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MATTERS OF MOMENT

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICAN LEADERS, official and non-official, will find much useful information and inspiration in the report on "Development and Welfare in the West Indies: The Inspirations" which is published last week in the "West Indies" by the Colonial Office. The chief reason for this is that Sir Frank S. Feilcke and his technical advisers are working as a team of broad-minded, thoughtful men, each of whom, though a specialist in some branch of development or welfare work, recognises his own sphere to be but part of a larger one. Had that wise outlook more often characterised the heads of Government departments in Eastern Africa, progress would have been greater and better balanced territorially and inter-territorially. Unfortunately, as many of our readers know from personal experience, there has all too frequently been lack of cordial co-operation between departments within a territory and also between the directors of similar departments in neighbouring Dependencies. We have, indeed, known a Director of agriculture in one territory as deliberately to exclude or hide his proposed programme from the opposite numbers across his border, and to rely on the fact that all three were theoretically under the control of the same African Governors' Conference. (We do not refer to any present Director of Agriculture in East Africa.) Though this kind of jealous parochialism is less easily hidden in the case of agriculture than in some other matters, it has

been so evident in other directions, and true teamwork has sometimes been an exception rather than the rule. For several years before the outbreak of this war, for instance, we repeatedly called attention to the fact that Sir Little Nyasaland in the measures which it had taken to ensure interdepartmental consultation and agreement in regard to plans for Native advancement. But no other British territory in Central African Dependency was wise enough to follow suit, perhaps in some cases because false pride prevented them from a much smaller Protectorate. Sir Little Nyasaland has now the satisfaction of noting that the precedent which it set is being followed in a much larger field, with immensely greater funds, and under the searchlight of publicity by the experts selected to advise on development and welfare in the West Indies.

Every Colonial Government would, we believe, do well to compel every senior official (whether civil or military) to read this report and to see with in detail those measures which he considers it would be possible and



and... the... administrative... But why

...non officials also be brought into consideration in such matters? It is quite possible that investment in East African stock exchange by investors that greatly increased non-white participation is needed in all such connections. It is necessary to have assertions made for the Governments of East and Central Africa that non-white advice and action have been of great value.

Breadth of view, in this regard, is the distinguishing characteristic of this noteworthy document. The adviser, on agricultural, for example, lays great stress upon the importance of the steps for social well-being.

Breadth of View in Public Affairs.

The adviser on social public affairs, and the adviser on agriculture, more emphatically in support of improvements in cultural practices of the medical adviser is, as given on the need for education, and the education adviser, thinking in terms of a "class-room," advocates the development of "class-rooms," and the "labor, efficiency, health, and the same sense of organization of the teacher is far more important than the broadness of such foundations as paper structures and physical should have to be developed and the barrier between them may be removed. Medical and public health work on the ground and in the fields through education and the supervision of food and agricultural and general education in health and agriculture and the immediate social welfare is candidly stated to be first in securing needs of the basic necessities of food and clothing and shelter. The next stage of development is to generate both the government and the people, and the generated through the measure of self-help, which will bind the agricultural, educational, medical and social welfare services as one indivisible task.

Co-operation co-ordination, or fusion of these imperatives emerge again and again, always in passages, which imply that the writers are in earnest, and that they know themselves to be engaged in a task which may well set new standards for many parts of the world.

4-H Clubs

It is a definite fact that in agriculture and the educational sections of the report, the phrase the "4-H" movement is mentioned as "4-H Clubs," the name being derived from the club slogan which reads: "I am a member of the 4-H club, I am loyal, my hands to labor service, and my head to better living for my club, my community, and my country."

This, it is emphasized, is not an experimental movement, but a proved success. Indeed it has been described as the major factor in the rural rehabilitation of the Southern States of the United States of America. All who know the African must realize the high importance of an emotional appeal, schemes for his advancement, and that the only way to make use of that it "evolve an emotional motive power which class instruction attain touches and which is perhaps more effective than any by "northern races." That emotional suitability to Africa is no less than to the West Indies or the American mainland, a mere practical inattention, a basic emotional appeal of which the African stands in need, and to which he should respond. We shall hope to hear of experiments along these lines in East Africa.

FAMILY is that to cash in on the East African over-bureaucracy, which will be a well-recovered result to the people, in the form of even 1000000000 of the hundreds of thousands of Africans

Two Years Taken Prisoner During the War Too Late

in Somaliland, Ethiopia, and Kenya. The telegraphic report from Nairobi which appears elsewhere in this issue, the authorities appear proud of the fact that several thousand Italian prisoners of war are working and making uniforms, though it notes twenty-two months after the capture of the Duke of Aosta, Italian Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief in East Africa. Such a record strikes us as pathetic, not as one of which to boast in the total war proclaimed by the Axis and daily renewed by the foul words and foul deeds of its willing servants. It is beginning to long, but to depend upon some senior officials in East Africa that this is indeed a struggle for the very survival of freedom. It would almost seem so. Having publicly and privately scorned the idea of the widespread employment of Italian prisoners, officials suddenly decide to adopt a non-official proposal no more than a week ago. What proof of genuine zeal and of concentration upon his thing?

Two years ago, almost to the day, in March of 1947, the first suggested literally in these columns, of Italian prisoners in East Africa, would have been put to work.

Employment

It is a definite fact that in agriculture and the educational sections of the report, the phrase the "4-H" movement is mentioned as "4-H Clubs," the name being derived from the club slogan which reads: "I am a member of the 4-H club, I am loyal, my hands to labor service, and my head to better living for my club, my community, and my country."

enable the people to live on the land to their own satisfaction. There is thus a need for a particularly intimate relationship between the agricultural and social welfare services.

These agencies in social structure have concerned the agricultural experts of the importance of welfare as an essential part of the economic structure. They have also been convinced of the need for better agriculture. They must be able to give a new outlook in farming and training modern amenities to rural people which are present available only in the towns. They will find a fertile field of cooperation in the stimulation of systems of mixed farming. It will probably be found that the work of the social welfare services will merge into that of the office or department required to deal with local government. It is better to have properly constituted local representative Councils with the power to play an important function in the provision of social and welfare services. The responsibilities of the departments occupied with local government and social welfare will overlap at many points. The proper development of social welfare services perhaps could be said to require the development of a sound system of local government to serve as a foundation to them.

H Clubs. Stress is laid on the importance of occupational clubs, which are described as the most promising instrument of practical education.

Not only the "Healthy Adolescents" of the Educational Society of Hammam, "have been a special source of interest in their country. The narrator tells of the use of a game, which is a means of having fun, but which is also the thing itself. The success of the game is the aim of the club, and it is not difficult to estimate the value of clubs such as the Young Farmers Clubs of England and the H Clubs of America in turning the energies of the young into channels which are of great interest to themselves and of high value to their practical education, and which are of interest in an organization suitable to adult life and adult education.

The H Club movement is a form of pre-vocational and vocational training which can be made available to every young person who wishes it, without limitation by the number and cost of institutions.

The method of teaching which suggests the natural organization of a club for the artificial organization of the class and can be used in a far less efficient sense, is not far removed from the "problem". It is naturally the best because it is able to present to rapidly extending practical and pre-vocational training, and it is also a method which is not only a happy one, but also a happy one, it is a by-product of the living activities.

The club movement is not a new thing, but it is a novel success. The author has been expressing the rural rehabilitation of the United States owes much to this than to any other source. The response of the United States to the admission of immigrants is an example of a method which does not depend on the use of the word.

Whatever the shape of organization to come, the task of reconstruction is the training of the teacher. This is partly a matter of money and costs, but much more a question of outlook. If the teacher is to bring up good countrymen, he must have the outlook of a good countryman himself, and neither he works in the country or the town he must understand where the treasure of the country and his people, and help to lead their efforts and ambitions to paths where genuine progress is possible. He must, in a word, be energetic, and his vigour, cheerfulness, helpfulness, and genuine desire to serve the people are more important than his ability to pass examinations.

Editorial comment appears under matters of Moment.

Rhodesia Railway Tribunal

The Railway Tribunal comprising the representatives of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and the Rhodesian Railways management and workers' union will begin sittings in Bulawayo this week under the chairmanship of Mr. J. H. S. ... African barrister and M.P.

Truth the African

It is insulting and unnecessary to regard less of a person because he is an African and it is a denial of the power of Christ. Africans fall in many ways, but it is not their fault because as often they do not seem important. A man who cannot be read upon to post a letter can be thoroughly capable of the charge of a group of 300 men. A man who catches his imagination of the world and the giving responsibility of the kind of the kind of Herbert, of Uganda.

Legislation Cabinet Changes

Benin Succeeds Mr. Fredgold

Mr. Fredgold, Minister of Justice and Attorney-General in Southern Rhodesia since 1936, and formerly an Minister 1937, was last week appointed a High Court Judge. Mr. Benin Huggins, the Prime Minister, has taken over the duties of Mr. Fredgold, while Captain Harry ... has joined the Cabinet as Minister of Minister of Native Affairs, relieving Sir ... who was responsible for the ... of internal security, of internal and refugee camps.

Mr. Benin Huggins went to Southern Rhodesia in 1907 as a ... solicitor, and in the last war served with the ... Battalion, K.O.S. L.S. Called to the Eng- ... in 1917, he returned to Rhodesia, where he was made a K.C. in ... and is now leader of the Rhodesian Bar. In the political ... he has been a strong advocate of Rhodesian amalgamation. While Chairman of the Salisbury branch of the Responsible Government Association, he was elected to the first Southern Rhodesian Parliament in 1922, and re-elected in 1928. In 1933 he was elected to the ... contested Bulawayo Central constituency, but was defeated. He returned to Salisbury North at any elections.

Mr. R. C. ... for many years a distinguished member of the Rhodesian Bar, is the first Rhodesian ... scholar to reach Cabinet rank. He is a great grandson of Dr. R. Moffat and son of Sir Clarkson Fredgold, formerly senior judge in Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Fredgold any service at the end of the last war was called by the Inner Temple in 1922, and practised as a barrister in Rhodesia, with Bulawayo as his headquarters. His position in the Bar will involve a by-election in the ... constituency, which he has represented since 1934.



Italian Prisoners of War

Seven Thousand Now at Work in E. Africa

Press telegrams from Nairobi report that 7,000 Italian prisoners of war are now employed in East Africa, principally in road-making and agriculture, and that, in order to encourage still greater use of this source of labour, particularly in connection with farming, the military authorities have announced in the words of the *Times* correspondent, "not attractive, but based on special low rates of wages." Under approval of employers. The main feature is the reduction in the cost of living of the prisoners from 50s. a month to 15s., the same amount for 100 people rations. This places prisoners on about the same monetary level as African labourers. Charges have also been greatly reduced for commissaries, supervisors, and technicians.

Each group of these prisoners will include a supervisor, a fowling, discipline, himself a prisoner of war. Another advantage of the scheme is that up to 500 men are employed without guards. In the present difficult conditions when the maize scarcity may affect African labourers, this alternative source of labour whose rations are provided may be of great assistance in maintaining the colony's production. Experience has proved that the prisoners greatly welcome such employment, and so far have given no trouble.

Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.

PERSONALIA

Obituary

Mr. J. R. Brown has been appointed as Senior Agricultural Officer in Tanganyika.

Mr. J. D. Jameson has been appointed as Senior Assistant in the Uganda Agricultural Department.

Mr. J. H. Lewis and Mr. J. A. Wolff have been appointed District Commissioners for the Digo and other districts of Kenya.

The births announced in Tanganyika recently are the son of the wife of Colonel C. Church, M.C., Army, and South and Highlanders.

Professor W. M. Macmillan, of the Colonial Office, Advisory Commission on Education, is to represent the British Council in East Africa.

The Rev. Francis Moncreiff, of Edinburgh, has been appointed honorary secretary in Scotland for the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

Dr. W. A. Bullen has been appointed Medical Officer of Health for South Kavirondo, and Dr. A. J. Kirk, Medical Officer for the Machakos district.

The marriage will take place on Saturday in Cape Town of Captain H. F. Oppenheimer, South African Armoured Car Regiment, and Miss Bridget McCall.

Colonel Deney R. High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, has been appointed South African Minister to the Greek Government in London.

Major Maurice Herbert Gumbert, M.B.E., R.A.F.C., of Kimboni, Westwickshire, was married recently in Nairobi to a daughter of Miss Mary Burrow, of Welwyn, Herts.

Sir Harold MacMichael, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, who he was transferred in 1932 to East Africa, High Commissioner, has had his personal staff increased to a further 100.

Reason J. C. Nankishanga, of the Masasi district, Tanganyika Territory, has been given the duties of organising a school for the West of England and South Wales of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

The birth is announced of a son to Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Clay, of Isoka, Northern Rhodesia. Mrs. Clay was Miss Betty Baden Powell before her marriage to Mr. Clay, who is in the Administrative Service.

Mr. John Brumpton, who served recently in Liverpool, has returned from Kenya, his estate in the United Kingdom valued at £9,984, with net personalty of £88,000. After staff benefits of £400 he left the residue to Miss Edith Lady Brothwood, his first wife.

We received news in this column the Rev. T. B. St. Mrs. Dobson, of Miss M. H. J. Mance, of the C.M.S., and Miss A. Webb, of the C.M.S., Southern Rhodesia, have been appointed to their respective territories in the next. The fact that these missionaries are now on their first tour of duty in East Africa.

Mrs. Deneys Reid, wife of the late Mr. Johannes Reid, wife of the recently appointed High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, is consulting with her constituents as to whether or not she should resign her seat in the House of Assembly in order that she may join her husband in England.

The engagement is announced between Mr. P. H. Newman, of the stream, County of Mr. Humphrey, and Miss Elizabeth Newman, formerly of the late Mr. and Mrs. Francis MacMichael, elder daughter of Sir Harold MacMichael, High Commissioner for Palestine, and former Governor of Tanganyika Territory from 1924-1927 and Lady MacMichael.

The Mombasa Civilian Students' Association, formed to represent the views of the European population, and in particular to act as a clearing house for ideas and constructive work, has an interim committee consisting of Mr. J. G. Collins, Mr. D. L. Nichols, Mr. A. Relf, Mr. A. G. Robinson, Mr. A. M. Scott, Mrs. G. M. Bonner, and Mr. J. K. Canning (honorary secretary).

Mr. J. W. Wright, for the past three years regional officer of the British Council in the Middle East, has died.

The death is that of Lieutenant-Commander Sir August Cayzer, R.N. (Retd.), Chairman of Cayzer, Irwin and Co., Ltd., of the London Line, and the British Motor and Steamship and a director of the British Overseas Airways Corporation.

His death occurred at Sir Michael Bruce R. A. V. in the Redmill Hospital. Sir Michael, who served in the B.S.A. Police band in the last war, was taken in the suppression of the rebellion in South Africa in 1914, being wounded, was again wounded both in Flanders and at the Dardanelles, and then served in the later stages of the East African campaign.

A former Sir Thomas Hunt, R.N. B., C.S.I., whose death is reported, at one time commanded the stern-wheel steel vessel HERALD on the Zambezi. Later, as first lieutenant of the light cruiser SQUID, he took part in the Bengala expedition of 1896. He saw further service on the East African coast when in 1906 he was promoted captain and two years later in command of the light cruiser FOX was employed in the blockade of the coast of Somaliland, landing at Busire during May, 1909. A friend of Rudyard Kipling, it has been suggested that the Aden and Zambesi adventures provided the background to Kipling's "Jason and the Empire."

Lord Luke, who died last week, was the son of the founder of Bovril, Ltd. and himself became Chairman and joint managing director of that company. Widely travelled, particularly in the Empire, including British Africa, Lord Luke had been since 1927 a member of the Council of the British Empire League. He was also a member of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce, Chairman of the British Charities Association, honorary treasurer of the County of London Red Cross, and a Vice-President of the British and Foreign Bible Society. His great interest in hospitals caused him to take his title from the name of the patron saint of physicians.

Gwladys Lady Delamere

Carlton W. Wright, former Mayor of Nairobi, writes:—

The death of Gwladys Lady Delamere has removed a popular figure from the life of Kenya. No one is popular without some good reason. Most of us, however, need some noble occupation to bring out the best that is in us. When Lady D. was elected Mayor of Nairobi the sentiment of those who wished her well was: "That is good. It will keep Gwladys out of mischief!"

Lady Delamere enjoyed public work, and did it well. No one could preside over a meeting with greater dignity and efficiency. No less were her social gifts, and she was always ready to lend a hand at public entertainments. At a pageant of Kenya held in the artificial hot-spring grounds, I remember falling over someone on the dance floor. It was Lady Delamere, who, having had to sprint across the field, was recovering her breath. That was characteristic. She went all out in work and play, but was devoted to what she considered to be for the good of the Colony.

Perhaps the sudden trumpet was not unwelcome for it took her out of mischief into the light.

In our obituary last week we stated that Lady Delamere was the first woman member of the Nairobi Municipal Council. The first woman member was, in fact, Mrs. Olga Watkins, in 1923.

Mr. David C. Campbell

Mr. David C. Campbell, who joined the Administration of Tanganyika in 1919, became Assistant Chief Secretary in 1924, was transferred to Uganda in 1928 as Deputy Chief Secretary at the special request of Sir Philip Mchen, and was appointed Colonial Secretary of Gibraltar just a year ago. He has now become Lieutenant-Governor of Malta, in succession to Sir Edward Jackson. Mr. Campbell (whose friends in East Africa are many) was nominated late in 1921 as Colonial Secretary for Fiji, but was posted instead to Gibraltar in 1922 when he was seconded to Malta some time ago.

Sir Edward Jackson, who has been appointed Chief Justice of Cyprus, was appointed Attorney-General of Nyasaland in 1920 and a Judge in that Protectorate five years later. In 1924 he became Attorney-General of Tanganyika. He is a brother of the present Governor of that Territory.

Mr. H. H. Maxwell

At last week's annual general meeting of the Tobacco Company, Ltd., Lord Dulverton, the chairman, said that Mr. A. H. Maxwell, the Tobacco Controller (who frequently visited the Rhodesias and Nyasaland before the war) had shown "how thoroughly he deserves the confidence and support that he has received from all sections of the trade."

Mr. Amery, D.C.L.

The University of Oxford last week conferred on the Mr. Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P., Secretary of State for India and previously Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Dominions, the honorary degree of D.C.L. in presenting him, the Public Orator's deputy spoke of Mr. Amery's *incorrupta fides nudaque veritas* and said that even those who had sometimes thought him most mistaken had never attempted to deny that he sought single-mindedly the welfare of India as of Britain.

New East African Stamps

Postage stamps now in use in Somalia (ex-Italian Somaliland) are the current British stamps overprinted "E.A.F." of the 1d., 2d., 3d., 5d., 6d., 9d. and 1s. denominations. Those in use in Eritrea are also British overprints of the same denominations, those overprinted in Cairo which had been in use since March of last year. They range up to 2s. 6d. stamps. Postage due labels of 1d., 1d., 2d., 5d. and 1s. are also in use in Eritrea.

Colonial Food Yeast Factories

A new food product, a kind of yeast, so far nameless except for the chemist's label of *Torula Utilis*, will help to solve many of the world's present and future nutrition problems. It can be economically manufactured from sugar or molasses, and its production will therefore help to consume surplus sugar of some of the Colonies. Jamaica has been chosen as the site for the first large-scale experiment, for which a preliminary grant of £25,000 has been made and a plant shipped from Great Britain. Similar food yeast factories may be set up in other parts of the Empire.

Botanists and nurses are working in the colonies providing an abundant supply. For the scientists and research workers it is a treasury of unworked gold. Dr. A. J. H. Smart, Medical Adviser to the Government.

Astronomical sums of money are being raised by the Native reserves of Kenya from the military, which does not encourage those left behind to come out to work as they are richer than they have ever been in their lives. Major F. W. Casendish Bentinck.

No manufacturing country can just expect to kiss its products goodbye at the F.O.B. Home port and expect to get and maintain a good business connexion.

Mr. T. W. Fairhurst.

Tribute to Bishop Birley

Canon G. W. Brookfield, formerly of Zanzibar, and now secretary of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, says in the course of a long tribute in the *Church Times* to Bishop Birley, whose impending resignation we recently announced:—

When Bishop Frank Weston died in 1924 we in the diocese felt that there was one man who could take his place. That was Archbishop Birley. We did not dare to hope that he could be bishop for more than a few years, for we were doubtful how long his strength would be enough for the incessant demands he made on it.

Bishop Weston was a different man to follow, and it was good for us to know that the new bishop was a different type of man. He has never made any attempt to follow in his footsteps as a leader of the Anglo-Catholic movement. But for the great Bishop and Father in God to his people he has been unsurpassed, and has made a great contribution of his own to the building of the Church in the diocese.

Before he was bishop he was a very great parish priest. Since then the whole diocese has been a real diocese his parish. He knows every part of it intimately, and stays for at least a few days twice every year at every central station. Everywhere where he is accessible he is there, in an almost meticulous fashion, for people and all their concerns.

He is a great teacher of the Faith and has taken special care that thorough and adequate teaching should be given to catechumens and Christians everywhere in the diocese. Admirable courses of instruction and lesson notes have been drawn up. Moreover, he has always been at hand to guide and encourage his priests. There is a remarkable unity of system throughout the diocese in all such things.

He has always been alive to the needs of changing Africa, and understands and sympathises with the aspirations of young Africans. He has therefore given his full encouragement to improvements in the educational system, and progress since he became bishop has been immense.

It is one of his greatest gifts, while guiding and inspiring the policy of the diocese, he gives a considerable measure of authority to those of his staff whom he has entrusted with the administration of such things as education or finance, or with the representation of mission interests on Government committees.

VIROL

OWING to the difficulties of distribution brought about by War conditions it is regretted that supplies of Virol, the well-known food product, are not constantly available.

