

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, February 4, 1943
Volume 19 (New Series) No. 59

£1 Weekly, 30s. Yearly post free
Published by the F.O. in London

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THERE IS ONE STRIKING CONTRAST between the plan presented to Parliament for the re-organisation of the Foreign Office and that proposed by Lord Moyne, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Colonies, for the reform of Officers from the Colonial Office. It lies in the fact that whereas both Ministries declare their need to terminate the careers of men who have not fulfilled the promise of their earlier years, perhaps in consequence of the loss of qualities of initiative, enthusiasm, and energy, the Foreign Secretary is persuaded that justice both to the public cause and to the officials concerned can be done if the Minister takes the course of releasing such subordinates on pensions sufficient to keep them from poverty and to mitigate the fact that no disgrace is attached to their retirement, whereas the Colonial Office view as late as until very recently, and has not yet been publicly amended, that officials should now be given the option of retiring on pension from about the age of 50 years. We strongly criticised this suggestion when it was first made, and have still not heard one good argument in its favour, but nevertheless been reiterated on several occasions by spokesmen for the Colonial Office, who ought to know that in this matter they are running contrary to the best, in defiance of the opinion of many Colonial servants of standing and great experience, and adverse comment may be made promptly and in a forceful and independent manner by a considerable number of ex-

posed, including former Governors, Chief Secretaries, senior administrative officers, and heads of various technical departments. Every one of whom expressed support of our attitude and disagreement with that of the then Secretary of State, who, although we would not disagree with his wish to present officials with an option of potential retirement to the individual but proportionately disadvantageous to the public interest. No disapprobation was more critical of the Colonial Office proposal than that from correspondents who had spent many years in the service of the Government of Southern Rhodesia and the Sudan. They were unanimous in condemning a scheme calculated to deprive the service of men whose withdrawal would be a real loss to the State.

Whitehall has, naturally, its own strong characteristics. Civil servants have generally a high sense of duty, but still, notwithstanding in the imperfect world the normal inclination to accept an offer

White Paper as **Ammunition**, they could scarcely be regarded as dispirited. A Minister set on introducing an entirely new idea of the relationship between the community and the service. This scheme having once captured the Colonial Office, it is to be presumed that it was next upon another Department of State, for the issue which was to be expected was the Treasury, as the custodian of the public purse. It would be

strengthened by similar and preferably simultaneous demands from other quarters seems reasonable to conclude that even if the idea would be represented to the Foreign Office with particular force at a time when it was commonly known to be reviewed in the terms of service of its staff of all grades and categories, it is possible we have noted here is not the case. The White Paper is so far that it is not clear what officials would be in the privileged position proposed for Colonial Service personnel. This point should be clarified by those in both Houses of Parliament and elsewhere who believe that a general fund would be committed to the intentions of Lord Mountbatten in the regard were allowed to operate.

The Assistant Secretary and Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies may, of course, hold opinions at variance with those but lately expressed from their side; they have held the appointments for so short a period that they have had no appropriate opportunity of declaring their views on such a matter. It is to share the Foreign Office view as now revealed so much the better for the Colonial Empire, what would put an end to a prolonged movement of the period of their tenure of office, which will be just as long. If they do not accept the Foreign Office view, then this new White Paper provides leaders of Colonial opinion with most valuable additional ammunition for a battle which must not be long postponed.

Mr. Alex. Holm: The Man and His Work

A Nine Record of Service to East African Causes

MR. ALEXANDER HOLM, C.M.G., C.B.E., Director of Agriculture in the East Africa Protectorate (Kenya) from 1919 until compelled by ill-health to retire in 1939 from the Colonial Service, has died at his home in Wetherbridge, Surrey, (as briefly announced in our last issue).

Born in 1878, he received his agricultural education at Wyke College, Kent, and was later appointed general manager of the Experimental Farm at Wellesbourne in the Tamworth district, becoming principal of the agricultural college established at the same place. He held these important posts from 1909 to 1919, in which year he became Under-Secretary for Agriculture in the Union of South Africa.

At the end of the last war he went to Kenya as Director of Agriculture, and it would be difficult to exaggerate the value of his services to East Africa as a whole in that capacity and in numerous other ways, both during his residence in Nairobi and after his retirement to his in England.

His Fourteen Years in Kenya

He proved himself to be keenly interested in every phase of East African development, an able administrator, a good speaker, staunch in times of adversity, and possessed of an exceptional knowledge of all branches of agriculture, with particular gifts as a judge of stock. More than once we heard him described as the best livestock judge in the British Empire; whether that was the case or not, he often judged at Royal Shows in the United Kingdom, succeeded the late Sir Daniel as president of the Agricultural Club, and was a founder of the British Flockers' Home Society. He had long been a gold medalist of the Royal Agricultural Society of England and a Fellow of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, and had presided over the South African Wheat Commission of 1912.

Strongly gifted with a common sense and with natural caution when refused to be swayed by arguments which did not completely convince his reason, he took a broad view of all public policy, whether agricultural or general, and was ever ready to do what lay in his power to aid a promising experiment, see justice done to a sound, but struggling industry, advocate desirable research, or bring to notice an able, enthusiastic and unselfish worker.

During 13 of his 44 years in Kenya he was President of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of which the then Prince of Wales became Patron in 1921, when the title "Royal" was conferred. To the credit

of that society Holm brought his determination and vision, and when finances were low he made personal appeals to those who could and did provide the necessary funds. When he arrived there was only one acre of ground, at Nakuru; before he left that had become a immensely improved new grounds established in Nakuru and Eldoret. Negotiations practically commenced for others in Kitale and Nanyuki. Much of this long years of world slump, which in Kenya exceptedally hard. As to his having the credit for the enduring work he lost no opportunity of stressing the part played by his colleagues, in particular Mr. Alfred Vincent and Mr. Albert Hill, two secretaries during his term at the helm. "I have no other dear friend," when calamity came upon Hill, twice to our knowledge Holm wrote of Kenya's debt to him as an organiser.

An indefatigable worker with a wide range of interests, Holm served on many commissions and committees. He was a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Kenya, the Kenya and Uganda Inter-Colonial Railway Council, Chairman of the Kenya Board of Agriculture, the Labour Commission of 1927, the Food Control Board of 1929, the Coffee and Sugar Industries Committee of 1931, and the Wheat Committee, the Central Advisory Committee on European Education, and the Butter Levy Board.

He presided over Kenya's organising committee for the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, and represented the Colony as its Commissioner at the 1924 session of the Exhibition, and the C.B.E. in the Exhibition Honours List and the C.M.G. in 1934 after his retirement. There was a likelihood that through his appointment as Commissioner of the E.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London, but the proposal lapsed because the doctor whom he consulted were unanimous in recommending him not to undertake further full-time duties.

Development of Agriculture in Kenya

He did much to speed the development of agriculture in Kenya during a very difficult period. The settler community could hardly take its troubles to him in the knowledge that a good case would elicit his practical sympathy, and he was especially ready to help promising new industries. For example, it was under his guidance that cattle grazing by Africans began on a large scale, and in the face of considerable opposition he persuaded the Government to grant a concession to a black owner of 10,000 acres of land at the cost for him cultivation by a world famous firm which after spend

ing some £10,000 on the experiment abandoned it on account of the appearance in the fruit of brown spot, a disease for which research workers in many countries had found no remedy.

Holm was a strong advocate of white settlement in East Africa and of the progress of African agriculture. He saw no conflict of interest, but mutual advantage, in this aspect of the dual mandate. Mixed farming was in his view a necessary and natural development in both areas, and he often stressed the advantages of co-operation on the widest possible basis.

Vice-Chairman of Joint East African Board

After his retirement from the Colonial Service he was elected to the Council of the Joint East African Board. He became a most active worker. His later election to the office of Vice-Chairman was on a recognition of his labours and a gain to a body for which he undertook considerable research, the preliminary drafting of many memoranda, and personal contact with Government departments.

We learned privately at the time of one such visit, in view of the refusal of the Colonial Office and the Ministry of Supply and Shipping to provide tonnage for the carriage from East Africa of certain urgently required cargo, when he was told of the facts by an acquaintance in the city. Holm, aroused by the blunder which had been committed, visited each of those departments, and within a fortnight a tonnage had been given that 1,000 tons of the commodity should be shipped in each of the next three months. It was an instance of personal interest and personal contact removing misconceptions and perhaps obscurity.

He was also a member of the Council of the War Executive of the British Empire Producers Organisation, on the Coffee Section of which he represented the East African Producers. Their Government had also appointed him a member of the East African Development and Research Committee of the Ministry of Supply and only a few weeks ago the East African Governor had conferred on him as East African member of the International Tea Committee.

To all these duties he continued to devote himself assiduously, despite poor health. Again and again in the past few years he had had to take to his bed for varying periods through heart trouble, but as soon as he was able to get up again he resumed his work in person, having meantime kept in touch by correspondence and telephone. He was not the man to accept nomination to an office which he did not intend to discharge to the best of his ability.

A Wise Counsellor

He possessed an excellent facility of many aspects of African and East African development from the early part of this century. A great judgment and a genuine hope to speak the truth as he saw it, was one of his great qualities. He was thus a most valuable counsellor, and certainly the best example in recent years of an exceptional identifying himself with the people of the great Britain for a gooder East Africa as a whole. Nothing would have pleased him better than that other former Colonial servants should step into the gap left by his passing.

Recognition of his all-embracing interest, he was elected Chairman of the East African Group in London in 1949. Its members knew that there was no aspect of Eastern African affairs which failed to engage his interest, and that his knowledge was freely at the disposal of any who cared to draw upon it.

There will be the deepest sympathy with Mrs. Holm and their three daughters, one of whom is the Viscountess of Selva as the wife of Mr. Gildy, executive officer of the Coffee Board of the Colony.

Sir Armigel de V. Wade writes:

"Mr. Holm, as he was affectionately known among his host of friends, was certainly one of the outstanding

personalities of my time in Kenya, and I am quite sure that Kenya owes much to his knowledge, devoted service and constructive enterprise. He was a partner by nature and by affection, and if I loved one man more than another, it was stock-raising. Added to his love of farming and his devotion to his interests, he had a very sure faith in its possibilities in Kenya.

Nobody Loved Kenia Better

A member of Legislative and Executive Councils he was a grand champion to have on one's side. He spoke well and with confidence and in a commanding manner that compelled attention. Everyone always listened when Alex. said anything to say. He had, without a certain Scottish caution which stood him in good stead, the habit of being sure of his ground.

I remember with what delight I used to hear him say to the Governor, "Your Excellency, there are certain aspects which have to be brought under review before I can give you my opinion," my considered opinion. When he had formed his considered opinion he was ready to state it in plain terms, and no amount of opposition would deter or perturb him in the least. He was a colleague with whom it was a pleasure and an honour to work. Kenya never had a more thoroughly devoted servant of the Colony.

