

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE REPORTS on other pages of recent debates in the House of Lords, the House of Commons, and the Legislative Councils of Kenya and Northern Rhodesia, merit the most careful consideration. Lord Cranborne's noble and statesmanlike statement at least clearly reveals, if not the present policy in Colonial affairs, a very close approximation to it, for it is the opinion of the progressive Conservative statesman who has been Secretary of State for the Colonies for the past nine months and is still the Government leader in the Upper Chamber. At the time of his appointment this newspaper protested that it was unfair to the Colonial Empire and to the Secretary of State to lay upon him the added burden of leadership of the House of Lords. Lord Cranborne has now said explicitly that the dual duties cannot be satisfactorily discharged by the person. The pity is that obvious truth has had to be driven home as the cost of his loss to the Colonial Office. He also entorses the plea often made in these pages that much more can be accomplished annually should be provided by the Empire's taxpayers for Colonial welfare and development. But the particular importance of the speech at this moment is its reasoned defence of the British Colonial Empire; the pioneers of which were, he recalled, traders and missionaries, not generals and admirals; in other words, it is the creation of men of peace, not men of war. Daily newspapers in this country have unhappily

given much less prominence to this speech than recent criticisms of the Colonies. But it is to be hoped that the American Press, spared the serious shrinkage of space which all British publications suffer, have adequately reported this balanced account of our stewardship.

Lord Cranborne and Mr. Harold Macmillan, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, both admitted the mischief of frequent changes in the headship of the Colonial Office. They also expressed by the new Minister, Colonel Stanley, and every speaker in the debates in both Houses. Lord

Cranborne and Mr. Macmillan are agreed on the need for territorial grouping of Colonies, and since both explicitly accepted the importance of associating local knowledge and local experience more fully with plans and progress, it is a fair inference that they would have been favourably disposed to the principle of union of the East African territories. Mr. Macmillan, it is true, added that there might not be sufficient local drive, knowledge and enthusiasm, but that rider is certainly not applicable to our territories, whose former local leaders have for years had to complain of timidity and procrastination of their Governments. Mr. Vincent, a newly elected member of the Kenya Legislature has, for instance, given proof of his progressive outlook in his maiden speech, as Colonel Gore-Browne has again done in his latest address to the













# Background to

**German Air Losses.**—German planes shot down in the air by the R.A.F. up to November 25, numbered 3,989 over Britain and British waters, 2,204 over Europe and 3,207 in the Middle East (including North Africa), a total of 9,395. This does not include hundreds destroyed on the ground, and even more hundreds not claimed, definitely destroyed but certainly written off. Neither the morale nor the efficiency of the Luftwaffe has ever properly recovered from the beating which in the battle of Britain and while a formidable Luftwaffe has yet to be knocked out of the skies, the day may not be so far distant when it will no longer be able to mount a powerful defensive air force, both for the German armies and their families at home. —*Colon Bednall.*

**Italy to Italy.**—Italy is fighting a very hard battle for organic unity, which means Sicily as well. What we have learned in Tunisia, that it will be the immensely difficult task of the Italians to seize Sicily, a strategic key to the whole of Italy. There are 41 islands and a large number of sea-bases on the island. The troops are concentrated. This will be a hard job, but a major operation. Sicily is not knocked out, passage of Allied convoys through the narrows would remain a continuous stream. —*The Invicta.*

**European from Africa.**—The continent of Europe from Africa almost impossible. —*Mr. Morley Richards.*

**Imports from North Africa.**—From January to August, 1942, imports from North Africa into France and Italy included 2,000 tons of rubber, 27,000 tons of minerals, 100,000 tons of phosphates, 187,000 tons of seeds and vegetable oil, 1,600 tons of wool, 4,800 tons of raw cotton, 2,000 tons of hides, skins and leather, and 2,000 tons of foodstuffs. The importance of the mineral exports in particular cannot be stressed in quantities, since they include small but important consignments of high-grade ores, while the most meaningful strenuous endeavours to obtain from North Africa cargoes of molybdenum, antimony, and especially cobalt. —*Mr. Dingle, Foot, Parliamentary Secretary, the Ministry of Economic Warfare.*

**Fighting French Parliament.**—There are 20 members of the French Parliament now free and in the hands of the Great Britain, a number of them are distinguished Frenchmen. —*The Daily News.*

**Russia's Plan.**—I believe that the present Russian surprise attack fighting around Rzhev and Veliki Luki is the beginning of a determined Russian campaign to free Leningrad this winter. That city is the centre of Russia's heavy engineering industry. Once liberated, it will again become a big arsenal. And, of course, there is the huge naval fortress of Kronstadt to be supported and freed completely. On the southern sector I believe that the ultimate thrust of the Russians is aimed not only at relieving Rostov, but to carry on to highly important Odessa and then on to the Rumanian oilfields. Finland will be torn by internal social and political strife. Rumanian leaders will be in a state of utter terror. —*Mr. Negley.*

**Hitler's Bid to Exterminate Jewry.**—It is time to stop speaking of the "persecution" of the Jews of Europe; what is happening is systematic extermination. Hitler is making good his promise to destroy European Jewry. Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia have been cleared almost of the whole Jewish population, numbering over 1,600,000 before the war, and the survivors are being rapidly liquidated. A similar process is being applied in France, Belgium and Holland, Italy, Switzerland, Sweden, and Hungary are still free from the plague. In Eastern and Central Europe the mass of Jewry is in process of annihilation. Recently about 24,000 Jewish men, women and children inhabiting the Riga ghetto were taken out of their hovels, stripped naked and mowed down with machine-guns by the Gestapo and the Latvian police after being forced to dig their own graves. Jewish children, including many below the age of 12, have been executed in their thousands, and elderly people murdered wholesale. In Bialystok the authorities herded 200 Jews into the great synagogue where they were burnt alive. Most of the Jews of the hamlet of Tartin were "buried" alive. —*Palatine.*

**Our Mistake.**—If Great Britain our sin against de Gaulle was that we did not strip ourselves of the aid when Japan raped China and again when Mussolini assaulted Abyssinia. For this sin we must atone and survive our shattered cities in public as in private affairs, it is always right to do right. —*National News-Letter.*

**Banks' Contribution to War.**—At the outbreak of war there were about 85,000 men and women employed in banking proper, of whom about 66,000 were men. A few exceptions 55% of the pre-war male employees have been called up. In the clearing banks the number of women has increased from 13,265 to 27,473, or about 42% of the present labour force. The clearing banks and Scottish banks were left respectively with 4,233 and 1,105 men of military age who had been deferred. Almost all were over 35 and in positions of some responsibility. By the end of May, 1942, the clearing banks had closed 785 branches which were open daily and 1,007 which were open fewer than six days a week. Of 8,469 offices, Scottish banks should be required to operate with 90% of their pre-war staff, and this reduction should be carried to 85% from March next. The Bank of England is engaged almost wholly on Government work and employs 1,194, of whom 487 are men of military age who have been deferred. The increased activities of the trustee savings banks in consequence of the War Savings Movement have led to an increase in their total staffs from 2,009 to 2,583, of whom 440 are men of military age who have been deferred. The numbers employed in the London Stock Exchange have fallen from 15,000 in September, 1939, to 6,052, of whom 282 are men whose call up has been deferred. The figures for the provincial stock exchanges are 1,164, 1,967, and 161. The maintenance of the services of the stock exchange is necessary to the national effort. The numbers employed in ordinary insurance at the outbreak of war were 40,000 men and 24,000 women. In the early part of 1942, 10,000 men employed numbered 20,000, of whom half were under 18 or over 44 and of the other half 2,500 were awaiting call, and the women 29,000, of whom 2,300 were awaiting call. —*Report of the Committee on Man-Power in Banking and Allied Businesses.*

**Japanese Losses.**—The Japanese are estimated to have lost 20,000 men, killed or seriously injured since Pearl Harbour. The American Army and Navy have lost in all operations approximately 50,000 men killed and missing; this included some 30,000 Americans killed or missing in the Philippines. Of the Japanese losses about 37,000 men killed or incapacitated were members of the Japanese Navy, of approximately 70% of the estimated Japanese naval personnel. —*Col. Knox, U.S. Navy Secretary.*



# The War News

Opinions: Epitomised. The Beveridge Plan is a fine example of constructive statesmanship. *Daily Mail*.

"I have absolutely no trust in Darlan." — General Catroux.

The Pacific war might last another three years. — Mr. Forde, Australian Army Minister.

Cursed are the Italians, but more cursed still the Germans who treat them well. — Mussolini.

My chauffeur is an officer in the Home Guard. I was in it recently as a private. — Lord Wedgwood.

It is three to one that the Germans will use gas before the war ends. — Prof. J. D. S. Haxton.

To prod wisely is no matter of virtue. So is the patient endurance of proddings. — Sir Walter Monckton.

Germany has the same number of rats as she has inhabitants. Berlin correspondent of *Nya Dagbladet*.

Bureaucratic control of our destinies is enormously increased and Ministerial control steadily impaired. — Lord Perry.

Hispania is the "Africa" of the Romans—the little land that gave its name to the whole great continent. — Mr. Henry Baehlein.

The German "crisis" is a crisis. The German "crisis" is a crisis. The German "crisis" is a crisis. — Norwegian *Megopol* Agency.

With the possible exception of Erit Mahon in the Balearic Islands, Bizerta's harbour is the largest in the Mediterranean. — Mr. A. H. Brodick.

Before the war two French people in a hundred dreamt that they were eating. Now eight people out of 10 dream of food. — *Pays Soir*.

The object of government in peace and in war is not the glory of rulers or of races, but the happiness of the common man. — Sir Williams Beveridge.

The cabinet of the susiest men in the country can be the ideal body neither for waging the war nor for building the peace. — Mr. Eric Macfadyen.

"Africa is undoubtedly an excellent springboard for an Allied attack on southern Europe, and Italy is the ideal place for the attack." — *Frankfurter Zeitung*.

The danger of the Darlan conspiracy is that once a beginning is made on the slippery slope of compromise, the only reason grounds of military necessity, where it is a good idea, Commander Stephen King-Hall, M.P.

The bold operations of quietly disengaging himself from the enemy which Rommel initiated in the first weeks of November are now regarded as closed. — *Epoch*.

All skilled workers among the men of the General Army, Fleet and Air Force who are being demobilised must report immediately for service in German war factories. — *Latvian*.

Mr. Churchill is the sole example of the successful combination of British officer and newspaper correspondent. — Mr. Gordon Robins, President of the Institute of Journalists.

The only way in which the principle of personal responsibility can be substituted for that of conference and committee is to organize the Civil Service in a vertical rather than in a horizontal fashion. — Lord Sempill.

The *Journal* has always refused to conform to Hitler's policy of collaboration with the Germans. Its circulation has shrunk from the pre-war figure of 1,200,000 copies to 9,000 copies daily. — *A* correspondent of *The Times*.

The *Journal* news had been exterminated at the end of September by the German-occupied territories in Europe. — *London* (no date).

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The real stake in the battle of the Dniepr and Stalingrad is whether or not the United Nations can whip up an in a relatively short time.

Mr. W. J. Byrnes.

I don't suppose you, great war leader, Churchill, will offer himself as a possible rebel. — *Epoch*.

Nothing would suit our boss better than for Hitler to try to arm about a half of this country. — *Epoch*.

It would be a fine, big, great strategic objective, putting pressure on the broken Russian armies, had been fully achieved. — *Epoch*.

What Hitler would be trying to do in the hour of our weakness. — *Epoch*.

Mr. N. S. Staines.

Gen. Gen. I. G. Horrocks, commanding the 15th Corps of the British Army, holds what must be the highest record for rapid promotion in the British Army. In 1933 at the age of 40 he stood no higher than a captain's rank. In 1935 he became a major. In 1936 he became a lieutenant-colonel. In 1937 he became a major. In 1940 he became a lieutenant-colonel. In 1941 he became a major. In 1942 he became a lieutenant-colonel. — *Sunday Express*.

