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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE LABOUR PARTY'S new statement of its Colonial Policy for the African and Pacific Colonies, a first quotation from which appears in this issue, is much less extreme than previous declarations of Labour Party's Colonial Policy. Indeed, some sections would be entirely acceptable to the hard Conservatives; and indeed some members of the Labour Party are likely to find it quite unpalatable. While some Labour spokesmen may even make a speech without suggesting that Africans should be entrusted with administrative powers either at a very early date, the Party has found the courage to admit in its second paragraph the very evident fact that Africans will "for a considerable time come not be ready for self-government." This is an important acknowledgment. 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 debar the African from advancement if he shows himself progressively fitted; on the other hand, no wise leader, whether official or non-official, would be rashness masquerading under the name of progressiveness enough, to accept such statements of principle, which are too often regarded as no 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 whose more instructed than any of the most ardent socialists—politicians such critics would find no support in their opinions. A frequent complaint of Labour is that Africans have not yet been appointed to the Legislative Councils and even the Executive Councils in Eastern Africa. For years we have made a point of asking ministers and senior officials, and others from the territories if they could suggest the names of Africans sufficiently advanced to be able to serve in the legislatures 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 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 idealise the African, instead of realising his present shortcomings. To assist them to contrast the notions they hold with the facts of which governments must take cognisance, we quote in this issue some passages from a book by Mr. Kenneth Bradley:

ing administrative or economic services wherever that will promote efficiency and economy. When a Labour Cabinet was last in power it showed no readiness to promote that union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory for which the British had even then repeatedly pleaded, and I cannot recall that any members of the party have since supported that 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. It is precisely on those grounds that the plea is made by East Africans on the one hand and by Rhodesians and New Zealanders on the other.

Permanent disarmament of Germany, Italy, and Japan in order to guarantee world peace is generally accepted—but not by the writer of this pamphlet, who commits themselves to the assertion that "under

No Monopoly of Colonial Territories

present conditions, the existing monopoly of Colonial territories must always remain a perennial feature of the world. If the three Powers which have disturbed the world by their deliberate aggression are indeed so important, and their influence, through their maintenance of 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 fail to control such propaganda for at least a generation. Again, to write off the existing monopoly of Colonial territories as a quite unarrailable term in order to support a most dispiriting proposition. There is no monopoly of Colonial territories. They are administered, not by a monopolistic House of Lords, 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 the British Dominions, and no other territories at any rate, 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 on earth. These 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. It is a declaration of the Colonies, now under the Office central to the point at which they manage their own affairs in the name of the act of a monopoly? It is a monopoly of exclusive tendency, which is the Eastern Africa, all within the Eastern Board of the Council within which the nations compete on equal terms.

Starting from these false premises and regarding redistribution of Colonies (not only not on ground that it would be most likely to their inhabitants, but on the much lower ground that new claimants would sooner or later appear and the same problems and menace recur. Labour's policy-makers conclude that the only course is to alter the international and Colonial system as to remove the strategic and economic advantage of Colonial possessions. All Colonial territories should, they say, guarantee the open door, equal access to raw materials, and complete equality of opportunity for trade. Then again the colonists are not considered in the plan from the standpoint of their immediate (though the preamble declares that "the well-being and the development of the inhabitants must take precedence over and determine international aspects"), but from that of the outer world, some sections of which, influenced by the doctrine of racial superiority, are not content with freedom of trade and equality of opportunity. Their demands were usually one for humanism, and overlook the real material fact is that this is a hard-core course of the Colonial controversies, which are enemies harassed during the inter-war period. Yet Labour is content to advocate the truth, the advocacy of international supervision of national administration of the Colonies, a fact, reached by way of concern for dissatisfied Powers. That indirect approach is disappointing, but the Labour Party does admit "even if they are really telling out of the Colonial territories a transfer of them from national to international government would promote the interests of the inhabitants."

International Supervision of National Administration

Because publicity is quite rightly held to be a useful stimulus to the conscience, even the most conscientious trustee, the party took an International Authority, which makes no reference to appoint an International Colonial Commission—with power to exercise those of the old Permanent Mandates Commission.

An International Colonial Commission

Commission with power to exercise those of the old Permanent Mandates Commission.

and, crucial, economic and political equality. The greater the economic and political equality of these great Powers, Britain, France, Germany, with other important areas led by Holland, Belgium, and Portugal.

So long as the international system remains such that the control of this world is in the hands of these great Powers and can be represented by the great Powers, to ensure economic advantages of a region, particularly all the smaller European States, and the States which are particularly governmental States and which have a highly developed economic system will regard their exclusion from the empire as a grievance, and when the opportunity presents itself to present itself, will attempt to break a way for themselves into the imperial exploitation, 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 by disposing a successor. That is why and because the division of the existing monopoly of colonial territories has always remained a potential menace to the peace of the world.

Colonies a Menace to World Peace

There are only two possible ways of removing this menace to world peace: (1) by dividing the colonies into territories, and (2) by internationalizing the Colonies. It is clear that the internationalization of Colonial territories, no matter how it is carried out, ensures that the economic monopolist advantages of the administering Power are not completely removed. The first way cannot provide a solution. It only means that there are insufficient Colonies to go round. In some of them, as in the case of the Congo, the competition is more equal, but some of them, as in the case of Germany, Italy, and Japan, are so unequal that peace is almost certainly impossible.

The second way is only the second alternative to the internationalization of Colonial territories. It is the only way in which the economic and strategic advantages of Colonial territories can be neutralized by the establishment of a general international system which the constant threat and fear of war have been unable to achieve.

The advantages are not quite upon the same plane as they are now. They cannot be completely eliminated. Except by the complete abandonment of a peace system, for if war breaks out, the control of Colonial territories, including essential raw materials, and food may greatly increase the power of the controlling State. If it has control of the raw materials, it can create circumstances in which it could do what it wishes to do peacefully. The fair economic advantage of Colonial monopoly.

It is necessary to put the States of the world upon a footing of economic equality in Colonial territories. It is necessary to give them access to raw materials, markets, and capital investment.

The lines along which this can be achieved are already indicated by the provisions which regard the Congo, the Togo, the St. Germain of 1919 (which revised the Convention of 1886 and the Brussels Convention of 1890) regarding the open door, and by the provision of the League of Nations Covenant regarding the opportunity for trade and commerce in mandated territories. These provisions, amplified and extended, should be applied in all mandated Colonial territories. It is necessary to convene an all-Imperial Powers should guarantee equal access to raw materials, markets, and capital investment in all territories of the States of the world. So far as such territories are concerned, they should agree that all mandated territories should be treated as if they were Mandated Territories.

International Supervision of National Administration

It is the function of the Colonial Commission of the International Authority, referred to above, to see that the administering Power carries out the open door guarantee and therefore maintains economic equality. In consequence, any State would have the right to complain to the Commission that the administering Power was not carrying out its obligations. When such a complaint has been made, it would be the duty of the Commission, whether the principle of equality is in fact being carried out, to investigate, and if it is not, to see that all such complaints should be referred to the International Authority. It is the duty of the International Authority to see that all such complaints should be referred to the International Authority. It is the duty of the International Authority to see that all such complaints should be referred to the International Authority. It is the duty of the International Authority to see that all such complaints should be referred to the International Authority.

- (1) Any custom or tariff which differentiates in respect of: (a) A subsidy given to exports or imports; (b) A manipulation of exchange, having the effect of reducing or increasing the money value of its exporting country's goods landed in an importing country;

- (1) The acceptance or non-acceptance and the enforcement or non-enforcement by any State of any convention or treaty of the subject of the wages and conditions of labour adopted by the International Labour Office;

- (2) Any administrative favour or disadvantage on the part of any Government which can be shown to operate in practice to the differential advantage or disadvantage of the traders of the country;

- (3) Any differential advantage or disadvantage to the traders of any country, which can be shown to operate in practice to the disadvantage of the fact that a particular State is the administering Power of a particular territory, and to the disadvantage of the administrative arrangements which would be desirable to require the administering Power to make.

The Institute for the Purchase on behalf of the Government of the goods of traders belonging to a particular State for reasons other than those mentioned in the special quality, design, or type of the goods of Government contracts for similar reasons.

As a condition precedent to the proposed system, the most important principle is that the colonial Empire be a policy of protection and special preference in relation to the Open Door.

It is important to mention at this point the effect of this international policy upon the primary principle that the territories should be administered as a trust in the interest of the Native inhabitants. It is clear that such provisions as those in the Congo and the Togo, which establish the open door as to the amount of import duties leviable may be regarded as disadvantageous to the economic interests and to the welfare of the Natives.

The solution of this difficulty is that in obligation under the amount of import duties and quotas, or other means should be generally binding upon the administrations, but in particular cases the administration should have the right to appeal to the Colonial Commission on the ground that it is desirable that the amount of import duties should be reduced in a particular case. The Commission should have the right to recommend the administering Power to reduce the amount of import duties, but it should be left to the administering Power to decide whether or not to do so. The Commission should have the right to recommend the administering Power to reduce the amount of import duties, but it should be left to the administering Power to decide whether or not to do so.

In cases of emergency a Colonial Government should have power to suspend the open door policy in the interests of the inhabitants. The Commission should have the power to suspend the open door policy if the Colony falls into a state of emergency.

International Authority, with Colonial Commission

The British and American delegations at the Conference of the League of Nations in 1920, in the principle that they should be in the interest of the Native inhabitants. It is clear that the interests of the Native inhabitants should be the primary consideration in the administration of the territories. It is clear that the interests of the Native inhabitants should be the primary consideration in the administration of the territories.