He was a delightful friend and companion, full of human understanding, humor and genuine hospitality. I doubt if anyone ever loved more deeply the Colony which he served so well.

Strong Criticism of Council Un satisfactory Housing of Africans

In the Northern Rhodesian Legislature, recently Colonel G. G. Brown stated that since the Railway had not taken any steps to rectify the state of affairs disclosed in a report earlier in regard to the housing of their European and African employees, the Government should introduce legislation to compel action.

A statement by improvements was made at the Public Officer Conference to condemn the compound as well for human habitability, but many buildings were still in which no person being housed. The building department defied description. Kenya was slightly better, but no medical officer could pass the buildings as fit for human habitation. Unusually was worst of all.

The speaker stated that the war was impossible to get started and that all timber could not be used as underpinning. Three Government houses in four had local timber. This has been a waste of money.

Colonel G. G. Brown stated that the Secretary of State should see a telegraphic summary of the data and that copies should be sent to each member of Rhodesian House.

The Director of Medical Services said he could not believe that a general manager knew of the terrible conditions in the compounds. He (the D.M.S.) had prohibited habitation of the Kenya compound on December 31 and he invited the Director of Public Health to inspect the compound in January.

The Secretary of State (A.P.S.) said that the Railways had been neglected, but that it was suggested that they would do better in future, knowing a sharp reprimand by the Labour Commissioner. The general manager had in fact resigned immediately.

The Chief Secretary paid tribute to the management contribution made to the railway by the staff by the Railway Board management down to the most junior employee.

To Rectify Four Year Old Oversight

A year before the outbreak of war the Governor of Kenya approved a proposal that the seven Indian members of the Nairobi Municipal Council should be replaced and not appointed, and directed that the necessary orders should be gazetted. It has only now been discovered that that notice was not inserted, and a Bill has therefore been introduced into the Legislative Council to validate the past elections.

Reform of the Public Service Foreign Office White Paper

REFORM OF THE COLONIAL SERVICE is the frequent demand of public leaders in and out of the British East and Central Africa that it appears appropriate to call attention to the following extracts from the White Paper published last week under the title "Proposals for the Reform of the Foreign Office" (Cmd. 4420).

Though these passages were intended to refer to a re-organisation of the staffs of the Foreign Office, Diplomatic Service, Commercial Diplomatic Service and Consular Service, now all separate and distinct, they might apply with almost equal cogency to the Colonial Office and the Colonial Service.

The efficiency of the Foreign Service has suffered in the past from the fact of necessity which arose from the disparity in conditions of service between the various posts abroad. Conditions of service in the Foreign Office have been assimilated to those of the Home Civil Service. Members of the Diplomatic Service who are posted abroad have not been on a different basis in regard to conditions of service, pension rights, etc. The Secretary of State has not been able to move a man from a mission abroad to the Foreign Office without consideration of the effect which such a transfer might have upon the industrial concerns of the efficiency of the Service has undoubtedly suffered in consequence. The new combined Foreign Service, accordingly, will be entirely separated from the Home Civil Service and will be treated as a self-contained and distinct service.

New Means for Recruitment

The system of recruitment will be recast so as to facilitate the entry of men by social service, candidates with suitable qualifications by competitive examination, and the necessary minimum of the staff.

During the reconstruction period immediately after the war being carried out. It is probable that this system will be essential in the case of the candidates who are to be recruited on the basis of a written examination or an oral examination. It will be desirable, too, that the scheme should cover all the aspects of the subject, e.g. those which, in the past, would have been represented in the Service today.

In the Foreign Service a great measure of direct personal responsibility rests on senior officials, especially abroad. Experience has shown that some men, who are entirely successful in the early years of their service, either do not fulfil their promise or lose the qualities of initiative and energy which are necessary if they are to hold positions of greater responsibility. It is therefore essential that the Foreign Secretary should be able to identify, by arrangement or otherwise, the careers of men who, though they may have been excellent administrators, are unsuited to fill the highest posts. This practice has, in fact, been used in the Armed Forces. It will be necessary to grant to such men, who will have given most of their best years of service to the public service, pensions sufficient to keep them from poverty and to mark the fact that their services are valued by their retirement.

In the new Service most officials will have to spend the greater part of their careers abroad, and the Foreign Office will in future be regarded as one of the posts and as the headquarters of the Foreign Service, rather than as a department of the Home Civil Service. The re-organisation of the service will, it is hoped, overcome the training difficulties which have arisen by confining the work of the Colonial Office to shipping affairs with practical experience of dealing with the public and the Press and with the wide range of international relations which are the province of diplomats.

The entrance examination will thus be taken in two parts. The first will be taken between the ages of 17 and 20 and the majority of the vacancies for the Diplomatic Service will be filled by competitive examination. The second part will consist of a test of ability based upon a written or oral examination, and it is expected that candidates who pass this test will be eligible for a proportion of the vacancies for the Diplomatic Service which have already or shortly will be filled.

In order to be able to fill an exceptional vacancy it is necessary that men who by their record are conspicuous should be eligible for the Secretary of State's special powers. It is proposed that the Secretary of State should be empowered to fill exceptional vacancies in the Civil Service Commission's list to accept for the Diplomatic Service not more than two entrants a year for the post of 21 years of age, but not above the age of 30. It is desirable that the

chosen by a selection board and will not be required to pass a written examination.

For those who compete by Method 1 there will be an open competition examination conducted by the Civil Service Commission and so designed that candidates will be able to take a short study after their university degree examination and without special study. Although designed for those who have studied at a university in this country, the examination will be open as a present to candidates who have not attended a university. This examination will be similar to that for the Home Civil Service in order that candidates may compete for all or any of the posts and that a large number of candidates may therefrom be engaged to compete.

There are a few of the posts of seniority who are not well examined and whose qualities do not show themselves to advantage in a written examination. It is important to widen the field of selection and Method 2 has accordingly been designed to secure the services of suitable candidates who might otherwise prefer to accept some post in the Government service which would depend not upon a written examination but upon personality and record. This method is also designed to provide the widest possible range of candidates and to be distinct from more ordinary competitive examinations.

An Experimental Decade

For an experimental period of 10 years candidates for not more than 25% of the annual vacancies will be chosen mainly by selection on the basis of their records, of their showing in an interview board (at which they will be required to pass a generally high qualifying standard) and of a written examination in the English subjects compulsory for Method 1. Candidates who do not pass by this method will be required to have reached a certain educational standard. A candidate will be free to compete by either method of these methods in the same year. At the end of the experimental period it will be possible to determine whether Method 2 has been a success and whether it should be terminated or modified in any way.

Candidates who qualify will become members of the Foreign Service subject to one year's probationary period of work in the country. Part of this period will be spent in the Foreign Office. The other part will be spent in the study of economic, industrial and social conditions in one of the Government departments dealing with public affairs, in a visiting centre of industry or in other similar institutions, but it will include study of labour questions. This training is not aimed at producing experts in economic and social questions, but at ensuring that all members of the service will have a good general understanding of such subjects and a foundation on which to build specialised knowledge when necessary. At the end of the period men will be posted to various posts and consulted on their views.

In order further to widen the experience of members of the Foreign Service and to ensure that they should be kept in close touch with developments in this country, arrangements will be made to attach certain members of the Government departments, such as those concerned with commercial and labour questions, for the purpose of assisting in the taking up of appointments abroad of which are open. The second or appointment of Foreign Service officials to posts in other Government departments and vice versa will not be excluded when it can be shown to be useful to the public service, and the appointment of posts in the Foreign Service of men from outside the Government service will be considered in exceptional cases.

Closer Contact with Colonial Service

It is also intended to promote closer relations between the Foreign Service and the Colonial Service. It is hoped to facilitate understanding of questions of Imperial defence by making arrangements for members of the Foreign Service to be attached to the Imperial Defence Staff in their numbers than before the war.

To advise the Foreign Secretary in cases of appointment on pension before the age of 50, it is proposed to establish a special board under the chairmanship of a former senior member of the Service.

[Editorial comment appears under the heading of "Momentum"]

From Colonial Office to Africa

A White Paper presented to Parliament last week shows Mr. Harold Macmillan's salary as Minister of Resident in South West Africa to be £1,000 a year, with a local allowance of £1,500. Lord Macpherson, who drew the salary of £2,000, declining to the post of Deputy Minister in the Congo, but provision is made for an expense allowance of £1,300 a year.

We hold that the colonies of East Africa are not in their own right a pawn to be pushed by the F. I. C. and that

to the War News

Opinions Epitomised: — The Fuehrer's silence on Jan. 30 was a plea for unity of disaster. *Daily Telegraph.*

• God will be a just judge. — From Hitler's anniversary proclamation read by Goebbels.

• If we give the Americans the air lines, we give them the back of the trade and the war. — Henry B. Tate.

• In the last 10 weeks Paulus lost 200,000 men in killed alone before Stalingrad. — *Times*, Moscow correspondent.

• The cost of the war is now about £4,000,000 a day. — Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

• Our only surrender today means a total surrender by Germany, Italy and Japan. — President Roosevelt.

• Germany have received new and strict police orders to carry their gas masks everywhere at all times. — *Mail Herald*, Adelaide.

• The Stalingrad operation is a million men in the sand and millions of tons of supplies. — *Mail Herald*, Adelaide.

• Karl Doering now commands the German Navy. He was estimated to sail from the prison camp of Montevideo, Uruguay, in 1940. — *Mail Herald*, Adelaide.

• The exploits of our Front-line airmen have been greatly exaggerated. — Mr. Allan Michie, correspondent of *K.S. magazine*, *The Sunday Herald*.

• Since Hitler's January speech last year the number of policy announced executions in Germany has risen from two a week to two a day. — Mr. Charles Foley.

• The small German Navy will be a disaster but not the source of inexorable U-boat warfare. — Admiral Dogiel, newly appointed C.-in-C. of the German Navy.

I have never had any difference of advice from my British or American staff as to the political or military basis of our nationalism. — General Eisenhower.

The resolute courage of the British people is the secret weapon which defies military, scientific and technical devices of the Nazi terror. — Mr. Stephen Lewis, Mayor of Ottawa.

More Nazi soldiers have been killed by Russian-made weapons since the beginning of the war than on all other fronts combined. — Mr. E. R. Steinhilber, U.S. Lease-Lend Administrator.

• Japanese have been killed on Guadalcanal for every American soldier lost. Enemy losses have been seven times as many as those of the Allies. — Major-General A. A. Vandenberg.

I have told the Kaiser and that scoundrel are not satisfied and have put forward suggestions for better protection for our country. — *Journal*, General Secretary of the British National Socialist League.

