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Principal Contents

Matters of Moment	Page
Crime, M. Minister's	751
The Birth of the King	752
Colonies	752
Lord Harlech and Colonel Parsons on Unions	753
Labour in the Colonies	754
Background to War News	754
Personalities	758
The War	760
S. Rhodesia Wants Settlers	760
Sir E. G. on Governor ors' Conference	764

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE PRIME MINISTER, Lord Harlech; Sir Godfrey Huggins, Sir Edward Grigg; and Colonel Parsons, the three Ministers who all made speeches which justify the name of "British Government," in reply to the question, "What is a Natives' Representative?" The answer is that they are co-operating in a scheme which requires the Prime Minister (and South Rhodesia, often expressed himself emphatically) to maintain his, of course, concerned with the Colonial Empire as a whole, not with one particular part of it, or where it is made. Furthermore, the City of London here has the occasion to rebuke "those ignorant and vicious voices" who can interrogate the progress of the work we are doing throughout the world, and which we shall continue to do. That renewed resolution of the Federation of the British people and British Government to perform their kingly and noble duty will be only strengthened by the Dependencies, and in the more distant in East Africa and Rhodesia. It has for so many years been the special desire of consistent and unbalanced critics to make Harlech speaking with the author of the representative in South Africa of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, the Colonial Secretary, to whom for the colonies marked his ratify to London for an explanation of why South Africa, during the Conference is highly successful,

wants, etc., and want greater co-operation throughout Southern Africa; why the de-

mands of imperialism and chauvinism which

exist in our African Colonies must

be resisted, and why it is impossible to com-

plete the single Native policy after which the

country is to be run, and which is attempted,

the consequence in disaster.

Sir Edward Grigg has publicly stated— for the first time, so far as we recollect—that he would go to Kenya as Governor in order to in-

crease the federation of that Colony with

Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, but

"A Silly Thing," says that

Sir Edward Grigg. Government changed

the word, and before that

any sensible step could be taken. He also declared

in so many words that the East African

Governors' Conference was a silly thing

from the very start. It is good to have on

record that testimony, which entirely corroborates similar (if less blunt) judgments made in

private by other former Governors and Acting

Governors, with considerable personal ex-

perience of the Conference. This, moreover, to

be hoped that this discreditable will be noted

by the present Secretary of State and by those

permanent officials and other Ministers who

in the face of all the evidence, have insisted in

London for an explanation of why South Africa, during the Conference is highly successful.

Those East Africans, officials and others who have been kept quiet by the British almost without exception. The Government's direct influence in this matter has been of little avail, though slight has been the drive of the Comptroller of the Exchequer, Sir William Beveridge, which has caused some alarm. This view is not shared by Mr. W. G. Hall, which might have been driven by the fact that he has had a different view of the inter-colonial subject of a separate leading article in the *Times* of 1939, in which he argued that the Commonwealth created "an war and peace" and since by coincidence they fall under one head, it would be better to leave them to the Comptroller. The Comptroller, however, has had his umbrella over the whole of the inter-colonial, which, however, would have been no less smoothly, if there had been no Comptroller, and for this smooth handling quickly lesser had been the territorial union for which East Africa's leaders have pleaded for so many years. In resting the argument in favour of union as an essential means of wise progress now and in the future, Mr. Hall

has been frank enough to point out some of the difficulties imposed in indirectly indicating that the Commonwealth's parochial objectives have been used to obstruct the public good. Each of the colonies has its own interests to protect, to oblige to obstruct the public good. Each colony is the subject of a separate leading article in this issue of *East Africa and Rhodesia*, and since by coincidence they fall under one head, it would be better to leave them to the Comptroller. The Comptroller, however, has had his umbrella over the whole of the inter-colonial, which, however, would have been no less smoothly, if there had been no Comptroller, and for this smooth handling quickly lesser had been the territorial union for which East Africa's leaders have pleaded for so many years. In resting the argument in favour of union as an essential means of wise progress now and in the future, Mr. Hall

Prime Minister Suggests Commonwealth and Empire

Staunchness in the Empire in Days of Greatest Danger

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND EMPIRE was suggested by the Prime Minister last week as "the most convenient means of describing this unique association of races and religions" within the all-embracing golden circle of the Crown.

The occasion was the speech which Mr. Churchill made at receiving the Freedom of the City of London, reconvened a fine tribute to the Overseas Empire.

The Prime Minister said, *inter alia*:

"Of all the wars that we have ever waged in the long continuity of our history, there has never been one which more truly tested the entire British nation and British race throughout the world than this present fearful struggle for the independence and progress of mankind."

It is even more remarkable that the tiny island has existed and endures in this small, densely populated island—should have extended in equal alacrity and boldness to all parts of our worldwide Commonwealth and Empire. Some people like the way I am speaking of it, others—*I am one of them*—like the way I am not speaking of it. But why should we not have both?"

Therefore, I think the expression of British Commonwealth and Empire may well be sound and meaningful in describing this unique association of races and religions which was built up partly by conquest, largely by conservatism, unconsciously and intuitively, and yet within the all-embracing golden circle."

Unique Association of British People

Alone in history, the British people fought by the hand of God, had formed in the Commonwealth a means to return to the motherland vast and far-flung dominions, upon whom there rests no obligation to share the heat of sentiment and tradition, to plunge into the fires of the Motherland."

None of those Dominions accept Northern Ireland, which does not under its present compensation fully accept Dominion status, has ever failed to respond, with the vigor of democratic institutions, to the trumpet-call of a cause, the overwhelming influence and impulse that those Canadian, those Australian, those New Zealanders, and South African sons, their manhood across the ocean to fight and die."

In each year of these countries, with its long and varied history lighting up this extraordinary spectacle, is an outpouring of the triumph of manhood, setting at the heart of every tear and short-sightedness, the vast sub-continent of the British Empire, to find full and full satisfaction within the British Commonwealth of Nations, the mariners and many others who have joined the armed forces. More than 2,000,000 serving men, many cases during the war, have joined the German sailors, and partly, the British sailors. In Germany,

As the great nations of the world in this war count their

armies by millions, but the Indian Army has a peculiar characteristic not found in the armies of Prussia or of the United States, or Russia, or France, or the rest of us, is that it is entirely composed of volunteers, no one has been conscripted. The Empire, I say, is the only one in the world that is broadly true throughout the rest of the world."

Many scores of thousands of troops have been drawn from the impossibly tropical spaces, or from high latitudes, ensnared by the waves of the Arctic sea. Many volunteers there were for whom we could not find arms. Many others, for whom even now we cannot find armories.

The Great War, Ours, was a war of volunteers, but so that the whole of our Colonial Empire to join in this war, confidence in our institutions, in that high standard of those who have volunteered, who have given into it, on the greatness of Britain, who are doing throughout the world, and what we can do.

At the time came when the Empire was under fire, under fire of aggression, but the Empire was undeniably in control, determined, most searching researches.

The Mother Country, responsible to the King, the famous standards, went to war the very day of death and destruction. Three years and all over the world friend and foe alike, everyone who had not the eye of faith—indeed, it seemed our speediest ruin was at hand. Against us, in this imperial war, with the greedy Italy at his tail, we stood alone with resources so slender that one shudders to consider them even now.

Then, after the moment following the Empire to break up, for each of us in dispersed colonies to stand alone and the winning side, we who thought ourselves oppressed to throw off their yoke and make better terms, but with the conquering Nazi and Fascist power. Then was the time.

But what happened? It was proved that the bonds which unite us, though supple and elastic, are stronger than the greatest steel. It was proved that they were the bonds of the Commonwealth, bonds that could rise superior alike to the most tempestuous outbreaks of treachery, and the harshest threats of doom.

In that dark, terrific, awful, glorious hour we received from all parts of His Majesty's Dominions, from the greatest to the smallest, from the strongest and from the weakest, the most modest and the most simple, the assurance that we would go down or go through together.

We will forgive the Italian. On this occasion, to me, the enormousness of our institutions and proclaim my faith in their

~~Lord Harlegh and Colonel Ponsonby on Union~~

~~Africa Must Work Out Great Co-operation.~~

LORD HARLEGH, who is back in London for the first time since he went to South Africa more than a year ago, a representative of His Majesty's Government, met Press representatives last week at the Ministry of Information.

He said *inter alia*:

"After the war South Africa will seek to develop the new links forged during the war between the Union and all the rest of Africa."

South Africans have been spread about the whole of Africa, and the Union has become acutely conscious of its unique position; that it is one of the United Nations; that it has more Europeans than all the rest of the Continent of Africa put together, including French North Africa; and that it is this hinterland."

Rhodes' Cape-to-Cairo dream was an Imperialistic venture. That is condemned, but it is inevitable that more intimate co-operation will take place between South Africa and the whole of the rest of Africa in the sphere of communications and of trade and economics of every kind. I am quite satisfied that that is desirable for everybody's interests."

"It is desirable in the interests of the whole world that South Africa should not be used, should not be intruded upon and influenced, but that she should be evervmore and realisitc in defining her own position. General Smuts on several occasions lately has declared that categorically that he views every other country and every other leader in South Africa as with him—that the political interests of the Union always are and are likely to be fixed. He does not want political expansion, but wants stable economic development, and above all better organisation of his activities for the development of the whole continent. The other territories are equally strong in their own right, and any co-operation

is nonsense if it is based on that."

"I have been told over these territories. There are four British Dependencies in West Africa, and one in East Africa, apart from the Sudan. All have grown up in separate little Government units and separated entities by the accidents of history. In the days of the aeroplane, fast traffic, what we call the Trans-African North Road (in which the transport convoys go from South Africa through Africa) the wider field commitments of each of those units must cease to be separate entities. They have to work out co-operation."

"I have been in every British Dependency in Africa in the course of my life, a good many of the French Colonies, and in Portugal's country, and I am quite convinced that it is no sense to suggest that you can have one native policy for the whole of Africa."

"I merely speak on the African basis to start with, and it is hard to imagine that the Africans are exactly alike. There are more differences than the various nationalities in Europe. There are wide differences, and though many of them, and their economic way of life is quite different. There are dozens of native policies, and the idea that you should draw down a single Native policy for Africa is, to my mind, just getting away to the facts of the continent. It has to be worked out evolutionarily, and greatest care in each part of Africa in the light of the requirements of Africans in each particular part, has to apply the Native policy of Kenya to Uganda, or to try to avert disaster, because the make-up, politically, socially, and economically, is so absolutely different in the two cases."

High Tribute to General Smuts

Lord Harlegh also paid a fine tribute to General Smuts, of whom he said:

"To get on with General Smuts and to let him know him is something important in life to any man. No man has longer served his country or his people. General Smuts entered the Cabinet 18 years ago, and has never been out of the Cabinet since. He has, as it were, under President Kruger in the cold Transvaal Republic, a young man down from Cambridge."

"He is the best living soldier, administrator, a historian—a man who is living a man of amazing simplicity of life, and a man of great energy."

"He regards the whole world, the whole view of South Africa, but as 'the only people in this country that have been turning-points in the history of mankind'; that we must not only do well this difficult ministerial task in Europe, but also Japan, Germany and Italy must be kept the peace afterwards. He has a vision to the end on this, and does see a great chance for the progress of ordered liberty in really liberated areas."

"General Smuts is a great liberal, not in the strict sense of the word, but a great believer in liberty and law and freedom,

in decency, Christian civilisation. Not merely so much in his speeches as in his note to the men of Guinea comes out in his letters. He is a man of intense idealism and vision. Little things, and all the worries of being Prime Minister, Minister of Defence, and Commander-in-Chief, all sink into insignificance compared with his calm vision, with his steady eyes to the building future. His knowledge of history, of the great traditions of the world, of geography, of Mediterranean history, his love of the classics—all these make him an outstanding statesman. The mere fact that he was born and bred in South Africa and always goes back to it makes him of great value in the councils of the world. We have to thank South Africa for giving us a statesman of his calibre."

Problems to be Faced

Whitehall Coachman Might Upset East Africa

EAST AFRICA—the whole of East Africa—united into a federation administered by a Governor-General invested with great powers and wide discretion was the picture drawn by Col. E. Ponsonby, M.P., Chairman of the Joint East African Board, when he addressed the First Branch of the East African Workers' Club in London last week.

He was talking, heralded with an area of 1,000,000 square miles, inhabited by 12,000,000 Europeans, 150,000 Arabs and 12,000,000 Indians, and 12,000,000 Negroes.

What had we done during 100 years of our administration? What could we say to meet such violent criticism? We had abolished the scouring of slaves, the usual ways of starvation, and the superstition of fear of the unknown. We had reduced disease and improved agriculture. These were some of the steps we had taken to lead the country from barbarism to civilisation.

There was the restoration of local administration as could devise, and now far greater European influence. We must recognise the outstanding fact that the white man cannot at present dominate. But that the existing colonial system cannot be bestialised with this achievement, which is surely natural. A European, random would indicate its nature. The Tanganyika Medical Service already had African doctors, battalions of Territory and trained at Makerere in Uganda, the Uganda had 200 educated African clergy, 14 European priests.

There used to be slave labour, which would be done mostly after the men were dead, and the men were brought away from us to the mines, and so on. This is now entirely ended.

The world is becoming more and more cosmopolitan, and more and more mixed. The world is becoming more and more mixed, and more and more mixed. They could do the better for themselves.

