

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE EXPLANATION of the Government of Kenya for the failure of its 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 messages which we have received from East Africa since the statement was issued in the press is satisfactory, and almost all are bluntly contradictory. In our view the statement of Sir Henry Moore, despite its length and the details about crops other than cereals, entirely fails to answer the main charges. That the Government was of the same opinion is clear from the fact that he has now had to concede the public demand for a commission of inquiry. Since the 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 date back merely a few months, as might be inferred from its address. Beginning early in the war, they have ever since been repeated at intervals by settler spokesmen and members. When Sir Henry Moore admitted that there was a maize shortage in 1942, it was the result of a programme which offered the fullest facilities available anywhere for the production of those crops for two years and more, and which was expected to yield that his Government needed to follow the precedent of Great Britain by giving a guarantee 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.

Governor's Explanation Which Does Not Explain.

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, just as they are seeking to build up an export trade in grain, for adequate storage. Yet in the fourth year of war the need is presumably regarded by the Government as not worth mentioning 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? Those who are in the business houses in Kenya were complaining to us that their endeavours to import early machinery were meeting with obstruction in various quarters. Moreover, when Italian Somaliland was captured, both to secure quantities of essential agricultural machinery and of American fuel and spare parts. What happened was exactly what we predicted for a year or more. The Food and Supply Council, in its special activity, sent a representative to report on the number of machines which

Why Machinery Must Supply Itself with Was Unavailable.

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agricultural implements which could be spared to Kenya without interfering with production in the East. Its investigator once air-borne, the Government with this duty appears to have made a rapid and complete recovery from its initial urgency, for not until two months later did it elude 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 sawmills." If the first fifty tractors were devoid of parts, the next time in 1943 constituted a period of slow motion. Having omitted any reference to these material circumstances (and only half the salvaged machinery is for use, the balance being for military purposes), the Governor concedes that some areas could have been cultivated had machinery been available, which is precisely the point which imported tractors failed to find proper understanding long ago.

Another excuse is that Africans withheld their maize because they feared locust invasion. That should have occasioned no surprise to the authorities in East Africa, for they had been warned far in advance by the experts who correlated available information in London that such an invasion was to be expected. The Governor also mentioned that it was not until the last day of October that Commodore D'Almeida was ordered to disembark at Mombasa and Mombasa "to ascertain more closely the requirements of the urban dweller." Might not the Government reasonably have been required to meet the most necessities in advance of the locusts? The Government's collection many months ago is less than satisfactory to be told that the requirements of consumers on farms are still unknown. Not 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 the record will then be transformed into fine achievements.

191ST WEEK OF WAR

A MAJOR PROBLEM in all African townships is that of providing for the leisure hours of young Africans who for the first time find themselves free from the tedium of tribal life, the stress of the **Jackson House** mission stations at which many of them have been educated, and the attachment to home and family. On another page the 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成功地 with remarkable success. Most readers will be led by the name to jump to the conclusion that this is that of some European benevolent staff, or the contrary, that of a Kaffir caste who had been employed as an Government clerk and who on his death left his house for the founding of a club with his money to the Government. Misconceptions perhaps no East African mission has previously inherited as much as £350 francs has waste, we certainly do not recall such an instance, nor are we aware of a mission the gift of a substantial house by a member of a community little wanted either by white or black, the service of Africans under the initial guidance of friendly Europeans. Our contributor describes Jackson House as "one of the most progressive movements in Northern Tanganyika" and gives chapter and verse in support of its adaptation.

We give prominence to the matter because it appears to us to be a very practical means 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. Each club of its own. There seems to be a town or township organization which would not be the better for such a centre, and it is to be hoped that the public thus given a new life which so far as we are aware has not hitherto been described in any form—may rid the world of the African whether they be European or Kaffir 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 gladly co-operate in such ventures, and while Jackson House is essentially Christian in origin and principles, the club is emphatically not for 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 GOVERNMENT OF KENYA to the bitter criticisms levelled against it by the non-official community was given in the Legislature of March 10 by the Governor, Sir Henry Morley. A telegraphic summary appeared in the newspaper at that time. Now that the full text of the statement has reached us by air mail we have the following quotations.

"The topic we are asking is: 'What has the shortage of Native foodstuffs, particularly maize, come about, and what steps have been taken to meet it?'

"Let me impress get abroad that we have taken down on our production programme as a whole, the following points are of interest—

"In 1939 there were 53,500 acres under wheat; in 1942, 331,000 acres, an increase of 512%.

"In 1939 there were 3,400 acres under maize; in 1942, 15,500 acres, an increase of 453%.

"In 1939 there were 290 acres under sorghum; in 1942, 3,400 acres, an increase of 1,170%.

Maize Guarantees, Production and Planting

"In 1939 three years of guaranteed maize; in 1942, 87,000, a decrease of 39%, but a 100% increase on the acreage under maize in 1941, reflecting the movement back to maize as a result of price rises and subsequent further inducements offered under the increased Production of Crops Regulations.

"On a comparison of existing orders of far 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 25%, maize of 28%, and of 15.4% and 1% of 35% respectively.

"The progress has been very satisfactory. For the first 10 months there were delivered 182,395 bags, the combined total of which is 210,911 bags, and from the same amount of acreage are confidently expected.

"The amount of rain in the season 2,000,000 gal., or 14% of the normal 14,000,000 gal. The situation has now become very serious for the Government, and it is hoped to increase the acreage under sorghum to a maximum of 100,000 in 1943.

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Native Production

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ment delivered to the military forces in 1939 3,027,000 running feet of round poles; in 1940, 2,819,000; in 1941, 8,460,000; and in 1942, 10,000,000 running feet. Our efforts to collect wild and forest produce also deserve mention. Both timber and rubber are high-quality products and involve considerable quantities of labour.

"The short answer to the question why we are short of Native foodstuffs is that deliveries 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 that an allowance for surplus 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 fully to cover both civil and military requirements.

