

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE LABOUR PARTY'S new statement of its Colonial War Policy for the African and Pacific Colonies, first quotations from which appear in this issue, is much less extreme than previous declarations of

**Labour Party's Colonial Policy.** Labour policy, as respects the colonies, indeed, some sections would be entirely acceptable to die-hard Conservative, and even members of the Labour Party, are likely to find it quite unpalatable. What is true of some Labour supporters does not make a speech without suggesting that Africans should be entrusted with administrative powers either at present or very early date. The Party has had the courage to admit, in its second paragraph, the very evident truth that Africans will "for a considerable time to come not be ready for self-government." This is an important acknowledgement. If Labour will use such a foundation-stone for the building of its Colonial policy, the superstructure will be soundly based. No wise leader with first-hand knowledge of Africa, whether, from the official or non-official side, would dare to debar the African from advancement or which he shows himself progressively fitted; on the other hand, no wise leader who, if official or non-official, would be a party to rashness masquerading under the name of progress. Strangely enough, many critics of the Colonial Empire decline to accept such statements of principle, which are too often regarded as nothing better than excuses for the maintenance of the white man's domination.

...if they would have the opinion of the most experienced missionaries—whose interest in Africa's advancement is certainly no whit less genuine, and much more instructed, than that of the most ardent Socialists.

**The Experience** politician, as such, critics would find no support in

such decisions. A frequent complaint of Labour is that Africans have not yet been appointed to the Legislative Councils, and even the Executive Councils, in Eastern Rhodesia. For years, C. G. have made a point of ascertaining the names and senior officials among others from the territories if they could suggest the names of Africans sufficiently advanced to be able to serve in the legislature with credit to themselves and advantage to their peoples. In every case the reply has been in the negative. The state of affairs which produces such convictions, in the mind of the African's best friends is evidently not realised by the writers of this statement of Labour policy and those who have put it forward for adoption by the Party at its Whitsuntide Conference. If it were, there might be less tendency to assume that the early and widespread grant of the franchise to Africans is desirable, practical, and calculated to bring great benefits. The critics of the pace of political progress do not realise the African, instead of realising his present shortcomings. To assist them to contrast the fictions they hold with the facts of which governments must take cognisance, we also quote in this issue some passages from a book by Mr. Kenneth Bradley:

ting administrations or of popular services wherever that will promote efficiency and economy." When a Labour Cabinet was last in power it showed noreadiness to promote that union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory for which East Africa had even then repeatedly pleaded; and I cannot recall that any leaders of the party have since supported any proposal in their speeches or writings. It is therefore somewhat surprising, but none the less satisfactory, to have this declaration of sympathy with the principle of grouping territories for the promotion of efficiency and economy, "precisely on those grounds that the plan is made by East Africans on the one hand and by Rhodesians and Nylanders on the other."

Permanent disarmament of Germany, Italy, and Japan in order to guarantee world peace is generally accepted—but not by the writers of this pamphlet, who commit themselves to the assertion that "under present conditions the existing monopoly of Colonial territories must always remain a potential threat to the peace of the world".

**No "Monopoly"** of Colonial Territories  
The pamphlet goes on to argue that the Powers which have so disturbed the world by their despotic administration have been instrumental in their influence in the maintenance of a propaganda of covetousness in their schools, universities, and Press, and by other organs cannot again bring war, even assuming that the United Nations were foolish enough to fall into control such propaganda for at least a generation. Again, to write off the existing monopoly of Colonial territories is to accept quite unattractive terms in order to support a most disparate proposition. There is no monopoly of Colonial territories. They are administered, not by a monopolistic *Hessen*, but by Great Britain, the Union of South Africa, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the United States of America, France, Belgium, Holland, Portugal and Spain—not to mention Japan and Italy (which will presumably be born of their overseas possessions when the day of reckoning is reached). Monopoly implies exclusive possession of territories, a transfer of them from international to international government would promote some other territories of any race there is no question of "possession" in the ordinary meaning of the term. Great Britain does not possess New Zealand or Southern Rhodesia—though their attachment to the Crown is by their own volition as strong as anything in Earth. Their citizens are self-governing. New Zealanders and Rhodesians, legally and actually, are free to govern or misgovern themselves (subject to safeguards for the African population in the case of Southern Rhodesia)

as are the people of Great Britain. We declare that the time is come to educate the Colonies now under our control to the point at which they can manage their own affairs in the manner that is best for them, and that we act of a monopoly of the territories of Eastern Africa falls with the International Bank of the Congo within which borders of all nations compete on equal terms.

Starting from these false premises and disregarding redistribution of colonies, not only is it proposed that it would be more difficult for their inhabitants but in the much lower degree that new claimants

#### International Supervision and National Administration

Policy-makers conclude that the only course is "so to alter the international and Colonial system as to remove the strategical and economic advantages of Colonial possessions." AFC Colonial territories should, they say, guarantee the open door, equal access to raw materials, and complete equality of opportunity for trade, and, again, the colonies are not considered in the light from the standpoint of their influence though the preamble does assert "the welfare and the development of the inhabitants must take precedence over" and determine international aspects, "but from that of the world's some sections of which, including the doctrine of racial superiority, were not

connected with freedom of trade and equality of opportunity." Their demands were essentially one for dominion. To overlook the cardinal fact, reached by way of concern for disaffected powers during the interwar period, is to let Labour's claims to a three-fold truth, Advocacy of International supervision, national administration of the Colonies, fact, reached by way of concern for disaffected powers. That indirect approach is disappointing, but the Labour Party does claim "either a re-telling out of the Colonial fact, a transfer of them from international to international government would promote interests of the inhabitants."

Beauty publicity is quite rightly held to be useful stimulus to the confidence of even the most conscientious flustered party. With an International Authority, which would be defined to appoint an International Colonial Commission, Commission with power to exceed those of the old Permanent Mandates Commissions,

and control of the world's trade extended *ad eque*. The greater part of the world's trade is controlled by three great Powers, Britain, France and Italy, with other important areas held by Holland and Belgium. The following statement shows that so long as the international system remains such that the control of this Empire which ensures these strategical advantages and can be represented by the arrangement to ensure economic advantages of a monopoly by a small number of European States, even States of considerable power will regard their exclusion from empire as a grievance, and when the favourable opportunity seems to present itself will attempt to break away, for themselves into the imperial monopoly since practically all territories suitable for imperial exploitation have already been partitioned and no imperial State is prepared to surrender any of its possessions peacefully, a dissatisfied Power can only obtain Colonial empire by force by dispossessing a successor State, and in present conditions the existing monopolies of colonial territories remain always a potent menace to the peace of the world.

#### **Colonies as a Menace to World Peace**

There are only two possible ways of removing this menace to the world's peace: (1) by crediting the Colonial territories, or by securing the international and Colonial territories so that the administration of Colonial territory no longer ensures strategical or economic monopolist advantages of the administrative State. The first way cannot provide a real solution of the problem, if only because there are insufficient Colonies left to go round; some of them being cut off to Germany, Italy and Japan, the remaining Colonies, of course, may be more equal, but some of the larger ones, I imagine would almost certainly appear and remain as a constant menace to peace, if again.

The second alternative is the only real alternative. Either the international and Colonial system could revert to the strategical and economic advantages of Colonial possession, or the strategical advantages can only be neutralised by the establishment of a general international system, from which the constant threat and fear of war have been eliminated.

Economic advantages are not quite upon the same plane as strategical, but they cannot be completely eliminated except by the complete abandonment of a peace system, for if war does break out, the control of Colonial territory producing essential raw materials abroad may greatly increase the strategical strength of the controlling State if it has control of these. Under unusual circumstances a great war could be done to eliminate, leaving circumstances a great deal could be done to eliminate the unfair economic advantages of Colonial monopoly.

It is necessary to put the States of the world upon a footing of economic equality in Colonial territories, i.e., giving full access to raw material markets and capital investments. The lines along which this can be achieved are already indicated by the provisions with regard to the Commission in the Treaty of St. Germain of 1919 (which revised the original Convention of 1886), and the Brussels Convention of 1920 concerning the oil industry, and by the provisions of the Mandate System, the former National interests being given a strong opportunity for trade, and the latter in standardised territories. These provisions, amplified and extended, should be applied in all backward Colonial territories.

It is most convenient all Imperial Powers should guarantee equal and fair access to raw material markets and complete equality of opportunity for trade and commerce in their territories for the States of the world. So far as the guarantee is concerned, they should agree that all backward territories shall be treated as Mandated or Mandated territories.

**International Supervision of National Administration**

It would be the function of the Colonial Commission, the International Authority, referred to below, to see that the controlling Power carries out these obligations, the guarantee and therefore maintains economic equality. In consequence any State would have the right to complain to the Commission that the guarantee of economic equality was not being carried out. When such complaints had been made, it would be preferable that the question whether the principle of equality had been violated should be investigated by a regular judicial enquiry, and it is therefore advisable that all such complaints should be referred to the Commission to the International Authority. Justice is not alone enough to give a basis for such a judicial enquiry, for among the instances which, among other things, it is to take account of, regarding the question of equality. As the nucleus of such a formulation we suggest (apart from the fact of differential rates) the following:

- (1) Any economic formalities differentially imposed;
- (2) A subsidy given to exports or imports;
- (3) A manipulation of exchange, having the effect of reducing or increasing the money cost of an exporting country of goods landed in an importing country;

(4) The acceptance or non-acceptance and non-enforcement or neglect of any Statute of any Colony or of the subject of the wages and conditions of labour adopted by the International Authority;

(5) Any administrative favouritism discernible made by any Government which can be shown to operate in practice to the differential advantage or disadvantage of the trade of the country;

(6) Any differential advantage or disadvantage to the traders of any country which can be shown to operate in practice in consequence of the fact that a particular State is the administering power of a particular territory and to removable legislative, administrative and judicial authority which would be necessary to secure the administering Power to do so.

The facilitious purchase in behalf of the Government of the goods of traders belonging to a particular State for reasons other than those dictated by price and quality, design, or type, of the goods of Government contracts for similar reasons.

So far as the Colonial Empire is concerned, the most important result of agreeing to this proposed system would be the necessity to revise for the Colonial Empire the policy of protection and of strict deterrence indicated by the Ottawa Agreement.

This brings us to another important point—the effect of this International policy upon the primary principle that Native territories should be administered as a trust in the interest of the native inhabitants.

It is argued, without reason, that such provisions as those in the Congo Basin Treaties, which establish the open door without the amount of import duties leviable may in certain cases be disadvantageous to the economic interests and development of the inhabitants.

The solution of this difficulty is that the obligation limiting the amount of import duties and prohibiting all preferential or differential protective duties, quotas, or other means should be generally binding upon the administrators, but that in particular cases the administration should have the right to appeal to the Colonial Commission to be released in a specific case from this obligation on the ground that it is desirable that it should be done in the general interests of the Native economy. The procedure for investigating such an appeal and for coming to a decision on it should be such as to prevent abuse for investigating and deciding on complaints that the guarantee of economic quality is not being carried out, i.e., it should be referred by the Commission to the Court of International Justice for an opinion.

In cases of帝國的殖民地, a Colonial Government would have shown to depart from the open door policy in the interest of the inhabitants, the Commission taking power through a simple majority to return to the open door policy if the Colony fails to justify its action.

#### **International Authority with Colonial Commission**

We bring this issue to the international aspect of Colonial territories in its relation to the principle that they should be regarded as a trust in the interest of the Native inhabitants. It is very doubtful whether a repartitioning of Colonial territories does not in this section of a transitory or semi-nationalistic international government would promote the interests of the inhabitants, but the same thing does not apply with international supervision of national administration.

The principle in the Mandate system was not international government or administration but international supervision. It creates an organ of international society before which the government of the Imperial State could call up to prove that it was, in fact, administering the Colonial territory as a trustee, and to which, as the last resort, the Native inhabitants could appeal if the trustee was not acting in the interests of his wards. The term "international" of the League Committee of the Institutes given application to the various Imperial Powers were not international, but the Mandate System was used as a cover for very creditable national actions but there is a cover of colour among these who have examined and criticised the system to an effect in making the Mandate Power more careful of Native interests and that from this point of view the administration of mandated territories is in advance of that on un-mandated territory. The reason is mainly that the government of a mandated territory knows best the way in which it carries out its obligations as a trustee without presenting periodically and publicly to the world and at any time in a public examination an organ of impartial and international opinion.

Publicity is a useful stimulus to the conscience of even the most conscientious trustee. That is why the mandate system is so far as to establish this important principle of publicity and international supervision—the obligation of the Council of the League to consider periodically an International Commission, an account of the execution of its trust should be extended to all Imperial Colonial territories.

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**U.S.A. Must Co-operate.**

From the moment people abandon a defeatist attitude and begin searching for ways to solve the problems presented rather than for reasons why they cannot be solved, we shall be well on the way to success in this greatest of all human undertakings. And I am even more convinced that unless the American people are willing to assume their fair share of responsibility for the maintenance of peace in the world or the future, by joining in the exercise of political powers when that may be determined by international agreement to be necessary, and by participating in such other forms of international co-operation as may effectively prevent the rise of economic or political dangers, the peace of the world cannot be maintained. In the field of our international relations it will be necessary, in order to preserve the peace in which we have so much at stake, to supply our fair share of immediate relief for the millions of people left destitute in the wake of war. If we want the world in which we are to live to be a peaceful one, we must have a real international security. There are no more dismaying forms than starvation and pestilence. The provision of our fair share of relief will help to keep our productive facilities employed; but this will be at the expense of the already burdened taxpayer. From a wider standpoint our domestic and international problems are approached; it becomes apparent that in the post-war world an expansion of international trade is indispensable. Some of the gravest doubts which exist in the minds of our members of the United Nations today is the doubt as to what the policy of the United States will be when the victory is won. They remember that when the victory of 1918 had been achieved, this great army of ours withdrew from almost every form of practical co-operation with its former allies in the task of constructing the kind of world in which we and all other liberty-loving, and liberty-loving peoples could securely and profitably live. It is on the way made up that we will be peace. Let us see if we can find ourselves now whether we should follow that course.

—John L. Lewis.

**We must not let the Germans economically.**

—Mr. G. F. Rippon, at the Conference of the Federation of University and Unionist Associations.

# Background to the War

**Hun Terrorism.** — Under the orders of Colonel-General Hindenburg and Colonel-General Model officers and men of the German Army tortured the people, scorched their eyes, cut off their feet, hands, ears, killed women, children and old people. Thirty-four citizens of Vyazma were taken in lorries outside the town where they were made to dig their own graves, and were then shot. In Sverdlovsk about 100 Jews (women, old people, and children) were gathered assembled and beaten up, and were then taken to the outskirts of the town and shot. In the same town the Germans gathered into one house all the inhabitants who were suffering from typhus and set fire to the house. Near the village of Kholmets the Germans mined a sector of the road and forced the inhabitants of the village to pass over the mine. All were killed by the explosions. The Gestapo carried into one house in the village of Zaitchikov very old people and very young children, set fire to the house and burned them all alive. In another village the Germans threw a farmer's child on to a bonfire and then burned his mother. The chairman of a collective farm and another farmer were hanged by the jaw on an iron hook. In the village of Stepanki the Germans locked women in a garage and for seven days tortured them. Later they drove all the inhabitants of the village to watch the execution of this woman, who was hanged by the tree. In two other villages of the Gatchinsk district all inhabitants, including small children, were burned alive. In the village of Krasnogorsk citizens were hanged in the public square. Prisoners are deliberately deprived of medical assistance and doomed to die of typhoid fever. At present, the German prisoners were used by the Germans as target-practising firing practice. In Kshevetsk the buildings have been left in ruins. All the wells were poisoned by the Germans when they left Vyazma. After the liberation of Kshevetsk 2,000 bodies of Red Army prisoners and Soviet citizens were discovered in the concentration camp. Many had their arms and legs broken, skulls smashed in, noses and ears cut off, and eyes gouged out. — Soviet Atrocity Commission Report.

**Freedom's Cost.** — The cost of the war has now reached the stupendous figure of £13,000,000,000. The total of all our expenditure, including debt charges and normal Civil Service costs, throughout the period amounts to £15,600,000,000. War Damage Act payments for damaged buildings and plant have exceeded the sum received in dividends. In the 1941 Budget we were spending £1,000,000 a day on the war. In the last Budget the rate was £1,000,000. It is now £5,000,000. To meet these expenditures, we have raised from taxation during the past financial year the unprecedented sum of £1,000,000,000. This amount includes tax collected in the year before — the first time it exceeded £1,000,000,000. Of all the expenditure during the war began no less than 40% has been met by current revenue. This percentage was 36% in 1940 and 48% in 1942. The additional yield over £800,000 of all taxation in 1941-42, compared with P.T. and N.D.C., is £1,281,000,000, of which direct taxation produced £87,000,000 and indirect taxation £1,194,000,000. Direct taxation has been called upon to bear a higher burden than indirect taxation. Of the increased wartime yield of indirect taxation — that is from liquor, tobacco and entertainments — account for £403,000,000, or 82%. The cost of living has been successfully stabilized. At no time has it risen higher than 7% above pre-war level, and most of the time it has gone below that figure. The food index last month was 20% above the level at the outbreak of war as compared with 23% in April 1941. Control now covers probably 90% of the household expenditure. The cost of the stabilisation policy to the Exchequer is now about £180,000,000 a year. It has been of great benefit. The whole policy has been of great improvement on the last war. When the cost of living there rose nearly 100%, as compared with 23% in 1939-40. Food prices in the last war rose by 100%, as compared with 120% in this. — Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his Budget speech.

**The Flame of Retribution.** — Your enemy has killed hundreds of thousands of women and children, destroyed towns and villages, and driven into slavery hundreds of thousands of your brothers and sisters. Let the flame of your hatred burn the enemy to cinders, and so be avenged for the desecration of your country. — Moscow Radio.

# The War News

**Opinions Promised.** — The United States will produce 90,000 aircraft in 1943, but General William Knudsen, Director of Production, U.S.A.

"In many ways Norway symbolises Germany's greatest failure." — Mr. George Solovaychik.

"The Colonial Office is trying to rebuild democratic institutions in Cyprus." — The Duke of Devonshire.

"Canada's output of 400 planes a month compared with 10 in the year before the war." — *Atlantic Magazine*.

"We have increased our supply of native rubber from Africa fourfold since the Japanese took Malaya." — Lord Portchapel.

"The four-months' campaign in New Guinea cost £100,000,000." — Mr. J. B. Chifley, Australian Treasurer.

"There are more Moslemadans in India than there are Germans in the world." — Captain L. D. Gamman, M.P.