We have such magnificent bombs as the ballistics bomb, the bomb which will be sufficient to wipe out the cities as well as the ships of the world and for such a purpose convenient to the British. — Mr. Eden.

Gossip that a two-air Sydney train resulted in information about damaged ships and submarines in a distorted form from Belief shortly after the war. — *Att. Australian Minister for External Affairs.*

We fought the Stalingrad battle on Russian equipment alone except for some British and American lorries, heavy tank, plane and gun was home-made. — Two Russian generals, addressing British war correspondents.

Nazism was born amidst the rattle of machine guns, fascism was ushered in by the sputter drip of castor oil. — *National News Letter*.

At the Casablanca conference the Americans and British talked and relaxed together under the same roof. I cannot imagine Hitler and Mussolini exchanging light banquets on the Brenner Pass. — Mr. Alder Moorehead.

The 20,000 enemy guns captured or destroyed by the Russians represent the fire power of more than 300 divisions — half the enemy army on the Eastern Front. This loss in fire power can only be described as calamitous to the Wehrmacht. — Mr. Morley Richards.

When the German Disarmament Commission was in Morocco I succeeded in finding much of the more modern armament belonging to the French Army in Morocco. Many tanks, guns, and automatic weapons were hidden, often buried in properties belonging to the Natives. Not a single case of betrayal occurred. — Guy de Nogues.

The President and the Prime Minister realise to the full the enormous weight of the war which Russia is successfully bearing alone. Her whole life, front and rear, prime objects has been to draw as much of the weight as possible off the Russian armies by engaging the enemy as heavily as possible at the best strategic points. — Official announcement after the Casablanca conference.

Russia's war against Hitler was perhaps the cleverest and greatest camouflage in world history. A thousand years hence every German will speak with awe of Stalingrad and remember that was there Germany put the seal of victory, because a nation can fight like this only by victories. Once a soldier joins the colour he must and most obvious proof is that he will not come home a hero. In spite of that he will come home he should think himself a very lucky and be proud of it. — *Mail Herald*.

*Colours
influences
cannot reach
the works!*



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SAUNDERS' VALVES

PERSONALIA

Mr. H. J. Coffey is now Resident Magistrate in Nairobi.

A daughter has been born in Nairobi to the wife of Dr. J. H. ...

Mr. ... born in Nyasa Territory, the wife of Mr. Desmond ...

Mr. ... and Mrs. ... Thomson were recent ...

Mr. H. E. Renwick has been proposed Acting Comptroller of Customs in Zanzibar.

Mr. W. K. ... has been appointed an Acting Judge of the Supreme Court of Kenya.

Mr. ... is now Assistant to the Crown Commissioner of the Coast Province of Kenya.

Mr. Alfred ... has been named a member of the Central Board of Health of Kenya.

Mr. ... has been seconded to the Secretariat of the Government of Kenya.

Sir Theodor ... was ...

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Mr. Nelson, the new President of the Federation of ...

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BOVRIL for Health and Energy

DAMSON, ...

Fauna Preservationist

Lord Onslow, President of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire has been constrained by ill-health to ask the Society to elect a successor to that office. The current issue of the Society's journal takes...

To his credit, President Lord Onslow is irreplaceable is not to compare, were hyperbole of flattery or an empty formality, but sober truth. No one else has been so well equipped with brains, energy, capacity, persistence and circumstance to be the leading force in our organisation, and no one has so much achievement in the field of fauna preservation.

More than to any other, the world owes the African Convention for 1931, and to him, but for the outbreak of war, we might have owed a wider convention embracing South Asia and Australasia, for the conference which was to have been held in 1939, and would surely have been controlled by him as Chairman. His ambition for the cause of fauna preservation aimed higher and wider than this, for none but an all-World Convention could satisfy him.

He measured himself in the work, and used to the limit all the interest he had first as a member of Parliament and later as a member of Committees, positions which gave him great opportunities to press the cause of fauna preservation on Ministers of the Crown, sometimes to positions of too high influence. It is thus to him especially that Britain owes her present plans, and leadership of the movement for practical international co-operation in the rational preservation of animals, and this Society its honourable position as a force to be reckoned with wherever the gifts of nature are threatened.

Mr. H. O. Davis of the African

Addressing the Lamouth Rotary Club recently, Mr. H. O. Davis, who stated that he had watched the growth of the "chick" industry in Uganda, for 14 years as a member of the Missionary Organisation in Kenya and (Government) department, declared that an equal opportunity to learn, and that it is as quick as we are, with fast as much as the individual capacity.

Obituary

Brigadier-General J. W. Dowell, who served in the Sudan from 1884 to 1886, has died in Lymington at the age of 83.

Mrs. Eliza Scotchmer, wife of Mr. J. S. Scotchmer, of Nairobi, died suddenly on her return from a three months' holiday at Durban.

Mrs. Grace Thorne-Thorne, wife of Lieut.-Colonel R. S. Thorne-Thorne, E.A. Command Headquarters, who spent many years in Uganda, has died in Nairobi.

Sir Stuart Thomson, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., the distinguished laryngologist, who died last week at the age of 83, served in his early days as a surgeon of the United States Army.

Mr. J. J. Gumbel, who has died in Northern Rhodesia, was an In Barotseland since 1908. To many Barotses he was known as "Pop," and to the Maloti as "Mawengul."

Mr. H. E. Osborn, who for 40 years a missionary in Nyasaland, has died in the town of his home. He leaves a wife, a Great Britain and two sons, the eldest of whom is in the R.A.F.

Mr. S. L. Childs, Director of the Tehran Bureau of Public Relations, who was killed last week in an air accident in the Middle East, was from 1922 to 1930 on the staff of the International Labour Office at Geneva for the last 12 years as personal assistant to Mr. Harold Butler, the Director. In that capacity he had often to deal with African labour problems. He was an untiring worker of shrewd judgment and a fine sense of humour.

Captain L. E. L. Tristram, who died recently at the age of 69, joined the Nyasaland Government Service in 1907 after serving in the Suffolk Regiment and the Buffs. During the last war he held a commission in the R.A.F. and his prompt and energetic action was mainly responsible for the breaking up of the Native rising in the Chinle area in January, 1945. In 1919 he was promoted to the rank of Major in which capacity he served until his retirement in 1923.

Last week we briefly announced the death of Mr. John Mott of the Nyasaland Public Works Department. He first went to Nyasaland with the 9th South African Infantry during the last war and after it started to work in the Protectorate. For some years he had been on the staff of the Public Works Department. An enthusiastic member of the Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve, and probably the best shot in the country, he took an immense pleasure in his duties as warden of the Chichirunge, at which the Plantyrs and Limbe platoons do their rifle and machine-gunning. Mr. Mott, who was 64, leaves a widow, a daughter, and a son, who is now a commander in the Royal Navy Reserve.

Mr. R. S. W. Barnes

Mr. R. S. W. Barnes of Grifton House, Newington, Hampshire, died in his 87th year on the 27th with regret. He came to East Africa in 1928 in Kenya, and with his two sons went in 1921 to begin farming in the Hoey's Game Reserve. There they have done much work on the lines of terracing of the land, and the elder, Mr. Robert S. Barnes, has given demonstrations before various gatherings of farmers. Mr. R. S. W. Barnes, who from 1870 onwards had travelled widely in Africa, especially in Natal and the Transvaal, was known up there by the name of "Bony" and Uganda as the "Bony" of the "Bony" countries in the White Continent. He was several times a member of the Committee to investigate the African public affairs.

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Questions in Parliament

Shoulder Blades for Colonials in R.A.F.

Colonel Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in reply to Mr. Morgan that powers conferred upon Colonial Governments by the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act, and in the Rules made thereunder to regulate the movements of persons, had been used to the fullest extent possible by the Home Secretary and Government. He informed of his practice in administering the Rules from Defence Regulations. Colonel Stanley was confident that Governments used their powers for the purposes expressed in the Regulations. At least their powers were not used to suppress democratic sentiment, trade union activity, or constitutionally elected officials.

In reply to a further question, he said that the fact that the United Kingdom has the highest number of a Government's members in any of the public opinion polls is not a cause for concern. The Secretary said it is important that this well-established principle of democratic government should be applied to the Colonies. He said that the Government would fill the ranks of the Royal Air Force with Colonial personnel. He said that the Government would do its utmost to ensure that the Colonies were represented in the R.A.F. in such a way as to ensure that the candidate who possessed the best qualifications would be selected.

Mr. Morgan asked whether it is possible for the R.A.F. to permit personnel in the R.A.F. and the R.A.F. to be transferred from the R.A.F. to the R.A.F. Mr. Stanley said that the R.A.F. is a very large organization and that it is not possible to transfer personnel from the R.A.F. to the R.A.F. Mr. Morgan asked whether it is possible for the R.A.F. to permit personnel in the R.A.F. and the R.A.F. to be transferred from the R.A.F. to the R.A.F. Mr. Stanley said that the R.A.F. is a very large organization and that it is not possible to transfer personnel from the R.A.F. to the R.A.F.

Mr. John Duggan asked Colonel Stanley whether it would be possible for the Government to appoint a representative of the Colonies to the R.A.F. Mr. Stanley said that the Government would do its utmost to ensure that the Colonies were represented in the R.A.F. in such a way as to ensure that the candidate who possessed the best qualifications would be selected.

Americans and the British Colonies

Mr. Morgan asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether it was the interest expressed in the U.S.A. in the British Colonies. He said that the Government was very anxious to see that the Colonies were represented in the R.A.F. in such a way as to ensure that the candidate who possessed the best qualifications would be selected.

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East and West African Governments. The answer to the question asked was in the affirmative. The answer to the question asked was in the affirmative. The answer to the question asked was in the affirmative.

Colonel Stanley replied that the information at his disposal was insufficient to answer to the question. He said that the Government was very anxious to see that the Colonies were represented in the R.A.F. in such a way as to ensure that the candidate who possessed the best qualifications would be selected.

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Ethiopia and Enemy Methods

Mr. Morgan asked the Foreign Secretary whether Ethiopia was divided to sign the declaration regarding its claims to enemy assets to have acquired property in its territories. He said that the Government was very anxious to see that the Colonies were represented in the R.A.F. in such a way as to ensure that the candidate who possessed the best qualifications would be selected.

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Such is Fame

On January 1 we reported that the Duke of Devonshire had been appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. On January 28 the Times Parliamentary report was still describing him as Parliamentary Secretary for India Office.

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News Items in Brief

Mombasa's population is now estimated at over 100,000.

A serious shortage of office machinery is reported from East Africa.

Locusts are again reported to be causing damage in several districts of Southern Rhodesia.

Makindu's Hospital benefited by £1,500 as the result of a dance attended by more than 2,000 people.