"That was the position in June, when maize control was instituted. Subsequently, when the Committee from European farms was established, the Kenya Farmers' Association at 386,000 bags. The figure during the July the Native production estimates had gone up to 134,000 bags. The total deliveries 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 the 1st of August. The Agricultural Department reduced the estimate of Native deliveries to 1,200,000 bags, and the K.F.A. Committee for the first time estimated that European deliveries would be expected to reach only 361,000 bags. On November 1st the total amount of deliveries was reduced from 1,500,000 to 1,147,000 bags, of which 786,000 related almost entirely to the Native crop. The original figure of 1,500,000 was further reduced on the 15th of December to 300,000.

"After that the situation further deteriorated. The actual figures of delivery from July 1, 1942, to March 1, 1943, are 257,000 bags of European maize and 742,350 bags of Native maize, making a total of 1,000,000 bags.

"The Chairman of the Agricultural Department and Production Board estimates that a total of 1,200,000 bags will be delivered from European sources to the end of the 1942-43 crop, and it is not considered safe to estimate more than 400,000 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 maize fed to 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. It is true that, as a result of the review of stocks held on farms being undertaken by District Production Committees, there will be some increase in deliveries.

"In the case of Native maize we are confronted with an estimated shortfall of 654,000 bags—350,000 bags from the Kenya Province, 290,000 bags from the Central Province, and 10,000 from other areas. This large shortage, the principal cause of the present situation, is due to a combination of causes.

"The shortfall of 380,000 bags can be fully accounted for by the failure of the short rains crop, which, at most, is expected to amount to 200,000 bags. This leaves a shortfall of 180,000 bags unaccounted for.

"Not only has the quantity of maize which was delivered to the control fallen short of the quantity which was likely to be delivered, but the quality of the maize delivered has also been poor. The quality of the maize delivered has also been poor. The quality of the maize delivered has also been poor.

"There is no doubt that the total failure of the short rains, and the consequent shortage of supplies, has made it imperative to make use of the alternative sources of foodstuffs in certain areas, such as sorghum, and to make use of the alternative sources of foodstuffs in certain areas, such as sorghum, and to make use of the alternative sources of foodstuffs in certain areas, such as sorghum.

"The Native reserves which have been put into the market by the Maize Control are the total crop grown, and only the surplus of 100,000 bags within the reserves normally commensurate with the amount of the crop. It is hoped to reduce the surplus to 50,000 bags.

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Background to the

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 ...General Sir ...field Lindsell
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 ...ration ... Middle East. Lindsell
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 ... the Royal ... Ordnance Corps,
 ... the ... Royal Navy
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 it. ...
 ... 10 days ...
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 Akaki, a week to ...
 ... September 3, 1940, to ...
 to France to supply the B.E.F.
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 dumps to make sure they were bur-
 ... before he left Dunkirk in a ...
 ... boat. ... the task of
 ... the ... away again
 from 1940 onwards. ... home;
 ... in the Middle East. No man has
 ever ... more ... job of
 work. ... Mr. Morley Richards in
 the Daily Express.

Post War Luxury ...
 ... possibility of ...
 ... between 200
 and 400 men, and carrying 100
 passengers, ... comfort never before
 ... as ... investigated who
 ... but ... Construction is
 ... immediately after the
 ... of ... seats for passengers,
 ... of a ... of a ...
 ... a ... of a ...
 ... of about 200 ... and
 ... of about 300 miles
 ... Leader H. J. McKenna

"Divine Guardianship" ...
 ... have a very strong feeling
 ... I want to stress that
 ... I have a strong feeling
 ... some guiding hand has interposed,
 ... have the feeling that we had a
 Guardian because we serve a great
 cause, and that we shall have that
 Guardian so long as we serve that
 cause faithfully. We have made
 ... miscalculations, but
 ... being saved from the conse-
 quences of our ...
 ... the incomparably greater mistakes and
 blunders which these all-wise
 ... dictators have produced. Look
 at the mistake that Hitler made in
 not invading ... in 1940. I have
 often asked myself what would have
 happened if in 1940 he had put
 his ... of a million men on
 ... the ... and boats and
 ... steam across, and taken
 ... of losing three quarters
 of them. There would have been
 a terrible ... in ...
 ... had hardly a weapon. We had
 ... at that time 50 tanks, whereas
 ... now have 10,000 or 12,000. We
 ... of ... hundred field-guns,
 ... brought out of the
 ... We had lost all our ...
 ... Dunkirk and in France. ...
 ... and spent an agonising
 ... of course, we would have
 ... on fighting, but modern
 ... give a terrible advantage
 ... people almost entirely
 ... them. I think what the
 ... would do to us, we who
 have offered their way to the foot 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 ter-
 rible machine that has been created.
 ... in the centre, and across
 all the great railway lines of Europe,
 he ... rapidly ...
 from one side to the other. We have
 not ... in France and the Low
 Countries. German Armies as large
 as we have in this country ...
 ... from the Home Guard. That
 ... against ...
 ... when I see the
 number of divisions there are in
 France and realise that he can bring
 back in a few months ...
 in the spring 100 or 70 more
 divisions, which, perhaps, ...
 ... of adopting a defensive
 attitude, or perhaps ... some
 ground on the ... from ...
 ... that the danger of invasion
 can be put out of our minds. — Mr.
 Chamberlain.

Will Doenitz Gamble? — Trod-
 ... has been made up to a first-class
 ... base by the German ... and
 there the ... TIRPITZ, equal in gun-
 power and speed to any battleship
 in the British or American fleets,
 two ... battleships, the
 LUTZOW and ADMIRAL SCHERER,
 three, or possibly four, heavy
 cruisers, some light cruisers,
 and ... destroyers. Most impor-
 tant of all, the new aircraft-
 carrier GRAF ZEPPELIN should be
 ready by now, and her sister ship,
 the DEUTSCHLAND, laid down with
 ... in 1940, ... be nearing com-
 pletion. ... unfortunate
 BISMARCK and the heavy cruiser
 PRINZ EUGEN put ... from a Nor-
 wegian port for a cruise of commeter
 destruction, they formed an ill-
 balanced force. They had no air-
 craft ... with them. They
 suffered from the same defect as the
 PRINCE OF WALES and REPULSE at
 Singapore. As soon as they were
 out of range of the German shore-
 based airplanes they were without
 air cover. British aircraft, flown
 from their own carriers, damaged and
 ... the BISMARCK after she
 ... the ... and enabled
 her to be brought to action and de-
 stroyed. If Doenitz is prepared to
 gamble, he can send the TIRPITZ,
 two pocket battleships, the aircraft-
 carrier, and ... light craft as he
 can muster out into the North
 Atlantic in the hope of catching some
 of the convoys from New York to
 Boston or Boston to ... west
 ... The pocket battleships are
 on the slow side of modern war-
 ships, having a speed of 26
 knots, and they are out of the
 line of battle. ... shows, when
 the GRAF SEE was ... off the
 River Plate by Admiral Hood's
 heavy cruisers. But the TIRPITZ,
 ZEPPELIN and the heavy cruisers,
 all with a speed of 30 knots, would
 be hard to catch. The ZEPPELIN
 aircraft could ... and give air
 cover against our torpedo ...
 To catch this force we have our
 own Home Fleet ... and
 more powerful than some heavy
 American warships on the other side
 of the Atlantic. The expedition
 would be a gamble, but it might suc-
 ceed once or twice, and these suc-
 cesses would ... German warships
 ... to get back to their Norwegian
 bases. A ... of ...
 warships have not been ...
 weight in the battle of the Atlantic.
 It would be ... to expect
 their continued inactivity. — Lord
 Strabolgh.