The Mandate System was not international supervision of administration, but international supervision of the administration of international policy before which the interests of the Imperial State could be called upon to give effect to, in fact, the administering Power of the Colonial territory as to what and to which of the last resort the Native inhabitants should appeal if the administering Power is not acting in the interests of the Natives. The terms of the League of Nations Covenant of the Mandates given to the various Imperial Powers were not satisfactory. The Mandate System was used as a compromise between the interests of the Imperial Powers and the interests of the Native inhabitants. It was used as a compromise between the interests of the Imperial Powers and the interests of the Native inhabitants.

It is a useful stimulus to the conscience of even the most conscientious trustee. That is why the Mandate System in so far as it establishes this important principle of publicity and international supervision, the obligation of the Council of the League of Nations to report periodically to an International Commission, and the fact that the execution of its trust should be extended to all the territories of the League of Nations.

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 of the future, by joining in the exercise of political powers which that may be determined by international agreement to be necessary, and by participating in such other forms of international 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 prevent international anarchy. There are no more disrupting forces 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 whatever standpoint our domestic or 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 partners 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 source of arms withdrew from the society form of practical co-operation with its former allies in the great task of constructing that kind of world in which we and all other peoples could securely and profitably live. On the way and made no provision for the peace. It comes to ourselves now whether we will permit to follow that course.

—Mrs. A. F. Rippon, at the Conference of the Federation of University and Unionist Associations.

Background to t

Hun Terrorism

Under the orders of Colonel-General Heindrich and Colonel-General Model, officers and men of the German Army tortured the people, scorched their eyes, cut off their feet, hands, and ears, killed women, children, and old people. Thirty-four citizens of Vyazma were taken in a lorry outside the town, where they were made to dig their own graves, and were then shot. In Svyetysk 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 mixed a section of the road and forced the inhabitants of the village to pass over the mine. All were killed by the explosives. The Gestapo carried into one house in the village of Zaitchki 33 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 a tree hook. In the village of Stepaniki the Germans loaded a woman in a bath-tub and for seven days tortured her. Later they drove all the inhabitants of the village to watch the execution of this woman, who was hanged by a tree. In two other villages of the Gzhatsk district all inhabitants including small children were hanged alive. Hundreds of dozens of peasant citizens were hanged in the "hilly squares". Prisoners are deliberately deprived of medical assistance and doomed to die of typhoid fever, dysentery, etc. Some prisoners were used by the Germans as targets during firing practice. In Rzhev only 100 buildings have been left out of 5,413. All the wells were poisoned by the Germans when they left Vyazma. After the liberation of Bychevka 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 expenditures including debt charges, and not the Civil Service. Throughout the war period amounts to £15,600,000,000. War Damage Act payments for damaged buildings and plant has exceeded this sum, received in arrears. In the 1942 Budget we were spending £600,000,000 a day on the war. In the last Budget the rate was £700,000,000. It is now £900,000,000. To meet the expenditure, we have raised money by borrowing during the past financial year the unprecedented sum of £2,600,000,000. The amount of income tax collected in the year has for the first time exceeded £2,000,000,000. But all the expenditure since the war began is less than £1,900,000,000. The amount of current revenue. The percentage was 36% in 1939 and 46% in 1942. The additional yield over 1938-39 of all taxation in 1942-43 was £1,281,000,000, of which direct taxation produced £872,000,000 and indirect taxation £414,000,000. Direct taxation has been called upon to bear a heavier burden so far than indirect taxation. Of the increased war-time yield of indirect taxation, that from liquor, tobacco and entertainments accounts for £372,000,000, or 33%. The rest of the increase has been successfully stabilised. At no time has it risen higher than 40% above pre-war level, and most of the time it has been 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 war has been stabilised by the policy to the Exchequer is now about £180,000,000 a year. It has been of great benefit. The whole policy has been a great improvement on the last war, when the cost of living index rose nearly 70%, as compared with 28% in 1938-39. Food prices in the last war rose by 108% as compared with 20% in 1937. The 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 destruction of your country. —Moscow Radio.

The War News

Opinions Epitomised — The United States will produce 90,000 aircraft in 1943. — *Paul George, William Knudsen, Director of Production, U.S.A.*

In many ways Norway symbolises German's greatest failure. — *Mr. George Sofoveyehik.*

The Colonial Office is trying to rebuild democratic institutions in Germany. — *The Duke of Devonshire.*

Canada's output of 400 planes a month compared with 200 in the year before the war. — *Aviation Magazine.*

We have increased our supply of crude rubber from 400,000 tons since the Japanese took Malaya. — *Coral Post.*

The four-month campaign in New Guinea cost £150,000,000. — *Mr. J. B. Chifley, Australian Treasurer.*

There are more Muhammadans in India than there are Germans in the world. — *Colin L. D. Gammans, M.P.*

Mr. Gandhi presented a petition first and then proceeded to organise a fast. — *The Spectator.*

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

The brain of this has been contemptible except on one occasion when it rose high above contempt. — *Mr. Pickthorn, M.P.*

A batch of leaflets dropped by the R.A.F. over Holland promised the Dutch. The planes are coming in May. — *Afonblad, Stockholm.*

We expect Comandoro raids against U-boat bases and ports, as well as attempts to establish air-bridges. — *General Christensen, German G.O.C., Holland.*

In an endeavour to smash the important 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 is a Minister of Authority and power. — *Lord Beaverbrook.*

More and more people are going to find ways and means of getting rid 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 times the normal value. — *Rooson Zeller, 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.*

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 on the air. — *Mr. Mc Govern, 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. — *Lieut. Colonel Olberg, German.*

Over 16,000,000 people listen to the news bulletins. At about 10 or 11 minutes past 4 p.m. about half of them switch off. Ten minutes seems as long as anybody can stand a news bulletin. — *Sir Ian Fraser, M.P., a Governor of the B.B.C.*

Germans living in Bulgaria have been told to evacuate their families to Germany before May 15. Gertrude reports a Russian attack on the Bulgarian Black Sea coast and an Anglo-American invasion from the south. — *Mr. Cedric Carter.*

During a period of internal 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 totals over 1,000,000 strong. — *The Earl of Kimberley.*

Norway, Denmark, the Low Countries and the coastal sections of France, Italy and the Balkans at least 70,000,000 tons will be in dire necessity of food and other aid. — *Mr. Herbert Morrison, U.S.A. Director of Foreign Aid and Rehabilitation.*

The agitation for a War Cabinet composed of members without portfolios seems to be a Canadian phenomenon. The only other Government has been forced for the conduct of the Department collectively responsible for the war effort. — *Viscount Halifax.*

The danger to the security of the home with our wives and children is nothing compared to our danger for another victim and another day if we are not fighting because it will control us. We fight this war because we are men and because we do not want to stop halfway. Morals? We have none. All we have are lies and one lust for battle. We have no time for theories like morals. We've drowned them. — *Hans Huffer, in Das Reich.*

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

There should be scientific attaches at all our embassies. The Government does not appreciate the paramount importance of keeping a regular eye on the progress of scientific research. — *President of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.*

I have come back 10,000 miles from East Africa to see the Girl Guides in the great little England and to see what they are doing in the war. Wherever 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 and 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 and 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 85% 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 continuous pressure which he has given and applied in the field of scientific research, the practical adaptation of scientific discovery to the making of war. — *Mr. Olive L. Yettleton.*

To allow hygons to be hygoned between fighting tanks and Admiral Darlan would have required a degree of self-sacrifice beyond human capacity and certainly beyond the capacity of millions in France itself to understand. So if the horse on which the French National Committee got was high and aptly used to have some of the points of a mule, it is difficult to see what other mount we could have made out of it. — *Stanley.*

PERSONALIA

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

The engagement is announced of Lieut. J. C. Page, R.A.F.V.R., of Sinoia, Southern Rhodesia, to Second Subaltern Harry Roberts, A.T.S., of Borth-y-gest, North Wales.

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

Mr. Leslie Blackwell, K.C., M.C., who served in East Africa during the last war, since he 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. D. Menelau ("Bob"), his wife Flying Officer Kathleen A. Henora, W.A.A.F., were married yesterday. Before joining the R.A.F. Flying Officer Menelau was of the staff of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), Pietermaritzburg, Northern Rhodesia.

A fund for the opening of a course to establish a school for training agricultural workers at the University of Natal, Durban, is being run by Mr. J. R. D. Menelau, who was Acting Government Secretary in Southern Rhodesia in 1935 and was appointed Government Secretary in 1942, which appointment was unable to take up in consequence of ill-health.

The League of Mercy has elected Mrs. J. H. Hamilton as President, Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Moberg as Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Donovan as Treasurer, and Mrs. O'Farrell honorary Secretary. Messrs. Blunt, Crabbe, Tyler, Gardner, Graham Dawson, Harold Hartz, Hopkibe, Johnson, Kampf, Raymer, 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 Central Farmers' Association, the Stock Co-operative Association, the Northern Rhodesia Riders' Association asking that an effort be made to induce Mr. F. B. A. Morris, Chief Veterinary Officer, to alter his present intention of retiring from public service. All sections of the community since that his services can be ill spared, and 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. P. de Kock, Veterinary Research Officer, and Mr. L. C. C. Van der Merwe, Acting Director of Game and the Control Southern Rhodesia was represented by Mrs. E. King, Acting Chief Veterinary Surgeon, and Mr. D. A. Lawrence, Director of Veterinary Research, Nyasaland, by Mr. J. de Moya, Chief 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 302, East Street, Salisbury, or East Street Chambers, Taunton, Somerset.