An Indian Merchants Chamber has been established in Bulindi, Uganda. The first president is Mr. Rajawani Lalji, of Bombay. The East African Governors' Conference has considered arrangements for improving contact with East African troops serving outside their own countries, and the future of the air services in East Africa.

A unified Shona language understood by the tribes of Southern Rhodesia speaking Shona dialects has for the first time been used in a translation of the New Testament, made mainly by the Rev. A. A. Louw.

A resolution moved by Mr. A. C. Hannhill of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce favouring compulsory acquisition of land by Government at a fair price in order that it is not beneficially employed was passed at a meeting of the Chamber.

Mr. G. W. Simmonds, M.P., is Chairman of a joint committee formed to consider the post-war development of British civil aviation by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries, and the London Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. R. E. Roberts, General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Airways and Harbours, has broadcast an appeal to the public to make his services always available for the supply of sugar and oranges.

He explained that it had been impossible for the authorities to charter seagoing coaches since the outbreak of the epidemic last year, but that Calcutta was now free.

Colonel Stanley, Secretary of the Kenya Colonies, said that he had 1,000 tons of supplies of Signal ammunition, and he considered his son and the young men in the same outfit returning from a campaign in London, where the most secret and important decisions were taken to the front line.

British Tobacco Companies (South) Ltd., announce a profit for the year to September 30 last, after providing for tax of £51,898 (against £1,072,998). Final dividend is deferred, ordinary dividends of 1s. per 10s.

share holders 10d. against 6d. and a special bonus of 5d. after of Union-normal income tax, £11,200 is carried forward against £12,200 brought in. The net profits above stated do not include undivided profits of subsidiary companies. For the current year a first interim dividend of 6d. was paid on December 31 (against 6d. for the previous year).

Black Marketeer Jailed

An Indian merchant in Nairobi has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, and a fine of £20, or a further three months' hard labour, for selling 36 1/2 q. of maize meal to an African for 4s., that price exceeding the legal maximum by 1s. 4s. cents. The magistrates described the transaction as "a clear case of an unscrupulous trader making an illegal profit on the sale to a Native of an essential commodity."

Strikes in Mombasa

Apart from the strikes by Rail and labour in Mombasa and Nairobi (above) in respect of which have already been reported in these pages, cessation of work for short periods by African employees has been experienced in a considerable number of Nairobi businesses, including the East African Portland Cement Co. Ltd., the Express Transport Co. Ltd., Huggins & Co. Ltd., G. Blowers & Co. Ltd. (50 of more employees in each case), Lewis & Hodgless, Ltd., Motor Mart & Exchange, Ltd., Lochhead, Moore & Co., Ltd., J. J. & Co., and less well-known concerns. The East African Industrial Research and Development Board also suffered a strike by a few junior members of the office staff.

Developing Nyasaland

The Executive Committee of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce has recommended the establishment of a Nyasaland Development Committee to consider into the cessation of the alienation of the Protectorate of the quantity of the national training of returned Servicemen, especially for careers on the land, extended educational facilities for Europeans and Africans, the development of secondary industries, including exploitation of the prospects of the Lake Nyasa fish industry and the creation of a local industry to process with existing plant for the export of bauxite from Blantyre Mountains and a bridge across the Shire River, and the improvement of road communication.

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Garden's Food Shortages

Failure of the Maize Crops

The East African regions are suffering a scarcity of food and particularly of maize. The difficulties are the concern of the authorities, the Government and the local people. It is the last October to arrange for the population and the Government must issue announcements that the Government will supply when maize will be imported or to give the Government a subsidy.

The reasons for the food shortages in East Africa are manifold. The disease of the black fly, which is due to the fact that it is imported nearly three years ago, has been one of the main factors in the maize areas. The black fly was a pest of the maize and for a long time there has been a general shortage of rice. Africa is mainly dependent on rice from India and Java.

Several maize growers have been discussed with the Government. The price of maize has been fixed at 10/- per bush. The Government has been asked to supply the products of which it is demanded by the local and Middle East. The authorities has been consuming increasing quantities of maize, while consumption generally all over Africa has been steadily increasing.

The lack of rain and difficulty was the cause of the rains in November, which caused a big reduction in the estimated supply of maize and a heavy loss of the maize crop. The Government is further measure of relief. The local authorities are to import maize for their own requirements.

The Government to the European farmer to grow more maize. This has suffered in competition with the other crops. The Kenya Government has announced that the price of maize will be guaranteed for the next year. The price of maize has been agreed to be 10/- per bush. The price of maize has been agreed to be 10/- per bush. The price of maize has been agreed to be 10/- per bush.

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Old Age Pensions

Mr. J. W. Welensky moved in the Legislature recently that the Government of Northern Rhodesia should forthwith introduce an old age pension scheme. The upkeep of the Polish refugees was costing the Government £16 and £12, and a British subject was entitled to a pension of not more than 10/- a week, and the Government should be non-committal. The Government proposed the scheme of compassionate grants. An expert from the Government should be asked to give advice at the end of the year. The Government should be asked to give advice at the end of the year. The Government should be asked to give advice at the end of the year.

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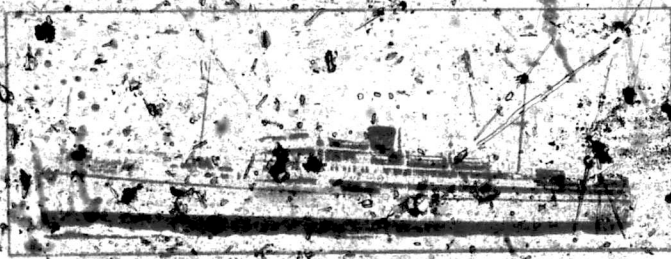
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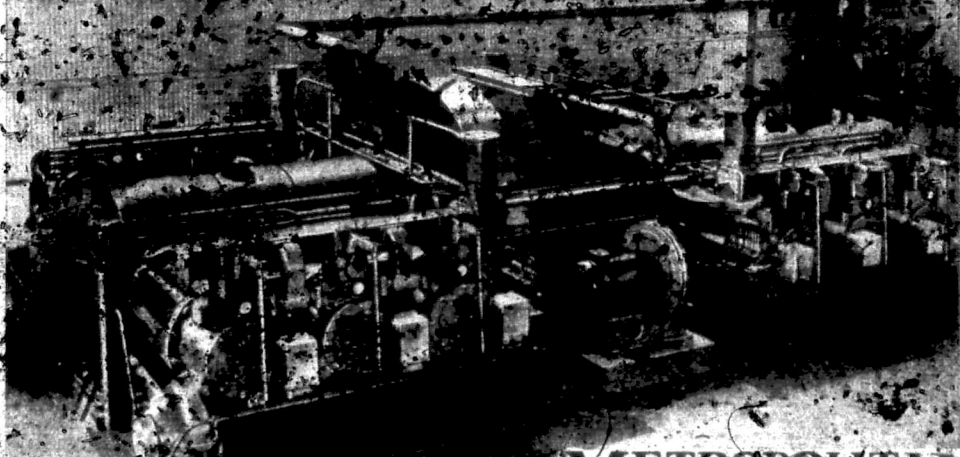
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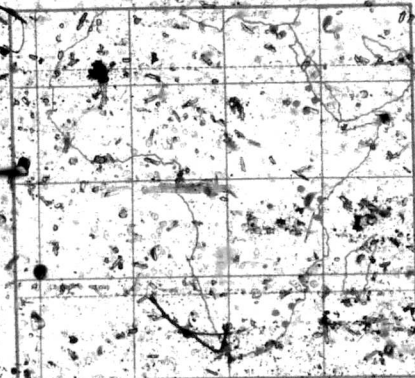
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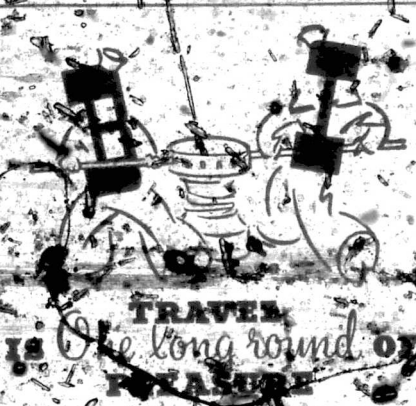
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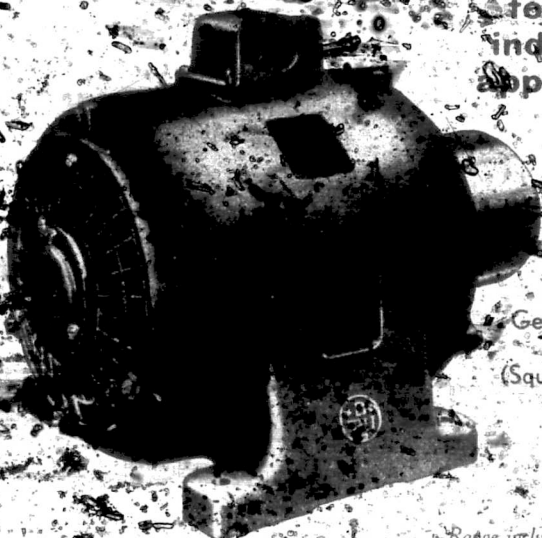
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, January 11, 1945

6d. Weekly, 15s. Yearly, post free

Volume 10, Number 1, New Series, No. 200

Printed in Great Britain

Printed at the New Paper

Founder and Editor:

F. J. Tolson

Registered Office:

91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1

Working Address:

2, East Street Chambers, Taunton, Somerset

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SIR HUBERT YOUNG, former Governor of Rhodesia, makes some important points in his article in *The New York Times* of 10th January, 1945, on the subject of "Continuity in Colonial Policy". He advances the argument that international agreement in colonial affairs would make for greater continuity in general policy. It obviously would, if professions and practice were not so far apart, but, curiously enough, that point seems to have been overlooked in discussion of this subject. East Africans, who have so often been the victims of indecision and fickleness, regard the establishment of a sound policy and of continuity in its application and development as of the highest importance, and colonial opinion generally would readily pay a high price for such a boon. Sir Hubert Young, I do not, of course, suggest that colonial affairs should become subject to direction by a distant and unrepresentative international parliament, but that international consultation should be created which would contain representatives of the major powers of the commonwealth, and which might in time ensure that such consultation is paid to their legitimate interests, and that the whole purpose of this new arrangement should be for the "authorised" and

authoritative expression of interest and criticism. Emphasis should rest upon the word "authoritative" for uninformed, unwise, and unbalanced criticism have done and will do far more harm than good. One of the continuing disabilities from which the Colonial Empire suffers is that the sceptical denigrations of so many well-meaning and naive commentators whose knowledge is in inverse ratio to their self-assurance.