"...and as the gate of India opened, so did the gates of hell open." — *The Spectator*.

"Indian nationhood was no warmer friend than the Secretary of State for India." — Captain Godfrey Nicholson, M.P.

"The Spanish Truce has been contemptible except on one occasion when it rose just above contempt." — Mr. Pickthorn, M.P.

"A last batch of leaflets dropped by the R.A.F. over Holland promised the Dutch. The Allies are coming in May." — *Aften-bladet*, Stockholm.

"We expect Commando raids again. U-boats base at ports, as well as attempts to establish bases." — General Christian von Gerich. — German G.O., Holland.

"In an endeavour to smash the reported Russian bridgehead on the west bank of the Donets River the Germans have used 200 tanks in front of one mile." — Mr. Alexander Werth.

"Members of the War Cabinet should be Departmental Ministers because a Minister relieved of departmental responsibility loses much of authority and power." — Lord Beaverbrook.

"More and more people are trying to find ways and means of getting aid of money. They seem to live in fear of inflation. There has been a run on old postage stamps, for instance, for which fantastic prices are being paid, in some cases as much as 10,000 times nominal value." — *Hansen-Zeitung*, Berlin.

"The Japanese have been highly vulnerable to counter-attack and golden opportunities have been missed to deal them some heavy blows." — Mr. Curtin, Australian Prime Minister.

"Mr. Brown, Independent member for Rugby, was often on the radio before he was elected in opposition to the Government. Since then he has never been off the air." — Mr. McGovern, M.P.

"The British have strengthened Cyprus, which will probably be a deployment area for a planned offensive against the Balkans, and therefore represents a permanent danger." — Lieutenant-Colonel Olberg, Germany.

"Per week 16,000,000 people listen to the news bulletins. At about 10.30 minutes past 9 p.m. about half of them switch off. It is impossible to do as nobody can stand a news bulletin." Sir Alan Fraser, M.P., a Governor of the B.B.C.

"Germans living in Bulgaria have been told to return to their families to Germany before May 15. Germany expects a Russian attack on the Balkans. Black Sea, east and an Anglo-American invasion from the south." — Mr. Cedric Winter.

"During the period of informal disorders recruiting for the Indian Army reached the peak of 70,000 a month for the past three months the average has still been 60,000. Today the Indian Army stands over 400,000 strong." — The Earl of Clarendon.

"In Norway, Denmark, the Low Countries and the coastal sections of France, Italy and the Balkans at least 70,000,000 people will be indirectly necessary at the end of the war." — Mr. Herbert Lehman, U.S.A. Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation.

"The agitation for a War Cabinet could easily go on without portfolios seems to rest on fundamental misconception of the character of the War Cabinet or of the functions of the Department of Collective Responsibility for the war effort and security of the country." —

"The longing for the security of life at home with our wives and children is nothing compared to our longing for another victory and freedom. We are not fighting because God commands us to. We fight this war because we are men and because we do not want to stop here. Morals? We have none. All we have are lies and our lust for battle. We have no time for luxuries or ideals. We've drawn our tanks. Hans Huffy in *Das Reich*.

"Never has the Church had such a signal opportunity. A real religious leader does not wait for things to happen. He makes them happen." — The Rev. E. Macassey.

"There should be scientific attaches at all our embassies. The Government does not appreciate the paramount importance of keeping a regular check on the progress of scientific research." — Major C. G. Parker, President of the Institution of Chemical Engineers.

"I have come back 15,000 miles from East Africa to see the Girl Guides in the great little England and to see what we are doing in the war. Whatever I travelled in Africa, Guides and grown-up people said 'Take back our best wishes and express our wonderful admiration to the people of England.' — Lady Baden-Powell.

"The best way for a young man or woman to prepare for a Parliamentary career is to take part in local government. Politicians are not made in the library, or even in the debating hall. Politics, the art of dealing with men and women in the mass, is best learnt by practising it." — Major T. L. Dugdale, Chairman of the Conservative Unionist Association.

"The victory of the United Nations will indeed be incomplete if the defeated Axis countries are to remain in enjoyment of the objects of the wealth so shamelessly stolen from the victims of their aggression. The Government therefore plans to give our Allies all practical help and support in implementing an agreed plan for recovering the loot which can be found and identified." — The Lord Chancellor.

"About 30% of our production now is engaged upon turning out weapons which did not exist except in the imagination of their inventors when the war broke out. One of Mr. Churchill's greatest contributions to victory will turn out to be the continual help and the continuing pressure which he has given and continues to give in the field of scientific research and practical adaptation of scientific discovery to the waging of war." — Mr. Christopher Tietgen.

"To allow hygiene to be hygienic between fighting forces and Admiral Darlan would have required a degree of self-restraint beyond human capacity and certainly beyond the capacity of millions in France itself to understand. So it is the horse on which the French National Committee got was high and appeared to have some of the points of a mule, it is difficult to see what other mount they could have wanted than the one planted in the ground." —

## PERSONALIA

Squadron Leader G. E. Douglas Low, R.A.F.V.R., has been married at an R.A.F. station in Southern Rhodesia to Miss Margaret Lorimer, of Johannesburg.

The engagement was announced of Flight Lieutenant J. C. Pace, R.A.F.V.R., of Smea, Southern Rhodesia, to Second Subaltern Harry Roberts, A.T.S., of Borth-y-gest, North Wales.

John T. T. Wilson, of the Sudan Political Service, was married recently in Mombasa Cathedral to Third Officer Anne Alexander, A.T.S., daughter of the late Colonel H. M. Alexander, D.S.O., O.B.E., of Altonstoke.

Mr. Leslie Blackwell, K.C., who served in East Africa during the last war, and since re-visited the territories, has been appointed a Judge in the Transvaal. He has taken an active part in South African politics for more than 30 years.

Flying Officer J. R. De Menil (‘Bob’), his colleagues in the Rhodesian Fighter Squadron and Section Officer Kathleen A. Henegar, W.A.A.F., were married yesterday. Before joining the R.A.F. Flying Officer De Menil was on the staff of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) in Durban, Northern Rhodesia.

A fund has been opened in Durban to establish a scholarship in honour of Mr. J. L. M. Masing, a former member of the League of Mercy who was Acting Government Agent in Southern Rhodesia in 1935 and was appointed Governor of Southern Rhodesia in 1942, which appointment he was unable to take up in consequence of ill-health.

At a recent meeting of the League of Mercy has elected Mrs. G. M. Hamilton as President, Mrs. Patterson as Vice-President, Mrs. Macmillan as Vice-President, Mrs. Dunnigan as Treasurer, Mrs. Mrs. O’Farrell honorary Secretary. Miss James Blunt, Crabbe, Tyler, Gardner, Graham Dawson, Harold Haritz, Hopkirk, Johnson, Kampf, Ratner and Robins were elected members of the Committee.

### Tribute to C.V.O.

A petition has been sent to the Northern Rhodesian Government by the Northern Farmers Association, the Livestock Co-operative Society, the Northern Rhodesia Traders’ Association asking that an effort be made to induce Mr. F. B. A. Morris, Chief Veterinary Officer, to alter his express intention of retiring from public service. All sections of the community agree that his services can be ill spared until the present critical period is past.

### Veterinary Conference

At the recent veterinary conference held in Bulawayo the Northern Rhodesian delegates were Mr. J. P. A. Morris, Director of Veterinary Services, Mr. J. de Kock, Veterinary Research Officer, Mr. T. C. G. Valentine, Mr. Jones, Acting Director of Game and Teak Control, Southern Rhodesia, was represented by Mr. J. D. King, Acting Chief Veterinary Surgeon, and Mr. D. A. Lawrence, Director of Veterinary Research, Nyasaland, by Mr. J. de Mello, Official Veterinary Officer, and the Union of South Africa by Dr. de Kock, Deputy Director of Veterinary Services.

“LORD LUGARD’S” Dual Mandate in British Tropical Africa. Wanted a copy in good condition. Please state price. Box 301, East Africa and Rhodesia, 50 East Street, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

“BOOKS ON EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.” Do all you can to support the Savage campaign by all means, but do not send for mailing old books about East and Central Africa which will be used additions to an extensive and much-needed library. Offer to Box 302, East Africa and Rhodesia, 50 East Street, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

### Point-to-Point Golf

Captain I. C. Last, of the S.A.C. A.O.C., won again in one at the second hole of the Muizenberg course recently in a four-ball match. The incident is said to be unprecedented in Kenya golfing in that the ball was driven direct from the tee into the hole (which had gone) its flag pin without having touched the ground between the starting and finishing pins.

### Mr. C. Deane Simmons

Mr. C. Deane Simmons, Civil Commissioner and Magistrate in Salisbury since 1939 who has retired, will be widely missed, for he is well known throughout Southern Rhodesia, having always taken a definite interest in social welfare as a member of the Juvenile Affairs Board. After his present leave he will take up the appointment of Chairman of the Public Services Board. Mr. Simmons was born in Milnrow, Hertfordshire, educated at Bradford College, Beeston, went to South Africa as a youngster, and in 1910 joined the Native Department of Southern Rhodesia. He served in the last war in German South-West Africa with the 1st Rhodesia Regiment, and afterwards with the Devon Regiment in Mesopotamia.

### Obituary

Colonel John Butler, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.P.S., for 15 years Director of the Imperial Mycological Institute at Kew, has died in Weybridge. He became secretary to the Agricultural Research Council in 1915 and was knighted four years later.

Major-General Hugo Douglas De Léege, whose death is announced, served in operations in the East Africa in 1911, receiving the medal and bar for services in the 1914-18 war. He was mentioned in dispatches five times, made C.M.G. and C.B. in 1918, and awarded the D.S.Q.

Chief Justice J. H. Jarrett of the Windward and Leeward Islands, who has died suddenly at the age of 83, went to Uganda in 1919 as an Assistant District Commissioner and later joined the Judicial Department as a magistrate. In 1928 he was Acting Solicitor-General and in 1929 Crown Counsel. He was then transferred to Grenada as Attorney-General.

Light-Colonel Sir O. Kellatt, D.S.Q., M.C., who died in North Africa, was a noted motoring man from the Cape to Cairo. He was a man who entered politics, first unsuccessfully contesting the Carmarthen division. He was born in May 1885, and entered the House of Commons as member for Weston. There he quickly established a reputation for modesty, common sense, sincerity and courtesy. Early in the war he rejoined his vocational regiment, with whom he went to Palestine. Later he was given command, and latterly he commanded a brigade.

### Mr. Joseph Arnold Edmonds

Mr. Joseph Arnold Edmonds, J.P., of Pinelands, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has died suddenly at the age of 77. He entered the country with the Pioneer Column under Major (now Sir) Frank Oppen, and when it was disbanded joined the Mine Owners’ Association, a claims in section of the African National Congress. He was extremely advanced in his political opinions, and in 1890, when he was a member of the local council, Mr. Edmonds founded the Mafeking Farmers’ Association, of which he was President for no successive years. He also founded the Rhodesia Agricultural Union, of which he was President six times and eventually elected its first Vice-President. Besides taking a very active and important part in the affairs of the farming community, Mr. Edmonds was also founder of the old Rhodesia Party, which subsequently amalgamated with the Rhodesia Party to become the Reform Party, of which he was elected Vice-President. He was buried at Pinelands.

## Labour and the Colonies

(Concluded from page 558)

The International Authority should, therefore, consist of an International Colonial Commission composed of independent persons who are nationals, both of administering and non-administrating Powers.

It should have all the powers of the old Mandates Commission, but also certain powers, for instance, to allow petitioners to appear before it in person. Moreover, the new Commission ought to be responsible for giving international publicity to the measures taken (if not taken) for the fulfilment of promises such as the proposed undertakings of self-government and of protection of minorities, and to the general trend of the actual administration, especially in the departments of education and broadcasting. Its meetings should, therefore, be held in public.

The Commission should also be an adviser on the wishes of the indigenous peoples as to the direction which further developments should take. For this purpose it must not only visit the territories but also keep in constant touch with their inhabitants by inviting oral discussion and keeping the International Authority continuously informed of the results of these inquiries, formal and informal. Ideas of conduct which have frequently been announced (in varying forms) by the old State, and the new system, if it is to be very substantially different from the old, must be one which will include the means of its own fulfilment.

### A Peppermint Incorporated?

Next, the Commission should be responsible for inspecting, in conjunction with the people, the work of the administration of each Colonial territory. Each territory would, I should associate with itself during its visits notable residents of the country, where such can be found. It should be entirely independent of the local Government, which should be bound to give every facility for the visits and its work. It should be prohibited from executive interference with the local administrations, and should be expected to exercise tact and restraint in order that it may, not becoming a focus of discontent or outrage, it would be a fatal error to erect any thing like a Parallel Government or a centre of opposition in the territories inspected.

In case of complaints against the administration brought into the Commission, the Commission should give the administration every opportunity for reply either in writing or orally. Should the administration desire its officers to give evidence in public before the Commission, the officers must be given complete freedom in giving of their evidence. The Commission should have the right in every case to take evidence of officials in writing, and reports should be made communicated direct to the people consulted or to any authority subordinate to the Governor or administrator of the territory, but should be sent to an International Authority (and copies to the Governor of the territory), and the International Authority should take its own measures for communication with the people and for remedial measures. These same Powers of inspection and publicity at the proper time for publicity and neither control nor interference with the administration should be the functions of the International Authority.

If the International Authority holds that the following Powers of carrying out its obligations steps should be taken to obtain a judicial pronouncement on the question from the International Court of Justice. If that Court holds that the obligations were not being carried out, the International Authority is entitled, in negotiation with the administering Power to modify the obligations or to make other arrangements for the administration of the territory.

## Chiefs Not Yet Parsons

### Progress Cannot be Swift and Safe

The members of the Labour Party Advisory Committee on Imperial Questions, who devised the above statement of policy and the members of the National Executive, who have adopted it, will profit from reading Mr. E. G. Bradley's "The Duty of the Native Chiefs," which is now available on the booksellers as a slim pocket Guild Book.

A most readable record of life in Northern Rhodesia, written light-heartedly and with affection for the African, it nevertheless shows him as he is, not as he assumes to be by ignorant people who throughout are making mistakes about him. It is not hesitate to prescribe for his advancement.

For the convenience of the advisers of the Labour Party, and others of a like type, extracts may be given.

Read in conjunction with certain of the recommendations of the Labour manifesto, they reveal its weaknesses. Mr. Bradley writes, for instance:

"I have had down various White Papers to make us aware that we are here to train the African in the principles of self-government, to foster in him all sorts of grand things—spiritual responsibility, encouraging Chief [redacted] to use his brains and Mzimba to use his authority, and the Chewa Simelela and Ndebele at the Kunda to get the same amount done without any high-soppy. The anthropologists warn us on all possible occasions that before we bark up that particular tree we must be sure it is a tree—and not the moon."

I have slipped into the country of another Ngoni chief. So far I can find nothing satisfactory about it at all. His people are discredited, his villages filthy, and complaints innumerable. The chief himself is a young nonentity who thinks of nothing but his warlike, and would no more stand up in an elder than he would to a sandwich."

The old chief is weak and idle and selfish, and has neither the ability nor the character to consider their welfare. He will have to be bolstered up by a slicked Native authority.

Chief A is a drunken young rascal, and Chief B is a nonentity. One of the principal objects of this tour is to impress upon the over-chief the need of a firmer control over these poor people; he is too diffident about interfering in their affairs."

At the depth of the Native population is rushing headlong into our civilisation, grabbing everything with amazing enthusiasm but in inevitable lack of discrimination, the other nine-tenths present impenetrable bases to our food."

That, of course, is not the whole of the picture, but it is a part of it which theorisers seldom know to exist, but which must be taken into account.

## Mr. F. T. Stuart Chandler

### Valuable Services to S. Rhodesia

Mr. F. T. Stuart Chandler, O.B.E., since 1925 Chief Road Engineer in Southern Rhodesia, who revolutionised road-making in the Colony and launched an experiment which was watched with close interest by other countries having the same problem, has gone on leave pending retirement.

Mr. Chandler, who was born in England, was educated at Deal College and became an articled pupil in the office of the borough engineer of Deal. Later he spent two years on survey work in the Gold Coast and then went to South Africa during the Boer War. He was appointed successively chief assistant engineer of the Transvaal Territories, city engineer of Grahamstown, and then Chief Road Engineer of Southern Rhodesia.

The Colony's problem was the provision of all-weather roads through great areas of sparsely populated, irregular low-lying country, owing to the small population and limited resources, and many experiments Mr. Chandler devised the strip road, wherein two strips of macadam on a proper stone foundation are laid down approximately the width of a car apart.

In the last 10 years over 2,000 miles of strip roads have been built throughout the Colony, and a further 100 miles are to be added. Mr. F. T. Stuart Chandler's system in Southern Rhodesia an efficient road system, both trunk and secondary, which has withstood the heaviest rainy season for many years.

He was also responsible for a system of low-level bridges throughout the colony, the cost of which has been largely borne by the Local Trustees, and which have made road travel possible at all times of the year except when the rivers are in flood.

This work has thus been of the greatest benefit to Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Chandler is going to Natal to live in retirement.

His successor is Mr. B. Greenshield.

*Treaty of Versailles—Is It Just?* By Prof. T. E. Clark (Nelson 15s).—This Africans and Rhodesians will find hardly agree this book to be an answer to the German claims for colonies on which it is said, if not particularly plausible.

## Future of Dependencies

(Report concluded from page 501)

recognition that a substantial advance in economic and social conditions must precede the grant of self-government; and the demand for "native liberation" has given place to one for the attainment of a certain political education. What shall be the true gospel for African Dependencies? Does it lie in the conscious effort to promote self-governing institutions with the inevitable result of a clash for some form of political independence? Or is the objective to be some form of assimilation with the political system of the Colonial Power? Political independence will naturally involve economic independence, just as assimilation must involve absorption within the economic orbit of the Colonial Power.

Our present policy is directed towards a more systematic development of the economic and social foundation on which the structure of self-government must rest. That is the dynamic fact behind the provision, far more liberal than anything previously contemplated, made in the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1940.

But economic progress seems to require the State to take a more direct part in organising production and marketing, and we cannot overlook the need to develop secondary industries. Social advance requires more than assistance in the expansion of our social services. Progress does not depend only on the ability of an administration; but on the capacity of a people to meet the needs of new conditions and organisations, to fulfil those innumerable social activities which make up the substance of the life of modern community.

However firm our faith in the value of self-government, institutions, or our resolution to promote them, we cannot reasonably expect the early achievement of the conditions which make self-government possible in most of the African territories.