OLD BOOKS ON EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA. Do all you can to support the salvage campaign by all means, but do not send for pulling old books about East and Central Africa which have no useful additions to an extensive and much needed library. Offers to Box 302, East Street and Rhodesia House, East Street, Chambers, Taunton, Somerset.

Point-to-Point Golf

Captain I. C. Last, of the 5th A.C., took part in one at the second hole of the Mumbasa 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 been driven its flag pin) without having touched the ground between the starting and finishing points.

Mr. C. Deane Simmons

Mr. C. Deane Simmons, Civil Commissioner and Magistrate in Salisbury since 1930, who has retired, will be widely missed, for he is well known throughout Southern Rhodesia, having always taken an active 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 Milton, Hertfordshire, educated at Bradford College, then went to South Africa as a youngster, and in 1910 joined the Navy 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

Major John Butler, C.M.G., O.B.E., F.R.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 1935 and was knighted four years later.

Major-General Hugo Douglas Beattie, whose death is announced, served in the East Africa in 1914, receiving the medals for services in the 1914-18 war. He was in command of the 5th and 6th Bns. C.M.G. and O.B.E. in 1918, and awarded the D.S.O.

Chief Justice A. H. Larret, of the Windward and Leeward Islands, who has died suddenly at the age of 45, 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 1928 Crown Counsel. He was then transferred to Grenada as Attorney-General, D.S.O., M.P., who died in North Borneo. He retired from the Cape to Cape Colony, where he entered politics; first was successfully contesting the Carmarthen division. He was elected in May 1933, and he entered the House of Commons in 1935. There he quickly established a reputation for modesty, patriotism, sincerity and courage. In the war he resigned his geographical constituency and went to Palestine. Later he was given an O.M. and later he commanded a brigade.

Mr. J. Arnold Edmonds

Mr. J. Arnold Edmonds, J.P., of Pallet Hills, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has died suddenly at the age of 77. He entered the country with the Pioneer Column and a tailor (now Sir) Frank Brown, and when it was discovered that the Missionary was a claimant in respect of the land he was extremely angry. He had been in the country since 1896 when he was a member of the land control. Mr. Edmonds founded the Missionary Farmers' Association, of which he was President for two successive years. He also founded the Rhodesia Agricultural Union, of which he was President six times and eventually elected its 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 Settlers Party, which subsequently amalgamated with the Progressive Party to become the Reform Party, of which he was elected President. He has been a member of

Labour and the Colonies.

(Concluded from page 558)

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

It should have all the powers of the old Mandates Commission, but also it should, for instance, allow petitioners to appear before it in person. Moreover, the new Commission ought to be allowed for giving international publicity to the measures taken (or not taken) for the fulfilment of promises, such as the proposed undertakings of self-government and of protection committees, 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 be able to keep a constant touch with the local inhabitants by inviting oral discussion, and kept the International Authority continuously informed of the results of these inquiries, formal and informal. Ideals of conduct which have already been announced (in varying forms) by the old State, and the new system, if it is to be very substantial, must, from the old, must be one which will include the means of its own fulfilment.

A Propagative Incorporation

First, the Commission should be able to attend in person, reporting in consultation with the people, on the actual administration of each Colonial territory. Each territory should associate with it during the visit suitable persons in the country, whose names can be found. It should be allowed to give every facility for its inquiries and its work. It should be prohibited from excessive interference with the local administrations, and should be expected to exercise tact and restraint in order that it may not become a focus of friction or irritation, which would be a fatal error in erecting an international Government or a centre of opposition in the territories involved.

Secondly, complaints against the administration should be laid by 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 of giving of their evidence. The Commission should have the right to carry case to case, to call on officials in office, to report should the report be made direct to the people consulted, or to any authority subordinate to the Governor or administrator of the territory, and should be sent to an International Authority (and to the Governor of the territory), and the International Authority should take its own measures for Commission and its own management, and should be free to publish its reports and publicity to the proper time (or publicity) and under control, not interference with the administration should be the functions of the International Authority.

The International Authority holds that the administering Powers are not 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 are 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 Paragons

Progress Cannot be Swift and Sure

Some members of the Labour Party Advisory Committee on Imperial Questions, who studied the above statement of policy and the members of the National Executive, who have adopted it, had profited from reading the *South African Handbook* by Dr. J. H. van der Merwe, which is now available on the bookstalls as a penny Guild Book.

A most readable record of life in Northern Rhodesia, written with heartiness and with insight for the African, it nevertheless shows that as he is, not as he is assumed to be by Southern peoples who though knowing nothing about him do not hesitate to present their own views on his advancement.

For the convenience of many advisers of the Labour Party and others a few typical extracts may be given.

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

"The best way of dealing with the White Papers to make sense of them that we are here to train the African in the principles of self-government, to foster in him all sorts of grand things and public responsibility, encouraging Chief to use his brains and Mikanla to use his authority, and the Chewa to make a judge out of the Kanda to get the same amount done without any chief at all." The anthropologists warn us on all possible occasions that to force we bark up that particular tree we must be sure it is a tree—and not the moon.

I have passed into the country of another Ngoni chief. So far I can find nothing satisfactory about it. All his people are disciplined, his villages filthy, and complaints innumerable. The chief himself is a young nonentity, with little of anything to be proud of, and would no more stand up to an older man than he would to a child.

The Ngoni chief is weak and idle and selfish, and has neither the ability to control his people nor the character to consider their welfare. He will have to be bolstered up by a picked native authority.

Chief is a drunken young rascal, and Chief B is a nonentity. One of the principal objects of this tour is to stress upon the over-chiefs the need of a firmer control over their subjects. He is too diffident about interfering in their affairs.

While the tenth of the Native population is rushing headlong into our civilisation, grabbing everything with amazing enthusiasm but an inevitable lack of discrimination, the other nine-tenths present immovable backs to the flood.

That, of course, is not the whole of the picture, but it is a part of it which the orisers seldom know to express, 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 building in the Colony and launched an experiment which was watched with great interest in other countries having the same problem, has gone on leave pending retirement.

Mr. Chandler, who was born in England, was educated at Deak College and became an articled pupil in the office of the borough engineer of Deak. 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 country at low cost owing to the small population and limited resources. In the many experiments Mr. Chandler devised the strip road, which is two strips of macadam on a paper stone foundation laid down approximately the width of a car path.

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. The Mr. Chandler has given 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 the system of low-level bridges throughout the Colony, the cost of which has been largely borne by the Road Trustees, and which have made road travel possible at all times of the year except when the rivers are in flood.

His 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. E. Greenhields.

"Treaty of Versailles—Is It Just?" Prof. J. E. D. Nelson (Nelson '25).—East Africans and Rhodesians will inevitably read this book. It is a record of the German claims for Colonies, on which it is based, if not particularly persuasive.

THE WAR

Air 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.

Of the Colony's efforts, he said, was out of all proportion to her population, and her contribution in training air-men was substantial in numbers and first class in quality.

The spirit of determination and co-operation evinced by the Southern Rhodesian Cabinet, by the Headquarters of the Southern Rhodesian Air Force and throughout all ranks of the Air Force, is something not measurable by statistics, but can only be expressed 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 warm gratitude to private citizens for their unbounded hospitality and constant readiness to R.A.F. personnel in their homes and wherever 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 Platt, G.C. in C. in East Africa, addressed the Nairobi Rotary Club on the Madagascari campaign while Sir George Higgins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, was in Kenya. He attended the meeting.

The 4th Indian Division, which rendered splendid services in the West African campaign, was in the news. It was reported that the first formation of the

Indian Army to be sent to the front in this war. Having arrived in the Western Desert in 1941, the Division was part of General Wavell's army which in December, 1941, broke the 5th and 13th Italian Armies. 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 formed the Italian fortified camp of Bir Hacheim. Over 2,000 prisoners were taken, with many guns and tanks and 80 undamaged tanks. On the same day elements of the Division captured several Italian fortification camps and on December 40 they joined in the successful attack on the Barmah, where the Italian General Culini and a great number of prisoners and vast quantities of war material were taken.

Five days later the Division was withdrawn from the fighting in the Western Desert and hurried across Egypt to join in the attack of Italian East Africa, which began on January 21, 1941.

At Keren the Division had a chief share in breaking down the defences of the Italian mountain fortress, and suffered 5,000 casualties. At that time the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th Indian Divisions, 4th Indian Division, 1st Royal Fusiliers, 1st Royal Sussex and 2nd Cameron Highlanders, Major-General Beresford Peto 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 part of it was sent to the Syrian border, and in the middle of June the 3th Indian Infantry Brigade, belonging to the 4th Indian Division struck northwards to Damascus. It had hard fighting at Latakia, Kessab and Mezze. The capture of the last place closed the line of Damascus.

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

ber 17, 1941. It was commanded by General Messervy. After such hard fighting, it took Aera, Cyrene, Barce, and on Christmas Day, Massat Benghazi. The Division fell Benghazi and the country to the south when 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 went 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 force, and captured prisoners. During the fighting withdrawal to the Gazala-Bir Hacheim line, it several times repulsed superior enemy forces.