(Laughter.) How would this affect the theory of Native reserves, of areas in which Natives are confined to develop their own culture? In which of India's colonies? These things would be thought of, I am sure, and with them, perhaps, great European estates.

Governor-General with Wide Powers Needed
But he did not apply the fall of the white man. Some indication of the solution of this problem might be obtained in a study of economic and social development in England, from Roman times to the present. One advantage was that there was plenty of room in East Africa—ample space for investment and development.

The present political Constitution of East Africa was the result of a wise course in charge of a coachman in Whitehall, who at the moment got fresh coal, contradictory on which to light the coach.

Col. Ponsonby insisted, need for a ultimate African Governor-General with great powers. He should be a man who could stand up to the Government, and not be the victim of the action of Great Britain, today without the support of any component party or of the U.S.A. with the support of the U.S.A. He should have a definite policy of union for East Africa, and then to begin some progress towards an independent state, with a central bank, and an income tax. On the other hand, the Colonial Office has adhered to the old system of a central government for Tanganyika, and again against the wishes of the people.

There is a desire for a federal form of government in East Africa.

Labour Conditions in the Colonial Empire.

Points from a Colonial Office White Paper

CRITICS OF BRITISH COLONIAL RULE, particularly those in and out of Parliament who so often allege maltreatment of Native labour, would read the White Paper published on Tuesday under the title of "Labour Supervision in the Colonial Empire, 1937-40" (Colonial No. 185 rd).

The object was to indicate the measures of success achieved in improving the machinery for safeguarding the Colonial worker in his employment and the evidence made available of progress during the first four years of the war at least as great as that of the last four years of peace, the White Paper states.

The War Ministry has encouraged Colonial Governments to replace existing or inadequate legislation by new framed on more modern lines and to introduce new legislation where this appears to be needed. The dangers of attempting too rapid changes are obvious, and great consideration had to be given to the conditions obtaining in each territory and the stage of development reached.

Scope of Colonial Labour Legislation

An example of this is union legislation, particularly that given in many Colonies the development of the same union movement that has reached a similar width there as in the United Kingdom. Attention has been specially concentrated on securing the enforcement of all forms of simple legislation giving effect to some of the more important International Labour Conventions ratified by H.M. Government in the United Kingdom—in particular the main group relating the employment in industry, women, young persons, and children, and the employment of men of young persons and children. The Convention relating to minimum wage-fixing machinery, and, whereas the group of Conventions which are primarily of European interest, namely, the Forced Labour Convention and the Conventions relating to recruitment and contracting of indigenous labour.

Other activities include the preparation in 1938 by the Colonial Labour Committees of a comprehensive Draft Model Workmen's Compensation Conference for East and West Africa, which was sent to the Governors of the East and West African Dependencies for consideration.

The Colonial Government and Welfare Act of 1940 requires the Secretary of State to satisfy himself, in a case where scheme provides for the payment of the whole or part of the cost of education of any worker, that the law of the Colony provides reasonable facilities for the establishment and activities of trade unions, and that the wages paid to the labour engaged on the works shall be of not less than the rates recognised by employers and trade unions in the place where the work is to be executed, or if there are no rates recognised, rates approved by the Government, which provides that no person under 16 years of age shall be employed in agriculture or in the international Labour Conference dealing with employment of children in industry.

Labour Departments in 33 Dependencies

In 1937 there were only 11 Colonial Dependencies with Colonial Labour Departments; in 1941 there were 33. This included Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The number of full-time officers employed in labour departments, labour advice, and labour offices or inspectors is about 150—more than four times the number in 1937.

In the larger Dependencies, such as those in West and East Africa and certain smaller ones, the supervision of labour conditions has been the responsibility of the officers of the provincial or district administration assisted by the officers of the Medical and Health Departments and, where a mining industry exists, by the inspectors of the Department of Mines. It is time to pay too high a tribute to the silent work which these officers have performed and the Labour Departments will still be dependent on a great extent upon their co-operation.

The policy adopted in regard to the staffing of the Colonial Labour Departments is to allow a sufficient number to have a considerable number of administrative officers in the service to select experienced men from it to form the staffs of the new department, since it is essential that its officers should possess full knowledge of the people of the territory and their customs and mode of living, and, above all, language.

On December 1, 1940, a circular document emphasised the need for Colonial Governments doing everything in their power to ensure that labour conditions were properly supervised during the war and the still-neglected period which followed.

During the war and the still-neglected period which followed, Colonial and Colonial employees endeavoured to secure the rights of their employers and workers were maintained in the colonies. An atmosphere of positive and friendly relations between the Colonial Government and the Tanganyika Protectorate, Northern Rhodesia, which in 1940 respectively re-established the Labour Department discontinued in 1931 and created a new Labour Department, and the Government of Kenya which, although directly involved in the war, in 1940 turned the existing Labour Inspectorate into a branch of the Native Affairs Department, the separate Labour Department.

Interesting appointments in the Tanganyika Labour Department are those of a medical officer to assist and advise the Labour Commission in creating standards of health and safety in the mines, of an officer experienced in electrical inspection. In Uganda it has been decided that a separate Labour Department would be in the interests of the Protectorate in place of the previous Inspectorate, and it is intended to create this with the still-situation remaining. One of the Deputy Provincial Commissioners has been appointed Labour Commissioner.

Three African sub-inspectors and registrars officers are to be appointed in Kenya in 1943. If these appointments are successful their number will be increased later. It is intended that further experimental approaches in this matter will be made in other African territories.

Laboratory Advisory Board is functioning in Northern Rhodesia, Northern Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar, covering an area of 300 million acres of land in various Colonies, the labour laws. A few unusual labour laws are registered in East Africa, including two Indian acts in Kenya.

Industrial and other regulations were made in 1940 employing the Society to establish a Wage Board for the purpose of fixing minimum and maximum rates to be paid for specific trades and occupations. The Kenya Government since established a considerable number of trades as occupations to which the régime applies. In Kenya a committee was appointed by the Governor in July, 1942, to inquire into the reason whether the interests of life are beyond the economic capacity of officers of the Government and the Kenya in the administration of the public European, Asian and African, in the lower grades.

Reserved Occupations

A considerable number of Colonial governments have issued orders to safeguard the maintenance of personnel in key posts essential to the prosecution of the war, the維護 of the territory, or the life of the community. In Kenya and Tanganyika, under the powers conferred by the Emergency Powers (Colonial) Act, 1939, regulations have been made providing that no person employed in any occupation scheduled as a reserved occupation may be discharged without the consent of his employer except with the written consent of the authority with Director of Civil Service power.

In Kenya the considerable number of occupations scheduled as reserved include appointments in the Nairobi and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration, the Post and Telegraphs, the Public Works and the Medical Department of the Army, and pay skilled or semi-skilled occupations which in the opinion of the Director of Manpower are essential for the prosecution of the war or of of national importance. A similar list of such occupations, in certain designated firms and bodies in the territory, including the Municipal Council of Nairobi and the Municipal Board of Mombasa, have been scheduled.

In Tanganyika they comprise all posts in the Treasury and Bank, in the Posts and Telegraphs, the Public Works Department, the Police and Army, posts specifying skills or semi-skilled trades in so far as a manual worker in them is deemed by the Director of Manpower to be engaged on or likely to be engaged on account of national importance. In Northern Rhodesia regulations on the basis of the United Kingdom Order in the Colonies, the railways, the Zambesi steel mills.

It can safely be said that 90% of all industrial disputes which have arisen in the Colonial Empire during the war, largely in the public service, Colonial, among the local and foreign governments, is to encourage the settlement of disputes by amicable negotiation on every possible occasion, and the results received from the Colonial Departments show clearly what valuable contributions that can be made by Colonial labour officers.

The main difficulties with which we are faced are the responsibility and often collision of the functions of the newly-formed tribunals, the almost complete ignorance which prevails in the Colonies, functions and responsibilities of trade unions, and the lack of competent leaders. In many cases

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

the union officials are men who are not actually engaged in the trade which the union represents, but have been chosen as leaders by reason of their better education or other qualifications. This is only natural in the early stages of the movement. There is, however, plenty of evidence of good material amongst the rank and file of the workpeople: the difficulty is to bring it to the surface.

The gradual guidance of trade unions along the constitutional lines which have proved so satisfactory in the United Kingdom is one of the most difficult problems with which Colonial Governments and Colonial Labour Departments have to contend. The progress is gradually being made. It is not surprising that many employers are wary of entering into negotiations with unions which have not yet acquired a sense of responsibility, and difficulties frequently being experienced by the various Departments in ending their suspension. Everything possible is being done by many Colonial Governments to overcome these prejudices and progress is slowly being made.

In Kenya a Board of Inquiry, consisting of the Director of Man-Power with such other persons as he may co-opt for the purpose when so directed by the Governor, has been created to inquire into and report upon any existing or apprehended trade dispute or upon any matters connected with economic or industrial conditions.

Farm Labour Committees

An interesting development in Northern Rhodesia has been the formation of farm labour committees, whose objects are to keep themselves informed of the local labour position and the possibilities of any shortage of labour, to receive general complaints regarding Native labour, to make representations on behalf of the farming community to any employer in the district whose treatment of labour is likely to give the district a bad name in labour-supplying areas, and to study farm labour conditions with a view to ensuring a contented labour force. Coordination boards have also been established under the chairmanship of the Director of Man-Power to maintain industrial peace in the Copperbelt and Broken Hill mining areas during the war.

Certain Colonies which have no comprehensive workmen's compensation law have provisions for compensation for injury in their mining Ordinances. Instances of this are Kenya, Nyasaland, Uganda and Tanganyika. Certain others, including Tanganyika, have employers' liability legislation of provision of this kind in the Masters and Servants Ordinance. In the Northern Rhodesia Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, however, no liability only and covers practically every occupation except non-Natives only and covers practically every occupation except domestic service. Natives are, however, as is provided in the Employment of Natives Ordinance. Provisions for compensation for injuries sustained by them in their place of employment, including domestic service, except where accident is due to the servant's own serious and wilful misconduct, including drunkenness. Until last year the compensation payable was limited to not more than two years' wages. The more generous provision, based on that suggested in the Canadian model ordinance, was made an an amending ordinance passed in 1940. The Northern Rhodesia Government had been under consideration of the proposed by the Standing Committee of 1941 legislation. The original scheme was to cover all natives, but since that system had not been adopted, the new scheme will be applied for the latter.

The question of social security in the East African territories has been lessened, but it is hoped that it will be possible for the Government principally concerned to give renewed consideration to this matter when the situation created by the war is less acute. In Kenya, however, an ordinance enacted in 1939 amends the Mining Ordinance by the introduction of certain provisions based on the Colombo Conference draft ordinance, and in Nyasaland a Bill passed from the draft ordinance was recently passed.

In Kenya the necessity for the provision of foodstuffs for the Middle East and for the needs of the territory itself has required the re-introduction of conscription of labour for agricultural purposes. The conscripted labour is administratively delegated by the regulations governing the scheme.

In Northern Rhodesia there has been formed a civilian labour corps, which has the charge of a controller appointed by the Government, which is to be used for work deemed necessary by the Government. This is the first of the African countries to make compulsory civilian labour. The regulations provide for a course of induction should it prove necessary to enrol the remaining majority of men by voluntary recruitment.

The regulation of penal sanctions against native Colonial masters and servants has been advocated by the Colonial Office for a long time. Many Colonial Governments have copied these sanctions in their laws, and to prevent such maladministration, only the Commonwealth of the East African Dependencies, Seychelles, Fiji and the Western Pacific High Commission Territories.

In Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Malaya by resolution passed in 1940, abolished all penal sanctions for breaches of contract by persons under contract, and in 1941 the same action was taken by

Uganda in 1943. Northern Rhodesia, the same law abolished a certain number of the brutal penal improprieties were prescribed, and Uganda has abolished all the penal provisions for adults, save those relating to contract or slave-picking. The Tanganyika Law seems to be similar. A large number of the sanctions prescribed for breaches of contract by adult workers.

The Uganda 1943 legislation provides also for a pension, restriction or limitation of any of the provisions of Article contained in the Masters and Servants Ordinance either generally or in respect of any particular class of classes of employment, and a Government notice has been issued suspending certain of the provisions (including all those covered by the Conventions) in respect of adult persons employed under oral contract and two of the provisions in respect of adult persons employed under written contract.

Social Security Proposals Debated in N. Rhodesian Legislature

"Northern Rhodesia is not a white man's country in the full sense of the term," said Colonel S. Gore Browne recently in the Legislative Council, though white men could live in Northern Rhodesia comfortably so long as their standard of living was very high—high enough to enable them to send their children away to school and for them to go down to sea level at frequent intervals.

Mr. Welensky, a member of the Post-War Committee, felt that it was not the success it might have been, and that the Government should make full-time appointments for post-war reconstruction work.

Later, when introducing a debate on social security, Mr. Welensky said that he envisaged it on an insurance basis with every section of the community contributing to provide health services, and rehabilitation and improvement in the standard of living for all sections of the community, black and white. The question must be approached from a pro-African angle, and since the whole future of Northern Rhodesia depended on the continued operation of the copper mines, the Government should decide whether the mines should operate or not.