Virol has proved itself so valuable an adjunct to the ordinary diet of children that it cannot fail to be greatly missed.

It is therefore to be hoped that the great efforts of all concerned with the Allied cause will continue to bring forth such success as will soon enable normal conditions to be restored.

When this has been achieved, every endeavour will be made to replenish stocks of Virol as speedily as possible.

VIROL LIMITED
Food Specialists
LONDON, ENGLAND

Questions in Parliament

Mr. David Adams asked whether it was intended to issue a charter relating to all peoples of the Colonial Empire, and whether Government declarations that the Colonies shall apply the principles enunciated in the Charter of Freedom, Justice and Security in the United Kingdom should be stated that he had no intention to make this matter a precedent.

Major Eden asked if the Secretary of State had satisfied himself that plans had been prepared for each Colony for the early employment or re-employment of returning ex-soldiers of all races and colours, fit, unfit or disabled, on the cessation of hostilities, and that such plans would not be based on what was done in this direction after the last war.

Colonel Stanley replied that the matter was being considered both in this country in relation to the Colonial Empire generally and in the individual territories where the problem was likely to be appreciable. Plans would be framed with sole regard to the needs of the situation expected to arise at the end of the war.

Mr. Sorensen asked the Secretary of State whether any preliminary consideration had taken place respecting Italian Colonies in Africa, and whether the question would be associated with the position and status of a Colonial area in relationship to the United Nations in the post-war world.

Mr. Eden replied that the future of Italian Colonies in Africa was one of many post-war problems to which preliminary examination was being given. Due regard would be paid to the post-war policy of the United Nations in relation to Colonial areas.

Mr. Hevey asked whether, in view of the increase in the retail price of maize in Kenya, steps had been or would be taken to provide a corresponding war bonus to wage-earners for African workers.

Colonel Stanley said African employees are normally provided with rations in kind or are paid a consolidated salary. In the latter case Africans employed by the Government are eligible for the war bonus introduced with effect from October 1945. The recent increase in the price of maize is not considered sufficient to justify any change in the rate of pay. It is understood that the rates of pay of Africans in private employment have generally been raised to amounts comparable to those approved for Government employees.

New Members of Colonial Research Committee

Captain Peter Macdonald asked the Secretary of State if the Colonies whether any representatives of social studies had been appointed to the Colonial Research Committee.

Colonel Stanley: Yes, sir. The development of the work of the Committee made it clear that it would be desirable to have among their persons with knowledge of social and economic studies and of business affairs. I am glad to announce that Professor Carr-Saunders, Sir Hubert Henderson and Sir John Gauntlett have now joined the Committee to represent these aspects.

Mr. Sorensen asked if any steps had been taken to

Colonel Stanley replied that he was as anxious as anyone else to associate natives of the Colonies with various kinds of work, but that this was a Committee of research and investigation in London the whole time, and his special consideration must be to get the best experts for the particular job.

Mr. Wakefield asked what steps the Secretary of State had taken to ensure that all Colonial Governments have experts to advise on civil aviation requirements in their Secretariats, in order to ensure that reliable information be given him in connection with the information he had requested regarding the various civil aviation developments.

Colonel Stanley: No special appointments need to be necessary at present. In reply to my recent inquiry, which was one of the preliminaries to the preparation of detailed schemes for civil aviation services and routes in the Colonies, Colonial Governments will be guided by the practical local knowledge and experience of those of their officers who for a considerable time have been handling regular flight questions of civil aviation. When the time comes to prepare details of routes, landing grounds and so on, the local authorities will generally need the advice of experts duly informed as to policy and the capacity and performance of the aircraft which will be available.

Mr. Sorensen asked to what extent the Overseas Nursing Association was a recognised Government agency, the relationship between it and African Colonial Governments, and whether the Minister could arrange for the inclusion of coloured African ladies nominated by the parent and local African organisations.

Colonel Stanley: The Overseas Nursing Association was founded in 1916 for the purpose of providing fully trained nurses from this country for private and hospital work in the Colonies and among other British communities abroad, and to facilitate in any other way the work of nursing. Although it is a private and voluntary organisation, the Association acts at the request of the Colonial Office as an agency for recommending candidates to the Secretary of State for Govern-

ment nursing appointments in the Colonies which it is desired to fill by recruitment from this country. The Association has a relationship with African Colonial Governments, and in the circumstances the particular suggestion made in the last paragraph of the question does not seem appropriate.

Mr. Sorensen: Does not the right hon. and gallant gentleman think that it is highly desirable that ladies should be included on it? Will he not make a suggestion to the right quarter?


Colonel Stanley said he would certainly think it over, but it could be said, but it must be someone who was a long-time resident in the United Kingdom and also had special knowledge of nursing.

Middle Pleistocene Discovery in Sudan

Artefacts in type similar to the Chollea, the Acheulean and the Acheulean of the fourth stage in East Africa have been found in the ironstone gravel on five metres above the present-day plain of the Bahari, near Abu Anga, a left-bank tributary of the Nile less than a mile down-river from the confluence of the Blue and White Niles. These discoveries are considered by the Commissioner for Archaeology in the Sudan to mark an important stage in the study of the history of the Nile basin.

Health in the Colonies

Dr. A. G. L. Smart, Medical Adviser to the Colonial Office, pointed out in a broadcast talk last night on "Health in the Colonies" that most of the so-called tropical diseases used to occur in this country, and that any real difference in climate that in a hot and damp climate disease spreads so much more easily, since mosquitoes, flies and other forms of low life concerned in the spread of disease thrive in such circumstances. "Health problems," said Dr. Smart, "are really part of a plan for social welfare, and in their solution resources must be pooled. There has to be more and better education among the masses in the simple facts of hygiene, and for this ample numbers of trained men and women, especially those from the Colonies, must be available."



A Smith's express in the early days of the business, pulled after the night, which is what the London newspapers were in the forenoon routes, thus saving a day of more to country readers. Prompt delivery has been part of the W. H. Smith & Son's business since the business was founded in 1792.

W. H. SMITH & SON
 Stationery, printing, bookbinding, 1507 shops and station bookstalls in England, Wales, and Overseas.
 21, Old Bailey, London, E.C. 4.

News Items in Brief

Colonial territories have been asked to estimate their agricultural requirements for 1943 and 1944.

Reports are being made that the Government is planning a school at an early date, involving attendance before and morning later.

Hard fibres are being made in certain colonies with banana tree fibre.

The Bata shoe factory in Gwelo is to double the capacity of its tannery, and erect two new factory buildings. An annual production of 200,000 pairs of shoes is planned.

Civil estimates for 1944 include £135,000 for the Colonial Office, £2,000,000 for Colonial and Eastern Services, and £1,000,000 for Colonial Development and welfare.

Mr. Richards M.P. has recently stated in Southern Rhodesia there are 577 farms producing no crops whatever, and that the agricultural farms producing no crops totals no less than 6,312,841 acres.

Tanganyika Territory has planted 131,968 acres of wheat, 15,830 of maize, 9,362 of rye and 16,418 of flax under the new Cereals Production of Crops Ordinance. Oats, rice and rubber have been added to the crop covered by the ordinance.

To save adhesive stamps in Northern Rhodesia, all forms under the Companies Ordinance requiring a filing fee of 5/- are no longer to be stamped, but must instead be delivered to the Registrar of Companies with a cheque, postal order or money order for 5/-.

All view of the difficulty experienced by exporters of woolen goods to Southern Rhodesia in obtaining the necessary certificates of essentiality in respect of their orders, the time limit for applications for licences is to be extended from February 1 to April 15.

The Moroni District of Tanganyika Territory has shown remarkable absence of the disease bilharzia, whereas in the neighbouring Maswa area 85% of patients for the Forces have shown infection. The disease is also prominent in other areas of the Mtanza Province.

African medical students in Tanganyika are being trained to examination standards at Dar es Salaam. Medical students at the Universities Mission hospitals at Mwaniki and Lindi. Women students are being trained in analytical chemistry and manufacturing pharmacy.

James Oden, the Rufiji area of Tanganyika has shot a lion which had killed about 40 Africans in three months, including a chief.

British Colonial Dependents are to be supplied with new cases of mosquito and sand netting made by British firms, who used to make lace for the cases and furnishings.

The Education Officer has committed Nyasaland authorities to the fact that simple schools is preferable to a greater proportion of the population of the Protectorate than to a middle class community.

British Overseas Companies (Tax) Ltd. have declared a dividend of 1-6% on its ordinary and deferred ordinary shares subject to deduction for non-resident tax at 10%. The dividend for the previous year was 5% and tax deduction at 1-7%.

Lord Canning and Sir Archibald Weigall were members of the special committee of the Royal Agricultural Society of England which has recommended re-organisation of the Ministry of Agriculture, including the creation of a non-political statutory body, on the lines of the Forestry Commission, for food production and general.

The Belgian Congo will now requisition Native labour for economic activities essential to the war effort if the number of voluntary workers is found to be insufficient. In an explanatory note the Government has pointed out that the voluntary system is liable to cause uncertainty, opens the door to abuses, and in practice represents a form of constraint upon the lower grades in the African social scale without the safeguards which accompany legal requisitioning. The Government's intention is to strengthen the law and to legalise abuses.

Standard Bank of South Africa

A statement issued by the Standard Bank of South Africa shows that as September 30, 1942, deposits, current and other accounts reached the new record of £128,463,547, an increase of £17,730,000 in the year. Investments were up from £26,791,222 to £42,912,374 and cash from £33,176,897 to £46,320,733. A decrease in bills of exchange is recorded from £6,216,246 to £3,265,856, and advances and bills discounted were lower at £2,592,710 against £35,598,060. Investments appear in the balance-sheet at less than their market value. The paid-up capital of the bank is £2,500,000 and the reserve fund totals £3,600,000.

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Our recent reference to impending extensions to the port of Mombasa is confirmed by telegraphic news from Kenya that two more deep-water berths are in course of construction at a cost of £500,000 and the first is to be completed this year. These two berths will increase the port's capacity by one-third. The work is being done by the contractor now engaged on Cape Town harbour developments.

