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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE EXPLANATION of the Government given by Sir Henry Moore for the failure of the maize production programme has now reached England, and is printed in full in this issue, except for abbreviations which, while saving space, do not in any way weaken the argument. Not one of the telegraphic communications

which we have received from East Africa since the statement was issued indicates satisfaction, and almost all are bluntly condemnatory. In our view the statement of Sir Henry Moore, despite its length and the details about crops other than cereals, entirely fails to meet certain charges that the country is not in the same opinion is clear from the fact that he has not had to meet the public demand for a commission of enquiry. Since that investigation is proceeding, comment on the Governor's address can be briefer than would otherwise have seemed necessary. The first point to be registered is that criticisms of the Government do not indicate scepticism monthly, as might be inferred from the address. Beginning early in the war, they have ever since been repeated at intervals by settler spokesmen and the Press. When Sir Henry Moore admitted that there was a maize shortage back-to-back in 1914, the result of a guarantee, it was offered in fullest terms, and without justification of the fact, for two years and more have maize imports gone vain, that his government needed to follow the precedent of Great Britain by leaving

guarantees in order to deal fairly with the growers. The catalogue of Kenya's contributions to the war effort cannot divert attention from the main point, which is that the policy—or lack of policy—pursued by the responsible authorities in the face of persistent warnings was certain sooner or later to lead to a grave grain shortage.

Even now there is not a word in the official explanation about storage, though for years farmers and business men have pleaded, surely with reason, that a country seeking to build up an export trade in grain

Why Machinery Cannot Supply Itself with Adequate Storage

The fourth year of war, yet in the need is singularly regarded by the Government as not worth mention at the post-mortem after a major calamity. And what is to be said of the claim to forethought based on the fact that the Government indentured for essential agricultural machinery in March of last year, through the local business houses in Kenya, were complaining to us that their endeavours to import such machinery were meeting with obstruction in some quarters. Moreover, when Italy's Somaliland was captured, such large quantities of agricultural machinery, much of it American, fell into the hands. What happened exactly nothing for fifteen months. The Food Production and Supply Council, however, on its first visit to report on the number of men available

agricultural implements which could be spared to Kenya without interfering with production in Somaliland. Its investigator once air-borne, the body charged with this duty appears to have made rapid and complete recovery from its state of urgency, for not until two months ago did it elate that "eighty-six selected tractors have been imported from Italian Somaliland. Kenya's share is now in Nairobi and Nakuru undergoing the necessary overhauls before being issued to farmers and saw-mills." So if the first fifteen months were devoid of activity the next nine months constituted a period of slow motion. Having omitted any reference to those material circumstances (and only half the salvaged machinery is fit for use, the balance being for military purposes), the Governor concedes that large acreages could have been cultivated had machinery been available—which is precisely the point for which importers failed to find proper buyers standing long ago.

Another excuse is that Africans withheld delivery of their maize because they feared a locust invasion. That would have occasioned no surprise to the authorities in East Africa, for they had been warned in advance by the experts who correlated available information to the point that such an invasion was to be expected. The Governor also mentioned that it was not until the last day of October that Commodity Disbursars were enabled to travel north and Mombasa "to ascertain more closely the requirements of the urban dwellers." Might not the locusts considerably have been regarded as the first necessities of life? The Governor would have deserved credit for collecting many facts, but his record is less than satisfactory to be told that the requirements of consumers on farms are still unknown. Nor even the warmest champion of the Government of Kenya could suggest that its case has been persuasively put. To refer to the above weaknesses of its defence and to note briefly some pieces of evidence for the prosecution—for the Government is under the charge of gross neglect—is not to attempt to minimize the findings of the commission of inquiry. We trust that they will be full and speedy; that action upon them will be equally comprehensive and swift; and that this blot upon Kenya's record will then be transformed into fine achievements.

The Case for the Defence.

A MAJOR PROBLEM in all African towns is that of providing for the leisure hours of young Africans who for the first time find themselves free from the domination of tribal life, the significance of the mission stations at which many of them have been educated, and the attachment of home and family. On another page (p. 1) Rev. W. Wynn Jones, Assistant Bishop of Central Tanganyika, tells the story of Jackson House, Arusha, a club established and conducted on Y.M.C.A. lines and quite independently with remarkable success. Most readers will be ready the name to jump to the conclusion that this is but of some European beneficent efforts, on the contrary, that of a Carl Fässer who had been employed as a government clerk and who on his death left his house for the forming of a club with his money to the Universities Mission. Perhaps no East African mission has previously inherited as much as £350 from so hasty a testator; we certainly do not recall such an instance. Nor are we aware of a precedent to the gift of a substantial house by a member of a community little wanted either by white or black, in the service of Africans under the influence of friends of Europeans. Our contributor describes Jackson House as "one of the most progressive moves among northern Tanganyikans," and gives chapter and verse in support of his description.

We give prominence to the matter because it appears to us to be a very delicate item of social service, not merely in war time, but thereafter also. Arusha has pointed the way, and Dodoma has followed with

A Precedent to Emulate. There cannot be a town or to be ship of civilization that would not be the better for such a centre, and it is to be hoped that the publicity thus given will be sufficient, in so far as we are aware, has not hitherto been described in any journal, to may ruffle well-wishers of the African, whether they be European or native, to take steps for the creation of similar clubs in many parts of East and Central Africa. While it may be assumed, of course, that missionaries would usually co-operate in such ventures, the white Jackson House is essentially Christian in origin and principles, the Arabs emphatically not; nor the exclusive use of the adherents of missions, but open to all young African men—and it is good to note, functions are already beginning to be arranged for their wives.

Maize Production Failure in Kenya

Explanation by the Governor and More Criticisms by Farmers

THE REPLY OF THE GOVERNOR TO THE
Kenya to the bitter criticisms levelled against it by the non-official community was given in the Legislature of March 16 by the Governor, Sir Henry Moore. A telegraphic summary appeared in this newspaper at that time. Now that the full text of the statement has reached us by air mail we give the following quotations:

"The people are asking why has the shortage of Native foodstuffs, particularly maize come about with such rapidity? Why was it not foreseen?"

"Let me impress the reader to get abroad that we have taken down our production programme as a whole the following courts of non-native acreages are of interest:

"In 1939 there were 53,500 acres under wheat in 1942 181,500 acres, an increase of 227%.

"There were 1,000 tons of maize in 1942 15,500 acres, an increase of 55%.

"In 1939 there were 2,000 bags of maize in 1942 3,400 acres, an increase of 70%."

Maize Guarantees, Produce Tax, Planting

In 1939 there were 10,000 acres under maize; in 1942, 87,000, a decrease of 53%, but a substantial increase on the acreage under maize in 1941, reflecting the movement back to maize as a result of price movements and subsequent further inducements offered under the Increased Production of Crops Regulations."

A comparison of planting orders of air issued for 1943 with the orders issued to the same farmers in 1942, it is estimated that wheat acreage will show a further increase in 1943 over 1942 of 10%, maize of 28%, beans of 15.4% and rice of 35%."

The wheat harvest progress has been very satisfactory. First crop plantings there were delivered 182,895 bags, the remaining 1,000 bags having been 210,914 bags; and from the second crop there were 1,000 bags are considerably expected.

The output of maize has risen to 2,000,000 bags, or 11%, and since 1940 output has risen. Poultryman has now become a major factor in food requirements, and it is hoped to increase the acreage under maize to a maximum of 20,000 in 1943.

The number of pigs issued through the Pig Control increased from 21,000 in 1940 to 30,000 in 1942, while the number of cattle passing through the Livestock Control rose from 100,000 in 1940 to 50,000 in 1942. The increase in the case of cattle is due to 16,000 to 17,000 to 18,000 sows. The output of meat has declined slightly owing to the unfavourable weather in 1942, but it remained well over 1,000,000 bags.

Native Production

Starting in Native production, during the calendar year 1942, 357,000 bags of maize were supplied by the Nyanza Province for consumption outside the province, and in addition 17,000 bags of maize and 12,608 bags of gwingibi. From the Central Province during the same period 160,000 bags of maize were sold for consumption outside the Native areas, 100,000 bags of beans. Potatoes rose from 19,000 bags in 1941 to 100,000 in 1942. The output of dried vegetables from the Kerugoya factory reached the figure of 750 tons in 1942, representing 7,500 tons of fresh vegetables produced by the natives of that area. The value of Native-grown fresh vegetables produced in the Kijabu district for consumption on the Nairobi market and elsewhere rose from £30,000 in 1941 to £120,000 in 1942.

The Colony has no need to be ashamed of these figures, particularly when it is remembered that we have had difficulty in meeting demands of the fighting forces for European and African man-power. Despite the heavy calls on the African in the fighting services, the number of African employed for wages in agriculture, including servants, women and children and casual labour, is estimated at 200,000, an increase of 25,000 in 1941.

Another difficult point which the Colony has had to face is the securing of the necessary agricultural machinery. Admittedly the supplies available have been inadequate, but the actual obtaining and shipping supplies is quite outside the control of the local Government. All that can be done here is indeed, the Government can claim the responsibility of considerable foresight by setting up a supply department as far back as March, 1942. This department has succeeded and the vessels manufactured and all the arrangements are that its arrival should be early in May, giving delivery time to where likely to get our supplies in earliest date in the shortest possible time.

Even more often and more markedly, large acreages could have been cultivated.

In 1942 Kenya produced 10,000 tons of sawn timber and

ment turned to the military forces in 1939 1,027,000 running feet of railroad poles in 1940, 2,819,000 in 1941, 8,469,000 in 1942, 10,000,000 running feet. Our efforts to fell wild and Ceiba timber also deserve mention. Both timber and lumber are high-priority products and involve considerable demands on labour.

The short answer to the question why we are short of Native foodstuffs is that delivery of maize of the 1942-43 crops, both from European farms and Native reserves, have fallen far short of the amount required and of the amount estimated to be forthcoming as recently as November and December, 1942.

So far as European maize is concerned, I have referred to the drop in the maize acreage that took place in 1941, and although it may be the case that had the guarantees offered under the increased Production of Crops Regulations been put into operation earlier the increase in European acreage for 1942 might have been larger, the fact remains that there was an extension of maize acreage to 87,000 acres, and that it was on that acreage plus allowance for quarter maize, that a total of 500,000 bags was expected to be available for the Maize Control.

So far as the Native reserves are concerned, a total of 1,000,000 bags was expected. This gives a total figure of 1,500,000 bags which was estimated likely to cover both civil and military requirements.

It was the position initially when maize control was instituted. Subsequently, however, it is the Colony from European farms were estimated by the Kenya Farmers' Association at 386,000 bags. In consequence during 1942 the Native production estimates had gone down by 134,000 bags. The total delivery expected from European and Native sources remained approximately the same.

Revision of Estimates

These were the figures on which the Maize Control Board was working until October, 1942. The Agricultural Department reduced the estimate of Native reserves to 1,000,000 bags, and the K.F.A. members of the Board estimated that European deliveries might be expected to reach only 361,000 bags. On November 1, the total estimated deliveries were revised from 1,386,000 to 1,177,000 bags. It is seen which relates almost entirely to the Native crop. Subsequently the European figures were further reduced on the advice of the K.F.A. to 300,000 bags.

It is felt that the situation further deteriorated. The usual figure of delivery from July 1, 1942 to March 1, 1943 was 257,188 bags of European maize and 102,385 bags of native maize, making a total of 360,573 bags.

The Chairman of the Agricultural Settlement and Production Board estimates that 300,000 bags in all will be delivered from European sources to the Colony from the 1942-43 crops, and it is not considered safe to estimate more than 300,000 bags from Native sources. Deliveries to the control, which to the end of October were expected to reach 1,500,000 bags, are now expected to reach only 1,000,000 bags.

Even after making allowances for the increased amount of fattened pigs and stock, and the failure of the short rains, an estimated delivery of only 320,000 bags from European farms to the control is disappointing, and I trust that, as a result of the review of stock held on farms being undertaken by District Production Committees there will be some increase in deliveries.

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Not infrequently the member will demand to know what the short rains had exactly failed and agricultural officers appreciate how seriously depleted their stocks were likely to be for white-supply in October. Nevertheless, technical staffs substituted in the districts did their best according to James, the time which have dried up.

This is not only due to the total failure of the short rains, but a general lack of supplies to irrigate alternative methods of cultivation, such as buckets in certain areas, cuttings, etc., which hold up a reasonable proportion of maize grown, from the time of sowing until otherwise established, considerably longer than normal.

The Native areas in which crops into the market is largely dependent on the total crop grown and only the surplus is required for food within the reserves normally comes from the Native areas brought therefore can rapidly reduce the amount of surplus produce.

A further consideration is that there is more money in circulation in the Native reserves than ever before, at the very time when, owing to shipping difficulties, there are less staple goods, bicycles and other articles for the Native market and the money on top with the result that more maize will be grown beyond the usual in the Native market towns and villages within a few without the reserves.

On September the day the War Supplies Board had received instructions from the Home Office that supplies should be reduced by 100,000 bushels, the Commissioner was advised that the Control did not support all scruples with maize after April 1943. The Service authority whence took steps which, if successful, would have compelled the Native authorities to incorporate, and expressed their "doubts as to the validity of the authority with any surplus they might accumulate at the necessary date."

As estimates of delivery continued to increase the Home authorities were notified in November that it was necessary to import maize for the civil population. On November 23, when further cut in estimated delivery was demanded by the board, the military authorities reluctantly informed that no supplies of maize from the Central Reserve on repayment in kind could be made after December 1st. The Home authorities were asked to arrange importation for the same Government to arrive in March and subsequently another first instalment has already arrived in Kenya. This has received great assistance from the Belgian authorities.

I deeply regret that we should have had to resort to a semi-subsidy temporarily by importation, as a temporary measure of paramount importance, to make the best and most economical use of shipping.

We know well the assistance of the military authorities by reduction of their own consumption and by endeavouring to assist us in the storage and delivery of imports to us.

Whatever the cost of imported cereals may be, the cost of such cereals issued as maize meal or flour will be far greater without being used beyond the present price of maize meal until we can get a greater supply of maize meal. No substitute will not be raised more than 50 per cent. on the price at which maize meal would have been sold had it been based on the cost of maize for maize.

Rationing

Concurrently with the action taken to import additional supplies, was not the issue of rationing and establishment of rationed liaison forces put into operation. The gravity resulting out of the difficulties of rationing and its ultimate result was the formation of Distribution Boards which were in Nairobi, Mombasa and Oyster Bay. These boards closely followed the requirements of the troops, and by the end of July and early August, it was considered that the completion of the period of rationing was due.

The distribution scheme was based on the fact that each person registered individually with his ration card, and that the sum of their estimated requirements by January 1st, 1942, for those should the prospect of a permanent shortage of maize continue throughout the season, would be possibly very large. The nation maize, as unfortunately the statistic of the maize produced according to areas had proved unreliable and the amounts originally required under the Maize Control Regulations were unsatisfactory. It is a regrettable fact that the returns assigned to be submitted in January were not very satisfactorily completed by a considerable section of the public with the result that, in spite of additional staff assistance in the Maize Control office, the scheme is even now not fully effective.

On the institution of control stocks of maize in the country were extraordinarily low and, owing to the prolonged rains in July and August, deliveries were less than expected with the result that distribution had to be effected on practically a day-to-day and hand-to-mouth system to cover urgent military demands and the demands of liaison in connection with which trouble was brewing. At no time had it been possible for stocks in the hands of traders and millers to be adequate for overall full requirements to be met.

I come to the position in the Native reserves. The extent to which they will be self-supporting and able to sustain labour returning to them. Fortunately, in the case of the labour involved comes from the Nyasaland Province which I expect that, even with this returning population, in due course will be experienced in feeding the native labour force, indeed owing to re-definitions, exports of food stuffs, positions are still a possibility before the next harvest is ripe.

Special reports have been collected from District Commissioners, and reports so far received indicate that no major importations are likely to be required.

The position in the German colonies is one of increasing anxiety. There is a risk of serious abstention in the German service and a certain percentage of the German population in two areas provide a special problem. In view of the question of the fate of the short rations, the Germans turned over to the British Government a quantity of maize from Nairobi market and have promised that they will supply maize supplies in Nairobi during the forthcoming month.

The means of obtaining other food supplies has been already cut off. Instructions have been issued by District Commissioners requiring all growers to cultivate a maximum acreage of native foodstuffs. The local administration is fully alive to the situation, and special steps have been taken to deal with it. While I can hold out no prospect of an early relaxation of the controls and restrictions recently imposed, I believe that the position is being held and will continue to be held, and that with patience and good will all sides will get through the difficult few months that lie ahead of us.

The difficulties of introducing any form of regulation of a population of mixed race with different dietary needs are immense, and I have no doubt cases of hardship and inconvenience will arise. I would however appeal to the public generally to assist the "controllers" in their difficult task by endeavour to comply with rather than evade the regulations, and to remember that in an experiment of this sort we must largely progress by a process of trial and error.

C. Reply of European Maize Growers

What is the reply of the European maize growers? That of a large meeting of Trans Nzoia farmers was given in a recent issue. We now learn that that "halt resolution, which could not have been more condemnatory," was later endorsed unanimously by a meeting of farmers in Nakuru who recorded their view that the crisis would never have arisen if the Government "had displayed an ordinary measure of practicality."

According to the "East African Standard" report, the Government of Kenya was condemned for—

- (1) Its lack of any farsighted policy or practical realisation of the maize position in Kenya since the outbreak of war.
- (2) Its refusal to take heed of the warnings of those in a position to follow the responsible agency.
- (3) Its failure to acknowledge that the shortage of maize had been largely brought about by its higgardly policy of trying to pay such a price as would induce the increased production of locally-grown maize.
- (4) Its failure to ensure legislation to possible advise climatic conditions.

(5) Its ill-advised handling of the question which has aggravated an already difficult position.

An Editorial comment appears under Matter of Moment.

S. Rhodesian Budget

Expenditure Reaches £15,000,000

The Rhodesian Colonial War Budget was presented to Sir Danziger, Minister of Finance, at Parliament on May last. With a white population of over 700,000, the Colony will spend over £900,000 on the war, out of a total budget of £1,928,000. During 1941, the Colony must fulfil its obligations made in 1939, amounting to the approval of Parliament, a sum of £3,000,000, to be used in the Colony for the air raid defence, and for the maintenance of internment camps.

The post-war needs is to be funded, and a National Reconstruction Board is to be created, with an initial contribution of £1,000,000 for rehabilitation and reconstruction, Service men and post-war development.