Last May, the Division was re-equipping and re-training in Egypt. Major-General Tucker had succeeded to the command. Some of its traditions were used in rearguard actions between Ghera Matruh and the El Alamein line. In mid-September the Division returned to the front, and joined other units in the northern sector. In the great battle which began on October 23 and ended in the breakthrough of November 1, the Indian Division attacked on the Ruweisat Ridge. A patrol 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 15. In the Mareth battle the Division forced the Hallow Pass on March 25 and cleared the country between Hallow and Foum Tathaine. In spite of difficult, mountainous terrain, mines and obstinate enemy resistance, it cleared the area in 40 hours and occupied Teujane, Zoltane and Marjan. These successes accentuated the danger of the enemy's out advance to El Hamma, closed the whole Mareth positions.

Since the units already mentioned, battalions of Grenadiers, Madras and Baluchis and Garhwals have served with the Division since the outbreak of war.

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

Successor Leader of the Marquis Brian Crumston, 2nd F.C., third son of the Earl of Gainsborough, has been reported missing. The Earl of Gainsborough has considerable interests in Western Africa.

(Continued on next page)

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Flight Lieut. Tristan E. Salza, D.F.C., officially presumed killed in action, won his decoration while serving with the Rhodesian 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.

Serjt. Myles C. C. Squires, R.A.F., second son of the late H. C. Squires, of Gogoi, Kenya, has been killed on active service.

Serjt. 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. Cook, Major-A. R. Mabin, Bombardier F. A. Staunton and Rifleman A. 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. 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 for Serjt. G. L. Parish, R.A.F., of an exceptionally brave deed, the details of which are given below in the official situation in the *London Gazette*.

Sergeant Parish was the navigator of an aircraft during a 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 full use could not be made of the brakes. The aircraft struck a building in the village and a fire immediately burst into flames.

All of the crew, with the exception of Serjt. Parish and a passenger, who were unhurt, were ejected from the aircraft by the blazing bomber. At the same time Serjt. Parish was at the rear hatch and the passenger was at the emergency door, which is in the foot 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 Serjt. Parish's body was found slumped against the rear gun-turret and the passenger was slumped with his arm over the navigator's shoulder. As the passenger could not walk, owing to broken legs, it is clear that Serjt. Parish had carried him from the emergency door to the rear hatch and then to the rear gun-turret, in which both could be seen through the hole in the fuselage. They were recovered by a burning aircraft attempt. Serjt. Parish could have made his escape through the hatch, but his unshakable desire to assist the passenger cost him his highly played gallantry of the highest order.

Duchess of Gloucester Air Chief Commandant

Air Commandant the Duchess of Gloucester has been promoted Air Chief Commandant, a new rank in the Women's Auxiliary Air Force. Since she was appointed Air Commandant in March, 1940, the Duchess has devoted much of her time to welfare work for the R.A.F. The relative R.A.F. rank to Air Chief Commandant is Air Vice Marshal.

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

General Maitland Wilson recently visited a base camp for African soldiers, to several of whom he presented medals. Considered of the honor done to them, the general wrote the General a letter and sent it with their backs, an eloquent pointing out that to Africans the elephant is a symbol of strength and remembrance, and stating that the badge was sent from small elephants to a great elephant.

Flight Lieut. G. E. Haarer, R.A.F.V.R., formerly Agricultural Lecturer in the Department of Agriculture of Tanganyika Territory, who has been serving since October, 1940, in the Bombs Disposal Branch of the Royal Air Force, has now been promoted Squadron Leader.

Lieut. C. B. Richards, whom we reported last week to have been awarded the same "Broome" box at the passing-out parade of the Royal Military School, 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 Kenner, 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 Cecil Oliver Stanley.

Mr. C. Russell Edgwards, who was left by the Rhodesian Milling and Manufacturing Company in the Southern Rhodesian Government, has vacated the post of Controller of Supply on formation of the board for which he was second. He performed valuable service in an honorary capacity. 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 their shoulder flashes showing the word "Poland". Five hundred Polish peasants, the advance party of 300 destined for Southern 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 for the German aim to destroy Poland.

Up to date donations 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 £20,000, now total £3,24,456. The first East African War Loan closed at £2,128,753 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 £1,305,157 on its military forces, the Colony spent more than £1,000,000 under that head. In the same period £1,123,010 was expended on air training.

Since the inauguration of the Savings Campaign in Tanganyika, £1,000 has been subscribed to local War Funds.

During March loans made by the Colonies to the British Treasury amounted to £31,282. Of this amount £293,669 was lent free of interest.

The Tanganyika War Relief and Welfare Fund, raised £20,930 during 1940, 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 has received further donations of £5,000 from the R.C.S., Kenya, and £1,500 from the Central Branch of the R.C.S., Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. The Southern Rhodesia Central War Charities Fund has sent £10,000 to the R.C.S.

King of Mayors' War Relief and Distress Fund has received an anonymous donation in Uganda of £94 from women of Dar es Salaam (making £2,246), and £60 from the Orange War Fund.

Women of Dar es Salaam have sent £57 to the Blind Soldiers' Children's Fund, and to the Lord Mayor's Empire Air Raid Distress Fund.

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

Six ambulances, two mobile cinemas and one mobile medical unit have been purchased by the Orange Province Ambulance Fund, which has collected £3,688.

The Southern African branch of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution has received £1,000, making £9,000 towards the purchase of a lifeboat for the coast of East Africa. The 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 its committee in name only. Created at the invitation of the Colonial Office, it will be administered by the Central Executive Committee of the Victoria League, in which the Duchess of Devonshire is Chairman. Its duties 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 looked after by the West India Committee).

The new War Services Committee is in no sense a club and includes members from every part of the Empire, and providing the League's headquarters, National Office, London, War Office Buildings, House, 88, Victoria Street, London, W.1, and in Edinburgh at 11, Leith Street.

The War Services Committee is the only development of the Victoria League which deals exclusively with the Colonies. All the rest of its work extends to people from all parts of the Empire.

- The functions of the League's new Committee are described being —
- (1) To make personal contact with Colonial Servicemen and women and other war workers.
 - (2) To act as a coordinating 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 Servicemen, notably the Red Cross and St. John War Organisation, the Joint Empire Societies War Hospitality Committee, the Colonial Comfort Fund, the Merchant Navy Comforts Fund, the Cyprus Comfort Fund, the Merchant Navy Comforts Fund, and the Rhodesia Comforts Fund (which is also vigorously looking after the interests of Service people coming from the East African Dependencies).
 - (4) Taking into account the existing organisations, the Victoria League Colonial War Services Committee will deal especially with Aden, Ceylon, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Malay States, Malaya, Nigeria, Palestine, St. Helena and Ascension, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somaliland and the Straits Settlements.
 - (5) To correspond with relatives and friends in the Colonies and forward letters and parcels sent by them for distribution to the men.
 - (6) To correspond with Colonial prisoners of war, and the relatives and friends, and where necessary act as next of kin in the sending of the quarterly next of kin parcels for prisoners in the Continent of Europe.
 - (7) To supply Colonial Servicemen with comforts, newspapers, cigarettes, etc.
 - (8) To maintain close liaison between families in the Colonies and Service people at home.
 - (9) To advise individuals on every personal problem, and to help in any advisory capacity.
 - (10) To keep in close touch with organisations and individuals in the Colonies interested in the welfare of Service people, and to act as agents for such organisations in attending to the welfare of individuals.
 - (11) 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 model of a naval gun used during the siege of Gibraltar. It had been the property of the company to Colonel (afterwards Lord) Baden-Powell, a Past Master of the Mercers. The High Commissioners, Mr. S. M. Lanigan & Keefe, received the model on behalf of the Colony, and it is now mounted in his office.



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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 Rhodesian Railway workers and the administration issued its award last week. It will increase railway expenditure by between £40,000 and £50,000 a year.

The tribunal consists of Mr. J. G. N. Strauss, Chief Justice (South African), Mr. R. J. Moxon, B.C. (Northern Rhodesia), Mr. P. F. Braithwaite, Solicitor-General, Northern Rhodesia, Mr. Roy Welensky, M.C. (Northern Rhodesia) representing the Railway Workers' Union, Mr. W. I. K. Skillecorn, General Manager, Rhodesia Railway, Mr. F. Martin, Workers' Union (assessor) and Mr. I. Hepwood, Railways administration (assessor).

Mr. T. N. 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 by the Tribunal will prove an important factor in establishing a more amicable relationship 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 day.

Mr. Welensky stated that the Tribunal's decisions were unanimous and the award reasonable. He hoped it would inaugurate a new relationship with the administration.

Jubilee of Uganda

Mr. De Meeschauer, 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 that have been woven between the Belgian Congo and Uganda are the only ones of neighbourliness but of esteem and friendship. We admire the wise policy which has made the Protectorate of Uganda a prosperous and civilised territory. The institutions of that country constitute in the centre of Africa an example of social progress and of equilibrium. In this we owe you a very good wish of the Belgian Government and of the people of the Protectorate and of the British Empire.

The Governor of Uganda has sent the following message to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the Jubilee of Uganda: I thank you for your message on the Jubilee, which has been published as the first of the series of the jubilee.

On the behalf of the British people, I am deeply grateful to you and your predecessors for wise and benevolent guidance whereby they have secured expanded prosperity and content. Experience in the past few years has confirmed their trust and loyalty, and inspired them to look with steadfast confidence to a future progress with blessing.

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

Thank you for the delightful and generous message 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 on these anxious days. The world-wide mention of Uganda on this occasion impresses upon us once more the inestimable value of the B.C.C. as a medium for making known to one another the many countries of the Empire.