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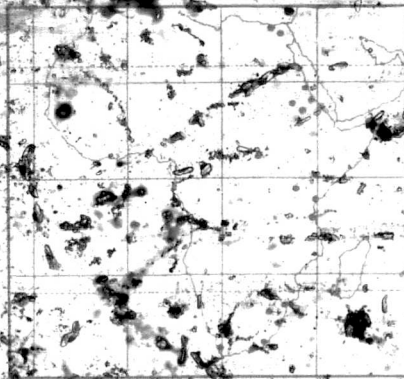
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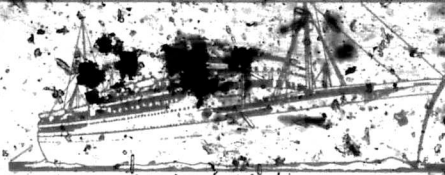
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

ADMINISTRATION OF THE BRITISH COLONIES must continue to be the sole responsibility of Great Britain. That axiom is soundly upheld in these columns during the years of appeasement, was declared last week by Colonel Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be the first and fundamental principle upon which must rest the progress of the various territories of the Colonial Empire towards their ultimate destiny of self-government. He quite bluntly dissociated himself from the theory of international administration of colonies, an idea to which a few pushful British publicists have given ardent expression in blind disregard of the feelings of the peoples chiefly concerned, who to use the Minister's words, would deeply resent a substitution of a new, foreign and perhaps ephemeral administration for the British connexion when they know and respect the truth cannot be too often emphasised, especially since two of the legacies of a generation of appeasement are a saturation of theism and a flabby internationalism, neither of which takes into account the patriotic political and other practical deprivations which their implementation would involve for millions of British subjects, millions whose attachment to the Crown has been magnificently demonstrated during these years of war.

The appeasers first sought to transfer the homelands of some of these British subjects to a scheming, covetous Germany, which even then (as for generations beforehand) planned in terms of war. Then, when the brutality of the Hun in sections of his own people and to his fellow-countrymen could no longer be disguised, these anti-empire theorists thought to achieve their aim by propagating their notions of international administration. Most of them stand revealed as men who have been wrong on almost every major public problem; they were apologists for Germany, echoing the spurious Nazi denunciations of the Treaty of Versailles, blind to the warnings of their fellow-countrymen who could recognise Junker militarism even though its name were changed. A few have been shocked into silence by this war. Others are still at their old self-imposed task of arbitrariness, concocting which have no other relation to the facts, yet which nevertheless misled millions of good-hearted but ignorant folk. This new declaration on behalf of the Imperial Government for the speech can be regarded as nothing less than, we are glad to note, been prominently reported in the Press, and should, therefore, do something to clear the public mind of the illusions which have so often been presented as realities. It is incidentally already evident that the new Secretary of State attaches importance to the

improvement of public opinion in regard to the Colonial Empire. The Press Section of the Colonial Office, which is credible though the fact may seem, was within a few weeks ago no more than a one-man department, has begun to grow and is getting an increasing quantity of Colonial news into the war-time newspapers, despite the heavy pressure on their much restricted space.

Though Colonel Stanley insists that the administration must remain British and the sovereignty national, he accepts the importance of close international co-operation in Colonial affairs—with the **Slogan for Closer Co-operation** proviso that "the machinery must be real, not a mere theory or a pretty phrase, but something which grapples with realities, really getting down to the facts of the problem." No responsible East African or Rhodesian will quarrel with that second point, which, on the contrary, is expressed in language much more commonly heard in Colonial legislatures than from British politicians. Many of the problems of Africa are so similar over such vast areas that nothing but hard-earned common sense could be gained from constant consultation between British, Belgian, French and Portuguese in regard to matters affecting South, Central, East and West Africa. This need for more practical measures of consultation and co-operation has been stressed in these pages on hundreds of occasions, but achievements still lag sadly behind both need and opportunity. It is with Governments that the responsibility lies, and the public will hope to see this hint of the new Minister translated into action. There is, for instance, still no reason to believe that his own Department has by any means fully used its opportunities for contact with the Governments now in London of other Colonial Powers. They can scarcely press this matter while they are guests in Great Britain, but we do know that the many pre-occupations of British Ministers are contrasted with the infrequent acts of the Colonial Office towards fulfilment of this wholly admirable idea of greater inter-Colonial co-operation.

Perhaps the most noteworthy omission of the Secretary of State in this comprehensive speech was in regard to that grouping of territories for which East Africans and Rhodesians have pleaded for many years, and to which the **Theory** of the Colonial Spinnaker Lord Hailey and other authorities of the first **Practice** rank have more recently given their strong supports. If Colonel Stanley regards improved international co-operation in Colonial affairs as essential, he

must surely consider still more urgent better inter-territorial co-ordination between neighbouring British Dependencies—beginning on natural economic and political units. We hope, however, that he will apply himself to the improvement of the inter-territorial machinery which already exists. Some of it could more truthfully be classed as the "pretty picture category" than described as "applying machinery." The Colonial Office, for example, has on innumerable occasions declared its satisfaction with the East African Governors' Conference. East Africa is on the other hand regarded as a mere theory, rather than as a machinery which really gets down to the facts of the problems. The Minister can assuredly find in his Department, if he will call for them, proofs that this view, so often stated in public by non-official leaders, has been shared in private by some outstandingly able officials with extensive experience of East Africa.

The forthright commendation of the development of healthy secondary industries in the Colonies must be noted, for it directly conflicts with the obstructionism of the Colonial Office under Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister. **Secondary Industries**—now also in Switzer, where they have just been prevented to our regret—has long known the creation of East Africa's important new industries in which adequate capital was available under excellent auspices, and from the lack of which industry the war effort of the territories suffers greatly—so greatly indeed, that the Governments now earmark public funds for the establishment of some of the factories which, but for Colonial Office obduracy, would be operating under business management. The conditions suggested by the Minister are that Colonial secondary industries should depend upon a reasonable local market or be a local development from the local supply of the necessary primary products; and not be a wholly unnatural and uneconomic development fostered behind abnormal barriers. Such a definition will not offend business men. Finally, the Minister laid great stress on the importance of mere advance planning, but of prompt planning. He went so far, indeed, as to state that his aim was to get everything ready now, in order to avoid a series of piecemeal, improvisational and half-measures which can only result in chaos when action has to be quickly taken on the restoration of peace. All interested in the Colonies will welcome this declarational policy. It ought certainly to be circulated to all Colonial Governments—and, especially, to local copies might be sent to certain Colonial

Administration of British Colonies

Must Be Great Britain's Sole Responsibility, Not Secretly State

ADMINISTRATION OF THE BRITISH COLONIES must continue to be the sole responsibility of Great Britain, the Colonial Office Secretary of State for the Colonies, when addressing the Oxford Conservative Association last Friday evening.

Colonel Stanley, who later said: "I have been Colonial Secretary for only a few short months but that represents the average life of a Colonial Secretary in the last 10 years. What that sombre thought I realise that I am far from being a young Colonial Secretary. I am in fact already approaching middle age."

The Office to which I have come can never have been so absorbing than now when the whole of the British Colonial Empire is exciting more interest than ever before. This added interest is particularly noticeable abroad, and especially in the United States. Some say that our country emphatically "delivered in the old days" the spear that roiled and spoiled the ally. They feel—perhaps with justice—that a continuous pointing out of our faults and frailties and an underlining of our sins of omission and commission is the one thing needed to stimulate and encourage us to greater efforts in the common cause. Of this sort is the volume of "Heedful Criticism" and "Uninterested Advice" which comes to us from across the water. Much is directed to our Colonial Empire—or, rather, to the American conception of our Colonial Empire.

I am, however, going to confess that I am more interested in what Britain thinks of the British Empire than in what the United States of America thinks of it. And it is for this reason that if I know the Americans are interested in our Colonies, we are instructed about our Colonies, and being both interested and instructed, are satisfied with our Colonies. Then indeed I should feel content to let the people here do what no other people in a sense of humanity, a desire for progress and an attachment to liberty.

One of the last acts of my predecessor was to make an excellent speech in the House of Lords on our Colonial prospects. It put forth great and noble ideas as the justification for our Colonial policy. My interest lies mainly in the Colonial future, not in the Colonial past, and I am chiefly interested in the past is that it may be a guide to the future.

The first thing that strikes anyone in a study of our Colonial Empire is its limitless variety. Over 50 territories of every size, of every climate of every race, of every stage of economic and social development. Not only in politics, economics, nor social welfare is it possible to find any yardstick applicable to all. The problems are quite different, and

That Colonial Charter

"I often hear people talk about a Colonial Charter. If by this you mean a statement of the general principles which animate us in the administration of our Colonial territories, then it has been stated. It will be well re-stated tonight. But if you mean some common plan of execution, or some common time-table of achievement, then the infinite variety of the Colonial territories makes anything of the kind quite impossible."

What sort of results have we made in those 50 Colonial territories? As far as we think are concerned which we regard as our own, we have done them well.

Errors there are, but attempts to establish slavery, or life and property rights, that of which had been known since early in the 17th century, or the concentration of our Colonial administration in one department, have been put to the full on the basis of the rule of law.

There is one other example of impartiality and incorruptible administration. It is, again, we have succeeded in our object, and set standards of lasting benefit to the Colonies.

Thirdly, we ourselves are doing preventing exploitation, and our own assets have assumptions of the manner of relationship between the Colonies and ourselves. While we get our contributions from the Colonies to the central Exchequer, our far-flung advantages are everywhere slight, and in great areas non-existent. Mining and production are not so easy to provide not only a fair reward to the miner, but a fair price who has taken the risk but also a substantial benefit to the Colony as a whole. Nor have we placed obstacles in the way of other nations who wish to export colonial products. We can get up an excellent argument against the accusation that we have failed to prevent the exploitation of our Colonial territories.

Fourthly, we set out to devote the income of the Colony to the benefit of the Colony. Results have varied greatly, for the income has varied greatly, but over the Colonial Empires are examples of good communications, good health services, and agricultural progress, each providing higher education, valuable

and high standards of living. We have no need to apologise for this.

Always, it is true, that what was our intention in setting up the administration of the Colonies. We have not only laid down the principles, but in the very conception of trusteeship there are limitations, in which we do not believe we can be made to be trustees for a number of people. We set out to do for them on a small scale what we set out on a large scale to do for the Colonial Empire. I try and set up an estate, to prevent exploitation, to preserve it, to improve it as far as possible, and to see that the income of the estate is enjoyed by the recipients of the trust. But as trustee I feel no obligation to go further than that; I feel no call to make up out of my pocket any deficiency in the income of the beneficiary, to risk my money to improve the beneficiary estate. Can we be satisfied in future with such a trustee? I think not. I think that we should want to see the answer in some form of political, economic and social.

Towards Self Government

Successful British statesmen have announced that the ultimate aim in the Colonial Empire is self-government. It is established in the various territories. We have heard since these declarations, to be sure, that some of the people were not ready for it today. This country, with a longer history of responsible government than any other, has the advantage to know what benefits flow from the independence of the individual character and of the independence from the rights of self-government, benefits which we believe far outweigh any loss of efficiency which self-government may bring.

Self-government is not a gift. It is a responsibility. Some territories which have for years had exercising a greater or lesser extent of self-government, have already reached an advanced stage of political education. In some, the highest and perhaps quick stages lie between them and self-government. Others have behind them fewer years of study and practice, less opportunities for political training and less education of political responsibilities. In these cases, the stages of maturity must necessarily be slow. Nothing is so hard as to produce for a politician or a representative body, a constitution which he could not in fact be without. But nothing could be more disastrous both for the material progress and the political advance of the territories concerned.

We have in the last few days given a real earnest of our sincere desire for self-government, whatever and wherever practicable. The results of proposals made to Jamaica for a report of their Government, and to give advice on the extent of responsibility for the administration of their own affairs.