Additional taxation revenue of £800,000 was to be raised by heavy import tax increases. The rate for married persons ranged from 100/- to £2 on the first £500 of taxable income, from 110/- to 125/- on amounts over £2,000. For unmarried persons controlled in the United Kingdom the rate is increased to 16/-, 18/-, 20/-, the first £1,000, and ranges to 160/- to 180/- on amounts over £2,000.

The budget also said that exports for 1942 reached approximately £100,000,000, and that the Colony was now undergoing the experience of other belligerents—a sharp balance of money and services abroad. The success of the Government's efforts in this direction was shown by the fact that the budget for 1942 was only £7,700,000, the largest

Occupation No Proof of Whisky Drinking

The whisky licensing system in Khartoum is to be revised. The names of those names do not appear on the books of the Licensing Board will claim to have been regularly consumed in Khartoum in 1941, in the pre-rationing months of 1942, must produce documentary evidence to support their claims. The official announcement, signed by Mr. C. W. Beer, District Commissioner of Khartoum, and with the following annotation, should be assumed that proof of specific nationality or rank, or caption is proof of regular whisky consumption.

Jackson House

By The Rt. Rev. W. Wynn Jones

ONE OF THE DIRECT RESULTS of the education of the African, and one which has been accentuated considerably during war-time, is that many of them are being moved about to places remote from their tribes and in the case of Christians from their mission centres. This has its danger points and advantages, and is making for a wider outlook as Africans from one area and language mingle with those of other tribes.

There is a growing tendency to create townships around major Government centres; and wherever Europeans have settled for business there is beside them a new, increasing "foreign" African community. In some cases whole families have moved, but more often than not there is a disintegration of the home, and thousands of African clerks, house boys and traders are to be found out of their former environment and massed together in urban settlements. This brings with it commercial competition and consequent hardship. Housing is not always provided even for Government servants, and in the environment of lodging-houses, drink-shops, markets and ill-used immoral traffickings, many young Africans are faced with problems as too well known in civilised countries, but "subtly new" to Africa.

Race on Y.M.C.A. Lines

It was with a view to meeting this problem (a) in the minds of young African Christians and (b) on behalf of young Africans generally, that a *Chama* (club) was founded in Arusha in 1933. A number of Europeans and Africans met together to bring it into being as a Kenya Rhodesia Christian Club to be run on lines similar to those of the Y.M.C.A. The white and black members gave it a stability which is so often lacking in African clubs which come into being in African towns, which unfortunately often fall to pieces because of disagreements between the treasurer and the chairman.

A house was built and the club opened, a white man who had been a leading man who passed through the existing bars in Arusha, it was experimental and he gave quite a small way.

A few weeks later the white then members; Philip Jackson, was seriously ill and asked for guidance about making his will. He said he wanted to leave all his African possessions to the Chama because they had been given to him by the people of Arusha. After a short time he was dead and his will was left nearly £1000 to the own the Y.M.C.A. It was a thank offering for what they had done for him when a boy in the days when he was unwanted either by white or by black.

A Man's Last's Legacy

His house is still to this day open and has become a centre of one of the most aggressive movements in northern Tanzania. It is a full-blown house, and with little alteration has made a good headquarters. In front there is a large veranda room where Africans meet to sing hymns, play games and play light refreshments. There is also a room to the broadcasts from Nairobi and elsewhere. There is a library, a bookshop and a reading room. In Mark Young place there is a printing and stationery. In the theatre there are radic'd lectures and a wide range of resident and visitors.

There is a tall chimney. The chimney is a reminder of the hard work and the money. In the dormitory where they are bed arrangements are any African passing through may buy a bed and blanket for 20 cents and in a moment there is another room for accommodation. A man can stay there. Apart from the help it has given to providers and has done more than 500 Africans stand on straight feet becoming a centre

for social service and wider interest to meet the needs of the community.

Though essentially Christian in its basis, its doors are open to all African young men, and occasionally lectures and functions are arranged for wives. Under the Committee, it is managed entirely by an African housekeeper. From it during the war have sprung subsidiary branches which are run as canteens for the thousands of African troops who pass through or are stationed in the district, and it is supported by African and European contributions—for it takes some years before such a venture can be entirely self-supporting.

Countering Influences on Own Life

Visitors from Nairobi and other large towns in Eastern Africa have been most impressed by the establishment of this *chama*, and it is hoped others will come to Arusha to meet what may be required. It is, I am sure, one of the most practical expressions of Christian service to the African community, and a branch was opened in Dodoma, where there are similar African problems.

Philip Jackson's contribution to the development of the *chama* in Arusha has thrown open a way towards meeting the effects of modern life in Africa, for in the towns there is a steady breaking away from tribal sanctions and mission influence. So little seems to have been done towards helping Africans in the new position in which they find themselves, and it is hoped to hope that in many other places such clubs, with possibly houses also will be erected to enable African Christians to live in modern towns what they have learnt on their mission stations. It is a debt we owe them and in repaying it our vision should be strong.

Woolton Pie in Kenya

Kenya has introduced compulsory arrears meals in hotels, clubs and restaurants. Meal will be limited to one principal and two secondary courses with bread and butter, fresh meat and liquid refreshment. The principal course can consist of meat or game or poultry or eggs or fish. Bacon and eggs or sausages and eggs count as one principal course.

Policy of Rhodesia

M. F. S. McLean, M.P., speaking of a Labour Party meeting in Luanhsia, Northern Rhodesia, stated that the party was prepared to give the African the greatest possible say. It stood for a 40-hour week after the war and the taking over of the railway, the opening of unoccupied land to European settlement, and the taxation of land not usefully employed, and it looked to the Imperial Government to purchase the copper output of the territory for a reasonable period after the war. It also demanded a non-official majority in the Legislative Council.

Rhodesian Industries

Speakers at a recent meeting of the Salisbury Chamber of Industries stressed the need for an immediate statement by the Government of Southern Rhodesia on its future industrial policy with particular reference to the protection of local industries. A resolution was passed to that effect. The suggestion was also made that the Government should appoint a representative in the Belgian Congo, it being considered that there had been failure to follow up the Colony's coal drill mission the same two years ago. One speaker stated that the Congo was releasing to the Union of South Africa materials needed by the Colony because greater responsibility had been given by the Union. The meeting approved the immediate appointment of a representative. Endorsement was given to the proposal of the Bulawayo Chamber of Industries that a delegation of business men from the Belgian Congo should be invited to Southern Rhodesia at public expense.

the organising Genius.—
Lieutenant Sir Alfred Lindsell had the organising genius of the Army instead of leaving his post in the Army he would have been serving at least the Empire, instead of the less than 100 men which his post with supplies for being Quartermaster-General of the Army, and more recently in the Royal Administration of the Middle East. Lindsell had to travel 2,000 miles. He had to organise the transport vehicles of the Eighth Army, the tanks of the Royal Engineers, the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, the Royal Army Service Corps, the Royal Army Ordnance Corps, the Pioneer Corps, the Royal Navy port authorities, the field Surveyors of the Royal Air Force, and thousands of civilian workers. He had to ensure that 500 tons of materials of all kinds, including tanks, fuel division of the Eighth Army, a day it was put into action. Eighty-eight divisions have been renamed according to the Eighth Army. These troops have to have seven days' reserves with them, just to make it more comfortable. He had to make ports smashable by the English bombs working again. And he had to use such speed that Montgomery could keep Rommel on the run. That is logistics. Lindsell did it. He remembered that when Arry prised out 49 days before the March Line, six at the West Akanti, a week before Enfidaville. On September 3, 1939, Lindsell went to France to supply the B.E.F. and had the mortification of touring his dumps to make sure they were burning before he left Dunkirk in a collapsible boat. He had the task of building up the British Army again from 1940 onwards, first to home, then in the Middle East. No man has ever revelled more in a job of work. Mr. Motley Richard, in the *Daily Express*:

Post-War Luxury Boats.
The possibility of 200 passenger boats, all speeds between 20 and 40 m.p.h., and carrying 100 passengers, comfort never before equalled, was being investigated when the war broke out. Construction is contemplated immediately after the war of 100 boats for passenger and freight service of a width of nearly 30 feet, comprising both motor and sail power. These boats will have a power plant of 1,000 h.p. and a cruising speed of about 25 m.p.h. and a range of about 3,000 miles. Captain Leader H. H. McKeown,

Divine Guardianship

I sometimes have a very strong feeling of interference. I want to stress that I have a feeling sometimes that some guiding hand has interfered. I have the feeling that we had a Guardian because we served a great cause, and that we shall have that Guardian so long as we serve that cause faithfully. We have made mistakes and miscalculations, but we are being saved from the consequences of our shortcomings by the incomparably greater mistakes and blunders which these all-wise, guiding dictators have produced. Look at the mistake that Hitler made in not trying invasion in 1940. If we had faced myself what would have happened if in 1940 he had put one quarter of a million men on land in the barges and boats and driven them steam ahead, and taken no chance of losing three-quarters of them. There would have been a terrible massacre in our country. We had hardly a weapon. We had not at that time 50 tanks, whereas we now have 10,000 or 12,000. We had no sole of hundred field guns. Some were brought out of the arsenals. We had lost all our ships in Dunkirk and in France. We had spared an organising force. Of course, we would have been in fighting, but modern planes give a terrible advantage to the people almost entirely within them. Think what the Germans would do to us, we who have carried their way to the bottom of the whole world, we whom they hate the most because they dread and envy us the most. You must never underestimate the power of the German machine. It is the most terrible machine that has been created. Hitler is in the centre and across all the great railway lines of Europe he can move very rapidly from one side to the other. We have now across in France and the Low Countries German Armies large as we have in this country, plus our own Home Guard. That is our greatest standby against parachute invasion. When I see the number of divisions there are in France and realise that he can bring back in a few months, if he wants, in the spring, 600 or 700 more divisions, which perhaps will迫使 him to adopt a defensive attitude, or perhaps giving some ground on the basis that he can not feel that the danger of invasion can be put out of our minds." — Mr. Churchill.

Dönitz Gamble?—Trondhjem has been made into a first class naval base by the Germans, and there lies the *TIRPITZ*, equal in gun-power and speed to any battleship in the British or American fleets, two pocket battleships, the *Lützow*, the *ADMIRAL SCHERF*, three or possibly four heavy cruisers, some light cruisers and destroyers. Most important of all, the new aircraft-carrier *GRAF ZEPPELIN* should be ready by now, and her sister ship, the *DEUTSCHLAND*, laid down with her in 1938, may be nearing completion. Then there is the unfortunate *BISMARCK* and the heavy cruiser *KLASS EUGEN* put into a Norwegian port for a cruise of commerce destruction, they formed an ill-balanced force. They had no aircraft-carrier with them. They suffered from the same defect as the *PRINCE OF WALES* and *REPUSS* at Singapore. As soon as they were out of range of the German shore-based airplanes they were without cover. British aircraft, flown from our own carriers, damaged and sank the *BISMARCK* after the *DUKE OF YORK* had enabled her to be brought into action and destroyed. If Dönitz is prepared to gamble, he can set the *TIRPITZ*, the two pocket battleships, the aircraft-carrier, and six light craft as he can muster, out into the North Atlantic in the hope of catching some of the convoys from the Law tentente or Boston to British west coasts. The pocket battleships are the slow side of modern warships, having a full speed of 20 knots, and they are not fit for the line of battle. It was known when the *GRAF ZEPPELIN* was beaten off the River Plate by Admiral Graf von Spee's light cruisers. But the *ZEPPELIN*, and the heavy cruisers, all with a speed of 30 knots, would be hard to catch. The *ZEPPELIN*'s aircraft could scout and give air cover against the torpedo bombers. To catch this force we have our own Home Fleet, which is becoming more powerful, and some heavy American warships on the other side of the Atlantic. The Expedition would be gamblable, but it might succeed once or twice, and these five and perhaps German warships would be able to get back to their Norwegian bases. At any rate, its seven warships have not been putting their weight in the battle of the Atlantic. It would be imminent to expect their continued inactivity. — Lord Strabolgi.

Background to War

a the War News

Opinions Epitomised. Hitler the Fuehrer is always right, and the Allies always wrong, says Mr. E. F. Coote.

In Soviet Russia the suffering German Nazis fight under Lord Yamart.

Freedom of the Press is a right of the public, not of the Press, says Mr. Brendan Bracken, M.P.

Hitter must be sorry that he got to the wrong end of the Army's conveyor belt. —Viscount Lansgate.

Is one army member entitled to call another horrid member a hippopotamus? —Mr. R. K. Stokes, M.P.

Do not assume that the possibility of enemy gas attack has ended. —Mr. Herbert Morrison, P.C., M.P.

We love the Eighth Army because it has refused to be beaten. —Major-General Sir Keith Boolell, (Ian Hay).

The spirit of Luttwitzism that has been the spiritual bulwark of Prussia is still strong in Britain.

The Army does not seem to have lost its older optimism about its battlefield business. —Mr. Peter Schedler, M.P.

I have no the slightest doubt that Britain will beat the U-boats. —British have the sea in their blood. —Sir Max Molyneux.

Of the British Army, the now-classed as "A," —Brigadier F. Horritt, Consultant in Physical Medicine to the Army.

The Chaplain Corps has lost more men proportionately than any other unit of the Army in this war. —Rev. J. W. A. Symonds.

Each aircraft works probably 30% more than the figure of March, 1943, namely March 1944. —Air Marshal Sir Edward Cripps, M.P.

This question of sovereignty probably is the bluntest that the nations will have to face before the end. —Viscount Grange.

Estimated is the most fatal of all the generalities who have reached command in the German Army. —Sir Alexander of *The Spectator*.

Over 3,000 and 4,000 Germans have been arrested by the Germans in Occupied Belgium since September last. Of these about 1,000 month are shot by the German Nazi Agents.

That the Allies could drive the Germans out of New Britain and New Guinea would be welcome for a push to the Carolines, Marshalls, and Marianas. —Mr. D. G. Lloyd.

At the time of Munich four foreign languages were being used by the B.B.C.: now 23 are spoken to Europe and 15 more to the rest of the world. —Sir Alan Powell, Chairman of the Board of Governors.

Thirty thousands of Australians are serving in the Middle East for the first time 12 months after the Japanese entered the war.

With the intensity of publishing that followed such a large sale in its first week, —Wendell Willkie's "Open World." —New York *Herald Tribune*.

Government officials have not always treated industry with understanding and confidence, even where it has been merited. —Sir George Schuster, M.P.

Britain has fought on three different fronts this war, and has inflicted about 800,000 casualties on the enemy. —Col. G. Croft, Home Under-Secretary to the C.M.C.

If industry is to be encouraged to usher in a new post-war economic expansion, it is to be expected that we may see some inspiration. —Captain G. Walker-House.

In civilian war-time Britain the badges of rank of a captain which are considerably more difficult to give than a factory worker and long drive. —The Rev. Joseph McHugh.

Bureaucrats are permitted to control the distribution of anything its movement may be slow. Its activity will decrease and its quality deteriorate. —Sir Ernest Benn.

Civilian casualties in air raids in Great Britain in March were 110,000 killed or missing, 16,000 injured, and remained in hospital. —Minister of Home Security.

As there is hardly a street in which without a shell there is not a family in sight, whose life is not touched in some way by the dark shadows of war. —*National News Letter*.

Approximately 100,000 tons of Allied supplies were sunk last year more than the year's combined building by the U.S. and Britain. —The British Defence Investigation Committee.

The least surprising of the figures is Scotland. Provision shows that the number of planes available for present purposes is 1,000. —National Service Commissioner, Edinburgh.

Hitler's speeches are an insult to the keenest intelligence. It is an awkward thing when a deified ruler begins to go out of his mind. —The Very Rev. W. R. Inge.

The German High Command confirms the correctness of the I.A.F. communiques; which always endeavour to give the most exact figures of both British and enemy losses. —German Army spokesman.

Since January 1 the enemy in Tunisia have lost 66,000 men killed, wounded, and prisoners, 250 tanks, 3,000 vehicles, 425 aircraft, 11 ships sunk by land-based aircraft, and more than 1,000 planes. —Official communiqué.

At one time we could not relieve a brigade in the forward area in the Middle East without having to take some equipment from it to give the brigades taking its place. —Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Smith, G.O.C. Lyddon District.

When the Germans bombed England, no German mentioned international law. Now when the same fate befalls Germany, international law has become the favourite reading at the Wilhelmstrasse. —*Allgemeine Zeitung*, Stockholm.

The strength of the Canadian armed services is now over 700,000. The Army accounts for 455,000 of which 190,000 are in Britain, and the Air Force totals 240,000. About 25,000 women are also in uniform. —Mr. Mackenzie King, Canadian Prime Minister.

Whisky distilling in this country progressively reduced since 1939, has now almost ceased. Out of every 2s. 9d. we pay today for a bottle of Scotch, the Government takes 1s. 4d., leaving 7s. 4d. to be divided between retailers and distillers. —Mr. W. A. Nicholson.

Industry voluntarily organised should help the Government to the full, facilitating contacts between them for furthering Government's economic policy and providing Government with up-to-date information about production and marketing. —Sir Lewis Brothers' pamphlet on Employment.

A limited number of women, proportionate to the strength of the Home Guard, to be nominated to perform non-combatant duties such as clerical work, cooking and driving. Women between 18 and 60 will be eligible for nomination. —Sir Charles Grigg, Secretary for War.

Although 10% of the joint industry's strength of 270,000 people have been called up or have gone into other work, another 13,000 or 14,000 men and women must be released for the forces or industry this year. —Dr. R. S. Edwards, Chairman of the Government's Inter-Departmental Committee.

Mr. J. P. Dibbles and Sheila Donaghue were married recently in Uganda.

Mr. A. M. Dibbles succeeded Mr. C. J. Opper on the Nairobi Municipal Council.

Mr. W. E. Morris, chairman of the Fort Victoria and District Produce Limited, has been re-elected to that office.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Lurse, past Chairman of the East African Group of the Over-Seas League, has left last week.

Mr. C. Hawksworth, who was managing director of Grand Hotel, Garioch, since 1945, has left that town for Salisbury.

Dr. S. W. T. Lee, Director of Medical Services in Zanzibar, has been awarded the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, Third Class.

Mr. F. A. Montague has succeeded Mr. M. H. Dorman as Clerk to the Tanganyika Executive and Legislative Councils.

Mr. J. R. Thompson, formerly Nairobi manager of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), has taken charge of the Lourenço Marques branch.

Captain W. J. Alpress arrived in Zanzibar some little time ago to take up the appointment of private secretary to the British Resident.

Messrs. Andrew Weir and Co. announce the retirement of Mr. James J. P. Weir, Mr. William J. Brown and Mr. David Weir, partners in the firm.