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**Mr. A. G. ("Tottie") Hay**

Southern Rhodesia has lost another of its pioneers and one of her best known residents by the death last week of Mr. Alexander Graham Hay, universally known as "Tottie", the Bulawayo auctioneer and broker. He was 71 years of age, son of a general in the Indian Army, he joined the British Bechuanaland Police in 1881 under Sir F. Carrington, went to Rhodesia with Colonel Gould Adams in 1899, was a member of the Shanghai Patrol, and served with Plummer's column in the relief of Mafeking.

He founded in 1900 the business which he made famous throughout the Colony, and from that time onwards he took an increasingly prominent part in the business, social and public life of Southern Rhodesia. He was a past President of the Rhodesia Landowners and Farmers' Association, Chief of the Caledonian Society (no more typical or patriotic Scot ever crossed the Limpopo), several times Chairman of the Automobile Association and the 1898 "Pioneer Society", a steward of the Matabeleland Turf Club, and President of the Rhodesia Cricket Union. He it was who arranged that overseas cricket teams touring South Africa should include Southern Rhodesia in their itinerary. He was a partner in the firm that built Bulawayo's first hotel, not far from the famous Market Square.

Shrewd, racy, a good friend, full of good stories, a reputable opponent in a business deal but a man of strictly fair mind, "Tottie" Hay was in Bulawayo particularly and Matabeleland generally as much an institution as an individual. He will be missed accordingly.

**Sir Delves Broughton**

Sir Delves Broughton, 87, died in Liverpool on Saturday at the age of 58. He had only recently returned to the United Kingdom from Kenya to undergo treatment for an injury to his back. He succeeded his father in 1914 as eleventh baronet, having in the previous year married the younger daughter of the late Mr. B. S. Griffith-Boscawen. She obtained a divorce in 1940. In 1941 he married Miss Diana Caldwell, of Nairobi. He was acquitted last year in Kenya on a charge of having murdered Lord Erroll. The twelfth baronet is his son, Evelyn Delves, aged 27, who holds a commission in the Irish Guards. The daughter of the first marriage is the wife of Lieut. Colonel Lord Lovat, the Commando leader.

**Mr. Hiram Craven**

Mr. Hiram Craven, proprietor of Kazuki Fibre Lanes, Ltd., Kenya, has died in Fulbridge Wells in his 80th year. For many years he lived in Sunderland as proprietor of Craven and Speeding's Rope Works, which in 1928 were amalgamated with other concerns to form British Ropes, Ltd., of which he became and remained director. In his dual capacity of sisal producer and user of the fibre for rope-making he wielded a consistently helpful influence both towards improving the quality of production and in encouraging the industry in this country to abandon its old and strong prejudices against Empire-grown sisal. Mr. Craven leaves a widow, two sons and a married daughter.

Lieut. Colonel M. C. Page-Henderson, late Anti-Aircraft Brigade, whose death has occurred in Malaya at the age of 40, took part in the Bechuanaland Expedition of 1894.

The death has occurred in Blantyre Hospital at the age of 42 after a short illness of Mr. C. H. Clark, Customs and Immigration Officer in Port Herald. He has been in Nyasaland since 1925.

The death is announced by mail of Mr. B. R. Peters, for many years Director of Public Works in Nyasaland, and formerly executive engineer, Fango, Acting Deputy Director of Public Works in Fanganjika.

Gordon Monte-Ramsay, of the Sudan Political Service, son of the late Colonel W. B. Ramsay, of Huddersfield, and of Mrs. J. G. Johnston of theington Crescent Edinburgh, has been killed at Kaprieta, Sudan.

Mr. S. M. Gordon-Austen, whose death is announced, was the widow of Lieut. Colonel A. G. Godwin Austen and mother of Lieut. General A. Godwin Austen, who has recently awarded a Victoria Cross for his services during last year's campaign in Ethiopia.

The death at the age of 79 is announced of Mr. H. A. Smalbywa, C.B.E., entering the Royal Navy in 1886, he was on board H.M.S. VICTORIA when in 1888 she was sunk in collision with the German raider. In the following year he entered the Colonial Service and at one time served in British East Africa (now Kenya). He retired in 1924.

The death has occurred suddenly in that of Suzette, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Debayser, of Paris, and sister-in-law of Major General E. B. B. Hawkins, C.B.E., C.S.O., General Sir J. H. S. Hawkins served in East Africa and Northern Rhodesia from 1912 to 1914, was British Consul for South-Western Ethiopia, 1920-22, and commanded the 1st (Zomba) Battalion, The King's African Rifles, from 1926 to 1931. He is now on military duty in West Africa.

William George J. McCaw, C.M.G., C.B.E., who has died at the age of 72 in Argail, Northern Ireland, became associated in 1904 with Sir David Milne in the great project of the survey of the arc of the 30th Meridian in Africa, and he was engaged in field work on sections of the arc in Northern Rhodesia and Uganda until 1916, when he was commissioned in the Royal Engineers. As Secretary of the Colonial Survey Committee, the Air Survey Committee, and as technical secretary of the three Empire Survey Conferences in 1928, 1931, and 1935, he was the closest touch with all Empire surveys and many surveyors. At the 1928 Conference it was decided to establish the *Survey Review*, with McCaw as editor. He had been lost until his death.

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Printers, Stationers, and Bookbinders. All kinds of printing and bookbinding. Wholesale and Retail.







### Much Torpedoed Rhodesian

Seaman Gunner Lawrence Carr, in peace time a miner in the Gadmara area of Southern Rhodesia, has been repeatedly torpedoed in this war. Joining the Merchant Service in Durban in September, 1940, his ship was sunk on his first voyage when, four days from America, and he was taken to Newfoundland. The vessel in which he set out thence for Great Britain was torpedoed; he was picked up and landed in Bermuda. After various long voyages, training as a gunner, and a spell in hospital in the United States, he was on a third ship, which was torpedoed. He was rescued and brought via Iceland to Great Britain, where he has been on leave. "No sea for me as my post-war vocation," he said in London. "When this war's over I'm going to buy a Buick out of all sight of ships."

### Rhodesian Services Association

A movement is afoot for the formation of a Rhodesian Services Association with the object of assisting Service men and women and their dependants after the war. The body will be non-political and have no concern with military matters. It is suggested that it should not function locally until after the war, and it is not intended to usurp the functions of the various bodies now existing, which have been appointed to deal with post-war settlement in the Colonies. At the end of the war the Association will seek representation on the National War Fund Committee and other bodies distributing funds to help members of the Forces and their dependants.

### Christmas Greetings to Rhodesia

All Rhodesians on service in the United Kingdom desire to send Christmas greetings to relatives and friends in the Colony have been invited to post them to the Press Officer, 20 Abchurch Lane, Strand, London, W.C.2. The Christmas greetings which are invited to 20 words will be cabled to Graham and broadcast in Rhodesia.

### Post-War Export Trade

Sir PATRICK HENON, M.P., President of the National Union of Manufacturers, said when addressing the recent annual general meeting:

"The least desirable feature of the new relationship between Government and industry is the increasing interference with the export trade. In the earlier stages of the war the Government limited export efforts, but in the exigencies of the need for co-operation in the production of war material the Lease-Lend system became operative, and at the instance of the United States conditions were imposed upon industry, which struck a most blow at all events for the time being, at a wide range of British endeavours whose prosperity was identical with our export trade."

No one would for a moment dispute the advantages which Lease-Lend conferred alike upon war preparation in this country and in the United States, but it might have been possible to continue industrial production of British export to our Dominions and Colonial Empire without consultation with United States authorities, whether a particular article should or should not be included in the category of permissible British exports. The case for greater freedom for British export trade on a perfect understanding with the United States should have been arranged with a more constructive touch of the British statesmanship in relation to trade, which we have seen in the sudden change of long-ago.

The British and its members naturally regard with sincere appreciation the whole substance and implications of the Atlantic Charter so far as they can be understood by the plain, simple-minded business man, but many of us view with anxiety the gravity and complexity of the problems which arise with our Dominions and Overseas Empire when the Charter must be examined in the light of its effect upon British economic life overseas. In particular, upon the means of livelihood of the vast masses of our fellow countrymen and women.

"What will be the fate of the Ottawa regulations? How within the Empire shall we protect the marketing of the primary products and raw materials on one continent and sell scattered in British territory over the seven seas? Such questions press upon the minds of thoughtful men, and require shrewdness and tinkering with individual systems which follow the late war."

East Africa is to supply the Union of South Africa with its post-war-time rubber requirements. In return South Africa will meet East Africa's essential needs in clothes and other rubber goods.



# COTY

## REFINES BEAUTY COSMETICS

Coty, for thirty-three years the world's greatest creator of the finest perfumes and beauty cosmetics, is even now planning for the post-war resumption of Coty's complete service to woman's birth with beauty, joy and ultimate victory. The production of Coty Creations is greatly restricted, so the quality which makes Coty's products so sparingly of what was so purchased. Coty Creations are now more precious than ever.



The creators of L'Origan, L'Amour, Paris, N°1, Bonheur, Diva, Muguet, Air Spain, Face Powder, Eau de Coty, Eau de Cologne, Cordeau Rouge, Eau de Cologne Four Seasons, etc.

## Settlers in East Africa

Presented by Sir Robert Brooke-Popham

AN OFFICER MARSHED SIR ROBERT BROOKE-POPHAM, Governor of Kenya, with the outbreak of war, said, recently when addressing the wider branch of the Workers' Educational Association, in his opinion British settlers in East Africa had set standards of truth, honesty of purpose and public service which acted as a lever for the great mass of Africans.

The great majority of the settlers were excellent samples of the manhood and womanhood who were met in East Africa to make fortunes quickly, in order that they might retire to live in comfort elsewhere, but for the purpose of earning a living and handing on their property to their descendants. Having their anchor in Kenya or the neighbouring territories, they loved the country and its peoples. More than 100 ex-officials of the Colonial Service of Kenya had bought land and settled down in the highlands of that Colony after their retirement on pension.

These facts formed one of the main safeguards for ensuring that the British Empire would fulfil its duty as a model for the development of African peoples. The other main safeguard was the constant hearing, year by year, by the local Government officials.

If proof were needed that the African peoples the benefits of British rule had found in the loyalty so abundantly manifested by them during this war, but in personal service and generous gifts.

### Gradual Modification of African Customs

Sir Robert touched on the problem of the process pointing out that much of it was the result of the customs or traditions, for instance, to refuse to over-look it was no inducement to many of the older, then good prices, because an African's wife corresponded to our family treasures and this was valued by the younger generation. It was not, however, that the younger generation would be proud to lay aside their tribal traditions. Many of them were variable, and it was a question of gradual modification rather than abolition.

Turning to the medical side, he stated that African boys and women, formed excellent medical orderlies and nurses and had acquired the best traditions of public service. They reflected much credit to the responsible for teaching them. He pointed out that the main objective was the prevention rather than the cure of disease, so that the main factor in its eradication was the improvement of nutrition. This subject had been thoroughly studied, and to overcome malnutrition, the work of a combined team—of agricultural, educational and administrative.

Sir Robert also referred to education, pointing out that in present Kenya, by passing through a difficult phase because many of the rising generation could read and were tending to look down on their traditional culture. As a result, it was necessary to break away from the restraint of the elders and tribal traditions, before these traditions were replaced by any wide knowledge of the world. There was therefore lack of balance. He maintained that for the present the main object must be to spread elementary education as widely as possible, amongst girls as well as boys, and limit secondary education to the numbers for whom suitable employment could be foreseen.

Participation by Africans in Government departments was increasing, and they were acquiring experience of administration through the Local Native Councils, but it was necessary to caution them to rush the process and give them greater responsibilities than they were ready to accept. A high standard of

integrity and an enthusiasm in public service, which is essential, will take time to develop, and it was better to go too slow than to run the risk of failure, and consequent setbacks.

Sir Robert spoke of the good work of the missions, but said the multiplicity of denominations was confusing to the African mind. He praised the work done by the Salvation Army for discharged soldiers.