While these various territories are progressing by varying methods and at varying stages towards this ultimate goal, what is the political set-up of the British Colonial Empire to be?

I am convinced that the first and fundamental principle is that the administration of the British Colonies must continue to be the sole responsibility of Great Britain.

International Administration Rejected

I have no support to a theory which I think now gains few adherents, that it would be for the benefit of a particular Colony or for the benefit of the world as a whole that the Colony should be administered by an international body. I can think of nothing in practice to break down and less likely to lead to the steady development of the territories concerned.

Administration, the right to administer, or other words sovereignty, is not merely a right to power; it also carries with it a number of responsibilities in the future in the Colonial Empire, if not be confined to the making of laws or the keeping of order. They will entail financial and economic aid on a large scale.

But we alone are anxious to take that responsibility, are prepared to make those financial sacrifices which flow from our responsibility, then we are in a position to exercise the control and to have the power. We are apart from the practical considerations, I believe that any suggestion of an international administration ignores the real feelings of the people in the territories concerned. Years of bitter connexion, years of study and some of the progress have made it difficult to break the affection of it in the past, and the natural desire for even further advances for ourselves, and the responsibility and I believe that the people themselves would gladly accept of the responsibility of the British Empire, which they have and have not.

But because I believe that the administration must remain British, the sovereignty of the territories is not such that London has the possibility of these international negotiations.

Under such circumstances I regard such co-operation not only as desirable but essential. Developments of modern transport and modern communication have brought close together vast areas which before were separated. Many of their problems are common problems and can only be solved in co-operation. It is possible to talk of a common economic health, but the fact of the boundaries of a particular political unit, and I should welcome the establishment of machinery which enabled such problems to be discussed and solved by common efforts. But I should want this machinery to be real, not to be a nice theory or a pretty picture, but something which grappled with realities and got down to the facts of the situation.

What we want to see is a common economic development, first of all in the interests of the Colonies themselves, and not the world as a whole. I have never dreamed and do not desire to see this economic development from purely selfish motives or on purely nationalistic grounds. I want to see an economy that benefits the future as they have been small in the past, and the direct benefits can come innumerable ways.

If we can make 60,000,000 people happy, prosperous, friendly and grateful people who transact their business in the same language as us, who have experience of our commercial methods and a predilection for our commercial products, the indirect assets to the welfare of this Empire may well be enormous.

The Colonies as a whole are territories of primary producers, and such territories can never hope to reach a maximum prosperity except in so far as primary products move freely across the seas, and are not in any way more restricted than such primary products. If a product depends more on its essential production upon the particular country of its origin. It is past the hope of anyone responsible for the British Colonial Empire that that is the sort of economic world set up that the United Nations are not able to provide after the war.

What is the general framework of a real economy, there is much that we can do to assist the progress of our Colonies. They are, and probably must always remain, in default of quantity and varieties; preponderantly agricultural in character, and there are many problems of soil fertility and soil erosion, of animal disease, of better agricultural methods, of better marketing of or processing of agricultural products and of new uses of old production which can be solved and which will need time, skill and above all money for their solution.

Development of secondary industries

But when in the territories that are predominantly agricultural, we must not exclude the possibility. Indeed the necessity of secondary industries to give some at least, of the income that becomes more highly skilled. I think this country approaches the development of secondary industries in the Colonies in a selfish spirit. They are quite content to see a secondary industry established here, but they are not content to give the support of their own efforts to a necessary industry in the surrounding territories. What we do not want to see, because we believe it to be neither in the interest of the country nor in the interest of the territories, is a secondary industry and a primary secondary industry fostered behind abnormal barriers.

With regard to social development, our object is to see the various peoples develop themselves along the lines of their own national spirit, their own culture, and their own tradition. We want to see good Africans, good West Indians, good Malaysians, not imitative Englishmen.

As I have just published a report by Sir Ralph Stoddard, the Commissioner for the Welfare and Development Areas of the West Indies. It is the most detailed survey of the possibilities and the needs of the Colonies. It is a very valuable assumption when we think of the equally detailed survey of the other parts of the Empire, that there will be such a survey, and it is clear that such a survey will have the development of social services. It is really necessary for us to do this, and it is clear that such a survey will have the development of social services. We have in the past, in a very limited way, been able to do this, but it is clear that the development of social services, the better housing, the better education, the greater scope of responsibility which can be developed in the social services could give. But social services could not be developed without an economic development which would bring increased revenue and increased ability therefore to bear the cost of the social services. That vicious circle was broken and formed in 1946 by the passage of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act which provides £7,000,000 a year for 10 years for expenditure on welfare and development, together with an additional fund for expenditure on research. Under war conditions it has not yet been possible to spend

the sum allocated for in that Act. But because we have not been able to do it under the same adverse conditions which war has produced in the Colonial Empire, it does not mean that after the war we shall have the sum is too much. We are likely to find that it is too little. I expect that after the war I shall have to ask for more. If we in fact the Colonial Empire, shall be something of which we can be really proud, this country has to spend large sums of money for some years.

But we have always to bear in mind that we do not want to set up in any Colony a top-heavy structure of social services which the Colony itself will never be able to carry, for to contemplate that would be a kind of financial assistance from this country which will enable the Colony subsequently to bear its own burden with a continual receipt of money from the British taxpayer, is to make a mockery of the ideal of self-government. How can any Colony hope for self-government if it has to rely for its accustomed standard of social services on large contributions from this country?

It is essential to develop in this country both the knowledge and the interest in the Colonial Empire. Starting the war we have to rely upon the ordinary methods of publicity—speech, the written word, wireless, the film. After the war I look forward to a time when, with improved communications, which we shall will give us, it will be possible for large numbers of people in this country, particularly those responsible for the development of the Colonies (social workers, etc.) to visit the Colonies, and that they really are and come back with a knowledge of the situation. For knowledge and interest are absolutely essential in Colonial development.

We are entering a dynamic period in Colonial development. It is a period which is beset with many difficult situations and many difficult decisions. It is a period so fast headed that it appears to be dancing on a tightrope. Even if it seems to be over, it is not over. It is a period which will depend upon our democracy, and democracy can only act intelligently if it understands and appreciates the facts.

Plan Now for Post-War Action

The second essential in this—that we should be ready now for the developments which are bound to take place after the war. War-time difficulties may prevent a great deal being done, but there is no reason why we should not be getting ready. I am not one who disbelieves in the importance of planning. I spent a year in the Joint Planning Staff, and I know what looking ahead means in military affairs. I cannot think that it is any less important in civil matters. We have to think things far in advance. Otherwise we shall be nothing but a series of makeshifts, of improvisations and of half-measures which can only result in chaos.

My aim and ambitions are that we should get everything ready now so that we may implement them quickly in the happier days of peace. It is the years immediately after the war which will be the building time of our post-war structure. We must meet these years with a small but very high quality of preparation, freedom and a genuine bond of confidence, good relations between and a genuine bond of confidence in the Commonwealth. I do not want to see any of the small loss of unity which we shall not have had, if we have the knowledge and the foresight to hold it.

[Editorial comment appears under 'Masters of Moment']

Statements Worth Noting

Perhaps there is no place in the Empire which illustrates better than the Sudan that curious faculty of the Englishman not merely for fixing a positive and backward population to accept all the blessings of law and order but for making law and order positive, attractive to them. — Lord Hailey.

I do not know when I have been so pleased as I was when I read Colonel Oliver Stanley's speech in which he said England is still going to continue to administer her Colonial possessions. He said this is no stroke of pipe, but because we can do it better than anybody else. That is the real fact about it. — Sir Kenneth, former Prime Minister of Canada.

No doubt the evidence of the care and attention which the non-official members of the Legislature are paying to Native welfare and interests may be a severe disappointment to those persons in London who continually stress the white community in this Colony. I have had direct evidence, in practically every committee I have attended of the care being taken that Native interests shall be safeguarded. — Mr. A. Vincent, Member, Kenya.

THE WAR

Rhodesian Anti-Tank Men

Gunners Find Service in Middle East

High honours have been passed to the Rhodesian Anti-Tank Battery by men of the Northumberland Fusiliers, one of the oldest anti-tank regiments in the Middle East, who refer to their Rhodesian comrades as "Rhodesians". The Rhodesian Anti-Tank Battery, the only unit of its kind in the British Army, is also the only distinctive Rhod. unit in the Middle East.

The Rhodesians were trained in a light battery in Salisbury and drifted to the Middle East in April, 1940, being reinforced with several drafts afterwards. They saw their first major action at Kefren, south-east of Bir Hakeim, when the battery did great work on 21st June. Lieut. J. N. Woodrow, being awarded the M.C., and two N.C.O.'s, Serets, W. H. Sutherland and G. G. Griffiths, receiving the M.M. for breaking up heavy machine attacks.

Once when Section 'O11' was on reconnaissance it ran into an enemy column and two guns fired 40 and over 200 rounds respectively. They smashed up the enemy column and, in the words of the son of the late Sir Percy Fynn, "The Section finally pulled out with paint blistering off the barrels, the gunlayer's seat smouldering and the crew with hair and eyebrows singed off, but in high spirits."

The battery won further awards in the Battle of El Alamein, when gunlayer Trooper Vorster destroyed an enemy six-pounder 88 mm gun tractor and the gun itself in five shots.

Throughout the Middle East fighting the "Rhodesians" have received an unimpeachable status, and have won real admiration and affection from British and Dominion fighting men in the British Army. "A tiny minority among the hundreds of thousands of Allied troops in the Middle East, they have brought resounding credit upon the name of their country," states a Cairo correspondent.

Belgian Congo Air Force

To facilitate the development and modernisation of the Belgian Congo Air Force, the Governor-General of the Colony and the Commander-in-Chief of the Force Publique obtained permission from General Smuts for the admission of Belgian pupils to South African military aviation schools. Many officers and N.C.O.'s of the Force Publique have already been sent to these schools, where they have been trained as flying personnel and ground staff.

It was in Abyssinia that the Belgian Congo Air Force received its baptism of fire. A few Belgian aviators, then equipped only with small touring aircraft, maintained liaison and reconnaissance services for several months over the territories to which the Italian troops retired, before being beaten by the Belgian troops.

Units of the Royal Air Force Regiment are now serving in East Africa.

Men of the African Auxiliary Pioneer Corps serving in the Middle East are awarded a badge bearing the letter 'E' after spelling in English. The badge is worn on the left sleeve.

Increases in rates of base pay of all ranks in the Rhodesian military forces from lance corporal to warrant officer class 2, and also trade pay, have been introduced by the Government. Certain anomalies regarding payment of surplus pay to Rhodesian soldiers serving under non-Rhodesian commands have been removed. These changes are all retrospective to 1st April of last year.