ROPES



must be made to last as long as possible

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WIRE ROPES FIBRE ROPES

UNCOILING AND HANDLING:

Wire Ropes should be paid out without kinking. Coil should be allowed to uncoil naturally on ground - not uncoiled by throwing off, turns from flat position. A reel should have a shaft passed through centre and placed on a stand to allow it to revolve under tension. Kinking disturbs the rope and reduces Rope life.

SPOOLING: Faulty spooling is a common cause of rope failure. Ropes should be spooled evenly on drum. A little care goes a long way to 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 adjoining wires. Pay attention to lubrication. See that end attachments are correctly used. Where drum takes more than one layer, periodically cut off one end of rope sufficiently long to change point of crossover.

UNCOILING:

Lay coil on side, then end of Rope below reach down through coil, draw inner end upwards so that it comes from coil in anti-clockwise direction.

ABRASION: Avoid unnecessary rubbing. Do not allow tanks to form, nor pass. Ropes are damaged by dragging along ground and over rough surfaces.

STORAGE: Store in dry, cool, well-ventilated place. Make sure Ropes are thoroughly dried before storing. Do not keep on floor but hang in racks on wooden grating or frame on a wooden peg. If Rope is dirty, wash thoroughly, and dry before storage. Dirt acts as a grinding powder when Rope is in use, and causes severe internal wear.

DAMAGE FROM CHEMICALS: Avoid contact with acids and alkalis; they are extremely injurious to Hemp Ropes, and cause rapid deterioration.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

HAVE FOR YEARS the Colonial Office and Colonial Administration in Africa been the public eye, and regular target of confidentially reported information from the Information Staffs. Information Officers have been appointed to the outposts, and their reports have been published in the "Matters of Moment" section of the newspaper. In an attempt to improve the quality of the information, the Colonial Office has appointed a number of Information Officers to the outposts, and their reports have been published in the "Matters of Moment" section of the newspaper. In an attempt to improve the quality of the information, the Colonial Office has appointed a number of Information Officers to the outposts, and their reports have been published in the "Matters of Moment" section of the newspaper.

Long ago we expressed the opinion that the Information Officer in Eastern Africa who was showing real capacity and initiative was Mr. Kenneth Bradley, who, as the head of his section, was in true "Matters of Moment" style. The quality of his reports was of a high standard, and his reports were of a high standard. The quality of his reports was of a high standard, and his reports were of a high standard. The quality of his reports was of a high standard, and his reports were of a high standard.

for a period of the depot to their units, they are advised to settle all their domestic affairs, and are given home leave if possible in the circumstances, and are dependent on the authorities as to the military and administrative points on the importance of discipline, stressing the analogy between tribal and army discipline. At Malindi selected Africans are given a four months course of specialist training for the Signal and medical corps, and are also given extra tuition in English.

Casualties

Major General Guy Gervers Wilson, R.A., 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 Yarbrough Cunliffe-Liter, elder son of Viscount Swinton and Viscountess Swinton, has three wounds while serving with the Staffordshire Yeomanry. Born in 1888, 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 five 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 the African land forces.

Active Flight Lieut. D. F. Walker, formerly of Khartoum, who was killed during last year, is now known to have lost his life in Norway.

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

Serge 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, N. Rhodesia.

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

Pilot Officer Alan Tyson, R.A.F., who was reported as missing after a bombing raid, 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 Serg. Johann Walter Einars, Royal Canadian Air Force, awarded the D.F.M., to both members of No. 44 (Rhodesian) Squadron.

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

Flight Serg. 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:—

"The aimon was invariably depicted of 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 Serg. Morrison remained at his post until he had fought eight fierce battles with the fighters, who were then being evading tactics with the aimon. He was then shot down, but he contributed manfully to the high morale of his flight."

Flying Officer Eric George Hardingham, of Stellenbosch, Southern Rhodesia, is one of two survivors of the crew of a bomber which crashed into the sea near the French coast. After floating 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 two miles of the French coast, but was not seen. The crew of the aimon were sighted about six miles from the French coast by a patrol aircraft, and within a few minutes they were picked up by a landing of the Air Force rescue service. Both Flying Officer Hardingham, whose age is 22, and his companion are making good progress in hospital.

Sub-Lieut. 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. Richards, of the East African Engineers, has been sent to the General Court Martial in Nairobi to be tried and to serve six months imprisonment with hard labour. He was charged with selling water to the public 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. F. G. Mistrand has been appointed Deputy Controller of Petroleum Products in Kenya in the place of Mr. J. J. O'Shaughnessy.

Mr. A. V. Church, 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. E. Brame (honorary secretary); Miss D. Schwartz, and Messrs. Johnston, R. Heath, W. H. Wells and D. McDonald.

Mr. E. C. Vile, a member of the Mombasa 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 5,500 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 are required to serve in any civil or military hospital.

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

Funds for War Purposes

Subscriptions to East African War Bonds, 1942-51, to the Mid-February were: Series A, £2,218,100; Series B, £635,040; and £2,896,110.