Social security could be paid for by the two Rhodesias working together, provided that these territories are stripped from the "old world" of "private profit." The country should acquire the means from the mining and railway industries which now leave the territory. A flat income would finance a social security scheme.

The Chief Secretary wondered by what means Northern Rhodesia could expropriate the mines and railways in order to obtain their income. The value of those assets was more than the territory could afford, and the Imperial taxpayer could not reasonably be called upon to foot the bill. In any event it would mean the country running its own mining industry, which would still be at the mercy of overseas markets. The chief objection was, he claimed, the solution to the problem of social security in the world, and all must become more internationally minded after the war.

He was, moreover, not prepared to write off the possibility of Northern Rhodesia developing primary industries other than mining, even though the country might initially be part of such other industries, scientific development might provide possibilities. The best provision for social security for Africans was through the development of the country's resources in the Rhodesias. The African's standard of living must be raised.

Mr. Thornton, from the point of view of Northern Rhodesia, also follows a considerable lead in social security. There is no minimum wage, but there is medical treatment. 75% of the European population, the servants, railwaymen, mine employees (through a provident fund), and bank employees have provision for their old age, and the former has his land.

Attention was laid on the invaluable social system of the African, with its mutual assistance and group responsibility for the want. Mr. Cartmel-Robinson urged that nothing should be done to break up the African's family life without putting something in its place, and the Secretary for Native Affairs also emphasised that the African should not be permitted to think that everything would come to him free, and that he could simply sit back and do nothing.

Unsatisfactory Government Housing

Two types of houses designed for Native government of Government have proved popular, but there has still much work to be made up before all Government Native employees are properly housed. The Native housing in own compounds has shown some improvement, but still very little. Adequate building programmes are urgently necessary. A Northern Rhodesia Labour Department's annual report for 1942

Background to the

General Sikorski was a General Sikorski, a man whose commanding courage and great ability. Above all, he was a man of honour. The tragedy of Poland was written in his face. His manner was that of a sad and brave man—modest, friendly, reflective, undisturbed by day-to-day incidents. His mind was stayed on faith in Polish recovery. First, he sought to maintain hope and leadership among the enslaved of Poland; and, to his guidance, the active resistant groups were admirably organised among a people who have lost their own, their soul. Secondly, he organised the Polish forces in Britain and the Middle East. Thirdly, he sought amid many difficulties to preserve Poland in union with all the Allies.

—*The Times*.

Social Security and Economic Changes. "One of the great advantages of a comprehensive scheme of social security at a decent level of benefit is that it makes it possible to envisage those great changes and developments in employment and the location of industry which every one has agreed are coming after the war. The change-over from war to peace will mean great industrial strife and dislocation. However well we plan the transition, work people in some numbers may have to be moved to change their jobs and their place of residence. The alternative being unnecessarily long periods of change-over and an unnecessary degree of unemployment and depression. How can we expect work people or their organisations to look at questions like this dispassionately, reasonably, commonsensefully unless they know that their community has incurred them against the personal wishes and changes of the individual? Is there scale transformation and adjustment? Social security is not only a legitimate long-term aim of social policy; it is, I say, *the basis* of social change. Our financial policy, and there must be three main maxims: (1) We must work to a financial plateau. We must fix our theme of priorities, decide how to divide our money between the war effort and the peacetime economy. (2) The financial plan must be expansive, not retrenching. (3) We must be financially stable—no sharp changes in the value of money. If we can insure a firm, non-inflationary economy with a moderate expansion of credit, then the economic situation will be easier than those of the last four years. It is about boundless opportunities and once again meaningful symbols. The people attach real importance to bounds, abilities and energy. Mr. Herbert Morrison said well: "Under L. C. Campbell" (C.

Bishop's Wim Helder) "in all the occupied territories a rampart of gravity is being erected in favour of the people because of the Ruthless interference of the officers of the party and the civil administration with freedom of conscience and the religious life of the population.... All churches in the Polish dioceses of Posen and Litzmannstadt have been withdrawn from use for worship and used for the purpose of officially so-called 'Soviet schools'. One church in Posen has been degraded to a riding school. The tabernacles have been broken open in many cases and the Most Holy Sacrament desecrated in the vilest way. In the Litzmannstadt diocese almost all crosses on public roads have been destroyed. All this can only be taken by the population as the expression of a senseless hatred against every living Christian. Almost all the Polish clergy have been placed in concentration camps. This has been suffered even by those who stood up for the German population under Polish rule."

In the anxiety for the government and the welfare of the Fatherland, we ask the Government of the R.A.F. to put a stop to this systematic attack on religious, educational, patriotic ideals and to take immediate measures against the Church of Christianity which is the divisiⁿon of all mankind.—From a memorandum by the Roman Catholic Bishops of Germany to the British Government.

Leadership

True, normal, healthy, worthy leadership is singular. A leader must be sincere in all he thinks, does, says, stands for, is trusty, and loyal, saying what he means and meaning what he says. A leader must have enthusiasm which is as catching as infectious. In enthusiasm comes real working. A leader must have knowledge if he is to have that confidence in himself without which he cannot inspire confidence in others. He must be unselfish and ready to sink his own pride for the general good. Authority is a ready thing. We must be ready to protect our precious dignity and think only of the good of the community. Fact and popularity are very commonly counted among the best qualifications of leadership. Neither is bad in itself, but for a leader consciousness is seeking to count almost always disaster. Great leaders do not always get it, it is generally understood. They say just what they want to say, although they might not have done so with perfectly good will. —L. C. Campbell (C.

Round-the-Clock Bombing

When a large formation of U.S. bombers bombers added synthetic rubber works at Huls in the Ruhr, a deep penetration by day into the heart of a main defensive area was achieved in the west for the first time since the Battle of Britain. For the loss of 120 bombers the Americans destroyed a large proportion of German synthetic rubber production and the Huls plant was the second largest in Germany. The Americans are beginning to achieve what the Germans failed to achieve in 1940—penetration of strong fighter defences by day to attain precision bomb aiming over the heart of the enemy's industrial area. Area-bombing under the cover of darkness is most effective against large industrial areas. Precision day bombing by strongly-divided aircraft is most effective against concentrated industrial targets. Area raids are in great numbers to blow out mining industrial centres. Precision raiders are split into smaller packets each sufficient to deal with one concentrated target without wasting excessive effort. Each thus has its own specialist role. The day and night bombing often succeed in getting down more than 1,000 tons of bombs out of a total of around 2,000. Why are the Americans succeeding by day where the Germans failed in 1940? The reasons are that German day bombing was not combined with night raids to stretch the defences; the raids were made at moderate heights which interception was easy; the bombers were almost unarmoured and had no effective defences and flying was hazardous. When the Americans repeat in their heavy bomber sorties over Germany each raid by day and a similar number by night—10 raids by 1,000 bombers a month, day and night, the night-mair machine will be reduced to ashes. That scale of air assault may now be so far off as some people suppose." —Mr. Peter Masefield, in the *Sunday Times*.

Casualties. —The U.S. Army has suffered a total of 69,058 casualties since the start of the war. This includes 7,528 killed in action or died of wounds, 17,228 wounded, 22,687 missing, and 16,635 prisoners held by Japan, Germany and Italy. The largest casualties were suffered in the Philippines campaign, where the total reached 11,510. Casualties in North Africa and 18,738 European casualties amount to 2,890, including 450 killed, 664 wounded, 1,103 missing and 594 prisoners. —Mr. Henry Stimson, United States Secretary for War.

of the War News

Opinions Epitomised. — "We've had a dead submarine served up for breakfast every day for the past fortnight." — Mr. Malcolm MacDonald.

"I have not spoken in this House for 20 years." — Viscount Lee.

About a million German houses have been destroyed by Allied air raids. — Ley.

I try out all new things on my wife, and she remains healthy. — Lord Woolton, Minister of Food.

Nowadays buccaneers do not prey on the high seas. They go into the City. — Mr. Graham White.

Germany has no possibility left in Europe — with the exception of Germany. — Lord Beaverbrook.

The German population has been given a better reason for hating us than it had in 1918. — Col. J. R. Kennedy.

To act for private enterprise in the making, sound and constructive socialist policies. — Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P.

It has been estimated that 80% of the population owes no allegiance to any Christian Church. — Lieut.-Col. Hugh L. Oldham.

Watch von Papen in Turkey. What the hell does he know about slavery as compared with him? — General European Officer.

For the first time an R.N.V.R. officer has been appointed to command a British submarine. — Lieut.-A. Heckstall-Smith, R.N.V.R.

Between the wars we saw brutal destruction of our towns and countryside such as had no parallel in any other conflict. — Mr. Crawford.

"Eastbourne has had 1,300 alerts against Central London's 300-odd since the war began." — Mr. A. E. French, Mayor of Eastbourne.

Of the North Africa landings there were 1,000,000 tons of shipping between Gibralter and Algiers on one night. — Admiral Sir William James, M.B.E.

Three qualities needed in life are courage, energy and love of your fellow-men; and the last is the greatest. — Admiral of the Fleet Lord Chatfield.

German superiority at sea, achieved through the strategical surprise of pack tactics and long retention of U-boats, was lost in April. — *National Zeitung*.

For many months we have been working on the 400-passenger plane. — Mr. Harry Woodhead, President, Consolidated-Vultee Aircraft Corporation, U.S.A.

The Germans were spoilt through quick victories at the beginning of the war. Now they have to defend our possessions at all out strength." — Goebbels.

Since 1939 United States manufacturers have discovered that 1,800 of their agents in South America were Italian or German. — Sir Granville Gibson, M.P.

For 1300 years Germany has been fighting exclusively on foreign soil, which no doubt explains the German fondness for the idea of war. — Mr. Ilya Ehrenburg.

Our production of weapons of all kinds has risen by no less than 100% in the last quarter of 1942 compared with the first quarter of 1941. — Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, M.P.

We would not hesitate to bomb Rome to the best of our ability, and尽可能 as possible if the course of the war should render such action convenient and helpful. — Mr. Eden.

"More than 10 U-boats were certainly destroyed in May, and at last June was the best month from every point of view we have known in the whole 46 months of the war." — The Press.

The trouble with some leaders is that they cannot hold up high ideals and hold down good jobs at the same time. Resistance has become a lost art. — Mr. Alfred Edwards, M.P.

A half dozen of the leading expert publicists have got together to try to discover how they can put their skill and ability at the service of the Christian religion. — The Rev. C. B. Mortlock.

The cost of the aviation spirit for a heavy raid would be about £200,000 if Lancaster bombers use about 2,000 gallons each on return visit. — Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd, Chairman, Oil Control Board.

The set-up in North Africa which allows Qaddafi to control his troops and de Gaulle his, is a sure blue-print for civil war in France. — Mr. Geoffrey Parsons, *New York Herald Tribune* correspondent.

American navy, marine and coastguards' casualties during the war have totalled 97,024, including 6,163 dead, 4,734 wounded, 10,555 missing and 3,593 prisoners of war. — U.S. Navy Department.

At least 400 enemy warships, supply ships and small craft have been sunk or damaged by mines laid in European waters during the war. Probably more than 70% of these fatalities are attributable to mines laid by aircraft of Bomber Command. — Admiralty announcement.

The Imperial Conference must meet regularly and often. The British Empire must not be afraid of offending other nations by taking an interest in itself. — Mr. Wall, Australian Minister for External Affairs.

At least 25 war correspondents have been killed; seven are missing, more than 60 have been wounded and the number taken prisoner exceeds 36, not including those paroled. That is the cost of a free press. — Mr. J. H. Beeby.

Newspapers cannot suffer calm verdicts from above like gods in a cloud; they are down in the dust of reality, struggling patriotically and bravely and cannot be expected to always win, decisive and revealing impartiality. — Mr. W. J. Andrews.

The leaders of Germany during this war did their utmost to sustain the worship of *Wotan* and even of Hitler as his prophet for a new God. Surely they must appreciate the injury of destruction by bombing of any Christian shrine. — Canon James F. Flannery.

Our new oilfields in the Far East which cost millions of pounds each are so big that it is not uncommon for one to have as many as 700 or 800 separate buildings covering two miles of land, with 20 miles of roads. — Mr. George Hicks.

On the 11th June Sunday, to come a harvest festival in our country calendar. It is right that we should devote a day to give thanks to God for the beauty of creation, now reaching maturity — crops likely to total 100,000,000 tons. — Mr. R. S. Hudson, M.P.

In the highest Allied quarter question is, I believe, being considered whether de Gaulle's generalities, possibly diminishing prestige in France, his political activities and the reconciled with our all-out policy. — Mr. Eustace B. Waring, in the *Daily Telegraph*.

Uniformed women on clerical duties cost the country 40% more than if the duties were done by civilians. Thousands of men in uniform are doing clerical work which could be done by women civilian clerks. There is a shocking waste of man-power in uniform within our Defense Ministries. — Mr. W. J. Brown, M.P.