Anomalies have existed in regard to surplus pay paid by the Rhodesian Government to make up the difference between British and Rhodesian rates. Hitherto when a Rhodesian served in the British Army received trade

pay and service increments, the Rhodesian surplus pay was reduced accordingly, and he did not receive financial benefit for his efficiency and length of service. Now, as long as he remains in the British Army, the British Army has long service increments awarded and he will continue to receive the difference between the initial pay of the British Army and the Rhodesian rate. In assessing surplus pay, no account will be taken of either Colonial allowance or proficiency pay paid in the British Army.

V.C. Now Commands Rhodesian Bombers

The Rhodesian bomber squadron in Great Britain, now commanded by Wing Commander J. Van der Leden, V.C., who has recently been promoted from squadron leader. It will be recalled that it was as a flight commander with the Rhodesian squadron that he won the Victoria Cross for the daylight raid on Augsburg. He has taken part in the recent big raids on Berlin, Essen, Hamburg and Lofenot. The squadron fly Lancaster's.

Major William Robert Nel, S.A.A.F., No. 40 Squadron, who served in the Ethiopian Campaign, has been awarded the bar to his V.C.

The pilot of a plane which during the advance in the Western Desert, had completed many reconnaissance missions of the enemy, including flights over Tobruk, El Aghalla, etc. On several occasions his aircraft has been intercepted by enemy fighters, nevertheless Major Nel has succeeded in returning to base with valuable information. During a mission on 11th October, 1942, he spotted one of two aircraft which were intercepted by six enemy fighters. Major Nel engaged the enemy, and it was largely due to his efforts that valuable information was brought back.

Two other officers of the S.A.A.F. who also served in Ethiopia, Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Adriah Blackwell and Clifford Steward Copper, have been awarded the D.F.C.

The citations state: (1) that "Lieut. Colonel Blackwell" has completed a large number of operations in the desert during his eight months' service in the Western Desert. In night flying operations he has destroyed a great number of the enemy's tanks and destroyed the odds against him. His flying was distinguished by the odds against him. His operations have been of great value to the British Army. (2) that as "Squadron Leader Nel" has displayed a high standard of courage and efficiency. One night in January, 1943, he spotted a Baltimore aircraft on enemy transport on the Mediterranean. He proved successful, giving the aircraft a severe damage. Within the next eight days Lieut. Colonel Blackwell destroyed several of the 100 sorties which were made in this theatre of war. His leadership and outstanding devotion to duty have been outstanding.

Colonel E. Dickson, C.M.G., C.B.E., South African Military Transport Officer in the Belgian Congo, has died. The death is reported on active service of Major J.S.D. Williamsop, K.A.R.

Second Lieut. J. Metzger, of Burway, has been wounded in the Western Desert.

General Leclercq, former Fighting French High Commissioner in Madagascar, visited Mauritius recently.

Funds for War Purposes

Tanganyika's War Bonds campaign raised 200,000 in its first six months, which ended on 1st February.

On the day before Red Army Day the Kenya Russian Relief Fund sent its tenth cheque for £1,200, in special recognition of Russian day. A further £1,000 tribute tomorrow.

The United Grand Lodge of England has a donation of 5,000 guineas to the United Kingdom Red Cross and St. John Fund.

The Rhodesian Cattle and Sheep Association's Charitable and Tobacco Fund has given 2,000,000 cigarettes and 25,000 lbs of tobacco to Rhodesians serving with the Forces in various parts of the world.

Mrs. Churchill's United Aid to China Fund has received £58 from the people of Zanzibar and Pemba.

The War News

Opinion Editor's note. — The eternal German, the treacherous neighbour, the thief and killer. — M. Parlot, Belgian Prime Minister. — Their care. — 68-118. — Italian prisoners of war in the Union. — General Smuts.

General Smuts, a menace to our laurel wreath, and a tasty dish. — The Rev. R. Craig.

The word "Beveridge" has become a synonym for social distress. — Lord Nathan.

There is an expenditure which is parsimonious and a parsimony which is impudently so. — Lord Sneyd.

It takes about 135 civilians to make 100 men in the forces. — Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of Production.

The Red Cross Penny Week Fund has reached the astonishing total of £28,000,000. — Lord Southwood, Chairman.

The Lords, Chancellor, never mean to give a thing, and he frequently fails to do what he means. — Lord Beaverbrook.

I would rather have a general who comes than a general who goes. — General MacArthur, C. I. C., West Pacific, to Mr. Churchill.

Some quarrel with the German, but they have a healthy respect for the German nation. — Lord Sneyd.

Recruitment in the Royal Air Force is dropping 10 per cent in the R.A.F. — Rationing — 100 per cent at the Merchant Seamen's Club.

The R.A.F. is dropping flowers of war and tickets over March to encourage travel and in the train way. — *Newspaper, Washington, Monday.*

The roof of the house in America is divided into 100 sections. — 100 per cent. — The cost of living has increased 30% since the war. — Mr. Don Iddons.

The greater part of the National Debt remains from this war will be the burden of the nation's own citizens. — Archbishop of Canterbury.

On a difficult task, it is better to have a child than to have a child who is ill. — *Young and Old.*

For 12 hours before you find a member to cross the Atlantic, it is not too late, and if you are wise you will get a good one. — *Young and Old.*

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A suggestion box on a unit basis will be applied as far as possible throughout the Army at home and overseas. — Sir James Grigg, Secretary of State for War.

The nation which refused to be intimidated by Hitler, Mussolini and Tojo was unlikely to surrender to Gandhi. The days of appeasement are over. — *Daily Mail.*

Goebbels is no friend. His universal defections to the "unions" and "workers" are all to his credit. — *Daily Mail.*

100,000 tractors in use in Great Britain are equivalent to one to ten acres of cultivated land. — *Daily Mail.*

The censor would not permit us to write of the "siege" of Singapore. He substitutes "besiegement" though the word is not to be found in the dictionary. — Mr. James Morrison.

The natural and sensitive of the Russians has been defined in complete lethargy by Bolshevik "translations." — *Daily Mail.*

The U.S. Navy had 100 ships in commission at the beginning of this year and will have about 1,000 by the beginning of 1944. — *Daily Mail.*

General K. Jacobs, Chief of the U.S. Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, said that the German military commander.

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About 2,000 men and women have applied for registration as conscription officers to military service. — *Daily Mail.*

According to official figures there are 5,000,000 Chinese in the field holding a line of 1,500 miles. There are 15,000,000 men in training of reserve. — *Daily Mail.*

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PERSONALIA

Mr. Clifton Robbins has been appointed Acting Director of the London office of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. J. M. Mackinlay, a Director of Mackinlay and Co. (London), Ltd., who has extensive East African and Sudanese interests, has been elected to the Council of the Institute of Export.

Mr. W. Lehmann, F.R.S., a Controller for the British Empire Society, the interests of which he has done much to further in Bristol, has been elected Chairman of the Multiple Shops Federation.

The marriage in Nairobi is announced of Captain P. L. Edwards, 476 K.A.R., eldest son of the Rev. and Mrs. G. L. Edwards, of Combe Raleigh, Devon, to Rose Florence McI Catania, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Catania, of Nairobi.

Mr. Leslie Gamage, Vice-Chairman and joint managing director of the General Electric Company, Ltd., and a member of the Council of the Federation of British Industries, has been elected President of the Institute of Export in succession to Sir Patrick Carson, M.P.

Miss Joan Patricia Quine, youngest daughter of Field-Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell, G.C., Middle East, at the time of the attack on Italian East Africa, has been married in New Delhi to Mr. Simon Neville Astley, 7th Queen's Own Hussars, her cousin's son-in-law and Lady Hastings.

The marriage took place in Salisbury in England, of Major A. D. Hodges, M.C., W.A.A.F.C. and the Colonial Medical Service, to Miss P. Egan, W.A.A.F. Major Hodges is a son of Dr. A. D. P. Hodges, C.M.G., who was Principal Medical Officer in Uganda from 1908 to 1918.

The engagement is announced between Miss C. Grattan, F.R.C.S., of the Sudan Medical Service, and Miss S. F. M. Giffard, B.A., of the W.T.S., Nairobi, second daughter of Lieut. Colonel Jack Giffard, late R.H.A., of Membury, Bankeet, South of Rhodesia. Miss Jacqueline Giffard, B.V., who is also in the W.T.S., and is Colonel Giffard's third daughter, was married in London recently to Mr. W. W. Green, of the staff of the Anglo-Italian Oil Company.

Obituary

Captain E. G. B. Perkins, of the Union-Castle Line, has died in hospital in Algeria.

The death is reported in Queen's Own of Miss Bartley, wife of Colonel G. Bartley, C.B., a managing director of East Clare Estates, Ltd., South of Rhodesia.

The death in Alderney in her fifth year is reported of Damié Anne Smith-Gordon, mother of Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon, Bt., Chairman of Arusua Plantations, Ltd., Broome Plantations, Ltd., and Lophelia Estates, Ltd.

The death is reported from Nyasaland of Miss Henderson, of the Blantyre Mission, which she joined as a nursing sister in 1922. She had organised women's work throughout the districts of Blantyre, Zomba and Domasi.

Rear-Admiral M. J. de Maxwell-Scott, D.S.O., who served for 88 years on the active list of the Royal Navy, has died in Edinburgh. During the last war he was for a short while second in command of the KINFAIRNS Castle, the Union-Castle liner which was employed as an auxiliary cruiser.

Dr. Cyril Crossland, the famous zoologist, naturalist whose death in Copenhagen on January 15, at the age of 70 years, has just reached this country. Spent some years at the end of the last century in East Africa and the Sudan, exploring the coasts of Zanzibar, Pemba, and the adjacent mainland, and 500 miles of the Eastern coast of the Red Sea. In 1913 he published a book entitled "Desert and Water Gardens of the Red Sea".

Gwladys Lady Delamere

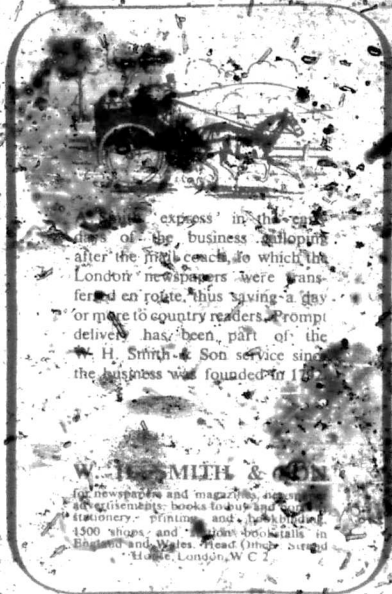
Mrs. ELSPETH FLINKE writes: "I should like to add a few lines to Lady Delamere's remarks about Gwladys Lady Delamere."

Like most people with a very strong personality and mental, undisciplined temperaments, she made enemies as well as friends, but even her enemies could not deny her great generosity and sense of hospitality, and that she could be the best company in the world. She was of the rare art of being a first-rate hostess to all kinds of people, from important guests to the humblest and obscure local inhabitants; and there must have been many who enjoyed the peace, comfort and good company of Lady Delamere who will feel a real sense of loss.