Well over £40,000 has been subscribed to the Sudan Warplane Fund, the Vice-Presidents of which are Mr. G. F. Marston, 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 Appeal for the Central and East Branch of the B.R.C.S. has raised £131 from the Northern Rhodesia Central War Charities Fund, £250 from the Tanganyika War Relief and Welfare Fund, £235 from the Zanzibar War Relief Community Chest, £250 from the Zanzibar War Relief and Pemba, and £250 from the Northern War Fund of Southern Rhodesia.

192ND WEEK OF WAR

Information Officer's Appeal Policy of the Good Neighbour

For Northern Rhodesian Troops

Mr. Franklin, Information Officer in Northern Rhodesia, who recently toured Madagascar and part of East Africa to visit troops, has given a most interesting report to the public of his tour in Rhodesia in a newsletter which ought to have persuaded many people to increase their contributions in cash and kind for the benefit of Africans and Europeans on service outside Northern Rhodesia.

The Information Officer writes—

"You might sit and mend your clothes if you had any cotton, 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 gramophone or any records to play. You could send to write home, but this would be much easier if there were more envelopes, ink and pens to go round. You could read, and do so 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 you one night. You might read your mail if you had any, but this is slow and erratic in arriving, which in view of difficulties of communication and other war-time snags is nobody's fault. You might read more mail if more people wrote to you, but they don't—and that is somebody's fault.

One of the most pleasant surprises which I had was to find frequent letters from Europeans who before the war were working on mines, railways, and farms, and whose attitude to Rhodesia was not of the most liberal, open and appreciative. The lion's share of the money would go to the troops, and always their comforts, yet some of them had the remark, 'if I could ask for who are most deserving, it would be your men, most.'

Another writer suggests that Northern Rhodesia has suffered to a large extent, on a scale in proportion to population which is probably not paralleled in any other colony in Africa, and continues—

"The fact that the subscriptions have been mainly for causes other than that of the given man is no waste largely due to our lack of knowledge of these men, how our men are living and what their needs are, and how the needs of others are more urgent. The system is to be praised that perhaps the best of the best has been put in for asking, and concerned. I can assure that sometimes being lumped in with East Africa and asked to help has done more than any amount of direct help, especially they need it. The difficulties are difficult to get in East Africa and means of transport are slow and erratic, but we can't be expected to overcome these difficulties, however."

The Government General's Fund for the welfare of Northern Rhodesian Forces, which includes N.R. personnel in other units, will, we hope, be greatly swelled. In its contributions to East Africa and other units 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 proceed to buy in 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 learned a great deal in Madagascar of how to get what the latter and to have a representative in Johannesburg who will show us a great deal.

Another point for Mr. Franklin's very practical appeal is the fact that the life of the troops is equally good. The Education Conference appears under 'Matters of Moment'.

Belgian Congo's 1947 Production

The total production of mineral diamonds and metals produced by the Belgian Congo than any other of the United Nations, and the Colony holds the first place for the production of tin. Latest figures for the Congo show that during last year 158,000 tons of tin were produced, 28,000 tons of manganese, 1,000 tons of diamonds, 1,800 tons of cobalt, 267 tons of uranium, 126 tons of tantalum, 100 tons of refined gold, 80,000 tons of palm oil, 70,000 tons of cotton, 40,000 tons of cotton, 32,000 tons of rubber, 20,000 tons of timber, 20,000 tons of maize, 10,000 tons of groundnuts, 10,000 tons of pyrethrum, 10,000 tons of silk, 20 tons of silk, cocoa, and other products of silk 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 the Government since the war to seek to maintain and cultivate and promote the friendliest relations between ourselves 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 we had dreams of domination, and generation after of extending our frontiers—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 have labour and similar requirements in South Africa from 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 established friendly 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 sufferings of fighting men, and reminded Servicemen how the strength of returned soldiers had been dissipated at the end of the last war by ambitious politicians who had caught men merely for vote-catching purposes. The sincerity of the Government towards returned soldiers, he said, was demonstrated by the fact that the 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 remunerative 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.

LESLIE LUGARD'S "Dual Mandate in British Tropical Africa." Wanted a copy in good condition at base price to Box 3012, East Africa and Rhodesia, 60 East Street Chambers, Taunton, Somerset.

SEND BOOKS ON EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA. Do all you can to support the salvage campaign by all means, but do not send for pulpy old books about East and Central Africa which would be useless additions to an extensive and much used library.—Offers to Box 3012, 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 inescapable, a primary condition which 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 25 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 surmountable. The fact remains that the number of children who attend elementary schools is still in every small area their attendance at best intermittent, there are great areas where no educational facilities have been made, the quality of the education is generally hopelessly poor, and the equipment is hopelessly inadequate, and little to be said about the cost and books, often those children who go to school remain at school for only a short time that in the majority of cases it is impossible to see 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, the 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 promising extensions in recent years, and there is no 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 Colonies concerned. 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 time the successive Secretaries of State have declared 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, however, there was no financial assistance adequate to meet the demand for an expanding educational programme. Too often education has been left to the initiative of the missions, which in some African areas have carried on important educational, medical, and other 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 shape the content of its educational policy of every detail, and to 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 age. The object of elementary education should be to extend

(a) Vocational, i.e. it should aim at giving the children the elements of knowledge which will enable 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 at 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 imposing 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 those stages are passed it is much to be desired 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 the object at every stage should be both vocational and non-vocational. Vocationally the object should be to train 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-vocational 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 in Britain who would proceed to Africa after a short period of training in this country. Their appointments in Africa should be for a short period, with a view to their completing appropriate employment in the Colonies and returning to Britain. The desire for adventure and the opportunity of the means of a mission which makes it possible for some people to earn a living in Africa are not to be despised, and it is the duty of the community and the Government to provide means for their satisfaction. There is ample scope for it to be done without war, particularly in such tasks as those of training Africans and of raising their trust in a reality.

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

(4) Great attention should be given to adult and community education for backward areas. This should be confined, to the forms of adult education developed in this country, though these can be suitably adapted to African conditions; the administrations should liberally subsidise their system of adult education based upon community, voluntary 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 the Africans, who are everywhere very keen on education, with educational organisations, and Africans should have a say in all educational councils, where they are not already so.