### Is Dominion Status the Goal?

In the end, however, we must face the question whether we do in truth contemplate for the Dependencies the final stage to which self-government points, namely, the attainment of the equivalent of Dominion status. Some would regard this as a very distant date to be unsubstantial; but it is the logical development of self-government, the goal to which we have encouraged the people of the Dependencies to look forward. We could hardly abandon this ideal without a radical departure from all our past tradition.

As we are in earnest in pursuing it, we must devote our selves now to a serious study, and it is necessary to conscious experiment, to discover the most suitable method by which self-government can be attained in the conditions of Africa. The example of India should warn us against a too ready assumption that our own political institutions can be profitably transplanted in a soil so unlike that in which they have borne fruit here.

We must also realise that many Dependencies have not yet resolved to stand by themselves in the modern world. Political independence can have little meaning unless it is accompanied by a substantial measure of economic self-sufficiency. If these Dependencies are to attain the status of Dominions, it can only be through a process of combination in suitable groups, by amalgamation of some kind. In such proposals have been considered the formation of a Central Council. But larger issues are involved, and we may have now to face the problem with greater resolution and with less regard to the obstacles which have previously seemed to stand in the way.

I have said little of our record in the development of our African Colonies. There is one tribunal whose judgment must be of primary concern to us—that of the people of these Dependencies. The British public need have no doubt of the character of their judgments. We may legitimately fear, as I believe the people of the Dependencies themselves feel, that in the view of what has already been achieved lies the most substantial guarantee of the achievements of the future.

### SEVEN POINTS FROM THE SPEECH

**Bouquet**  
East Africa and Rhodesia, as better regions, however.

### Brickbat

Have frequently criticised the present government, but not nearly severe enough. By all means.

### Liberty Law

Everybody in this district is a criminal. But we have to be so very careful in expressing the general idea because our society is still young. It is really a liberal law.

## Royal African Society

### Those Present at the Luncheon

Those present at the luncheon included:

Mr. H. G. Wilson-Lieut.-General F. M. Andrews & Mr. St. Barbe Baker, Brigadier C. H. Barth, Lady Lillian Bent, Belgian Ambassador, Lady Bentinck, Count P. de Breyne, Sir Robert and Lady Brooke-Popham, Major G. St. J. Orde Browne, the Dowager Lady Buxton, Miss Cynthia Buxton, Colonel W. P. Campbell, Viscount Camrose, Lieut.-Colonel

Mr. F. P. Castelnau, Mr. G. McLe Carr, Major Jameson Carr, Mr. J. B. Clark, Mr. E. S. Clayton, Colonel N. H. Cobbs, Mr. M. S. Cockin, Sir Robert Waley-Cohen,

Sir Arthur Davis, Prof. E. C. Dodds, the Egyptian Ambassador, Kathleen Viscountess Palmers, Mr. J. A. Findlay,

Lady Forbes, Colonel Miles Franklin, Sir Henry, and Lady Galway, Sir George Gates, Lord Gladys, Mr. Charles D. Gee, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson F. Neale, Sir Angus Gillan, Sir Vincent Glenday, Sir William Goodeve, Admiral Sir William Goodenough, Lady Gould-Adams, Sir William Gower, Mr. C. W. Greenidge, Viscount Greenwood, Major-General W. H. Grey, Sir Selwyn and Lady Grier, Lady Decima Moore Guggisberg,

Brigadier General F. D. Hammoud, Mr. Alastair Her Hamilton, Major Lewis Hastings, Sir John Hay, Dr. R. Linden, Sir

Claud Hollis, the Rev. H. G. and Mrs. Hooper, Colonel the Hon. C. M. H. Ruthven, Sir William Tunstall, Mr. G. C. Hutchinson, Sir H. Huxley, Mr. Gerald Huntley, Mr. Walter J. Jenkins, Mr. S. Johnson, the Rt. Rev. W. Wynn Jones, Sir Roderick Jones, Mr. A. Creech-Jones, M.P.,

Lord Hugh Kennedy, Major-General J. L. H. Lee, Sir

Montgomery and Lady Legge, Viscount Leverhulme, Sir Harry Lindsay, Sir Harry and Lady Luke, Baron and Baroness de Lynden, Mr. J. McLean, Sir William and Lady McLean, Sir

Richard Macneacine, Sir Dougal Malcolm, Major-General Sir

Neil Malcolm, Mr. R. C. Mayall, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Mellor,

Lieutenant-General P. McNaughton, Major-General P. J. O'Donnell, Mr. and Mrs. R. Nicholson, Sir Frank Nixon, the Dowager

Lady Nunburnholme, Mr. Vivian P. Olynski, Sir Cosmo Parkin

son, Lt.-Colonel A. L. Peeling, Dr. A. W. Pickard

Campbell, Sir Alan Pin, Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, M.P.,

Sir Herbert Read, Colonel the Hon. G. Reays, Reits, Mr.

Audrey Richards, Mr. H. G. Rushton, Captain Sir H. Russell,

Mr. N. J. E. Sabine, Mr. G. F. Seel, Sir Drummond Seel,

Mr. Donald Simpson, Sir Thomas and Lady Southcott, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Clarke, Prof. E. E. Stobbing, Brigadier J. T.

St. Campbell, the Dowager Lady Swinthill,

Mr. H. R. Tizard, Mr. S. Taylor, Sir Edmund Teale, Mr. A.

Berry Thompson, Sir George Tomlinson, Viscount Tremoray,

Sir V. N. Vernon, Viscountess Vischer, Mr. A. de

Vleeschauer, Sir David Waley-Cohen, Sir Leopold Ward, Colonel

W. G. Watson, Dr. J. D. Watson, Sir Malcolm Watson, Sir

and Lady Wemyss, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wiggin, Mr. and Mrs.

Winton, and Mr. Robert and Lady Young.

## Statements Worth Noting

The "rule of thumb" is that the good men establish judgments in big gates. —*Times*, V, 15.

We shall simply have to face the question of whether we are going to base our industrial development on African labour, and in doing that the Africans will have to face others. —*Eduaway Chronicle*.

The tradition of memoranda and counter-memoranda forms an important part of the life of permanent officials of both central and local governments. —*Sir Godfrey Huggins*, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

The history of the British Empire stands as it is by crime; it is at the same time the history of the progressive extension of liberty under the common law, of representative and responsible government, and of the conception of government as a trust on behalf of those over whom it is exercised. —Dr. J. H. Oldham, in the *Christian News Letter*.

Any international control of Colonial territories might work very badly if the appointment, for example, of a Britannia Commissioner merely because it was Britain's turn to be on the Board would not promise well. Colonial problems are better faced, regionally with international co-operation on the spot among the nations and the men who understand the district and its social and economic difficulties. —*The Observer*.

THE WARAir Training in Rhodesia"A Very Material" Contribution

High tribute to Southern Rhodesia's part in the Empire Air Training Scheme was paid by Captain Harold Balfour, Under-Secretary of State for Air, who, at the invitation of the Southern Rhodesian Government, arrived in Salisbury last week on a short visit to the Rhodesian Air Training Group.

The Colony's effort, he said, was out of all proportion to her population, and her contribution in training airmen was substantial in numbers and first class quality.

The spirit of determination and co-operation evidenced by the Southern Rhodesian Cabinet, by the Headquarters of the Southern Rhodesian Air Force and throughout ranks of the Air Force, is something not measurable by statistics, but can only be known in terms of real gratitude, appreciation and admiration. "In my several years of Ministerial administration on behalf of the Secretary of State of the Empire Air Training Scheme, I cannot recall a single instance when anything we asked of Southern Rhodesia was not met with a ready response and the utmost willingness."

On behalf of the Air Council, Captain Balfour expressed "firm gratitude to our brave citizens for their unbridled hospitality and constant readiness to R.A.F. persons in their homes and everywhere they have met them."

Asked what proportion of the whole Air Training Scheme was being carried out in Southern Rhodesia, Captain Balfour said it was "very material." Southern Rhodesia was also manning and maintaining Rhodesian units in the field in accordance with the finest traditions of the R.A.F.

Road transport problems throughout the Middle East were the subject of a conference held last week in Cairo under the chairmanship of Mr. Harold Elliott, Director of Transport at the Middle East Supply Centre. The conference was attended by transport officers from the whole of the Middle East.

General Sir William Pley G.O.C. in East Africa addressed the Nairobi Rotary Club on the Madagascar campaign while Sir Godfrey Higgins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, was in Kenya. He attended the meeting.

Sixty Years in India

Return to the African Division, which rendered such valuable service in the war, was a welcome homecoming for many Indian soldiers. Some 500 men of the 4th Indian Division had just come back from Italy with news. It was their first return to Africa.

They had been serving as the first formation of the Indian Army to enter battle in this war. Having arrived in the Western Desert two months before, the Division was part of General Wavell's army which on December 1940, began the conquest of Libya. The Central India Horse and battalions of the Punjab Regiment, the Rajputana Rifles and the Royal Fusiliers, all belonging to the 4th Indian Division, supported the British tanks which stormed the Italian fortified camp of Nibewa. Over 2,000 prisoners were taken, with many guns and horses and 40 undamaged tanks. On the same day elements of the Division captured two other Italian fortified camps and on December 10 they joined in the successful attack on Sir Barrani, where the Italian General Culinini and a great number of prisoners and vast quantities of war material were taken.

Two days later the Division was withdrawn from the fighting in the Western Desert and hurried across Egypt to join in the attack on Italian East Africa, which began on January 1941.

At Keren the Division had a chief share in breaking down the defences of the Italian mountain fortress, and suffered 3,000 casualties. At that time its battalions were the 3rd, 1st, 3rd/4th, and 4th/16th Punjab Regiment, 1st/6th and 4th/6th Rajputana Rifles, 4th Jat, Sikhs, 1st Royal Fusiliers, 1st Royal Sussex and 2nd Cameron Highlanders. Major-General Beresford-Peirse was in command.

As soon as Keren fell the 4th Indian Division was pulled out of the line in East Africa and hurried back to the Western Desert. Six weeks later most of it was sent to the Syrian border, and in the middle of April the 4th Indian Infantry Brigade, belonging to the 4th Indian Division, struck northwards to Damascus. It had hard fighting at Kuprit, Kefraya and Mezzeh. The capture of the last place marked the end of Damascus.

Assembled once again in the Western Desert, the Division fought in General Auchinleck's offensive, beginning on November

17, 1941. It was commanded by General Messervy. After much hard fighting, it took Derna, Cyrene, Barce, and on Christmas Day was at Benghazi. The Division left Benghazi to the country to the south where Rommel struck back from El Agheila at the end of January. One of the brigades was cut off in the town, but formed into three columns, it set out southwards and then turned east. After a long desert march in which it attacked and defeated several enemy columns in its path, it re-established contact with the main British forces and exchanged prisoners. During the fighting withdrawal to the Gazala-Bir Hakeim line, it several times repelled superior enemy forces.

In late May the Division was re-equipping and re-training in Egypt. Major-General Tuker had succeeded to the command. Most of its battalions were used in rearguard actions between Mersa Matruh and the Alamein line. In mid-September the Division returned to the front and joined the 80th Corps in the northern sector. In the great battle which began on October 23, it ended in the breakthrough of November 1. The Indian Division attacked on the Ruweisat Ridge. A party from the Division recaptured the Siwa Oasis on November 14.

In the pursuit of Rommel, the Division reached the front south of the Mareth Line on March 13. In the Mareth battle the Division forced the Hallouf Pass on March 25, and cleared the country between Hallouf and Foum Takhine. In spite of difficult, mountainous terrain, mines and obstinate enemy resistance, it cleared the area in 40 hours and occupied Toujane, Zoltane and Matmatah. These successes accentuated the danger to the centre of our advance. El Hamma, crossed the Mareth positions.

Besides the units already mentioned, battalions of Gurkhas, Malihians, Baluchis and Garwhalis have served with the Division since the outbreak of war.

Victories

The Hon. Hugh Thredgold, Grenadier Guards, who has been killed in action, was the eldest son of Marshal of the Royal Air Force Viscount Thredgold, who has extensive East African interests.

Squadron Leader the Hon. Brian Grimston, D.F.C., third son of the Earl of Verulam, has been reported missing. The Earl of Verulam has considerable interests in Eastern Africa.

*(Continued on next page)*

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**DAR ES SALAAM**

and CHUNYA

Flight Lieut. Tristan E. Salzar, D.F.C., officially presumed killed in action, won his decoration while serving with the Rhodesia Squadron. In very bad weather he attacked Duisburg in July, 1941, Wilhelmshaven a few days later, and in November and December took part in the raids on Cologne, Dusseldorf, and Aachen from low altitudes. He displayed great skill in these courageous undertakings.

Sergt. Myles C. C. Squiers, R.A.F., second son of the late J. C. Squiers of Gigg, Kenya, has been killed on active service.

Sergt. A. Gunner W/O Gilbert W. Hough, formerly of the Southern Rhodesian Veterinary Department at Fort Victoria, has been killed in action. He was the only son of the late G. S. Hough, of Hillside, Bulawayo.

Colonel E. G. Coop, Major A. R. Mabin, Bombardier F. A. Staunton and Rifleman N. S. Jagger, all of Southern Rhodesia, have been mentioned in dispatches for distinguished service in the Middle East.

Sub-Lieut. Kenneth W. Hardy, R.N., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Hardy, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, is reported missing while on active service.

#### George Cross for Gallantry in the Sudan

The George Cross has been posthumously awarded to Sergt. G. I. Parish, R.A.F., for an exceptionally brave deed, the details of which are thus set out in the official situation in the *London Gazette*:

Sergeant Parish was the navigator in an aircraft bound for delivery flight from the United Kingdom to the Middle East Command. Shortly after taking off from an airfield in the Sudan one morning in September, 1942, the port engine failed and the pilot attempted to return and land on the airfield. Owing to the rough nature of the ground it was impossible to use the main landing gear brakes. The aircraft struck a bush in the ground and immediately burst into flames.

All of the crew, with the exception of Sergt. Parish and a passenger, had been holding on to the fuselage during the time of the blazing bomber. At the time of the crash, Sergeant Parish was at the astrodome and the passenger was at the emergency door, which is in the body of the fuselage. This door was unusable as the undercarriage had collapsed and the fuselage was resting on the ground. The fire, which completely destroyed the bomber, was so intense that no assistance could be given to the navigator or the passenger.

When the blaze subsided Sergt. Parish had as found himself against the rear gun-turret and the passenger was beside him with his arm over the astrodome shoulder. As the passenger could not walk owing to his broken legs, it is clear that Sergt. Parish had carried him from the emergency door to the rear gun-turret. It is also possible that both could climb through the open gun-turret hole, which were a few centimetres burnt out—despite the attempt to cut. Parish could have made his escape through the astrodome, but his unselfish desire to assist the passenger probably justified his display of gallantry of the highest order.

#### Duchess of Gloucester Air Chief Commandant

Air Commandant the Duchess of Gloucester has been promoted Air Chef Commandant, a new rank in the Women's Auxiliary Air Force. Since she was appointed Air Commandant in March, 1941, the Duchess has devoted much of her time to welfare work for the W.A.A.F. The relative R.A.F. rank of Air Chief Commandant is Air Vice Marshal.

Air Vice Marshal Sir Leonard Slatter, formerly Air Officer Commandant in East Africa, received the insignia of the C.B. from the King at Buckingham Palace last week.

General Maitland-Watt recently visited a base camp for African soldiers to a variety whom he presented medals. Consists of the honours gone to them, the *askaris* wrote General a letter and sent it with their badge, an elephant, pointing out that to Africans the elephant is a symbol of strength and remembrance, and stated that the badge was sent from small elephants to a great elephant.

Flight Lieut. A. E. Haarer, R.A.F.V.R., formerly Agricultural Lecturer in the Department of Agriculture of Tanganyika, who has been serving since October, 1942, in the Bomber Disposal Branch of the Royal Air Force, has now been promoted Squadron Leader.

Capt. C. B. Richards, whom we reported last week to have been awarded the Sam Browne belt at the passing-out parade of the Royal Military College, served through the campaign in Ethiopia and has now been commissioned in the Royal North Lancashire Regiment. He is the son of Mr. W. B. Richards, a member of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

Most of the 23 Rhodesian cadets who were last week granted commissions in the British Army had served with the K.A.R. in the R.A.F. in the campaign in Italian East Africa.

Lord Kenes, formerly Sir Hilton Young, who was Chairman of the Closer Union Commission which visited East Africa in 1928, has become Chairman of the National Savings Committee in succession to Col. Oliver Stanley.

Sgt. C. Russell, Edgeworth, who was lent by the Rhodesian Milling and Manufacturing Company to the Southern Rhodesian Government, has vacated the post of Controller of Supply on formation of the period for which he was seconded. He performed valuable service in an honorary capacity in the Supply Department will now undergo reorganisation. The appointment of a successor will be announced shortly.

#### Polish Women in Kenya join R.A.F.

The R.A.F. in Kenya is training Polish women refugees as flight mechanics. 39 of them have already arrived in Nairobi. They are wearing uniform and forage caps made in their refugee camps, and they wear shoulder flashes showing the word "Poland."

Five hundred Polish peasants, the advance party of 3,000 destined for Northern Rhodesia, have now arrived in the Protectorate. The majority are women and children, many being the orphans of parents killed by the Germans. Offers to adopt them have been declined on the ground that by bringing them up in the camps as Poles they will retain their national outlook and characteristics, and so be better able to take part in the

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generation of Poland when the time comes, and thus fail the German aim to destroy Poland.

Uganda Savings have made 40,000 military uniforms and 1,200 camouflage nets.

#### Funds for War Purposes

Subscriptions to the second East African War Loan, the target of which is £1,250,000, now total £1,249,555. The first East African War Loan closed at £2,128,000 in February of last year.

During the first nine months of the last financial year (in which Southern Rhodesia budgeted for a total expenditure of £1,395,157 on its military forces) the Colony spent more than £1,000,000 under that head. In the same period £123,010 was expended on air training.

Since the inauguration of the Savings Campaign in Tanganyika, £1,105 has been subscribed to local War Savings.

During March loans made by the Colonies to the British Treasury amounted to £31,282. Of this amount £22,659 was lent free of interest.

The Tanganyika War Relief and Welfare Fund raised £20,550 during 1942, compared with £10,860 in 1941. Throughout the Territory there are local organisations usually run by women:

The Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Ambulance received further donations of £5,000 from the U.S.A., Kenya, and £1,500 from the Central Council of the R.C.S. at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. The Southern Rhodesia Central War Charities Fund has sent £1,000.

The Mayor of Dar es Salaam Rail Distress Fund has received an anonymous donation in Uganda, £14 from women of Dar es Salaam (making £2,246), and £50 from the Voluntary War Fund.