Air Letters

The regular 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 serving at sea serving those territories. Special air letter forms obtainable from any post office must be used. Air parcels, however, will continue to receive first priority. The service air letters will normally be conveyed all the way 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 for 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 in the mining industry he said he would extend some relief, and provide relief in cases where normal market practices, both in the mining of metals and in the getting of oil, had been disrupted in order to accelerate production for the war, but in such a way that working costs after the war would be affected. This statement appears of special importance to the mining base metal enterprises.

Company Progress Reports

Bankie Colliery.—Total sales during March amounted to 10,000 tons, against coke sales to 4,980.

Rhodesian Corporation.—The March throughput of the Ered mine was 4,200 tons, mill for a working profit of £1,860.

Wandale.—During March 38,500 tons were mined for the month, against 39,925 in February, showing a mine profit of £2,740 as against £2,900 in February. Output value being £71,000.

Wandale.—During March 38,500 tons were crushed, yielding an output value of £71,000, as against £73,000 in February. A mine profit of £7,000, as against £6,942 in February.

Herwood Starr.—3,000 tons were crushed during March, giving a mine profit of £700, on an output value of £8,981. The February profit was £475.


Thistle Bina.—From 100 tons crushed in March 100 oz. gold were recovered at a working profit of £2,000. The February profit was £3,085.

Cam and Motor.—During March 36,000 tons were crushed for an output value of £47,500, showing a working profit of £23,740, as against £22,819 the previous month.

Dividends

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

Zambesia Exploring Co. Ltd. has announced a final ordinary dividend of 2% (the same), making 7% for the year.



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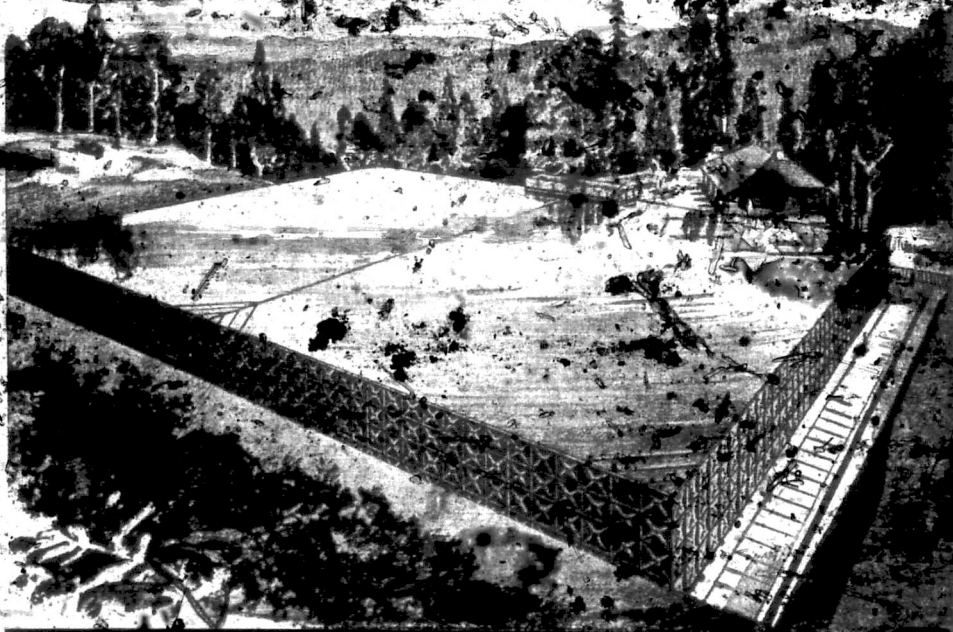
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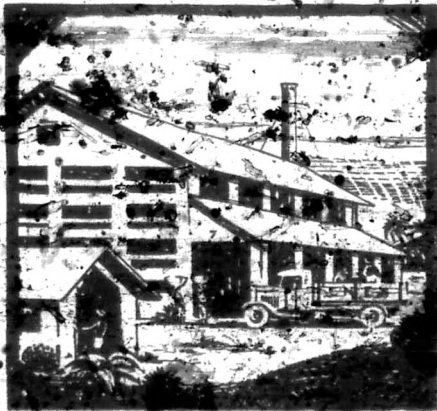
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE COLONIAL OFFICE needs machinery by which the Secretary of State can be provided with advice on the big questions of economic development. That claim, urged for years by leaders of Colonial opinion, and repeatedly expressed in these columns, is now being taken up by the House of Commons by Colonel Oliver Stanley, who has the good news that he is actively considering the 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 genial but second or third-rate 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 cancel each other out, and a few highly competent and distinguished specialists, whose powers for speed and application and delay of 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 be of the first importance, and expressing problems of 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.

Minister Will Repair Colonial Defect.

Colonel Oliver Stanley has taken the House of Commons by storm with the news that he is actively considering the 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 genial but second or third-rate 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 cancel each other out, and a few highly competent and distinguished specialists, whose powers for speed and application and delay of 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 be of the first importance, and expressing problems of 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 Colonel Stanley declared himself to be opposed to the idea of a Parliamentary Committee on Colonies, an argument which has brought him a further criticism from a member of such a Committee, who said he would be the only one to vote against the proposal.

Strange Argument for Rejection of Joint Committee.

It is a curious one that the members of such a Committee would be the only ones to vote against the proposal. But why should either House be expected to surrender its prerogatives to the members of any such body? We can think of no justification for so sweeping an act of self-sacrifice. Self-immolation would perhaps be a better word. Nor can we imagine any such principle of perpetual silence by other members of the Lords or Commons, or the desire for it by those who serve on a Joint Colonial Committee or by the public. Each House should appoint its members, not as placated staries and its sole mouthpieces on Colonial affairs in all discussions, but as individuals entrusted with specific duties, and with the particular obligation to keep themselves fully informed of public business, and to express their opinion in the Colonial Empire, so raising the standard of Parliamentary knowledge, interest, and intelligence in matters affecting the Colonies. Colonial debates in the Upper Chamber are generally on a much higher plane than those in the House of Commons, but there are fre-

quently speakers in both places who sadly need education in Colonial matters. Would a Joint Committee, not provide just that measure of education without in the least 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 rash interest shown in the affairs of their territories in the Imperial Parliament, and at their difficulty in finding ways of a more being adequately satisfied of Colonial needs, are willing to press them upon the Government of the day, even at the displeasure of the Whips. A Joint Committee, composed of Conservative, Labour, 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 being sniping for party purposes, even when the *public interest* (so to speak) of a marksmanship, be aware that the sound of the snipe will do no more than warn the common enemy. The trained sniper, one whose distinguishing characteristics is political can be a great asset, but his unaimed, fumbled, however

As a measure, is a heavy liability in politics as the field. The Joint Parliamentary Committee has not yet at least learn something about his weapons, the value of his control, and the elements of safety and strategy from the general.

THEY WILL BE A FAIR MEASURE of agreement among East Africans and Rhodesians with the proposal of the British Labour Party for development of Colonial territories.

Labour Party for Colonial Development. than with the present about government and administration, which had to deal with the last week. Except in regard to the policy, indeed, in close accordance with the proposal made for years past by the non-official community. That should be as large a measure of encouragement as encouraging, even if it is the suspicions of the Party. There was all the more connected with the migration of workers engaged on long-term labour contracts, but that day is past. The relation that steps should be taken to prevent, such abuses is therefore theoretical rather than practical, and the assertion that the Colonial government should prevent the

oppression of the workers by landlords, middlemen and employers 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 argument often advanced by settlers and business men that a fairer share of the proceeds should accrue to the territories in which the operations are conducted. Adoption of that policy would involve 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 accept the sacrifice demanded, even if it is persuaded 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 on 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 many 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 enterprise is quite rightly under State control. The local Government prescribes the conditions of labour of the African workmen upon whom the enterprise depends, prescribes the customs 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 employ its own hands and to be engaged in an under-privileged development within the State's fold. If there is not State control of the minerals, has no means of being by nature, and analysts, businessmen may be regarded as the beneficiaries of the modern State, but, being also realists, they accept the need for State control, 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 electricity, power supplies over great areas, and, and by the kind of other measures of assistance to small workers. Shortly before the outbreak of this war the Government of Tanganyika Territory, inspired by Sir Edmund Feale, its able Minister of Mines, had made a promising beginning in the same direction.

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 the wholesale "nationalisation" of the continent.

Object of the Nationalisation of Minerals
State Ownership of Minerals and the Problem of Exploitation
 While haggard and our theorists have been talking in Great Britain in 1947, 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 references to 'precious' and 'base' metals are only exceptions, not the rule, and even when they are the wildest of speculation, they are based upon them was first undertaken in the world. So far as East and Central Africa are concerned, mines containing these metals are very few, and their payability are very few in number, with the inevitable consequences. The risks of exploitation are serious, even from the standpoint of the mining market. The experience of well-capitalised and well-managed exploitation companies in the world is warning. In East Africa, for example, millions of pounds have been invested in the past years by companies which sought to control mineral development, not on the inter-territorial scale now recommended by the Labour Party, but within comparatively small areas. These companies (in chastened mood) or their successors

have learned that the wisest 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 discovered 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 for the Colonies, could have had the courage or the funds to open the Kakamega goldfields in Korya or the Lupa fields in southern Tanganyika? If, assuming the inconceivable, we suppose that the Administration of Kenya under a courageous Governor had persuaded the Colonial Office and the Imperial Treasury to advance some millions of pounds for work on properties which, though promising quite well, it is some time since had to be used as unprofitable, it is likely that the Government of that or any neighbouring Dependency would have dared within the next few years to attempt to obtain finance from the same source for any other mineral proposition, however strong the recommendations of its mining advisers? Of course not. The fact alone—for it is manifestly a fact—must reveal the wholly impractical nature of the proposal, which would drastically reduce prospecting, 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 truthfully said, it is more capital and more enterprise that Africa needs, not less. It is all we can do to be wisely and fearlessly adventurous, but let nothing be done to dry up the source.