Finally, he pointed out that the slow progress of progress must be the normal rate. However, the main obstacle to the general development of Kenya was finance. The taxable capacity of Kenya was limited, and much of the necessary money had therefore to come from elsewhere. It had sometimes made him feel sad to see what large sums the Italians had been able to find for Ethiopia, compared with the much smaller sums available for British East Africa.

## Questions in Parliament

### Question of Congo Basin Treaties

Mr. Sutcliffe asked the present position of the Congo Basin Treaties and how they would be affected by the Atlantic Charter?

Mr. F. R. Atlee: The present position is that the Convention of Saint-Germain-en-Laye, of September 19, 1919, which is the most important embodiment of the so-called Congo Basin Treaties, remains in force as between the British Empire, the United States of America, Belgium, Portugal and territories under the control of the French National Committee, but is at any rate suspended as between opposing belligerents. It is not possible for His Majesty's Government alone to state how these arrangements may be affected by the Atlantic Charter. The whole question will fall to be dealt with in due course as part of the peace settlement.

Mr. F. R. Atlee: I asked if the Prime Minister intended, subject to agreement with our dominions, to make the materials of economic self-development available to all the world after the war, in so far as raw materials and essential primary products were concerned.

Mr. F. R. Atlee: The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. F. R. Atlee, in reply to a question on this matter stated in the House of Commons on February 23, 1942:

"I am glad to say that Mr. Atlee's reply was very critical and constructive, and I am sure that the Prime Minister will be pleased to hear that."

Mr. F. R. Atlee: I asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. F. R. Atlee, for a report from the Agricultural Production and Settlement Board of Kenya as to the use they had made of their powers under the Defence (Increased Production of Crops) Regulations, 1942, to cater upon an cultivated the land of persons not now in the Colony, where the land was not actually being cultivated.

Colonel Stanley: Mr. Williams-Thomas asked whether the United Kingdom Government had engaged in any work in Ethiopia as in other parts in the Middle East and what advice was given to the Ethiopian Government by His Majesty's Government with regard to engaging in trade or to purchasing Ethiopian produced commodities on its own account.

Mr. F. R. Atlee: The Secretary to the Ministry of Economic Warfare (Mr. Digby Forster). The United Kingdom Government's Corporation acts in Kenya for His Majesty's Government and in particular for the Middle East Supply Centre, the commercial transactions in Ethiopia and in other areas in the Middle East to provide supplies for His Majesty's Government to the Ethiopian Government, and the two principal agencies are the Middle East Supply Centre and the Middle East Supply Centre.

Mr. F. R. Atlee: The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. F. R. Atlee, in reply to a question on this matter stated in the House of Commons on February 23, 1942:

Colonel Stanley: I am bringing the matter to the notice of the Minister of Supply, and will consider the matter with him when action if it may be possible to take.

### Bring Your Own Tumbler

Such is the shortage of glassware in Southern Rhodesia that, unless the Government can be induced to issue the certificates of essentiality which govern further imports, an invitation to a "bring your own tumbler" campaign may be necessary. It is reported that town tumbler.

171st WEEK OF WAR



### News Items in Brief

The Czecho-Slovak Consulate in Kenya was opened from Mombasa to Nairobi.

A bill dividend of 1.07s. has been paid to the shareholders of the Anglo-Siam and Co., Ltd., of Mombasa. The South African Institute for Medical Research has evolved a successful vaccine against bubonic plague.

The Colonial Office is considering the possibility of employing women in the Colonial Agricultural Service. Officials are stationed in the United States, one point being allowed every five miles to everyone over the age of 16.

Uganda has imposed an additional duty of 10% on motor spirit, with the exception of power paraffin or kerosene.

The East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., announces an ordinary interim dividend of 4%, the same as last year.

Foundations of the new buildings of the Girls' School at Kisumu recently laid. It is the first of a total of £25,841 provided for medical services in the new authorities in Tanganyika for the year. £22,574 have been spent by the end of the year.

The number of African girls enrolled in secondary classes in Uganda in 1941 was 78, an increase of about 10% on the total for the previous year.

East Africa plans to export 35,000 tons of groundnuts, 26,000 tons of rice, and 1,000 tons of sisim in 1943. Tanganyika's quotas are 20,000, 80,000 and 6,000 tons respectively.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., has announced a final dividend on the deferred ordinary shares of 2% and a bonus of 3%, making a total of 5% for the year (all the same).

The area of the top of Beira will be doubled as the outcome of a large programme of swamp reclamation made possible by a loan from the United Kingdom Colonial Ministry.

The appointment of chiefs is no longer notified in the Official Gazette of Kenya, the Government campaign for economy in stationery, aiming at the exclusion from that publication of all but essential matters.

Aggrey House, which was opened in 1932 on Naughty Street, London, as a centre for students of African descent, is to be closed and reopened in new premises in Russell Square. Another home will be given to the boys' centre.

The Colonial Agricultural and Veterinary Scholarship Commission for Rhodesia (and the Colonial Agricultural and Veterinary Services) is to be extended for a further five years. A considerable increase in recruitment is expected.

Under the encouragement of the East Africa Industrial Research and Development Board, a small chemical factory has been set up in Rudanga, Kenya. It is owned by a local company, one of its main products at present is dibbin for the Forces.

A Defence Tax has been introduced in the Colony of Mozambique. It is at the rate of 1% on salaries exceeding £3000 (about £300) per annum. Persons responsible for the upbringing of three or more legitimate children are exempt from the tax.

Kenya's scheme of collecting African labour is essential for the war effort, about 12,000 labourers have been employed for whom approximately 9000 huts have been supplied. One result of the scheme is that more white planters' workers are employed in such undertakings than was the case a year ago.

United Tobacco Companies (South), Ltd., announce their dividend on the ordinary and deferred shares of 10% (against 10%) and a bonus of 10%, making the year's total 20% (30%). All profits are free of South African normal tax.

Tororo, Uganda, has formed an Indian Merchant Chamber of Commerce with the following office bearers: Mr. D. B. Bawa, President; Mr. V. J. Pandya, Secretary; Mr. D. V. Patel, Honorary Treasurer; and Mr. M. S. Shah, Honorary Secretary. They and Mr. S. S. Bhandari, Honorary Treasurer, and Mr. S. S. Bhandari, Honorary Secretary, constitute the Chamber.

Mr. W. Tarry and Co., the main and farm machinery, hardware, and timber merchants with large Rhodesian and South African connections, report that the gross profits for the year ended March 31 was £149,075 (at least £256,427 in 1941), and that the net profit was £22,000 (£42,051) after meeting trade charges, administration, pensions, bad debts, and providing £141,200 (£88,500) for taxation. The United Kingdom and South Africa. The ordinary dividend remains the same.

### Kenya's Production Again Criticised

Mr. J. W. Hendish-Bentley, Chairman of the Kenya Agricultural Production and Settlement Board, has said at Nairobi that there is still lack of co-ordination between administrative officers, agricultural officers and the various authorities, and that a tendency by all to play for safety hindered a determined lead to stimulate the production of any Native crop unless it has been previously sold before being grown. The final demands for military prisoners and refugees were enormous and he sometimes wondered how they were to be filled, but he continued: "Undertakings given to areas that, unlike us, are being brought to acute food shortages and active famine conditions should be considered sacred. Even if it means that we have to tighten our belts, we must hold our heads and hearts steady."

### Southern Rhodesia's Industrial Policy

Referring to the Southern Rhodesian Government's industrial policy, Sir Geoffrey said in Bulawayo a few days ago that the fact that the Government had taken over the Bulawayo Steelworks did not mean that the expropriation of private industry was part of its general policy. The Government intended to establish steel factories in Southern Rhodesia and to manufacture the raw and finished products required, but by utility concerns. If private capitals were prepared to function, we want to preserve the initiative and freedom of private enterprise, but if that enterprise fails to develop, and an industry is not established, then the Government will step in if we are not prepared. The Government is encouraging and promoting industry in order to create a balanced economy and as the chief contribution it could make towards the rehabilitation of returned soldiers and the absorption of new settlers.

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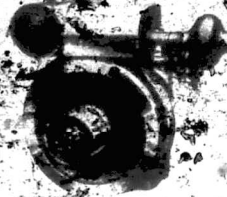
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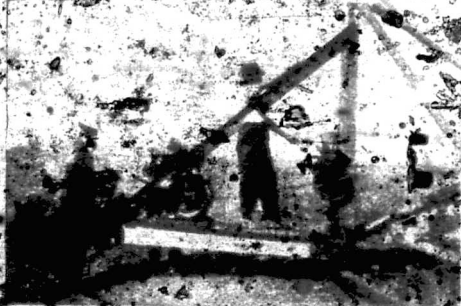


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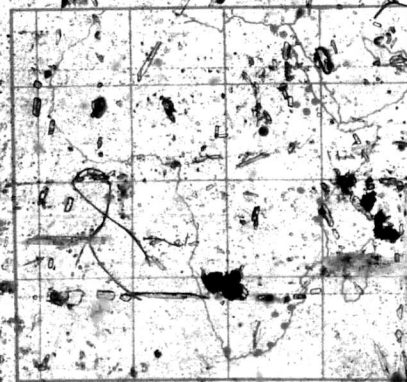
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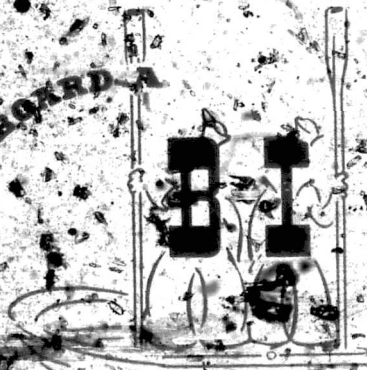
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

LORD SAUNDERS'S speech, reported elsewhere in this issue, shows the speaker to be an exceptionally sound a diagnostician that we hope there may be a more frequent public discussion of Colonial affairs and that, if a Joint Parliamentary Committee on Colonial Affairs should be appointed, he may be one of its members. His understanding of the weaknesses and needs of the colonial body politic is evident, not merely from his remarks but from the order in which they were arranged. His judgment and wide experience cause him to put first things first. According as an essential importance, the principle of progressively promoting participation in government activities by the peoples of the Colonies, he laid stress on the truth that the first requirement of such collaboration is character, and that only the second place may be claimed by knowledge. That is a postulate which we wholly agree, and to which prominence has repeatedly been given in these columns. It does not, of course, apply solely to Colonial affairs. For the contrary, it is the best test of fitness for responsibility in any walk of life anywhere, and as a direct result of the widespread, year-general, failure to give first place to character in deciding the claim of any aspirant to a post of public responsibility, the quality of government throughout the world had fallen so dangerously below the standard that we have been brought to our present straits.

Condemning the habitual procrastination of the Colonial Office, Lord Saunderson made a point of which the history of British East and Central Africa provides numerous examples, namely, that expressions of peace and unity, when long deferred by the determination of those in final authority to postpone decision until it is almost incredible, but that the matters on which feeling runs high are permitted to remain in abeyance for years, and that no one being brought to book for such trifling with the common weal. In the case of Kenya, the Civil Service, for instance, official promises have gone unfulfilled for seven years and more. There can be no possible justification for such evasion of duty. It is no exaggeration to say that almost all the criticisms of which our official leaders in our territories have complained in recent years could have been avoided, or at least substantially alleviated, by prompt attention, and that persistent refusal by the authorities to take the public into their confidence has done more harm than any other single bureaucratic fault. In many instances, this procrastination is the one of the consequences of such frequent changes in the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies, since the Minister must naturally decide in questions of high principle, but no such excuse can be offered in the case of day-to-day routine. An example in the former High Commissioner, Mr. Deane, denounced the examination by the Colonial Office of every item, however trivial, in every Colonial budget, so that the Government

could not so much as make an additional messenger without sanction. An estate or commercial manager of modest attainments and drawing perhaps the fifth of the Governor's salary is allowed more latitude by his employers, certainly not because they are less prudent than Whitehall in finance, but because they recognise that detailed control from afar has its dangers, especially when it undermines the authority and confidence of the man selected for responsibility on the spot. Having declared that the result of procrastination is lethargy tempered by riots, Lord Sumner supported the idea of a Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament as the best means of bringing pressure to bear upon Governments in Colonial affairs, for, he said, inactivity inevitably prevails in any form of bureaucratic administration.

