations for cotton goods have been provided.

Manchester Guardian

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LATEST MINING NEWS—continued

Rhodesia-Katanga Company

Rhodesia-Katanga Co. Ltd. reports a profit of £25,500 for the period December 31, 1941, at which date cash and investment totalled £20,000. Shares in other companies, the cost of £22,223 was written off the profit to £129,777. The profit of £14,875 was made in the course of Keenan Gold Mines Ltd., 1000 shares of similar denomination in Kaminigold Mines Ltd., 400 liquidations, and 325 shares of £1 each in East African Concessions Ltd.

Mr. G. C. Hutchinson, managing director, states in his report that the company holds an 18% share interest in Keenan, which has an 80% share interest in the Gelta Gold Mining Co., which recovered 1,022 ounces of gold in the year ended June 30, 1941, and 38,922 ounces of the G.D. ounces to April 30, 1942, though the daily average milling rate during the first six months of this calendar year had been reduced to 200 tons compared with 400 tons in the preceding six months, this reduction being due to shortage of essential stores. The ore reserves of Gelta to June 30, 1941, totalled 1,052,126 tons at an average grade of 5.8 dwts. per ton, as against 1,075 tons averaging 5.1 dwts. a year earlier.

A second and final distribution of 1000 shares is reported to have been received from the liquidators of the Mineral Company.

The annual general meeting of the Rhodesia-Katanga Company is to be held on Monday in London. The Chairman is General Sir Reginald Wingate, and the colleagues of the Board are Lord Marshal Lord Milner, Colonel F. G. Fillett, Major Sir Alec Alexander, and Mr. G. C. Hutchinson.

Charterland and General

The proposed fusion of interests between Charterland and General Exploration and Finance Co. Ltd. and the United Exploration Co. Ltd., both of which companies are engaged in a similar type of business, has been approved by the shareholders. Mr. E. W. Lewis is the Chairman of both companies. Charterland and General formed in 1909, was a reconstruction of Charterland Goldfields Ltd. In that same year United Exploration was also formed under the auspices of the late Sir Edmund Davis, when he was interested in the West African market. Charterland has an authorised capital of £300,000, which has been increased to £400,000. Present assets are equivalent to 65% of the ordinary share. United Exploration has an issued capital of £52,000, and the present assets are equal to 80% per cent of stock. In neither case has the value of the marketable securities been fully accounted for, but the directors are agreed that the Charterland company could give three ordinary shares in exchange for every four units of stock held in United Exploration. Fractions are to be sold to account of the holders.

Company Progress Reports

Wankar.—Coal sales in July totalled 151,640 tons and coke sales 6,134 tons.

Low Cost Fields.—During July, 5,180 tons were milled for an estimated profit of £710.

Geita.—During July, 7,734 tons of ore were milled for a recovery of 2.07 fine oz. gold.

Geita No. 2.—During July, 10,900 tons of ore were milled for a total value of £55,456 and a profit of £3,000.

North East.—336 tons were milled during July with a gold recovery of 381 fine oz. and a profit of £3,810.

Selkirk Gold.—During July, 21,000 tons were treated with an output value of £1,740 and a profit of £28,740.

Campesina.—During July, 20,000 tons of ore were milled for a total value of £11,070, and a profit of £1,070.

Lewis Reef.—The tonnage crushed in July amounted to 2,200 tons with an output of 2,475 oz. and a profit of £194.

Wanderer Co. Consolidated.—The tonnage crushed during July was 98,706 tons with a recovery of 0.022 and a profit of £4,134.

Sherwood Geats Operations.—During July a total of 9,900 tons of ore, of a grade of 48.093, and a profit of £854.

Roan.—During July, 18,000 tons were crushed for an output value of £20,211 and a profit of £0,954. The profit for the month of June was £1,191.

Copperbelt Rates of Pay

Messrs. Elliott and Collingwood, the first to do so, with the Rhodesian Government Mining Engineer and his colleagues, practical action on Southern Rhodesia, have just arrived on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia. East Africa and Rhodesia is informed by cable as the Conciliation Committee agreed on July 10, to investigate the backbone rates of the Mulika and Roan Anthophyllite mines.

Mineral Production in Uganda

Present conditions in Uganda have given a slight stimulus to the production of tin, tourmaline and uranium. With improved and expanded mines, deposits of tinstone, lithium, uranium, and other work are now being exploited, and a start has been made in the production of wolfram from several localities in Uganda. Prospecting for mica and graphite is being continued. The output of gold remains fairly steady. It is hoped that the considerable quantities of high grade columbite and tantalite offered to the U.S.A. will encourage production of these minerals. Investigations are in progress to study the suitability of the Protectorate's deposits of asbestos and graphite for furnishing local industries based on their use.

Bechuanaland Exploration

Bechuanaland Exploration Co. Ltd. has declared a dividend of 1/2% (the same) for the year ended 31st December 1941. The company is engaged in the search for minerals in Bechuanaland and has some 100,000 acres of land under prospecting with shortfalls of 100,000 lbs. of a certain mineral.

Legislation dealing with meseritis, phthisis and asbestosis is being introduced in Southern Rhodesia.

Export Licences for Southern Rhodesia

In view of the introduction of a general licensing system for exports from the United Kingdom to Southern Rhodesia from August 3, as previously announced in this newspaper, there was an exceptionally heavy rush last week to have cargo rated for certificates of essentiality, and to be registered for shipment. There are 10 degrees of essentiality. Licences extend generally for three months, but merchandise in the highest categories, being obviously essential goods, have been licensed for six months. Similar rating of goods, according to essentiality, for export to Northern Rhodesia, Natal, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Kenya and Malaya is expected shortly. The shipping lines were prepared several weeks ago to institute freight registers for these dependencies.



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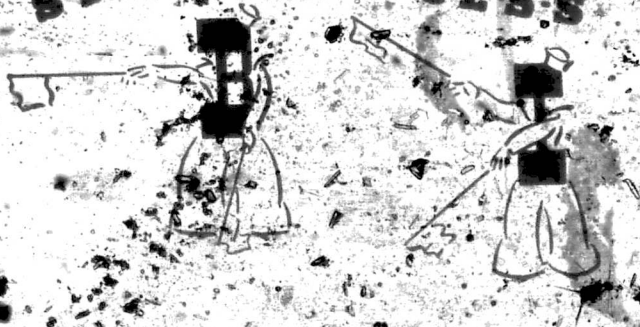
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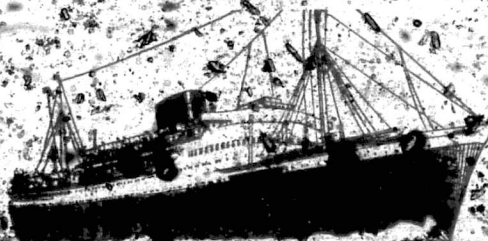
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