(6) The educational programme outlined above will be carried out only if the administrations greatly increased their provision of all kinds of educational provision, elementary and secondary schools, technical institutions, and higher education, and training colleges, and would also require a considerable increase in their administrative and inspecting services. None of this could be possible without the corresponding increase in Government expenditure from taxation.

Background to the

Smash 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 1918 by failure to realise 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 almost crumble overnight. In Rumania, 90% 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 offensive against 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 plains of Transylvania, surrendered by German orders in 1940. — Mr. Cedric Saller, in the *Daily Express*.

Japan Prepares her Alibi

The appointment of Mamoru Shigemitsu as Japanese Foreign Minister is the most sensational piece of news sprung by Japan since Pearl Harbor. Mr. Shigemitsu, the former Ambassador to Great Britain is the reverse of military "Statesmanlike" and liberal-minded. Shigemitsu is pronounced Anglophile and in favour of friendship with America. His job is to endeavour to pave the way for a compromise peace. Many experienced advisers among them the J.A.C. Crew are very able American ambassadors in Japan for many years. The war, however, was waged as though directly Japan sees the red light and Government will miraculously appear, declaring that Japanese militarism is dead and done with, and that Japan wishes to be a good neighbour to all the world. Mr. Shigemitsu is the fiercest harbinger of that new Government. — Mr. C. M. Macdonald.

Disappointing 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 Myittha. The attempt has failed. After a deceptively promising start shortly before Christmas our 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 Kaladai 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 reach 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 British and American armies 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 hardy, cruel, and skillful 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 preponderance in that combination of sea and air power by which the Japanese and the Allies have in the Atlantic and the Indian Eastern

Canada's War Effort

Canada's army has grown from 4,500 men before the war to 450,000. Her Navy consisted of 15 ships, today she has more than 600 destroyers, corvettes, auxiliary cruisers, submarine chasers, and other smaller vessels, all completely manned by Canadian sailors and constantly engaged in the battle of the Atlantic. The Royal Canadian Air Force has increased from 4,000 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 organized across the Dominion the training of by far the greater part of the air pilots from all over the Empire and from all the Allied forces. It is evidence of the colossal size of the training plan that more than 45,000 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 bomb that is dropped 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 10,350-ton type, and other smaller ships. One 80% of all this production in Canada goes to equip her own forces at home or abroad; 20% goes to the British Empire, the United Kingdom, and the other 30% to the United States, France, Australia, and the Pacific front. Yet the main part of Canada's effort lies in the nameless sphere. When last year we had ten or twelve hundred dollars left, the Canadian Government voted, mostly in the sum of \$1,000,000,000 equivalent, some \$25,000,000 to furnish us with supplies at an average gift. I do not believe that any country among the United Nations, taking into account their populations and material wealth, that has made such a stupendous mark on the Axis. Production of equipment that has gone in such a "blind" counselless spirit. — Mr. William Macdonald, High Commissioner for Canada.

the War News

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

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 1,400,000 in 1920 to 2,088,200 in 1941.

Going ... concentrating ... between ... and 3,000 first-line ... in the south of Italy.

I want to see schools built before sewerage, public houses or banks. — Mr. W. Griffiths, 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. Rother, Headmaster of St. ...

At least 100 transports, tankers and supply ships bound for Tunisia have been sunk since the Allied landings in North Africa last ...

British power has enabled the people of the United States to roast them in their stoves at home and protect them in security. — Mr. Carl Becker in the Yale 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 do not offset my exports do not diminish home employment. Exports to the extent that they pay for imports do nothing to promote it. — The Observer.

Long before Germany introduced conscription in 1935 the police forces of the ... were reorganized into a single Reich police force of whom 10% 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-generals, 40 to lieutenant-generals and six to full generals during the war. — S.S. Gruppenführer Bracht, in Deutsches Volkswort.

... the biggest seaport on the eastern shores of the African continent is destined to become the port of call of the Indian Ocean. — Mr. G. Heaton Nicholas, administrator of Natal.

Between May 29 and 30 the Allied air forces in North Africa destroyed 1,004 Axis aircraft for the loss of 270 Allied aircraft. The Axis losses were 659 combat aircraft and 245 transports. — Mr. Stinson.

Let us hope that at the end of the war the parties may find themselves widely agreed on methods and rates as far as possible, the consequences of Coalition during the first critical years of reconstruction. — The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amory, M.P.

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

... the ... of patriotic fervor in ... Because the ... and these of his ... the last 20 years ... to undermine the faith of our people in Britain, the Empire ... — Mr. G. P. Craddock.

The countryside of Britain has been cultivated north of Liverpool and vegetables among the gulls and rubber wire of Hyde Park. A ... her guests to see her ... and ... Good countryside produces the best ... — Mr. C. Carcano, Argentine Ambassador.

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

Nothing could be more wasteful than a uniform, cow-like public opinion willing to browse on artificially fertilised fields and chew hard dog-eaten pasture, while being continuously milked by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. I do not think there would have been a steam engine for ... of ammunition ... at the ... approach to ... — M. P.

From ... 31 ... 42 ... this country ...

... the national economy ... the State ... enterprise ... activities are essentially public services. We believe in individual initiative and in the great fields of individual action for the defence of human liberty itself. — Dr. Salazar, Prime Minister of Portugal.

On the day that the ... Church is established, Christ ... must ... from ... cathedrals, churches and chapels within Germany and Germany's colonial frontiers. The Cross must be replaced by the sole symbol of Christ, the Swastika.

... a document issued by the German National Reich ...

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

Advertising does not become so essential with the advent of war, its function becomes increasingly important. One major job which it might undertake is to give information on better ways of using time-saving methods ...

... new operating tricks. — Mr. ... Industrial expert of the ...

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 loads for that supremacy. American still without the ... air power ... Britain has in its Royal Air Force. It still has no semblance of equality of command of the air. — Major Alexander de Seversky.

The tonnage of our warship complement in America in 1943 will ... total tonnage of combatant ships in 1942. We shall multiply many times the total carrier force at the end of 1942. The number of aircraft carriers completed will be more than the total number of carriers in service at the end of 1942. New fighters in 1943 will multiply by five, and the production of bombers will be four times that of 1942. — General Knox.