Mr. T. W. Gold, Mr. V. J. Nichols, and Mr. Margadona, who have been appointed members of the Kampala Town Council, have been in office for two years.

Mr. R. A. Maitland, District Officer in Northern Rhodesia, has been promoted Assistant Chief Secretary during the absence of leave of Mr. G. D. Chamberlain.

The Rev. Cedric Rickards, M.C., has arrived on the Copperbelt and assumed charge of the English churches in Ndola and Luanshya. He recently married Misses Hitchinian, formerly of the London Welsh Chapel mission, near Fort Roscher.

Captain G. P. Bidder, M.C., The Royal Sussex Regiment, seconded to the Sudan Defence Force, son of Lieutenant-Colonel G. Bidder, D.S.O., M.C., of Nettlebed, Oxford, and Misses Elizabeth, one of the Sudan Medical Service, have been married in Nairobi Cathedral.

The marriage took place in Limuru recently of Captain P. H. Gawthorne, R.A., of the Tanganyika Administrative Service, only son of Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Gawthorne, of London, and Jane Margaret, only daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel H. K. H. Fairbairn, M.C., of Tatara.

The Committee of the Zanzibar Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been reorganized as follows: Mrs. G. J. President; Dr. D'Albuquerque and Sheikh Suleiman Suleiman Vice Presidents; Mr. J. C. Chisholm, honorary Secretary for the period of more than four years; Mr. T. C. N. Corralho, honorary Treasurer.

At the annual meeting of the Cabotina Farmers' and Stockmen's Association, held recently, it was decided to elect Mr. J. A. G. Haywood, Comptroller of the Estates, Messrs. J. F. Conway, Mr. J. G. Packer, Mr. J. H. Beattie and Mr. J. F. Farnham, hon. Secretary, Lieut.-Colonel J. J. G. Haywood, President.

ORDI EGARDEN Dead. Candidate of the British Tropical Africa "Vanderbilt" competition, Sweden. Please state name to Room 10, "East Africa House," 10 East Street, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

NOTICE ON PAST AND COTTON IN AFRICA. Do all you can to support the salvage campaign by all means, but do not send for pulping old books about East and Central Africa which could be useful addition to an extensive and valuable library. Offers to The East African Library, 100 East Street, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

Miss H. S. C. Gill has won the Coghlan Golf Cup. She is the first woman to win the cup, which was presented to the Iringa Golf Club by Dr. G. A. Coghlan in 1945.

Mr. W. M. Gilham, manager of the Bentinck branch of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), has been transferred to Umtata. He is succeeded in Bentinck by Mr. Mclelland, from Salisbury.

Mr. G. G. M. Grunewald, agent of the Colonial Office at the Conference on foodstuffs and other essential agricultural products which is to open at Hot Springs, U.S.A., on May 18.

A Formation Committee to advise upon the constitution and method of operation of the East African Cotton Express Group through which it is proposed to dispose of the East African cotton crop has been appointed as follows: R. G. Dakin (Chairman), Mr. M. M. Patel, Mr. D. Collins, Mr. J. P. Paraschis, Mr. C. Parry, Mr. G. M. Clerk, and Mr. Hassan Kassim (Kenya representative).

Obituary

Mr. G. T. Friend, formerly a farmer near Gilgil, has died in tragic circumstances at Embu.

The death took place in Kenya recently at the age of 50 of Mr. S. G. Miller, who fought in Boer War and was in the siege of Kimberley.

Mr. Jose Moreira Navarro, an old and well-known resident of Portuguese East Africa, who was associated with the lightning-strike industry, has died there.

The death in a stroke in Mombasa is announced of Captain H. O. Jones, M.C., after many years Town Clerk of the town. After Mombasa he joined the mercantile business.

Mr. Kenneth S. Ambani Rowell has died in Kenya at the age of 73. He was formerly a member of the East African Staff of the Church Missionary Society and until recently had been living at Mombasa, Kenya.

The Rev. R. S. Baden-Powell, Rector of St. John's Anglican Church, Mbeya, Southern Rhodesia, has died in London. The vicar of his church, the Rev. G. H. G. G. Baden-Powell, son of the well-known "Scoutmaster General" Baden-Powell, has died at the Morogoro mission.

Baron Frederic d'Erlanger

The private bank he used to manage, Ltd., has suffered the sudden death of its Chairman, Baron Frederic d'Erlanger, whose brother, the chairman of his brother, the London-based Mr. d'Erlanger, who met Cecil Rhodes in 1890, was closely associated with railway development in the Rhodesias, and Baron Frederic d'Erlanger was chairman of Pauling and Co. Ltd., the great railway building and constructional engineers, who have done much work in East and Central Africa.

Dr. Watlington Yorke

Dr. Watlington Yorke, F.R.C.P., M.R.C.P., professor of Tropical Medicine at the University of Liverpool and at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine since 1929, who died last Wednesday, was born in 1870, a member of the Royal Army Medical Corps, and served in the Boer War, in Mesopotamia, and in the First World War, and was a member of the League of Nations Commission which had led in the first year of its existence a research committee on the Malaria Research.

THE WAR**Air Training in Rhodesia***Highly Praised by Inspector-General*

SIR EVELYN BARING, the Governor of the Colony, said last week when opening the fifth session of the Legislative Assembly of Southern Rhodesia, that "the Inspector-General of the R.A.F., who had visited the Colony in October, then said the 'in the considered opinion of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, the Southern Rhodesian Air Training Group compares most favourably with other groups in the Empire Air Training Scheme.'

As many Southern Rhodesians as possible are to be called into active service, the present minimum age limit of 18 being reduced to 18 years 9 months.

One merchantman has been torpedoed off the coast of East Africa and 47 survivors landed in Durban. All of the ship's officers were taken aboard the U-boat raider, a U-138, which we recently reported as having relieved the last of Military Governor of Somaliland, now being held by Colonel G. T. Fisher, Indian Army, and head of the Indian Political Service.

Flying Officer John Charles William Walter, R.A.F., son of the late Major W. F. Walter, Lancashire Fusiliers, and of Mrs. Walter, Nairobi, has been killed in action in North Africa.

The details are reported as follows:—A flying accident in the Balla-Balla district of Southern Rhodesia of Flight-Lieut. J. C. W. Walter, R.A.C., 22, of the Argentine.

Flight-Lieut. Miles Edward Parker, formerly of Rhodesia and Beira, previously reported missing as the result of air operations over Abyssinia, is killed.

General Sir Robert Gorringe, whose retirement from the Reserve Officers' Corps announced, entered the Army in 1900, was ADC to King George V, 1940-41, and a year after his retirement from the Army was Director of Milk Control in the Central Ministry of Food. His son, Sir Alan Gorringe, is a member of the Royal Household while he was Governor of Kenya.

Mr. S. N. Ryan has been appointed controller of the Ministry of Information's Middle East Services, also as publicity and information officer to Mr. Casey, Minister of State. He will keep close contact with Allied publicity organisations in the Middle East.

The United Aid to China Fund acknowledges £100 from the Southern Rhodesia Central Council of the British Red Cross Society.

The Kenya Welfare Fund has sent £208 to the Baby-Babies of Britain Fund, and to King George V's Hospital, London, and the Royal Naval Volunteer Trust.

N. Rhodesian Squadron

It seems so little that the Northern Rhodesian Squadron of the Royal Air Force has not done more to help the War Effort, and I would like to call upon all forces to increase their morale and render every assistance during daily progressive events.

The squadron commander, an officer of the Royal Flying Corps, Captain Commander Grosvenor, has followed closely the following of the ground and get the best of earnings," writes the Hon. H. B. Hermon, who recently visited the squadron on behalf of the Parliament of the Colonial Office.

Colonel Leslie S. Hodder, my guide comes from the old Rhodesian days. He had been for seven years a pilot in the R.A.F. At the outbreak of war he was serving in the Royal West African Frontier Force and served in similar capacity in the Royal West African Frontier Force in Rhodesia. He

R.A.F. in Kenya. I said I supposed he would shortly be joining the Navy? "No," he replied, "I've put my life into that!"

He invited me to board his aircraft, one of the fastest and most effective types of fighter in the world. I am still wondering how the pilot can keep his eye on some 10 different instruments and on what's coming at him from in front and behind as well as steer and shoot things down and send messages about it! Yet it all looked so easy as pair after pair slipped off the aerodrome every so often and seemed to be out of sight a flash. Never could that Shell advertisement be more aptly applied.

The safety of part of Britain is in large measure dependent on the all-day patrol of the Southern Rhodesian Squadron; and it is in good, very good, hands.

While watching the men in the crew-room playing billiards, I came across a young Rhodesian, Flight-Lieut. A. S. MacIntyre, who, besides being a member of this squadron, had helped to form the Southern Rhodesian Air Force in 1939, and had had dog-fights in British East Africa, Ethiopia and Iraq.

By the way, in the mess there was a discussion as to whether Northern Rhodesia exports cigarettes. I said I thought it exported only tobacco leaf or the African market. Perhaps the Protectorate will supply the correct answer if possible in kind.

Probation System for Kenya

The Government of Kenya has accepted the committee appointed to consider the advisability of introducing a system of probation. The Committee advised that probation in Kenya should apply to all races; to child, juvenile and adult offenders, whether first or recidivists; and to all offences against the law of Kenya for which an offender could be sentenced to imprisonment or a fine or both. Its members were Mr. Justice T. D. M. Bartley (Chairman), Mr. R. K. N. A. Lesser, Mr. G. H. Heaton, and Captain O. S. C. Tisdall (District Commissioner, Nairobi). In 1940 and 1941 no fewer than 16,100 first offenders were sentenced to imprisonment in the Colony. The report states:

"Some 300 to 400 full-time after-care officers must be appointed to deal with the large number of discharged prisoners and approved school inmates who are in employment and supervised."

One of the greatest barriers against re-conviction is steady employment, and as the man who has been imprisoned seems to consider that nothing less than a former post worthy of him, his supervision on a normal basis with reasonable prospects is essential if he is to remain in employment and out of prison.

We suggest, therefore, the advisability of appointing a full-time officer to deal with the problem of after-care, to recommend that the Commissioner of Prisons be appointed Chief Probation Officer, and that the Probation Officer be attached to his staff.

If the probation system is adopted by the Colony, we recommend that all new appointments to the Judicial Service from Great Britain should be followed by a course of one of the leading provincial courts, and that resident magistrates already serving in Kenya should be required to attend these courts during their long leave.

Long Rains in Kenya

The most significant news from Kenya is that the long rains have not yet broken generally though good showers have fallen locally. These have been good rains in the higher areas, but in the lower regions there have been dry spells.

The first rains came in July with a small amount of rain in the first week of August, and since then there has been a break in the rains. The last rain fell on July 19, 1942, and since then there has been no rain. The previous year the rains began in May and continued until the end of September.

Realising the Colonies.

Miss Mary Perham's Broadcast

ONE DAY just before the ~~the~~ I found myself sitting
on the side of a steep hill. I was in a very remote
part of tropical Africa.

I could see a village, below me, little round huts like lakes and mud, with grass roofs, dark inside, with smoke and vermin, and stinking of excreta. I could see a line of women, naked except for some leaves bound to their waists. They were bringing great pitchers of water on their heads from a well about half a mile away. Others were pounding grain in big wooden bowls, an exhausting business. They had babies slung to their backs in goat skins and the babies' eyes were clotted up with dries.

Beneath me a little boy stood on a platform staring the bird off a patch of grain. But he hadn't been able to scare the elephants who'd come the night before and trampled down half the crop. Close to me other boys were held captive, very skinny-looking beasts. The children sounded happy enough, yet they had the reedy limbs and fangs of stooges that go with semi-starvation, even from where I was sitting. I could see that some had chronic red sores on their legs.

I've seen seems the sort of thing for us, but something that day lay just before me—the utter collapse of all their money, their tools for tackling life. Their productive capacity, their minds, their spiritual powers, all were half-asleep. They had been like this for hundreds, perhaps thousands of years. I wondered what would happen if we now sang them the service that we bring to this task.

These people became area 51, their lives were contaminated with those who had never been there living 4,000 miles away, or that when and how they became members of the classified world, depended very largely on him for these other distant people had the knowledge and will to keep it secret.

He much knowledge and will help me to understand that question better if I could learn more about it. I say British Colonial Empire, because the reaction of these three words deeply affects the future life of a citizen.

Impressions of the Colonies

Probably most people do not enjoy very positive reading at all. The most common view seems to be the "positive extroversion". Some of us like words such as "pleasure" and "colonies". We like the sense of pride and the picture of a map with a flag on it. We like the colour pink or red. In the full story of the history of the English language we see the whole story of the English people from the days of oppression and capitalist exploitation.

People who hold extreme views don't generally study the facts. After all, it's not as popular to admit that "not everything is equally important to us." We possess them, we're then well going to go on possessing them," as we do "a direct to Colonies of primitive. Gut them alive."

What say I think, the anti-imperial critics are the more useful of the two. They do at least speak on the alert. They remind us that there has been some exploitation and oppression; that there are mistakes being made even today.

We've heard a good deal lately about the achievement of Empire. There have been great accomplishments, and much important learning from them. Now, I feel that's not what I'm going to talk about today. I'd rather look at something in what can actually be criticized, that's more difficult, like for granted but not quite abnormal, or really difficult.

How could it be otherwise? We are over 45,000,000 thousand self-educated, rather better informed, people, trying to settle their destiny for 60,000,000 other people scattered all over the world. It's something like a bear trap, which may never get lost, none of our achievements, but of our mistakes, a list of one hundred nothings—for example, the great compromise of 1850, which failed of face equality and a北方
tax which is coming to act as a very strong
barrier to another article of disaster, poverty, and
destitution, present itself, that we cannot help to bring about
so slowly as it does, till the next shortening time
comes, and the animals are back again.

and one dose of 100 mg. of penicillin was given. The patient's condition improved and he was discharged home.

Anterior view of the head of a 21-month-old female mouse.

Objections to the Centralized Administration

...a relationship between education and a Colony is
one of the most important and lasting themes. Backward peoples need
to receive a gradual training from others in our social conventions,
our laws, language, literature. Africans quote Shakespeare
and Burke in their speeches; they talk of their historic right
of labour, corporal punishment, the Queen, the Press, as if easy to
wrench all this away and replace it with a sort of superstition or
culticism as well as language.

But cooperation is another matter. The more the British Empire grows, the more it needs to be warned—from the Americans, the British, even from us all about Colonial economy, the French about liberal race relations.” There’s that vast empire of the Russians in Asia, a vast experiment in civilisation. We must too live up to it. And there are things we, British, can very sensibly add to the pool.

...you may have another alternative to choose, one the Americans are offering us - self-government. It is true: "We've never lost it since the revolution first brought it to our notice in 1776." It's deep in the whole of us, it's almost all we do, probably do. Whether we ought to bring it out much more now, I don't know. The Americans are experiment. "The Governments are growing and spreading all over the Empire every year, every month." Ceylon and Jamaica are not so far away from full self-government as the rest are strung out at different points in the racecourses, all right, but in these days, there's enough to do things? We also have to explain that before doing them.

Political backers is a real thing. When you give a slice of the earth surface a name you don't make a nation. Take a motorcycle in say Nigeria and drive straight north from Lagos to the capital. What would you see? First, a mile or two away from the town a team bank of chemists, doctors, lawyers, accountants, newspaper editors, bishops, policemen, politicians, traders, towns with a more writing schools and merchants, then villages with intelligent but illiterate cocoa farmers, &

Then there were poor peasants, living on their own crops and earning perfectly good livings, a ~~year~~ ^{year} people who don't know or care about ~~any~~ ^{any} tribe after another, each talking a different language, having a different sort of house, wearing different clothes, of skins or bone, or people living naked in the hills or in the forests. Then further north, nomades now, something ~~very~~ ^{very} different, another race, ~~the~~ ^{the} Seminole culture, Moslem people with mosques and walled cities and flowing robes, people who had never seen, never heard tell, any other nationality than those native organs which were rain dances and sunshades, and nothing else, and nothing else, the ~~sun~~ ^{sun} in the schools and churches of England.

Obstacles to Self-government

What sort of self-government is going to fit all these different people this afterly; and even development?

We imposed this "government" upon them from above, a central Government departments, the way a centralised European state system. Now we're working from bottom up, turning towns into district councils and tribes into county councils, helping them to group and federate, training the councillors—not only to work outwards into a network of ties with their neighbours, new ways of lighting yesterday's fires, going leaders with more than local party aims.

There are such leaders as you. And not more of them. But leaders are not the young men. It's self-government tomorrow. You can wait, they will recognise the baselessness of the majority of their people. I argue with them. They listen to us with their heads, but I know what they hear, they resent their dependence.

on foreign rulers, however well-intentioned, might hunger and grow weak. It was nevertheless a problem. It was an intensely difficult job, as it always is, to transfer so much autocratic power gradually into civilian government. We performed that task admirably.

...and so on. So, I think, Compton's case might be a good example of how to change over the public and the understanding and even the knowledge you could have. But it takes all our skill, you know.

...the sugar, tea, tobacco, and plantation crop
taxes, and the other government and nuclear
power subsidies that are there, that's what we've

All face the fact that the time has now come when we have to leave, and forward to the future—some amens, who are cautious, some firm, and others who are going to risk it all both as well as with the general people themselves, who are looking forward for more fundamental rights.

It's not a phase, but plain to us all that we have to shift the basis of our empire from one of "service" to one of "change"; change it from a distant, sharp-toothed animal that we leave to professionals, to officials. Make it more and more a direct contact between them and us, between the branches of their community, us and ours.

There isn't almost everything we have to give if we can give it in the right spirit—Parliamentary and local government, trade unions, universities or technical, co-operative systems, local reform, ideas about architecture, or midwifery or football! They want to know what we can add, useful for their own needs in their own way.

Now we can't do this. This hasn't been the best office of the past, nor is it the Colonies' Secretary—not to Parliament. You tell me because you can't do it just unless you let them have a say in what they like. And I'm saying this through the Country, under the leadership of our like a Liver Mayor, our Colonial Empire, up to state and dead.

But there are so many ways of coming along to understand these, especially, when changing colonies. It's a very real difficulty. I'm not going to give you ready answers. There are always ways of tackling it, and here's just one. People will be much interested in getting people by lessons and books, or all the speeches in the world. They've got to see each other speak—shake hands. Obviously, that isn't easy. But it's not impossible.

Let's decide—let's see we really want to. We could go into this after the war was a Colonial fortnight or Month if you like. We'll invite delegations from all the Colonies to visit us, chiefs and delegates and when, too, some who can talk English and some who can't. Your guests.