Women of Dar es Salaam have sent £57 to the Blinded Soldiers' Children's Fund and £10 to the Lord Mayor's Empire Air Rail Distress Fund.

Voluntary workers of Zanzibar have sent £70 for the benefit of British prisoners of war.

Six ambulances, two mobile cinemas and one mobile surgical unit have been purchased by the Nyanza Province Ambulance Fund, which has collected £3,665.

The Southern African branch of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution has recruited 40,000, raising £9,000 in the last six months, towards £11,000 for a lifeboat for the coast of Natal. The new lifeboat is to be named FIELD MARSHAL.

#### To Help Colonial Forces

##### *Victoria League's New War Committee*

The Victoria League Colonial War Services Committee—the latest development of the Victoria League—is a committee in name only. Created at the invitation of the Colonial Office, it will be administered by the entire Executive Committee of the Victoria League, of which the Duchess of Devonshire is Chairman. Its duty is to co-ordinate the hospitality and welfare of Colonial Servicemen and women in the United Kingdom, including men of the Merchant Navy, as well as those on other war service (except West Indians) who are billeted after by the West India Commission.

The new War Service's Committee is in no sense a charitable organisation from every part of the Commonwealth and provided services at 88, Bedford House, Bedford Place, London W.C.1 and 10 Grosvenor Place, 88 Grosvenor, Bayswater, W.1, and in Edinburgh at 10a Princes Street. The War Service's Committee is the only development of the Victoria League which deals exclusively with the Colonies. All the rest of the work extends to people from all parts of the Empire.

The functions of the League's new Committee are described as being:

(1) To make personal contact with Colonial Servicemen and women and other war workers.

(2) To act as a co-ordinating body, and bring these people into touch with organisations and individuals who can help them to ensure that they benefit fully from facilities available.

(3) To work in close co-operation with other agencies concerned with the welfare of Colonial Service people, notably the Red Cross and St. John War Organisation, the Joint Empire Services War Hospitality Committee, the Colonial Comfort Fund, the Merchant Navy Comforts Fund, and the Rhodesian Comforts Fund (which is also generously looking after the interests of Service people coming from the East African Dependencies). Taking into account these existing organisations, as the Victoria League Colonial War Services Committee will deal especially with Aden, Ceylon, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Malay States, Malta, Nigeria, Palestine, St. Helena and Ascension, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, and the Straits Settlements.

(4) To correspond with relatives and friends in the Colonies and forward letters and parcels sent by them for distribution to the men;

(5) To correspond with Colonial prisoners of war and their relatives and friends, and where necessary act as next of kin for the sending of the quarterly next of kin parcels for persons on the Continent of Europe;

(6) To provide Colonial Service personnel with comforts—newspapers, cigarettes, etc.

(7) To maintain close liaison between families in the Colonies and Service personnel here;

(8) To advise individuals on every personal problem, and to help in any advisory capacity;

(9) To keep in close touch with organisations and individuals in the Colonies interested in the welfare of Service personnel, and to act as agents for such organisations in attending to the welfare of individuals;

(10) To make it possible for relatives and friends in the Colonies to see that they can help their Service people personally through the agency of the Victoria League Colonial War Services Committee.

#### *Presented to Southern Rhodesia*

The Mercers Company last week presented to Southern Rhodesia a scale model of a naval gun used during the siege of the King. It had been the gift of the company to Colonel (afterwards Lord) Baden-Powell, a Past Master of the Mercers. The High Commissioner, Mr. S. M. Lanigan O'Keeffe, received the model on behalf of the Colony, and it is now mounted in his office.

#### *NEWSPAPERS from ENGLAND*

Although supplies are difficult these days and there is sometimes a long delay before regular despatch can begin, W. H. Smith & Son are able to accept orders to post newspapers and magazines.

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## Colonial Architecture

In a critical article on "Colonial Style" in the *Argusman*, Mr. Henry Swanzy has written:

"Colonial architects have to be content with immediate results like the action one receives in building white tents to which subject several pages are devoted in Lord Lugard's 'Dual Mandate,' the code of the former Colonial Service. And those responsible for building are mostly engineers of Public Works Department, with little or no architectural experience. In addition, many colonial towns, or at least their public buildings, were built in the period of greatest rapid expansion and of the worst taste at the end of the nineteenth century."

"But when all is said, the dowdy provincialism of most British Colonial offices is to excuse. Attempts have been made to correct this style, but, alas, they have failed. In the hands of a military Renaissance technician like Herbert Baker, who had added East Africa in particular with inappropriate building of grandiose, almost Mughal, in what I might call the *la belle époque* of the Government, much of this period is undoubtedly the Government's fault. Lusaka, a miniature New Delhi, is incomplete in the south of one of the poorest colonies, Northern Rhodesia. But it seems to be perfectly drawing to an end."

The English always been more successful in the domestic arts than in the applied arts. It is notorious that Lancashire textiles sold to African tribes are of pattern much finer than anything given to workers inside of this country."

Sir Herbert Baker replied to Mr. Swanzy in general agreement with the writer of the article, and then had nothing to do with the Lusaka government buildings.

"What I had learnt in southern Africa was in Kenya even more deeply impressed upon me in East Africa. Nature's under the vertical rays of the midday sun is the surest and most powerful ally of the architect in designing for beauty; it is his priceless gift which costs him the most time and labour to model his plain wall-surfaces and make them seem as solid and wide overhanging roofs as though they were cast in concrete, and with some delicate highlights of the bright warm winter and rays of the sun below."

"One of our East African Governors told me that when he visited Italy and Sicily and Britain he had been much impressed by the magnificence of the Romans in the value of good architecture in their Colonies, as compared to those of our Prussian government. We by this time should have learnt the influence of climate on architecture, and that ordered beauty in our colonial cities is of immeasurable value."

## British Overseas Airways

The changes in the directorate of the British Overseas Airways Corporation have caused the *Daily Telegraph* to comment:

"Following the resignation of Sir Alan Cobham, chairman from the directorate of the Corporation, appointments have been made which, if they are to be taken as representing the true word of Government wisdom, must be said to have failed to carry public confidence." Whatever the general qualifications of the new nominated director, the special technical knowledge and the experience that must be found for the board are lacking. The Corporation's loss has not been repaired. The country is fully aware of the urgent need for being prepared in good time for post-war bombing and civil air transport. The United States, with certain important advantages, is in an advanced stage of readiness. Our own resources must be organised and applied with every energy, and it is with this aim that the Government will call for further consideration of the Constitution of the Ministry of Civil Aviation."

## Lost Mails

The Postmaster General has issued a circular that affects all surface mail and telegrams. The circular, mainly action instructions, letters for British India and the French Congo, French Somaliland, and Portuguese East Africa, between February 18 and March 1, Ethiopia, French Somali coast, and Portuguese East Africa, posted between February 18 and February 24, 1943, to all districts (22 p.m. Manchester), Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, posted in India, between 10-26 and elsewhere between 10-27 and March 11.

Letters and printed papers for Northern and Southern Rhodesia via Capetown and via Beira, Nyasaland, and Portuguese East Africa, February 11-27.

Airmail correspondence prepaid at the rate of 1/- per half-ounce for South African, Uganda, and Rhodesia, posted between 10-26 and 27, and for Southern Rhodesia, Beira, and Portuguese East Africa, February 11-27.

## New Items in Brief

Baroda Bank (D.C. & O.) has opened a branch in Tripoli.

An drive to produce in maximum quantity of maize, wheat, coffee, groundnuts, and other oil seeds has been launched in Kenya.

A nursing sister has been appointed to Northern Rhodesia to assist in the training of African personnel for the medical services.

The British South Africa Company has announced a dividend of 13%, and a bonus of 11%, making 14% for the year (the same).

A scheme for the training of community nurses, with duties analogous to those of district nurses in England, is under consideration in Uganda.

The Kenya and Uganda Railways are now carrying four times as many passengers as before the war. There has been no corresponding increase in the rolling stock.

Machinery from a Kenya gold mine is now being utilised for the crushing of bones for fertiliser. The bones are collected in the Kivirondo Reserve and transported to the mine.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., announce that during March the sisal and tow production from their East African estates amounted to 132 tons, making 1,900 tons for nine months of the current financial year.

## Noema Dam

Bulawayo has obtained a valuable new source of water supply in the Noema Dam, which was officially opened last week by Sir Evelyn Baring. The dam is 11 ft. high, 100 ft. broad, and its wall holds up a reservoir 1,000 ft. long, and the dam contains 4,022 million gallons of water. The plaque on the dam wall was unveiled by Mrs. J. S. Hough, who has lost her only son in the war.

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## Questions in Parliament

Mr. Grabiner asked the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs whether he proposed to consult Dominion Governments on the question of future economic and political reforms in the British colonies.

The Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs (Mr. Emrys Evans) : It is the established policy of the Government to consult Dominion Governments on major questions of policy which are of common concern to the whole Empire, including major issues of Colonial policy.

Mr. Grabiner : Was General Sir Frank Thorne before the recent declaration on Colonial policy?

Mr. Emrys Evans : I shall have to have notice of that question.

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether any instructions had been sent to Colonial Governments regarding the provisions which should appear in their trade union legislation in order to comply with the requirements of Section 1, (3), of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940, by which power anomalies involving the employment of local labour and foreign labour in colonies in which any grant was made under this act in respect of a scheme of that nature.

Colonel Stanley : Yes, sir. All Colonial Governments have been advised of the provisions which should appear in their legislation for the purposes of Section 1, (3), (d) of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940. It was thought reasonable that an interim period should be allowed during which the actual approval of schemes should not be automatical without pending the enactment of this legislation, but it is certainly not my intention to allow that interim period to continue indefinitely.

### Refugees in East Africa

Mr. Creech Jones asked what number of Polish and other refugees were in Kenya and Tanganyika; whether such settlement was of a permanent character or whether re-consideration of each country of residence would be given after the war; and what parts of Kenya and Tanganyika had been assigned for the refugees.

Colonel Stanley : The East African Governments have promised to provide accommodation for 21,000 refugees from Persia, of whom the majority have already arrived in East Africa. Owing to the present food shortage the arrival of the remainder has been temporarily postponed. In addition they have accepted about 1,500 refugees of various categories from the Middle East.

All these refugees are being accommodated in East Africa for the duration of the war only. Tanganyika has provided accommodation for 8,000 of the Polish refugees and for all the others they are being housed either in specially built camps or in missions in various parts of the country. Kenya is to provide camp accommodation for 12,000 refugees but have not yet been informed whether this has been selected. The remainder are to be accommodated in Uganda, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Mr. Creech Jones : Where are these sites likely to be? Will they be in the areas assigned to white settlement or in areas allocated for the use of Africans?

Colonel Stanley : Kenya has not yet selected a site. I am afraid I could not answer offhand the question with regard to Tanganyika. I will let a hon. member know.

Mr. Hanham : Will the hon. member have the opinion of remaining in East Africa after the war?

Colonel Stanley : That is a question we shall have to decide after the war.

### Labour Advisory Committee

Mr. Scovensen asked whether the Secretary of State for the Colonies would now consider an expansion of the Colonial Labour Advisory Committee in view of the fact that larger Committees dealing with other subjects had been formed up.

Colonel Stanley : I do not consider an enlargement of the Committee necessary at present. The Committee has power to co-opt members whenever the advice of persons with special knowledge on a particular question is required. Its Chairman is the Parliamentary Under-Secretary.

Mr. Scovensen : Could the Minister say how many members there are and how often the Committee meets?

Colonel Stanley : There are at present 10 members. I cannot say exactly how frequently the Committee meets, but it meets monthly.

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if publication of the report of the Labour Adviser into labour matters in Mauritius and Malaya might be expected, and whether he had in contemplation any further inquiries by his Labour Adviser in other Colonial areas.

Colonel McEwen (Lord of the Treasury). I have been asked to reply. With regard to the first part of the question,

I have been asked to refer the hon. member to what my hon. colleague gave to a question in the Chamber by hon. Member for Hartlepool, Mr. J. H. D. Tizard, on April 10, 1945, to which he is making a reply. In that reply he said that his Ministry intended to submit on a four conditions in Malaya a draft report to the second part of one of the normal functions of the Labour Adviser to the Colonial territories from time to time.

Mr. Creech Jones : Will my hon. and gallant friend convey to the Secretary of State that this reply is regarded as extremely unsatisfactory; will he also point out to him that we have been waiting for two years for the report of Mauritius, and that the view of the labour difficulties there is important. Is it not time that it should be published? May I also ask that the Colonial Office should investigate very quickly the conditions of the African and Asian仆人 in their African areas?

Colonel McEwen : I did not do so. I asked the Secretary of State whether any steps were taken during the war to publicise the rôle of Empire广播 in the view of the desirability of making the British people more familiar with our Empire's responsibilities, he would ask his public relations officers to ensure publicity in such cases.

Colonel Stanhope : Yes, sir. Information supplied by the Colonial Office on the history of Uganda, the progress made under British rule and the Protectorate's war effort was widely used by the National Press. T.E.F. messages arranged by the Publishers in special feature programme was broadcast on the Empire Service; a talk was on broadcast on the Home Service, and reference was made to the Jubilee celebrations, both Home and Empire broadcasts. Every opportunity is taken to ensure as much publicity as possible on occasions of this kind.

Mr. Reddick asked the Secretary of State for Air whether the new members of the British Overseas Airways Corporation would follow the precedent of their predecessors in giving their services without remuneration.

Sir A. Nicholson : One of the new members, Mr. John Marchbank, is to receive a fee of £750 per annum. No other fees are being paid. Such interests as the new members have in other undertakings are so remote, or otherwise of such a nature, that they can probably be ignored. These gentlemen have applied themselves to this work with the greatest industry and energy, and have sat in every day or business meeting of the corporation until they were appointed.

### Textile Exports After the War

Leaders of the Lancashire cotton industry last week discussed post-war trade with Mr. Hugo Dalton, President of the Board of Trade. For the month the Cotton Industry Conference, the most influential body, has been considering these problems and certain proposals were agreed and submitted to the President of the Board of Trade. The delegation, Mr. Dalton was headed by Mr. Frank Longworth, president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the Cotton Industry Conference. It was accompanied by Mr. Wiggin, president of the Master Spinners' Federation, Mr. John Ashton, a director of the Textile Manufacturers' Association, Mr. J. H. Cook, executive of the Textile Manufacturers' Association, Mr. A. E. Walker, president of the dyers and finishers, and Mr. F. A. Alder, president of the Merchants' Association. Reconstruction of the Cotton Board is understood to have been suggested.

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## Rhodesia Railway Tribunal

### Unanimous Award Removes Grievances

The Railway Arbitration Tribunal, which has been sitting for over a month hearing the causes of dispute between Rhodesia Railways workers and the administration, issued its award last week. It will increase railway expenditure by between £10,000 and £50,000 a year.

The tribunal consisted of Mr. J. G. N. Strange, LL.B., a South African L.P.T. (Chairman); Mr. R. J. Mardon, Esq., Sheriff General, Southern Rhodesia; Mr. P. F. Brangwyn, Solicitor-General, Northern Rhodesia; Mr. Roy Welensky, M.L.C., Northern Rhodesia; Mr. W. J. K. Skillicorn, General Manager, Rhodesia Railways; Mr. T. Martin, Workers' Union (assessor) and Mr. J. Hopwood, Railways administration (assessor).

Mr. T. H. Grey, acting secretary of the Workers' Union, stated that the award will remove many long-standing grievances, which have been the cause of agitation and dissatisfaction for years. While the concessions gained fall considerably short of the claims submitted, the consideration given by the Tribunal will prove an important factor in restoring more amicable relationships between the Union and the administration. Mr. Grey, however, emphasised the Union's determination to return to the fray, for re-consideration, of certain items after the war.

Mr. Welensky declared that the Tribunal's decisions were unanimous and the award reasonable. He hoped to be in a position to restore relationship with the administration.

## Jubilee of Uganda

MR. A. De Meeschaert, Belgian Colonial Minister, has sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the following telegram on the occasion of Uganda's

Jubilee:

I am happy to congratulate you upon the 50th anniversary of the creation of the Protectorate of Uganda. The bonds which have been woven between the Belgian Congo and Uganda are not only of neighbourliness but of esteem and friendship. We admire the wise policy which has made the Protectorate of Uganda a prosperous and civilized territory. The institutions of that country, constitute in the centre of Africa an example of social progress and of equilibrium. I wish to convey to you my good wishes of the Belgian Government and of the British Empire.

The Governor of Uganda has sent the following message to the Secretary of State for the Colonies:

My dear Sirs! On behalf of Uganda I thank you for your message on the occasion of Uganda's jubilee, which has been published in our daily press. The people of Uganda are deeply grateful to you for the many benefits they have derived through British protection and the deeply grateful to you and your predecessors for their wise and benevolent guidance whereby they have attained ever-increasing prosperity and content. Experience of the past 50 years has taught them trust and loyalty, and inspired them to look with steadfast confidence to a future pregnant with promise.

The Governor of Uganda has sent the following telegram to the B.B.C.:

Thank you for the delightful and generous broadcast given in honour of Uganda's jubilee. We are always indebted to you for your magnificent service, which means so much to all of us living in the outposts of the Empire, particularly in these anxious days. The worldwide mention of Uganda on this occasion impressed upon us once more the inestimable value of the B.B.C. as a medium for making known to one another the many countries of the Empire.

### Air Letters

The air-mail letter service is now extended to members of the forces serving in South Africa, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the Seychelles. This service is also available for merchant seamen sailing at present to those territories. Special air-letter forms obtainable from any post office must be used. Air-graphs, however, will continue to receive first priority. The Service air letters will normally be conveyed by air to bases in Africa.

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 for export.

### LATEST MINING NEWS

## Mining Companies and E.P.T.

### Budget Promise of Some Relief

Some relief in companies engaged in mineral production was promised by the Chancellor of the Exchequer when introducing the Budget on Monday. On the question of the treatment for Excess Profits Tax purposes of concerns operating wasteful assets he proposed to extend some relief, and to provide relief in cases where informal management practices both in the mining of metals and in the getting of oil had been developed in order to accelerate production for the war. In this connection a way that working-class after the war would benefit considerably from this statement appears of special importance to those metal enterprises.

### Company Progress Reports

**Wankie Colliery.**—Coal sales during March amounted to 2,935 tons, and coke sales to 4,980.

**Rhodesian Corporation.**—The March throughput of the Eldorado mine was 4,200 tons miller for a working profit of £1,660.

**Wandale.**—During March 38,500 tons were mined for the record of £4,323.00 showing a mine profit of £1,000. A total of 19,000 tons of ore were crushed for a working profit of £1,000, output value being £2,100.