PERSONALIA

Sir John Cautcutt

A son has been born to Mrs. J. F. Lewis, widow of Mr. J. F. Lewis, formerly of the late Captain Sir John Cautcutt, formerly a member in Kenya, and Miss Avesha Bunker at Zanzibar. Mrs. Hilda Furtado, wife of Captain David Furse, K.A.R., has given birth to a daughter in Nairobi. Lieutenant Peter Walters, K.A.R., was recently married to Miss Avesha Bunker at Christ Church, Zanzibar.

Mr. John Woodman, formerly a Judge of the Zanzibar Courts, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Seychelles.

Major G. R. Robertson has been appointed Deputy Civil Secretary, and Mr. G. M. ... Civil Secretary in the Sudan.

When Sir Guy Pilling, British Consul in Zanzibar, was on leave, Major E. A. ... Secretary acted as his deputy.

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

Major John Duffie Thorp, R.E., and Miss Mildred ... have been married in Gondera, The Bishop of Egypt, in the Sudan officiated.

A Finance Association has been formed in England, with Mr. ... as Chairman and ... as Secretary.

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

The engagement is announced between Mr. ... of the ... and Miss ... of ...

The marriage took place last week of the Marquis of ... Miss Antonella ... daughter of ...

Mr. ... and ... have been confirmed in their appointment as non-official members of the ... Executive Council for a ...

The ... of ... Prince ... 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 H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' ... have included Mrs. ... F. X. Barry ...

Mrs. ... of ... has been ...

Mrs. ... of ... has been ...

Mrs. ... of ... has been ...

Mrs. ... of ... has been ...

Mrs. ... of ... has been ...

Mrs. ... of ... has been ...

Mrs. ... of ... has been ...

With deep regret we record the death in Watford last Thursday of Sir John Cautcutt, K.C.M.G., Chairman since 1947 of Barclays Bank (Colonial, Colonial and Overseas) and a director of Barclays Bank (Barclays Bank (France)), Barclays Bank (Canada), the Eastern Bank and the Phoenix Assurance Company.

When in 1921 Mr. P. C. Goodenough amalgamated the Colonial Bank, the Anglo-Egyptian Bank and the National Bank of South Africa to form the Eastern Bank (D.C. & C.), his main headquarters in the negotiations was Mr. Cautcutt, then one of the general managers of Barclays Bank, under whose auspices the consolidation was made with the object of fostering Empire trade. He became the managing director of the new organisation and was elected to the board in the following year. In 1926 he relinquished the office of general manager to become Deputy Chairman, and two years later he succeeded Mr. H. L. M. Tipton as Chairman. Under his leadership the operations of the Bank were considerably expanded. During this time, for instance, it has opened many new offices to provide banking facilities for the East and North Africa.

Sir John Cautcutt was born in 1881 and joined the C.M.G. six years later. He was widely consulted by governments and Governments. He was Deputy Chairman of the Export Credits Advisory Committee, the Board of Trade from 1936 to 1939, Chairman of the Export Credits Advisory Council, and in 1947 Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Export Credits Department, a member of the Board of the Central Committee of Export Groups, a member of the Credit Advice Committee in 1925-1926, and a member of the Palestine Currency Board from 1929.

Chairman of East African Advisory Committee. He was a great worker for voluntary causes, being Chairman of the Governing Body of the British Post Office Medical School of the Finance Committee of the Board of Management of the Watford and District Memorial Hospital. He was also Chairman of the Pilgrims and of the Anglo-Egyptian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain. For his services to Egypt he was awarded the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile in 1938.

Chairman of the Advisory Committee of H.M. Eastern African Dependencies. He was also a member of the Advisory Committee of H.M. Eastern African Dependencies. He was also a member of the Advisory Committee of H.M. Eastern African Dependencies.

He had long taken the keenest interest in the East African affairs, seldom missed any East African or Rhodesian gathering in London and was a Councillor of the Royal Empire Society, and the East African Society. Indeed, any public work for the Empire engaged his interest, which was given and justified, a great character but strong character, he had a great sense of duty. He had many friends among East African Rhodesians and he brought back highly favourable impressions from the visit which he paid to Southern Rhodesia in 1938. Though asking not to be mentioned for publication at the time, he spoke of us most enthusiastically of the Colony, in which the late had been a Rhodesian Councillor. Not many months ago he was instrumental in creating a local board in Southern Rhodesia.

There will be widespread sympathy with the death of their son and two daughters.

The death is reported in Nairobi of Mr. ...

Mrs. Sidney Webb

Mrs. Sidney Webb, who declined to use her title, died in London last week at the age of 85 years. Her exceptional will also found an investigator and her relationship with her husband, who she devoted their lives to, was a great part of the social and literary work which she did for the Society for the extension of the rights of women. She was a member of the Society for the extension of the rights of women.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Sisal Research

SIR, As the pioneer in sisal research, we were interested in the recent references 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 acetate contained in this material can be applied to use in the food industry, for the coagulation of food waters, for substituting tragacanth, etc. etc. The residual flesh has been found to provide a 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 industry, 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 feel that the finding of new markets for Colonial products is to receive the close attention of the Council.

Yours faithfully,

Bulstrode
Gerrard

PRODUCE COMPANY, LTD.
CONRAD L. WALSH,
Director.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Experts Ignored

The forest areas on Mount Kilimanjaro are still being planted with gums and baffle (after a year this 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 Copies

My appreciation of "East Africa and Rhodesia" due to the fact that it is so well written, so frank, so direct, and with refreshing and wholesome frankness. To give two examples which spring to mind: I mention upon Broomfield's article on the colour question and Canon Grant's article on education in Uganda. Both were obviously controversial but deserved 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 given up the crop - a prediction which has since proved to be difficult for them to resist to it, as they say, but no need for any extension of maize growing in the present. If 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 started growing maize and found that it pays them fairly well to grow pumpkins for pepsin as a 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 they will have thousands of men from all parts of the Empire ready to settle in East Africa as well as men from the Allied nations. (By air).

Second Thoughts More Costly

When the Government of Tanganyika considered Africans working in European colonies in the war, the provision of money necessary for the war effort the Government had to pay in advance, and two months in respect of each conscript in honour. Without any other notice the figure has been raised to one for natives already in the field, and we are told that in future the charge will be 10s as a minimum and possibly 45s.