Government Prospecting Unprofitable
 What Colonial Government, for instance, and who among Secretaries of State for the Colonies, could have had the courage or the funds to open the Kakamega goldfields in Korya or the Lupa fields in southern Tanganyika? If, assuming the inconceivable, we suppose that the Administration of Kenya under a courageous Governor had persuaded the Colonial Office and the Imperial Treasury to advance some millions of pounds for work on properties which, though promising quite well, it is some time since had to be used as unprofitable, it is likely that the Government of that or any neighbouring Dependency would have dared within the next few years to attempt to obtain finance from the same source for any other mineral proposition, however strong the recommendations of its mining advisers? Of course not. The fact alone—for it is manifestly a fact—must reveal the wholly impractical nature of the proposal, which would drastically reduce prospecting, 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 truthfully said, it is more capital and more enterprise that Africa needs, not less. It is all we can do to be wisely and fearlessly adventurous, but let nothing be done to dry up 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.

"If we handed our Colonies over to some form of international control, and if in consequence the use of these sea and air bases had been decided to fit the Axis Powers might not be well on the way to victory?"—Mr. Duncan Foot, M.P.

"Whitehall and the Government official, however gifted, are inadequate to the task of setting the Colonial development on a sound and logical Development Board, capable of big business, backed by a permanent interest and eventually export, Parliament, and the public, would appear to be a practical instrument, which should be a well-founded Colonial Board or Institute, and which would be associated in what is a magnificent task. The Government, it seems, does not favour the creation of new bodies, but we predict that both Parliamentary Committee and the Development Board will not be long delayed."—The Daily Express.

Commons Again Debate The Colonies

Secretary of State to Repair Colonial Office Defect

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS again debated Colonial affairs last week. Three West Indian affairs were specifically under discussion, many speakers dealt with matters of general Colonial importance, and the Secretary of State's reply was of importance to the Colonial Empire as a whole.

Secretary of State DONNER, said in the course of the first speech:

"The policy, as exemplified by the Stockwell Report, is to concentrate upon agricultural, an social welfare, scientific, substance agriculture, water supplies, and the rest. That leaves capitalists to find their own judgment as to the probabilities of profitable investment. That, in my estimation, is the way to attract the very best form of capital to the point of view of the Native inhabitants of any Dominion. We do not want to attract short-term capital interested only in a particular crop, uninterested in obtaining the best machinery in long-term advance, and in the slow building up of market goods will. We need to attract long-term capital for the development of entire industries, and above all for the development of secondary industries and processing.

Certain steps are being taken to create a more cautious and far-sighted planning of Imperial production, which neither neglects nor paralyzes. New industries should be encouraged and given all kinds of help, such as being exempted from taxation and rates for an average period of, say, five years, but the desire should be longer, when the building of markets and goodwill is a slow process of long-term capital for secondary industries and processing can be attracted. Provided adequate machinery is available, considerable freedom from taxation given, subsidies brought in, and low freight and freight insurance rates given by Government will not be seen as a Government must decide whether it is to be done 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 a few baskets. I want had machinery whereby the Dominions had some say in the economic development of the Colonies. I do not believe in a situation could ever be a danger, because the Dominions do not want more money. They have used their most intelligent for the purpose of diversifying and developing industry."

Colonial Office Speech

Mr. Donner pointed out that by this week there will have been a total of 100 years of the Colonial Office since its creation that measure authorised. Was that not a long time? By the Secretary of the cost of the Colony.

"The intentions of our country and our Government have been admirably clear and almost humanitarian, on the whole, 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 anxiety on the part of the Colonial Office to retain complete control, and keep within their own domain the questions of what has to be done, what is taking place and what are the things 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, particularly in view of post-war prospects and developments, and in view of good work being done and in preparation for a Joint Parliamentary Committee representing both Houses, not to rule the Minister, but to be in a position as a Colonial Development Committee to be able to get a regular and regular development of a situation, that problem which arises there, to survey them, to discuss them, and make a contribution of advice. I think that a Joint Parliamentary Committee should be appointed not only to deal with the Colonies, but in the interests of the Imperial Government as well.

"There has been a very striking contribution to that point view from a very experienced Colonial Governor, Sir Robert Young, who was Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Trinidad, and a former Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Northern Rhodesia and of Niassa Land, who has addressed the Empire Parliamentary Association on January 25th.

"Just as a Government may adopt a policy which will embrace and under all prospective continuity of policy in the Colony if it does not follow a long-term plan which has been agreed with the willing co-operation of the dominant elements in the community, as I think the Government at home may do, would unless they follow an agreed general policy, each Colony or group of Colonies, which has been framed with the willing co-operation of all political parties.

"In order to arrive at and stick to these agreed policies, it seems to me that there should be a standing committee, both of House of Parliament under the chairmanship of the

Secretary of State for the Colonies, whose duty it would be to formulate them in consultation with the dominant elements in the framing of such policies. It is essential to look ahead positively. The same way as a progressive merchant, efficient business concern looks ahead and plans for the future, so the Government and our peoples resources. It is essential to have a Secretary of State for the Colonies. The man who will be Chairman of the House of Lords, which will formulate proposals, and of which the Secretary of State will be Chairman, in which will be the House of Lords and Parliament the responsibility for Colonial Development. I would not put myself down as a word used by Sir Hubert Young, who did not insist that such a Committee ought have the right to decide policy, but that it should be of an advisory character. But I am quite certain that that is the line of development which has been long since for this House, which will be followed by parties on all sides of the House."

Sir Leonard Lyle expressed gratitude to the Prime Minister for his statement that the Government was prepared to stand by its obligations to the Empire and that it had no intention of holding what was our own. That statement and a similar one by the Colonial Secretary were necessary and should not give offence to anybody.

"Some people make out that there is much of necessity in the Government in the out of the policy, and that they do not agree. In the old days, when the Government and the people were identical in what the interests of capital and labour were identical in securing the trade and turning out the goods concerned. You might as well try to divorce the two wings of an aeroplane as try to divorce the interests of capital and labour. After you have got the business, after the risks are made, there is no difference of opinion as to how the profits, if any, should be divided. That is the time to offer if we must differ. If profits are made, capital and labour will not differ. If profits are made, the interests should get together and on their best terms that they industrial in the Colonies are put on an economic basis."

Importance of Co-operation

Captain Gammans spoke of the advantages of co-operative societies in the Colonies, saying that he had studied agricultural co-operation in every country of Europe and every province of India and I saw something of what other Colonial Powers were doing, the Dutch in even the Japanese. After a while I came back bursting with enthusiasm and good ideas, and proceeded to organise co-operative societies and co-operatives in the Colonies. At the end of four years my hard work was rewarded with a 100% increase in production.

"We have succeeded in attracting the right kind of legal leadership, without which such an experiment would fail. This govern that as a foreign country has such, however well intentioned, it could do very little to help a people in its own development. It is in our own hands to do that. Our long tradition of public service is apt to forget other parts of the world public service (even in the Colonies) does not exist. Nothing like this same extent there is not very much. It is being a social worker, even a paid one. If you are a magistrate or a police officer, you take off their hats 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. We could not get any more type to lead, but in the co-operative movement.

"What brought me upstanding was I overheard a conversation between two men, peasants, who had been a co-operative operator, was using the same words, though he had to go to prison. He said, 'I was a co-operative operator, but I was only a co-operative operator. It was only when I was that I had made the cardinal mistake of putting my wings on a man's back.'

"In my experience there are three conditions without which land settlement will undoubtedly fail. The Government must retain the ownership of the land themselves. The second condition is that there must be adequate training and supervision of the settlers. The third fact is a principle of co-operative buying and selling. I would not go so far as you come here, but if you come here you will be co-operative with the settlers.

"The British Parliament and people will have to do more than in the Colonial Empire than in the past. I can explain to our own people and to the world what the British Empire has done and the principles which have guided its political and economic development. We have to do that in this House."

Successive Secretaries of State have been present at Joint Select Parliamentary Committee of members of all

Background to the

to Raw Materials.

There should be a plea 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 monopoly aims for monopoly gains. They will have to be devised and operated as to assure ample supply on equal and favorable terms—which means full opportunity for efficient, low-cost producers. The establishment of genuine international management of such agreements is necessary guard against the possibility of misuse. Second, there should be an undertaking on the part of governments regarding the nature and limits of the taxes or restrictions that such agreements on the export of raw materials produced within their territories. The ability to purchase raw materials is limited 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 in their markets, the right of freedom of access would lose economic significance. A country that pursues a policy of selfishness to a needless and needless extreme adds to the difficulties of others in securing raw materials. Recognition is required on the one hand by countries possessing 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 that the primary benefit from their operations must be returned to the inhabitants of that country. —Dr. Herbert Feiler.

The African War. — If the battle for Tunisia came the long drawn "Siege of Tunis," the whole respect of the world this year would be dominated by the finish might be decided our forces could make a decisive move within the next few days there the enemy has to and to settle down in his new Tunis. General Eisenhower's long term of command has solved the problem that has been the cause of measure of Rommel's success in evading our efforts to cut off his great base. He could win up with Armin von dem Bunde. Hatten the Danes.