**Bushy Park.**—19,900 tons were crushed yielding an output value of £2,000 and a mine profit of £7,000, as against £5,912 in February.

**Sherwood Starr.**—1,000 tons were crushed during March giving a mine profit of £700 on an output value of £8,451. The February profit was £400.

**Thistle Btta.**—From 19,000 tons crushed in March 1,000 gold were recovered at a working profit of £1,000. The February profit was £2,050.

**Cam and Motor.**—During March 16,000 tons were crushed for an output value of £27,500 showing a working profit of £24,321 as against £22,019 the previous month.

### Dividends

**Selukwe Gold Mining and Finance Co. Ltd.** has announced a first interim dividend of 5% (the same).

**Zambezia Exploring Co. Ltd.** has announced a final ordinary dividend of 5% (the same), making 10% for the year.

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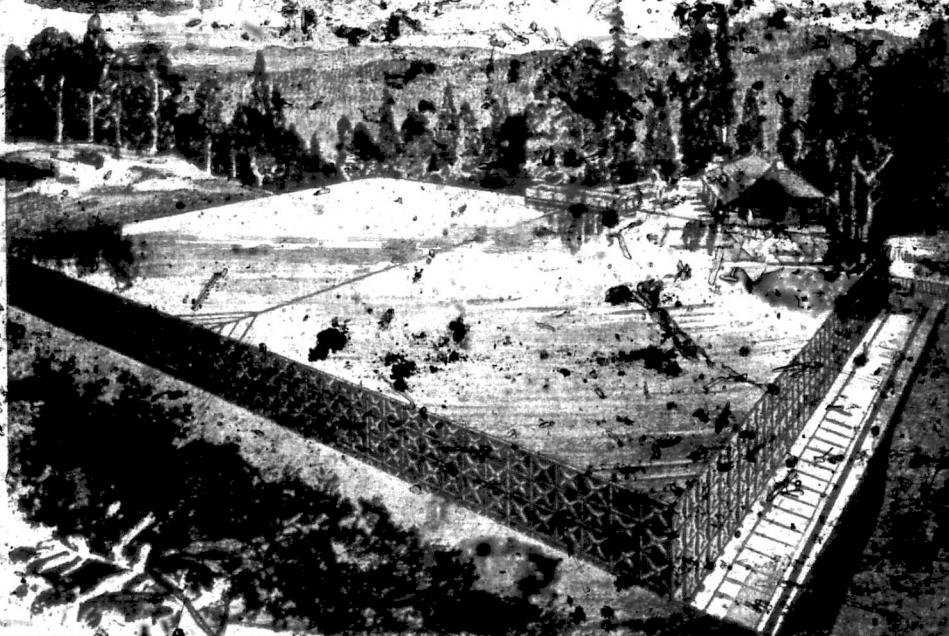
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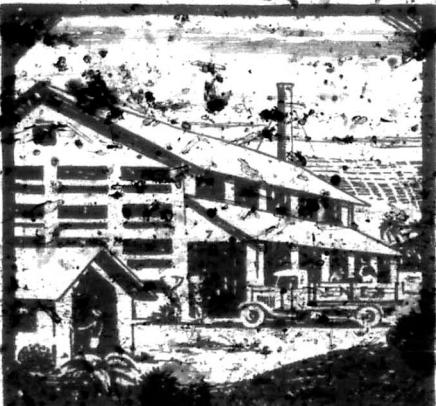
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE COLONIAL OFFICE needs machinery by which the Secretary of State can be provided with advice on the big main principles of economic development. That claim, urged for years by leaders of Colonial opinion, and repeatedly expressed in these columns under the heading "Minister Will Repair Colonial Defect," was made last week in the House of Commons by Colonel Oliver Stanley, who gave the welcome news that he is actively considering the best means of remedying this defect in the present organisation. This is emphatically not a case in which the duties can be adequately discharged by the all too usual kind of committee consisting of a few "names," a few genui but second or surrogate men who have been out of the limelight so long that it seems kind to include them as representatives of party or other conflicting interests who have gained each other out, and a few highly competent and enthusiastic specialists whose powers for good must suffer dilution and delayed application in such company. The need is for the best men who can be found to devote their abilities, experience, and energies to the service of the Colonial Empire, which in the post-war era will face many momentous and perplexing problems, some of which, precedents will offer little or no guidance. On that account alone the decision of the Secretary of State will be warmly approved. We trust that his highest hopes as to the personnel of this new advisory body may be fulfilled.

In the same debate Col. Stanley declared himself to be opposed to the idea of a Joint Parliamentary Committee on Colonies, the argument which has brought him to that conclusion being the rather strange argument various colonies that the members of such a Joint Committee would be the only ones entitled to take part in debates on the colonies. But why should either House be expected to surrender its prerogatives to the members it may appoint to any such body? We can think of no justification for so sweeping an act of self-sacrifice. Self-immolation would perhaps be the better word. Nor can we understand this principle of perpetual silence by other members of the Lords or Commons or the desire for it by those who sit on a joint Colonial Committee or by the public. Each House should surely appoint its members, not as pliant puppets and its sole mouthpieces on Colonial affairs in all occasions, but as delegates entrusted with specific duties, in particular the obligation to keep themselves fully informed of public business and to form an opinion in the Colonial Empire so as to raise the standard of Parliamentary knowledge, interest, and influence in matters affecting the Empire.

Colonial debates in the Upper Chamber are generally on a much higher plane than those in the House of Commons, but there are fre-

quent speakers in both places who sadly need education in Colonial matters.

#### **Approach to a Party Basis.**

Would a Joint Committee provide at least that measure of education without at least degree infringing the rights of freedom of either House? That is the expectation of the leaders of Colonial opinion, who are both horrified and alarmed at the antagonism shown in the affairs of their colonies by Imperial Parliament, and at their difficulty in holding in view of it two, being adequately supplied or Colonial needs, are willing to press them upon the Government of the day, even after the displeasure of the Whips. A Joint Committee, composed of Conservative, Liberal, and perhaps Independent members, might in time reach agreement on at least some questions, and thus permit of their solution on a non-party basis. That would be a great gain both to the Colonies and the Colonial Office. Those Parliamentary chief functionaries, used to sniping for party purposes, even when the *public interest* (so far much of a marksmanship) be aware that the sound of their guns will do no more than warn the common enemy. The strained snipe, one of whose distinguishing characteristics is *indecision*, can be a great asset, until it fumbles; however, *indecision* is a heavy liability in politics as in the field. In a Joint Parliamentary Committee they will, at least learn something about his weapons, the value of fire-control, and the elements of tactics and strategy. From the general point of view:

**THEIR WILL BE A FAMOUS MEASURE** of agreement among East Africans and Rhodesians with the proposals of the British Labour Party for economic development of Colonial territories than with those of the Labour Party for Colonial Development.

Labour Party  
for Colonial  
Development.

Except in regard to mining policy, indeed, in close accordance with proposal made for years past by the leaders of the non-official community, this will not be so large a measure of concord as might be encouraging, even though it dispels suspicions of the Party's designs elsewhere and there. There was always a suspicion connected with the migration of Africans engaged on long-term labour contracts. Not common but that day is past. The confirmation that steps should be taken to prevent such abuses is therefore theoretical rather than practical, and the assertion that the general policy of Colonial government should be to prevent the

Oppression of "tutors by landlords, middlemen and money-lenders" has no substantial relation to conditions in British East and Central Africa as a whole. Where there is anything which by the widest stretch of imagination could be described as oppression, it is of Africans by Africans, most certainly not of Africans by Europeans.

In the short reference to mining there is support for the arguments often advanced by settlers and business men that a fairer share of the profits should accrue to the territories in which the operations are conducted.

#### **Income Tax on Profits Made in the Colonies.**

The surrender by the Imperial Exchequer of revenue now paid by way of income and similar taxes by companies registered in Great Britain while burdens upon the British taxpayer are so onerous partly for the defence of the Colonies, the Treasury may feel the moment inopportune to keep the sacrifice demanded, even if it is a perversion of the logic of the argument—which loses something of its force with the constant growth of British expenditure upon Colonial development and welfare. A few years ago the annual Parliamentary allocation was £1,000,000 of paper, and not much more than half that sum in actual cash. Today it is five and a half millions a year under the 1940 Act, with the constant reminder by the Secretary of State that much larger amounts will be required after the war. Immense sums have also been found under various heads for wartime needs, the aggregate being from times the total now lost to the Colonies by payment in London of income tax which might have been levied overseas. So here again a point of theory stands in contrast with the hard practical facts.

Men of African experience will certainly not support the recommendation that "the exploitation of mineral wealth by private profit-making enterprise in Africa should be brought under State ownership and control everywhere." Such an enterprise is, quite truly, very much under State control. The local Government prescribes the conditions of labour of the African workmen upon whom the enterprise depends; prescribes the custom duties and in most cases the railway freight which shall be paid upon the machinery and stores imported by the undertaking; prescribes what royalties shall be levied upon the output, particularly of gold, whether won at a profit or even at a loss; and frequently prescribes in other important

matters also, including in some cases the promise by the enterprise to make dividends and to pay a specified sum on underground development within a given period. If there is not State control, then the firm has no means of being by nature and in actual business men may not realise all these activities of the modern State, but, being realistic, they accept the need of a State, and, provided the officers with whom they have to deal are sufficiently experienced to exercise sound judgment, it has not been found unduly difficult to reconcile the rights and obligations of the two parties. In Southern Rhodesia, indeed, the State, recognising that its responsibilities should be positive and constructive and not merely negative and restrictive, has made a substantial contribution by providing electric power supplies over great areas at reasonable cost by loans and other measures of assistance to small workers. Shortly before the outbreak of this war the Government of Tanganyika Territory, instigated by Sir Edmund Teale, its able mining consultant, had made a promising beginning in the same direction.

**Objectives of State Ownership of Exploitation** But to advocate State ownership of the exploitation of mineral wealth everywhere in Africa is fantastic. The only result of such an attempt would be wholesale cessation of mining in Africa, and the whole hogging of our theorists of the coal mining in Great Britain in mind, as they think and speak about mining in general, and the unique gold properties of the Rand and the vast copper deposits of Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo, when thinking of mining in terms of Africa. But such differences of precious and base metals are the exceptions, not the rule, and are even regarded as the wildest of speculations, as was upon them was first undertaken. Gold mining, so far as East and Central Africa are concerned, mines containing large bodies of reguli, payable are very few in number, with the inevitable consequence that the risks of exploration are serious, even from the standpoint of the mining markets. Such an experience of well-capitalised and well-managed exploration companies would make warning inadvisable. In East Africa, for instance, millions of pounds have been lost in recent years by companies which sought to own and control mineral development, not on the inter-territorial scale now recommended by the Labour Party, but with comparatively small areas. These former (incorporated) and their successors

have learnt that the wiser way, indeed, the only sensible way—is not that of monopoly but to be willing to pay a fair price to the discoverer of a promising prospect and the miner who has largely developed it (who may or may not be the same individual). In the geological conditions existing in our territories it would be the worst kind of folly for any Government to undertake its own prospecting.

What Colonial Government, for instance, and who among Secretaries of State of the Colonies could have had the courage or the funds to open the Kakumga goldfields in Kenya or the Lupu fields in Southern Tanganyika? If, assuring the inconceivable, we suppose that the Administration of Kenya under a courageous Governor had persuaded the Colonial Office and the Colonial Treasury to advance some millions of pounds for working properties which, though promising quite well at one time, have since had to be closed as unprofitable, it is likely that the Government of that or any neighbouring Dependency would have dared

within the next few years to turn to obtain finance from the same source for any other mineral prospection, however strong the recommendations of its mining advisers. Of course not, this fact alone—for it is manifestly impossible to reach the wholly impractical nature of the proposal, which would drastically reduce prospection, and so deprive the territories of revenue badly needed for the raising of the whole standard of life. As has been so often and so truly said, it is more capital and more enterprise that Africa needs, not less. It is for this reason that it is wisely and fairly suggested that let nothing be done to deprive the source.

### Statements Worth Noting

We shall want another Rhodes and where are we more likely to find him than in the land which bears his name?—Sir Evelyn Baring.

How we handle our Colonies over to some form of international control and if in consequence the use of these sea and railways had been denied to us, the Axis Powers might very well on the way to victory.—Mr. Leslie Foot, M.P.

Whitehall and the permanent official, however gifted, are inadequate for the task of "securing Colonial development." It is stated: "Development is hard, capable of big business, backed up in permanent interest and eventually export." Parliament, it seems, would appear to be a practical instrument. It should be a well-found Colonial Union or "Institution" where Whitehall would be associated in what is a magnified rôle. The Government, it seems, does not favour the creation of new bodies, but we prefer that both Parliamentary Committee and Development Board will not be long delayed.—The *Times* (London).

# Commons Again Debate The Colonies

*Secretary of State to Repair Colonial Office Defect*

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS again debated Colonial affairs last week. The West Indian affairs were politically under discussion. Many speakers dealt with matters of general Colonial importance, and the Secretary of State's reply was not important to the Colonial Empire as a whole.

SIR ARTHUR LEADER DUNN, in the course of the first speech,

The policy, as exemplified by the Stockdale Report, is to "concentrate upon amalgamation" on social welfare schemes, subsistence agriculture, water supplies and the rest. That leaves capitalists to form their own judgment as to the probabilities of world markets. That, in my judgment, is the way to attract the very worst form of capital, in the point of view of the native inhabitants of any dependency. We do not want to attract short-term capital interested only in a particular crop, uninterested in obtaining the best advantage in long-term advertising and in the slow building up of market good will. We need to attract long-term capital for the development of native industries and above all for the development of secondary industries and processing.

Certain steps are obviously necessary, such as cautious and far-sighted planning of Imperial fisheries which is neither niggling nor bargaining. New industries should be encouraged and given all kinds of help such as being free from taxation and rates for an average period of, say, two years; but the respite should be longer where the building of markets and goodwill is a slow process. Long-term financial assistance to native industries and processing can be attracted provided there is a considerable freedom from taxation given, subsidies brought in gradually to ensure low freights, and useful information given by Government so that it can be seen what Government must decide whether loans to a colony should be given without interest or at a very low rate.

I again ask for the establishment of an Advisory Development Board. Too many eggs are put into too few baskets. We have had machinery whereby the Dominions had some say in the economic development of the Colonies. I do not believe the situation could ever have arisen, because the Dominions, more than ourselves, have used their most intelligent for the purpose of diversifying and developing industry.

## Colonial Office Defect

M. GOLLEY pointed out that by June next there will be a new Minister of Colonial Affairs. This is something less than that measure authorised. Was that not the result of the Treaty at the cost of the Colonies?

The intentions of our country and our Government have been admirably and almost humanely shown, he said, he continued. But there has been neglect in the past. Why? Because, very largely, this House has not been kept in touch with the situations which have been developing in some Colonies.

There has been a certain reticence on the part of the Colonial Office to retain complete control, and keep within their own domain the questions of what is to be done, what is taking place and what are the measures to be applied for evils which are arising. We should be in closer touch with what is taking place, and make this House acquainted regularly and systematically with the measures called for.

I urge once more whether the time has not arrived, parades of review of post-war prospects and developments, and in view of good understanding among the Colonies, for a Joint Parliamentary Committee, representative of both Houses—not to rule the Minister, but to be in a position as a Colonial Committee, to have before it periodically and regularly developments of situations and problems which arise there, to survey them, criticise them and make a contribution of advice. I strongly urge that a Committee should be appointed, not only to represent the Colonies, but in the interests of this imperial alignment as well.

There has been a very striking corroboration of that point of view from a very experienced ex-Colonial Governor, Sir Herbert Yeats, who was Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Trinidad, and a former Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Northern Rhodesia and of Nyasaland, speaking after the Empire Parliament Association on January 25, 1923.

It is a sad pity and probably wise to bring and upset all prospect of opportunity, probably for the Colony, if it does not follow a long-term plan which has been agreed with the willing co-operation of the permanent elements in the community. As I think the Government at home may now write unless they follow an agreed general policy in each Colony or group of Colonies, which has been framed with the willing co-operation of all political parties.

In order to agree and stick to these agreed policies, it seems to me that the Colonial well-being standing committee of both Houses of Parliament under the chairmanship of the

Secretary of State for the Colonies, whose duty would be to formulate them in consultation with administrators, designing in the framing of such policies it is essential to look ahead positively, in the same way as progressive and efficient business concerns look ahead and plan for the development of its own and other people's resources.

**Colonial Secretary.** Has the right member done his duty with approval? He will realise that the Standing Committee which will formulate proposals, and in which the Secretary of State will be Chairman, and which will take him and Parliament the responsibility for Colonial policy.

**SIR RILEY.** I would not myself down-grade the words used by Sir Hubert Young. I should, notwithstanding, think a Committee should have the right to decide policy, but that it should be of a advisory character. But I am quite certain that that is the kind of line of development which has been long selected in this House and whether it be followed by parties on all sides of the House.

**SIR LEONARD LYLE** expresses gratification at the pronouncement by his statement that the Government was prepared to stand by its obligations to the Empire and that we have a clear notion of holding what was our own. That statement and a similar one by the Colonial Secretary, when necessary, are bound not give offence to anybody.

Some people make out that the most of neutrality is a policy of indifference in the outcome of policy. I do not agree. In the old days, when we had colonies and dominions and dependencies, the interests of Capital and labour were identical in securing the trade and turning out the goods concerned. You might as well try to divide the two wings of an aeroplane as to divorce the interests of capital and labour. After you have got into business, after the profits are made, there may be differences of opinion as to how the profits, if any, should be divided. That is no time to differ if we must differ. Profits are made gain capital and labour will gather together. Those two interests should get together and do their best to see that their interests in the Colonies are put on an even keel.

## Importance of Co-operation

CAPTAIN C. MANS SPOKE on the advantages of co-operative societies in the Colonies, saying:

I studied agricultural organisation in every country of Europe and every province of Asia, and I saw something of what other Colonial Powers were doing. The really Dutch, even the Japanese. After a while I came back bursting with enthusiasm and good ideas, and proceeded to organise Riffenberger's bank and Costa Rica a sparkling series of colonies, of what had proved so successful in Denmark. At the end of four years of hard work we had 100,000 members.

We had succeeded in attracting right sort of local leadership, without which such an experiment must fail. I am certain that as a foreigner I could not, however well intentioned, succeed in getting the help of people unless they were interested in it themselves. I am convinced our longer tradition of public service, especially foreign to other parts of the world, (post office, etc.) gives us a better chance. We did not start anything like the same extent. There is not very much riding, moving, social work, etc., in India. If you are a magistrate or a police officer, people look off their bats to you and you enjoy a position of great prestige, but that does not apply to anything like the same extent to a man who is trying to persuade you not to throw your rubbish into the street, or to organise a co-operative society. You could not get nearly the best type of leadership into the operative movement.