There are two schools of thought in regard to the teaching of the English language in African schools. There can be no more emphatic advocate of the course than Lord Alton, who, in his usual cardinal test of education, instruction appears to be the ability to read in English. English newspapers, American papers, and the Standard is standard that of the formation of character which

choice does not unduly fail to recognize the need for a certain knowledge of English to keep pace with or better still lead the gradual development of African capacities and responsibility of various kinds. Lord Alton took a premium on knowledge, seemingly not ready to believe that the formation of character will be a natural consequence. The chaos of the age should have shattered that theory. A man's attack on African illiteracy was recommended by all speakers in the debate, but it only because there is nothing like an adequate supply of African teachers to give instruction in English, the vernaculars may for years continue to be the medium used in the primary schools. Two advantages of this employment of their own tongue must be to encourage the pupil to recognise the good in their tribal heritage and to discourage that unwarranted and undesirable contempt for things African which, by its sole emphasis upon the English language and Western ideas is inclined to produce. Surely the requisite is on the one hand a seriousness of character and knowledge, and on the other a blending of the best in European and African ways of life.

## House of Lords Debates Colonial Problems

Count Samuel Criticises Colonial Office Procrastination

OPENING THE DEBATE ON COLONIAL DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, THE EARL OF LISTER D. expressed intense regret at Lord Cranborne's departure from the Colonial Office, where he had done excellent constructive work in so short a time.

Without reflecting on the Duke of Devonshire (whose wife has universally recognized) it was unnecessary to state the Government's dealing with the British Commonwealth, the Dominions, India, and Colonial Offices work now represented in that House by one of the Secretary of State's position.

Lord Cranborne, who was a personal lover of the Empire, had a right to be sincerely regretted by all those who had heard a number of his speeches in the House of Lords on behalf of the Empire. He had a right to be regretted by all those who had heard a number of his speeches in the House of Lords on behalf of the Empire. He had a right to be regretted by all those who had heard a number of his speeches in the House of Lords on behalf of the Empire.

Six months ago I asked for a more detailed account of the Government's intentions regarding the Colonies, because the Colonial Empire had been expressly excluded from the provisions of the Atlantic Charter by the Prime Minister. I suggested that such a declaration might be issued in the Atlantic Charter.

Recently our American Allies, who detest the notion of Colonial status as heartily as we do that of slavery, have expressed themselves freely about the British Empire. Many critics have been misled by ignorance and deeply-rooted preconceptions about the moral wickedness

of Imperialism. Some have laid their finger on grave shortcomings. Underlying this criticism is the wrong assumption that the people of the United States should therefore make themselves responsible for the welfare of backward communities in every part of the globe.

American public opinion has tended to oscillate between isolationist and cosmopolitan extremes. Let us hope that the internationalist of these opposite outlooks has come to prevail. Without constant and continuous post-war co-operation with the wealthier and more powerful nations of the world, we shall be unable to maintain either justice or peace in the world.

As to the future of our Colonies, European nations administered and on the whole should be gradually released to the native inhabitants of the territories in which they set foot. It would also give Colonials the training and practical experience they need before taking over the management of their own affairs. In the connection I welcome the recent appointment of Africans to be the first members of the Executive Council of Nigeria and the Gold Coast. The process of building up a trained and experienced generation on the spot should go forward as speedily as possible after the war. Instead of co-operation of backward Colonials in the day-to-day business of their own Government, we should have a generation of their own.

Our Colonial policy has laid much more emphasis on material than on moral progress. I hope this policy will soon be revised. The moment has come for us to say that we do not want to see a generation of backward Colonials with material wealth when their minds are

...may be provided, as slum areas in our cities. Most Colonies are still in a profoundly depressed condition. Standards of health and nutrition could not improve appreciably so long as they were expected to live on their own meagre resources.

**Lord Listowel Wants Flood of American Investment**

This paralyzing curtail of business was fettered by the Colonial Welfare and Development Act, which acknowledged the responsibility of the Mother Country for the financing of social services and economic improvement in the poorer of the poorer of the world population. But the sum of over 10 millions a year is only a small fraction of the money that will be needed to do the work. The vast sums that should be pumped into these backward countries can only be raised with the willing assistance of the United States. Let us hope that American internationalism and the prospect of bringing up new markets will lead to a flood of investment at a low level of interest.

The rapid development of these huge areas by Anglo-American capital will necessitate a large measure of public control to ensure that the benefits are applied in the best interests of the native inhabitants. It will involve economic planning in terms of the broadest possible units. The impact of war is producing tremendous changes in Colonial economic structure. Outlets from their pre-war markets have been learning to do with self-sufficiency. But depression in their exports placed them at the mercy of the world depression. We should encourage the growth of a wide range of agriculture and foster processing and other industries in suitable localities.

The International Labour Office is actively manufacturing a code of labour legislation which embodies enlightened and progressive ideas of the rights of labour in the modern world. This code might be regarded as the pattern which labour conditions in the Colonies should be made to match. The announcement recently that our Government has ratified the International Labour Office Conventions on collective bargaining contracts and penal sanctions is a step in the right direction. Legislative conditions of employment imply official recognition of the right to collective bargaining through the workers' own organisations.

Inherent in this has been an insuperable barrier to the growth of health, education and other public services. We can only hope for past neglect, planning ourselves to an immense programme of social and health services as well as economic and social reconstruction. Russia and Turkey have shown the backward peoples can be converted to modern ways of life in a generation. It is almost attainable by the conquest of mass literacy and the popularisation of the scientific achievements and technical skills of the West.

We should aim at rapid extension of an educational system of the highest literacy standard for the children and surroundings of every social group, and encourage men and women to take advantage of every opportunity to improve the political and social conditions of their own country. This programme can be carried out with a minimum of success in coping the spread of racial discrimination. We must not allow this cancer to spread further. Without abandoning false hopes of a coming day of peace, we must not lose sight of the practical difficulties of the present. The Colonial people need our confidence, explanation and help. Our duty is to help them to plan their own future.

**Lord Sarnner's Experience of Colonial Quitte Effects**

VISITORS to the Empire said that great economic progress had been made in the Colonial Empire, but that so no Colony had enough money to improve its educational, health, housing, labour conditions, and research, industrial development and transport. There must be financial assistance to provide the means with all greater results.

Subsidiaries have been set up in the Colonies, but do not make the dominant principle of financial relationships. Far more important is a constant readiness on the part of the Treasury and Parliament to supply the necessary loans on a much larger scale. We have lived under a nineteenth-century devotion to unrestricted laissez-faire and international State action. Any public debt was always regarded as itself in evil. That is not so when a debt is incurred for economic development, education, or sanitation. There the financial return even the direct financial return may make the expenditure most lucrative. If a small industrial undertaking is an opportunity for the profitable use of another £1,000,000 in its enterprises, and issues new capital that is not regarded as bad finance if the expenditure is warranted on that, and there is a prospect of financial return.

The principle is now tentatively proclaimed as the purpose of the Imperial Government as being to promote local self-government in the Colonies as far as a generally

as conditions allow. Local freedom and self-government is not a question of whether, but of how and when. More than 40 years ago I had the opportunity of visiting Uganda, then newly brought under British administration. There the principle of indirect rule under the guidance of Sir Harry Johnston and Lord Lugard was being applied with a success.

Local communities do not pass the financial responsibility of the administrative expenses on to the local people for their own defence, which would tend to stultify independence, valuable in their own right. It is proper for them to remain for a period perhaps for months under the aegis of Great Britain, which can provide them with the advantages derived from its experience in administration and give them the benefit of its military and technical resources. They are the great bulk and peoples of such countries realise the great advantages to themselves of the British administration. They are ready to accept, and indeed welcome the friendly guidance and co-operation of a great and civilised power. But in applying that policy we should take care not to make use of Native resources of Africa in various Colonies. Wherever there are discovered individuals among the people of the Colonies to whom high goals of ideals, whether on the administrative or technical side, their services should be eagerly welcomed.

A year ago I proposed that there had been five Colonial Secretaries within six years. The first two or seven in seven years. This recent change of office has roused a general protest in Parliament and the Press.

**Delay Deprives Colonies of All Value**

For four years out of the five years that I was High Commissioner for Palestine I worked under the Colonial Office, the first year being in conditions of much greater freedom under the Foreign Office. I found the Colonial Office very prompt when there was some crisis but in other cases I found it very slow in movement. It was all the worse because in such matters the Treasury was involved and there was the most careful and meticulous consideration of every detail, no matter how small, which made the sanction of the annual budget a most painful process. The High Commissioner and his departmental heads could not even send a messenger to any Government office without Treasury sanction, which frequently took months to obtain. But this which were obviously necessary and concessions to the population which were clearly right in all grace and value by being delayed a year, or more while sanction was being obtained.

A Development Board has been suggested. One of my great views, but it appears to me that there is great force in the objection that such a Board would exercise what are very largely the functions of the Colonial Office itself, and that there might be a great deal of duplication from the creation of such a body.

A second suggestion is that the Colonial Office should be decentralised to a great extent, that there should be regional administration covering great groups of Colonies. But all the functions of the Colonial Office should be decentralised. It is of no value to the Colonies that there should be in London a pool of experience derived from the whole of the Colonial Empire, and a pool of administrative ability to be used wherever it can be best applied.

It is suggested that there should be a Council at the Colonial Office similar to the Council of the Secretary of State for India which existed in the India Office until recently. I doubt that that would be of much practical value. It would be a body which would be a mere advisory body, and would not be able to represent the Colonies. The problem of the death of a man sitting round a table dealing with aspects of the situation if they were to appoint sub-committees for particular purposes.

The proposal which would be of most value and, in the long run, make a great deal of progress and well-being of the Colonial Empire, is I think that Parliament itself should have some close relationship with these matters. It is the only body of the Commons, the representative assembly, that covers the interests of the nation as a whole into the administration of the Colonies, and your Lordships are used with the wealth of administrative experience, and with the interests of the Colonies, might render most useful services. I would repeat the suggestion that Parliament should create a Standing Joint Select Committee on Colonial Affairs. Such a Committee might act to coordinate the action of the Colonial Secretaries. The Committee should not be a mere



you would go a long way to lay a foundation upon which you could build up an educable race. At present in that country, to a large extent they are not educable; you are simply wasting your time in endeavouring either to educate them on Western European lines, or to develop in their minds a sense of political responsibility.

Certainly encourage local Government amongst themselves so far as they are capable of conducting it. I found a relatively high capacity on the part of the African in the matter of local self-government. But even there local self-government is of a very elementary character compared with what we call local self-government in this country.

Do not practice too hard upon these people either literary education or training for rapid political development when they really are too immature to take full advantage of it. You have to build them up from the soil, teach them the principles of hygiene, protect them against the multitude of infectious and contagious diseases that ace them at every turn, and when you have done that you can begin to educate them and ultimately bring to them a sense of political responsibility and responsible Government.

Real Faults of Colonial Policy

LORD FAIRBANKS was critical of this constant and persistent change of Colonial Secretaries.

They seem, he said, to indicate a fundamental fault on the part of the Government in relation to colonial affairs. Nothing could be more unfortunate at the present moment for our international relations and our internal morale than this particular attitude on the part of the Government.

I am convinced that the Joint Select Committee on Colonial Affairs could have an enormously beneficial effect on our Colonial policy. That policy has, however, perhaps owing to the constant change of Colonial Secretaries, but more probably for other reasons, suffered from an excessive laissez-faire or complete inactivity. That is the real fault of our Colonial policy. It is a fault of omission rather than a fault of commission.

I should, if it were possible, welcome the internationalization of Colonies, but I, too, am unfortunately doubtful as to its possibilities. I have already expressed an attachment to the idea of the placing of all Colonial territories under a kind of mandate, so that there should be a body of experts and technicians which could report on the management of such colonies and could stir the necessary interest in the thing.