Our merchant shipping losses in the last six months are clearly less than 2,000,000 tons, and are still below those of the first six months of 1942. This, despite the fact that Admiral Dönitz committed the Baltic and Black Seas to 250 boats since the end of the previous spring. At the same period probably been destroyed in the last six months. — Mr. W. A. Robson, in the *Daily*

E.A. Service Appointments

Latest promotions and transfers in the Colonial Service include the following:

Colonial Administrative Services—Mr. J. Barker, to be Senior Financial Officer, Mombasa; Mr. G. C. Barker, to be Senior Agricultural Officer, Tanganyika; Mr. E. Lawrence, Agricultural Officer, Nyasaland, to be Senior Agricultural Officer. Mr. G. S. Brown, Mr. L. F. Higgins, Mr. L. Leslie Moore, and Mr. W. S. Warne, Agricultural Assistants, to be Senior Agricultural Assistants, Tanganyika.

National Postal Service—Mr. A. W. Tully, Postmaster-General, Uganda, to be Deputy Postmaster-General Northern Rhodesia; Mr. S. Lawrie, Postmaster-General, to be Superintendent Posts and Telegraphs, Dar es Salaam.

Colonial Chemical Service—Mr. W. S. Johnson, Laboratory Assistant, Tanganyika, to be Assistant Government Analyst, Tanganyika.

Colonial Customs Service—Mr. H. F. Foster, Inspector of Weights and Measures, Tanganyika, to be Collector of Customs, Tanganyika.

Police Services—Mr. A. S. Wigdery, Personnel Officer, Uganda, to be Superintendent Officer, Uganda Secretariat; Mr. J. N. M. Adams, Detective Assistant, Kenya-Uganda Railways and Harbours, to be Personal Assistant to the General Manager, Palestine Railways.

First appointments include:

Colonial Nursing Service—Miss E. Norman, to be Nursing Sister, Tanganyika Territory.

Colonial Customs Service—Mr. A. W. R. Tully to be Customs Assistant, Nyasaland; Mr. M. E. Kenlock to be Collector of Customs, Kenya.

Standard Version Bible Preparation

The whole of Christian East Africa will be grateful to the *lingua franca* over a debt of gratitude to Canon Eller, chosen by the Danish Foreign Bible Society and appointed for a period of three years to prepare the text of a standard version of the Bible in Swahili, with the help of Canon Aschacher of Mombasa diocese as collaborator, representing those who used the Mombasa vernacular, differing at the moment in many points from the Swahili of Zanzibar. This new book of the greatest importance—The Bishop of Zanzibar.

Campbell Blacks' Comet

The "Comet" in which Mr. T. Campbell Black, the first African airman, and Mr. C. W. A. Scott won the Montgolfier trophy in 1931, and in which Wing Commander Arthur Clouston afterwards made a record flight to the same, is reported to be lying derelict in a field near Gravesend. Mr. Campbell Black was associated with Miss F. K. Wilson of Mafeking in managing civil aviation in Kenya, where they founded and operated Wilson and Black. Mr. Black was killed in a flying accident in England.

Fabian Colonial Conference

Mr. S. C. Scott, J.P., M.P., and Mr. T. E. Harvey, M.P., are to preside over the two sessions of the Fabian Colonial Conference to be held in Leeds on Saturday, July 16. Lord Fairhaven will speak in the afternoon on "A Socialist Looks at the Empire," and one of two speakers in the evening is Dr. Hastings Banda, a medevic activist born in Nyasaland and educated in the United States and Edinburgh, who will speak on "An African Looks at the Empire." Dr. Rita Gordon, secretary of the Fabian Colonial Bureau, is also present.

Livingstone's First Businesses

Sir Leopold Moore, founder and editor of the *Livingstone Mail*, who recently celebrated his 75th birthday, recalls in an article in his newspaper that his wife and he arrived in Livingstone on November 1, 1860, when the bulk of the population consisted of the staff of Pilling and Co., the railway engineers, and the only local business was the "Castle in the Woods" (Mill's Inn), which consisted of three planks laid across two barrels and a pile of whisky cases. Pharmacy was the only business other than a chemist's shop, and medicines, however, were in great demand after pay-

OBITUARY

Sir Harry Cordeaux

Major Sir Harry Cordeaux, K.C.M.G., who died last week, spent the early part of his career in Somaliland and was Governor, the Bahama Islands from 1921 to 1926.

In 1895 he was appointed assistant resident at Berbera, on the Somaliland coast, and shortly afterwards became consul at that place. In the following year the "Ad Mullah" fermented rebellion in the interior and military operations had to be undertaken over a period of years by expeditions led by Colonel (later Sir) G. J. Gwynne, Brigadier-General (after Sir William) Manning, Inspector General of the E.A.R. and Major General Sir Charles Egerton. Cordeaux played an important part in these campaigns and received the thanks of the Army Council.

With the transfer of Somaliland from Foreign Office to Colonial Office jurisdiction in 1905, he was promoted Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, and five years later he was appointed Governor of Uganda, but owing to ill-health he did not take up this appointment. In 1919, however, he was appointed Governor of St. Helena, and eight years later he went to the Bahamas as Governor. He retired from the Colonial Service in 1933.

Mr. Johann Frene

He died on June 26 at the age of 87 years, in Switzerland, a pioneer of the East African sisal industry, and managing director of Amboni Estates. He was a man of fine presence, and the recipient of many honours, including the Order of the British Empire.

At his death he was still managing director of his sisal industry, of which he was one of the early pioneers, having imported from Malabar, India, original bulbils which, planted out in Kikogwe, were amongst the first plants to be scattered vegetatively throughout the whole of Tanganyika and Kenya.

His was a forceful but lovable personality, and an example of human nature, which greatly helped him to build around him an efficient staff, who ably assisted him in the great success he attained.

Johann Frene's career was typical of that of early pioneers in Africa. He was originally brought over to a French firm trading in West Africa. Thence he went to take up a position in Brazil and subsequently migrated to East Africa, in which area he concentrated the rest of his life on the development of the sisal industry. He was largely instrumental in developing a well-known decorticator and took a keen interest in the introduction of mechanical transport on sisal estates.

His power of organisation enabled him to secure the best possible results, and although a strict disciplinarian he was a generous employer, and was quick to recognise talent. A professor of art, he set an example to all connected with him in business. He was fluent in English, Italian, Portuguese, French and German.

The death has occurred at 78s. of Mr. W. Hosgood, M.I.M.E., formerly of the East African Railways.

Captain Michael Fison Attwells of British Overseas Airways Corporation, has been killed in a flying accident in the Sudan.

Sir Bertram Hornby, who died last week, spent many years in banking in India and the Middle East, where as Governor of the National Bank of Egypt he had close contacts with the Sudan.

Lieut.-Colonel Herbert Green, D.S.O., an one-time chief paymaster of the British Expeditionary Force, who was in Mafeking during the siege, is now known to have died in Guernsey a few months ago.

THE WAR

General Skorski Killed

~~How Planned to Visit East Africa~~

IT WAS ANNOUNCED ON MONDAY that General Skorski, Prime Minister of Poland, and Commander-in-Chief of its Forces, had been killed when the Liberator aircraft in which he was travelling to London had crashed in the sea off the coast of Gibraltar. His death followed a last-minute change of plans, for up to the moment he were, when he was in Calais he had intended to fly to East Africa to visit Polish women and children refugees in camps in the Belgian Congo territory, Rhodesia, and South Africa.

Colonel Sir John A. Macdonald, who
was Prime Minister during the same
period, with whom he had been at the same
academy, fitted him for the bar and had
continued to advise him in his law-matters. He
was Parliamentary Secretary to Sir Philip
Currie's sister, now Lord Stratford, while he was Secre-
tary of State for the Colonies, and accompanied him to
the Ottawa Conference of 1872. While at Oxford
Gardiner won his Blue for lawn tennis and rackets, and
he was amateur scull champion in 1871, 1877, 1892
and 1895. During this time he served with an army
as a battery in the Home Counties.

where he is to be promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral. The new C.R.C. has been appointed General Director of the Fleet on 1st January.

...and the CONCORDE was the first supersonic passenger aircraft flying.
Captain Brian Trubshaw, the first Concorde pilot, says, "It's massive, it's
Sensational. So much more than I expected."

A. Karpoff - Entomologist, Bureau of Entomology, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250
Received 1978, accepted 1979

1. The Commandant and his staff
of H.M. Destroyer Port Victoria
monthly. In addition to the above, the
Administrator, New South Wales, and
the Commissioner of Customs
in the Colony.

Pilot's chief claim was that he had been given a false report. This claim is however, not supported by any evidence.

Mentions or disappearance for men between 1944 and October 1945

Thursday - America's most
notable author, Herman Melville,
died at his home in New York City.
He was 75 years old.

Figure 10. A photograph of a thin section of a sandstone sample showing the distribution of organic matter.

W. M. C. 1960

The following statement of the position of the American Orthodox community has been issued recently from their conference in New York:

After the arrival of men and women in the Services were invited to occupy part of the royal box. Among them was the Scaramba Lo, the Captain of Nyasaland's Royal Guards, who had been promoted to the rank of Major.

Mr. L. Brewster, Commissioner of the State.

Mr. D. G. D. Commissioner of the East African Refugees Administration, with headquarters in Nairobi, is responsible for the control of refugees, not merely in Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, but in both Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

Captain R. J. M. Swyftington, M.C., who joined the King's African Rifles early in the war, and has lately been on duty in Malta, has returned to Tanganyika territory to rejoin the Agricultural Department.

Court-Martial of Woman in Kenya

Records from Nairobi report that a commercial has ruled that a woman civilian employee in a military department comes under the Army Act and may stand trial by general court-martial. The ruling was given when the court's competence to try Mrs. J. Pritchard, employed on clerical work in the East Africa Command, was questioned by defending counsel. Mrs. Pritchard was charged with breach of security regulations. The case is to be heard in camera.

A Pensions Assessment Board is now considering claims in respect of personnel of all ranks who, having served with the forces in East Africa, consider disability from war or disease attributable to military service. Similar bodies have been constituted in Uganda and Kenya.

Mr. G. S. Clegg, Mr. F. P. Piddal, former American Lend-Lease mission, have visited Southern Rhodesia in connection with their tour of the United States to the

Colon during the period of his service to the
American Maritime Commission
and was appointed a member of the Memphis Port
Advisory Committee.

and several troops were ordered to be sent to the island, had to be withdrawn, and other troops were sent ready for them. The vessel was captured by the Americans, Governor General of the island said that rumours were circulating that ships would not be ready in time. American forces are in the island now. They arrived on the 1st of May.

names of Giza, Gunders and a part of
have been formed among Polish names in

Advisory Committees

The following Advisory Committees have been
appointed to assist the Economic Control Board in
the internal distribution of Country
commodities. The Committee on Produce Distribution
Chairman, the Price Controller, the District Com-
mittee Chairman, Mr. Aspinwall Khimji, and Mr. C.
H. G. Dyer, Director of Production; The Controller of Strategic
Goods A. G. Christie and Mr. H. H. Gardner
of Merchantile Law, the Controller of Imported Goods,
Chairman, the Price Controller, and Messrs. J. B.
Lewis, Kammerer, and Associates, the
importers; The Committee on Imported Goods
Chairman, the Price Controller, and Messrs. E.
L. G. and J. W. L. Smith, the importers.

A Civil Defence Board set up in Uganda consists of the Chief Secretary (Chairman), the Resident of Buganda, the Commissioner of Police, the Director of Security Intelligence, and Messrs. R. G. Dakin, M. M. M. Paton, M.L.C., C. C. Ishmael, Max Nutrock and R. L. Simmons. The Executive Officer of the board is D. W. Robertson and the secretary Mr. K. T. Finlison.

The Chairman of the East African Civil Emergency Services Committee is no longer a member of the East African Production and Supply Council. His committee now furnishes its reports to the Governor of the colony.

Northern Rhodesia's European population of 18,000 has already given over £200,000 to war charities, and more than £30,000 in free gifts to H.M. Treasury for the prosecution of the war, while the Government of the Protectorate has sent £440,000 to H.M. Treasury as a gift, and £100,000 in loans free of interest. Total contributions to War funds exceed £1,000,000. The miners in hard labour at the central prison of Basutoland send money to the Special Mines Fund.

Mrs. Churchill's Red Cross Aid-to-Arms Fund has received grants of £3,000 from Leopards of the Royal Ulster Rifles; £1,000 from the people of Kenya; £1,000 from the Uganda War Relief and Service Fund; and £100 from the Nkanga Valley Native Service League.

Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross Fund has received a further £300 from Southern Rhodesia.

Battle of the Ethiopian

The Nigerian Trust, which between 1930 and 1942 made grants totalling £100,000 for Army funds, social services and the preservation of national monuments, is receiving from banking grants the sum of £10,000 from Britain and Northern Ireland, but the eighth annual report of the trust records a confirmation of the fact that the colonial Committee of Nigeria, which is to receive the grant, is made.

During four months of rugged Central Africa, now known as the Battle of the Lakes, the valour and tenacity of the colonial troops of the African Corps played a decisive part in that arduous campaign. After four weeks of fighting under extremely difficult conditions, the Seven Armies of the British Empire emerged as victors of the heights of the Ethiopian plateau.

The British Army, which gave the campaign its portentous name, was, however, not the only force in the war against Abyssinia. The volunteers who have left their trade posts to defend the long sea crossing to Africa were the British Isles. More than 1,000 are already employed in munition factories and labour camps; others serve in civil service in the ports and bases in the balloon barrage; and some 200 are now touring in hospitals. It is estimated that more than 10,000 return from Africa via the West Indies at present each month.