Official Misstatements

I am surprised to see the statement issued by the Colonial Office that they have been informed that Uganda admits that there have never been locusts extending all over Uganda but there were colonies in the Eastern Province in 1909, in the Northern Province in 1912, and in the Eastern Province in 1913. I am surprised to find that the locusts were 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 ports of Busoga and Buganda and being bitten by tsetse fly and thus becoming infested with a fatal sickness. Nor do I understand the figures given in the latest official review of Uganda's war effort. Should the figure of 60,000 refer to the Buganda Kingdom only? There are many more than 60,000 miles over 18 and 65 years of age in a population of 3,740,000 Africans. There were over 9,000 taxpayers in Teso in 1929. 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 Government of Kenya should not have been surprised to find Africans warning their maize because they feared a locust invasion, and that the Government had been authoritative in terms of such a danger. It so happens that shortly after reading your comments several newspapers 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 consultation with the authorities in occupied territories has been operating during the year in British Somaliland and the area administered in Somalia. In April 1949, all the known hoppers in British Somaliland were covered from the hills were destroyed. A locust control campaign was conducted in June on the upper reaches of the River Daba Soolah in Somalia and again in November and December when large tracts of country in the north and east of Somalia, which became infested, were brought partially under control. In the course of these operations over 200 tons of locusts were destroyed. This campaign over 200 tons of poisoned bait provided by the Kenya Government was used for further 200 tons is now ready to be despatch as soon as possible. Further 200 tons of locust bait has been applied in British Somaliland where a staff of seven, provided by the Sudan Government, is training Native personnel in locust destruction." And that statement was published in Kenya two months before Sir Henry Mook made his expansion in the Legislative Council.

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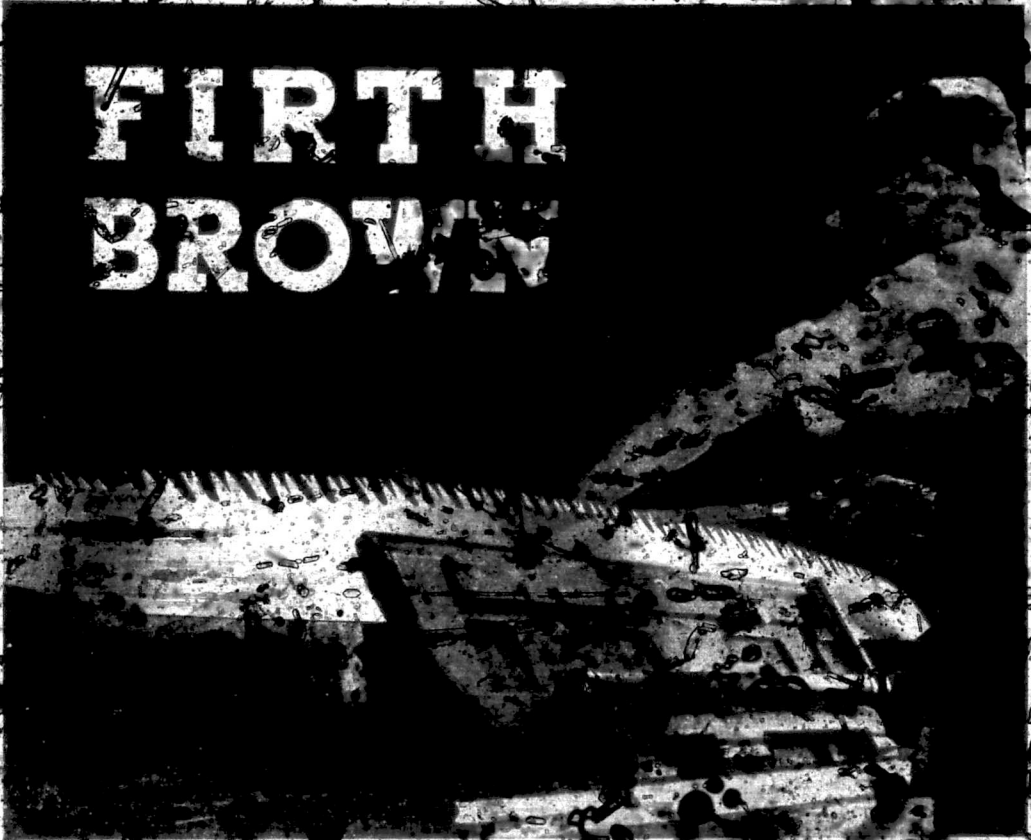
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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P.O. Box 100, Durban

News Items in Brief

Messrs. Dalgety and Co. announce an interim dividend of 2 1/2% (the same as last year). Karimjee Jivjee & Co. has now been registered as a limited liability concern.

An official inquiry into the cost of living of Native and servile classes being made in Uganda.

The Board of Trade of Kenya has declared a final dividend of 5% making 50% for the year.

Labour conscription was suspended in the Nyavaza district of Rwanda from February 1 until the end of May.

There is now a fair trade between Kisumu and Dunga Suare, Madagascar, with calls at Mombasa, Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar.

The Carriage Colonial Corporation has made a grant of £350 to the Centre College, Uganda for the purchase of books for its library.

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

Uganda's customs revenue for the year to August 31 is £201,515, which sum represented more than 20% of the revenue of the Protectorate.

The Agricultural Department of Agriculture specialises in the use of the Press for areas of ploughing and land suitable for new year settlement.

The opening ceremony of the new Indian Press shows Indian firms daily increasing in number. The opening ceremony was presided over by Mr. Jaall, Mayor of Nairobi.

The Congo was broadcast from Leopoldville on Monday for the first time on Sunday. Such regular programme broadcasts are of regular nature.

Cambridge University Appointments for 1943. The names of those appointed to appointments secured in the Sudan are: Mr. J. H. G. Service and Mr. J. H. G. Service.

Shareholders have received a final dividend of 10% on the 1942 profits of £1,076,620. The total dividend is £1,076,620.

The United States War Relocation Authority now being formed in Uganda to survey Africa's man-power and resources for essential war-time products as well as for sea and overland.

Receipts of the Uganda Railways for February were £430,422, compared with £471,892 for the five months of 1942 and £473,507 for the same periods of 1941.