So often the superiority of a white race has been upon the treatment which it has received. Had the same been treated as the Negro, the theory of the white, would no doubt have been chaos. I am convinced that the best way of helping the advancement of my Native race is to treat them as equals. We do press upon the Government the desirability of making all possible use of all the modern methods of spreading literacy, just here by amongst the natives, as well as amongst the juvenile populations of the Colonies.

Lord Wedgwood's Criticisms

LORD WEDGWOOD, who spoke after the Government reply had been made by Lord Cranborne, has reported in last week's *East Africa and Rhodesia* his hope that a "public speech" would be broadcast to America. The main points in Lord Wedgwood's critical remarks were the following:

"If I were a black man listening to the speech made in another place yesterday, I should say, 'Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes, which means? I am a little nervous of these credits that are going to be made for the development and exploitation of the various Colonies. The exploitation involves the grim and hideous, in the administrative system of people completely untrained to be thrown into that mad stream without preparation."

Today's debate has been a memorable one by every speaker who has emphasized the importance of education. That is a point upon which no black man, however exceptional, will differ. It is particularly important that we should give to the Colonial peoples a better education if they are going to be handed on to the machinery of modern production. It is very rare to find a labourer on a farm; they should be given a general education, but the English language so that they can read the English newspapers. Without a knowledge of English, distribution is impossible. Where the Native and the white man meet, the English man's position is always the weaker. The first element in any Colonial trust should be that the people have a right to be taught English, not their own language, in a language which shall open the doors to them. Education means opening doors. There is no

value in being in contact with a language which is not written, which does not give people to take any part in the things which are done in the past or the present. Thomas Jefferson used to say that if we had the alternative between a free Government and a free press, I would undoubtedly prefer a free press and a free Government.

No education is of any real use unless it starts in the home. It is particularly necessary that something should be done in the Colonial Office about the education of women in Africa. They have that abnormal habit of becoming big women, which makes child-bearing very painful, and extremely painful. That matter has been discussed and referred over and over again, but there has been no check whatever put upon it. As the Muhammadan religion spreads in Africa, so this abnormal cruelty goes on spreading year after year, affecting half the human race. So far no steps have been taken to reduce it in Kenya or the Sudan or in any of those African Colonies where it is prevalent.

I take exception to the approval that has been expressed of day of indirect rule. I think it is an extremely bad thing. It is the preservation of the old. The conversion of the Native chief into an English landlord. Our duty is to teach these people gradually to acquire the power of governing themselves. You cannot do that through the gradual development of the franchise, limited at first by a property qualification. We were the first race in the world to give votes to coloured people and great numbers of them.

THE EARL OF LISTOWEL, who withdrew his motion for papers, described Lord Cranborne's speech as among the most interesting made in the House of Lords during the war.

Editorial comment appears under matters of moment.

British Stewardship Praised

Mr. J. Bradburn, President of the Royal Anthropological Institute and Mr. W. H. Riggall, its honorary secretary, have sent off a joint letter to the Press.

The science of anthropology is in an indispensable part of the successful administration of it. It was the starting of our civilization a culture to another. As a factor of understanding the habits, peoples of our own Empire, whose ideas and attitudes are many respects so different from our own, it has played a steadily increasing part (not always under its own name) in Colonial administration.

The final great step has been taken by the Colonies to the active support of anthropology. It has now entered into the public consciousness of the West. That it has shown a progressive measure of sympathy and a growing recognition of the social advantages of both social and economic to be derived from friendly relations. One has only to compare the fate of the Tasmanian aborigines a century ago with that of the Papuans and many of the African peoples today to see how great a blessing the progress in our administrative methods. To this happy result anthropological studies have contributed in no small degree, and it should be remembered that some of our best and most successful administrators have themselves been distinguished anthropologists.

Anthropology is thought of as the study of the evolution of living. Many cultures for exhibiting as museum pieces in a gallery an instrument of change, but of evolutionary, as distinct from revolutionary, change. The efforts which British Colonial officials and Governments have made in recent times to understand the people, whose welfare they are responsible are such as to show the most successful features of the administration of the Empire. It is to be hoped that we may be called upon to visit the East. There is no doubt that a study of the world's anthropological science in the schools and universities would lead to a better appreciation of its true value, but it is to be hoped that what has already been done, but still more what is to be done in the future under British rule for the advancement of the people of the Colonies and the people of the world, will be a great success.

The main thing is to keep alive our sense of mission that, unless this military victory, is the true guaranty that the Colonial Empire is not to be abandoned.

Daily Telegraph

A speech on the subject in outline and digested in the *Daily Telegraph* of Lord Cranborne in the House of Lords. It is a masterpiece of the type of rhetoric which heated the *Manchester Guardian* of the *White Star* Empire. The *Observer* says:



Patel (representing the Indian Association of Lindi), Bwana Mfamed Zuberi (Lilwall of Lindi), and Captain C. P. Lytus (honorary secretary).

Bans made by the Colonies to the Imperial Government during November amounted to £290,867. Of this total £141,940 was interest-free. In addition, loans made locally in East Africa totalled £189,110.

Northern Rhodesia is to lend the Imperial Government further £500,000 free of interest, this being part of the Protectorate's surplus revenue this year.

The final figures of the Uganda Warship Appeal were cash donations, £20,663; War Bonds, £1,850; Savings stamps, £7 9s. 1d.; Savings Bank deposits, £1 10s. 6d., making a total of £22,519.

The Uganda War Fund has sent £2,500 to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the benefit of war charities.

The Kezia and Uganda Railway Staffs Fire Fund has sent £850 to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Africans of the Chingche district of Nyasaland gave 2,000 lb. of wild rubber to the Government during November as a free gift.

Best gifts acknowledged by the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John's Fund include £1,118 from a flag-raising party in Zanzibar, £1,000 from the British Charities Fund, Beira, and £550 from the Central War Charities Fund, Lusaka.

Among the latest contributions to the Lord Mayor's Empire Air Raid Distress Fund are £282 from the Congo British War Fund, £69 from the Women of Dar es Salaam and country (making £2,783), and £50 from the Northern Rhodesia Central War Charity Fund (making £4,843).

Mrs. Churchill's Red Cross Aid to Russia Fund has received £100 from the Congo British War Fund, £400 from the Central War Charities Fund, Lusaka, £450 from the Gezira War Fund, £6, 16s. from women of Dar es Salaam and country, and £50 from Mwanza War Fund.

The Colonial Comforts Fund received the following donations during November: £14 from the Coloured Peoples' Welfare Association, £5 from Mrs. H. Evans, £2 4s. 6d. from Mr. Harold de Pass, £2 2s. each from Mrs. M. S. Stockton and Mr. Woodhams, and £2 from anonymous subscribers, making a total of £27 12s. 6d.

**Ethiopia at War With Axis**

The British Minister in London has been informed by telegrams from the Ethiopian Minister for Foreign Affairs that the Government of Ethiopia has issued a proclamation declaring that a state of war exists between Ethiopia and Germany, Italy and Japan. The Emperor Haile Sellassie forecaame this step some time ago when the situation there seemed to demand it in its power to further the cause of the United Nations.

**French Control of Madagascar**

An agreement in regard to the administration of Madagascar has been concluded between the British Government and the French National Committee in London. In fulfillment of the British promise in a 1941 agreement, Suarez was occupied, and located in October, 1941, when the continual Japanese menace and the Japanese occupation of the island, the exercise of French authority is now to be re-established.

As we recently announced, the French National Committee has appointed General Legentilhomme (former C. in G. French Somaliland) to be High Commissioner, and as soon as he arrives in the island, the temporary administration set up by the British authorities will come to an end. He will reorganise the local French forces.

**Major Bernard Pinney**

Some time ago we reported the death from wounds received in Libya of Major Bernard Pinney, N.C.O. Royal Artillery, son of Major General Sir Ronald Pinney, and of Lady Pinney, whose younger son he was, of Kenya.

His obituary notice in the *Royal Artillery Journal*, London, 25th November, has the following references to Major Pinney:

On the night of 21, 1941, at El Rezegh, Major Bernard Pinney, R.H.A., was in command of a battery of 12 anti-tank guns of which one troop formed part of the Rifle Brigade column. This column was attacked during the morning by a force of enemy tanks, which engaged them with very heavy machine-guns of all calibres. All the anti-tank guns were immediately fired on in order of action, with the exception of one, the position of which was set on fire, though the gun itself was unharmed.

At this stage Major Pinney gave up to the burning machine-guns, and was surrounded by a vehicle through which he fired the enemy tanks, and proceeded to fight the flames with a Small-Leutenant Gun, R.H.A., and a sergeant brought the gun into action from the porters. By use of extinguishers Major Pinney got the fire under control and prevented it reaching the ammunition in the portee and thus enabled a second Lieutenant Gun to fire 20 or 50 rounds which resulted in at least two enemy tanks being destroyed.

Second Lieutenant Gun was then killed and Major Pinney himself was the only man in a direct hit by a shell port of action and wounded the sergeant.

Still undismayed by the intense fire which had raged throughout this period been concentrated on this one unarmoured vehicle, he went to the 87th vehicle, picked up the wounded men and drove them to safety. He then went on to encourage and control the remainder of his battery on another part of the battlefield. He was killed in action on the following day.

Major Pinney's action was one of most conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. His total disregard for his personal safety in the face of overwhelming odds was an inspiration to all who saw it. Major Pinney's guns did not represent a break-through on this flank as an anti-tank arm.

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The advance of El Agheila—Rommel's withdrawal from El Agheila—has been a remarkable achievement by the Eighth Army. The enemy, when he broke at El Agheila just over six weeks ago was saved from complete destruction by torrential rains. His present withdrawal from El Agheila, partially attributed to insufficient strength, is the finest possible tribute to the scale of the losses inflicted in spite of this unexpected handicap. The Eighth Army has taken only about three weeks to collect its fighting strength, 700 miles from the scene of its original blow across a country of mud-bog and sand-bog thickly littered with mines. We may infer an extremely fine bit of work by the Navy in getting the port of Benghazi into full operation. The general notion the enemy had built up into a super-man has been out-fought and out-maneuvred. If the Eighth Army can in three weeks make an attack 700 miles from its base which would have proved irresistible, there is no reason why it should not do the same at Misurata or Tripoli or in Southern Tunisia. The withdrawal from El Agheila shows Rommel to be harder pressed than we thought.