The further point is made that authoritative interest and criticism would go far to reduce the risk of ignorant and malicious misrepresentation of the Colonial policy of one Responsible Government to the Government and people of another. What, again, is a more desirable aim and one more clearly realised

New Plan For Liaison Between Territories

perhaps by East Africans and Rhodesians than most other proposals of colonial opinion, since no part of the Colonial Empire is more unitedly interested in the policy of Britain and the United States. The idea is to hold regular, periodic conferences of the representatives of an "authoritative" body shared

with the duty of co-ordinating Colonial activities in Eastern Africa to the extent necessary to the fulfillment of the terms of the Colonial Charter, in which it is stated: "The emphasis that exists in the Charter should have in its Secretariat an officer with the duty of providing liaison with neighbouring territories and reporting to the Responsible Governor and the international organisation which is created. Those who know the disappointing degree of provincialism which still prevails in Government circles in the Colonies will welcome this very practical idea."

The retort of officialdom might well be that the existence of an East African Governor-General, with his own Secretariat, makes such a step unnecessary in the case of the territories which are concerned. We

Non-Co-operation Still a Handicap

at any rate, should not be prepared to accept that defence, for there is abundant evidence of a reluctance (to use no stronger term) of some officials in highly responsible posts to co-operate with neighbouring dependencies. It is such an individual should happen, for instance, to be a Chief Secretary under a complacent Governor or one who is appointed that he cannot reasonably be expected to override the advice tendered by his advisers for a nominated action can be seriously and even dangerously delayed, if not destroyed. That this suggestion is not hypothetical, but on the contrary, is set out in general terms of what has actually happened in East Africa in the quite recent past can be confirmed by those most intimately concerned with inter-territorial organisation for common purposes. Had there been in each Secretariat a senior official responsible for day-to-day liaison with neighbouring territories, the flow of affairs could not have been so arch, for he would have been driven to an early stage to re-monstrate with the obstructionists in his own department, and thus check non-co-operation at its source. To the objection that he might let things slide in order to preserve harmony with his own office, we should reply that he would thereby endanger his own career, for he would be the first person to be blamed by his Government when in due course retributions were made by the King's representatives in other territories, by the Governors' Conference Secretariat, or by the Colonial Office.

to take Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika territories as examples, each had a liaison officer who, by inclination, habit and duty regarded every question of public policy in

Qualities Needed in Liaison Officers

the wide East African aspect, and not merely from that of the particular territory in which he happened at the moment to be resident. A most encouraging step would have been taken towards that larger loyalty which is so necessary and for which non-official leaders have for so many years worked and pleaded. It would be essential of course to select the holders of these new posts with great discretion, and choose not to appoint men merely on the ground of seniority, or favouritism, or because some department wished to be rid of them. We should like to see the best entrusted to able young men who have given proof of ability, broad-mindedness, initiative, energy and vision, combined with the courage to face and overcome the pathy or other discouragements which they would be certain to encounter during the initial stage of their work. Moreover it would be highly important that the men selected should be able to work happily together, since mutual confidence and friendship would go far to smooth their way. Whites incompatible of temperaments would raise difficulties for their interests the better. They ought certainly to possess more than the normal civil servant's understanding of economic factors and a good deal less than the normal civil servant's respect for routine and precedent. This catalogue of desirable qualities is somewhat formidable though it may appear at first sight, but in fact an unthinkingly secret list of the human material at the service of our territories today. There are any number of able and capable young men who ask nothing better than heavier responsibilities and corresponding opportunities to which men would use to their own credit and the public advantage. The tragedy is that the present system deprives so many of them of their right ambitions and promise by treating them as mere cogs in the machine, instead of as responsible colleagues in a co-operative effort of high adventure and noble character. Any measures which will restore and reinforce the sense of vocation are to be commended, particularly when they promise to develop the idea of wider inter-territorial contacts and loyalties. We trust, therefore, that these proposals of Sir Hubert Young will be seriously considered by leaders of Colonial opinion in this country and in Africa.

180TH WEEK OF WAR

Sir Hubert Young on Colonial Policy

Benefits of Establishing Good International Machinery

SIR HUBERT YOUNG, successively Governor of Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Trinidad, has contributed to the *Nineteenth Century* an important article on international co-operation in Colonial affairs. From it we quote the following passages, which merit the close consideration of our readers on Colonial thought.

It is clear, in the light of the immense variety among the Responsible Powers (which term I prefer to Colonial or Colonising Powers) and the territories and peoples concerned, that international co-operation in Colonial policy is practicable only if certain definite common aims are accepted by all concerned.

It would obviously be impossible to take an "extreme" example, for us British, with our ideas of freedom, non-discrimination and equality of opportunity, to co-operate with National Socialism with their policy of ruthless suppression of what they call the "subject races" and their exploitation of those whom they regard merely as animals; or with the Japanese with their systematic and deliberate debauching of the races to which they wish to establish a hegemony by the saturation of drugs and the encouragement of vice, or with the Germans as such.

If the aim of the Responsible Power is to be its own aggrandisement, or aggression, or suppression of the aspirations of the peoples or colonies or Dependencies, or discrimination on the grounds of race, religion or social origin, we shall have to put up with a policy of co-operation altogether. The only kind of co-operation of which we are the despoiler of which we should be prepared to co-operate is something like that which we now profess to follow ourselves.

An Outline of Colonial Policy

The attempt to outline it very briefly. In political spheres it means fostering the growth of a responsible indigenous government, attached to the so desired, but free to enjoy complete independence it aspires to, provided that it assumes no other international obligations. A successful example of this was the admission of Iraq to membership of the League of Nations in 1932 and the declaration made by the Prime Minister of Iraq on May 30 of that year, which might serve as a model of the obligations to be undertaken by a Dependency on attaining its independence.

In the administrative and social sphere it means setting up a sound administrative and incorruptible judiciary, a stable system of finance, and a sense of responsibility for the improvement of social conditions, including public health, education, housing and labour conditions, with equal opportunities for all, regardless of race, religion and social origins.

In the economic sphere it means the development of the natural resources of the territory, in the first place for the good of its inhabitants, and, secondly, if the Governments agree for that of the Responsible Power and the rest of the world, but not selfishly or so as to give rise to international difficulties.

It also means acceptance by the Responsible Power of financial liability for assisting unproductive and impoverished territories to the extent necessary to ensure the fulfilment of their administrative and social obligations and the development of their natural resources. In the sphere of defence, maintenance of order it means ensuring the external safety and internal security of the territory and its adherence to the principle of non-aggression. The Responsible Power would have the right to maintain such naval, military and air bases as might be necessary for these purposes and to have its forces subject to overriding international agreements as to disarmament.

Powers Unfit for Colonial Responsibility

This incomplete and tentative outline of a common aim for Colonial policy would have to be carefully discussed and developed, but it may fairly be said that the only Responsible Powers about whose responsibility for such a policy there can be any real doubt are Germany, Italy and Japan. It should be very clearly set down in the peace settlement that these three Powers are not to be permitted to have Colonies under their control, and that they have experienced a complete change of heart, and satisfied the world that they have fallen into line with the civilized nations. In the case of Germany and Japan, at least, some considerable time will have to elapse before they can do this and by the means which they have adopted and, let me say, no reason why international co-operation should not be the vehicle for Italy, who sets out of the Fascist regime.

...solve our own Colonial problems if our immediate neighbours are solving them in a different way, we find that the people's colour bar policy makes things very difficult for us. We find, too, that the world is seeking for us to try to control locusts or insects of men, animals and plants unless our neighbours cooperate and take the same steps. But most of all do we find that the world is representing our own Colonial policy, or misunderstanding it; there can be no more fruitful source of international friction.

In the interests of the inhabitants of the dependent territories themselves we need international co-operation. It is not only as other Responsible Powers, but also as citizens of the world that I should be little for the maintenance of the peace and work that has been and is being done by our Colonial services, and by all the forces of good that are active in the Colonies and Dependencies. At the same time I would like to deny that there have been errors of judgment in the case of aggression, and this is certainly less so in the territories for which foreign Powers are and have been responsible.

It is now of territories to which power has been transferred. It has been allowed to evade their obligations to the people from whose labour they have benefited, and to the people in which the slave owning mentality and economic system has existed to an extent which has led in the past, and may lead again in the future to serious trouble, and to the repeated attempts of enlightened and decent nations to bring about a better state of affairs have been frustrated by aggression and inertia. Finally, it is known of cases where there has been a consideration of "embarassing" immigration from territories under the control of one Responsible Power to those under the control of another, for the sake of avoiding maladministration and even personal ill-treatment.

International Obligations a Sore Point

If the question is asked what we mean by the saying that international co-operation would be under the supervision of the Government of the Responsible Powers, we should be quick to check these and similar abuses, and to see that the international obligation of a stronger incentive than the present pledge. It remains unchanged when the Government changes. The result of international agreement would be greater responsibility in Colonial Policy, which would be difficult to secure in a despotic government. Then, the very fact that the Government has to be rendered before the law of international opinion leads to greater care being taken to avoid having to come to judgments. Again, the pooling of experience and views over the world would be very valuable, and more is always to be expected from the wholesome stimulus of international rivalry.

The most important of all, the setting up of some international machinery to be authorized and authorized expressions of international opinion would be a very regular and effective check on the irresponsible representation of the Colonial policy of any Responsible Power to the Government and people of another.

To fulfil these requirements further steps will have to be taken. In the first place, a charter of covenant must be drawn up, in which the agreed of Colonial Dependencies be set out in at least as much detail as are the terms of the League of Nations, and very much more that they can be early Anglo-American conversations with a view to their being prepared. These are precedents for such a charter, and only in the final negotiation of the Atlantic Charter, and in the original form of the Covenant of the League. Both documents were in the first place, and that of Anglo-American cooperation, and the first of the world's great and it is possible to follow suit.

When some form of international machinery has been set up, it will merely to deal with economic, political and territorial matters with the world. Colonial questions will be possible in international relations, but it is possible to deal with world affairs first. Now the major powers are the Pacific, the Indian Ocean, the Atlantic, the Central Africa, the Africa, the Mediterranean, the Indian, the African, and the Caribbean. In each of these areas there might be a special procedure for the establishment of the international machinery, and the formation of Colonial activities to the extent of the fulfilment of the terms of the Charter and Japan, and it has already been suggested that the machinery should be set up.

Colonial Peoples Should be Represented

It is a matter for regret that the inhabitants of the territories themselves should be permitted to ensure that the Charter of the League of Nations should be a reality. How do the backward and primitive peoples, who are bound to be the most individual in the population who must certainly be consulted, it was necessary to pay more than a mere courtesy to our

We find ourselves very much embarrassed in trying to

...other regional step that could be...the

appointment to the secretariat of every Department of an officer whose sole duty would be to reserve liaison with neighbouring territories and to be responsible for framing such reports as may be called for by the Responsible Power concerned or by an international organisation.