The International conference just held in Harare has suggested that European refugees be resettled in French North Africa, French Madagascar and the Amhara region of Ethiopia.

The Kenya and Industries, a company with a share capital of £100,000, has a net profit for the year to September 30, 1942, of £103,254, compared with £111,229 in the previous 12 months.

Receipts of the Kenya Railway Company for February were £33,998 and for the five months of the year £1,076,620, compared with £1,076,620 and £1,076,620 for the corresponding periods last year.

The Government in Kenya has been fined £200 and a certificate of conviction issued for giving false information regarding the collection of goods for the war effort and for the same were upheld by the War Office.

Employment opportunities in Kenya have been increased by the Government to try the following food products: (a) tinned corn, (b) tinned peas and meat extract, (c) tinned tomatoes, (d) tinned potatoes, (e) tinned apples, (f) tinned oranges and (g) tinned pineapples.

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A Belgian and Belgian Congo Art Exhibition has been opened by Sir Field by Lord Riversdale. The Belgian Ambassador Baron de Marchienne, and the Belgian Minister of Information, M. A. De Vos, were present.

The Produce Controller in Kenya has announced that orders have been placed in the Union of South Africa for a supply of potatoes 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 Cotton Research and Industry Board the basis of many industries.

The use of meat-meal, blood-meal and carcase-meal as fertilisers or other ingredients in fertilizer compounds is prohibited in Southern Rhodesia. Any one infringing the order is liable to a fine not exceeding £50 or a term of imprisonment for two years.

Entomologists of the International Red Jacket Co. are combating attempts by locusts to swarm in the Lake Kariba district of Southern Rhodesia. Locusts coming south from Beaufort West have traversed Kenya and entered northern Zambia.

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

During the year ending June 30 last, the 1000 Limited with branches throughout Southern Africa made a trading profit of £42,000 compared with £120,000 during the previous year. The profit of £158,733 compared with £145,700 in 1941. A dividend of 5% and a bonus of 1% was paid on ordinary shares.

The South African and General Investments Trust, which has large Rhodesian interests, announced the profit for the year to June 30 last, after deducting the preference and bonus interest and provision for doubtful accounts was £31,189 (against £33,181). After paying the preference dividend and making provision for income tax, £2,496 is carried forward. In the previous year there was an ordinary dividend of 2 1/2%.

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COMPANY STATEMENT

British South Africa Co.

Sir Douglas Malcolm's Statement

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

SIR DOUGAL MALCOLM, F.R.C.M.G., the President, presided at the meeting. The SECRETARY, MR. J. J. WARD, C.B.E., (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 £700,000 more than in the year before, in spite of our having had to provide for taxation a little more than in the corresponding year. All the heads of revenue in the profit and loss account show substantial improvement.

Dividends and interest of £177,420 are a little over £30,000 better than last year, but that is more than all accounted for, an increase of over £48,000 in the dividend derived from Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., 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 the dividend from the Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., in each year. Net-mining revenue at £290,840 is nearly £27,000 better than in the year before, owing to an increase in mineral royalties.

Larger Receipts from Estates

The net receipts from our estates at this time are a satisfactory feature of the profit and loss account. We have made a profit of £93,124 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 citrus. 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, £17,090, in a year which did not afford much opportunity for dealing in investments, was almost wholly due to the selling and taking our profit from a large holding of Government securities, the proceeds of which sale we invested in other Government securities.

Expenses, apart from taxation, £71,339, were nearly £4,000 less than in the year before, but provision for contingencies I have said, called for nearly £52,000 more, with the result that the balance carried to the balance sheet at £306,754 compares with the previous year's figure of £220,753.

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 in the market value of our quoted investments, that value has climbed beyond the book value of quoted securities entered in our balance sheet at £7,332,452.

Exceptional feature of the year is a general rise, but we cannot reckon upon a recurrence of this. Accordingly, we propose to pay the same dividend and bonus as last year, namely, a dividend of 10s. for £50 and a bonus of 3d. or 1½% in all, or 8½% and to increase our carry-forward by a little over £100,000 to £718,404.

Warrants to Bearer

One 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 transfer their share warrants and to have their names entered in the register. The fee of 2s. 6d. per 100 shares is usually 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 facilities for conversion will be used by warrant holders to the fullest 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 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 Leeper 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 retiring directors (His Grace the Duke of Abercorn, 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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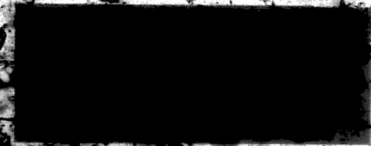
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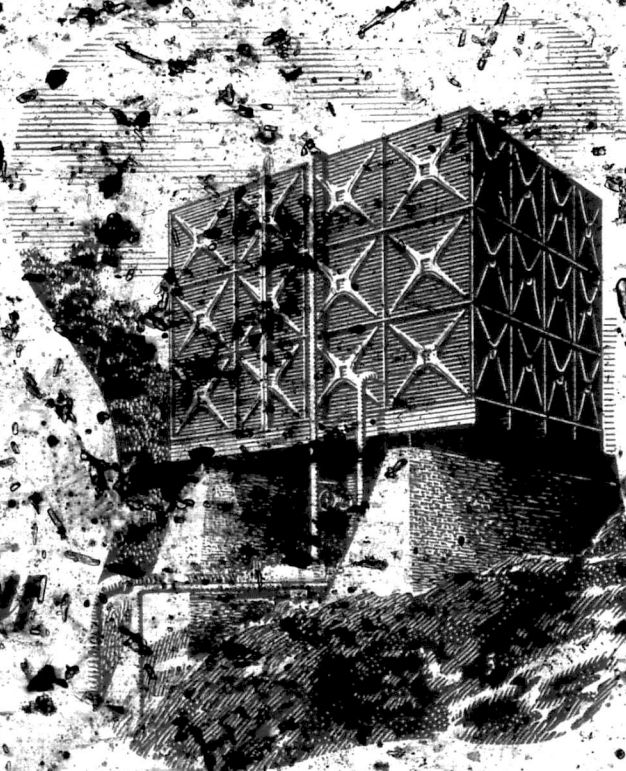
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