*Daily Telegraph*

**Strength of U.S. Air Arm**  
 From February 1942 onwards, the American Air Force has definitely destroyed 100 enemy aircraft and probably destroyed 70. We have lost 130 of our own and 104 are missing. We have 100 secret weapons of the up-to-date aerial class. We will soon put on a special demonstration for Hitler and Hirohito. In 1938 we had only 1,800 officers and 200,000 men. Today the Army Air Corps have over 1,000,000 of each. And we will have 2,000,000 by the end of 1943. The terrific destruction wrought by Flying Fortresses upon Goering's best fighters came as a distinct surprise. We have had over 1,000 different sorties against the Germans, and have lost up to November 30 a total of 42 planes. During these sorties we have definitely destroyed 295 enemy planes, probably destroyed another 150 and damaged 192. Both German and Japanese Air Forces have passed their peak. We are just approaching our peak. Our Army Air Force aeroplanes have had this effect upon enemy warships, freighters, and troopships: sunk 51, believed sunk 21, hit and damaged 150. Within a few months the Germans and Italians will be feeling the impact of these hundreds of aeroplanes dropping their bombs.—Lieut. Gen. Henry Arnold, Chief of U.S. Army Air Forces

**The Case for Bombing**—In the City of London an area of approximately 120 acres has been devastated, that is, completely destroyed or damaged. In Cologne there are 600 acres of devastation of this sort, and Cologne is only one of a dozen towns which have been heavily bombed. In Dueseldorf there are 320 acres of complete destruction. Here, a greater damage was even greater than in Cologne because the factories were located in the town itself. In Karlsruhe a huge central area of more than 300 acres was destroyed in addition to other scattered damage. In Luedich the total devastation is 271 acres. In Stock a central area of 130 acres has been cut out and other destruction totals at least as much again. In Mainz at least 32 acres have been destroyed and a similar story could be told of Emden, Duisburg, Birmensdorf, and Jamburg. What of Marshall, Sir Arthur Harris, Chief of R.A.F. Bomber Command has achieved, has been done in spite of the fact that he is only able to use 40% of Britain's total aircraft strength for his work in Germany. Is it possible to propose that a minimum of 30% of Britain's first-line aircraft be reserved exclusively for the use of our bombing offensive against Germany and Italy?—Mr. Mallory Browne

**Enemy Losses on Russian Fronts**  
 In the period November 29 to December 11 our troops captured 72,494 prisoners. In this same period 91,000 enemy officers and men were killed in the Stalingrad area. On the central front in the period between November 25 and December 11 the enemy, according to incomplete figures, lost or killed 75,000 officers and men, and 2,100 prisoners were taken. In the Stalingrad area during the Soviet offensive in the period November 19 to December 15 our troops captured 105 German aeroplanes, 1,510 tanks, and 2,299 guns. In the same period our troops destroyed 632 enemy aeroplanes, including 354 transport aircraft, 346 tanks, 944 guns of various calibres, 1,946 machine-guns, and 21,356 mortars. Four-fifths of the 91,000 enemy troops taken on the Stalingrad front were Germans and the remainder were Rumanians. On the central front in the period November 25 to December 11 our troops captured 194 tanks, 501 guns of various calibre, 1,053 machine-guns, about 7,000 rifles, 300,000 shells, and 7125,000 pounds of ammunition. During the same period our troops destroyed more than 200 aeroplanes, 416 tanks, and 541 guns. Soviet Information Bureau

**German Outrages Against Humanity**—Out of the 250,000 Jews deported from Warsaw only two small transports, each with 1,000 people together, were sent to work on the front line. The rest of the 250,000 were simply been left to starve in the month of September 1942. Bombards were arranged in October only 10,000 Jews left anything from several dozen to several hundred Jews have been murdered every day in Warsaw by shooting in the streets, and houses. These murders are continuing every day during round-ups of people who are carried off to the gas. Among the six to 10 thousand Jews rounded up every day for deportations between 50 and 100 Jews, people, cripples, and infirm, are taken to the cemetery to be shot and buried. If anyone has any doubt whether it would be possible to kill off five, six, or 10 thousand people in one day, they can be convinced by the thousands of witnesses at Dzwick, Rembertow, Siedlce, Minsk Mazowiecki, Lomza, and many other localities. People at each of these places have seen anything from two to 10 thousand people murdered in the course of a few hours. Some of the acts of brutality are horrible even amid this horror. A pregnant Jewess escaped from the ghetto and took shelter in a house in the Grochow district of Warsaw, where she was protected by Poles, and gave birth to the child. But a German gendarme found her, shot her on the spot, and trampled the new-born infant to death. Polish Government report.

**Archbishop Calls for Retribution**  
 In Poland we are witnessing one of the most appalling outrages in history—a cold-blooded massacre of a nation. Men, women and children are helplessly put to death by mass shootings, gas, destruction, and by being sent to unknown destinations without food and drink. Dead children are cast on to the railway side. It is really impossible to know what can be done when we are dealing with monsters of inhumanity of this type. But I urge the British Government to state repeatedly and emphatically that when the hour of retribution comes retribution will be dealt not only on the cold-blooded and cowardly brutes who are ordering these massacres, but also on the thousands of underlings who appear to be cheerfully and gladly carrying out these cruelties.—The Archbishop of York



# to the War News

Opinions Epitomised. Hitler reserves of every kind are no longer what they were. His days of blaring his "dense" drivel and suicidal presumption. His aspiring head meant to reach the stars, but bit the ceiling. — Mr. L. Garvin. I say without equivocation or ambiguity. I want Germany's victory. — *Editor*.

Basutoland has provided 17,000 men for the Middle East Forces. — Lord Halifax.

England is for many centuries been the conscience of Europe. — Dr. Hertz, Chief Rabbi.

With its present rate of production the British face ammo shortages. — Sir Wm. Beveridge.

Fourteen gas raids on Italy from home bases have cost the R.A.F. only six machines. — *Daily Mail*.

I would not trust some members of the British Fleet with the education of a tooth. — Canon, *W. A. Koch*.

Trade good will without glory will be about as much use as silk pyjamas in a concentration camp. — Mr. J. D. Henderson.

There is a preference for killing the Fascist enemies in Rome rather than the anti-Fascist workers and Socialists in Turin. — Lord Wedgwood.

There is a real lack of any crack in the morale of the enemy and there is every indication that the war will continue for a considerable time. — Lord Cranborne.

During November a casualties from air raids on Berlin were killed in missing, 110 killed and 88 wounded and detained in hospital. — Ministry of Home Security.

The Japanese will never capitulate or sign a dictated peace. Only with overwhelming force can we hope to defeat them. — Sir Robert Gifford, Ambassador to Japan.

Is it not your opinion that all and all strategies are only when they respond to the common ideal which is the champions of liberty the world over? — General de Gaulle.

If you strip the British of the dinner jacket in which they have tea at 5 p.m., you will find underneath a barbaric savage, his skin painted in many colours who was adorned by the legions of Julius Caesar. — Mussolini.

Australian Army casualties New Guinea stretching to Rabaul in December 1 were 2,190, of whom 1,000 were killed in action and 1,190 wounded. These figures do not include the sick. — Mr. Curran, British Minister of Australia.

With their auxiliary forces and civilian police and officials, the total number of Germans in Norway is estimated to be about 500,000. — *National News Letter*.

If after a back bench M.P. had had 20 minutes his further remarks were interrupted by cries of "order" and similar legitimate Parliamentary interjections, he would have closed his remarks to a close. — Chandler, M.P.

The Government have invaded Abyssinia and as the first to impose a "huce" indiscriminate and terror bombing, including gas spraying, into was the last to have any right to complain when the course comes home to roost. — *W. Jones*.

Dakar with the rest of French West Africa tends to intercede against Germany with its full strength when materials and equipment have been received from America. — M. Pierre Boisson, Governor General of French West Africa.

Less than 1% of the American casualties are being accounted for in Guatemala compared with 20% in the case of the British. — Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy's Surgeon General.

The German staff (staff) is a capable soldier and a good tactician, but a hopeless warrior in the field. — *Haldar*, his former chief.

The Germans will get their wages in full for the opportunity of ordered service against the Allies who survive. Non-German Europe owes to the Germans a financial cure of the goose. — *Haldar*, his former chief.

The Secretary of the Crown gives a broadcast as part of his official duty but on a subject in which he has no official as well as in his private capacity, half the British people turn to him and half to his Department. — *Hurdle*, Parliament.

The Secretary to the Ministry of War has said that the Government will do all in their power to ensure that the British people will follow a policy of economic security. — *W. Jones*.

at corner houses in other buildings have been exposed by the Gestapo and S.S. which are feverishly turning them into "strong points." — Mr. David de Maitre.

I have been shocked to see some of the things considered suitable for entertaining the French as a soldier voicing the opinion of the two other services. I resent most of all the "work" that entertain the French wings, beastly and "horrid" should be provided. — *Lord*, General Sir W. Dobbie, until recently Governor of Malta.

Our propaganda should adopt Goebbels' technique of repeating the same slogan—for instance, *Der Führer ist ein Held*—the number makes you yourself to it, which would strike deep into the German receptors. — *Lord*, General Sir W. Dobbie, until recently Governor of Malta.

Every broadcast transmission in German. — Mr. V. N. Allen, former British Minister in London.

When the Luftwaffe made a night terror raid on Torquay, the town was packed with holiday-makers, and the streets were full when a shower of rain sent the crowds scurrying for shelter. — *Lord*, General Sir W. Dobbie, until recently Governor of Malta.

Approximately one quarter of the French fleet at Toulon fell into German hands afloat and intact. At least 15 warships and five tankers sunk and no damage, and the battleships DUNKERQUE and STRASBOURG appear to be damaged but could be saved. The warships undamaged are two light cruisers, one demilitarised battleship, six destroyers and two gunboats, and four are under construction. — *Lord*, General Sir W. Dobbie, until recently Governor of Malta.

Future officer holding temporary rank will be permitted to retain it while on a course of instruction. He will retain it during the interval between being posted away from one unit and joining the next unit provided he is fit and available for duty during the whole period and any delay in his joining is due solely to the exigencies of the war. This will cover the voyage period in the case of officers ordered overseas. In addition, officers will be permitted to retain temporary rank while absent on a period of lay-up provided that the sickness is not their own fault, and as long as they are not engaged in action. — *Sir James*, War Minister.

# PERSONALIA

Mr. J. V. R. Brown is now Acting Senior Agricultural Officer in Tanganyika.

Dr. E. J. Thomas, pathologist in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed Medical Officer for Livingstone.

Mr. S. O. Stanton is now acting as United States Consul in Nairobi, with jurisdiction including Tanganyika Territory.

The Prime Minister has consented to become Vice Patron of the Empire Day Movement, and Lord Bennett, Vice President.

Colonel Bagot Gray, British Press Attaché in Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, has been visiting the area of Ruanda-Urundi.

The marriage took place recently in Nakuru of Mr. Frank Teardale Chadwick, formerly of Leeds, and Miss Kathleen Cornelius, of Kitale.

Earl Grey was 69 on Tuesday. He is the father-in-law of Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and Chairman of Kenton Gold Mines, Ltd.

Mr. H. F. Johnson, of Little Snethers, was formerly Puisne Judge in Zanzibar, and later Judge of the High Court of Nyasaland, left £24,137.

Mr. M. G. Billing is now District Commissioner for Sesheke. Mr. R. W. Parr, M.B.E., for Petanuke, and Mr. S. D. Pacey, for Kalomo, Northern Rhodesia.

Major and Mrs. R. H. Ward have offered their Muthaiga garden for the use of Nairobi children pending completion of a playground for their enjoyment.

Mr. C. J. Mayrick, Chairman of the Beira Railway Athletic Club for the last 10 years, has received a presentation in recognition of his long and successful period of office.

Sir Henry T. Tizard, President of Magdalen College, Oxford, has been elected to an Imperial College fellowship for his outstanding work as Rector of the Imperial College of Science and Technology from 1929 to 1942.

The engagement is announced between Lieut. A. H. H. Vischer, R.N.V.R., second son of Sir Hanns and Lady Vischer of Tykoclof Lodge, Newport Pagnell, and Miss Elizabeth, the younger daughter of Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. Saunders O'Mahony, of 22 Upper Montague Street, London, W.1.

Mr. H. G. Mann, who has been appointed to the board of American Export Airlines (Traffic), Ltd., is well known to London shippers to East Africa as managing director of Phs. Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., who have for many years represented the Holland-Africa Line and other companies in this country. Shortly before outbreak of the war Mr. Mann made an extensive tour of Africa in the interests of the Holland-Africa Line.

Mr. Leslie Blackwell, a leading Parliamentary supporter of General Smuts, has recently visited New Zealand at the request of the General to study the Dominion's social security scheme, with a view to the adoption of a similar plan for the Union of South Africa. Mr. Blackwell, who has been a visitor to the Rhodesias, was a captain in charge of the main South African parachute gliding company under General Smuts during the campaign in German East Africa in the last war.

## Sir Evelyn Baring Sworn In

Sir Evelyn Baring, Southern Rhodesia's new Governor, arrived last week in Salisbury, where, after a private swearing-in ceremony, he was officially welcomed. Sir Evelyn was accompanied to Southern Rhodesia by Lady Mary Baring and their three children. Replying to an address of welcome, His Excellency said that he had travelled in a troopship with officers returning to the Middle East who said that Rhodesia must be a very fine country to have produced such splendid officers and men as those with whom they had served in the theatre of war.