Let's decide to go and visit the provinces, big towns, small towns, and little country places. This might help us to realize the Empire, a list of names, or crop, or statistics—but it's made for us, and that in the next 10 or 20 years there's a most absorbing job that we can do for them, or better still with them.

New Cotton Industry in Uganda

Referring to the Uganda Government's scheme to be adopted of the current cotton crop, under which Goyaini would receive 50% of more of the profits, to assist the development of the industry as and when required, the editor of the *Uganda Herald* writes:

"I am sure that every Native farmer will be anxious to take part, especially in a season when, on account of climatic conditions, the Native grower and his wife hope for no more than one-fifth of his normal crop, and when it is considered that he is now paying nearly 100% more for his daily needs. This aspect of the scheme is deplorable. We think the Governor is in a very ill-advised in this matter."

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British South Africa Co.

During the year ended September 30 last the British South Africa Company made a net profit of £396,754, from which a dividend of 6½% and a bonus of 18% had been less income tax at 8s. 5d. in the £ due to be paid on May 11, absorbing £17,112, and leaving £379,404 to be carried forward, against £638,592 brought in.

The issued capital is unchanged at £1,710,375, and investments appear in the balance sheet at £8109,320, compared with £7,912,320 in September, 1941. The quoted market value exceeded the book value.

The company's proprietary interest in Rhodesia Railways Ltd., is represented by the holding of 1,643,586 shares out of 2,033,767 issued shares of the Rhodesia Railways Trust Ltd., which itself holds the whole of the share capital of the railway. The Trust paid a dividend of 1½% last August in respect of the year ended March 31, 1942, during which year it had received two dividends each of £12,000 in respect of the two years ended September 30, 1940 and 1941.

The Company's gross mining revenue from royalties and other sources during the year to September last was £101,452, an increase of £26,751 on the previous year. Operations on the company's estates showed a profit of £23,224, compared with a loss of £11,967 in the previous year, the profit being derived principally from increased production of tin products.

Investments include £1,710,375 in British and Dominion Government Securities, £2,432 in debentures and shares in Rhodesia Railways, £2,885,137 in Rhodesian mining companies, £2,129,156 in other mining companies, £234,474 in miscellaneous Rhodesian interests and £34,523 in British and foreign bonds, debentures, stocks and shares, Estates, township plots, buildings, etc., appear at £1,6765; livestock, stores and produce at £18,086; mineral rights, concessions, land and land rights at £2,387,814; and cash at £152,000. There is a reserve of £3,211,184.

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DAR ES SALAAM
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Questions in Parliament International Rule Unstable

This country will not be able to avoid considering in the very near future the question of the denationalisation of Colonies," said Viscount Samuel in the House of Lords just before the Easter recess.

"The Atlantic Charter lays down certain principles by which the Prime Minister said it may venture into the colonies. So far as our own Empire is concerned, in my opinion, we will consider the question that those who framed the Charter were misinterpreting especially of countries such as India and Australia other colonial possessions but such as India and Australia other colonial possessions but rather of the relations between independent States."

That is not an attitude which I think on reflection ought to be maintained, especially in view of the present state of the war. Particularly in the case of China, owing to the aggression of Japan, we have to consider Hong Kong, Malaya, Singapore and Burma, and those colonies will have to be re-assessed, very largely through the might and the valour of the American Navy, Air Force and Army.

The American Government feel that they will have a certain moral responsibility for the future of those countries which their arms have helped to conquer and further regions I think that other countries of the world at large, if they are to consent to certain countries retaining possession as the dominating Power of large colonies, the Empire will need to be assured that the principles embodied in the Atlantic Charter will be applied elsewhere.

"Somebody suggested that the only proper solution of the questions of the Colonial Empires is to pool them all and place them under some international government. That is not a course which just now I am likely to be successful."

Impressive and Directory

The administration of any territory is usually unprogressive and parochial. The administrators are drawn from different countries with different backgrounds and institutions, accustomed to different systems of law and procedure to different loyalties and interests, work which is essential to good administration and which is likely to be lacking. I do not believe that the peoples of those territories are likely to demand that their present governments should be superseded by some mixed International Commission.

"On the other hand, the opposite suggestion that all these colonies should be separated and pursue in independence their own interests is not likely to produce to their own welfare or the welfare of mankind, because of them are small in population and have not the political ability and experience or the financial resources which would enable them to manage a high level of self-government."

Furthermore, the situation seems to me something like 56 sovereign states. There is almost universal agreement that that is too many, and that the movement in that direction is rather toward the integration of countries, and towards the breaking up of such units as have come into existence historically and now prevail. If the solution of the Colonial question for the British Empire is to be that of breaking it up into several parts, so that it can be followed in the case of the French Empire, the Dutch, the Belgian and others, we should have between 100 and 120 sovereign States in the world, and certainly the task of its good government would be far more difficult even than today. I believe that in the 20th century, to dissolve the British Empire, the 19th century would be blighted in some form to prevent it.

The pooling of colonies is the logical step. Empires are not, however, the only alternative. If there ever was a war, a general war in the United States of America and elsewhere for some international supervision of the Colonies in the nature of the Mandates system that was established after the last war under the League of Nations for the mandate countries, I see no reason why the British Empire should not follow it. It would be applied equally to all colonies as to our own. As the Commissioner for Palestine had done, the working of that international system could be carried with admiration for the impartiality and the painstaking with which the Mandate Commission at Geneva performed the tasks entrusted to it.

I could suggest also that there ought to be a joint committee of the two Houses of Parliament dealing with Colonial affairs, so that Parliament should be much more closely and minutely linked with the administration of the Colonies and thereby the nation put in closer touch with the areas in which it is responsible."

British Empire Council Not Practicable

In the House of Commons Mr. Liddell asked the Prime Minister whether he would consider the formation of a Council of the British Empire, composed of representatives of the dominions, the Commonwealth, India and the Colonial Empire, which as a first step should sit under its own direction the economic and com-

munity policy of the Empire as a whole, so as to ensure that the inter-war employment industry and commerce might be increased and developed.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Churchill) is of course the established policy to maintain the closest co-operation and contact with the Governments of the Empire on all economic questions of common interest. Having regard, however, to the responsibilities which must rest with the respective Governments and Departments, a centralised executive body such as the suggested would not be practicable."

Deaths from Starvation in East Africa

Mr. R. Morgan asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would make a statement on the food position in East Africa, how many natives had died of starvation in Tanganyika, and what steps were being taken to feed the 100,000 persons plus our Army who had been driven into Kenya.

Colonel Stanley: "As regards the first part of the question, I would refer to my reply of March 3. Some of the supplies from overseas mentioned have since been received, and the position continues to be closely watched. I regret to say that I have received a report of about 100 deaths in one province. The keeping of prisoners of war and refugees accommodation in East Africa is included in the responsibility of the local military and civil authorities."

Colonel Waterton: "Would my right hon. and gallant friend consider issuing a White Paper about the general poor situation in the East African Colonies, which is causing great concern to those of us in this country who are familiar with conditions there?"

Colonel Stanley: "I entirely agree that it is a matter of great concern, but I am not sure that it could give us a White Paper which would include a step-by-step endeavour to take without infringing on security grounds."

Mr. Soneson: "Regarding the terrible statement that 100 have actually died from starvation, was there any realisation of that?"

Colonel Stanley: "This district, which is normally not only self-sufficient but exports foodstuffs, suffered from a sudden calamity."

Mr. Soneson: "Is it the fault of those who starved to death or of an official?" Surely even if food is not in need actually starves."

Colonel Stanley: "Every effort is made by the local Government, I am making inquiries."

Squadron-Leader Donner: "Will my right hon. and gallant friend consider the question of Polish refugees?"

Colonel Edming Harvey, as the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the terms of reference of the Commission are to inquire into the cause which had led to the food shortage in Kenya, and whether special attention would be paid to the situation in Native areas.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Colonel Oliver Stanley, gave his views of reference of the Commission are:

"To inquire into the present food shortage with a view to ascertain the causes of the causes thereof, and to make recommendations to prevent recurrence, to inquire into the system of control of maize, which has been in effect since July 1942, and to report whether it has been administered fairly and in the best interests of the country."

"I have no doubt that in connection with my recommendations which the Commission may make to prevent a recurrence of such food shortage full attention will be paid both to consumption rates and production potentialities of Native areas."

Colonel Edming Harvey: "With the Commission take evidence on the spot."

Colonel Stanley: "I presume so. The hon. gentleman will appreciate that the Commission was set up by the Governor of Kenya."

Mr. Soneson: "So we assume that meanwhile energetic action is being taken to meet the grave food shortage that exists."

Colonel Stanley: "In the matter of rationing, the Governor of Kenya has directed that a Committee of the Minister of Food and the Minister of Rail Transport for all areas to come in this matter."

Colonies Given Protection

Mr. Soneson asked which colonies had been given protection against the Colossal campaign of aggression and had to pay the whole cost of the war to the British Empire.

Colonel Stanley: "The following Colonies have given protection against aggression and have had to pay the whole cost of the war to the British Empire: Aden, Malaya, Ceylon, Uganda, Kenya, Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika Territory, the Seychelles and Zanzibar. In the case of the colonies mentioned, the cost of protection and taxes in the colonies are to be met by the Government of the United Kingdom and the Colonies. It is also agreed that the total defence programme will be shared between the Governments concerned."

Mr. Morgan asked for a statement on the steps taken to be with the tsetse fly in Kenya.

Colonel Stanley : "The protection of native settlements in Kenya from sleep-walking by clearance of bush, and strict attack on glossina vectors, has been undertaken largely by the Medical Department, and field work and research in the control of my have been conducted by the Veterinary Department. In the rapid results which have been obtained, the attention of the Government to a considerable extension of the work has been unanimous."

Mr. Crotchet asked whether preliminary is reinforcing the activities with regard to the most comprehensive measures to control the extension of the protection of disposal zones and the proclamation of infestation areas; a survey of the existing fly belts throughout the Colony was begun in 1942 and will be completed in 1945.

In December last year I invited the East and West African Governments to review generally the present position with regard to tsetse by infestation and human and animal trypanosomiasis and to make recommendations with a view to securing the maximum co-ordinated effort and the pooling of experience among all those concerned in tsetse research and administrative measures throughout British tropical Africa. The tsetse problem is thus now engaging full attention in its widest aspects."

Africans on Legislative Bodies

Mr. Crotchet asked whether forthwith consideration shall be given to the question of African representation in the legislative bodies of Kenya.

Colonel Stanley : "A recent departure in the policy of associating Africans closely with the central Government in Kenya has been the establishment of a Standing Advisory Committee made up of Local Councils in which Africans are in the majority. This Committee, composed of members of the Legislative Council who represent Native interests alongside of those of European origin, has many close links with the Native Administrators in the Provinces, are also invited to attend the annual meetings of delegates from Local Native Councils, which is now a regular feature in the Kenyan Assembly."

Mr. Jones asked whether steps may be taken to give greater Native representation in the indirect, on the legislative councils of the Provinces.

Colonel Stanley : "I will do what I can and I would like to see how it works here."

Mr. Pitt Rivers asked whether the high-born and gallant gentleman considered it desirable that the Africans themselves should be appointed to sit to represent Native interests on the legislative councils, and is he taking steps to have Africans so elected?

Mr. Crotchet asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the general attitude of the African societies in Kenya is still retained, whether any of the men concerned have been released, and were the conditions of their confinement, whether detention was subject to periodic review, and whether the collections of their detainees were similar to those of Prince Paul of Yugoslavia.

Colonel Stanley : "The 23 members of the Joint Council of the Shukuru Hills Association, the Ukaraha Members' Association and the Vista Hills Association who were detained in 1940 under the Kenya Defence Regulations are still under detention, with the exception of three men who have been released subject to certain conditions imposed necessarily by the security authorities. The detainees are accommodated in a camp at Kapenguria. No detention orders have been reviewed since 1940 and in the three cases mentioned above have been re-enacted. In answer to the last part of the question on the collections, I will say that I understand that the same does not apply to the Defence Regulations."

Mr. John Bradfield asked whether he could be informed of similar offences in Rhodesia.

Vicar-General Astley asked whether all those members who are asking questions about the colonies engaged in the Colonies if not, it is dangerous to ask such questions.

Rhodesian Political Matters

Mr. Crotchet asked whether any steps had been made in Rhodesia regarding the return of the Rhodesian railways in November.

Colonel Stanley : "I have no information about these discussions, but they were quite recently being investigated by experts from the Ministry of War. The investigation has not yet been completed and I have no further information."

Mr. Jones asked whether the Government of Southern Rhodesia had given any consideration to the fact that housing should be provided for the returning military personnel who are to be demobilised and returned to Rhodesia. He asked whether the Government of Southern Rhodesia had any plans for the return of these people to Rhodesia, and whether the return of these people to Rhodesia would be imminent, and if so, confirming that the return of these people to Rhodesia would be imminent, that it would be in the best interest of the country that that

no information as to the actual progress made with construction to date.

Mr. Jones : "With the right-hon. and gallant gentleman's permission to speak on the local Government because existing conditions are not well understood and the subject is a great deal more complicated than I can express in a Unioned family. As I have said, I do not know whether the work is proceeding, and I do not want to bring pressure at it."

Mr. Crotchet asked the Secretary of State whether any recent steps had been taken in Northern Rhodesia to introduce miners into supervisory or more skilled work in the copper mines, and what is the policy of the Government in this matter and in the problem of stabilisation and family settlement amongst the miners."

Colonel Stanley : "The Copperbelt Disturbances Commission in 1940 recommended that the mine managements should consult with representatives of the Government and of the Miners' Workers' Union, to what positions are now open to the African worker should be encouraged to advance. It has not been possible, particularly under war conditions, to give effect to the recommendation. The problem of stabilisation, which would involve the provision of new housing, communitarian schools and other amenities, is not yet an immediate solution. Every encouragement is given to workers to bring their wives with them to the mines for the period of their employment."

Mr. Maxton : "Would help the negotiations out there the leaders of the unions to let out of prison?"

Colonel Stanley : "No, sir; I do not think it would."

Mr. Edmund Harvey asked the Secretary of State for Northern Rhodesia whether his attention had been called to the banditry caused to the civilian inhabitants of Madagascar through the grave shortage of clothing materials, and whether efforts were being made to import cotton cloth and other necessary pieces of cloth and other essential commodities at the earliest place of going which could no longer be obtained from France.

Mr. Edelen : "I am aware of the grave shortage of clothing and other necessary materials from which Madagascar has suffered as a result of a long period of economic isolation. All possible steps are being taken to ensure that Madagascar is allotted a generous share of the limited goods available from the appropriate sources and that these goods are shipped with the least possible delay."

War Contributions and Loans

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Thomas Moore asked to what extent the Colonial Empire had made financial contributions towards the prosecution of the war, and whether these sums had been subscribed with the willing assent of the peoples concerned.

Colonel Stanley : "Apart from the contributions made by some Colonial Governments towards the costs of their local military forces, the contributions from the Colonial Empire towards the prosecution of the war total over £100,000,000. In addition, loans have been made to His Majesty's Government free of interest by Colonial Governments and private individuals totalling nearly £80,000,000. Colonial Governments are also buying interests in further loans issued locally by private subscriptions, the proceeds of which have been lent to His Majesty's Government free of interest. In all cases the sums have been subscribed with the willing assent of the peoples concerned."

Sir T. Moore asked the approximate number of volunteers to the British armed forces provided by the Colonial Empires.

Colonel Stanley : "The hon. and gallant member will appreciate that for security reasons it is not possible to give figures, but I can assure him that the total is a most impressive one. Personnel from the Colonial Empire are serving every front."

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ufactured in bond—
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Sudan Plantations Syndicate

The report of the Sudan Planters' Syndicate for the year of June 30 last shows a profit of £488,000 from a turnover of £534,896 in 1941, but a dividend of 10% on shares can nevertheless be paid in consequence of the smaller sum due for taxation, the contribution being less than 10% of the capital actually subscribed. For reasons of security in detail it would be better if the cotton yield were restated to have been satisfactory except at Zeidab. The fixed capital is £2,500,000; general reserves amount to £2,140,000; Gezira sinking fund and rates appear at £1,074,000; and current liabilities at £9,274,294, including £589,360 for taxation. Fixed assets total £2,704,045; investment in mining venture amounts to £900,653; the shareholding in the Kassala Tin Co. appears at £215,745; and current assets amount to £1,011,084, including £60,000 of cash at £1,281.33 per £1. The documents also show a balance of £1,116,110, and a credit of £1,750.



LATEST MINING NEWS

3. Rhodesia's Mining Record

Out put for 1942 Worth £9,377,166

SOUTHERN RHODESIA's gold production in 1942 was the highest in the Colony's history, with a total value of £1,161,146, of which gold accounted for £6,084,295, silver £4,940,853 and silver £16,000.

These figures were given by the President of the Chamber of Commerce, Major J. A. Lutoch, at the annual general meeting held in Salisbury on April 20.

The total production showed an increase of 1,678 t over the figure for 1919-20, and £214,125 higher than the previous record year, 1914-15. This was wholly due to the increase in base metal production.

The gold output for the year was 700,030 oz., a decrease from 80,102 oz. in 1940 and 15,400 oz. in the 1941 figure. A decrease in output but less than was expected. It is probably due to the policy of the Government in discouraging the mining of gold ore during war-time in order to conserve supplies and concentrate effort on the increased production of strategic metals and minerals.

tion strategies, by cartels and mines.

Using the following lists of production, many small-
er and closed firms, and the names of producers of less than
1,000 oz., the total decreased from 1,030 to 1,114 to 2,577 in
1942. The number of firms producing over 10,000 oz. per
annum remained at 10, producing 341,419 oz. or 44.8% of
the total. The number of mechanized mines (producing
from 10,000 to 100,000 oz.) increased from seven in 1941 to
10 in 1942, which was 15.2% of the total. The number of min-
es producing between 1,000 and 10,000 oz. is now 1,071 more
than in 1941, financing 15.1% of the total. In
this practically all the small mines, and large ones

will continue operations during the coming year. Regarding the base mineral production, the President said that the 1944 output, though it is the history of the Colony in its early days, was probably the prospecting of the mineral there was no record of the 23,000,000 mark being reached this year, and the positive figures, he said, that the Colony's mineral wealth is being produced. Asbestos, copper, tungsten, talc, gypsum and mica were cited as responsible for the increase.

In addition to the production of minerals, the mining industry was also turning out munitions, and in their own time had produced over 1,000 tons of gun spares.