Numerous difficulties attend the Colonial Dependencies to the British Army to British war charities, and if it is a hard task to make a practical assessment of the will on the part of the other Country which is centrally situated, effect the proper use of African volunteers within the scope of the Colonial Comfort Fund, still less to strengthen the efforts of existing organisations and to cater for those not covered by them; and to extra-colonial and recreational work, to provide the hostels, clubs and camps, the self-help colonies to men working in foreign lands and in a foreign country, and to their health. A handicap is doubtless, but offset by the implication that the war is the campaign in Ethiopia. They did their duty with the Tambo and the East and South African regiments, and from many other parts of the Commonwealth, and not with an undeter-

Rhodesian Greeks

After consulting with the Government of Southern Rhodesia, the Greek Government has decided to call upon all Greeks aged 18 to 30 residing in Southern Rhodesia,

News Items in Brief

A new annual newsweek, "Cover," will be published this year.

Among the articles noted as to appear in the custody of the New Zealand Post Office are documents and 10 gold sovereigns.

In what is Northern Rhodesia's surplus wheat crop will be purchased by Southern Rhodesia at 30s. per 200 lb.

Min Min Tea Estates (Uganda) have declared an interim dividend of 8% (the same) for last year's distribution.

The Government Council has approved a bill concerning the preservation of historical monuments in Portuguese East Africa.

The Ronga Village Ltd. is engaged in a joint venture concern. The mill is situated in the ownership and control of the Moto River Land Company, the African Farmers Association, Malibary, Southern Rhodesia, by the members of the Ratepayers Association and the Proprietors' Association.

Customs officials in Kenya have discovered that a case supposed to contain 40,000 razors blades, signed from England had been packed with sticks substituted.

A vast and varied export of goods in the last year included 4,520,000 lb. of tobacco, 1,000,000 lb. of tea, 228,264 lb. of rubber, and 17,210,000 lb. of seed cotton.

Broadcast information of staple items are now made in various vernaculars, twice weekly in Swahili (Kikuyu, Luo, Kamba, Luhya, North, Kavirondo), in Nandi, and once a week in Kiswahili.

Fourteen species of sweet maize and mixed farms in Southern Rhodesia have received monetary grants from Central Food Production Committee in order to make them models for their respective districts.

The total value of Southern Rhodesia's exports during 1942 reached an unprecedented level, the items mainly responsible for the increase being unmanufactured asbestos, chrome ore, coal, tungsten ore and manufactures, bales, and unmanufactured amber.

Asbestos is now used in Somalia (ex-Italian Somaliland), afes cement, British stamps overprinted "E.A.F.", 1d., 2d., 3d., 5d., 6d., 10d., and 1s., British stamps overprinted "M.E.F.". There is the highest stamping 2s. 6d.

The Northern Rhodesian Maize Control Ordinance has been amended to enable £100,000 in industrial profits in the African maize pool to be realised to assist standardisation of maize production. £100,000 has already been earmarked as a price stabilisation fund for Native producers.

The Industrial Development Management Committee of Kenya consists of the Chairman of the East African Industrial Research and Development Board, the Financial Secretary, the Chief Paymaster and Financial Adviser of the East African Command, and Messrs. H. Sayen and J. F. Macdonald.

The Anglican Diocese of Lesotho in Portuguese East Africa, which was established about 10 years ago, and which is approximately the size of England, has only four Englishmen and two African priests. The foundation stone of a seminary tower which a further £1,100 is required to be laid by the Archbishop of Canterbury in September.

Retail prices generally in Nairobi are officially stated to have risen 48.7% since the outbreak of war, the retail price of listed imported articles going up by 58% and of local products by 29%. The heaviest increase in the articles listed is in clothing, over 100%, in groceries and household requisites the rises is about 50%, in chemicals goods generally 26%, and in trans-

JULY 8, 1943

Rhodesia Wants Settlers

Good Workers Wanted and Capital

The SOUTHERN Rhodesian Government's post-war immigration was directed by the Acting Minister, Sir Courtney Hugo, who addressed the Southern Chamber of Commerce last year. He then said:

"I am here now, and as soon as we can see daylight again, I am placing all our own people in employment, and we must embark on a policy of encouraging the immigration of Europeans. We definitely want more Europeans, but we only want a high grade type. I use the term in no social sense. What I mean by high grade is people who are prepared to work themselves. We both like learning, and do not wish to look on while others work for us. In them. It will not be necessary for these people to have capital so long as they are 100% workers. The number of emigrants will not be large, so that we should be able to absorb all we can get."

Policy in Regard to Secondary Industries

Discussing the development of secondary industries, the Prime Minister said it was essential to increase the purchasing power of the African population to develop the home market. An impression had been created by the Government intended nationalism in all primary industries and might take over secondary industries if it survived.

"I don't believe in nationalisation," said Mr. Godfrey, "but we are determined that there should be a private enterprise to exploit the people, the country and its development in its own selfish interests. Considering the abilities of both private and State enterprise, the Government has devised a series of statutory industrial organisations. So far as possible, these functions are to be left to develop the country and the Colony, and advances the interests of the people concerned. Well, we shall see what they do, and if they do not do what is required, the Government will not hesitate to take over the corporations."

The Government would establish undertakings for the production of basic materials without profit if the materials were required, but could not be produced by private enterprise at a reasonable price, particularly if it is proposed for industry to be developed which could fabricate these materials.

The Government's policy, understood, is to encourage the establishment of the Electrical Supply Commission, Roasting Plant Board (combined with the treatment of refractory gold ores), Cold Storage Commission, Tin and Steel Commission, and Cotton Research and Industries Board. The Government was insistent that these organisations must run on sound business lines and link up to form a co-operative political structure.

Cite Que
The Prime Minister said that the non-ferrous works, the Pig Iron Works, had been submitted to an expert in London, who recommended that the Bulawayo plant should be moved to Cite Que. The Government insisted that the Bulawayo plant face at Cite Que for the handling of pig iron, and did not consider it practicable to move the works from Bulawayo immediately. This suggestion would be further considered at a future date.

The expert considered that the Government's proposals regarding the establishment of an Iron and Steel Commission were sound, and the Government believed that many new industries would arise as a result of the Commission's operations. With the exception of the plant at Cite Que the Commission intended to establish model villages for both Europeans and Africans.

"If the colony becomes industrialised," added the Prime Minister, "it must face the fact that a fixed African can compete with us. Those engaged in industry must be assured of a decent wage, we must avoid slums and give these people houses. This is my desire for civilised conditions in Rhodesia. This should be the beginning of the end of compound life."

Sweden and the Congo

The hurried Swedes still draw Belgian visions as a reward for their belated Colonial work. They are more important Belgians' civilising mission than the material losses of the Congo. This cultured race reflects the fears of governments laid down for the Belgian Congo in the Lausanne Convention and the Treaty of St. Germain, as an expression worthy of the attitude of those seeking a solution to the Colonial problem. — Mr. Arthur Francis.

A Very British Colony

It is a well-known fact that in the Southern Rhodesian census of 1936 and 1941 the proportion of the European-born in the Colony was 52 per cent. the same figure in 1936 being 54 per 1,000 compared with 202 per 1,000 in 1941. The European population of 49,910 in 1941, 6,000 had been born in Rhodesia; in 1936 the figures were 16,408 and 15,504; and in 1941 the figures had risen to 68,911 and 23,545. The number of persons born in the Union of South Africa still represents a large portion of the whole, the figures in the three years being 17,211, 18,151, and 19,240. The Colony remains overwhelmingly British, the proportion being less than 945, 946, and 931. Of the 1,268 persons resident in the country in 1941, 1,268 were born in Germany, 422 in Italy, 376 in Lithuania, 239 in Greece, 233 in the U.S.A., 228 in Russia, 214 in France, 213 in Portugal, 128 in Portuguese East Africa, 128 in Poland, 103 in Spain, and 101 in India. The remainder naturalized British subjects.

Help for the Asking

Sir William Peet, Chairman of the Empire Leprosy Relief Association, said at the annual meeting in London last week that the Colonial Office had given assurance of the importance of the work against leprosy would be kept in mind when programmes under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act are considered. The Duke of Devonshire, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, thought the war responsible for the fact that Colonial Governments, being severely understaffed, were not submitting schemes as fast as they might do, and did not realize that they could have the money available. He said that the Colonial Office was trying to get Colonial Governments to become more active in presenting schemes for grants.

Mombasa as Air Base

In a map of the air routes of the post-war world Singapore and Mombasa figure prominently, says Sir Edward Evans. In regard to Mombasa, or other ports in the Colonies of various European Powers in Africa, when access to the raw materials of the world have been promised under the Atlantic Charter to all countries on condition of access to Colonial bases, whether British, American, French or Dutch, he reserved as a monopoly of the controlling Power which would thereby revert to the abandoned relationship of a possessing Power? The overriding principle must be that all transit shall be developed for the service of man, not of man in any particular nation or race.

Rhodesian Native Labour

The approximate distribution of Northern Rhodesian Native labour last year is stated in the Labour Department's annual report to have been as follows:

Employed in Northern Rhodesia: Mines and works (excluding Pit Works Dept.) 10,000; farms 10,000; Government (excluding P.W.D.) 10,000; trade and commerce 2,500; domestic 5,000; transport 3,000; Local Government 2,000; P.W.D. 2,228; in Southern Rhodesia 50,000; in the Union of South Africa 10,000; in Tanganyika 5,000; in the Belgian Congo 2,000.

The potential African labour strength is put at 317,000 and the proportion of males left in the villages 50 per cent.

Sunn Hemp Fibre

Southern Rhodesia's Controller of Production has drawn the attention of farmers to the urgent need for all kinds of fibres for war and industrial purposes. The New Crops Committee, having conducted preliminary experiments in hemp culture at the Government farm, in order to encourage farmers to produce a hemp fibre, is hiring out decoys at the nominal cost of £1 per week to growers of no less than five acres.

Edward Grigg on Union

Report concluded from page 1

changes of colonial policy. Of course, some opposition to such a scheme would be expected. When it would come I would go to the Colonial Office, which would object to being deprived of so much of its power from local administrations suspicious that Kenya might do the whole show off (loudly) from personal motives by dissatisfied individuals and even from us, though that would become its, and was a political problem.

There would be opposition, too, from this country. People with small knowledge of Africa and afraid of exploration of Native seemed to think, quite erroneously, that there was no special virtue in the name "British Empire." There would be questions in the House of Commons.

We had to do a great deal to do, but it would result in at last a Union of East Africa, a Federation, even an Empire, in which all the races would work together to fulfil their destiny in peace and prosperity. (Applause.)

SIR EDWARD GRIGG, sometimes Governor of Kenya, said that he agreed generally with Colonel Ponsonby.

There was no sense in discussing now whether white settlement in East Africa was good or not, they were going to come, what we had to do was to send the best of our race to East Africa (applause) and do our very best for them where they were there as they would otherwise.

He had been sent to Kenya to investigate federation. But when he got there the whole Government had changed its mind. (Laughter.) The experience Governor of Kenya could not have been the best of any man's life. He had been sent to the Conference of federation held in the East African Government Conference Hall being a silly thing from the very start, when I was chairman. (Loud laughter.) They had had a discussion on the railways and competing railways. They any country spending its money on one railway to compete with each other, there must be a union of the East African territories.

Africa was no longer a mass of scattered territories, it was whole. As General Smuts had said, "in you will find the Native question in South Africa," note, in Rhodesia, in South East, West or North, but the whole of Africa.

Sir Edward Grigg said also that on the Native question, as on so dangerous a subject, a developing zone comparable to that in the States of North America before the Civil War. Then there was the question of the British holding them in South Africa on the colony question, the last half of war. There was a Mason and Dixie in South Africa now, and it was creating no end of trouble.

When England had settled the country for the Native question in South Africa, she had done it so thoroughly, to her own people so badly, that the sons of a bitter people were educated through Exeter Hall was seen, who survived a number of spirit of ferment and come forth as shrewd masters of the hand-to-hand struggle, and it was a pity and it would result.

British Central Africa

For the year ended September 30, 1942, British Central Africa Co., Ltd., reported a profit of £1,000 (compared with £13,004 in the previous year), from which the directors recommend an allocation of £1,000 to reduced expenditure on bringing the free estate to maturity and £8,775 for payment of a dividend of 4½% and bonus of 2½%. The net assets (£1,000 of stock), less income tax at 10%, in the £, leaving £9,875 to be carried forward, against £24,000 in suspense.

During the year under review, the company harvested 1,000 acres under tobacco in Nyasaland. The average yield per acre of 69 lbs. strain 1000, gave a total yield of 6,900 lbs. and when the crop resulted in a profit, after the market price plucked totalled 2,341.22. The average yield per acre in 1941/42, in the previous year, was not realised, sufficient tobacco; and the crop bowed a heavy profit. A good profit was also made from the sale of 1,000 lbs. of sisal from the company's 1,744 acres under cultivation. The main estate of the Nyasa Sisal Estates Ltd. produced 1,000 tons of sisal.

The B.C.A. Co. sold 1,000 acres of land, and the unharvested capital of £1,000, to the company, and the short-term lease of the land appears at the end of the building account. The company has a substantial balance sheet, and a large cash position.