Whether it would be a good thing to create a central international advisory body on the lines of the Permanent Mandates Commission, and whether in that case they should advise an international Council of Colonial Ministers or some other council, must depend upon the general nature of international co-operation as it comes out of the mists of war. My own experience of the Permanent Mandates Commission is that they did very valuable work, but it is not certain that in some respects the membership might be improved.

[Editorial comment appears under the heading of Moment.]

Colonial Education Duties of British Universities

Professors Basil Forde, of the Department of Geography and Anthropology, of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, has written to *The Times*:

Education in the Colonies has been too largely deferred to local centres of learning at home. Students from colonial territories come on few and far-spaced and irregular visits, but passively strangers. This is not provided for those who return to their part of an unbroken world among their own people, and for the fullest and most profitable experience of British social and political life.

The creation of contact between the universities and the Colonies is a social and political as well as a study of the educational situation of the Colonies, direct collaboration with their education and wider horizons in development of special training and general education. A good all-round education would require that a university should be able to provide the intellectual and social training which would be for the students of the territory, who are not likely to be well-served by continuous contact with the home and professional welfare of a huge number of students. The universities would have to know of public-spirited persons who could reach by existing administrative and commercial channels.

It would be all one way. Colonial universities will have great need for the services of visiting teachers and advisers of all grades. By bringing members of the staff short periods for such work, they will not only be giving their own contribution to educational advance, but will be providing in this country in positions where their experience and judgment could be freely called upon, a body of men and women who will arouse the interest of others in the most varied Colonial issues. They are not lacking among their governing bodies, and staffs men and women ready to give time and energy to this work. What is needed is a return to the universities.

To meet this contact, an administrative and personal basis for our universities, within the framework of a general plan, undertaken by special educational change, the fostering of advance centres for Colonial studies, and the diffusion of mutual knowledge among the Colonial peoples and ourselves.

Needs Suggested

Miss Margery Perham, Reader in Colonial Administration in the University of Oxford, writes:

What is required is a few more lectureships which would at first be mainly concerned with research. The holders of these posts would help to attain the following results:

- (1) They would help to fill the gap in authoritative literature on the modern Colonial Empire and its problems. It is not possible for those who wish to spread such knowledge widely through text-books, lectures, etc., to do so. They would spread among their colleagues a knowledge of the knowledge and interest without which no direct cooperation with the Colonial centres of higher education could be developed. They would make it possible for the Colonial subject to find a larger place, as only a satisfactory one, in undergraduate courses, and so most effectively bring these subjects into the schools.
- (2) They will pass to and from the Colonies in pursuit of their studies, knowledge and trained students who will take service in colleges, schools, and other Colonial posts until the Colonies are able to staff their own services.

(3) They will be able to help the Colonial students who may hope will come in increasing numbers to our universities for higher studies. They will not monopolise the teaching of these students, many of whom will come to study the history and politics of the world, but will help them to make the most of their knowledge of Colonial knowledge and their wider interests. (4) They will be able to help the Colonial

Colonial Office and Colonial Governments in carrying out the long-term research, so urgently needed upon such problems as climate, law and land culture, the relationship between the government and the local institutions and the European focus of Central and municipal government, and so special studies. The complex of interwoven social and economic conditions of the Colonies will be able to play their part in giving teaching and guidance to members of the Colonial Service who are likely to come in increased numbers and at different stages to study in our universities.

Richard Winsted, commented that the works of research students who devote a few months to a tour to the problem of a particular Colony are so apt to be described as their life is generally superficial, influenced more by what they have absorbed at home than by the Colonial situation. Students are apt to find what they expect to find out and to depart with insufficient appreciation of the human equation. A sojourn of three or four years in a Colony will be of social as well as academic advantage to the specialist or interested student.

The New System Necessary

The British Empire Inspector should like to see the best of both worlds, namely, the best of home and the best of the Colonies, possibly jointly realised. The Colonies should be situated in physical proximity to local colleges or universities, and provision should be made for research workers to undertake a certain amount of teaching and supervising in the educational institutions, and for the teachers to have such research facilities as they do not enjoy in their own laboratories made available to them in the research institution. A scheme from the Colonial Welfare and Development Fund aimed at the establishment of a commonwealth system of higher education would be likely to produce more far-reaching results and be a more striking symbol of our new Colonial policy than if it were limited to other objectives.

Mr Nigel St. John drew an interesting parallel with India, saying:

The East India Company owed its long survival to a great extent to the establishment at Calcutta of a college for its future recruits, providing a course of training which they had to undergo and staffed by men of undoubted ability. Mathematics and the sciences were taught, and were, it seems, eminently desirable for the Colonial Service, to provide a short course of training that would complete that obtained at university. Such a college, through which all desiring to enter the Colonial Service might pass, would serve not only to give a necessary knowledge of general Colonial matters, but also to form some sense of what, such as between Colony and Colony, and in the policy which the Colonial Service as a whole pursued. Its formation should not prove difficult, its value would surely prove immense.

Compulsory Education of Native Children

Every African child over the age of seven and under 16 living within three miles of certain scheduled schools in the Nofia, Kitwe, Chingola and Broken Hill districts must now attend regularly at one of these schools. Parents or guardians obstructing the fulfilment of the order are liable to penalties.

New Colonial Centres

The new centres for Colonial students in London are people from the Colonies employed on war work in the country are shortly to be opened in London and will be under the direction of an Advisory Committee of representatives of Colonial People in the United Kingdom. They are planned to provide both hostel facilities and social and educational and sporting activities. The centres are to be known as the Colonial Centre, is at 49, Gower Street. There are already existing Colonial Hostels in Gower Street. A hostel for Colonial merchant seamen, and financed by the Colonial Office, Africa House of the West African Students' Union), to which the Colonial Government contribute; and the Students' Hostel in Gower Street, to which they contribute. It has made financial contributions. There are some centres in Liverpool, Edinburgh, North Shields, Newcastle, Bolton and Manchester, and special centres and camps have been established in other parts of the country for the welfare of the seaman, miners and technicians who have come to the U.K. for war work.

THE WAR

E. A. Veterans for Europe

Spring goes to Europe Outside Africa

General Smuts's motion to permit South African troops to volunteer for service outside Africa was passed last week by the Union Parliament. Eighty to 90% of the troops are expected to volunteer for wider operations in General Smuts's phrase. Many of them are serving in the Comanches in Italian Somaliland, and in the Buffs.

Re-equipped with modern fighter aircraft, a squadron of the South African Air Force which fought in the East Africa Campaign, originally as an army co-operation squadron but often as fighters, is reported to have returned to Kenya.

Colonel Knox, Secretary of the U. S. Navy, stayed with Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Fiji, and formerly Governor of Uganda, during his return tour of Pacific war fronts. He tells us that Sir Philip was most hospitable, and that the state of our defences and prospects in Fiji are fine.

Casualties and Awards

Lieut. The Hon. Alan Balfano, widewidely only son of Lord Hailley and the late Lady Balfano, has been killed while on active service in the Middle East, with the Pioneer Corps. (R.A.F. Davies). Lieut. Hailley, who was 42, was educated at Rugby, and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He was a collector by profession.

Lieut. G. Clive, of the Buffs, The Welsh Guards, who has been killed in action, was the elder survivor son of Mr. S. J. Clive, of the Buffs, who is a highly decorated tank captain and M.P. Davies.

The death is reported in a flying accident in the Middle East of Major General H. A. Davies, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Director-General of Army Welfare and Education, late of the Bedfordshire Regiment and The Artists Rifles. Last year he made an extensive tour of the African war zones, visiting Ethiopia and the Sudan.

Squadron Leader A. C. ("Tom") Johnston, only son of Mrs. F. J. Ware, of Salisbury, and the late Major D. J. Johnston, is reported missing.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, A.O.C., during the East African Campaign, was invested with the insignia of Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath when he was received by The King at Buckingham Palace last week.

Acting Flight Lieutenant J. H. Evans, R.A.F. No. 4 (Rhodesia) Squadron, has been awarded the D.F.C. Flight Sergeant S. R. Wilson, R.A.F. No. 42 (Rhodesia) Squadron, has been awarded the D.F.C. Squadron Leader R. J. Reynolds, of Kenya, who last November shot down an enemy bomber over Egypt at an altitude of nine miles, thus creating a record has again distinguished himself as the leader of the first daylight raid on Berlin.

It is officially announced in London that the following Rhodesians took part in recent raids on Berlin and Genoa: Pilot Officer Leslie Edwards, Sergeant Air Gun M. G. Hall, Sergeant Bob Rajefeyard, Flight Sergeant John Walsh, and Sergeant Cor. Houbert.

Pilot Officer O. J. Horton, R.A.F., of Lion Kop Ranch, Kafomo, Northern Rhodesia, has been promoted Flying Officer.

Lady Thomas, wife of Sir Shenton Thomas, Governor of the Straits Settlements, and former Governor of Nyasaland, has broadcast from Singapore a message to her husband, that she is still in Malaya and in good health.

Morocco Radio has reported that the French Consul and Vice Consul in Mozambique, M. Philippe La Roche and M. J. P. Restier, have placed themselves at General Grant's disposal.

Mr. S. H. Fazan, a Provincial Commissioner in Kenya, has been seconded to the East African Governors' Conference and is to visit Basutoland Camps in Ceylon. His appointment as Liaison Officer has been made for the purpose of maintaining contact between the Governments of the Conference territories and the troops serving abroad. Mr. Fazan has recently served with East African units in the Middle East.

Arrangements have been made by the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda for six African Chiefs to visit East African troops serving in the Middle East. The Chiefs will be accompanied by two senior administrative officers.

These African Chiefs have been visiting *askani* in many parts of Kenya, taking news to the men of their homes and relations. They are Gideon Mwakali, of the Luo tribe, and N. S. M. Kilengwa, of the Kamba.

Rhodesia Railways have released 28,539 employees for full-time service with the Forces, out of whom 19 have been killed in action, 1,000 have been disabled and 20,000 returned in their full working order. These figures were given recently by Mr. W. J. W. Skelton, General Manager of the Railways. The number released represents 40% of the total pre-war main staff, or 40% of the total clerical staff in an active state. Of these, who before the war represented 37% of the total clerical staff, now represent over 42%. Although traffic has increased considerably the total European staff is now 110 lower than at the outbreak of war (2,735 against 2,845).

Mr. R. H. H. Jones has appointed Mr. H. O. Water as Assistant Branch Inspector for Kilimanjaro. Lieut. Colonel E. C. Fish has been appointed Chief A.R.P. Officer in Zanzibar, with Mr. J. O'Brien as his deputy.