Vital Factors in Pacific War.

The Japanese, except for their submarine activities, which are not to be disturbed, have complete control of the sea lanes in the Western Pacific and of the outer approaches to Australia. Japanese naval forces in great strength, though now beyond the bomber range, are within easy striking distance of Australia. The vital factors in the South West Pacific are the forces to strike around a base 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 or lost by the air force. — Arthur.

Chaplain Explains The Freedom.

Bishop Tabor's Chaplain. — "I have a chapter on the freedom of the fighting line. The chaplains were forbidden to accompany troops on active operations, but Bishop Tabor broke through this obsolete regulation and rejoined as the first chaplain in the line itself, the Third Battalion The Rifle Brigade. Chaplains on Dunkirk beach, chaplains in 1842, chaplains in ships, chaplains on air stations have in these latter days been seen with a rifle, but has there ever been another padre whom his old battalion, weary from the line, has put their caps upon their bayonets? — The Rev. B. Clayton."

Beware of Bureaucracy.

The state is not an end in itself; it is a means for the use of human beings. Unless a man retains some degree of natural anarchism, he is liable to becoming a Nazi. Critics must take heed of these obvious warnings. Governments in particular will do well to exercise every act of government with particular care in order to guard the State is not unduly exercise its power at the expense of individual freedom. — The Rev. B. Clayton.

The Voice of Experience.

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 that of any other infantry in the world. British artillery is well provided with excellent guns and is admirably organized. The British armoured units, 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 against Axis Africa. — Radio.

The Hitler Riddle.

The fact that Hitler has a "happy monastic" is one of the most fatal facts of modern times. Sceldom has the hair of 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 has a certain in appearance among a people who tend to be strong and sturdy, and even grossly and coarsely masculine. He is a weakling. Among a people who attach great importance to hard work, he is a slacker. Among a people devoted to discipline, order and tidiness, Hitler is sloppy, erratic and without self-control. The Germans are heavy meat-eaters and drinkers of beer and wines. Hitler is a vegetarian and abstemious. The Germans are gymnasts and sports men; Hitler never takes any exercise except a brief walk. The German is audacious and have great respect for learning; Hitler is a simpleton and cannot even read German prose. How could this strange, unscrupulous man, this apparition of a madman, win the confidence of a people so responsible for acquiring a high standard of living? How could he have been so successful in his career? — The Rev. B. Clayton.



PERSONALIA

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

Sir Milson Kips was 77 years of age on Monday. He has large interests in Tanganyika Territory.

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

Bishop Wynn Jones broadcast to the African transmission of the B.B.C. of 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 Dalgely & Co., Ltd., has been appointed Chairman of the London Board of the Queensland National Bank.

Sir Alfred Beavis, joint honorary secretary of the newly formed Conservative Party Committee of private M.P.s formed to consider matters affecting finance.

During the absence of the pillar stone for the late Mr. Shamsudur, his seat in the Kenyan Legislative Council has been taken by Mr. Sahehama, an Indian merchant.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Longmore has been appointed Chairman of the Grantham Conservative Club.

Last Africa came within his sphere of operations when he was A.O.C., Middle East.

Mr. Shivanji 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 one of the Colony at the time of the election.

The engagement is announced of Mr. R. M. Robertson, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Robertson, Mkomani, Cholo, Nyasaland, and Miss P. S. Pring, elder daughter of Captain and Mrs. J. S. Pring, of Zomba.

On doasting last Sunday night, Miss Margaret Perbin suggested that after the war there should be a "Colonial Forum" in which Colonial delegates, including Native chiefs in full dress, should visit the United Kingdom. We hope to report the talk next time.

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 has been in charge of the Kenya Women's Auxiliary Unit.

The engagement is announced between Lieut. Colonel Ewald Hottbeck, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., and Miss Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. S. C. Clayton of Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia. Colonel Hottbeck has been in charge of the Governor of Southern Rhodesia since 1932. He was A.D.C. to Sir Edward Grigg in 1922, and later became Staff Officer to the Kenya District.

Mr. Gervais Huxley

Mr. Gervais Huxley has succeeded Mr. Rowland Smith as Director of the Empire Division of the Ministry of Information in the East Africa before the war in connection with his publicity work for the International Empire Exhibition Board. He was previously publicity secretary of the Empire Marketing Board. He is giving his services to the Ministry in an honorary capacity.

LORD LUGARD, 1st Baron Lugard, a British Troop in Africa. Wanted in good condition. Please state price to Box 302, East Africa and Rhodesia, 10 East Street Chambers, Taunton, Somerset.

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Obituary

Mr. Fred Collier, who first went to Kenya in 1911 and started farming in the Eldama Ravine in 1919, has died at the age of 73.

Mr. Michael J. Lecky, District and the Manager of the Sudan Railways, has died in Khartoum. He was a nephew of Mr. De Newbold, Civil Secretary in the Sudan.

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

Lord William Cecil, C.B., C.V.O., Extra Gentleman Usher to the King, who died last Friday, was gazetted to the Grenadier Guards in 1877 and in 1885 served with the Sialon Expedition.

Colonel Sir Robert Williams, V.D., J.D., for many years President of the Agricultural Society, died last week. He represented Worcester as a Conservative M.P. from 1895 until 1922.

A link with early days in Southern Rhodesia has been severed by the death at Enkeldoorn Hospital, from double pneumonia, of Mr. J. N. Hamman, who arrived in the Charter district with his parents in 1894 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 25 years she and her husband gave devoted service to Nyasaland, from which they retired in 1933. For the 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.V.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., a former Chief Secretary in Uganda, has died at the age of 74 in Merriott, 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 1909, and acted as Governor later that year, and early in 1910. He was made C.M.G. in 1903, C.B.E. in 1914, and K.C.M.G. two years later. He retired from the Colonial Service in 1920.

Mr. H. P. Fynn

Mr. Herbert Somerville Fynn, who died last week at the Cape, aged 72, was a well-known Rhodesian Pioneer. During the Matabele Rebellion in 1896 he saved many lives in the Bechuanaland district by warning residents of lonely farms and mines, and collecting them at the Central Store. As a member of the Native Department, Bechuanaland, Mr. Fynn 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 Mrikanider cattle.

Major F. H. Bradley, V.C.

The death has occurred in Gales at the age of 60 of Major Frederick Henry Bradley, V.C. He received his Victoria Cross in the Boer War for receding 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 working as night operator at the local post office.

THE WAR

African Battle Schools

Roxburgh Castle Sunk

General William Elliot, G.O.C. in C., East Africa, recently advised officers and men not to be led in thinking that 'the boat for home' was nearer as a result of recent Allied successes. The Japanese had to be finished off after the G.O.C.'s had been thoroughly dealt with.

The A.O.C. in C. in the Kenya sector recently attended a demonstration of African 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 in the assault, and the majority had had only four months' training restricted to two parades a week. The basic course is said to be almost as strenuous as that of the British.

The East African Command Pay Corps has been formed. Officers responsible for the payment of allowances and gratuities made by askari in relation to the regular reserves. They also perform welfare duties, such as sponsoring African wives and their husbands and collecting messages to be cast to men in the service. One family in the East African Command has already paid out more than £150 in allowances and gratuities of about £10 a week. 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 the A.E. Command. 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 sub-divisions, is commanded by Air Chief Marshal Sir Sholto Douglas, former Chief of the Royal Air Force Command, with Air Marshal F. J. Linnell 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

The report of the Sunday Express visited the Rhodesian Bomber Squadron (which is commanded by Wing Commander J. D. Nettleton, V.C.) after its return from the raid on the Skoda works at Pilsen. One of the squadron leaders told him:—'We knew that the perils would be unusual, but we knew also that if we could bombard our target it would be an objective for the Russians would have been ready to sacrifice themselves for it, or perhaps even air-attack it.'

C. A. Slocock, R.C. 41, Rhodesia, has been awarded a bar to his D.F.C. The officer in question distinguished himself by his consistent boldness and gallantry in the execution of his duties. He participated in a raid on Stuttgart in November, 1942, flying low throughout the whole journey during the heavy flight he successfully machine-gunned six trains. Flight Lieutenant Slocock has at all times been exceptionally keen to do his duty and has been a fine example to his crew and squadron.

The death of a Mombasa fisherman from Blackwater River at the age of 70 is announced by the Lieut. Colonel Rhys-Matthews. He leaves a widow and two children.

Flight Lieutenant A. R. Chaplain, at one time on the staff of the Harare mine, Southern Rhodesia, is reported missing from air operations.

Serjt. Air Gunner D. H. Cunningham, of the Banket Southern Rhodesia, has been injured in air operations. Mr. W. D. B. 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 Government of Uganda has appointed a War Savings Committee consisting of Mr. J. O. Shamel (Chairman), Mr. Hassan Kassin Latta, Mr. A. O. Jenkins (Deputy Resident, Buganda), Mr. S. K. Kiangiri, Mr. H. Macdonald, Mr. M. E. Madhvari, Mr. E. E. Barry (Chief Inspector of Schools), Mr. E. A. Sailer (Regional Director, Posts and Telegraphs), and Mr. S. B. Shah.

Italians to be Repatriated

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

Inter-tribe enemy camps in Kenya, who have hitherto not been permitted to send telegrams to places outside East Africa, may, subject to certain restrictions, now be granted to other destinations.