On September 30, 1942, the company had a share capital of £50,000, and cash £76,020. The £10,000 loan which appeared at £5,028 a year ago, has been paid up. The company had made a loss in the London Stock Exchange, and enjoyed the extra returns from the investment in stocks and shares, but the company has not yet recovered himself from depreciation. His son, Mr. G. H. Grigg, after the death of their father, has taken over the business, and is continuing to do well, and the company is in a sound position.

METAL MINING NEWS

Gold from the Belgian Congo

From the Belgian Congo comes nine-tenths of the world's tin (from which tin is extracted). During the war, seven thousand tons have been sent to Britain. Most of the raw tin is distilled gratis for scientific and medical purposes. The only two factories in the world where tin can be treated are in Canada and Antwerp. Tin mining was first started in the Congo in 1913, since when the price of tin has been reduced by 75%.

Chartered Company's Appeal

The Rhodesian Chartered Company last week upheld the decision of the High Court of Northern Rhodesia that the British South Africa Company liable for income tax on assessments totaling £1,000 made by the Northern Rhodesian Income Tax Commissioner. The company asserted that these sums were not profits from trade, and appealed first to the High Court and then to the Court of Appeal.

Company Progress Reports

Kagama may expect 80 oz. gold, value £698, and 22 tons of tin concentrate, including 4 tons from tributaries.

Minera Ema.—In June 3,350 tons of ore were treated and 22 oz. gold recovered for an operating profit of £2,370.

Mining Personalia

Mr. E. H. Sidel has been appointed a director of the American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., which company has large interests in Rhodesian mining and prospecting rights over a bauxite deposit in Manica, Mozambique, Portuguese East Africa.

Willoughby's Consolidated

Willoughby's Consolidated Co., Ltd., has declared a dividend of 10s. 10d. on the same shares. A further profit of £1,700 in 1942.

In Tanganyika

An open road from Dar es Salaam has been opened up to Manda, in Tanganyika. The railway connection is expected to begin in September.

News of Our Advertisers

International Combustion Ltd. has declared an interim dividend of 5% (the same as the total dividend paid in 1942).

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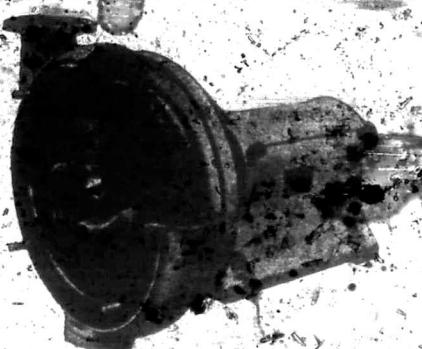
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Principal Contents

Matters of Moment	787	United Nations Foreign Policy
Kenya Migrants	789	Post-War Settlement in Rhodesia
Colonial Problems	789	Problems of Uganda and Northern Rhodesia
War Awards	790	Letters to the Editors
East Africans and Rhodesians	790	Question of Reparations
Round Table Conference	791	
Wartime Propaganda	791	

MATTERS OF MOMENT

WE WANT MORE EUROPEANS but themselves make inadequate use. To state this truism is next to siding with the Prime Minister's proposal to banish the European and instead to encourage the existence of large estates, is to accuse of criminality in the owners. In fact, a few exceptions indeed, they were extremely cautious at the expense of anyone in black or white. The fact that many missionaries occupied areas once recognised to have been unoccupied. What happened was that the pioneers reached the Highlands where there were great tracts of land available for purchase from the Government—tracts which found few bidders even at nominal prices. Why? Because buyer and seller realised that agricultural ventures in the Highlands were essentially a gamble at a time when knowledge of the soil, of climatic conditions, of pests and stock diseases, was either entirely lacking or at best rudimentary. In other words, the purchaser was buying the prospect of a business of indefinite weight and length, not the certainty of ease and high profits, as they had ingeniously suggested today.

Settlement: A Challenge To Kenya. Sir Godfrey Huggins, the Prime Minister, has reported in our last issue. His words are not only a challenge to Rhodesians to lead the best foundations for the encouragement of the immigration after the war of a comparatively small number of carefully selected men and women of initiative, energy and character; but equally a challenge to Kenya which makes an appeal to very much the same type of intending settler as does Southern Rhodesia. For years we have from time to time emphasised the importance of a thorough approach to the whole problem of white settlement by the Government of Kenya, in the closest consultation, of course, with the non-official leaders of the Colony. There have been speeches in plenty, reports, plans and even the prospect of finance, but the main issue has been persistently buried, largely because it has been marked disinclination to grapple with the vexed question of large estates to which only a small area is beneficially occupied. Yet nothing is clearer than the fact—indisputable if unwelcome to a comparatively few individuals—that closer settlement must eventually involve the sale or lease to newcomers of untenable portions of land of which the owners

in these large estates were alienated by an honest but very ignorant or provident Government. There was land enough for all, and, during the first three years of its life, the early arrivals were betrayed by their Service of Justice into the error of The Pioneers, acquiring much larger acreages than they really needed. Exactly the same blunder had been committed

in the early days of settlement in Colonies which have now become Dominions. Between thirty and forty years have passed since the pioneers of European agriculture in Kenya began their labours against odds far heavier than they could conceive. Under the high-hearted leadership of the late Lord Delamere, who almost bankrupted himself on more than one occasion in his determination to persevere with the experiments he had begun at heavy cost, not for selfish ends, but for the public good—they steadfastly refused to accept the defeat which so often stared them in the face. With little help from any other quarter, they persevered until they had wrested from Nature many of her secrets. If this process large sums of money were perforce spent and lost, and flatlanders in East Africa are no less prone than other peoples to contemplate the day at some future date of the losses incurred in bad times. But in this country, truly every man, woman and child has made heavy sacrifices for the common good, in the great majority of cases without a word of complaint. After the years between the wars and the War Bonds had to reconcile themselves to the loss of capital and income in the reconstruction of businesses of all kinds on a basis better suited to modern conditions. During the years of deepest slump we repeatedly witnessed a small measure of resolution by landholders in East Africa with regard to the use of their resources; a few far-sighted individuals began to plan and act on lines designed to bring more intensive and diversified agriculture into being, but they were exceptions rather than the rule. Thus a problem of many years old has lost little of its magnitude and grown much more acute economically and politically.

A few months ago the Government of Kenya published a brochure entitled, "Settlement in Kenya: Information for Intending Settlers." It is the most up-to-date statement available to inquirers in this country.

Lack of Capital—or, so far as we know, the cardinal sin? Kenya itself, and the world over, will be driven to wonder how Kenya imagined that she can avoid losing to South Africa the best of the people who want to settle after the war in some part of British East or Central Africa. Southern Rhodesia says, in effect:

"If you are a real worker (and we shall sift ourselves in that point before admitting you), bring your capacities and you need not worry

about lack of capital." Extracts from this pamphlet: "Whoever you are, you cannot expect to start farming in this Colony with less than a couple of thousand pounds in addition to the cost of the land. . . . The sum of the cost of the land, or half of the combined cost of purchase, stocking and buildings, will be advanced by Government to approved settlers, but they must have between fifteen hundred and two thousand five hundred pounds of available capital." (The lower figure will normally suffice only if the settler can obtain full employment while his farm is in process of development.) What must be the effect of that directive upon a first-class young airman or soldier who, having seen some service in East Africa, wishes to settle there but has no capital to go more than a few hundred pounds, including his gratuity on demobilisation? What indeed must be its effect upon the young Kenyan, born and bred in the country, familiar with its conditions of life and labour, but unused from farming by lack of means? Is lack of capital still to be regarded as the cardinal sin by a colony in tropical Africa? Alert to the new spirit of Kenya, and of friend and foe, of the Atlantic Charter, Hot Springs Food Control, etc., was it ever thought of a vigorous policy of settlement in such terms? Certainly not, if the pamphlet's "any criterion."

After this leading article had been written and just before this issue was due to go to press, we received from the Ministry of Settlement a copy of the "Kenya Settlement Handbook," given at the end of the other page of this column.

Action Needed—Settlement Scheme of the Not-More-Specials

Agricultural Production and Rehabilitation Board of Kenya and of Mombasa, settlement As settlement officer. This is a bare outline, due, but how little information is given! It is evident from the article that it would be necessary to alter one word after another in the text of the address by Major General Bentinck. Although he fails to put the best construction on the word "settlement," he is constrained to lay the main emphasis on the very points we have stressed—not merely the day, but for years past. Given courage, practical steps could have been taken a dozen or more years ago. Unless they are to be taken now, it will be difficult to find in Kenya offering conditions of settlement comparable with those elsewhere in the Empire.

Colonial Problems from the Dutch Standpoint

Dr. van Mook's Address to the Royal African Society

H. VAN MOOK, Netherlands Minister for the Colonies, was the guest last week at luncheon in London of the Royal African Society.

One of the most interesting speech his Excellency made since he became Minister of the Colonies concerned the settlements created by the colonial powers.

Ever since the word "Colony" lost its original meaning, because the settlements created described by that name gained "sovereignty" and "independence," the term "colonial" has been loosely applied to states of widely different atomic sizes, moreover, acquired a great and growing importance both with those who can be only theoretically interested in colonial problems and with those subject in practice to Colonial rule's influence.

Colonialism is often identified with oppression, with imperialism, capitalism, and what not; so much so that one will be inclined before dismissing it. We may try to struggle against these forces, but they may not meet with success.

Let us, however, look at the who-right of the term "Colonialism." We have no illusions about the possibility of a new expression to champions of immediate independence. But we cannot imitate the unscrupulous axis propagandists who dare to speak of a "new order" or a "cooperative sphere" when they adduce a slavery more terrible than the world has known since the days of Jenghiz Khan.

I want to emphasize very grave dangers of racial discrimination and inequality, of the spreading of Hitlerian Nazis with regard to the Colonial system. The human qualities of colonial peoples may be particular and the insignificant threads in the present pattern of power, but their cooperation and well-being are of vital importance for world peace.

The Legacy of the Past

We cannot achieve well-being by decree or force or organisation or sacrifice. We know that human history now shows a strong break with the past. There may be times of rapid change, even of revolution, but we shall always move steadily toward the responsibility not only for what we did ourselves, but for what was done by those who went before us.

A clear example of the application of Colonial rule is again provided by one of the more extravagant blue-prints for peace, and again we see the re-introduction of medieval laws and a great law of the world offering a strong invitation to give up all inheritance of many races and nationalities. It stepped in to rule us in the 16th and 17th centuries in the manner. On the other hand, the game of racialisation and racial purity has been so hotly played that the lipides of great Colonial populations that their race is inevitable and their survival would lead to that most horrible of all racial wars.

It is the task of World Powers to decide whether Nationalism, which is the result of the desire for autonomy of the people, is a bad disease, or a good, a necessary government. Most of them, however, shun the conscientiously seen into metempsychosis developments, while if successful could lead only to one, complete emasculation of the Colonial peoples. The old leaders despised us for this reason, as they despised us for our economic institutions. In their philosophy a master race is a perpetual subject of its own profit, or at least his right to rule. It is a consistent philosophy, as long as they who profess it can deny God and man and themselves. When they are overthrown they can only groan and let us hope for it.

Inequality of Powers and Imperfections of Peace
We shall be as consistent in the execution of our policy based on the duty of providing leadership and assistance when they are weakest, but always with the intention of letting our fellow men to fend for themselves. Our policy must be independent from the first, it has a most imperceptible growth with our own development and the duty necessity of adjusting Colonial problems to the needs of Christianity. Man's wrong with the rest of creation can be fixed too.

A great vein of criticism sees its origin in the inevitable misunderstandings between people of different race and civilisation, in the cruelty of indifference and simply in political tactics of asking too much. Even in the act of gratifying material and spiritual achievements, we see sometimes witness of a lack of appreciation for the importance of function that may well make us forget the conditions of evaluation of the facts. In the case of the colonies, there is a disparity of pronouncements among other causes, as follows. At first, no satisfactory edition.

When has come a time to plant a free tree here, we shall find after a hundred years that it is strong and healthy while it cost less than the house. 39% thus, have to further help the tree.

The economic house was built in the Colonies is erratic and may stability, the size of the population increased, planted there, and, vice versa, the difference is broken up the economic house. This unsustaining strain and apprehension are the origin of much friction and suspicion. If we shall have to review our Colonial economic policy, this cannot be cut down so we must save the house.

Colonial areas were in the old economy, a source of foodstuffs and raw materials, and now in an outlet of the manufactured goods of the modern countries. As the Industrial revolution developed in Europe, the Colonized areas, the former became more and more a source of revenue, intensifying the import of grain and grain products industry, an ever-larger share of the monopoly of relatively few countries. As for the Colonies, the economically physically expanding itself, a certain equilibrium could be maintained, but when the trend of industrialization reached in the first place, when the consequences began to appear, an industrial gap.

As a result of this system economic direction passed completely into the hands of the ruling powers, which decided on finance, production and trade. Now the Colonial planter, owner of land had been more or less his own planter rather intimately connected with the people among whom he worked. Modern commitments and modern business organisations changed all that. The limited company replaced the individual planter, dispossessed took the reins firmly in their hands. Production was generalised in larger units. This compelled the markets with ever cheaper, mass-produced commodity. The influence of all these changes on the Colonial areas was great and decisive in many directions.