What brought me upstanding was to overhear a conversation between two Indian peasants. One who had become a co-operator, was in the same veranda though it was dark and go to prison. He said: "I am a co-operative operator." It was only then I realised that I had made the cardinal mistake of pointing my glass wine bottle at another bottle.

In my experience there are three conditions without which land settlement will undoubtedly fail. The Government should retain the ownership of the land themselves. The second condition is that there must be adequate training and supervision of settlers. The third factor is the principle of co-operation, buying and selling. I would like to emphasise on the last point, but if you come here you must co-operate with other settlers.

The British Parliament and people will have to do more right in the Colonial Empire than in the past; we must explain to our own people and to the world what the British Empire is, what it has done and the principles which affect its political and economic development. That is to say in this House.

Four successive Secretaries of State have been present from the Joint Select Committee of members of all

## EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

from both Houses. All sorts of arguments have been advanced as to why it cannot be done. It was stated that there were difficulties, that it could not be done while the war was on, that in some instances it would interfere with the financial responsibility of the Secretary of State to do so. I am no longer interested in what Sir Edward Headlam says. If the Colonial Office wants the support of Parliament, it must agree to put a ring around itself, and we are prepared to get members of all parties from both Houses interested in it to a greater extent than ever before.

Some of our economic troubles in the Colonies have arisen from a single cause—that we have had no discernible policy. Much work has been promised to develop on its behalf, but much regard to what is happening in the next Colony is still alone in the world at large. One result is that many Colonies are far too dependent upon a single crop. Also, in many cases we have not kept a proper balance between subsistence farming and the money crops. The result has been a steady boom and bust.

### A Need for a Colonial Development Board

The only real remedy is a proper Colonial Development Board. The Colonial Secretary will say that we have a Colonial Development Welfare Fund, which is an excellent thing and better than anything we have had before, but does not go far enough. It saves us too much of a purely local organisation. Too much like a local areas fund which can be drawn only when conditions are bad. We need something far more positive and dynamic, with far more money behind it—a real central planning organisation for the Colonial Empire as a whole. I hope we can have a Central Development Board in London with a definite policy and plan, something with a wide comprehensive outlook which will restore the faith of our own people in British leadership.

Perhaps the greatest responsibility which rests upon the Empire is to try to unify in a much more intangible sphere than politics or economics. It is to try to create a real sense of Empire citizenship among the many races in the Empire. We cannot do this easily together solely by ethnic bonds or agreements. My main criticism of our Colonial policy would be that we have failed to make the people of our Colonial Empire and the common man in this country, feel that the Empire was their—their—not in the narrow sense of a selfish possession, but in the sense of a joint heritage, of which they were a part, a group of men who they had equal responsibility.

It means complete abolition of the colour bar, the staffing of the Colonial Office by men of all races from the Empire, and sharing the burden of responsibility for defence with the people of the Colonial Empires. It means all those intangible things—unity and brotherhood which will make the men of the Colonies see that they have a common object and still a subject of the British. It is that something which will make them regard their connection with us not as a temporary basis of inferiority which they want to get rid of at the earliest opportunity, but a permanent condition in which they as well as we will have equal pride. The old conception of Empire has gone, and nothing has taken its place; to create a new conception of relationship between all these people is the greatest task of the Secretary of State today.

Mr. BRUCE JONES urged the need for a Joint Parliamentary Colonial Committee.

MR. BROWN thought the real shortcoming was that so few M.P.s knew the Colonies at first hand. He suggested that after the war every group of Colonies ought to be visited by six or eight M.P.s a year.

### Mr. Bruce Jones Criticised

MR. EMMOTT considered the fundamental problems to be economic. He said:

"On March 6 in Oxford the Secretary of State made a speech upon the Colonial Empire which stated the disapproval of the hon. member for Shipley (Mr. Bruce Jones). He said the right hon. gentleman had put over the idea of Imperial exclusiveness in administration by using the words 'no possibility,' " he then said.

I administered the Empire by using the words 'no possibility.' It is clear that Britain has embarked upon international co-operation to be co-operation between the various Nations. I urge that much more may be sought, that action should not end and cannot transpire in administrative responsibility, but in national syndicates, so that we see that we should have confidence that we welcome third party interest and judgment that we accept in Colonial affairs the principle of accountability, and that we are prepared to submit our stewardship to international authority to judge, and that we welcome the fullest co-operation between the nations.

"We have a high meaning, well-grounding, vague and ambiguous phrase."

"If other people to be the judges of Britain, where is to be the government of those territories? It is surely rendered up to Britain's answer. Britain's sovereignty is ended." If that is what the hon. member means, then his argument is really the dismantling of the Colonial Empire. If he thinks that this and that mean that British sovereignty shall be

ended, he does mean at least that it should be altered. His argument is then for divided responsibility, and we are bound to difficult to imagine a method of government, less vicious or certain to result in inefficiency or misadministration. The kind of co-operation to which the suggestions of the hon. member for Shipley would lead is no co-operation at all. It would lead to jealousies, to disputes, and all kinds of difficulties. The right kind of co-operation is the co-operation which rests upon the sole responsibility of the British Government for British Colonies. On that sole foundation, alone, that alone, can we supply the international co-operation which will be expressed and practised by proper instruments. Anglo-American co-operation is not with me, a more convenient phrase. To me, it is a principle of action, a principle of foreign policy."

MR. DAVID ADAMS felt the need for an entirely new outlook by the Colonial Office and local governors, with a conscious drive by towards early self-government, full and unfettered industrial expansion, and, at whatever the cost, the raising of the standard of life of the workers out of the morass of ignorance, poverty, ill-health, and insecurity which now exists.

CAPTAIN PETER MACDONALD supported the proposal that the £55,500,000 a year of the Colonial Empire Development Fund should be used as interest and sinking fund on a large long-term loan. He continued:

"Long-term policy is essentially continuity in the administration and policy. Nobody has ever looked far enough ahead. A Colonial Development Council to review the scope of Colonial development is needed."

### Colonel Oliver Stanley's Reply

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, Colonel OLIVER STANLEY, suggested that satisfactory Parliamentary discussion would result when members had had the opportunity of studying documents giving the facts and the background.

"It is," he continued, "a great misfortune that the annual reports have had to be stopped during wartime. I hope that we shall consider publishing after the war the latest reports upon all Colonies."

"All want to see the development of such secondary industries as are in the interests of the Colonies and of world trade as a whole. When we talk about setting up secondary industries in the Colonies, all of us want to draw a line between a selfish policy to foster our own industrial interests, and, owing to prevent secondary interests being developed in Colonial territories, and, on the other hand, a policy under which by tariff barriers and other such wholly uncommercial secondary industries would be developed there to the detriment of world trade as a whole."

"If you are to implement the Standard Retail Price in the West Indies, and it in other parts of the Empire, you will find conditions not very dissimilar from those in the West Indies which will want treatment not very different. The treatment needed in the West Indies under the Standard Retail Price under the Act of 1940 is going to be very much less than the sum required."

"Several speakers have dealt with a Joint Parliamentary Committee. The hon. member for Devonport produced in support of that proposal a speech by Sir Hubert Young, a distinguished ex-Governor. If I may do so without impertinence, I attach on a point of this kind much importance to the opinion of the hon. member himself and of other hon. members who know the Parliamentary machine that a combination of ex-Governors who have ever ably thwarted at their particular job, know nothing at all of the machinery of the House of Commons. That particular suggestion is as non-sensical himself agrees, would be quite impracticable."

"I understand for a Joint Parliamentary Committee comes from a desire that Colonial affairs should be more fully ventilated in the House of Parliament, and that I fully agree. But I should feel it a great confession of failure on the part of this House to adapt its machinery to the conditions if the only way in which we could get protection against for Colonial difficulties devise such as the Joint Parliamentary Committee."

"I mean that once a year, or once a Parliament, a certain number of people are appointed, I suppose through the usual channels, and then they sit down, and they alone, are the people in the two Houses who are entitled to discuss—in hon. member's words his head, but let me say what I mean—and to take part in debates, in the Colonies; out of all the members in the two Houses. The great virtue of the present system is that we do nominate our own experts, on so-called experts, on so-called affairs. Any member even who has never been in a Colony can nominate his views in view."

"As everybody in this House ultimately has to share the responsibility for the way in which the colonies are governed, I cannot get out of it by putting the responsibility on a Joint Colonial Committee, and leaving that there to administer. After the war, when some members of the Committee will be in the machinery of government, I hope to get a much better

(Concluded on page 20)

**to Raw Materials.**

There should be a pledge to refrain from exercising unfair monopoly restraints either individually or in combination over the production and export of raw materials. Such, for example, are arrangements that have existed for the regulation and for the production or export of tin, rubber, sugar, and coffee. It will be essential to insure that any such agreements should not be directed by narrow monopoly aims for monopoly gains. They will have to be devised and operated as to ensure ample supply on equal and favourable terms—which means full opportunity for efficient, low-cost producers. The establishment of genuine international management of such agreements is necessary to guard against the possibility of mis-use. Second, there should be an undertaking by the part of Government in regards to the nature and limits of the taxes or restrictions that shall be imposed on the export of raw materials produced within their territories. The ability to buy may be purchase raw material and it is right that the cost of same to pay. For most countries the proceeds of their own exports are the chief means of acquiring the means of payment. Thus, if the raw material producing countries maintain severe restrictions on imports and thereby limit excessively the opportunities of others to sell to them, the right of freedom of access would lose economic significance. A country that pursues a policy of self-sufficiency to a needless and needless extreme adds to the difficulties of others in securing raw materials. Recognition is required on the one hand by public opinion in important raw material supplies that they cannot justly withhold them from the world's use and on the other hand by capital which undertakes operations in a foreign country for the primary benefit from their operations in supporting the inhabitants of the country.—D. Fletcher Fels.

**The Arms: A Warning.**—If the Battle for Tunisia came after long-drawn-out Siege of Tunis, the whole prospect of the war this year as well as could be dimly seen before the finish might be blighted. Our forces could make a deep incision somewhere in the next few days before the enemy began to settle down in his new positions. General Eisenhower's strong argument indicates one of the problems that face us. It is also a measure of Rommel's success in leading our efforts to cut off his retreat that he could turn up with Arminia at apiece like Hattin in the Dark and

**Vital Factors in Pacific War.**

The Japanese except for our submarine activities which are not to be discounted, have complete control of the seas in the Western Pacific and other outer approaches to Australia. Japanese naval forces in great strength, though now beyond gunnery range, are within a striking distance of Australia. The British ships in the South West Indian and forces to strike should force to conquer and hold. Allied naval forces can be called upon to play their magnificent part, but the battle for the Western Pacific will be won by the combined naval and ground forces.

Arthur.

**God Appoints The Freedom.**

Bishop Tissot's Moderate Chaplain in the Army Chaplaincy to freedom to fight. In 1914 chaplains were forbidden to accompany troops on active operations, but Bishop Tissot broke through this obsolete requirement and founded as the first chaplain in the line itself, the Third Battalion The Rifle Brigade. Chaplains on Dunkirk beach, chaplains in ships, chaplains in air stations have in these latter days lost their white cleric, but has there ever been another padre for whom his old battalion, weary from the line, have put their caps upon their bayonets? —The Rev. Clayton; *ibid.*

**Beware Bureaucracy.**

The State is not an end in itself; it is a convenience for the use of human beings. Unless a man retains some of natural anarchism, he is half way to becoming a Nazi. Politics must take care of these obvious sins. A tyrant in particular will do what he can in every action of government with particular care in order to save the State is not unduly exacting its power at the expense of individual freedom. Only a shadowy and tempting motto, "Government department, the children with the parents such as atmosphere and parental love, it also gives means to goad the favours they will be headless, justifiable complaints." Monopolies specially favored and protected by Government are easily vulnerable to competition. As the weight of legislation is directed against monopoly rather than to its avowal, a reasonably free market with an economic level of price will result. —Mr. James Johnstone Secretary, Department of Overseas Trade.

**The Voice of Britain.**

The British Eighth Army represents the most modern and most powerful force to be found today on the different chessboards of this world war. The infantry is perfectly trained, shows great fighting spirit and its armament and equipment are better than those of any other infantry in the world. British artillery is well provided with excellent guns and is skillfully organised. The British armoured units are among the best in the world. The Eighth Army leaders and staffs are carefully chosen and have proved their worth on the battlefield. The cooperation between the R.A.F. and the land forces can serve as an example for anyone. The Duce is determined at any cost to continue the struggle in Africa. Even if the evacuation of Tunisia is temporarily inevitable, German and Italian shock troops will be employed in immense numbers. —*ibid.* Radio.

**The Hitler Riddle.**—The facts that Hitler has a hairy Chapman moustache is one of the most fatal facts of modern times. Seldom has the hair on the face of a single human being figured so prominently in the affairs of men, for the ridiculous tuft that Hitler bears on his upper lip made it almost impossible for millions of people to take him seriously in time. Hitler is mediocre and hideous in appearance. Among a people who used to be strong and sturdy, and even grossly and coarsely masculine he is a man. Among a people who attach great importance to hard work, he is weaker. Among a people devoted to discipline, order and tidiness Hitler is shabby, erratic and without self-control. The Germans are heavy meat-eaters and drinkers of beer and wines. Hitler is a vegetarian and abstoller. The Germans are gymnasts and sportsmen; Hitler never takes any exercise except slow walks. The Germans are judicious and have great respect for learning; Hitler is impulsive and cannot even use German well. How could this most unscrupulous man, his apparently natural born in the confidence of his people, be indispensable for acquiring power? He could not be a good ruler, he could not be a good general, he could not be a good administrator, he could not be a good soldier. Many things suggest he could not be a good politician. He could not be a good economist. He could not be a good writer than less than that. Who chooses to do that? —Mr. Wallace Denyer in "People under Hitler."

# the year News

**Central Europe.** — What is the fate of *Lebenstraß*? If we cannot defend Berlin from bombing? — A Berliner's letter found on the Russian front.

Iraq is an ally of Japan, to fight "Fair Ronald Squires."

Rosenthal is a good general, but not a submarine — General Eisenhower.

Pravda's aspects in Germany are gone — Industrial and Economic Warfare.

The threat to Australia imminent — Mr. John L. Flynn, Australian Prime Minister.

Only 20% of the commandos in the "Dak" have died in hospital afterwards.

Not one of the British soldiers brought to Berlin has ever received a military award — Berlin Radio.

The end is nigh — get the money now — Economic or Whitehall committee — War industries — Lord Melchett.

The war is over — today terrible as it may still be fought — peace before this year is over — *Sunday Express*.

The last must be the best — the horrors of war are gradually becoming — they are in dire need — Mr. Kenneth de Courcy.

Before the last of the Nazis got out of Karlsruhe they said what was the world to do — Meissen Holy City — Mr. Edward Beale.

Viewing the battle against the U-boats as a whole I can repeat my previous assurance that we are more than holding our own — Mr. Churchill.

Never have I seen a town so devastated by bombing as the maritime sector of Suez — and I am told that Sfax is even worse — *War Office*.

The Imperial Army is in South Africa, now numbers 400,000 — I shall be able to see 200,000 — Mr. Churchill — General Brand.

The R.A.C. appears to have to much of the atmosphere of the lecture hall and too little of the spirit of the fighting centre — Mr. Churchill.

Germans now has 400,000 submarine, of which about one-third are patrol night fighters.

Captain J. E. Lovett, Director of Public Relations, U.S. Navy.

Members have met in the coffee in Indian mafikas whose great grandfather fought the British in 1843 and in whose family there has never since been a single member who has not in the Indian Army — Captain D. G. Gilmans, M.P.

The runways laid down for aerodynamics in India would easily make a broad concrete road stretching for 1,100 miles from Bombay to Calcutta. — The Earl of Munster.

I see nothing to convince me that the war is likely to be over soon — Lieut-General F. M. Andrew, G.O.C. in C. U.S. Army in the European Theatre of Operations.

We are sending four or five bombers planes to one to keep the score straight — Lieut-General G. C. Kennedy, commanding Airborne Forces in the South-West Pacific.

Members of Government are subject to the overriding authority of a body which has shown little sense of responsibility for the peace and security of India. — Lord Hailey.

The Budget will raise 50% of war expenditure from direct taxation and increase this year's taxes by £118,000,000 entirely from indirect imposts — Mr. William Barkley.

Although there are over 5,000 more men in the coal industry than a year ago, the production each week is nearly 100,000 tons less than in the same weeks of last year. — The Minister of Fuel.

In the war there will be 100,000 a day in the current year, towards which smokers will contribute £1,000,000 and liquor consumers £750,000 a day — Mr. W. H. Seton, Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

I was amazed how little our groups in Egypt know about the going on at home — *British Press* might tell them of it — Sir Alan Robertson, M.P., Chairman of the British Council.

The average number of sailors at sea at any given time has increased, and it would not be surprising to hear that the number engaged in attacks on Axis convoys involved in this is not far short — *National News*.

It is indeed ridiculous that the future of the world is being put at stake because the English exported in India refuse to allow Indians to sit in England, to express their views in India, to form Indian organisations, to have Indian religions, to have Indian customs — Sir George Young, in Parliament.

Freedom.

I doubt if our Empire has ever possessed such a magnificent fighting machine as the Eighth Army — General Montgomery.

Naziism is the culmination, if at the same time the degradation, of the dominant German tradition of the past two centuries. It would not have so captured the German people if it did not appeal to something deep down in them. — Mr. L. Row.

A German met a Dutchman and greeted him with the usual phrase, "Hail Hitler." Whereupon the Dutchman replied: "Hail Rembrandt." The astonished Nazi asked what was the meaning of this greeting, and got the answer: "Rembrandt is our greatest painter!" — *Central European Observer*.

The most commonly used coffee substitute in Belgium is burnt sugar, roasted peas and acorns, or even tulip bulbs. Roasted chicory (which before the war was very widely used in Belgium, mixed with freshly-ground coffee) has been displaced by a German substitute of 25% chicory and 75% beetroot. — Belgian News Agency.

Prince zu Wied, the Nazi Minister in Stockholm, has to leave Sweden's capital — home at midnight on receipt of orders from Berlin to protest against some anti-Nazi references in the Swedish press. That is, until the Swedish Foreign Minister started calling back at 4 a.m. with a counter-protest. — Mr. Charles Polley.