"I personally did not meet Gladys until she accepted my proposal that I should write a life of Lady Delamere. The position of a biographer of a man or woman is *viduis a vis* his widow is often a very difficult one. You have to write your own version of events; but the subject often, and quite naturally, has strong views of her own and wants to see them respected. I can honestly say that I never had anything from Gladys but understanding and very generous help. She never tried to force her own ideas on me; she left me to get on with the job in my own way, and she gave me every assistance I asked for. Such criticisms as she eventually made were all very much to the point. I think this attitude is sufficient reason to be worthy of some comment."

"I am left with the impression that the three and a half years after Gladys's marriage to Lord Delamere, and up to her death, was the happiest time of her life, and that after he died she never found an anchor for her restless nature."

"She had ability, charm, great talents, and a sense of the dramatic which sometimes led her into indiscretions, but a vitality, a vividness of personality, a generosity and a warmth of heart which will make her genuinely mourned by many friends."



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Princess Tsahai Hospital

Appeal for a Memorial Fund

To the Editors of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

May we appeal for support for a fund which is being raised in memory of the late Princess Tsahai to assist in the rehabilitation of Ethiopia?

The Council has been formed in Great Britain, under the patronage and with the cordial appreciation and approval of the Emperor and Empress of Ethiopia, to promote a General Hospital which will supply a much needed service and commemorate the heroic initiative of the late young Princess Tsahai.

The Princess devoted five years of her exile to training as a nurse in British hospitals, giving ardent service to patients here, and qualifying herself to play an important part in restoring and improving the health services of her people when the days of liberation came. This was a splendid act of courage and faith. Returning to take up this magnificent work, she died, most tragically, on the very threshold of her great endeavour. Our aim is to help those who will continue her work so signally begun.

The Emperor has appointed an Administrative Council for the Hospital in Ethiopia, whilst the Ethiopian Minister in London is giving our Council here his cordial support.

It is intended to attach to the Hospital a medical and nursing school to prepare Ethiopians to work in their own hospitals, a research unit, a library for staff and patients, and an ambulatory service to treat out-patients in the villages.

The work offers a particularly valuable field for the study of tropical diseases and it is hoped to afford facilities for the international exchange of students, in order that those from Great Britain and the United

States may gain experience in tropical diseases in Ethiopia, whilst Ethiopians may have the advantage of studying abroad.

To realise these objects a considerable sum will be required. Despite the many other desperate claims, we confidently appeal for generous contributions of a practical kind which falls into line with the work of healing and restoration, which must follow the removal of the enemy from all the invaded countries.

Contributions to the Princess Tsahai Memorial Fund will be gratefully received by the honorary treasurer, Miss Isabel Fry, Church House, Buckland, near Aylesford, Bucks.

- THOS. CARL
- G. W. BROMFIELD
- WILLIAM
- ELIZABETH
- GEORGE
- SYDNEY CHAMBERLAIN
- M. CORBETT ASHBE
- H. COSLEY WHITE
- DAVIES
- N. DOUGLAS
- W. J. RICHARDS
- ISABEL
- SONNERVILLE
- ARTHUR HENDERSON
- HORDER
- FRANK JOACHIM

- A. K. B. LEITCH
- DORIS M. LAYTON
- GEORGEY LONDON
- JOHN MURRAY
- EMMELINE
- BETHICK LAWRENCE
- EVILVIA PANKHURST
- RIMMSDALE
- ROAF
- STAMFORD
- ALFRED WEBB JOHNSON
- F. E. WEBB
- GEORGE WILSON
- WINGATE

Foreign Medical Assistants

Schools for the training of hospital assistants, dispensary assistants, medical students, and dispensers now exist in British East African territories except Northern Rhodesia and the Cameroons. Northern Rhodesia, however, is exploring the possibility of establishing a dispensary school in Zambia for the training of medical students.

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Questions in Parliament

Rinderpest Control in Tanganyika

Major Kimball asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies a statement on the operations of the rinderpest control in Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. Stanley: The work which is being assisted by the Colonial Development and Welfare vote, is proceeding satisfactorily. The disease is being eradicated, but has not yet been completely eliminated.

A serious outbreak of rinderpest in Tanganyika Territory, which has extended to the districts of Masailand and further south, has been taken in hand for its suppression by the construction of a fence to the south of the Central Railway, and the provision of permanent security against the spread of the disease southwards. It was subsequently agreed that all cattle in the area should be permanently immunised, and that a control and intelligence services should be maintained throughout Tanganyika. Funds amounting to £24,000 were provided from the Colonial Development and Welfare vote for this purpose to cover a period of two years, which ended on September 30, 1942.

These measures were not entirely successful in curbing the disease, owing to the appearance of rinderpest in game animals which are not excluded from the Northern Rhodesia boundary. It was therefore decided to erect a fence along the Tanganyika Northern Rhodesia boundary, and to reinforce the fence by patrolling the game-free strip of at least 10 miles in depth on either side of the fence. Part of this further work is also being financed from the Colonial Development and Welfare vote at a cost of £25,000.

The beginning of a year-long trial scheme was made under the Act, and the construction of 10 miles of double-line fence on the northern side of the original fence, a total of 25 miles in length on the northern side, which will be completed with an experiment in cattle by control measures. A grant of £2,000 has been made from the Welfare vote for the part played by wild game as a source of rinderpest. The present operations will also afford an excellent opportunity for research into the disease, which little has hitherto been done. The epidemic of 1912 was not, although the disease has since become inactive, as rinderpest has been reported in a considerable area, and is being supported by the extreme north of the territory, and possibly further north. The disease has been proceeding steadily, and it is hoped that it will be held in check by the outbreak of the disease in the north.

Major Kimball asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he could give any estimate of the amount of damage caused by locusts in Africa and the Middle East during recent years, and what sums had been provided to combat this menace. (a) The arrangements for the information service to give timely warning of locust migration; and (b) whether he would consider creating a permanent body with executive authority with funds provided from the Colonial Development and Welfare vote to carry out and extend the information service and the various methods of destruction of locust swarms.

Mr. Stanley: While it is not possible to give any exact estimate of the amount of damage caused by locusts in Africa and the Middle East during recent years, or of the public funds which have been expended in combating this menace, it is possible to give an estimate in terms of human losses and material damage which has been suffered as a result of locust swarms. Following upon previous international locust conferences, an Anti-Locust Research Centre has been established in London, financed by contributions from the Governments of British

Colonial Governments, the Government of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. As a temporary measure to meet the present conditions of emergency, a mobile Anti-Locust Organisation has been established, which is attached to the Middle East Supply Centre in Cairo and works under the Central direction of the Anti-Locust Research Centre in London.

Mr. Stanley: The Middle East and East Africa five-year locust conference for the exchange of information, and the exchange of mobile organisations referred to are being met in London at the moment. The financial expenditure of the Centre in the last financial year, 1942 and 1943, was £1,300,000. It is estimated that the Centre's expenditure for the year 1943 will be £1,500,000. The destruction of locusts in Persia, Arabia, Ethiopia, and the Middle East is in addition to the sums expended for the same purpose by the various local Governments, to which the figures are available. I think that the temporary organisation is the best that could be devised in present conditions.

The question of setting up a permanent locust control organisation is one which cannot be dealt with by this country alone. But it will have to be considered in all the nations concerned after the war.

East African Food Supplies

Mr. Edmund Harvey asked the Secretary of State could make a statement about the food situation in Kenya and Tanganyika and the cause of the recent acute shortage?

Colonel Stanley: The production of food in East Africa has been caused by the absence of the short rains which has led to the practically complete failure not only of the maize but of other annual crops such as potatoes, beans, and millets. Steps have been taken by the East African Governments to reduce the consumption of maize and other cereals, and to substitute alternative foodstuffs and every effort is being made to arrange for the timely import of emergency supplies. These supplies will include cereals from overseas and vegetable foodstuffs from nearby sources. The situation is being closely watched, and it is hoped that the arrangements being made will be adequate to face the shortage.

Mr. Stronach: Does the Government apply alike both to the coloured and to the white population?

Colonel Stanley: It applies to all who want to eat the food which is there.

Mr. Stronach asked whether the Secretary of State could collect an establishment of principal European businessmen in the principal cities and towns of the Colonies.

The Secretary of State: The Colonies, with their very changeable unemployment conditions, or other organisations to assist the placing of unemployed labour have been established under the control or supervision of the Labour Departments of Barbados, British Guiana, Ceylon, Gold Coast, Jamaica, Mauritius, St. Kitts, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and one is being set up in Trinidad. Such a scheme, I have every reason to expect, that similar action will be taken in other Colonies.


Parcels for the Forces

Mr. Muller asked the Secretary of State whether he was aware that the parcels sent to the Forces in Rhodesia are many times higher than to other parts of Africa.

Mr. Stanley: The Financial Secretary to the Treasury replies that the postage rates on parcels for H.M. Forces serving in Northern and Southern Rhodesia are 3 lbs. for 1d., 7 lbs. for 1s. 6d., and 11 lbs. for 2s. 6d., the rates being the same as those operative for the Forces in other countries except that the Rhodesian Administration does not send parcels exceeding 11 lbs.

The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in this newspaper should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available.

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News Items in Brief

Black market prices in Belgium is fetching 500 francs per lb. of coffee and £5 10s. per lb.

The Sultan of Sarawak's band has visited Dar es Salaam, playing at the Greek refugee temporary camp. King Nyika is now self-supporting on beer and mineral waters but hot in cork, 30,000 gross of which are required.

For overcharging on the purchase of eight dozen packets of matches, an Indian wholesaler was fined £250 in Nairobi.

The price to be paid for first quality seed cotton in South and Central Kavirondo this season has been fixed at 15 cents per lb.

The *Sudan Daily Herald*, which was founded in 1911, is now published on Tuesdays and Fridays only. The name has been changed to the *Sudan Herald*.

General radio stations claimed at the beginning of the week that coffee is now being grown in the Reich. East African growers will suspect another *Ersatz* product.

Mr. J. Soper, of Victoria Falls, Southern Rhodesia, has been advertising for five small crocodiles up to one foot long. The price offered is 2s. 6d. a foot.

During the past month for which statistics are available 12,192 Germans and 26 Asiatics visited Nyasa land and 10 Europeans and eight Asiatics passed through the territory in transit.

The Ministry of Supply has published a "Raw Materials Guide," describing their uses and giving details of the numerous and confusing statutory rules and orders relating to them. The handbook costs 1s.

The first general meeting of the recently formed England branch of the East African Women's League is to be held at the Basil Street Hotel, Knightsbridge, London, at 2.15 this afternoon when Sir Robert Brooke-Popham will speak on Kenya.

Film equipment is being sent East Africa to help in the building of roads and aerodromes. Many of the African workers having never seen modern equipment, such as caterpillar tractors, mechanical diggers and excavators, it has been found that the cinema offers the best means of instructing them.

Kenya Uganda Harbour Advisory Board states that although the maximum capacity of the port of Mombasa was fixed in 1937 at 1,000,000 tons per annum, the actual traffic now being handled exceeds 1,500,000 tons and this despite the substantial reduction of the port's facilities on account of naval requirements.