The importance of Southern Rhodesia's contribution to the cause of the United Nations was emphasized by the Commonwealth War Cabinet. Southern Rhodesia has supplied munitions drives in the U.S.A., Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and has sent supplies from the Philippines and Malaya. The nation was also helping to fill its own urgent requirements, and because no note of thanks had been paid to the country, it has proved of almost useless value.

the situation in gold production was analysed by the Minister of Mines. Colloquy had been held with him, and increased cost of materials, machinery, supplies, etc., going pressure and other factors had driven up the cost of gold production. Under-line production of gold, however, had been huge, and it was agreed that the whole issue must be introduced to the Government after the election. The Minister of Mines also said that he would be instrumental in introducing a new mining bill, and that he and the Minister of Finance would be instrumental in introducing a new budget.

Community Progress Report

Krofterman.—During March 1916, 1,000,000 oz were crushed yielding 4,187 oz of gold, an estimated profit of £3,883.
Kuan Gold Attractions.—For the past four months ended March 31, 1916, the regions of C. & G. were visited by the Santa Gold Mining Co., and their fine gold were recognized as being of the best description. 34,335 oz were won, the adjustment of mill rates, which were so much higher than usual, had resulted in the average malling rate of 1000 oz per day, 1000 oz per day during the period.

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An interest dividend of 3.4% has been declared by Butte Mines (1935-14) for the calendar year ending June 30, 1935, payable on June 30, 1935, with same distribution regular year.

General Mining Dividends

General Mining and Finance Co., Ltd., announces a final ordinary dividend of 15/- (the same), making a total for the year of 25/- per share.

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UNCOILING AND HANDLING

Wire Ropes should be paid out without kinking. Coil should be laid flat on the ground — not wound round the throw-off, turns from flat positions. A reel should have a shaft passed through centre and placed on a stand to allow its reverse rotation. Kinking disturbs the lay and reduces Rope life.

SPOILING: Faulty splicing or poor splicing. Ropes should be spooled evenly on drum. A little care gives Longer Rope Life.

Avoid Shock Loading. This increases strain and reduces life. Use pulleys of correct size. Look out for broken Wires. They will damage adjusting wires. Pay attention to lubrication. See that end attachments are correctly fitted. Where drum takes more than one layer, periodically cut off a piece of rope sufficiently long to change point of crossover.

HEMP ROPES

UNCOILING

Lay coil on side, in front of Reel below reach down

through coil, draw inner end upwards

so that it comes from coil in anti-

clockwise direction.

ABRASION:

Avoid unnecessary abrasion. Do not allow hanks to

form, nor pull Ropes over sharp edges, or its dragging along ground

or over rough surfaces.

STORAGE:

Store in dry, cool, well-ventilated place. Make sure

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storage. Do not keep on floor but

hang them on wooden gratings

or hammock, a wooden peg.

If Rope is dirty, wash thoroughly, and

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

HAVING HAD A RASH AS the Colonial Office and Colonial Secretaries in Africa have not for public information a regular news service, we naturally believed that

Information Services. Information Engineers, and Unsatisfactory. At the outbreak of war it would soon follow that

the maximum of the information which if adequately trusted, consulted and supported by their superiors, such officers could and should form a strong bridge between officialdom and non-officialism. Unfortunately, as we have been informed here on previous occasions, that

bridge has not been built, primarily because the essential conditions precedent to its construction were not provided by the colonial government. The responsibility lies with the government. Disregarding the magnitude of their opportunity, most of the government failed to appoint men either of

high capacity or of minds already shown to be open and susceptible. Take the whole of the appointments and search what has been more than a year. There perhaps more of them have failed to give the public only the best account of their stewardship. With regard to

the former, there has been some meagre improvement in the return in inspiration for which they have been, all will be but too little disproportionate to the importance of the offices. We use that adjective "only" for example, for example, the cost of

the administration of the runs into five figures in the case of the members of the

Unsatisfactory. The members have fluctuated in the last year, but

long ago we expressed the opinion that the Information Officer in Eastern Africa who was showing real capacity and imagination was Mr. Kenneth Bradley who, as the reward of his success, was in true Colonial Office tradition quickly promoted to the Falkland Islands' Chief Secretary.

His successor is Mr. H. Franklin, extracts from whose report of his visit to the troops in Madraschau appear on another page. They ought to be sent to every one of the Information Offices in the other territories with which this newspaper is concerned. One of those so far as we can recollect he at any time issued so human a document; and Mr. Franklin, it is remembered, is a newcomer to this work, with some of his opposite numbers, have never had more than three years' experience. It is to the credit of the government of Northern Rhodesia that, it should have selected from among its administrative officers two men whom it has clearly trusted and who have given good account of their stewardship. It is perhaps desirable to add that neither is very small in knowledge.

It is too much to hope that the Colonial Office, the individual governments in British East and Central Africa and the Ministry of Information will treat this whole question of the services as an urgent

task. If from the circumstances above blame is to the Information Officers as individuals. Some of them could

reion of their colony, ourself and Britain must never have made a success of their task even if they had had the full support of their Government. The blame must rest mainly upon those colonists which selected such unsatisfactory men to support the individuals who wanted the Government in other directions. Not only did they fail with their duties which they have shown no real ability to grasp. The cynic might conclude that some of the

governments, determined to keep what they are pleased to consider their secret so that as long as possible are quite satisfied that the public should continue to feel dismally. That is unquestionably what the public does feel. Until the root causes are removed the Colonial Empire is not likely to get that great increase of attachment which seems to be the British colonists have professed in the past.

THE WAR

Man-Power Contribution of the Sudan

How Officials and Others Have Stepped into the Breach

HOW WELL THE SUDAN has contributed its British civilian man-power to the demand for war was made clear in a recent broadcast from Omdurman by Mr. H. M. Watt, of the Civil Service Department. He said:

In 1940 the male British civilian population was over 1,000, of whom about 300 were in Government service. This represents only 14% of the total number of Sudanese, most officials, most of whom are Sudanese. The present 1,000 staff employed by the Sudan Education Service includes the 100 men employed by the firm of White & Worthington, missionaries in Khartoum and throughout southern Sudan.

Half the Government staff is now concentrated in Khartoum, and there are 100 men in the civil service out of the 1,000 who are engaged in the other aspects of the work, that is to say, all the special departments and training bureaux in the handicrafts and engineering sections, of administrative officers, doctors, judges, law commissioners, veterinary commissioners, etc.

The great majority had to possess further important knowledge, knowledge of Arabic or other Sudanese language, and of the people, their customs, their ways of life. This knowledge is essential to an official who has to be acquainted often after toil and sweat, sometimes in the heat of the sun, in my opinion, when my day was still young, in the heat of the desert, with the importance of the demands of the number of demands for Arab labour, and also on the Sudan by the Army and by the subsequent administrations.

The German Miners and Snooping

Even in peacetime these Sudan officials were very widely spread. In fact, when the German Minister of the Interior came to inspect the country he set a trap for the new German Labour Service. When he asked him that there were over 120 British provincial administrators in the country, the colonial official did not believe me.

Many visitors to the Sudan see only the large towns, and do not realise how vast it is. The capital town, 6,000 miles slightly inland, has more than twice the population of any other country. Scotland, as seen from over the mountains, is 1,000 square miles. And nearly half the Sudan's slopes are the size of the United States, we think as big as any one of them, which is New Zealand.

The enormous distances make administration by command and control even in peace time difficult. It is the same in the case of the two largest countries in the world, the Soviet Union and the United States. There were 10 British in between London and Peking, and 10 British provincial officials in Equatoria. Each of us proved to be bigger than all the others.

At the same one point I found that while the many additional problems and difficulties which war brought up would have been impossible to solve, IAB was unable to do so, even by its best efforts to leave, a method which cannot be employed indefinitely. But improvements were made, and war will prove to be easier.

The distribution and reclassification of British manpower is controlled by the War Office General Comptroller. All the commands have to receive the approval of the Governor-General before they become effective. The Maltese Government, with the concurrence of the Army Council, has ruled that Spanish civilians who can best please should remain at their posts, and the Governor-General has now issued the Decree on the Sudan Ordnance Services force this if necessary.

In January the scheme of voluntary registration for military service had been carried out, and at the beginning of 1940 the Committee reviewed British man-power in order to decide what further release (for some had already been

recruited) could be made by the Government and commercial firms. The problem then, as now, was the maintenance of the general administration, security, defence, and protection of the country with the minimum staff in such a way as to give the maximum contribution to the general war effort. The refusal or retention of particular persons of personal nature was always with prevailing circumstances.

Civilians in Uniform

In 1940 they were governed by a war with scarcely a large number of British civilians reinforced the small, under strength, the Sudan Defence Corps, its greater proportion than now, was maintaining their civilian work in only a reserve public service, and to collaborate directly with the military forces in resisting invasion and later in carrying the war into the enemy's country. Some 1,000 British officers who were members of the Sudan Army Reserve were Sudanese civilians.

At present the Sudan Government is carrying on with some loss of the greater strength of British officials. Commercial firms are on a similar footing.

How much extra work there is, and how much is carried out by civilians, is difficult to know, but the figures little available. At least 400,000 other Sudanese are in the Sudan in the course of their work, and this is put on the basis of the 1931 census, which is not reliable.

With these honourable exceptions, there is a certain amount of intelligence, Administering, and other political and administrative work, either temporarily or otherwise, carried out by the Sudanese. This is still a matter of only a few hundred men, and these are mostly in the civil service. There are many Sudanese, especially the younger ones, who are not in military uniform, doing military work and serving in their own units.

The army business is to be conducted like, and now various experiments and findings have been made and released their methods of working and control. The record is 11,000 in the Sudan Education Service, who grouped in the civil and army, carrying out war and food production on a large scale, and fought the war with only 60% of their normal strength.

On the side of the Sudan Army Service the Political Service, the provinces, and a short on Agriculture and Forests, the Medical, and the like.

Twenty-four 1000s of ex-British officers now in the Sudan are Sudanese citizens and non-officers. Others, serving in the forces, are in the Royal Air Force, the Navy, Occupied Europe, Germany, Australia, and elsewhere. Sixty-one British officers, senior or low, died on active service.

Now, however, my doubts as to whether the Sudanese, Spain, and Portugal, and the like, are pulling its weight in the war, try to be dispelled. In fact, the former still look at a 100% man power, two men work on only a half, because there are two places to amuse.

African Chiefs in Middle East

The East African chiefs, who recently toured the Middle East, were surprised to find African soldiers were in the same condition, and being nursed in the same wards as Europeans.

The East African priests are not familiar with the lives outside their pulpits.

Arabs in East Africa are spoken to join the army, and many of them on their journeys to the deserts of Mayo pay their own fares on the Lake steamers. In

After passing out of the depot with their units, they are advised to settle all their domestic affairs, and are given home leave if this is desirable in the circumstances. At the depots, the army authorities assist the military by giving advice on points on the importance of discipline, stressing the analogy between tribal and army disciplines. At Mombasa selected Africans are given a four month course of specialist training for the Signal and medical corps, and are also given extra tuition in English.

Casualties

~~Major~~ Captain John Gervais Wilson, R.A.F., only son of Brigadier-General Sir Samuel and Lady Wilson, has been killed in action. Sir Samuel Wilson, who was Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1924 to 1933, visited East Africa during that time.

~~Major~~ The Hon. John Yarburgh Cunliffe-Leter, elder son of Viscount Swinton and Viscountess Swinton, has died of his wounds, serving with the Staffordshire Yeomanry. Born in 1916, he was educated at Winchester and Trinity College, Oxford. He leaves a widow and two sons.

Captain R. J. W. Barnett, of British Overseas Airways, who has been killed whilst flying in Newfoundland, had been employed on the African service of the Corporation for the past three years. Captain J. A. Samuel, who was killed in the same accident, joined Imperial Airways in 1936 and was at one time a flying officer in their African land planes.

Acting Flight Lieut. D. F. Walker, formerly of Kharo, reported missing last year, is now known to have lost his life in Norway.

Flight Lieut. D. L. Mawlesley has died in Southern Rhodesia as the result of a railway accident.

Sergeant Pilot Ronald Smith, reported killed in flying operations in North Africa, is the son of Mrs. Kitty Smith of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Captain A. A. Smith of Nkana, Northern Rhodesia.

Sgt. Secy. J. R. Hilton, R.A.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Hilton, of Mombasa, has been killed in action.

Flight Officer Alan Tyson, R.A.F., who was reported missing after a bombing raid on Germany, is now known to be a prisoner of war. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Tyson, of Nairobi.

Awards

Acting Flight Lieut. Cyril Keith Silcock, Royal New Zealand Air Force, who has been awarded a Bar to his D.F.C. and Flight Sergeant Johann Walter Einars, Royal Canadian Air Force, awarded the D.F.M. are both members of No. 44 (Rhodesian) Squadron.

Flight Officer Grahame Wilby Bates, R.A.F., who has been awarded the D.F.C., was trained in Southern Rhodesia.

Flight Sergeant Douglas David Morrison of Southern Rhodesia, who joined the R.A.F. in 1940, has been awarded the D.F.M. The official citation states:

"This airman has invariably displayed great courage and devotion to duty in the execution of his operational tasks. On one occasion the aircraft in which he was flying was attacked by two enemy fighters. During the engagement the aircraft caught fire. Although he was severely wounded Flight Sergeant Morrison remained in the burning aircraft evading tactics until the fighters were driven off. His fine example has contributed materially to the high morale of his fighter unit."

Flying Officer Eric George Hardingham of Shapton, Southern Rhodesia, is one of two survivors of the crew of a bomber which crashed into the sea near the French coast. After spending five days in a rubber dinghy, he and his companion were rescued last week. Their only food had been 18 tablets of malted milk and a bar of chocolate. At one time the dinghy drifted to within twenty yards of the French coast, but was not seen. On the 10th May the airmen were sighted about six miles off the English coast by a patrol aircraft, and within a few minutes they were picked up by a launch of the Air Sea

Rescue Service. Both Flying Officer Hardingham, whose age is 22, and his companion are making good progress in hospital.

Lieutenant A. C. E. Callan, of the Zanzibar Naval Volunteer Force, has been promoted Lieutenant.

Mr. W. G. Atkinson has received a commission in the Uganda Defence Force.

Major F. A. Edwards, of the East African Engineers, has been sentenced by a General Court Martial in Nairobi to 15 days' imprisonment and to serve six months' imprisonment without hard labour. He was charged with selling aether oil which was public property.

Mr. J. H. Brebner, Director of the News Division of the Ministry of Information, has returned from Egypt, where he has spent four months organising a Middle East news service.

Mr. A. J. Arkell, Controller of Transport in the Sudan, attended the conference which has just been held in Cairo on motor transport in the Middle East.

Mr. H. G. Milstead has been appointed Deputy Controller of Petroleum Products in Kenya in the place of Mr. T. J. O'Sullivan.

Mr. A. W. Churchill has recently been appointed Controller of Essential Supplies and Prices in Nyasaland.

Mr. H. W. Claxton is now Controller of Road Transport in Nyasaland.

Rhodesian Legion

The interim committee formed to undertake the preliminary organisation of the Rhodesian Legion consists of Mr. J. Allen (Chairman), Mr. G. J. Brame (honorary secretary), Miss D. Schwartz, and Messrs. Johnston, R. Heath, W. H. Wells and Dr. McDonald.

Mr. B. Vile, a member of the Matabele-Port Welfare Committee, has devoted much time to organising sports for Service men. In one recent month he arranged about 500 games, in which more than 5,000 men including some Americans took part.

The terms of service have been published in Southern Rhodesia under which a full-time Women's Auxiliary Nursing Service is to be established. Members will be required to serve in any civil or military hospital.

A film depicting Southern Rhodesia's war effort has been made by South African company, with the co-operation of Mr. W. D. Gale, the Information Officer. German prisoners of war have been working three eight-hour shifts daily for six days a week preparing with tractors 1,000 acres of land near Athi River station to be put under wheat.

Funds for War Purposes

Subscriptions to East African War Bonds, 1940-51, to mid-February were: Bonds "A", £2,215,100; Bonds "B", £685,010; Bonds "C", £2,896,110.

Well over £1,000,000 has been subscribed to the Sudan Warplane Fund, the Vice Presidents of which are Mr. G. F. Marc, M.C., and Mr. J. A. Smith, M.C.

Subscriptions to the Belgian Congo British War Fund now exceed £50,000, most of it having been subscribed by Belgian nationals.

An appeal has been launched in Zanzibar for gifts for the Polish and Greek refugees in East Africa.

The Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross Fund, John Fund has received further contributions, £100 from the Central Council Branch of the B.R.C.S. Salisbury, £434 from the Northern Rhodesia Central War Charities Fund, £250 from the Tanganyika War Relief and Welfare Fund, £235 from the Uganda War Community Chest, £15 from the Central War Fund of Pemba, £100 from the National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia.

Information Officer's Appeal Policy of the Good Neighbour

For Northern Rhodesian Troops

Mr. Franklyn, Information Officer in Northern Rhodesia, who recently toured Madagascar and parts of East Africa to visit troops, has given a most interesting report to the public of Northern Rhodesia in a newsletter which ought to have persuaded many people to increase their contributions in cash and kind for the benefit of African and European service outside Northern Rhodesia.

The Information Officer writes—

"You might sit and mend your clothes if you had any button or needles to mend with. You might sit and listen to the wireless if you had a wireless to listen to (some units have, but more haven't). You could play the gramophone if you had a gramaphone or vinyl records to play. You could read and do up letters home, but this would be much easier if there were more paper envelopes, ink and pens to go round. You could read, and do when you can, but far more books are needed. You might play darts if you had a dart board."

If there were a mobile cinema (which you and I could provide), it might come round your unit one night. You might read your mail if you had any, but mail is slow and erratic in arriving, which in view of difficulties of communication and other wartime snags is nobody's fault! You might read more mail if more people wrote to you, but they don't—and that is everybody's fault.

One of the most pleasant experiences which I had was to frequent, from Europeans who before the war were working in mines, railways and farms, and whose attitude to the war was not of the most liberal, wise and disinterested kind, the happy expression of the fact that "we would get through this war and always be in contact with our neighbours," were the words of one whom I met when he came to us. It is our askas who are most likely to know the truth about your unit most.

The writer suggests that Northern Rhodesia has substantially increased its contributions of a scale in proportion to population which is probably not paralleled in any other colony in Africa, and continues—

"The fact that contributions have been mainly for causes other than that of our own men, as no doubt largely due to a lack of knowledge and lack of appreciation of how our men are living and what they are doing in these days of war, the needs of others have become more urgent. The system in the past has perhaps been of the best as far as funds for asking are concerned."

"Our askasi have sometimes been lumped in with East Africa, and we have been asked to contribute instead of those which they and their families are difficult to get in East Africa and means of transport are slow and erratic. But we can to some extent overcome these difficulties now."