## Sir Shenton Thomas

Tokyo Radio has broadcast what purported to be a personal message from Sir Shenton Thomas, Governor of the Straits Settlements, who entered the Colonial Service as an A.D.C. in what was then British East Africa, later becoming Assistant Chief Secretary in Uganda and Governor of Nyasaland, and who was captured when the Japanese occupied Singapore. The message was for his daughter, Mrs. Ernest Lotinger, of Englemer, Wiltshire, and said: "I have been transferred to a prisoner of war camp in a cool, healthy climate, and quite well. I sent you a postcard in the middle of June and a letter in the middle of October. I wait news of you."

## Sir Delves Broughton, Suicide

At the resumed inquest on Monday on Sir Henry John Delves Broughton, who was found in a bedroom in a Liverpool hotel in a state of coma, and died a few hours later, medical evidence was given that he must have taken at least 60 grains of medicinal. His solicitor said that in one letter Sir Delves Broughton wrote: "Since the fall from my horse in Kenya, which I fear might have badly affected my spirit, I suffer occasional blackouts." In another letter, he asked that to be read after Sir Delves's death, he used the phrase "Mortuus le salutis," and wrote: "I am this fore going to take my life." The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide" while the balance of his mind was disturbed.

## Obituary

Sir Kenneth Anderson, Bt., K.C.M.G., who has died at the age of 76, was a member of the Imperial Shipping Committee.

The death by accident in Kenya is reported of Mr. Charles Rowley Platt, only son of Dr. and Mrs. A. F. B. Platt, of Underhill.

The death has occurred in Whitchurch, Shropshire, of Mr. Harold Jones Fogg, father of Mr. Norman M. Fogg, The King's African Rifles.

Sir Thomas McAra, for many years secretary of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, who has died at the age of 78 years, attended the Imperial Press Conference in South Africa in 1935 and afterwards visited Southern Rhodesia.

The death is reported of Captain F. M. Craig, of Kenya's Coastguard Service, "Craigie," well known to old settlers in the Colony, reached Kenya in its pioneer days. He had tried his hand at most things, and was one of the first arrivals on the Lupa Goldfields in southern Tanganyika Territory.

Sir Henry Miers, Principal of London University from 1908 to 1915 and then for 11 years Vice-Chancellor of the University of Manchester, died last week at the age of 84. Some years ago he made a long tour of British Africa at the request of the Carnegie Corporation of New York to report upon local museums. From its inception in 1929 Sir Henry was Chairman of the Locust Control Committee of the Economic Advisory Council.

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# Parliament and Colonies

## No Standing Committee at Present

Mr. Riley asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would now consider setting up a Standing Committee of both Houses of Parliament to act in an advisory capacity in the work of Colonial development and reconstruction.

Colonel Stanley: This question was dealt with in my right hon. friend the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State in his report on Colonial development in the debate on the Budget on November 17. I am unable to add anything to the statement which he made on that occasion.

Mr. Riley: Is not the right hon. and gallant gentleman aware that in almost every debate that has been put on in this House but in another place, the same thing has been put forward with general acceptance by both sides of both Houses?

Colonel Stanley: I listened to the hon. gentleman's reference and I know that he has made a point of referring to it with very great persuasion. But my right hon. friend has given his reasons why, at any rate at the present time, he prefers another method of approach.

Mr. Riley: Is not the hon. gentleman's statement aware that there is a new Committee set up in the Colonies to be a new body as a result of the Budget?

Colonel Stanley: I am sorry that the hon. gentleman's weight has been given to another side of the suggestion. Will the right hon. gentleman be good enough to state the suggestion?

Mr. Riley: I would increase the authority support in other places. The hon. member put the case very fairly and fully in this House, and it is naturally a matter in which one would be very serious consideration.

### Dispatches of East African Campaign

Ralph Gibson asked the Prime Minister whether he would publish the dispatches relating to the campaign in East Africa. Norway said that the dispatches which British forces had been engaged in view of the fact that the public had to rely on official publications sent by the Ministry of Information which, though admirable, did not replace the commander's own dispatches.

Mr. Lee, Deputy Prime Minister, replied that he was sure that the hon. member had not come when such dispatches could be published without giving any information to the enemy.

Mr. Lee, Deputy Prime Minister, asked the Foreign Secretary whether Princess Olga of Yugoslavia could be permitted to visit this country during the present season.

Kenya's Production of Cotton is probably one of the most advanced schemes carried anywhere in the world.—Major F. W. Cameron-Bell.

Lugard, Cameron and Hall were reformers as great as any of those who reminded our factory legislation or changed the poor law.—Mr. Harold Nicholson, M.P.

The history of the British Empire should be read in the schools of the Empire as their domestic history.—Lord Dudley, President of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire.

# Fabian Colonial Bureau

## Points from the Annual Report

The annual report of the Fabian Colonial Bureau for the year ended October last states that members of both Houses of Parliament have shown themselves very ready to use the services of the Bureau.

The Bureau has a Labour Sub-Committee composed of Messrs. George Brown, Andrew Dalglish, John Preece (an active trade unionist), James Griffiths, M.P., Arthur Creech Jones, M.P., C. M. G. (Mrs. Cruchley), and a constitutional Sub-Committee which is about to publish a book entitled "Downing Street and the Colonies" on the initiative of Mr. A. Creech Jones, M.P. Sir Drummond Shiels, Dr. Arthur Lewis, Mr. C. W. (P. M. D.), Mr. Leonard Woolf, and Mrs. Cruchley.

A Co-operative Committee under the chairmanship of Lord Whitelaw has among its members Mr. Neil Beaton (Chairman, Scottish Co-operative Society), the Rev. G. S. Woods, M.P., Mr. R. E. Gosling (Chairman of London Co-operative Society), Dr. N. A. (author of books on co-operation), Miss G. Polley (International Co-operative Alliance), and Miss M. Digby (London Planning Foundation). Mr. C. F. Strickland, who has reported on co-operation in East Africa and India, gave his assistance.

The movement for the amalgamation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland gained in strength in 1931 and early 1932. The Bureau took a stand against such a move because of the prejudicial policy of southern Rhodesia and because of the Africans' own opposition to amalgamation as expressed before the Rhodesia Land Commission.

It is well known that a large measure of land exists in the colonies which, although the title rights are owned by Government departments, are not available to the Colony. The position has been brought to the notice of numerous hon. members in different ways. A definite step being taken by the Bureau to the conditions under which new mineral concessions are being granted. This subject must be studied if there is not to be a repetition of the mistakes of the past whereby precious colonies were allowed to lose their most valuable sources of wealth. Particular attention has been paid during the year to the taxite concessions in Eastland and to other concessions in process of being granted in Kenya. Attention has been called to the heavy penalties imposed on the gum growing in Kenya, which has had the effect of making this crop almost wholly to European growers.

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## COMPANY MEETINGS

## Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas)

### Sir John Caulcutt's Statement

SIR JOHN CAULCUTT, K.C.M.G., Chairman, Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), has circulated with the report of the directors and balance sheet for the year ending September 30, 1942, a statement from which the following extracts are taken—

I am pleased to inform you that Sir Hector James Stanley, G.C.M.G., lately Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Southern Rhodesia, has joined our Cape Local Board.

#### New Local Board in East Africa

In view of the growing importance of our business in East Africa, we have formed in Nairobi a new Local Board with Mr. A. C. Barnes, D.S.O., Mr. Patterson and Mr. R. L. Macdonald as members. It controls our branches in East Africa and also those in Eritrea and Ethiopia.

In the balance-sheet a record figure as a gain shows for current and deposit accounts, at approximately £11,000,000. Acceptances and other liabilities on account of customers, at £13,000,000, show a further considerable expansion. The balance-sheet again shows a strong liquid position, and the cash in hand and in banks and gold bullion is again in excess of 30% of the liabilities. The amount of gold bullion included in this figure is quite unimportant as we no longer have to maintain a percentage of gold bullion in respect of Southern Rhodesia notes, as the currency issue there has been taken over by the Government.

The demand for advances has been on an increasing scale, and the Bank's holdings of investments have been substantially increased. The market value of the investments is in excess of the figure shown in the balance-

sheet for the year, after making the usual provisions for taxation, bad and doubtful debts and contingencies, amounting to £119,614,191 which must be added to the amount brought forward from 1941, bringing the amount for appropriation to £60,000,000. Of this amount £200,000 has been transferred to the reserve fund and it is proposed to pay a final dividend of 5% (actual) on the cumulative preference stock and of 10% (actual) on the A stock and on the B shares, subject to the deduction in all cases of income tax at the standard rate after allowing for relief in respect of Dominion Income tax. We have made a special allocation of £40,000 for deferred tax on premises, leaving to be carried forward £190,000.

The reserve fund has been further increased to £2,700,000 by the transfer of £300,000 from our foreign agency account. These transfers to our reserve fund are identical in amount with the transfers made last year.

#### More than 1,000 of Staff now in Forces

The number of our staff serving with the Forces today exceeds 1,000. I regret to say that up to the present more than one hundred have been reported killed or missing. To their relatives we tender our most sincere sympathy.

Notwithstanding the existing difficulties of communication, the efficiency of the control and co-ordination of our widespread services overseas has been maintained. Some evidence of this is afforded by the fact that we are able to present our audited balance-sheet within less than three months of the close of our financial year. Our staff have surmounted difficulties and solved many problems—some of an unprecedented nature. I am more than ever glad to have the opportunity of ex-

pressing the Board's thanks and appreciation for the whole of the staff in the circumstances.

We are entitled to be proud of the fact that this Bank has become increasingly important to the world in the cause, largely due to the fact that the currencies of the world have had to be replaced by sterling. The value of the Bank's assets to the Governments of the world has also been well placed to give an important part of our war military and Royal Air Force personnel, as well as the United Nations, the most important of the world's financial resources.

It is interesting to find that, in spite of the general economic picture, the value of the Bank's assets has increased steadily.

The rate of increase has been steady, although the price of property has been subjected to violent fluctuations. In regard to commodities, such as rubber, tin, sugar, the fear which was controlled by rationing schemes, the producers had a more fortunate experience. The other main reason for the steady increase in production has been looked for in the general political and economic system which gave wide scope to enterprise, British and non-British alike. We should, as well as to remember the scientific advances of many of whom have been aided by Government agencies, and who have improved the material advised on planting methods, and assisted in the marketing of products. There has also much indirect improvement through the suppression of disease and other natural pests, the control of affecting pests.

The general dislocation and loss of markets in the first period of this war were met by bulk purchases of such crops, such as cocoa, sugar and tea, wheat and other commodities, somewhat also to be met by bulk purchases effected by the British and Dominion Governments, covering the entire crops of such articles as wheat, wool and other vital necessities. All Colonial Governments were urged to stimulate food production, largely to save shipping, with a result that production has increased.

#### Increased Demand for Colonial Products

After the fall of France a greatly increased demand for certain colonial products, synchronising with increased demand for products of other commodities, led to a decision to help the growers of such crops as citrus fruit and bananas. All these changes have naturally had their reflection on the business of the Bank. In normal times the means of the movement and shipment of crops and the handling of the exchange operations arising therefrom are important features of its activities. In regard to many Colonial products, the business has been affected by the use of machinery and equipment, which again the Bank has been able to help service. It has also played a full part in the schemes to assist growers of crops who have been faced with special difficulties arising from war conditions.

The revenues of the Colonies which we have been enjoying during the war have been large. Large contributions have been made to the war effort here for war expenditure, but in 1942, at the request of His Majesty's Government, this policy was altered and contributions given place to loans without interest, in order that the money might be available when required by the various Colonies themselves for reconstruction work.

It is particularly fitting that we should have the opportunity to emphasise the special and valuable contribution to the war effort which the Colonies have made and are making. The character of the response which the people of the world have evoked from them is a proud and noble one. While many problems remain to be tackled, the spirit which they have shown in the stress of war is a happy augury for the part they are destined to play.

## Rhokana Corporation

### Lord Godes's Statement

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF RHOKANA CORPORATION, LIMITED, was held yesterday at 11 Old Jewry, London, E.C. 2.