Counting the Colony on the export of raw materials for instance are always harder hit by the recurrent commercial crises than countries with a more diversified economic structure. To the growing population of the Colonial peoples these crises and their consequences are the result of outside factors directed by outside agencies. When they wanted to start on the road towards industrialisation, they met the opposition of strongly organised competition and well-trenched industrial interests.

An Alien Economic Superstructure

Movement of prices and markets, although usually, and sometimes violently, affecting Colonial economies were completely independent of any control by the producing Colonial areas, and the reasons for such changes were entirely outside the Colonies. Capital was made available by large companies and the conditions under which the Colonial peoples had no say. Mistaken speculations on their products could entail years of hardship for certain districts, where the producers had not even the faintest notion of what was going on. Under those circumstances it may be easily understood that public opinion, as a new consciousness of these things, suspected motives and measures directed towards interests that were not in harmony with, or were even somewhat hostile to the interests of the native peoples.

Modern methods of producing and trade, rapidly introduced, based on the need of rapidly expanding foreign markets, created an alien economic superstructure. Education lagged behind, practical experience in higher economic functions was denied to most who only slowly emerged from their traditional steppe. The increasing numbers of the European business community, the gradual centralisation of management both tended to constitute that community as a group apart.

And as political developments proceeded, the lack of contact between the native electorate and the white business made the more pronounced as their way diverged. Though there were many and valuable exceptions, a majority of these managers of Colonial economy were only lately interested in the native people, keeping away from them, they generally had little idea of being better informed. So, notwithstanding inevitable mistakes and false starts, governmental and political institutions in the Colonies were, as a rule, much better adapted to the moral customs and capacity of the people than the economic structure. The native elector, the Natives, for clerical purposes, thought as much in the probability of the higher economic sphere as in any remote objective, to a more directly productive type of work.

In the present world the Colonial productive forces return a mass of distorted goods, food consumption which gradually increased the Native豪華 of their food, while the new economy would have native inhabitants as, labourers and peasants, the old economy, centered on either them an bourgeoisie surpassing above the level of the middle trader or blacksmith. Thus, in instances this distinction of social structures is overcome by the influx of thousands of foreign Japanese immigrants, whose products are much cheaper or more efficient.

(Continued on page 786)

for Gallant African

The George Medal has been awarded to Chemwend Chepkoiyou and Kibereinge wa Macharia, two young men living near Sefgoit, in the Rift Valley, whose citation in the *London Gazette* was in the following terms:-

When an American-leased Chemung and Enterprise immediately ran into the fire and found life of the water gas gasifying under the burning ground. One of the members of the crew, who was injured and unable to move, was buried in the ground by the burning natives. The natives that were present occupied the aircraft traps.

Mr. Kibbe, who were the machine gunners of the crew, who also buried his body. The body of the man was removed from the gun carriage and turned around like a wheelbarrow. The gunner who was leaning near the burning gun tip.

"Although the air was filled with smoke and smoke was everywhere, the ammunition exploding violently, Chingachgook had managed to return to the camp and exhort all the Indians to remain where they were, notwithstanding the fact that the Indians were evidently in a panic. The Indians, however, had no time to consider the advice of the observer, who had been sent to them by the French. There can be no doubt that these Natives saved the lives of the two officers, who perished through their prompt and courageous efforts."

JULY 15, 1942

War Effort of Nyasaland.

Air Commodore Grigson killed in Rhodesia

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT about Nyasaland's war effort to the end of last year records that 10 European officials were serving with the East African forces, one serving elsewhere and two on special war duty. Of non-official Europeans 119 were serving with the East African forces and 10 elsewhere. Seventeen European women were serving with the W.T.S.

The following European personnel in the Nyasaland battalions of the King's African Rifles have received honours or awards since the outbreak of war: Major M. H. L. Lupton, R.E., Park, A.M.C.; Captain J. E. Bamister, Mentioned in despatches; Lt-Colonel J. T. Macnab, Major D. G. Birbeck, Captain D. G. Steele, R.O.M.S.; A. Adams, C.Q.M.S.; Mr. L. V. Tovar, Sergts. H. M. Jansen and Mr. G. Kershaw. Four Africans have been awarded the M.M.s. Two mentioned in despatches and two have won the East Africa Force Badge.

In November, 1941, Nyasaland troops played an important part in the operations leading to the unconditional surrender of Oman. They also took a prominent part in the German invasion of Greece.

Seven medical officers and a nursing sister of the Nyasaland Medical Service qualified seconded to the Army at the end of last year.

East Africans on Leave from Ceylon

A large number of British East African troops have been returned home from Ceylon for 40 days leave. Few of them have had leave since the war started. The askari from Uganda, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia are reported to have got on well with the other fighting men in Ceylon. Their British officers describe them as "absolutely magnificent."

When the askari first met the Ghurkas each spontaneously recognised the soldier as a fighter of the same heart. An askari lance-corporal told his platoon commander: "These Ghurkas are fine fighting men. I can tell it by their faces."

An askari was asked why he looked gloomy. He was about to leave his homeland again. He replied: "When we went to Ceylon we were to see we were going to fight the Japanese. But we didn't see one. Now our boys will ask us what we were doing all the time."

On the occasion of the return to Rhodesia of the members of the 1st General Hospital, Nairobi, Major General Sir Charles M. O'Brien-C., East Africa said in his speech to the government of Southern Rhodesia: "The collapse of the hospital staff caused me to feel still more deeply than ever that it is a terrible time indeed. It is seriously ill and about to undergo a serious operation has made me remain as no one could take greater care of me, and I could not be in better hands." All the Askaris can be justifiably proud of themselves and of their service in East Africa.

Two Sudaneese officers who have been visiting Tripolitania, under official auspices, have shown something of the real Sudan Protection, which is described as playing an important role which but its men well in the limelight. This is coming through with a great reputation."

East Africans "Some of the Finest Lots"

Air Commodore Sir Shand Kydd, A.O.C.-in-C., Middle East, has sent a message of thanks to the people of East Africa for their efforts to the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund. "The East African territories have provided the Royal Air Force with some of its finest pilots, and have been prominent in efforts of Britain since its pioneer days. Today they are making history in the air communication of the British Commonwealth."

The route taken by the expeditionary force from the Belgian Congo which recently joined the Allied armies in the Middle East has now been disclosed. It was surveyed and finally recommended by a reconnaissance mission under Captain Lierman. The large convoy was then so-called, in Nigeria in south-western Nigeria, subdivided into three main sections, composed of 1,000 men, 100 engineers and transport vehicles. Each group was then subdivided into columns of 100 vehicles, 20 drivers, 100 messengers and drivers. The average daily distance travelled was 10 miles at a speed of 16 m.p.h., though in some stretches the vehicle took 24 hours to cover 300 miles. The total distance was 3,000 miles, via Port Lamy, Léopoldville and Khartoum.

Captain Fernand Deschamps, commanding the 1st Regiment of the Belgian Congo Expeditionary Forces in the Middle East, said in a broadcast from Cairo: "We've had an active part in fierce battles that lead to the offensive in Europe. The soldiers in the Belgian Congo now in the Middle East have all minimum experience, yet they're serving with great pride themselves young fighters. Some of the officers escaped from Belgium after the campaign of 1914-18, after going through terrible experiences, reached the Congo by way of Portugal or Great Britain to take arms again. Some of them passed through the concentration camps of Spain."

The Italian liner VITTORIA has embarked a further 2,000 Italian men, women and children from Eritrea, Massawa, and 35 from Ethiopia yesterday. The liner VITTORIA is carrying 1,000 refugees embarked from Mogadishu, including 100 Somalis who have been interned in East Africa; she will call at Port Said before 150 medically unfit Italians from Eritrea, and the Belgian Congo, who have been released by the Italian Government. Two other liners, the DULIO and JULIO CECILIA are carrying to Italy a further 3,000 persons from Eritrea.

Gallantry and Awards

Air Commodore J. S. S. Grigson, D.S.O., D.F.C., acting A.D.C., Rhodesian Training Group, has been killed in an air accident near Bulawayo. He had served for eight years in the Royal Flying Corps and was 50 years of age. He was living solo when the crash occurred.

Flight Lieutenant John W. D. Scott, M.A., was reported missing last November. It may be presumed he has lost his life. He had served for some years in the East Indies Squadron.

Captain J. A. Peter Waugh, who at the age of 22 has died of wounds received in action in Tunisia, spent some years in the Sudan as a boy. Captain Arthur Major F. J. Waugh, O.B.E., M.C., now of the Pioneer Corps, was stationed in Kordofan. Captain Peter Waugh passed through Sandhurst and was gazetted to the Royal Gloucester Regiment early in 1939. He served in France and went with the First Army to North Africa. He was killed shortly after he had been married.

Corporal Wynne Gray, of the W.T.S. (A.A.), who joined the F.A.N.Y. from Southern Rhodesia, has been killed as the result of an accident.

Mr. Fred W. Bayliss, the Paramount news photographer who covered the Abyssinian campaign, has been killed in an air accident in North Africa.

Air Vice-Marshal Sir W. Meredith, A.O.C., Rhodesia, was last week decorated with the insignia of the C.B. by the King.

Air Commander Benjamin Bryan, B.A.F., D.S.C., R.N., who has been commanding H.M.S. SPAR, has been awarded a second Bar to his D.S.C. for great daring, clevering, and skill in successful submarine patrols.

Flight Lieutenant Arthur Collett, No. 98 (Gibraltar) B.A.F., formerly of Brazen Hill, Northern Rhodesia, has been awarded the D.F.M. The citation states:

"In May, 1941, while flying with the navigator of an aircraft engaged on an operational flight, the target was attacked. Sergeant Collett was wounded in the leg. Although in

great pain, he remained at his post until his mission had been fully and successfully completed. Throughout the return flight, though in constant pain and suffering from loss of blood, he continued his duties. This airmen displayed great courage and fortitude, setting a praiseworthy example.

Major-General H. E. de R. Wetherall, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., has served through the East African Campaigns, has been granted the acting rank of lieutenant-general.

Captain Randolph S. G. Nicholson, B.A., R.N., who has been promoted to rear-admiral was at one time in command of H.M.S. SOMALI.

Flying Officer, Bomber Norman Fynn, a Southern Rhodesian now serving with a Halifax squadron of the R.A.F., has taken part in several night raids on Italy, the 1,000-bomber raids on the Ruhr and Drenthe, and operations over Scandinavian and English waters. Before the war he was employed as an assay clerk at Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) in Bulawayo. The only other Rhodesian met in the same iron was Wing Commander F. W. Thompson, D.F.C., formerly a second officer in Gwelo, who was attached for a short time.

Sergeant Wireless Operator Air Gunner N. J. Dalton, who before the war was on the Bulawayo staff of Rhodesia Railways, has returned to England from the Middle East, where he had served in squadrons operating from Palestine, Egypt and Cyrenaica. He took part in attacks on Greek and other Mediterranean ports and in daylight raids on Benghazi. Sergeant Dalton, who was wounded in January when on an operational flight over Tripoli, is now on instructional duties.

Mrs. Pritchard, a civilian clerk employed on military work in the East Africa Command, was charged before a court-martial with breaches of the security regulations, was acquitted last week. The hearing was held *in camera*.

New Control Arrangements

A Loading and Storage Priorities Committee has been appointed in Tanganyika. The members are the General Manager of Railways (Graham), the traffic manager (Deputy Chairman) the Director of Aircraft, and Messrs. D. V. Stone, M.L.C., C. W. Hayter and R. T. L. Smith.

Mr. D. S. McVean has been appointed Controller of Coal in Kenya.

Mr. S. V. Cooke, M.L.C., has been appointed Fish Controller for the Coastal Area of Kenya.

The new Secretary to the Economic Control Board of Rhodesia is Mr. E. J. Stiven.

Mr. W. Lee has been made a member of the Barrier Compensation Board in place of the late Mr. N. J. Thompson.

The Bureau of Essential Supplies and Prices in Rhodesia has now an Advisory Committee consisting of Mr. J. A. Lee, M.L.C., Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce; Mr. E. Marshall; Mr. Ahmed Mohamed Murmood; Chairman of the Indian Chamber of Commerce; and Mr. Laing, Jurist.

The advisory Committee to the controller of Medicine and Food is composed of Sir William Tait Bowie, M.L.C., and Messrs. M.P. Barrow, M.L.C., J. A. Lee, M.L.C., H. W. Miss, and A. M. Henderson.

The National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia has remitted a further £720 to the Empire Air Raid Distress Fund, making a total to date from this source of £10,688. The Fund has also received another £70 from ladies of Dar es Salaam, who have now contributed £2,889.

Tanganyika Territory has raised £4,215 for the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund.

The Central Branch of the Rhodesian British Red Cross Society has sent £100 to the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund.

Mr. Churchill's Red Cross Aid to Russia Fund has received another £1,500 from Kenya.

Calumnies on the Empire

WORLDS END contributes to the Empire Review, now a quarterly and under new ownership, an article in the course of which he writes:

"Colonists discuss the conduct of the Dutch Empire. As to former official spokesman in their case each other to assure that distracted country that her Empire at least still stands. In fact, the record of the trend in Syria or Indo-China cannot stand comparison with that in Palestine or India, according to Syro and Indochina critics are silent."