Funds for War Purposes

£450,000 has now been realized by the sale of War Bonds in Tanganyika. The take-up is £300,000.

The Dar es Salaam Amateurs Dramatic and Musical Society has sent £111, the proceeds of a Christmas variety entertainment to the Royal Merchant Seaman's Orphanage.

Other recent gifts from Tanganyika include £25 for the British Red Cross and St. John's Aid, from Mr. Schmidt, a Dane, and £50 for the Malawi War Relief Fund from the women of Mushi.

Anusha women have sent £50 to the United Aid to China Fund.

Women in Tanganyika Territory have sent £138 to the Save the Children Fund and £68 to the Lord Mayor's Empire War Relief Fund.

The Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund at Harare has the receipt of £150 from the Congo British War Fund.

The Fort Jackson branch of the British Empire Service League has lent £100 free of interest to His Majesty's Government for war purposes.

Forty employees of the Glass and Phoenix Gold Mining Co. sent £135 to the Christmas Cheer Fund for African soldiers of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment.

The African Women's Union at Maseno Mission, Kenya, has sent over £20 to be divided between the Beyond Babies Fund and the Malta Fund.

A concert given in Eldoret by the R.A.F. Male Voice Choir raised £25 for the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund and the Manchester Seaman's Fund.

A late lunch in Nakuru in aid of Christmas charity for the troops raised well over £100.

A Poughkeepsie Amateurs' Group has been organized under the direction of Refectory in Uganda to provide toys, clothing, and equipment etc. for the soldiers of Kenya and the Buffs.

During the year the Colonial Governors' Fund received donations amounting £97, none being received from East or Central Africa.

Questions in Parliament

United Nations and Ethiopia

Mr. Ammon asked the Foreign Secretary whether it was the intention that the recent declaration of the United Nations that Italy was to be defeated by force, intimidation, or by compulsion to sell her lands and other properties that amount to robbery would be applied to the former owners applied equally to properties obtained in Ethiopia by the Italians.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Eden, replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Ammon asked whether it was the intention of the United Nations to assist that the territories in Ethiopia giving access to the sea and taken by aggressive attack by the Italians were to be restored to Ethiopia.

Mr. Eden: "I am not certain exactly what you mean by my hon. friend refers but in any case I cannot speak for the United Nations on this matter."

Mr. Ammon: "Will that come within the purview of the United Nations as such and not within our purview absolutely?"

Mr. Eden: "I am not certain that Mr. Ammon must be referring to the area as was in the declaration and that is what I did not feel the commission had to do."

Mr. Haines asked what Mr. Eden had said that was a little puzzled as to what the hon. member meant by the word "as about the return of the area to Italy or as the Secretary of State whether any arrangements were being made by the Government to provide for the provision of adequate services in Abyssinia."

Mr. Eden: "I am not certain that Mr. Ammon must be referring to the area as was in the declaration and that is what I did not feel the commission had to do."

Mr. Haines: "I am not certain that Mr. Ammon must be referring to the area as was in the declaration and that is what I did not feel the commission had to do."

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doing very much more in Abyssinia in this respect than the Italians did.

Prince Alexander of Yugoslavia

Captain Cunningham-Reid asked the Secretary of State for Air why Prince Alexander of Yugoslavia (who has been resident in Kenya for the past couple of years) had not been offered for training as a pilot in the Royal Air Force, while his father, Prince Paul of Yugoslavia, was a political prisoner, and whose were careful inquiries made before the son of Prince Paul of Yugoslavia was accepted for training as an R.A.F. pilot, and whether the Yugoslavian Government was in agreement with the British Government as regards this matter.

Sir A. Sinclair replied that the Government was prepared for all the duties in the Royal Air Force, and after normal appearance before selection boards was accepted for pilot training with the Royal Air Force by the Yugoslavian Government. The Ministry of Air could not give any reason why this young man's case should not be dealt with in the usual manner, which would be, however, in the public interest to state whom inquiries were made.

Captain Cunningham-Reid: "Surely, as this man's father has done the war gallantry with the Royal Air Force, his father must be an enemy of this country, and that being so, is it not a fact that, according to our regulations, if they mean anything at all, the son is not eligible to be a member of the Royal Air Force?"

Sir A. Sinclair: "I am not certain that this young man of 18 should be treated as an enemy. He should have his choice to fly his loyalty to his country and the cause of the United Nations."

Mr. Astor: "Would not the action of this young man in volunteering for the Air Force be received with approbation instead of with carping criticism?"

Mr. Dalton, President of the Board of Trade, replying to a question from Mr. Granville Gibson, said that the subsidiaries of the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation in the Middle East and in East Africa were registered in the United Kingdom last December. Subsidiaries had previously been registered for Argentina, Spain and Portugal. The reason in all cases was commercial convenience. The U.K.C.C. had no monopoly of trade in any of the areas, and did not determine what goods could be shipped, though it allocated shipping space to certain Middle Eastern destinations. It was doing most valuable work in many parts of the world, and was regarded by His Government as essential to our war effort. Mr. Dalton was certainly not prepared to give any assurance that the activities of the Corporation should be terminated at the end of the war.

Sir Herbert Williams asked if the Corporation occasionally took freight away from us when merchants had shipped and were carrying on their proper business.

Mr. Dalton: "This Corporation is on the whole very helpful to many traders in many parts of the world, when there is a war-time trade to depart to some extent from peace-time practice."

Labour Unrest in Kenya

Mr. Haines asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether his attention had been called to recent labour unrest in Kenya, which, he said, had both conscripted and non-conscripted workers, how far it was connected with low wages, rising prices, and food shortages, what action was being taken to deal with the situation, and whether the conscripted workers could be considered as labour to consider a feature of labour legislation.

Colonel Stanley replied: "The disputes primarily concerned railways and Public Works Department employees in Mombasa and to a lesser extent in Nairobi, and in no case did the workers last year make any demands. A tribunal appointed to settle the disputes reported that the unrest was due to the rise in cost of living, and increased allowances in lieu of rationed fuel and housing for employees on the lower scales of pay, and to a rise in the cost of goods, clothing, and other necessities. Wherever possible means for fuel and clothing are to be issued in kind. I have no information as to whether or not any of the workers concerned were conscripted. So far as is known, the Kenya Government is not at present contemplating the introduction of any additions to their present labour legislation."

Viceroy Trentham asked the Government whether they had any statement to make of the methods of staffing and administering the Colonial Service.

The Duke of Devonshire, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that the main difficulty was to secure men of the highest quality for the Colonial Service. One of the functions of the Under-Secretary was to see all those in the junior ranks who came up for the Colonial Service, and in his short time could be only been impressed by the high quality of the young men they appeared to be entering the service, not merely for a career, but because they felt they had a duty to do.

Trade With The Colonies Points From the Commons Debate

During the debate on economic policy, Sir James Winterton said the importance of the export trade of the colonies should be considered in the light of the post-war plans and schemes the country should be prepared to consider in an export state of mind.

It is a hopeful thing that many of the members of the House are combining to press upon the Government the need for doing certain things in the Colonies, both for developing trade and for improving the status and especially the well-being of the inhabitants. We must recognise that one of the ways of improving the well-being of the inhabitants of the Colonies is to increase the trade of the Colonies with this country. If you abandon the whole idea of any inter-Commonwealth economic system, you make it extremely difficult to carry out colonial development for the benefit of the inhabitants.

Sir Granville Gibson recalled a conversation in Berlin on the subject of Lebensraum, or living space. The Germans had said that they could not purchase in the British Colonies or Dominions.

I put to one young man a point about currency. I said Sir Granville: "Supposing we wanted to buy a motor car in Canada, what would you do?" He replied: "We should not allow it. We should insist on the buying the car in Germany. We make cheap motor cars in Germany. We should insist on marking currency on every Colony we have in order that they must buy all their goods from the Reichland." I do not think that the House would never sanction a method of colonial control that description.

A word about subsidised exports. I find that the Colonies are not doing all in their power to stop subsidised exports from any country with which we have dealings after the war. The subsidising of exports is a notorious thing which we do not do in our trading.

Sir Stanley Wood said: "After the war we must rely in the main on a considerable expansion of exports. They are our life-line for the future hopes and plans of the Government of the country, greatly rely upon them. No nation has interest in the maximum growth and production of colonies which will be as good as dead. There is no other growth that can be had in our time. We must have to compete with things as regards price and quality, and we must make a profit. There must be a high priority for the export trade in all our post-war efforts. It is obvious that when peace comes taxation must be mitigated as soon as possible if for no other reason

than to enable the countries to have a fair chance of restoring trade and business and greatly increasing exports."

We need an expansion in international trade and the orderly reduction of unnecessary barriers and other things which interfere with the free flow of goods. We need some other and another authority to assist a demand to neither. We need a strong effort to avert those disastrous swings in the price of raw materials and primary products of the world which are apt to forget that the interests of the people of the world are endangered in a country but in no other way and other things. It is a matter of fact that we need an international monetary mechanism which will serve as a mechanism of international trade and avoid any need for substantial action in competition, exchange depreciation.

There is another phase of international economic co-operation which he approved itself and which we hope will be of increasing importance—the work of the International Labour Office, with its interest in the standard of working conditions in all countries, a matter which is not only of great interest in itself but has a great bearing on the orderly development of international trade. Finally, as the world begins to settle down after the war and each country has a clearer picture of its own resources, we may well need some international agencies for assisting the direction of international investments.

Mr. Stirling suggested that there has been no finer example of the orderly co-operation of the elements than within the bounds of the British Empire.

All that is formed by Council of the British Empire, the same composed of representatives of the countries of the Dominions, of India, and of the Colonial Empire, which will have, as a direct result, under its own direction the economic and commercial policy of the British Empire as a whole, so as to ensure that employment, industry and commerce may be the freest and developed. When that policy has been laid down, when the interests of every unit of the Empire have been considered and upon a basis which is fair and just, in what manner and with what generosity the British Empire shall co-operate with the United Nations, we can throw ourselves and ourselves into the midst of working with those nations in the reconstruction of the world.

For the other hand, we show ourselves as in the past to support co-operation to mean that we shall give up to the rest of the world as it is those vast benefits which the British Empire has conferred upon the world, and we permit the Empire to be taken piecemeal and subjected to financial and economic policies which will either spell ruin or bring part of the Empire into the domination of other countries, we shall have betrayed our trust, and we shall deserve the censure which will be the inevitable result.

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News Items in Brief

The Zanzibar branch of Barclay's Bank, Ltd. & Co. has been placed in voluntary liquidation.

Kenya Loans and Discount Ltd. is in voluntary liquidation.

Vine and rubber is being raised in the Zanzibar, Zanzibar's sister island.

A letter, fairly without comment, of 4,000 copies, issued by the East Africa Railway, is being distributed to passengers travelling by rail.