The Agreement-General's Fund for Welfare of Northern Rhodesia Forces, which includes N.R. personnel in other units, will, we hope, be greatly swelled. In contributions for Rhodesians and askasi are kept separately, so that the wishes of donors can be observed. From time to time, instead of sending the money to the Army authorities, we propose to buy "bulk" from the Union of South Africa such things as the troops need and send them direct to units by the most expeditious route. There are difficulties of buying and of transport, but I have a great deal of Madagascar of how to get round the latter and have a representative in Sommerville who knows about rail.

So far, Mr. Franklyn's very practical appeal for the welfare of the life of the troops is equally good. His experience appears under "Matters of Moment."

Belgian Congo's 1942 Production

"There is more tantalite, industrial diamonds, and manganese produced by the Belgian Congo than any country in the United Nations' and the Colony holds its place for the production of tin. Latest figures for 1942 clearly show that during last year 168,000 tons of tin were produced, 128,000 tons of zinc, concentrated 200,000 tons of manganese, 28,000 tons of cassiterite, 200,000 tons of diamonds, 1,800 tons of cobalt, 260,000 tons of tantalite, 126 tons of tungsten, columbite, 13 tons of zirconium, gold, \$0,000 tons of palm oil, 70,000 tons of cotton, 400,000 yards of cotton, 32,000 tons of cement, 1,000 tons of timber, 20,000 tons of maize, 1,000 tons of pyrite, 2,000 tons of pyrrhotite, 1,000 bags of 20 tons, of silk, cocoon, and 200,000 units of silk gauze for surgical purposes."

The Union and Other African States

South Africa's attitude to other African States was recently discussed by General Smuts in the Senate in the following words—

"Our relations with our neighbours on the African continent are especially good. It has been the policy of this government right through the war period to maintain and cultivate and promote the friendliest relations between our selves and our neighbours."

"The French Colonies and the Belgian Congo are completely cut off from their mother countries, and naturally they turn to the Union as their senior partner, so to say, on the African continent for friendship, help and advice in all matters in which we may be more highly developed than themselves. We have given refuge to them. They come here for trade, as tourists and for 'holidays' now that they cannot go to their European mother countries. In this way, both with them and other States like Angola and Mozambique and the British Colonies, we have established the most happy relations."

"I do not think South Africa has ever been happier in her relations with her neighbours than she is today. This is all to the good. The old suspicion that she had dreams of domination and of expansion and of extending our borders—all those unhappy dreams have passed away. In closer contact with us, our neighbours have learned that we do not want to extend our frontiers, that we have no policy of annexation or of domination on this continent, and that all we want is trade, friendship and happy relations."

"We want to be good neighbours to each other. There has been a great deal of trade and interchange despite the war. We're labour and similar requirements of South Africa across the States to the north. We supply them with materials which they want and cannot get anywhere else. We have had Governors-General and representatives of most of these States, and given them hospitality and enabled them to maintain relations with them which will help build up the happy African family we are looking forward to."

"We are all engaged in the same task of promoting development of turning this Dark Continent into something better than it has been in the past. We are all engaged very much on the same lines and with the same objects all over this sub-continent. Where we can be helpful to each other and cultivate the spirit of international comradeship in South Africa, we shall be doing this continent and ourselves the greatest possible service. That has been our objective, and it has been prosecuted resolutely during this war with great success."

Employment for ex-Servicemen

The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Godfrey Huggins, addressing the British Empire Service League on the Colony's attitude towards returned soldiers, deplored attempts to make political capital out of the suffering of fighting men, and reminded Service men how the strength of returned soldiers had been dissipated at the end of the last war by ambitious politicians who had caused men merely for vote-catching purposes. In the sincerity of the Government towards returned soldiers, he said, was demonstrated by the fact that £1,000,000 had been placed in reserve as a first instalment for their rehabilitation after the war. Post-war schemes required much planning, and while many men would return to their former occupations, others might well have to work for a time at jobs which did not appeal to them. He was sure, however, that employment could and would be found at a reasonable wage for all willing to work. Difficulties might have to be faced pending the establishment of a new order after the war, and no country would ever be able to exist again isolated from the rest of the world.

LORD LUGARD'S Dual Mandate in "British Tropical Africa." Wanted a copy in good condition. Price 1/- per copy. Box 3015, "East Africa and Rhodesia," 60 East Street Chambers, Taunton, Somerset.

ED. BOOKS, ON EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA. Do all you can to support the salvage campaign by all means, but also look for pulped old books about East and Central Africa which would be useful additions to an extensive and much used library.—Offer to Box 3015, "East Africa and Rhodesia," 60 East Street Chambers, Taunton, Somerset.

Labour Party on Education in Africa

Policy Should be Shaped to Fit Africans for Full Citizenship

THE TEST OF SINCERITY of the British pledge to administer African territories in the interests of the inhabitants and train them for self-government will be found in the educational policy adopted. For it is upon education that will depend the capacity of Africans in the modern world for economic progress and prosperity, for self-government, and for civilisation itself.

The Africans are today subject peoples and in standard of living, health, and nearly everything which we mean by the word civilisation their status is inferior to most of the other peoples and nations of the world. The root cause of this subjection and inferiority is that they lack the knowledge and training which alone would make it possible for them to deal with the difficulties of their own environment and the complications introduced by the impact of western civilisation upon Africa.

There are people who maintain that Africans are constitutionally unable to acquire that knowledge and training, and that therefore such education as is given to them should be of a kind suitable to people who must remain permanently subject, inferior, and under tutelage. There is no evidence for this view, and the Labour Party's policy has always been based upon the opposite view, namely, that there is no reason to believe that Africans cannot, if given the necessary knowledge and education, learn to control their environment and manage their own affairs as successfully as the peoples of other continents. The corollary of this view is inevitable a primary responsibility of British administration must be an educational policy which will give an opportunity for all Africans to acquire the necessary knowledge and education.

It cannot be denied that even the beginnings of such a policy at present exist, despite the fact that there has been some educational progress in Africa in the last 15 years. There are two main reasons for this failure.

Provision for Education Hopelessly Inadequate

In the first place, the provision of any and all kinds of education is hopelessly inadequate. The difficulties are admittedly considerable and not readily and quickly surmounted. The fact remains that the number of children who attend elementary schools at all is very small and their attendance at best is intermittent; there are great areas where no educational facilities exist at all; the quality of the education is generally extremely poor; there is a lack of qualified teachers, inadequate equipment and little teaching apparatus and books; often those children who go to school remain at school for such a short time that in the majority of cases it is impossible to give them even the rudiments of an elementary education; there is an indefensible disparity between the cost of African and European education in most of the African Colonies. Often impoverished people are called on to pay fees for the schooling their children receive; only a beginning has been made with the training of Africans as teachers.

Nearly all these deficiencies are greater in secondary and higher education, though there have been progressive extensions in recent years. There is also a continuous and expanding source of teachers. If Africans are to share increasingly in the work of administration and technical services and take their place in the economic life of their country, greater strides in secondary education and higher education must be speedily made.

Quite apart from deficient and inefficient educational means, however, education has often suffered from a lack of considered and consistent educational policy in the Colonial Government. In some cases British administrations have not made up their minds what the objects of education in Africa are to be, although it may be said that for some long time successive Secretaries of State have agreed that the purpose of education is to give that knowledge and training which will gradually enable Africans to control their own destiny—economic, social, and governmental.

Until the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1940, there was no educational service adequate to meet demands of an expanding educational programme. Too often education had failed to be the initiative of the missions which in some African areas have carried on important educational, medical, and welfare work, but in many areas there is need for a great extension of State provision and adjustment and improvement of the work of the missions in relation to the Central Government.

The Labour Party stands firmly for giving Africans the educational opportunity to fit themselves for full and free citizenship in a modern State. The party must therefore allow this

* These further extracts are taken from the Labour Party's statement on Colonial policy.

object to determine and shall set out in detail its educational policy in every detail, and shall clearly face its implications. The following are some of the most important practical measures which will have to be taken or problems which will have to be solved if the policy is to be made a reality.

(1) Elementary education must be made accessible and as soon as possible, compulsory for all children of school-going age. The object of elementary education should be achieved:

(a) Vocational, i.e., it should aim at giving the children the elements of knowledge which will fit them to deal intelligently with their African environment and pursue the vocation of the majority of the inhabitants. But education should not be exclusively vocational even in its elementary stage, nor should it be used, intentionally or unintentionally, to prevent the majority of the population from emerging from their "backward" condition;

(b) Non-vocational, i.e., it should aim at giving the children the elements of knowledge which will fit them for understanding and dealing intelligently with the new conditions which western civilisation is bringing upon their lives;

(c) Selective, i.e., it should aim at selecting the abler children who will be most capable of benefiting by secondary and higher education.

Instruction Should Be in English

The policy of making the vernaculars the language of instruction throughout elementary education needs modification. In the earliest stages of education, the vernacular has to be used, but, when the child reaches 12, much to be said for the French system of using a European language. That means that in the later stages of elementary education and at all subsequent stages instruction should be in English, unless the opinion of a considerable local community is in favour of some other language.

(2) There must be a great extension of secondary, technical, and higher education. Here again, again, at every stage should be both vocational and non-vocational. Vocationally the object should be to give the maximum number of Africans who could find employment as skilled workers, overseers, managers, in agriculture and industry, teachers, doctors, engineers, etc., and Government servants. This will necessitate the provision of technical institutions, with schools attached to hospitals, railways, public works, agricultural and other suitable departments of Government, and it also means that opportunities of work must be made available for Africans in technical, professional, and non-manual services and in positions of responsibility not only in Civil Service and Government employment but in the whole field of employment.

(3) A very large increase of trained teachers and therefore of training colleges will be required.

Part of this work of training African teachers might be done by young men and women teachers recruited from Britain who would proceed to Africa after a short period of training in this country. Other appointments, for instance, should be for a short period with assignments of a definite completion appropriate to the particular conditions in Britain. The desire for adventure should not detract from the nature of a mission which makes work difficult, from the mere means of earning a living for a community among people, and it is the duty of the community and the Government to provide means for its satisfaction. There is ample scope for it in peace as well as war, particularly in such tasks as those of training Africans and of making that "trust" a reality.

Arrangements should also be made in appropriate cases for Africans to come to Britain in order to train as teachers, and advantage should be taken of the experiments made in education by the Netherlands and the U.S.A. among backward peoples.

(4) Great attention should be given to adult and community education for Africans. This should not be confined to the forms of adult education developed in this country, though these can be easily adapted to African conditions; the administrations should deliberately plan a far wider system of adult education based upon community centres and voluntary associations for all kinds of social purposes, co-operative societies, and participation in local and central government.

(5) It is extremely important to associate Africans, who are everywhere evergreen on education, with educational organisations, and Africans should have a majority on all educational councils, whether local or national.

(6) The educational programme outlined above should be carried out in full if the administrations greatly increased their provisions in all kinds of educational institutions, elementary and secondary schools, and colleges providing technical and higher education, and training colleges. This would also require a considerable increase in the administrative and inspecting service. None of this would be possible without a corresponding increase in Government expenditure upon education.

Snow in Germany This Year.—The indications are that, given sufficient immediate emphasis, allied air power can be decisive this year. It will strike weapons out of the enemy's hands, smash fortifications, and finally take its place over beaches and battlefields. The one essential is that it shall be used on the biggest possible scale and with the greatest possible persistence and intensity under a unified command. Germany lost the war in 1940 by failure to realize the possibilities of the air weapon. If we now use our strength aright, it can be the decisive factor over Germany this year.—Mr. Peter Masefield, in the *Sunday Times*.

The Balkans and Germany.—If the German summer offensive against Russia should fail, or if the Russians should break off diplomatic relations with Bulgaria, and send even a token force to help us, Bulgaria would easily crumble over-night. In Rumania alone of the enemy Balkan countries, the overwhelming mass of the people is strongly pro-British and American. Three things alone are necessary for Rumania to seek peace: (1) the launching of a determined Allied drive through the Balkans through Greece; (2) an assurance that the Soviet, having taken Bessarabia and perhaps the Bukovina, will leave the remainder of the country to govern itself independently; and (3) permission to eject Hungary from the province of Transylvania, surrendered by German orders in 1940.—Mr. Cedric Soller, in the *Daily Express*.

Japan Prepares her Alibi.—The appointment of Maeda Shigemitsu as Japanese Foreign Minister is the most sensational piece of news springing from Japan since Pearl Harbour. The former Ambassador to Great Britain is the reverse of militant, "Statesmanlike," and liberal-minded. Shigemitsu is a proconsul Anglophile, and in view of his friendship with America, His job is to endeavour to pave the way for a prompt peace. Many experienced diplomats among them, like J. C. Gwynne, very able American ambassador to Japan for many years before the war, have warned us that directly Japan sees the red light a timid Government will miraculously appear, declaring that Japanese militarism is dead and gone with, and that Japan wishes only to be a good neighbour to all the world. Mr. Shigemitsu is the first harbinger of that new Government.—M. H. M. M.

Background to the War

Dissappointing Burma Campaign.

"The results of the Arakan campaign have disappointed expectation. A large-scale invasion of the strategically important regions of Burma from this quarter is out of the question. The objective of the army which assembled in the Chittagong region in November and December was far more modest. It sought to recapture Mayu. The attempt has failed. After a deceptively promising start shortly before Christmas on advance down the Mayu Peninsula, and the eastern shore of the Mayu estuary was checked and progress was measured by scores rather than hundreds of yards, week by week. By mid-March the Japanese had been sufficiently reinforced, presumably by sea, to cross the parallel Kaladan River and attack the chain of posts which formed our long and exposed left flank. Their counter-offensive was successful. We have, in short, lost the initiative and are now on the defensive, but the enemy does not seem to possess sufficient numerical preponderance to exploit his success extensively, especially at this season. The causes of the failure to attain our objective do not appear to lie in any inferiority of equipment, still less in the quality of the troops engaged. In the air, indeed, we remain superior to the enemy, and naval and American airmen continue to strike telling blows at his land and sea communications from Rangoon to the Chinese border. The British and Indian troops, who have fought magnificently against a hard, cruel, and skilful opponent, has been greatly narrowed since the Malayan campaign. It may well be that our early successes were not exploited with sufficient daring and promptitude; and it is also possible that the difficulties of supply and transport in a country intersected by broad tidal rivers, broken by mountains, and heavily clothed with jungle were underrated, and that we underestimated the defensive capacity of the Japanese infantry in a country which favoured their tactics. But in justice to the soldiers, it should be said that they have had to pay for the Indian Government's neglect in the past of the land communications between India and Burma to which our loss of Burma was directly attributable. The essential condition of success in an operation of such magnitude is, our pre-eminence in the combination of sea and air power by which the Japanese and the Allies have hitherto triumphed in the air, Eastern

Canada's War Effort.

Canada's war effort has grown from 4,500 men before the war to 450,000. Her Navy consists of 15 ships today, she has more than 100 old destroyers, corvettes, destroyers, cruisers, submarine-chasers, and other smaller vessels, all completely manned by Canadian sailors and constantly engaged in the battles of the Atlantic. The Royal Canadian Air Force has increased from 24,000 men before the war to more than 200,000 today, they are fighting in the skies over Alaska, North Africa, occupied Europe, and Germany pretty well every day. The R.C.A.F. has organised across the Dominion the training of by far the greater part of the air pupils from all over the Empire and from all the Allied forces. It is evidence of the colossal size of the air-fighting plan that more than 10,000 aeroplanes are now in use in Canada as training aircraft, and every day the pupils there fly more than 2,000,000 miles. In every battle that is fought on Germany the enemy is feeling some of the punch of Canada's war effort. Canada is producing guns, tanks, aeroplanes, ships, and every kind of weapon and munitions. Since the beginning of 1942 her shipyards have launched more than 100 cargo vessels of the 10,000-ton class, and other smaller ships. Over 30% of all this production in Canada goes to equip her own forces at home, 40% goes to the British Forces in the United Kingdom, and 30% to the other Allies to the United States, France, Australia, and the Pacific. Fifty per cent of the main part of Canada's effort lies upon the Canadian sphere. When last year we had fewer than 100 million dollars left, the Canadian Parliament voted money to the sum of \$1,200,000,000 equivalent to about £25,000,000 to furnish us with supplies as an emergency gift. I do not believe that any country among the United Nations, taking into account their populations and material wealth, has made such a smashing attack on the Axis Powers as Canada, and that has done it in such a spirit of self-sacrifice and self-sacrifice spirit. Mr. Malcolm MacEachern, High Commissioner for Canada in the U.S.A.

of the War News

Opinions Estimated. — The great idealisms are the greatest reasons. — Mr. J. L. Garretson.

"The four freedoms know no territorial limitations. They are a way of life for all." — Mr. Rennie Smith.

South Africa's European population has increased from 1,489,911 in 1920 to 2,089,203 in 1941. — Union Department of Public Health.

"Goering is concentrating between 100 and 300 first-line aircraft in the south of Italy." — Daily Telegraph Special Correspondent.

"I want to see schools built before breweries, public houses or banks." — Mr. W. Griffith, at the National Union of Teachers' annual conference.

"The fact that public school boys tend to marry late is one of the most serious features of our life." — Mr. J. S. Rutter, Headmaster of St. Bees.

The total staff of the British Information Services in America numbers 851, of whom 501 are administrative or technical officers. — Mr. Brenda Bracken, M.P.

"I expect a resounding victory for us here, but they will not last long because our defences will stand up best for the Germans." — General Sir Frederick Pile.

"British power has enabled the people of the United States to roast their own flesh until it charred and eat them in security." — Mr. Carl Becker, in the *Pale Review*.

"California, with a population of about 7,000,000, spends more on university education, and gives larger public grants than the whole of Britain." — Sir Stafford Cripps.

"The manner in which our operations in Tunisia have been conducted during the last five months does not inspire confidence." — General Sir Hugh Gough.

"Imports, to the extent that they offset our exports, do not diminish home employment. Exports, to the extent that they pay for imports, do nothing to promote

The Observer.
Long before Germany introduced conscription in 1935, the police forces of the various states were reorganised into a single Reich police force, of whom 31% of 50,000 men holding positions as officers were transferred to the *Wehrmacht* in corresponding positions. Of these police officers 80 have been promoted to major-general, 40 to lieutenant-general, and six full general during the war. — S.S. Gruppenführer Hauth, in *Deutsche Presse*.

Port Said, the biggest Seaport on the eastern shores of the African continent, is destined to become the new Singapore of the Indian Ocean. — Mr. G. Heaton Nicholls, Administrator of Natal.