Every shell fired by the Eighth Army has to come by the 10,000-mile Cape route via Cairo and Suez. Every day each division of the Eighth Army uses up 320 loads of ammunition stores and later. More than 120,000 horses keep this vast tonnage of supplies rolling along the roads of Africa. — Lieut-Colonel T. F. Lowe.

A senior British officer landing in New York recently asked the front of the ship he was queuing among grandly-dressed judges of rank. An American naval rating, seated at the officials' table, asked: "Buddy, I don't care if you got 'em up to the front, you take your turn with us." — Mr. William Hickey.

India is at stake in India's freedom and in particular, religious liberty. The attitude of the British Union Congress on this issue of educational policy and certain other matters, seems to me unknown, leaning towards militarism and to explain its growing closer touch with the rearmament, liberty-hating spirit of the Nazis at last — Mr. Henry Hart.

## PERSONALIA

A daughter has been born in Zomba, Nyasaland, to the wife of Mr. David Malloch Bayson.

Sir Milson Ryes was 75 years of age on Monday. He has large interests in Tanganyika Territory.

A daughter (Dorothy Browne) has been born in Salisbury to the wife of Mr. Peter Watkin-Williams.

Bishop Wyniford Jones broadcast in the African Mission of the B.B.C. on Saturday evening on "England in War-Time."

Sir Henry Webb, Chief Justice of Tanganyika, has left Dar es Salaam with Lady Webb on leave. Mr. Justice Wilson is Acting Chief Justice.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Lionel Fletcher, a director of Dalgéty & Co., Ltd., has been appointed Chairman of the London Board of the Queensland National Bank.

Sir Alfred Betts, joint honorary secretary of the newly-formed Conservative Party Committee of private M.P.'s formed to consider matters affecting defence and finance.

During the absence on the pilgrimage by Bishop Mr. Shamsudin, his seat in the Kenya Legislative Council has been taken by Mr. Sathumahal and Ladha, an Indian merchant.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Robertson has been appointed Chairman of the Grantham Conservative Association. East Africa came within his sphere of operations when he was A.O.C., Middle East.

Mr. Shivalalji Amin has been elected to the Kenya Legislative Council by a majority of 269 votes over his opponent, Mr. C. Madan. The new Indian member was out of the Colony at the time of the election.

The engagement is announced of Mr. R. M. Robertson, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Robertson, Mioma, Cholo, Nyasaland, and Miss P. S. Pring, elder sister of Captain and Mrs. J. S. Pring of Zomba, broadcasting last Sunday night. Miss Margaret Pring suggested that after the war there should be a "Colonial Fortress" in which Colonial delegations, including Native chiefs in official dress, would visit the United Kingdom. We hope to report the talk next week.

Mr. W. M. Logan, Governor of the Seychelles, recently spent a short period of leave in Kenya, where he discussed supply questions. He was for many years in the administrative service in Kenya, and Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia until last year. Mrs. Logan is president of the Kenya Women's Auxiliary Unit.

The engagement is announced between Lieut.-Colonel Louis Holbeck, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., and Miss Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. S. C. Clayton of Somerby, Southern Rhodesia. Colonel Holbeck has been Controller to the Governor of Southern Rhodesia since 1924, and later became Staff Officer to the Kenya Defence Force.

### Mr. Gervas Huxley

Mr. Gervas Huxley, who succeeded Mr. Crawford Smith as Director of the Empire Division of the Ministry of Information, visited East Africa before the war in connexion with his publicity work for the International Peace Conference Board. He was previously public-relations secretary to the Empire Marketing Board. He is giving his services to the Ministry in an honorary capacity.

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## Obituary

Mrs. Fred Collier, who first went to Kenya in 1911 and started farming at the Lidaia Railway in 1919, has died at the age of 73.

Mr. Michael J. Scott, District Police Manager of the Sudan Railways, has died in Britain. He was a nephew of Mr. D. Newland, Civil Secretary in the Sudan.

The sudden death in Worcestershire at the age of 74 was announced of Captain Frank Burges, O.B.E., I.P., of the Gloucestershire Regiment, and the Sudan Civil Service.

Lord William Cecil, C.M.G., Extra Gentleman Usher to the King, who died last Friday, was gazetted to the Grenadier Guards in 1877 and in 1885 served with the Sudan Expedition.

Colonel Sir Robert Williams, K.C.V.O., V.D., K.D., for many years President of the Royal Geographical Society, died last week. He represented Dorset as a Conservative M.P. from 1895 until 1922.

A life which early days in Southern Rhodesia has been severed by the death in Enkeldoorn Hospital from double pneumonia of Mr. J. J. Hamman, who arrived in the Charter district with his parents in 1891 at the age of 17.

### Mrs. Reid

We regret to record the death in Edinburgh of Mrs. Maria Jean Reid, M.B.E., wife of the Rev. James Reid, late of the Church of Scotland Mission, Blantyre. For 22 years she and her husband gave devoted service to Nyasaland, which they joined in 1933. For her great work in connexion with the Red Cross during the last war Mrs. Reid received the M.B.E. Since the outbreak of this war she had served with the W.W.S. as supervisor of the Davidson's Mains branch. Mrs. Reid's daughter married Mr. Allan R. Stark.

### Sir Alexander Boyle

Sir Alexander George Boyle, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., former Chief Secretary of Uganda, has died at the age of 75 in Menott, Somerset. Sir Alexander held many administrative appointments in East Africa. He was the Sub-Commissioner of the Eastern Province of Uganda in 1902, Deputy Commissioner in 1907, Chief Secretary in 1910, and acted as Governor later that year and early in 1911. He was made C.M.G. in 1908, O.B.E. in 1914, and K.C.M.G. two years later. He retired from the Colonial Service in 1920.

### Mr. Herbert Flynn

Mr. Herbert Thomas Flynn, who died last week at the Cape aged 81, was a well-known Rhodesian Pioneer. During the Matabelo Rebellion in 1896 he saved many lives in the Beaufort West district by warning residents of nearby farms and mines and collecting them at the central store. As a member of the Native Departmental Committee, Mr. Flynn gained considerable influence over the Natives, who called him the father of the district. Later he took up farming, and became well-known throughout the whole sub-continent for his fine Kirkander cattle.

### Major F. H. Bradley, V.C.

The death has occurred in Gwelo at the age of 68 of Major Frederick Henry Bradley, V.C. He received his Victoria Cross in the Boer War for rescuing guns while serving in the Royal Field Artillery. The annual pension which goes with the V.C. was always sent by him to the Chelsea Pensioners. Major Bradley, a member of the Legion of Frontiersmen, attended the last Coronation. In Rhodesia he was well known as a Freemason and a member of the Sons of England society. Despite his age, he did his bit in this war too, latterly acting as night operator at the local post office.

**THE WAR****E. African Battle Schools.**  
*Roxburgh Castle Sunk.*

General W. H. P. G. Gordon-S., East Africa, recently advised officers and men not to be led in thinking that "the door for home" was nearer as a result of recent Allied successes. The Japanese had to be flushed off after the Germans had been thoroughly dealt with.

The O.C. Central Area, Kenya, is shortly attending a demonstration by Africans of the Auxiliary Defence Force at Kisumu when they went over their new assault course. These Africans who perform Home Guard duties showed great keenness and marked ability, particularly so much so that the majority had had only four months' training restricted to two parades a week. The base camp is said to be almost as strenuous as that in the British Army.

The East African Command Pay Corps has 2000 army remittance officers responsible for the payment of remittances and amounts made by asking relatives in the service to serve. They also perform welfare duties, such as sending African wives letters to their husbands and collecting messages to be passed on to men in the service. One family Pay Corps Officer has already paid out more than £1500 in news letters and remittances of about £1100. A motor-van for use in his duties has been presented by a Local Native Council.

A Mediterranean Air Command has been established under Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, with three sub-divisions named the Middle East Command, North-West African Air Forces, and U.K.A.F. (Mediterranean). The A.O.C.-in-C.s. of these commands are all directly responsible to Air Chief Marshal Tedder, the Air Commander-in-Chief.

The Middle East Command, the largest of the subdivisions, is commanded by Air Chief Marshal Sir Shenton Thomas, former chief of the R.A. Bomber Command, with Air Marshal F. J. Lamey as Deputy Commander-in-Chief. It comprises the Air Forces disposed in the various countries between the frontiers of India and Tunisia and southwards as far as Madagascar.

**Rhodesians in Skoda Raid**

A report in the *Sunday Express* related the Rhodesian Bomber Squadron (which is commanded by Wing Commander J. D. Netter, V.C.) after its return from the raid on the Skoda works at Plzen. One of the squadron leaders told him: "We knew that the perils would be unusual but we knew also that if we really bombed our target it would be an objective for the Russians and they would have been ready to sacrifice a whole division, or perhaps even an army, to capture it." Flight Lieutenant C. A. Silcock, No. 14 (Rhodesia) Squadron, has been awarded a bar to his D.F.C. The officer commanding states: "He has always displayed consistent coolness and determination in the cockpit and great determination in the execution of his tasks. In particular he raid on Stuttgart in November, 1942, dying by throughout the whole journey during the fierce fight he successfully machine-gunned six tanks. Flight-Lieutenant Silcock has at all times been exceptionally keen to go on operations and has set the example for his crew and squadron."

The death of John Ellis from blackwater fever at the age of 21 was announced by Major-Lieutenant Kenneth Rhys-Maitland. He leaves a widow and two children.

The Assistant A.R. Chaplain, at one time on the staff of the Rhodesia Mine, Southern Rhodesia, is reported missing in air operation.

Sgt. Air Gunner D. H. Cumming, of Banket, Southern Rhodesia, has been injured in air operations. Mr. W. D. G. Alcock, who was seconded for six months as Political Liaison Officer with the Forces, returned to his duties as an administrative officer in Tanganyika Territory.

The Governor of Uganda has appointed a War Savings Committee consisting of Mr. M. A. Ahmed (Chairman), Mr. Hassan Kassim Lakha, Mr. T. O. Jenkins (Deputy Resident, Buganda), Mr. S. K. Kisingiri, Mr. H. MacLeod, Mr. M. E. Madhvani, Mr. E. E. Parry (Chief Inspector of Schools), Mr. E. A. Sadler (Regional Director, Post and Telegraphs), and Mr. S. B. Shah.

**Italians to be Repatriated**

Old and infirm Italians now in refugee camps in Southern Rhodesia and East Africa are likely to be repatriated. It is expected that four Italian repatriation ships will leave Tanganyika towards the middle of this month to carry them home.

Non-interned enemy troops in Kenya, who have not been permitted to send telegrams to places outside East Africa, may, subject to certain restrictions, be granted to other destinations.

W. S. 11, racing in Kenya, has broadcast the first of a series of anti-Nazi radio talks.

The *Roxburgh Castle*, one of the Union-Castle Line's fast refrigerated cargo vessels, has been sunk by enemy action and survivors have been landed in Portugal.

The Overseas Club in Glasgow has received £1,100 from a Scottish Women's Committee in Gold Coast, Kenya, for comforts for men on minesweepers.

The Red Cross and the Bassas Fund has received £100 from the people of the Seychelles.

The Uganda Government Urban Primary School potato crop has been sold at 10 cents a pound in aid of the Uganda War Fund.


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## ~~Labour's Colonial Policy~~

### ~~and Economic Development~~

THE LABOUR PARTY'S POLICY should do its best to improve the system of administrative economic planning over a period of years in the Colonial territory. It should aim at defining the territory in the economic basis of the inhabitants, the interests of the African being considerably paramount, and at a continuing economic policy.

The principle of the plan should be to increase the production of wealth and ensure its equitable distribution, in order to enhance the purchasing power of the people and raise their standard of living. It should be based upon a survey of existing agriculture and industry, the standard of life of the inhabitants, and the economic potentialities of the Colony. The plan should not be rigidly fixed, but should be subject to modification from time to time in the light of general circumstances.

The plans must be made by the local Government of the territory, and its definitive should be encouraged, but the general principles should be laid down by the Secretary of State. The Colonial Office should coordinate the plans. Similar plans should be made for health and education. The following are some of the more important principles of economic planning which should be laid down by the Secretary of State:

(1) In arranging the plan, the aim at a balanced budget between imports and exports, and of those for consumption within the territory. An effort should be made to develop the internal and African markets and to meet the demand of the world market for food and other commodities. It should be noted that the economic prosperity of the territory does not depend exclusively on its position upon a frontier or an export crop land, its position in the world market.

**Standards of nutrition.** The plan for the development of agriculture should be based on the determination of an adequate standard of nutrition for all the inhabitants of the territory concerned, and the standard should be determined by a mixed commission of experts on diet, health, agriculture, and administration in the Colony.

The standard of nutrition will determine the amount of the area under cultivation, the amount of arable and non-food cultivation, and of pasture and arable; the relation between production for home consumption and export; the necessity to import to make up any deficiency in local production of article vital for nutrition. All this will assist to determine the imposing of planned agricultural controls on the inhabitants, and difficulties may be soon as many are made to get them to cultivate and give up their pastures. The method of meeting such a difficulty will be left to the Government to determine, but a particular method will be proposed.

(2) As part of a system of planned production, commercial marketing is highly desirable, and when they are introduced welfare services should be included as part of them. The plan must make allowance for probable increase in population, which may cause no problem to the administration.

(3) The plan must determine to a considerable extent the administration's responsibility with regard to taxation and labour. African agriculture is mainly agricultural, and a primary object of the taxation should be to provide as far as possible a compensation which the village community can afford to the best of their supplies.

At present, in most colonies this clearlyary principle is sound economics, but it is necessary to assess the amount and incidence of taxation such that it will, in order to carry away with what is gained, the taxes are willingly forced to work for low wages, either in white men's plantations or in industrial enterprises like sugar, cotton, etc., in the Colonies. In this case, capitalism is forcing some of the economic functions of the tribes and villages, and it should be the aim of the administration to encourage by the "African" theme, the therefore native agriculture and small industries, and to take care that the abides contracted with the African in long-term contracts. The taxation system should be revised in this respect, so that the African, who has no right to taxation and labour is compelled to a revision of his relationship with the state. We published the Labour Party's statement on the colonial government's responsibilities in the last issue of our paper, "Economic Development," and we shall continue to do so in the future.

land and in many Colonies become necessary. The basis of African economy should be African agriculture.

That, however, is impossible unless the African is assured of a land of a quantity and quality which, properly used, will give him a decent standard of living. In many places this is not the case, particularly where, as in Kenya, large areas of land have been alienated to immigrants and the Africans are segregated in reserves. In every Colony a survey of the land situation should be made from this point of view, and steps should be taken to ensure the best possible distribution of the land available. The effect should be to assure every African family sufficient land for its support with security of tenure. Where alienation has already made this impossible, ownership by the administration should be resorted to, especially of land which is not being used beneficially. The administration's land policy must be determined to some extent by the Native Land Survey System already existing in each territory.

Its general policy should be to prevent the oppression of cultivators by landlords, middlemen, or money-lenders, to encourage communal co-operative agriculture wherever it can be made efficient, and while assuring security of tenure, not to encourage or extend any system of individual ownership of land. It follows that in future Crown lands should not be alienated but should either be leased or settled in Native Trusts, the property in the land remaining with the Government or Corporation.

#### **Training Africans to Use the Land.**

(4) It is not enough that the administration should ensure that the Africans should have land to develop; it is essential that they should consider it one of their primary duties to train them to make the most efficient use of it. Great attention should be given to agricultural education and co-operative agriculture should be encouraged. All attempts should be made to increase efficiency by developing every kind of co-operative organisation, e.g., for supplying credit, seed, agricultural implements, and for marketing. In particular, apart from the provision of cooperative credit, measures must be introduced similar to those which have been found effective in Egypt, India, and elsewhere, in remedying the abuses connected with the indebtedness of Native agriculture and for preventing them recurring in the future.

Where it is considered that agricultural production by the Africans is possible, but would need considerable capital expenditure on machinery and expertise, the provision of the necessary capital by the Government should be considered under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

(5) The whole plan for the development of agriculture in each Colony should be continually under review by the administration.

As the plan is to be based upon an approved standard of nutrition, the administration should show both what is necessary to secure the approved standard and how near an approach to that standard is attainable with the available resources in each successive year of the planned period, and should make a forecast both of anticipated revenue and expenditure and of the measures proposed to achieve the greater attainment of the standard. This principle of two-yearly forecast should run throughout the plan, showing what measures are under consideration and what portion of the resources it is hoped to carry out during the period.

The bi-annual review of the plan, which should be published in the administration's paper in the Colony, should show the extent to which the forecast has been borne out by events and the measures carried out, together with such modifications and revision of the plan as may have become necessary.

(6) Although agriculture is probably for some time to remain the basis of economic life in all the African Colonies, the impact of the European industrial system has already been, and must be considered as an important factor in their future economic development.

#### **Industrial Operations.**

The introduction of industrial operations should not be permitted unless the administration is satisfied that they promote the interests of the Native inhabitants. The people of each territory should be educated and encouraged to submit their materials to processing where necessary and possible. It is in this way that the gradual development of industry in Africa can be controlled, in object, the so-called "bulldozer" policy, with its liberate production, being avoided. The only large-scale industrial operations in Africa at present are mining concerns, particularly tin, and mining, with requires to be integrated into the general plan for economic development. The growth of railway, existing railways in Africa are still the enterprise, since the future development of thousand or other large-scale traffic should not be left to private enterprise.

It is, however, helpful industrial development, in which international control is particularly necessary. An attempt should therefore be made to get African State responsible administration. African industries, to be developed, to be given specific rights or forms of development, and to be controlled by a children of the African State in the interest of

British territories owned by a State enterprise and in others a private enterprise. The exploitation of mineral wealth by private profit-making enterprises in Africa, more often than not, has been detrimental to the economic and other interests of the Native, and in future the object should be to bring it under state ownership and control everywhere.

It is essential that a fair share of the profits and royalties derived from large-scale industrial enterprises and mining, whether publicly or privately controlled, should accrue to the peoples and administrations of the territories in which the industrial operations or exploitation of wealth take place. At present this is not always the case, in particular where mining or other concerns are registered in London or some other place outside the Colony. The profits of such concerns are heavily taxed by the Imperial Government.

This is a fundamentally wrong system, in complete consonance with the professed principles of British Colonial and Native policy, namely, that the African and the British people are revenue and resource in a major sense from taxation of mining, mining or other industries in Colonial territories. The fiscal system of taxation should be revised so as to allow all that money derived from such taxation to go to the Colonies.

(8) The plan should provide for the education of the general administrative staffs of each territory in the principles of co-operative and labour legislation, e.g., by the institution of promotion examinations in these subjects in consultation with the International Labour Office of the League of Nations.