Passenger fares on the East Africa Railway have been increased from 50% to 75% in 1944.

Messrs. W. J. Bush and Co. announce an interim dividend of 10%, the same as for the corresponding period of last year.

A uniform charge of 2s. has been fixed for breakfasts and dinners served on the restaurant cars of the Kenya and Uganda Railways.

Children from Tanganyika, Uganda, Sudan, the Middle East and the Far East are now attending European schools in Kenya.

Power Security Corporation, Ltd. announces a dividend of 6% for 1944 (the same). Net profit after tax amounts to £50,000 (figures for 1943 are £52,035).

It is reported from Zanzibar that a determined effort is being made, under official sponsorship, to increase the production of rice in Zanzibar and Pemba.

Land under European cultivation in Kenya now includes 131,200 acres of wheat, 300,000 acres of maize, 16,410 acres of flax, and 1,200 acres of cotton.

The reports of the public health officer, including a pamphlet, home and museum visits to Africa, have been published by the East Africa Museum.

How much is the rubber tapper worth? The value of the rubber tapper is stated to be the best result of the application of Malayan methods of tapping in Zanzibar.

A proposal that the Government of Northern Rhodesia should appoint a committee to investigate the effect of pay of certain lower paid grades of the Civil Service has been accepted.

The stock market at Rhodesia House has been exhausted by the eagerness of people in the United Kingdom to learn about Southern Rhodesia in a view to settling there after the war.

About 70 tons of dried vegetables for the United Forces are being produced each month by the factory at Kerugaya, Kenya. A second factory now under construction will produce 100 tons a month.

An amending Bill to the Native Courts Ordinance of Northern Rhodesia provides that a person who, having the means to pay, refuses or wilfully fails to pay any compensation awarded by a Native court shall be guilty of contempt and liable to a fine of £50 or imprisonment for six weeks.

The Financial Secretary in Kenya, has reported that the Indian merchants that black market speculators were tantamount to purchasing goods from the East and selling to thieves.

Allegations in the local press compound submitted 14s. 6d. to buy an enlarged photograph of the late Rev. H. C. Nutter, who died in Nairobi last November. The picture is to be hung in the war memorial centre.

The directors of the Nyasa and Tori Club, Messrs. H. G. Morgan, H. C. Duncan and M. P. Barrow, have placed the club in abeyance for the duration of the war. The club's horses have been auctioned and the Mafinga premises leased to the military authorities.

Control regulations for hotels and boarding-houses under consideration in Kenya provide that rates must be fixed by the Price Controller and prominently displayed in each establishment, and that no proprietor who receives accommodation because the inquirer will be accompanied by children.

A Bukoba Coffee Control Board has been appointed with the following personnel: the Director of Agriculture (Chairman), the District Commissioner, Bukoba (Deputy Chairman), the Agricultural Officer, Bukoba, Captain T. S. Jarvis, and such other persons, as the Governor may from time to time appoint.

The School of Oriental and African Studies has accepted the Government's proposal that it should remain in the larger part of its Bloomsbury building instead of being moved to Euston Square. The Government will complete an unfinished part of the building for the use of the Ministry of Information during the war.

At a recent meeting of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce it was proposed that the Price Controller should visit South Africa, since price control there had exceeded general satisfaction and absence of acrimonious discussion in striking contrast with the state of affairs in Kenya. In other quarters it is suggested that nothing short of price control on an East African basis can meet the needs of the east.

War Risks Insurance Board

An East African War Risks Insurance Board has been established with the following personnel: the Financial Secretary of Kenya (Chairman); the Financial Secretaries of Uganda and Tanganyika; the Chief Secretary to the Conference of East African Governors; Mr. Trevor Cole, member with special knowledge and experience of insurance, nominated jointly by the Governors; Mr. G. S. Hupfer, member representing commercial and producing interests, nominated by the Government of Kenya; Mr. H. K. Jaffer, member representing commercial and producing interests, nominated by the Governor of Uganda; and Mr. J. R. Deane, member representing commercial and producing interests, nominated by the Governor of Tanganyika.

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MEETING

Dunlop & Company Ltd.

General Sir John Davidson's Statement

AFTER ADJOURNING FIFTY EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF DUNLOP & COMPANY LIMITED, was held in London on Thursday 11th June 1942.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR JOHN DAVIDSON, K.C., M.C., Chairman of the company, presided.

The following extracts are taken from the Chairman's statement circulated with the annual accounts.

It is with deep regret that I have to refer to the death of General the Hon. Sir Herbert H. Lovell, on 1 January 1942. General Lovell had been a director since 1921. His advice and guidance were of the greatest help at all times, and he will be sorely missed, both as counsellor and friend.

When I made my report last year we were 100 per cent sure of the extension of the war to the Pacific, and then we have anxiously followed the course of events which so closely affect the Commonwealth and the Dominion. Although the reverses suffered by the Allied Nations at the outset in the Pacific were severe, the more encouraging news is reaching us daily as to the future of the war. We have watched with admiration the spirit and vigour of the Commonwealth in many ways, and in particular in the Dominion.

Events in Australia and New Zealand, the development of our relationship with those countries, and the fact that as a result of the war we have

been able to secure a more favourable position in the world, are all factors which have influenced our business. The heavy taxation levied on the Dominion and the increase in the price of wool, which most of us are willingly borne as a means of furthering the prosecution of the war. To give you some idea of the position I would mention that the combined United Kingdom and Overseas taxation in 1939 was £2,000,000, in 1940 £2,931,000, in 1941 £2,970,000, and for 1942 under review £3,000,000.

The fact that the main industry in which the company is engaged, wool, is not a great deal to be said, as under war-time conditions not only is our statistical information denied to us, but our information, in other respects, is somewhat meagre. It is satisfactory, however, to report appreciable increases in both the Australian and New Zealand clips, that of the Dominion being the highest on record.

Applications under the Government's purchase scheme proceeded reasonably smoothly throughout the season, though the course of the war increased our staff problems, and in certain States in Australia there were labour difficulties in the earlier part of the season. Production in the Commonwealth was estimated at 3,456,000 bales on the basis of 14,000 clips and that of the previous season. The gross realisations totalled £3,684,276,115. Prospects are favourable for another good clip. New Zealand's clip amounted to 385,942 bales, an increase of 87,189 bales compared with 1941, and the proceeds were £2,152,152. It is expected that this will be a record clip up to the present time.

One of the most important factors in the lives of the decision of the British Government to increase by 15% the price of wool in Australia and New Zealand. The new price has had a beneficial effect in the wool pools, the new price has had a beneficial effect in the wool pools. It will not only be of advantage to the company, but of immense benefit to its great wool-growing clients.

The company handled its normal proportion of the wool disposal, and during the past season approximately in Australia, New Zealand and East Africa, 100,000 bales.

The 1942 Australian clip was 164,920,000 lbs, and the estimate for the 1942-3 clip is 170 million bushels. The Government guaranteed price for the coming year is 15s. (Australian currency) net per bushel at country stations on the first 3,000 bushels. On the balance 2s. a bushel will be paid, and for the wheat has been realised and marketing costs deducted, any further balance available will be paid to growers out of the wheat pool.

Satisfactory Business in East Africa

In East Africa our business continues to expand and the company's earnings from that source for the year were satisfactory, but this may be a phase consequent upon war conditions and may not present a permanent tendency, although everything will be done to conserve the business we now have. Prices for most commodities continue satisfactory, particularly for sisal and coffee, for which the British Government are paying higher prices than last year. The increases have been rendered necessary by higher costs of production, which otherwise would have had to be borne by the producer.

The two main features of the balance sheet are the increase in cash amounting to some £504,000 and the decrease in advances of £680,000. The increase in cash would have been substantially reduced had we been able to remit from Australia the amount required to pay off certain maturing debentures. Our foreign investments have only been reduced by approximately £25,000. We intend to reduce them still further if the Commonwealth authorities would not permit the necessary funds. Knowing the Commonwealth authorities' policy to restrict the transfer of funds, an effort was made to renew these debentures, but a substantial amount had to be repaid on this side, and the company was refused to bring home even enough for the purpose. I feel this decision was unfair to the company, as it remains a consequence. The men who were employed here just prior to the war to help pastoralists acquire a new settlement, and the company, I contend, should not be financially prejudiced as a consequence of this. I feel then that the company should be allowed to raise its regards to the Government already dealt with the large increase in taxation. In view of all the circumstances, and having regard to the future, we have considered it prudent to reduce our dividend to 5% (making 6% for the year) and to carry forward by approximately £100,000. I feel sure you will consider the result for the year as a success.

No fewer than 1,000 members of the staff have joined the Colours. With deep regret I have to record that since my last review 11 members of those who have given their lives has risen to 29, while 44 are reported to be prisoners of war.

The withdrawal of such a large proportion of our staff has thrown an enormous burden upon those who remain. In conclusion I wish once again to pay special tribute to our staff throughout the company's services. Apart from the many difficulties facing the management, the staff, the shareholders and the staff generally, all demands have been met with a prompt and ready response, and the board and the shareholders have to thank the staff for the devotion to duty on the part of all. In this connexion I wish to pay a special tribute to Mr. P. H. and Mrs. Moodie, the Special Agents responsible for Australia and New Zealand, who have, in addition to their own heavy load of work, had to bear the brunt of many of our difficulties.

The report was adopted unanimously.



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Suggestions for ROPE USERS

The use of Steel Wire Ropes, Steel Wire, and Hemp Ropes is not permitted, except for Essential War Purposes, and then only if other sources of supply are not available. Proper care in the use of Hemp Ropes will make them last longer, and help to conserve vital raw material. We offer some suggestions to rope users:—

HEMP ROPES

UNCOILING

Lay the coil on its side, with the inner end of the Rope below; reach down through the coil and draw the inner-end upwards so that it comes from the coil in the clockwise direction.

ABRASION

Avoid unnecessary rubbing. Do not allow kinks to form, nor pass the Rope over sharp edges. Avoid dragging a rope along the ground or over rough surfaces.

STORAGE

Hemp Ropes should be stored in a dry, cool and well ventilated place. Make sure that they are thoroughly dried before being stored. The Rope should not be kept on the floor, but placed in loose coils on a wooden grating or hung on a wooden pole. If a rope is dirty, wash it thoroughly and dry it before storage. Dirt acts as a grinding powder when the rope is in use, and causes severe internal wear.

DAMAGE FROM CHEMICALS

Avoid contact with acids and alkalis, any of which are extremely injurious to Hemp Ropes and cause rapid deterioration.

It is better to use the correct size and type of Rope for the particular job, than to risk it rotting through to-day's conditions, that may not be possible. If you have a Rope problem, so will as we will do our best to help you to solve it.



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