Kenyan refugees in Kenya have broadcast the first of a series of concerts from a radio.

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 Eldoret, Kenya for comforts for men on minesweepers.

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

The Uganda Government has ban primary school potato crop has been sold at 10 cents a pound in all parts of the Uganda War Fund.



**NEWSPAPERS
from ENGLAND**

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

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British territories during is a State enterprise and in others a private enterprise. The exploitation of mineral wealth by private profit-making enterprise in Africa, more often than not, has been detrimental to the economic and other interests of the Natives, and in future the object should be to bring the large-scale ownership and control everything that 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 even where the case, in particular where mining or other companies are registered in London or any other place outside the Colony. The profits of such companies are heavily taxed by the Imperial Government.

This is a fundamentally wrong system of taxation, consonant with the professed principles of British Colonial and Native policy, namely, that the African and not the British people should receive the major part of the revenue from taxation in the mining or other industries of the territories. A simple system of taxation should be introduced in respect of the profits derived from such taxation, the profits goes to the Colonial administrations.

(8) The plan could provide for the education of the general administrative staff of each territory in the principles of co-operation and in the 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 should be a vital part of economic development. The subject is also important in the case is dealt with separately in the following section.

Colonial Problems of African Labour

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

The problem of labour in Africa is the problem 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, the main producer of the materials and machinery of an industrial world.

It has been stated above that the object of Imperial administrations should be to secure the absorption of the African in the European economic system, and that the system is being accompanied by the destruction of the traditional systems in Europe. The measures which are being taken in Africa, which are the most important, they form a part of the following:

(7) The creation of a regular Labour Department with adequate inspectorates at the foot of all reforms. The reorganisation 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 with 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.

(8) 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 wages, must be abolished. These include tribal compulsion, labour and land taxation which in fact make employment impossible, and the African becomes a wage-slave.

Trade Unions

(9) The education of the African people should be the primary object of the development of effective trade unions. On the basis of the experience of Africans the system of compulsory registration of trade unions is desirable, but it should not be used to interfere with their independence. Registration must be refused to unions which discriminate on the basis of colour bar. It should be refused to those which are established to punish the reasons for the refusal to withdraw of registration. The principle of State unionism, the active protection in Great Britain should be applied to the backward Colonial territories.

An important duty of the administration will be to advise and encourage the unions. The State should trade union movement should be made to help the workers to the time it could send

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

At the existing moment in Africa, however, and even in industrial areas like the West Indies, the most practical work which can be done by the administration is to encourage the Africans for other purposes to build a bridge to effective collective industrial organisation. The local administrations and the labour officers 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. Individual workers and criticism of the administration, arising from the workers' dissatisfaction through the associations to get their

The Conventions on Contracts of Employment, and on Short-Term Contracts, 1930, should be ratified. All forms of contract should be abolished. Care should be taken that where the contract system is in operation the interests of the workers are adequately protected. Contracts of employment should be limited to a maximum of one year, and all short-term contracts should be written and confirmed in the laws governing contracts of hire and services, where there is a migration of workers regularly over considerable distances, adequate transport should be provided, and the workers and proper rest camps should be established, and facilities and facilities for repatriation should be made available. (3) The safety of the migrant workers should be guaranteed. The administrations should ensure that not only are Minimum Wage Boards established, but that they effectively put into operation an extensive system of minimum wages.

The "ticket system" as the basis of a widely used labour in Africa, and to be open to abuse. It should be abolished and the report by the labour office of each of the colonial territories should be sent to the central office for abolition. A labour survey of the Colonial Office should be made. The improvement of conditions of employment should be made by the State and the State must be the main source of the workers' safety, not of being that the State can enforce a compulsory health, factory and other laws, and workers' compensation, insurance, restrictions for workers' minimums, and legislation, housing and other.

Natives in Kenya

The 1941 labour census held in Kenya some months ago showed that the total number of Natives then in employment was 271,400, compared with 200,000 at the same time a year earlier. Of this total, 174,110 were employed in private enterprises and 97,290 in Government and other public services, the remainder were unclassified.

Mails Lost by Enemy Action

The Postmaster-General has announced that the following surface mails have been lost by enemy action:

Letters for Ethiopia, French Somaliland, and those posted in all districts between Aden and 28° 30' N.

Letters and printed matters for Aden, British Somaliland, Kenya, the Sudan, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar, in the Marchster area (March 23, 1944) and in the March 1 and 2.

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

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British Overseas Airways Empire Aviation Board Proposed

On 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 to it who know nothing about civil aviation. Accountants, lawyers, bankers, B.C.C. officials have sent their agents to the supreme direction of one of the Empire's great transport services.

Now the Secretary of State for Air has announced a new 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 Mr. G. G. Martin or Mr. Marchbanks or the Chairman. They are eminent men with honourable careers behind them. They do not have a chain store or a railway of an ordinary business nature. This Corporation is to plan and organise the Empire's air routes, the British Empire, and I submit that the people who should judge of aircraft flying, aeroplanes, aerodromes, airfields, and some of these directors are, in my opinion, not the best.

We are the greatest Empire Commonwealth in history and I believe we shall be the greatest air Commonwealth after the war. This question must be seen with the imagination which envisages services every day to India, 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 one of the best. Aircraft production has taken its place as the largest industry in the Empire. There are thousands of young men in the service of the Royal Air Force, wanting to make a career in the service of the Empire. We should lead the industry.

It had formerly to do with civil aviation through British Airways. These are men in the Empire, in Australia, Canada and Africa, who have experience and knowledge of civil flying. Why not get together a body of these men and constitute a Commonwealth Air Board representative of the British Commonwealth of Nations? Seeing the broad way, and for common Empire business get them together in an aeroplane, and not in an ordinary office in a Government department. Government departments and committees have been great foes of the development of civil aviation. The committee of the Ministry of Transport would ground any aeroplane that flew between London and the Continent to within a few miles of the coast. How many aeroplanes are flying in the Empire? How many are flying in the United Nations?

Why mainline airlines have prototypes of post-war civil aeroplanes on the drawing board of actually in production. One of our men has a designing staff larger than the whole industry in the country. We have now complete exchange of information between the United Nations on technical development of military aircraft. Why not begin exchange now on civil aircraft design, fuel economy, safety devices, etc.

Reply of Secretary of State for Air

Mr. Archibald Sinclair, Secretary of State for Air, said 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 of work in the war.

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

bers with me on the Board. They stepped into the breach and have been constant on the job, and have also done the greatest of those things that are worth doing.

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

The hon. members for Eire made an interesting proposal for a Commonwealth Aviation Board. The British Overseas Airways Corporation was created by legislation by the Parliament and is financed by the taxpayers of this country. It would be anomalous to appoint to the Board representatives of Dominion Governments who would have no statutory or financial liabilities for the Board. The practical approach to Imperial collaboration is a joint operating company to operate certain routes.

I think an advisory body would be worth consideration, but there is no need to take immediate steps in that direction. It is necessary to see whether His Commissioners participate in your council and the United Kingdom Government in a joint consultation with the Indian and Dominion Governments. If other Dominion Governments establish such a council, will His Majesty's Government on the Dominions and in the United Kingdom as a whole to consider and decide?

Colonial Office Criticised

The development of the Colonies is much money down the drain without the preliminary economic survey of the Colonial Office, says the *Nyasaland Times*.

Portugal has had the services of the same Colonial Minister for over 12 years, and his knowledge has not saved his Lisbon office. The same Minister has had the same patches for his Colonial knowledge. He has made extensive tours in all parts of Portugal's possession, and these have not been triumphal tours, but 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 to be a general view in a British Colony that the Secretary should not have assistants or deputies, but to each of several groups of Colonies. Each deputy should spend a considerable period of the year actually in the Colonial group, and his direct experience of actual services will make this a matter of course. He should consult with the people on the spot, even those who really know the problems and have solutions to offer. These of course should not be only the Governors and senior officials, though it is to be hoped that at the same time an end would be put to the shuttlecocking of over the Colonial Empire at the dictation of practical, but also the settlers, the missionaries and the representatives of the indigenous peoples, and that they should have spent all their lives in the Colonial area, except for the rest of their lives there. These deputies should have the right to make decisions of fundamental importance 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 Army 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 Board of Agriculture has announced that it has decided to purchase 100,000 tons of wheat for the year 1951-52.

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Reduction of the Imperial Preference on tobacco from 2s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. in the Budget speech by the Minister of Finance was not unexpected by anyone who is not believing that it will be a demand for tobacco. The reduction of the preference on tobacco is a result of the fact that the Government has decided to import tobacco from Rhodesia during the year 1951-52.

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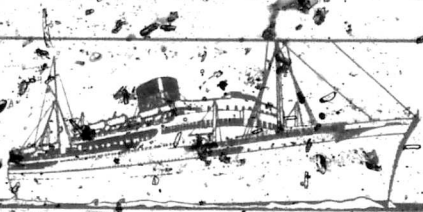
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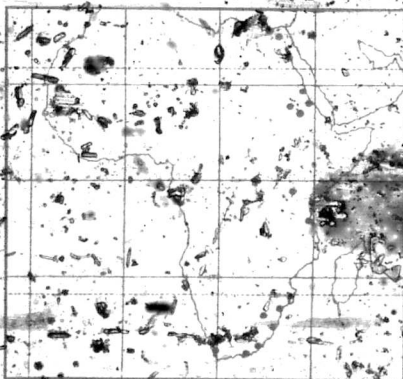
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