THE RT. HON. THE LORD GODES, G.C.M.G., Chairman of the Corporation, had circulated to shareholders with the annual report and accounts the following statement in lieu of the speech normally made at the annual general meeting.

It is not considered advisable that details should be given regarding our mining activities and for this reason the consulting engineers' annual report has not been circulated and my own remarks must be accordingly restricted.

No change has taken place in the authorised or issued capital of the Corporation, but the debenture debt was reduced from £205,450 to £181,450 by the drawing for redemption as at December 31, 1941, of £24,000 of debentures, in accordance with the provisions of the trust deed.

### Increased Costs of Production

The balance sheet shows that the capital expenditure had been incurred during the year. This was necessary to provide increased capacity for output to meet the demand. The expenditure has been met entirely from the Corporation's own resources without assistance from the Government and without borrowing. The increasing output has of necessity compelled a further absorption of cash into working capital represented by larger stocks of copper and cobalt as well as by general stocks and stores. The increases in unit cost due to war conditions have also necessarily increased the amount of working capital required.

A note will be seen in the operating account to the effect that only the actual amount received from the Ministry of Supply in respect of increased cost claims for the year ended June 30, 1941, had been included in the trading profit of £1,701,422. There is a comparatively small amount in respect of increased cost claims for that year which are under discussion with the Ministry. It has not yet been possible to submit a claim in respect of the accounts for this year ended June 30, 1942. It will be appreciated that the preparation of these claims involves a great deal of work and that their settlement must necessarily be delayed.

Last year no dividend was declared by Anglo-Copper Mines Limited, but this year a dividend of 2s. 3d. per share (which is the same amount as was paid for the year ended June 30, 1941) has been declared and the amount received by this Corporation, namely £177,843, has been placed to profit and loss account.

### Dividend of 15%

After providing for debenture and loan interest, depreciation reserves, and development reserve account, the amount carried to the appropriate account was £2,568,088.

A provision has been made in the appropriation account for taxation of £74,570, and the directors have appropriated the sum of £401,000 to general reserve account.

The directors recommend a dividend of 15% in respect of the year ended June 30, 1942, which compares with a rate of 20% for the previous year.

Although I can give only a summary of the operations of the Corporation, I can state that throughout the year the greatest possible amount of copper and cobalt has been produced and is still being produced, in spite of the many difficulties which have to be overcome.

I should like to conclude by thanking our General Manager and our staffs in Northern Rhodesia and in London and also the consulting engineers and geologists and metallurgists at Salisbury and the West Rhodesia mine throughout the year.

## Kentia Gold Areas

### Earl Grey's Statement

THE ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF KENTIA GOLD AREAS, LIMITED, will be held at noon to-day at the Hall of the Chartered Insurance Institute, 20, Aldermanbury, London, E.C. 2.

THE RT. HON. THE EARL GREY, Chairman of the company, had circulated the following statement to the shareholders with the annual report and accounts.

As will be seen from the balance sheet there has been very little change in the position as compared with the previous year.

### Position at the Geita Mine

In view of the prevailing conditions, operations at the Geita Gold Mining Co., Limited, are proceeding on an unsatisfactory basis. During the year ended June 30, 1942, 17,116 oz. of gold were produced, compared with 15,228 oz. in the previous year. Operating profit was about £20,000, as against a loss of £10,000 in the previous year. The provision for debenture interest, taxes and debenture redemption has resulted in a balance of profit of about £1,750, as compared with £11,445 for the previous year.

The mining capacity of the plant was maintained at 200 tons per day for the six months ended December 31, 1941, and during the same period the cost per ton of ore milled averaged 2s. 11 shillings. It was, however, decided in view of the difficulty in obtaining regular supplies of essential stores, to reduce mining operations according to stocks in hand, and the daily average milling rate for the six months ended June 30, 1942, was 100 tons, the average cost per ton of ore milled during that period being 31s. 4 shillings. The plant is now treating only about 250 tons of ore per day, and gold output is in consequence reduced and cost per ton increased. The future rate of milling will depend on the continuing ability to secure and ship essential supplies.

Mining development is proceeding satisfactorily, and the estimates show a substantial increase in total tonnage and an improvement in reserves of ore blocked out.

### Conservation of Cash Resources

At the annual general meeting last year, I stated that arrangements had been made by the Geita Company to redeem a further £70,000 of its outstanding debentures. In view, however, of the prevailing difficulties, it was subsequently decided that it would be better policy to postpone redemption and to conserve the cash resources, which I am glad to say are now substantial.

Dealing with matters generally, the European staff has been reduced as the result of the removal of gold mining from the list of reserved occupations in Tanganyika Territory, and although Native labour arrangements have so far been met, there is a growing shortage of such labour arising out of war demands. If this tendency becomes aggravated, the programme of development will probably be affected. The health of the community has, I am pleased to report, been good, but essential drugs to deal with cerebro-spinal meningitis and pneumonia are not readily difficult to obtain. It is worthy of note that the gold output of the Geita Company in 1941 represented over 34% of the total gold output of Tanganyika Territory.

I would take this opportunity of expressing our thanks not only to Mr. Weddon, the general manager, and the staff of the Geita Company, but also to our own Secretary and staff, for the work which they have carried out under increasingly difficult conditions, and also to our men on behalf of the company, best wishes to those members of the staff serving in His Majesty's Forces. I am very glad to say that two members of the Geita staff who left the Royal Air Force are reported missing. The staff and their families are to a large extent deprived of the home contacts which they normally enjoy.

and the cheerful spirit with which they face these trying times is greatly to be appreciated. In a record with deep regret the death early this year of Sir William Lead, K.C.M.G., a valued member of the board, his work in Tanganyika Territory, both in a public and private capacity, is worthy of special mention.

#### Points from Mr. G. C. Hutchinson's Report

Mr. G. C. Hutchinson, the managing director, states in his report that 152,642 tons of ore milled at Geita during the year to June 30, 1942, yielded 40,611 oz. fine gold, at an average cost of 27.25s. per ton treated, sales realising £707,156 and operating expenses aggregating £207,304. The comparative figures for 1941 were 146,438 tons of ore, fine gold an average cost of 31.01s. per ounce, sales of £804,397, and operating expenses of £240,000.

Estimated ore reserves at Geita on June 30 last totalled 1,247,493 tons of an average grade of 4.75 dwt. per ton, as against 1,052,148 tons averaging 5.2 dwt. a year earlier. The new ore developed gave a net increase of 197,285 tons after deducting the amount milled during the year.

At the Geita mine tailing operations on levels 1 and 2, outlining the limits of the payable widths and the development of additional raises, increase in the ore reserves. The drift on the footwall ore body on No. 1 level advanced 300 ft. of which 240 ft. were payable, averaging 4.5 dwt. over 84 ins.

At Lone Cone driving on No. 7 level developed 180 ft. of ore averaging 5.4 dwt. over 106 ins. The ore body has been cut off in the west drive by a dyke, but the east face is still in ore.

At Ridge mine development of the west vein to the south on No. 4 level amounted to 410 ft. of drivings of which 106 ft. were in ore, averaging 6.7 dwt. over 66 ins. Results on the west were disappointing on this level.

A limited amount of driving on levels 3 and 4 at Mawe Mine did not show any new ore. In 2,935 ft. of 2 1/2 in. drilling no ore was met, but one hole warrants further investigation.

#### Export Cargo Registration

Upon instructions of the Ministry of War Transport and to meet the requirements of Dominion and Colonial Governments, it will henceforth be necessary for shippers, when applying to the shipping lines for registration of cargo, to insert in the application form the gross dead weight of the consignment and the category number of the goods according to the published schedule, which corresponds to the grouping in the Board of Trade's import and export list. In the case of goods for shipment to ports between Cape Town and Beira inclusive, it is necessary for shippers to show also the ultimate country of destination, i.e., Union of South Africa, the Rhodesias, Nyasaland or Portuguese East Africa.

## News Items in Brief

Dwa Plantations, Ltd., have announced a dividend of 6% on the 6% participating preferred shares for the year to December 31, 1941.

Messrs. Mitchell, Cotts, and Co., Ltd., have announced a final dividend of 10% making 15% for the year. Both figures are the same as last year's.

A dividend of 8% on the 6% participating preferred shares of East Africa Estates, Ltd., will be declared on completion of the year to June 30, 1942. In respect of the year to June 30, 1941, the company's gross operating profit was £135,100, making 90 tons of the first five months of the current financial year.

A British Branch of the East African Women's League has been formed in London at a meeting held at the Ladies' Carlton Club at which Lady Baden-Powell presided.

It was reported that all East African growing output of raw rubber would be bought to meet South Africa's needs and that two experts representing the British Ministry of Supply and the South African Government had visited the territories. The mission has already reached Tanganyika Territory. It consists of the former director of the Dunlop Company's plantations in Malaya and the technical adviser to South Africa's Rubber Controller.

## Local Native Authorities

### Extended Powers in Tanganyika

A new experiment in indirect rule in Tanganyika was approved by the Legislative Council of Tanganyika on December 16 in a Bill under which Native authorities are empowered to assess, collect, and apply the local rates, states a Dar es Salaam telegram to the Times.

Hitherto, says the correspondent, the Native poll tax has been levied at a flat rate by the Central Government, which returns one quarter of each district's collection to the local Native treasury for local social services. Now the tax payable to the central Government will be only three-quarters of the previous total, but there will be no rebate, and the local authorities will have to meet local needs from the local rates assessed and collected by them.

The experiment has emphasised the experimental nature of the measure, which is confined at present to one district and is under close observation. The advantages of the scheme include not only the training for a position of responsibility of the local Native authorities but also the possibility which will make it possible to adjust the means of the taxpayer and the needs of the local Native community. This is being tried for the present at least.

The measure is welcomed by the missionary who is the senior non-official member of the Legislative Council as developing the Native's sense of responsibility in his own affairs and the progress of social service which, if it is ever to be adequate for the needs of the country, must to a large extent be provided by the people themselves.

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Why entry music in their heart:  
Through dusky lane and wrangling mart,  
Flying their daily task with busier feet,  
Because their secret souls a holy strain repeat.  
— John Keble

The task is stern, the struggle long, there are no quiet by-ways wherein to linger in the shade. But the lark still sings ahead to gladden the hearts of men as they labour on towards their goal — to freedom!  
Gone are the days when there was relaxation in plenty. The hot sun of olden hours relentlessly down, there is no respite. But many a man treads bravely on because he carries in his heart, wherever he goes, the faithful memory of a favourite tune.  
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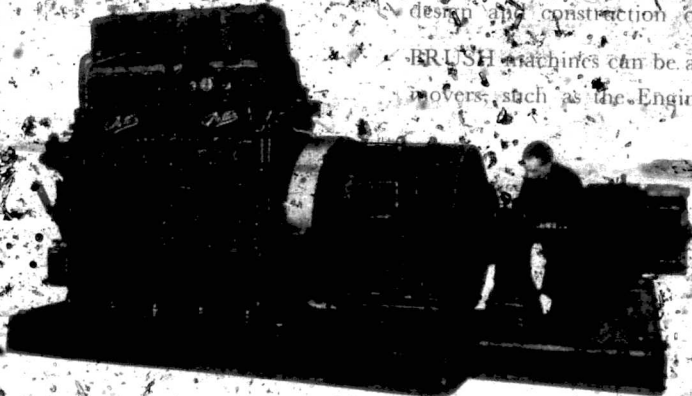
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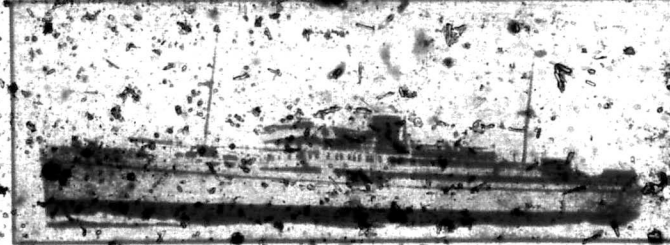
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