Between May 29 and June 1 the Allied air forces in North Africa destroyed 1,064 Axis aircraft for the loss of 470 Allied aircraft. The Axis losses were 659 combat aircraft and 30 transports. — Mr. Wilson.

"I hope that at the end of the war the participants may find themselves widely agreed on methods and aims to make possible the continuation of a Coalition during the first critical years of reconstruction." — The Rt. Hon. D. S. Amery, M.P.

At least 10 transports, tankers and supply ships bound for Tunisia have been sunk since the Allied landings in North Africa last November. 100 ships have been probably sunk. — Mr. W. A. Crimley, *Daily Express* naval correspondent.

Mr. C. E. McLead remarks on the source of patriotic fervour in this country. Because the British, like the Americans, have had those of this

country have had the last 20 years tended to undermine the faith of our people in Britain, the Empire and themselves." — Mr. G. P. Craddock, in *Time and Tide*.

"The countryside of Britain has been the chief battlefield. It has been cultivated north of Ilverness and vegetables among the gorse and hawthorn wire of Hyde Park. A house is invited her guests to see for itself and its fruits. Countryside activities produce the best friends of all." — Carcano, Argentine Ambassador.

"Since the beginning of the war the Belgian Government has not borrowed a single shilling or dollar. They have paid, and will pay exclusively out of Belgian resources, all their expenses, including those of their forces and the service and amortisation of Belgium's foreign debt." — M. Gutt, Belgian Minister of Finance.

Nothing could be more grisly than a uniform, bow-like public opinion willing to browse on artificially fertilised fields and chew the cud on common pasture, while being furiously milked by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. I do not think there would have been a steamer enough for the carriage of ammonium nitrate, dynamite and incendiary bombs in 1943 if the approach to still higher production rates had not been adopted. — Mr. J. H. Field, M.P.

From Jan. 1 to March 31, 42 bombers staffed entirely from this country were shot down over the English Channel. — Mr. P. G. T. Keay.

"International economy can be superseded or demand that the State should absorb private enterprise even when their activities are essentially public services. We believe in individual initiative and we believe in the great fields of individual action for the defence of human liberty itself." — Dr. Salazar, Prime Minister of Portugal.

"On the day the Nazi Red Church is established Christ must be removed from all cathedrals, churches and chapels within Germany and Germany's Colonial frontiers. The Cross must be replaced by the sole inviolable symbol of Germany, the Swastika." — From a document issued by the German National Reichstag.

A personal ration card for alcoholic liquor, similar to that for sweets, but issued only to those lawfully entitled to purchase liquor, would largely prevent drinking by those under age, and would make drunkenness far more difficult, and in each case would contribute to the national morale and to industrial efficiency." — The Rev. C. White.

"Advertising does not become a non-essential with the advent of war; its function becomes increasingly important. Our major job which it might undertake is to give information on better ways of using labour, time, saving methods which can be adopted, labour saving devices made possible by new attachments and new operating tricks." — Mr. N. D. Gordon, Industrial expert of the U.S.A. Commerce Department.

American aircraft are in general well below the British and German standards of military quality. American bombing planes, having been designed for industrial demolition, carry insufficient bombs for that supreme task. America will "without the loss of a moment" air-power against which Britain has in its Royal Air Force. We still have no semblance of a real unity of command of the Royal Air Force. — Alexander de Seversky.

The tonnage of merchant shipping completed in America in 1943 will exceed two-thirds of the total tonnage of combatant ships in 1942. We shall multiply many times the total carrier force at the end of 1942. The number of gunners completed will be greater than the total number of gunners in service at the end of last year; naval fighters in 1943 will multiply by five, and the production of bombers will be four times greater than that at armament at the end of last year. — General Knox.

PERSONALIA

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. J. D. L. L. now of Mombasa.

The late Captain H. C. Langton-Stewart, formerly a farmer in Kenya, has died at his home in London. Dr. H. G. Mackay has been appointed Acting Senior Medical Officer-in-Charge in Zanzibar.

Mrs. Hilda Furley, wife of Captain David Furley, K.A.R., has given birth to a daughter in Nairobi. Lt.-Col. Peter Walters, K.A.R., was recently married to Miss Avesha Bunker at St. Christopher's Church, Nairobi.

Mr. John Woodman, former High Judge of Tasmania, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Seychelles.

Mr. J. R. Robertson has been appointed Deputy Civil Secretary, and Mr. C. M. N. S. Adams, Assistant Civil Secretary, in the Sudan.

When Sir Guy Pilling, British Minister in Zanzibar, was on official leave, Major E. A. G. T. Tait, Civil Secretary, acted as his deputy.

Dr. W. Hart, Zanzibar's Senior Medical Officer in charge for the past two years, is on leave prior to termination of his appointment.

Major John Petrie Thorp, R.E., and Mrs. Mary Thorp have been married in Gondwana by the Bishop of Fingal, while the Sudan officiated.

A Farmers' Association has been formed in Engelbrecht with Mr. K. L. Bagar as Chairman and Mr. Kretzschmar of Koopport as honorary secretary.

Miss Mary Fraser, only daughter of the Commissioner of Police in Nyasaland, was married recently to Mr. U. C. Aström, of the Gold Coast Police.

The engagement is announced between Mr. J. Leslie Evans of Chichester and Miss Margaret, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Marshall of Ianfield.

The marriage took place last week of the Marquess of Lothian to Miss Antonia, Newland, daughter of Major-General Sir Foster Newland, and Mrs. Walter Newland.

Sir William Tait Bowie and Mrs. Tait Bowie have been confirmed in their appointments as non-resident members of the Executive Committee for a further three years.

The Duke of Cambridge, Prince of Zanzibar, Prince Said Abdallah bin Said and Hattah bin al-huwain bin Said, I.P.M.G., has been appointed a member of the Executive Council of Zanzibar.

Sir Harold MacMichael, High Commissioner in Palestine, and formerly Governor of Tanganyika Territory and Lady MacMichael, have returned to Jerusalem by air after spending a month's leave in Persia.

Recent visitors to the Western African Dependencies include the Information Office, in London. These included Able Seaman F. X. Barry, formerly of Nyasaland; Commander A. T. Baxendale, of Linlithgow; Mr. W. Collins, S.S. Nasim, Mr. W. J. Hoskyns, Private Nils Lundstrom, now serving in the Rhodesia Guards, and Capt. D. P. Wickes, of British Overseas Airways.

Sidney Webb

Mrs. Sidney Webb, who declined to use her title during the period when her husband became Lord Mayor in 1929 on appointment as Secretary of State for the Colonies in the Labour Government, died in her sleep last week at the age of 85 years. Her exceptional skill as social investigator and her scholarship enabled her to take a great part in the social and literary work for which her husband, and she, devoted their lives. She was a member of the executive committee of the Imperial Institute, a member of the executive committee of the Royal Anthropological Society, and Mrs. Webb was a member of the Royal Anthropological Society.

Sir John Cawcutt

With deep regret we record the death in Watford last Thursday of Sir John Cawcutt, K.C.M.G., chairman since 1937 of Barclays Bank (Dominion Colonial and Overseas), and a director of Barclays Bank, Barclays Bank (France), Barclays Bank (Canada), the Eastern Bank, and the Phoenix Assurance Company.

In 1912 Mr. F. G. Goddeough amalgamated the Colonial Bank, the Anglo-Coptic Bank and the National Bank of South Africa to form the Bank of D.C. & C., subsequently in the probation of Mr. Cawcutt, then one of the general managers of Barclays Bank, under whose auspices the consolidation was made, with the aim of fostering Empire trade. He became the first general manager of the new organisation and was succeeded to the board in the following year, in 1913, relinquished the office of general manager to become Deputy Chairman, and two years later he succeeded Mr. H. L. M. Tritton as Chairman under his leadership the operations of the Bank were considerably increased. During this year, for instance, it has been necessary to devote considerable banking facilities to Rhodesia, East and North Africa.

Sir John Cawcutt—he was knighted in 1921 and made a C.M.G. six years later—was an acknowledged authority on Colonial finance and banking, and was frequently consulted by Government departments. He was Deputy Chairman of the Export Credits Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade from 1919 to 1939. Chairman of the Export Credits Advisory Council created in 1939; Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Economic Co-operation Department; a member of the Board of Trade's Central Committee of Export Banks, member of the Credit Insurance Committee (1925-32); and a member of the Palestine Currency Board (1929-32).

Chairman of East African Advisory Committee

He was a great worker for voluntary causes, being Chairman of the Governing Body of the British Hospital Medical School, of the Finance Committee of the Union of Land and of the Board of Management of the Watford and Great North Memorial Hospital. He was also a honorary member of the Pilgrim and of the Anglo-Egyptian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain. His Vice-President of the Institute of Bankers. For services to Egypt he was awarded the Grand Cross of the Order of Ismail.

Early in 1939 he came to Britain in connection with Major-General Stevenson's visit to the Advisory Committee of the International Institute of Independent States and Institutions in London, in which body he occupied a Vice-Chairman's seat. He had been a member for some years, and had long taken the keenest interest in British and African affairs, seldom missing any West African or Rhodesian gathering in London, and as a councillor of the Royal Empire Society and the Royal African Society. Indeed, any public or semi-public work for the Empire engaged his interest, whether given and justified, generously and disinterestedly, or not. A quiet but strong character, he had a sense of humour. He had many friends among East Indians and Africans, and he brought back highly favourable impressions from the visit which he paid to Southern Rhodesia in 1938. Though asking not to be reviewed for publication at the time, he spoke to me enthusiastically of the Colony, in which the African Rhodesian Committee. Not many months ago he was instrumental in creating a local branch in East Africa also.

This will be widespread sympathy with his wife and their son and two daughters.

It is reported in Nairobi of Mr. Mervyn

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Sisal Research

SIR, As the pioneers of sisal research, we were interested in the recent correspondence to the proposed investigation by the Colonial Products Research Council into the possible industrial uses of sisal waste.

Our research has proved the existence in sisal waste of glucosides, proteins, waxes and gums having industrial applications, such as anti-scale agents in hot-water systems, peptising agents for metallic hydroxides, and a variety of other uses. We have also found that the sodium bentonite contained in this material can be applied to use in the food industry, for the occultation of hard waters, for substituting tragacanth, etc., etc. The residual flesh has been found to provide excellent material for making heat-insulating boards and as a filler for plastics and rubber. No doubt, with the interest now being directed by the Colonial Products Research Council to sisal waste, further industrial application will result.

Important as scientific research is in this matter, it should run concurrently with marketing research if industry is to receive the full value of the work of the scientist, and it is comforting to find that the finding of new markets for Colonial products is to receive the close attention of the Council.

Yours faithfully,

BULSTRODE & PRODUCE COMPANY, LTD.,
Bulstrode, Gere, Director
CONRAD L. WALSH,
Director.

POINTS FROM LETTERS**Export Ignored**

The forest areas on Mount Kilimanjaro are still being planted with gums and wattle (allowing for a creditable year), though this is diametrically opposed to the recommendations in the report made to the Government of Tanganyika by Sir Edmund Teale and Mr. Gillman.

Difficult topics

My appreciation of "East Africa and Rhodesia" is due to the fact that well-known experts write on subjects, and with refreshing and honest frankness. To give two examples which spring to mind, I mention Sir John Broomfield's article on the colour question and Col. Grahame's article on education in Uganda. Both were obviously controversial but deserve airing.

The Government Warned

Over two years ago maize planters in northern Tanganyika asked the Department of Agriculture to offer a price for maize which would at least cover the cost of production. The Government refused to guarantee a fixed price and was then warned that many European farmers would be driven to give up the crop—and that the cold-stop planting it would be difficult for them to revert to it. The reply was that no maize and extension of maize growing in forests. But it was foreseen by settlers, if not by the responsible officials. Now the Government cries out for production—now when quite a few settlers have stopped growing maize and found that it pays them fairly well to grow papaws for pepsi as war-time crop.

Kenya After The War

East Africa and Rhodesia has clearly a firm grip on the situation in East Africa, where I agree with you that there will be great changes after the war. Most of our thousands of military visitors have been amazed at what they have seen. I believe we all have thousands of men from all parts of the Empire ready to settle in East Africa, as well as many from the Allied nations. [By air-mail]

Second Thoughts MacCoy

When the Government of Uganda asked us to subscribe Africans to European estates in order to recruit an additional force of carriers necessary for the war effort the employer had to pay advances, and two blankets in respect of each conscript labour. Without any prior notice the figure has been raised to six for natives already under contract, and we are told that in future the charge will be £5 as a minimum and possibly £5.50.

Official Misstatements

I am surprised to see the statement issued by the Colonial Office that there have been no famines in Uganda. I admit that there has never been a famine extending all over Uganda, but there were famines in the Eastern Province in 1909, in the Northern Province in 1915, and in the Eastern Province in 1920, and these had to be distributed to the people. Again, before I became a resident in Uganda, there was a serious famine which led to the people flocking to the lake shores of Lake Victoria and Butembo and being bitten by tsetse fly and thus becoming infected with sleeping sickness. Nor do I understand the figures given in the latest official review of Uganda's war effort. Should the figure of 60,000 be referred to the Uganda Kingdom only? There are many more than 60,000 males between 18 and 55 years of age in a population of 3,700,000 Africans. There were over 20,000 taxpayers in Teso in 1942. I feel that I ought to call attention to these errors from official sources.

Locusts in Kenya

Your leading article of last week suggests quite reasonably that the Governor of Kenya should not have been surprised to find Africans withholding their maize because they faced a locust invasion since his Government had been authoritative in case of such a danger. It so happens that shortly after reading your comments I read several news-papers recently received from East Africa. One contains a long statement issued by the Kenya Information Office, and headed "Kenya Expecting Further Locust Invasion". It said: "The Kenya Government, in co-operation with the authorities in occupied territories, has been operating during the year in British Somaliland and the area administered in Somalia. In April 1942, all the known hoppers in British Somaliland, discovered in the uplands, were destroyed. A similar destruction campaign was conducted in June on the uplands which reaches the River Debi Sodhi in Somalia and again in November and December when huge tracts of country in the north and east of Somalia, which became infested, were brought partially under control. In the area alone over 7,000 swarms of hoppers were destroyed. In this campaign over 270 tons of poisoned bait provided by the British Government were used. A further 200 tons, however, are待派 as soon as possible. A further 200 tons of locust bait has been supplied to British Somaliland while a sum of seven thousand pounds by the Sudan Government, for training Native personnel in locust destruction." And that statement was published in Kenya two months before Sir Henry Morris made his explanation in the Legislative Council.

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Colonial Executive Councils

As far as statements against the Executive Councils in the Colonies have been made by Sir George Maxwell in his letter to *The Times*, it would be well to add:

Everyone will agree with him that there should be progress and that in the acceptance of admitting the people of a Colony into representative government, school officials must be convinced of closer co-operation between the education department and such departments as medicine, public health, public works, railways, and agriculture will be required; the pupils will then have to be instructed and afterwards enter the Government service at the bottom. All this will take time before any results can appear.

There is, however, another respect in which important actions may be taken. Already there is in every Crown Colony a number of men, young, middle-aged, and old, with English university degrees in arts, science, medicine, law, and engineering, generally obtained at the expense of their parents, holding private positions of honour and respect in the Colony, and in every way qualified to serve as non-official members of the Executive Council, and thereby help in the administration of the Colony. We may say, as a present false glamour attaches to an Executive Council, "not only does the Governor have an Attorney-General and a Colonial Secretary in a Crown Colony, but that the Executive Council's functions are almost entirely confined to giving sentences of death passed by the Supreme Court, and to making 'rules' and orders which, under local laws, have to be made by the Governor-in-council." If the powers of the Executive Council were extended so as to empower it to supervise and control all the administration of the Governor and his civil servants, and the administration of the Colony were duly represented upon the Executive Council, a more democratic form of government would be adopted.

This would mean an administration far more representative of the population of a young British colony, in which the majority of the population is young. Africa or Asia has been given a Government apparatus which they say is fitting that this exists also in the Dominions, and that the colonies would better comply with the spirit of the recent Commonwealth Charter if the government of the country be made permanent, even though the actual administration is in the hands of a few directors, the majority of whom are the best policy, but an employee. So it is in the Government service. In fact, whatever may be in theory, the administration is really in the hands of the Governor, who is the sole executive in all his acts, and unless the Colony were duly represented on it, it would be a mere matter."

Sir George Maxwell entered the Colonial Service in 1891 and held various appointments in the Federated Malay States and the Straits Settlements until his retirement in 1921.

Independence of Colonial Government

No less surprising than the original letter was one which it drew from Mr. C. W. Greenway, now secretary of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, who said:

"My experience as a legal officer in Crown Colonies has been that of George Maxwell, while the Executive Councils' functions were almost entirely confined to carrying sentences of death and approving of other regulations and orders in council. Questions of policy were generally determined by the Governor before they were referred to the Executive Council, and, above it, not bound to accept the advice of his councillors, the tenor of which was frequently to agree in his decisions."

"The new constitution provided under the new Constitution of Jamaica, perhaps made the departure from this, in that the majority will be non-official members, and it is expressly stated that the Governor shall not exercise his special power of giving a law rejected by the legislature which he considers to be in the interest of good government and his certification in due form with the advice of the Executive Committee. It is to be hoped that they will introduce into the working of the new constitution, still more democratic principle of action, fully accountable to the public decision."

But Mr. R. Nicholson, for some years secretary of the Royal African Society, had written a similar story to Mr. H. G. St. John:

"There is something objectionable in the system of administration, often we find, in the Colonies. I will confess, that it would be regrettable if Sir George Maxwell's experience of the working of the Executive Councils in the Crown Colonies could not be of practical value."

He described the function of the Council "in that Colony as being almost entirely confined to reviewing sentences of death passed by the Supreme Court, and to making rules and

orders which, under royal warrant, had to be issued by the Governor-in-council. He argues therefore that an extension of the Council's powers, enabling it to supersede and control the administration of the people of the Colony who are duly represented upon it, would be a far more democratic and representative institution. There is, however, another side to the story."

The Royal instructions issued to a Governor direct him to consult the Council in case on all matters of importance, saving that "no time does not admit of his doing so, or the King's secretaries would suffer prejudice." The restriction on the Council's functions to routine statutory duties such as examinations Maxwell describes admits of only one explanation—that the Governor himself disregarded his instructions.