(9) The treatment of labour and labour legislation form a vital part of economic development. In this connection, the following section deals with separately in the following section.

#### Problems of African labour

Whether in fact the Imperial state does treat the interests of the majority inhabitant of African Colonies as a trust depends ultimately upon how the administration deals with the creation of the Native in self-government with the economic development of the territories, access of the Natives to the land, and finally, with labour.

The problem of labour in Africa is the problems of backward agricultural peoples suddenly subjected to the impact of the highly organised economic and industrial system of Europe. That impact cannot be avoided and nothing can prevent the African from being drawn further and further into the European industrial system, either as a producer of raw materials or as a European industrial worker.

It has been stated above that the object of European administrations should be to assist this absorption of the African in the European economic system, so far as even, which accompanied the formation of the industrial system in Europe, the African can do. This object can only be attained by measures of a kind which are the most important; they form the main basis of the following section viewed as a whole.

(1) The creation of a regular Labour Department with adequate inspectorate lies at the root of all reform. The recommendation of the West India Royal Commission should be carried out and a Labour Department should be established in the Colonial Office, together with a Labour Advisory Committee composed of persons with expert knowledge of Labour and Colonial questions. The trade union and co-operative movements should be represented on the Advisory Committee. Every territory must have a Labour Service, adequately staffed and trained, capable of advising the administration on how best the interests of the Natives can be protected and promoted, of planning labour policy, and of regularly inspecting conditions of employment.

(2) The I.L.O. Convention on Forced Labour should be fully implemented and all forms of direct or indirect compulsion which tend to force Africans to work for wages or to keep low wages, must be abolished. These include tribal compulsory labour and indenture of labour which in fact make payment of wages impossible as the African becomes a wage slave.

#### Development of Trade Unions

(3) Trade unions and wage earners organisations should be aided to encourage the development of effective trade unions among the unorganized. Africans, the creation of which, owing to the unexperience of Africans, the first step should be the organization of trade unions for their protection. Let us not interfere with their implementation. Protection must be given to unions which do not fit into indigenous union "colours." It should be a bad omen for any union to withdraw its publication of the reasons for withdrawal of registration. The principle of trade union collective protection in Great Britain should be extended to territories backwards of colonial territories.

An important duty of this section will be to advise and encourage the unions. The African trade union movement should be made to hold annual conferences, it could send

trade unionists to the Colonies to advise and assist existing unions, to help in the formation of new unions, or to promote an understanding of trade union principles and practices. Visits of suitable Africans to this country to study trade unionism should also be encouraged.

At the existing moment, in agricultural areas and even in industrial areas like Northern Rhodesia, collective wage unionism among African workers is not practicable. Much could be done by encouraging voluntary associations among the Africans for other purposes to build a bridge to collective collective industrial organisation.<sup>7</sup> The local administrations and the labour offices should encourage Africans to form such associations for managing their own affairs (e.g., associations for recreational purposes or welfare work). The policy of discouraging, or even suppressing, such associations when they show signs of political activity, should be reversed, if not that would criticism of the administration, one sign of the Native's development through the associations to govern them.

The Conventions on Contracts of Employment and Industrial Sanctions, 1939, should be ratified. All parts of contract for which no contract should be abolished. Care should be taken that where the contract system is still operating in terms of the workers are adequately protected. Contracts of employment should be limited to a maximum of one year, and even short-period contracts should be strictly confined in the days following contract of hire and service. Where there is migration of workers regularly over considerable distances, adequate transport should be provided between bases and proper rest camps should be established on routes and facilities for repatriation should be available.

(4) The daily amount of wages should be obligatory. The governments should see that not only minimum Wages Boards are established, but that they effectively put into operation an extensive system covering the Colonies. The "ticket system," as the basis of wages, is wholly unsatisfactory in Africa, and is only open to abuse. It should be fully abolished. Report by labour office, and of course, with a view to its early abolition by a Labour Department of the Colonial Office.

(5) A national labour legislation directed to the improvement of conditions of employment should be definitely sponsored and the same must be created by the African members capable of seeing that conditions are enforced. It should facilitate factory and welfare legislation, workers' compensation insurance, restricted hours of work, minimum age legislation, housing and other legislation.

#### National Labour in Kenya

A special labour census held in Kenya some months ago showed that the total number of Natives then in employment was 1,041,000, compared with 980,000 at the same time a year earlier. Of this total 374,110 were employed in private enterprises and 38,280 in governmental and other public services, the remainder were unclassified.

#### Mails Lost by Enemy Action

The Postmaster-General informed me the following surface mails have been lost by enemy action:

Letters for Ethiopia, French Somaliland, and Sennar posted in all districts between January 1st and 25th, 1944.

Letters and printed papers for Aden, British Somaliland, Kocya, the Sudan, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar, sent in the Manchester area, March 1st and elsewhere, March 1st and 2nd, 1944.

Pieces for Aden, Kenya, the Sudan, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar, posted in all districts between January 1st and March 2nd, 1944.

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## *British Overseas Airways Empire Aviation Board Proposed*

In the adjournment of the House of Commons one day last week, Mr. Granville raised the question of Empire aviation, with special reference to the new board of British Overseas Airways Corporation. He said:

"Civil aviation has suffered in recent years from having people pushed on us who know nothing about civil aviation. Accountants, lawyers, bankers, B.B.C. officials have sent their quota to the Supreme direction of one of the great transport services."

Now the Secretary of State for Air has announced a board with a certain number of part-time business men on it. This announcement has had a depressing effect upon civil aviation and the aircraft industry, and upon the public generally. None of us has anything against Sir Alan Mowbray or Mr. Marchbanks or the Chairman. They are eminent men, with honourable careers behind them, but this is not a chain-store railway of an embryo business. The aim of this Corporation is to plan and organise the air transport of the British Empire and to submit that plan to the appropriate committee of the Ministry of Aircraft Production, and some of these directors are open to suspicion."

"We are the greatest example Commonwealth history, and I believe we shall have to be an air Commonwealth after the war. This question must start with the imagination, which envisages services every day connecting Australia, Canada and Africa, to reach these places in 20 days, using perhaps some place like Hyde Park as a central European terminus."

"We have an aircraft industry which is the equal of Airplane Production, and there will be thousands of young men, like those in the Royal Air Force, wanting to make a career in the service of the Commonwealth. We should end the industry career in the Commonwealth."

"I have something to do with civil aviation through British Airways. There are men in the Empire, in Australia, in Canada and Africa, who have experience and knowledge of civil flying. Why not put together a board of these men and constitute a Commonwealth Air Board representative of the British Commonwealth of Nations?" Set up the board now, and for committee meetings telephoned in on an aeroplane, and not in a Government office. Government departments and committees have been great allies of the development of civil aviation. The Committee of the Ministry of Aircraft Production would ground any argument, "We can't do it now, leave it to the latter to make its contribution." The latter is the Commonwealth, the Commonwealth of Dynamite, but why not the Commonwealth among the United Nations?

"The major aircraft concerns have prototypes of post-war aircraft on the drawing-board or actually in production. One test-section has a designing staff larger than the whole industry in this country. We have now complete exchange of information between the United Nations on technical development on military aircraft. Why not begin exchange now on civil aircraft design, fuel economy, safety devices, etc."

### *Reply of Secretary of State for Air*

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary of State for Air, did in the course of his reply:

"I regret this attack upon the members of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, which is doing an invaluable job to work in the Empire."

The former members of the Corporation found themselves in disagreement with me on an important point of policy, so they resigned quite suddenly, all except one. It was fortunate to find three other gentlemen to join me in the mem-

bership and our losses. They stepped into the breach, bear constantly on the job, and have already won the respect of those with whom they work."

"The chairman is only appointed temporarily. I intend to find a Chairman for this extremely important post a man who will give the whole stamp, or at any rate almost his whole stamp, to the work of this corporation. It is not easy to find an wartime man of the stamp for whom I am looking, because most men of that stamp are engaged on important wartime duties in which it is difficult to spare them."

"The hon. member for Eye made an interesting proposal for a Commonwealth Aviation Board. The British Overseas Airways Corporation was created by legislation by this Parliament, and is financed by the taxpayers of this country. It will be anomalous if, in addition to the Board representatives of British governments, there would have no statutory or financial responsibilities for the Board. The practical approach is imperial collaboration in a joint operating company to operate certain routes."

"I think an advisory body would be worth consideration, but there is no necessity to take immediate steps in that direction. Let us wait until the Commonwealth High Commissioners participate in our councils, and the United Kingdom Government is in East Asia, face to face with the Indian and Dominion Government, to see whether here we should establish such a council under His Majesty's Government in the Dominions and in the United Kingdom, as a whole to consider and decide."

## *Colonial Office Authorised*

The development of the Colonial Service and money down the drain with the preliminary consultation of the Colonial Office," says the *Nyasaaland Times*.

"Portugal has had the services of the same colonial Minister for over 12 years; and Dr. Machado has not sat idly by his Union office. He will use his gubernatorial dispensing powers for his Colonial knowledge. He has made extensive tours in all parts of Portugal's possessions, and these have not been trifling journeys real working visits." For instance, in the second half of last year the Minister paid a visit of nearly four months' duration to Portuguese East and West Africa.

There seems no cogency in why a British Secretary should not have assistants or deputies, one to each of several groups of Colonies. Each deputy should spend a considerable period of time actually in the Colonial group under his charge. Assistant Colonial Services will make this a matter of ease. He should consult with the people on the spot with those who really know the problems and have solutions to offer. These, of course, should not be only the Governors and senior officials. It is thought it is to be hoped that at the same time an end would be put to niggardly shutecocking over the Colonial Empire at the dictates of partition, but also the settlers, the missionaries and the representatives of the indigenous peoples, in fact with those who have spent all their lives in the Colonies and expect to spend the rest of their lives there. These deputies should have the right to make decisions in their areas, and also in the most major matters."

## *Combined Operations Against Locusts*

The R.A.F. and the Army are co-operating in locating and destroying locusts in the Middle East and parts of East Africa. The R.A.F. doing reconnaissance work, and the swarms will be attacked at once by anti-locust units with the assistance of troops. In British Somaliland a campaign has started with the aid of the Camel Corps, and another is to begin in Kenya.

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## *News Items in Brief*

The Rhodesian Government has decided to print its own currency notes, and will issue its own banknotes in place of the British pound.

This will be done by the end of next month, when the country joins the United States.

Sudanese imports into the country will depend on the value of the last year.

The new import agreement in Kenya says that imports from India to the country will be limited to 100,000 acres of land.

The Supply Board has so far purchased more than 100,000 head of cattle in the Nyanza province.

Lamb's consumption was suspended in the Nyanza Province of Kenya from February 1 to April 1, 1943.

Banana flour is being tested in Uganda. Initial experiments have shown that 40 lb. per ton of dried product can be obtained.

Rats are causing so much loss to the crops in the Nyamandingo Farmers Association that they may be declared vermin.

A paper factory now in operation at Mbala plans to produce about 1,000 double-sheets of paper from re-pulpable waste paper.

Nairobi's Indian community of 20,000 people opened its first open cinema yesterday.

The Export of Goods Control Act came into force last week to provide for the control of the export of tea and processing plants.

Receipts of the Bank of Uganda for the financial year ending December 31, 1942, amounted to £2,471,000, compared with £2,000,000 for the same period last year.

Over 900 agricultural labourers were set free from Italian prisons or held pending repatriation to their countries of origin. Some 200 were released in early 1943.

Receipts of the Bank of Uganda for the five months ended June 30, 1943, amounted to £58,798 and for the five months ended June 30, 1942, to £51,891, compared with £60,147 for the corresponding periods last year.

During this year Uganda's Director of Veterinary Services intends to make a comprehensive survey of the Districts to get the view to submit to the Government for extension of the stockbreeding services.

Municipal councillors in Southern Rhodesia have passed a resolution that the local authorities should be allowed to buy their own seats. This has not however been granted by the Central Government.

Established in 1914, the Royal Service Club, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Edward A. G. H. Smith, will attend the ceremonial opening of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament on October 26, 1943, to mark the introduction of the Budget.

For the East African coffee-growing districts, processed Uganda coffee beans are being shipped in varying quantities. Africa, India, and Uganda the seeds also penetrate the coffee, sugar, and rubber estates. East Africa is making it with seeds.

**Tobacco Preference Reduction**

Reduction of the Imperial Preference on tobacco from 2s. the lbs. old and new Budget speech by Mr. Attlee, however, was not unexpected by烟商。

It is believed that it will not be a demand of tobacco-tax reduction, as the cost of transport and handling of tobacco and its actions remain high, even though the cost of the tobacco board.

The Tobacco Board has decided to import tobacco from Rhodesia during the present year. The

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## Commons Debate on Colonies

(Report concluded from page 571)

allowing the whole House to give more time than has been available now to discussing colonial affairs; and that it will be useful to provide a period upon which a proper discussion can be conducted. It is only in the last instance that we shall be able to look for salvation to a proposal of this kind which I consider extremely reasonable.

MR. MORGAN.—There is now a Select Committee on National Expenditure, and when finance comes up every member of the House is entitled to take part in the debates.

MR. STANLEY.—I do not think the analogy is correct. One cannot say that the Joint Committee of both Houses can be effective unless it is a very large one. The express purpose is that they are going to debate Colonial subjects. The other thing is that we cannot imagine that all Colony topics will always go to proceed as in those halcyon days of complete political unity between all parties. This other committee is to discuss details of no political division existing. This is not going to happen with such a committee as is suggested. It has never happened—perhaps it would be a bad thing if it did happen—in regard to the Colonial Empress' Committee, myself, in the House of Commons in microcosm, having its own discussion, and therefore duplicating it. For these reasons I hope that we shall find some other way of allowing a proper discussion on Colonial questions in the House of Commons.

MR. COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD, ECONOMIC ADVISORY COUNCIL.—Whatever at may be, I sympathise with the great interest shown on that point, because I am conscious that, under the present system of advisory committees which we have at the Colonial Office there is a gap upon this subject. I do not want at the moment to say that I accept this plan. I hope before long to be able to complete discussions on that plan. I hope before long to be able to complete discussions on that plan, but I can say that I accept in principle the fact that we have got the Colonial Office for some machinery by which I can get economic advice on the big principles of economic development, and that I am engaged at the present moment in this about the best ways and means of securing that.

I have no objection to what is proper in the social or economic aspects of the Colonies being done in a way which is in accordance with the current account. Technically there is an Act of the Colonial Legislature, the Development Act, by which money is given by the Crown to a Colony to provide an interest-free loan which they want for rates for their particular purposes. I am not certain whether principles of associate colonies in their proper place will be extremely useful, although I do not think that principles in far them as a matter of procedure will be of much use in expediency.

[Editorial comment omitted.]

## Soil Preservation

PRESERVATION of soil is a problem which Rhodesia is receiving increasing attention. The Food Production Committee, which has been active in the last five years, has been instrumental in the planting of restorative crops, especially in connection with land formerly devoted to tobacco culture.

During the 1942-43 season, 100,000 acres were planted under maize or改善 grain, out of a total arable area of 148,000 acres, in the Colony. This season, 58,000 acres were planted with other crops, including green manuring and legumes. Other restoratives, such as legumes, hay, potato and cotton, reached a total of 10,000 acres.

Altogether 27% of land that is not in use is devoted to restorative crops, which had become the 1942-43 season, 10 to 1943-44, 27% of land in use, a change of 493,000, who reflect that 100,000 acres have been planted under maize and改善 grain, 10,000 acres of 148,000 acres. Parcels of land for resowing are not yet available.

The Food Production Committee and the Rhodesian Resources Board are also interested in agricultural training on its present training facilities, as well as soil conservation.

The following table indicates the results in 1942-43, showing the number of individuals in each category, and the amount of land under cultivation. From this table it appears that not less than 100,000 acres of land have been converted to necessary land.

## TEST MINING NEWS

### Central Mining's New Directors

The Central Mining and Investment Corporation, Ltd., announce the following changes to the constitution of the board: Mr. R. Southern Holland has been appointed Chairman; Mr. W. J. Brett, executive director, has been appointed managing director; Mr. W. Walker has been elected to the board and becomes assistant managing director; Mr. G. H. Lawrence has been appointed general manager, responsible for South Africa, and Mr. A. Chester Lewis has joined the board.

### Mining Personalities

Mr. G. Owen Taylor, F.C.I.E., M.I.M.E. (S.A.), who has been appointed resident secretary at Marikana Colliery, Transvaal, held a similar position with the Rand Reefs Gold and Zinc Smelters Gold Mining Co., Ltd. He has taken up his duties in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Thomas Woodford Gilbert, manager of the Vredenburg Colliery, Bulawayo, has deceased at age 81. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Chambers of Mines of Southern Rhodesia.

### Company Progress Reports

Tati Goldfields.—The 10th tonnage of gold treated in March totalled 5,000, for a profit of £1,274.

Rosterman.—March's millings totalled 3,000 tons, with a gold recovery of 2,286 oz., and a mine profit of £9,683.

Globe and Phoenix.—During March 6,000 tons of ore were crushed, yielding 3,200 oz. gold and a working profit of £10,017.

### Mica Controlled

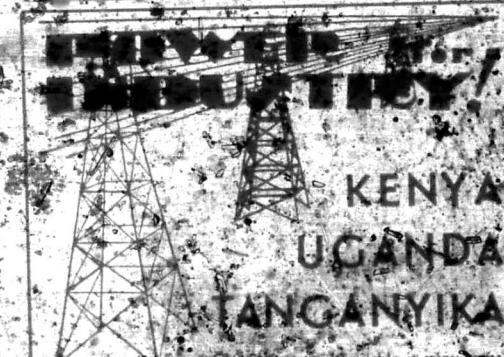
Mica is now controlled by a special section of the Government's control, with Mr. G. F. A. Burgess as Controller. Communications relating to mica requirements should be addressed to the Mica Control, South Wing, Somerset House, London, W.C.2.

### Nchanga Mine Club

The Nchanga Mine social club, which has been opened by Mr. W. A. Pope, the general manager, cost £7,500 to erect.

### Mica in Kenya

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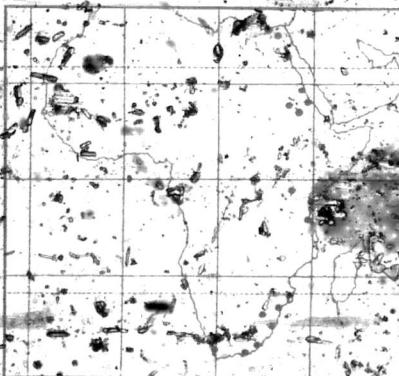
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