The price now payable in Kenya for first grade pyrethrum flowers is based on a pool payout of 10s. per lb. All private contracts outstanding on January were cancelled so that the whole crop might be at the disposal of the authorities. It is hoped that about 7,500 tons will be produced this year in Kenya and 9,000 tons in 1947.

Arusha Plantations

The financial report of Arusha Plantations, Ltd., shows a trading profit before providing for depreciation of £8,965. Interest, debenture trustee's remuneration and interest on debenture stock for the year amounted to £10,400. Depreciation and amortisation losses amounted to £1,000. The balance brought forward from 1940-41 was £42,300 and the loss carried forward from 1941-42 is £26,000. The profit for the year 1944-45 is £23,565. The company's 1944-45 sisal was produced 126 tons (65.8% of other grades) and 51 tons (33.1%) of sows. The company's quantities during 1944-45 were 18 tons (31.77%), 10 tons (51.07%), and 15 tons (5.26%), the total being 43 tons in 1944-45, 855 tons in the previous year.

On the company's Pemba estate 10 tons of coffee were harvested and 31 tons on the Lohanga estate.

The issued capital is £100,000, 28,500 shares and outstanding debentures amount to £81,800 and £10,558. Freehold and leasehold properties are shown in the balance sheet at £86,315. Development appears at £8,002; buildings, plant and machinery at £18,174; stocks on hand at £8,349.

The directors are Sir Lionel Smith Gordon, Bt. (Chairman), Major W. Boyd and Mr. F. C. Moffatt.

Rhodesian Tobacco Crop Estimates

It is estimated that the acres under tobacco in Southern Rhodesia for the current year will be 63,870 acres of flue-cured and 1,440 under fire-cured. The 1941-42 season yielded 46,539,014 lbs. wet weight from 74,379 acres of flue-cured and 935,527 lbs. wet weight from 1,505 acres of fire-cured leaf.

Phototelegrams for Rhodesia

East Africa and Rhodesia warns that the phototelegram service recently opened between London and Cape Town is available also in Rhodesia. All phototelegrams for Southern Rhodesia, for instance, are received in Cape Town. In the afternoon they would be sent via Johannesburg to Salisbury. The weekly telephone order service available in the Rhodesian capital is now being used for telegrams. The rate is the same as with Africa, namely 10d. per square centimeter and 20d. per line for 150 square centimeters, plus an additional charge of 10d. per phototelegram.

Government Guarantees to Farmers

The minimum return per acre guaranteed by the Kenya Government in respect of crops planted during 1945 as a result of an order served on the farmer to also have been fixed at 40s. per acre for maize, 40s. for wheat, 40s. for oats, 20s. for barley, 20s. for sorgho and 10s. per acre for land under sowing seeds. Where a farmer is ordered to break up a field or land which has not been ploughed since March 1944 for planting in 1945 with maize, rye, oats or potatoes, 10s. per acre of vegetable seeds, 20s. per acre for an acre may be given him. If breaking the land involves the cost of tree stumping, an additional 10s. per acre may also be paid.

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AGM AND MEETING

Power Securities Corporation

Mr. William Shearer's Statement

THE VALUE OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION, LIMITED, was held last week at Winchester House, London, E.C.4, under the chairmanship of Mr. WILLIAM SHEARER, Chairman of the Corporation, presided.

The secretary, Mr. W. J. SELLEY, having read the notice conveying the meeting and the auditors' report to the members.

The Chairman said: "I am glad to see you all here to-day. I have not proposed to go into any detail as to the nature and scope of our activities during the past year, but will confine myself to a few observations concerning the business and the accounts now before you.

Our profits have been maintained more or less on the same basis as was submitted a year ago, and we can say that, subject to no unforeseen contingencies, the business in hand is such as should enable us to maintain a fairly level keel during the current year.

During the year, in view of war conditions, we were almost entirely precluded from engaging in financial business such as stocks, underwriting, etc., which contributed materially to our revenue in pre-war years. If these circumstances our results have been mainly dependent on the income received from our investments, including dividends received from our principal subsidiary, Bahour, Beatty and Co., Limited, whose activities during the year have been important and extensive. In view of the inevitable curtailment of our pre-war financial activities, your directors feel that the results achieved during the year are satisfactory.

Freedom for initiative is essential in common with all industrial undertakings, at the present time this principle is doubly so; the execution of works for the furtherance of the war effort, but we are not unmindful of the opportunities that may offer on the conclusion of hostilities for a business such as ours equipped as it is to deal with the design, construction, finance, and management of civil, electrical, and allied undertakings in all parts of the world.

Let us hope that the various war-time controls which are doubt necessary under present conditions will be relaxed and discontinued without undue delay after the war and that the prevailing zeal in certain quarters for preventing the world will not prove a retarding influence in the restoration of the prosperity of this country, where, with our dense population, freedom is essential for the application of personal initiative and initiative enterprise. (Hear, hear.)

The period of readjustment after the war will no doubt present many difficulties, and it is obviously both wise and prudent that every aspect of post-war problems should be studied in advance and suitable plans evolved to provide, as far as possible, for the employment of our people. But undue interference with our national economy—an economy which has so material helped to make us great—is only courting disaster and will not secure this object. This will be achieved by giving the freest possible scope and every encouragement to private enterprise in building up our export trade, in reinstating at least partially our investments abroad, and in allowing our enterprises at home to prove their efficiency to expand and develop without bureaucratic interference.

In this connection I was impressed by the note that has been published and far-seen by Sir John, the President of

the United States, which will, no doubt, be a friendly but powerful competitor for world trade in post-war years, in a recent speech stated:—

A fundamental of an effective peace is the assurance to those men who are fighting our battles that when they come home they will find a country with an economy firm enough and free enough to provide jobs for all those who are willing to work. I am certain that British enterprise will be able to provide the vast majority of these jobs.

Corporation's Activities in Ethiopia

In passing, it might be of interest to shareholders to mention that, shortly after the successful conclusion of the Abyssinian campaign, we were approached by the authorities to examine and advise on the electricity supply undertakings in Ethiopia. The most important of these are the hydro-electric and thermal plants built by the Italian company, Isim, at Addis Ababa. On completion of our investigation an arrangement was made under which we have undertaken, on behalf of the Custodian of Enemy Property in Ethiopia, the management of those properties, and our engineers are now in Addis Ababa for this purpose.

As already indicated, the work completed by Bahour, Beatty and Company, which is not scheduled under the Essential Work Order in 1942, is of a considerable volume. The work in hand at present is up to our average standard, and will keep us fully occupied for a considerable time.

You will observe from the statement in the directors' report regarding a sum of £37,000 odd which has been placed in contingency reserve. This amount was received during the year from the Inland Revenue authorities in settlement of a claim of standing for some years in respect of income tax and national defence contribution paid in the past and now reclaimed. This contingency reserve, if we find it practically necessary, we hope, in the audit of a superannuation fund, for the recovery of this cost, and its subsidiaries.

Allocation of Profits

After dealing with the balance sheet, the Chairman continued:

The gross profit for the year amounts to £115,402, compared with last year's figure of £124,679, a decrease of £9,187. Administrative and general expenses amount to £10,000, against £13,000 for the previous year, a reduction of £3,000 accounted for by an abatement saving in expenses. Income tax paid or suffered amounts for £56,902, against £57,500, a reduction of £1,597. Directors' fees remain the same as in the previous year, and the amount carried to the balance sheet is £50,604, against last year's figure of £52,085, a net decrease of £1,371.

Adding the sum of £20,200 brought forward from last year, the total is £70,804, out of which there has been paid dividend for the year on the preference shares less income tax amounting to £17,500, leaving a balance of £53,304, which the directors propose to deal with by payment of a dividend on the ordinary shares for the year to December 31, 1942, of 6%, less income tax, amounting to £24,000. The balance remaining to be carried forward to the next account is £29,304, compared with the previous year's figure of £29,250, an increase of £54.

Referring to the excellent work of the staff, both at home and abroad, and to those members serving in the Services' forces; the Chairman concluded by moving for adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. W. J. SELLEY, C. L. C., seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously adopted.

The private directors, Mr. Hugh G. Ballour, Mr. W. H. Lusk, were re-elected, the auditors, Messrs. George W. Foulche and Co. were reappointed, and the proceedings terminated with the votes of thanks to the Chairman, directors, and staff.

LATEST MINING NEWS

Kenya Consolidated

The annual report of the consolidated Goldfields... The results of 1942... The production of gold... The production of silver...

At Kitero 4,500 tons of ore were milled for recovery... The results of the recovery... The production of gold... The production of silver...

At Lolgorien 3,904 tons of ore were milled for a recovery... The results of the recovery... The production of gold... The production of silver...

Development at Kitero... The factory results on the 11th level... The production of gold... The production of silver...

To continue exploitation of the Major ore deposits at Lolgorien... The results of the exploitation... The production of gold... The production of silver...

The issued share capital is £292,250 in shares of 2s. 6d. Assets... The results of the assets... The production of gold... The production of silver...

Phoenix Mining and Finance

Phoenix Mining and Finance Ltd. has reduced its capital from £1,000,000... The results of the capital reduction... The production of gold... The production of silver...

London and Rhodesian

For the year ended June 30, 1942, the London and Rhodesian Mining and Finance Co. Ltd. reports a profit of £70,772... The results of the profit... The production of gold... The production of silver...

Rhodesia Broken Hill Developments

A new sulphide blast furnace to be supplied to the Broken Hill... The results of the furnace... The production of gold... The production of silver...

Nchanga Copper Mine

It is officially announced that plans have been completed for extensions to the Rhodesia Corporation's Copper mine at Nchanga, Northern Rhodesia.

Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mines

This company has declared an annual dividend of 2 1/2%... The results of the dividend... The production of gold... The production of silver...

Company Progress Reports

During February 1943, 1,000 tons were milled for 1,000... The results of the milling... The production of gold... The production of silver...

At Kitero 4,500 tons of ore were milled for recovery... The results of the recovery... The production of gold... The production of silver...

At Lolgorien 3,904 tons of ore were milled for a recovery... The results of the recovery... The production of gold... The production of silver...

Development at Kitero... The factory results on the 11th level... The production of gold... The production of silver...

Bauxite in Southern Rhodesia

Investigations of which have been known to prospectors for a considerable time... The results of the investigations... The production of bauxite...

Mails Lost by Enemy Action

The Postmaster General announces that the under-mentioned surface mails have been lost by enemy action... The results of the mail loss... The production of gold... The production of silver...

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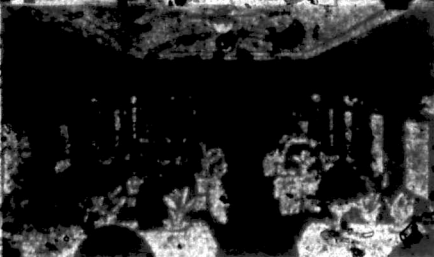
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