Such a state of affairs is surely unprecedented. In the period of Sir J. Vansittart in the Executive Council in his different colonies, as Colonial Secretary, or, for nine years, as Officer Administering the Government, I can only say that the Council's statutory duties formed by far the smallest part of its work. In every Colony the people of the Colony were represented by the best men available, and the sole object of including non-official members is to ensure that the Governor should be assisted by the best local opinion. The position that it should always consult the Council, being mandatory and not permissive, makes it certain, if he pleases, to instruct John, that he will get it. Neither is it at his disposal against the Council's advice without consulting the Secretary of State. It is, moreover, of course, for the members of Council to request the Governor, in writing, to bring up any particular question for discussion, should he himself desire to do so. There are no reasons whatever to suppose that in the minutes, copies of which are laid before the Colonial Office,

These provisions, if a Governor does his duty, and members of Council exercise their rights, are quite sufficient to ensure that local views are fully taken into account. Any failure to do so would quickly be followed by a question of motion in the local legislature. But, and incident yet ripe for a fully representative government, do not see what the colonies can be done to secure a free expression of popular views in the former councils of government? If a Governor deliberately passes his instructions and arrogates to himself the right of decision on all questions without reference to the Council, it is for the Secretary of State to call him to account. East and Central African experience, so far as we have it, fully supports Mr. Nicholson.

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News Items in Brief

Messrs. Dalgety and Co. announced an interim dividend of 2½% (the same).

Karimjee, Jivrajee & Co. has now been registered as a limited liability concern.

An official inquiry into the cost of living of Native will serve as basis made in Uganda.

The Bank of England of Kenya has declared a final dividend of 5%, making 50% for the year.

Labor conscription was suspended in the Nyanza Province of Kenya from February 11 until the end of March.

There is now a air-service between Kisumu and Diego Suarez, Madagascar, with calls at Mombasa, Dar es Salaam and Nairobi.

The Carnegie Memorial Corporation has made a gift of £3500 to Africa College, Uganda for the extension of its library.

The annual meeting of members of the London Missionary Society will be held at noon on Monday next, May 10, at 1 Broadway, London, S.W.1.

The Governor's customary revenue for the year to August 31, 1942, was £201,515, which sum he requested above the estimated revenue of their protectorate.

The Rhodesian Department of Agriculture specialists are visiting in the local Press for areas of research which may be suitable for a war settlement.

News of the latest news Indian films daily, are appearing in Nairobi. The opening ceremony was performed by Dr. S. K. Reddall, Mayor of Nairobi.

News from the Congo was broadcast from Leopoldville, Belgian, for the first time yesterday. Such broadcasts were to be regular feature.

Oxford University Appointments Committee has gone along to appointments secured by the five permanent Service and five under the Sudan Commission.

South African miners have voted a 5½% dividend of 15½% on 1942 earnings, the amount having been increased by 10% to £107,620 in the previous year.

The new East African Bureau, Department now being formed in Uganda, to survey African man-power and to obtain some essential-war-time products as cotton, oil-seed and pyrethrum.

Receipts of Rhodesia Railways for February were £430,402, against £22,471,892 for the five months of 1942, £1,473,307, compared with £473,307, and £2,250,000 for the same periods in 1941.

At the American conference just held in Honolulu, it was suggested that European refugees should be accommodated in French North Africa, over the vast Lake Chadawa region of Ethiopia.

African Industries and Industries, a company with large interests in East African interests, reported a profit for the year to September 30, 1942, of £605,255, compared with £111,255 in the previous financials.

Receipts of the Uganda Railway Company for February were £1,393 and for the five months of the financial year 1942/43 compared with £80,144 and £68,454 for the corresponding periods last year.

A man in Kenya has been fined £200 and ordered to do 100 hours' hard labour for giving false information to a police officer in regard to work done on his farm. The sentence was upheld by the High Court of East Africa.

Emergency rations in Kenya have been increased. The Government is to try the following food supplies:—flour, 1s.; sugar, 1d.; dried meat extract, 1d.; tea, 1d.; biscuits at 1s. and 1d.; pasta, respectively, 1d. and 1½d.; limited supply of white rice available after July 1st; of Peas, Dipsos, and dried fish at 5d. per lb. from the same source.

A Belgian and Nigerian Congo Arts exhibition has opened in Sheffield by Lord Riversdale. The Belgian Ambassador, Baron de Cartier de Marchenne, and the Belgian Minister of Information, M. A. Denoosse, were present.

The Produce Controller in Kenya has announced that orders have been placed in the Union of South Africa for a supply of potatos to be sent to East Africa. The quantity to be supplied will depend mainly upon the shipping position.

Addressing the Gwelo Chamber of Commerce, the Minister of Finance of Southern Rhodesia said that it was hoped to make the State-controlled Iron and Steel Commission and the Central Research and Industry Board the basis of many industries.

The use of meat-meal, blood-meal and carcass-meal as fertiliser, or their incorporation in fertiliser compounds, is prohibited in Southern Rhodesia. Any one infringing the order is liable to a fine not exceeding £500 and/or imprisonment for two years.

Entomologists of the International Red Cross Committee continue attempts by red locusts, wading in the Lake Nakuru district of southern Tanganyika, to cross the Great Rift Valley and traverse Kenya and enter northern Tanganyika.

Residents and former residents of Nyasaland are entitled to send to the Postmaster-General, Zomba, designs for postage stamps suitable for use in the territory. It is intended to issue a new pictorial series when present stocks are exhausted. Designs must reach Zomba by June 30.

During the year ending June 30, last, Imperial Chemicals with branches throughout Southern Africa made a trading profit of £1,162,412, company with £129,058 during the previous year, a trading profit of £158,333, compared with £145,700. A dividend of 6½% and a bonus of 4% was paid on ordinary shares.

The South African Imperial General Investments group, which has large Rhodesian interests, announced that the profit for the year to June 30 last, after deducting preference and non-voting interest and provision for doubtful accounts, was £31,333 (against £33,181). After paying the preference dividend and making a provision for income tax, £9,496 is carried forward. In the previous year there was an ordinary dividend of 2½%.

Royal African Society Luncheon:

Mons. A. de Vleeschauwer, Belgian Minister of the Colonies, will be the guest of the Royal African Society at luncheon at the Connaught Rooms, London, on Friday, May 21. When Baron de Cartier de Marchenne, the Belgian Ambassador, will take the chair. Monsieur de Vleeschauwer will speak on "African Colonization Problems." Applications for tickets (9s. each) should be made to the secretary of the Society, Imperial Institute, London, S.W.7.

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COMPANY

British South Africa Co.**Sir Dougal Malcolm's Statement**

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY was held yesterday last at 11 Old Jewry, London, E.C.

SIR DOUGAL O' MALCOLM, F.C.C.M.G., the President, was in the chair.

THE SECRETARY, MR. ERIC J. STURD, C.B.E., A.C.A., having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The PRESIDENT said:

"Gentlemen, the restrictions on the use of paper and printing have prevented me from following the course which I adopted last year of circulating a statement with our report and accounts instead of making a speech at this meeting. I will therefore now say what I have to say about our report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1942."

Increased Profit

From the profit and loss account you will see that the year closed with a profit of £306,754, which is almost exactly £70,000 more than in the year before, in spite of our having had to provide for taxation a little earlier than in the previous year. All the heads of revenue in the profit and loss account show substantial improvement.

Dividends and dividends £4,712 are a little over £3,000 better, but that is more than all accounted for by an increase of over £68,000 in the dividends received from Rhodesia Railways Ltd., Limited, which reflects the exceptional receipt by the firm in its last year of two dividends of £15,000 each instead of one from Rhodesia Railways Ltd. Normally, of course, the trust only receives one dividend from the Rhodesia Railways, Limited, in each year. Net mining revenue at £290,841 is nearly £27,000 better than in the year before, owing to increased output and prices.

Larger Receipts from Estates

The net receipts from our estates at the time of satisfactory feature of the profit and loss account. We have made a profit of £93,121, as against a loss of nearly £12,000 the year before, and this in spite of the fact that owing to shipping difficulties we were only able to export a comparatively small proportion, about one-third, of our exportable crops. But local sales were good and Mazoe Citrus Products, Limited, which manufactures citrus oil and concentrated orange juice, contributed over £13,000 to our revenue.

The balance of profit on realisations of investments, £17,000, in a year which did not afford much opportunity for dealing in investments, was almost wholly due to our having sold and taken our profit upon a large holding of Government securities, the proceeds of which we invested in other Government securities.

Expenses, apart from £1,000, £71,389, were nearly £4,000 less than in the year before; but provision for taxation, as I have said, called for nearly £52,000 more, with the result that the balance carried to the balance sheet £175,704 compares with the previous year's figure of £326,758.

Appreciation of Investment Values

I do not think that the items in the balance sheet call for very much comment but it is satisfactory that whereas last year we had to record a depreciation of £475,000 on the market value of our quoted investments, that value has clearly exceeded the book cost of quoted securities entered in the balance sheet at £7,524,552. I expect that you will agree that we have had a good year, but I have called attention to de-

preciation features in the account of a preceding issue so that we cannot reckon upon a recurrence of them. Accordingly, we propose to pay the same dividend of 10/- per share and a bonus of 1d., or 11%, in all £1,078,800 and to increase our carry-forward by a little over £100,000 to £178,404.

Warrants to Bearers

No word may be said about that part of the company's capital which is held in the form of share warrants to bearer. The payment of Coupon No. 20 will exhaust the supply of coupons attached to the share warrants in issue. A further supply of coupons is not yet available for issue, but an announcement will be made with regard to this in due course.

Meanwhile, in view of the possibility of the destruction of bearer securities by enemy action and of the need to effect economies in labour and in the use of paper, holders are strongly recommended to register their share warrants and to have their names entered in the register. The fee of 2s. 6d. per 100 shares previously charged for registration has been abolished, and the company now makes no charge for its services in giving effect to such conversion. I hope then that the number of converts will be used by warrant holders to the finest extent possible.

Tribute to Staff

I think I need detain you no longer, and will end by expressing my great appreciation of the work done for us both in this country and in Rhodesia by all our staff and by the staffs of the railway and other companies associated with us.

I should also like to say a word about Dr. Hall, who has for many years been general manager of our estates at Mazoe. To our very great regret, but for very good reasons, he has left Mazoe and has taken up the important position of senior entomologist at the Imperial Institute of Entomology. We offer him our congratulations and wish him all success.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and the dividend and bonus as recommended were approved.

The returning directors (His Grace the Duke of Abergavenny, K.P., and Mr. Arthur E. Hadley, C.B.E.), were re-elected, and Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co., having been re-appointed auditors, a hearty vote of thanks to the directors and staff concluded the proceedings.

Mails Lost at Sea

The Postmaster-General announces that parcels for Northern and Southern Rhodesia via Cape Town and via Beira and parcels for Nyasaland posted between February 13 and 27 have been lost at sea. It had been previously announced in error that the dates were January 13-27.

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LATE MINING NEWS

Mining in Kenya

A company is being formed to undertake intensive development of the mica deposits in the Sultan Hamud area of Kenya. Representatives of Associated Insulation Products (Africa) Ltd., are to be expert advice as to the cutting and grading of mica for the market. A comparatively large output is expected.

Near Tsavo, about 130 miles from Mombasa, a concession has been obtained by the Venturer Ltd. to investigate a large deposit of graphite which may, it is thought, prove of sufficient quality for the crucible industry. The large quantities of water necessary for the beneficent process are available from the Tsavo and its tributaries.

About 40 miles further up the railway from Tsavo, milled asbestos is being produced at Mt. Andes by the Venturer Supply Co. Ltd., and a new asbestos area in West Suk is to be worked by Manufactures (East Africa), Ltd., who have been experimenting in the production of asbestos boards for the building trade. A pilot plant for this work is being erected at the workshops of Kavirondo Gold Mines, Ltd., which, having ceased active operations on the production of gold, have turned over their workshops facilities to other wartime production. This new development affords an outlet for raw asbestos, with a value for export purposes. The new works are about 80 miles from Nairobi.

Production of talc, which is used in the manufacture of soap and toilet powders, is expected to begin shortly in West Suk, South Kavirondo and other parts of the Colony.

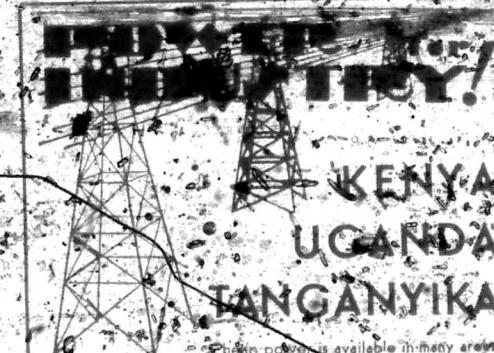
A small manganese deposit near Gilgil is being worked by the Kenya Mining Co. Ltd. to satisfy small local demands. The manganese ore is 85%.

Kyanite is being worked and used in the local manufacture of high temperature refractories.

A sufficient quantity of artificial berries, the ore used in the manufacture of carborundum and focus poison, has been proved and is available for use in factories designed to produce these articles. Macleller Mines Ltd., South Kavirondo, are prepared to supply the requirements of any such factory.

About 1,000 tons of sulphur are used annually in East Africa, mainly in the sugar industry. The sulphur can be recovered from pyrites which is available in large quantities in North Kavirondo.

Chalcocite clay, which occurs in the Athi River and Kiharu, is widely employed in the bleaching and clarification of vegetable and mineral oils, and if the deposits are found suitable, a new development of value to the country may result.



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follow, especially for exports to oil-producing areas in the Persian Gulf could be established.

It is officially stated that the policy of the Mines Department in developing minerals for the market is as far as possible to associate private enterprise in each endeavour, and to establish any new venture from the outset on a practical and commercial basis. This has been done successfully in the case of asbestos, graphite and mica deposit.

Chartered

The shares of the British South Africa Company rose 1s. 9d. last week, and the price of the Exchange to 1s. 9d. Slight gains were made by all the Rhodesian companies.

Ankole Tinfields

During the year ended March 31, 1942, tribute mining of the claims of Ankole-Tinfields, Ltd., yielded an output of 432,284 tons of tin concentrate, from which the company derived a revenue of £170, showing a profit of £316.

New Bulawayo Syndicate

The report of New Bulawayo Syndicate, Ltd., for the year ended December 31 shows a profit of £1,000 against £1,112. A dividend of 7½% (against 5%) was declared, and the balance forward is £1,695, a sum which is being bought in. The total of the syndicate is £100,000 in 200 shares, of which 100 are issued. The present market price is £5.

Mine Accidents

Last year 122 fatal accidents occurred in Southern Rhodesia; this figure is 16 less than that for 1941. About half the deaths were due to falls of ground. There were, however, cases in which negligence, carelessness, cruelty and breach of regulations by native miners resulted in fatalities.

Bank's Support of War Funds

Over £21,000 was contributed to the National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia. The Chairman and representatives of the Bulawayo Area Committee for 1943 are Mr. A. R. Thompson, Vice-Chairman, Major A. J. Darby, C.B.E.; honorary treasurer, Mr. H. Fletcher; Honorary Secretary, Mr. J. P. Parsons; Committee, Mrs. E. M. Nelson, Mrs. M. C. Clark, Mrs. G. Johnston, Dr. J. Robertson Kerr, Messrs. W. Kidder, Mr. Ward, Mr. Francis, R. G. Thomson, D. McGillivray, Mr. S. Tuke, P. M. Brown, and G. Owen-Taylor.

Immunity for Profiteers

Some articles were bought by a wholesale merchant of Mombasa for £s. a dozen, he resold these in Nairobi for £s. a dozen, but as his profit was a mere 20%, compared with his pre-war profit of 33%, on the same articles, no action could be taken against him under the existing law. — *Uganda Herald*.

Labour Party Conference

Mr. Roy Weinstock, leader of the Labour Party in Northern Rhodesia, has announced that Mr. H. B. Davies, leader of the Labour Party in Southern Rhodesia (as distinct from the Rhodesian Labour Party), has accepted his suggestion that a conference of the Labour Parties of the two Rhodesias and of the Union of South Africa should be held in Johannesburg.

Uganda Murder; 11 Natives Convicted

Eleven Natives have been found guilty and sentenced to death in the High Court of Uganda for the murder of Mr. E. G. Giffings, the Government entomologist. Three of the convicts, during the time it was stated that Giffings was attacked in his car with stones, spears, bows and arrows, and that one of the natives raised the cry that "European had come to kill and eat them," and who grows meat in the heart of the European, one of the servants was also killed in summing up, the Chief Justice said that there still existed among the Acholi a superstition that Europeans sometimes kill and eat Natives. Accordingly, the court was informed that Mr. Giffings had come for those reasons.

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

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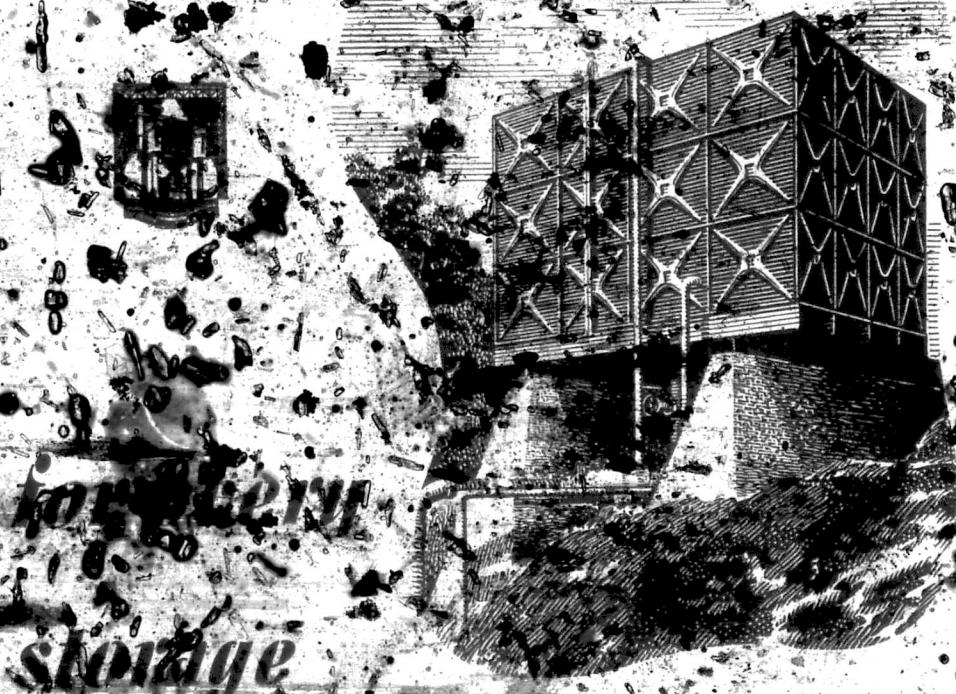
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