An American group, the "Committee on Africa, the War and Peace," has recently issued a remarkable conclusion that after the war there ought to be some measure of internal control over British Africa, but "none, apparently, over Liberia or Ethiopia."

"Such effects as reverberate across the continent are in part but the echoes of the strictures of the house-builders, of whom we have always been so prolific—those men for whom up to September, 1939, the British Empire (whose 50 odd Colonies contained about 80,000 armed men, mostly police, and whose Dominions were more completely disarmed than any modern state save Switzerland) was military, and the British Dependencies (whose chief ground of complaint has been that hitherto not enough capital has been spent upon their victims of capitalist exploitation).

Lord Halley does in an interview with attacks upon British Imperialism."

"Now there is the suggestion that, moved by greed and lust for conquest, we strip our Colonial territories from the possession of their original inhabitants. Of the West Indies, the islands were uninhabited at the time of British settlers went there in the 17th century, when we captured them from the Dutch; it had no original inhabitants. Hong Kong was a desolate island when we took it. The Falkland Islands were uninhabited when we annexed them. Cyprus came to us in payment of a debt, and the Native helped us to evict Malta from the British Empire, which we imposed upon the local Sultan. Cyprus was practically uninhabited. The Malayan States happened to us, voluntarily, for protection from pirates and pirates, who always respond with alacrity to such invasions. So did the most powerful chief sought protection in 1873, when it became necessary to impose a colonial disorder and purify a stop to the kraals."

In the latter part of the interview, Mr. Halley speaks of the progress of African states for British protection, and of the possible resolution against any extension of colonial dominion in Africa. That was not due wholly to genuine racial or colonial expansion, but rather to the belief that a mere trade policy would spread an immense amount of trouble, on accepting the burden of political control.

"It is interesting that German Colonial power in Africa was likely soon again to which we hurriedly to extend our protection when we were invited to do so by Native states."

The lesson of "German East"

There is nothing new in the discovery that European and Indian troops can be made proficient in jungle warfare, yet that is no good reason for their extensive use in such work, still less for their exclusive use in a major tropical war, writes Colonel H. F. Lyall in a letter to *The Times*. He continues: "They might suffice for short or for defensive campaigns, but for the definitely harder task of an offensive of indeterminate length, all operating forces should include a high proportion of troops of tropical origin." Early in 1916 General Smuts, with troops mostly South African and Indian, expelled the German main force from the bushy country around Mount Kilimanjaro. Yet within a few weeks of his success he initiated the policy of expanding existing Native African forces, with the view to their replacing all other infantry in the East African theatre. This sound policy took about 18 months to mature, and the interim shortage of tropical troops had a marked adverse effect on the campaign. Why repeat the lesson? The African tribespeople, cap power of the right kind... He adds: "In this and other vital problems of tropical war must come India, London."

The South African Government has fixed maximum rates for bicycles, ranging from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 4d.

July 15, 1943

Safety First.—We are about to embark on the most momentous enterprise of the war—striking, for the first time at the enemy in his own land. Success is the opening of the Second Front and the first move toward the rapid and decisive defeat of our enemies. Our primary duty is to insure a safe return home, to the minimum, land and sea. We must maintain our military and air forces as they drive relentlessly forward into enemy territory. In the light of the duty great risks must be undertaken and accepted. The safety of our own ships and all distracting considerations are to be relegated to the second place or disregarded as the accomplishment of our primary duty may require. Our commanding officer, officers and rating rests the individual and personal duty of ensuring that no flushing of the mission or failure to effect it will hamper this great enterprise. I am confident in the resolution, skill, and endurance of you all to whom this momentous enterprise is entrusted.

Signal to all ships by Admiral Cunningham, C-in-C, Mediterranean.

Sicilian Invasion.—The approach had to be made over 40 miles open water and through a minefield, allowing for the air strikes of the Allies, which disabled many of the hostile airfields in advance and maintained an impenetrable umbrella over the flanks throughout the operation. The destruction, buying of the troops to their appearance, beaches and the covering of their landing by bombardment, was afeat of the highest order. This enterprise is unsurpassed in military history for the majesty of its design and the scrupulousness of the issues that depend upon it. The moment is one for a free bracing of the news of all the Allies for a final effort comparable to that which this nation achieved on the morrow of Dunkirk. —*The Times*.

Blood Money.—Goering, through his broker, Schutte, has transferred 1,250,000 dollars (\$312,500) to a Brazilian bank in São Paulo. Goebbels has about 1,650,000 dollars (\$40,500) in a bank in Buenos Aires. Hitler, the cautious executioner, has transferred to Americaners' life savings of 2,500,000 dollars (\$625,000). Ribbentrop has 3,150,000 dollars (\$787,500) in America. Ley in the U.S. has transferred 600,000 dollars (\$15,000) to South America. Darré has recently transferred 400,000 dollars (\$100,000) to a Japanese bank. —Mr. Hydenburg's "Russia at War."

Background to the

The Cracking Point.—We have reasonably well to hope that by the end of the summer the British will be down and out. The cracking point will be reached when Germany losses from invasion, reach about 100,000 per month. Germany will have withdrawn away in a relatively short time, possibly two months, and the way will be open either to the invasion of the Continent of Europe as a disastrous military venture, or to a retreat or for annihilating, boundary land that the result is attained. In any case hundreds of thousands of Germans on land will have been saved by attrition. All the strength of modern armies is useless unless they have ranged behind and above them a fighter force adequate to ensure supremacy. This was shown in Tunisia and now in Sicily. The fighter force in Sicily, Luftwaffe, is advancing slowly, reserves are running out and despatch authors are beginning to accelerate production to meet the situation. The cracking point is not far off. When it does come, very late this summer, perhaps early next year—the end will be near. —Peter Mansbridge, *Times*.

Laziness and Cowardice.—I have seen all the democracies, especially the great ones, steadily lose the instinct of self-preservation. This loss is reflected in their total lack of policy. The German nation is clearly true of itself and States as of England. Indeed, it is truer. No great country has ever been able to win so long on so little policy as the United States. Because we shrank traditionally from policy which involves commitment, we disaster. Because we had lost the instinct of self-preservation, we would never face the German political soul in full horror. —Lord Vansittart in "Lessons of My Life."

Discretion.—There has not been a better hunting field for E-boats and U-boats than the invasion armada of 2,000 ships off Sicily. Hitler's orders, his storage, or private use of his admirals, the battle fleet keeps out of the way as much as the biggest British ships. In large tracts of the Mediterranean were cruisers mostly shot worse for wear. —*Daily Express*.

Germany's Russian Gamble.

Why has Hitler tried again to look out Russia? Because he has to. Because it is his only remaining chance of winning this war. If, when Britain was weak and alone in 1941, he thought it essential first to throw back the Red Army to the Urals before crossing the English Channel, how much greater must he think it to be today? The Germans are attacking where the Russians are strongest. They are throwing their Tiger tanks across open country against at least 20 Russian armoured brigades equipped with Russian T-34 medium, British Churchill, and proportion of which carry the pounder gun), and American Sherman. If Field-Marshal Busch can run amok among his stores supply lines and armour commanded by Colonel-General Konstantin Rokossovsky, and so disorder him, he will do an offensive march as the Germans have done a good job. At the end of his first wave of attack finds the going still good; he may call for High Command to seize Moscow. If they stop him, I believe they can. Hitler has lost the war. If they stop him, Russia will win, and that attack, coinciding with the British and American invasion of Europe, will bring the collapse of the German army and the end of Hitler. —Mr. Paul Holt.

Axial Dilemma.—Our successes in Sicily in the past three days exceed the most sanguine anticipations. General Montgomery's swift advance has placed the Germans in a corner. Sicily is a key bastion in Italy, but it cannot afford to be taken as it lays a road to detach large forces from the Russian front or from other sectors should it be attacked. The invasion of Sicily is a clever strategic move which Hitler is being superbly handled. It is too early for us to hail a victory. It is too late for the Axis to do anything but hope that time means to avoid decisive defeat. —*Daily Mail*.

Target-marking Bombs.—The British are not dropping liquid explosives. This false impression has been created by target-marking bombs which look like large incendiaries and can be dropped with great accuracy over considerable distances. They contain 60 litres, thrown out of the aircraft in they are 500 and 1,000 feet above ground, covering an area of about 100 yards in diameter. They can be seen by the pilots even through the blanket of clouds. —German A.R.P. circular.

June 15, 1943

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

To the War News

Opinions Epitomised. — Our soldiers have come to rid Italy of Fascism and to drive out the Nazi oppressors who are infesting her soil. — President Roosevelt, to the Pope.

"Religion is the most important thing in life." — Mr. Frank Pakenham.

"As a result of the fall of Hong Kong, the Treasury lost £559,843." — The Auditor-General.

"We are the only country in bellicose and occupied Europe which has not rationed bread." — Lord Woolton.

"Labour leaders are more touchy than any other folk I know." — Mr. Maurice Webb.

"Cologne with 27 square miles of the largest Built-up area of British cities is still standing." — Sir Philip Hart.

"Our Poles have known how to combine independence and freedom with discretion and patriotism." — The Prime Minister.

"The St. George's-in, and the four sun-heads, sell the others. It's proudest line." — Dr. Templeman, Archbishop of Canterbury.

"We're at 182 open-cast coal workings, 100 points from which 100,000 tons were obtained last year." — Mr. H. C. G. Dore.

"Goebbels coined the word 'enteute'." — Let us note in our propaganda whenever we see German cities. — Mr. F. J. Robinson.

"German parachutists who landed in Sicily in 1940 carried plans for the invasion of England." — Mr. Gerald Baverstock, Minister of Justice, Kirkcaldy.

"The much advertised Atlantic Wall will not be a formidable barrier to the entrenched positions of the last war." — Col. J. R. Kennedy.

"If planners are right, Germany should now have finished this war to her satisfaction. No nation has been more addicted to planning." — Mr. P. J. Gibbons.

"In 1942, United Nations output produced the Axis almost two to one. In 1943, the Allied output will be nearly three times Axis production." — Mr. Donald Nelson.

"Italy were to make peace she would surely serve the British as a base and a corridor for the future conquest of the European Continent." — *Popolo di Roma*.

"I have been with my boys since September, 1939, and I haven't had a swim yet. In convoying 4,500 ships we have lost only three." — Vice-Admiral Sir Malcolm L. Goldsmith.

"After the last war Germany paid in cash for reparations—3 millions—and received £1,500 million in loans which had probably amounted to £1,000 million." — Lord Vansittart.

"I came from Moscow to Washington in a car, flying time of two days and five hours. By direct air line we could have done it in 18 hours." — Mr. Joseph Davies.

"Demobilisation will be spread over a four-year plan. Apart from the Forces, we shall have to demobilise some 1,700,000 war workers." — Sir Ronald Davidson.

"The battle for the Kursk salient has probably absorbed three-quarters of the total German armour on the entire Russian front." — *Daily Mail* Stockholm correspondent.

"Germany, like Italian Army officers, has been trained to consider the issue of they want Hitler's Crown or the Day." — July 1943, the opening of the Kursk salient offensive.

"The R.A.F. attack on the third-millennium生日 at prison camp guards to display an increasing disregard even to the safety of their comrades. British prisoner of Captain Andre Cavaye (who has just been repatriated).

"Dear world citizens, that you would have to build all the ruined Soviet towns and villages, the great German nation thus becoming the slave of inferior eastern peoples." — Reichsminister Rosenberg.

"General Sikorski was a great man in every sense of the word—brave, chivalrous, liberal-minded, and one who led his country through one of the most terrible periods in its history with wisdom and flight." — Viscount Cranborne.

"Since the start of the war 100 United States ships have been lost, including one battleship, four aircraft carriers, thirty heavy cruisers, twenty light cruisers, 128 destroyers and nine submarines." — U.S. Navy Department.

"Public ownership of land and private management of the business of farming are preferable. Private ownership of land and private control of the actual operations." — No public control can deal as effectively with incompetence as competition. — Viscount Astor.

"An A.A. gun which can fire 60,000 feet into the stratosphere, which is so accurate that it has hit a landing target six times out of seven at a range of more than 10,000 feet is now being manufactured in large quantities." — Major-General G. M. Bowes, Chief of Ordnance.

If the German supreme command were really conscious of the morale of its troops, it might even desire to see the Allied forces make good their landing and become deeply committed before unfolding its own counter-strike. — Captain Leslie Hock in the *Daily Mail*.

The latest surviving brother of our 25-pounder gun is Major-General J. A. Bowes, now a honourable re-tired major. 25 pounds received little encouragement when he first brought his suggestion to the notice of the responsible authorities in 1928. — Brigadier A. F. Thompson.

In the last three and a quarter years 1,000 enemy aircraft have been destroyed by the anti-aircraft arm of His Majesty's ships, defensively armed merchantmen. A further 904 have been damaged, of which 521 were rated as probably destroyed. — *Daily Mail* announced recently.

The submarine captain who torpedoed the liner Monte Carlo and whose secret formulae helped the much-needed break-through of the Allies reported this success to his superior officer. — *Daily Mail* announced. — *Daily Mail* reported.

Inexperienced workers in the U.S.A. sometimes earn as much as Army generals. An assistant foreman who left Government service was earning \$125 a week, while General Marshall, Eisenhower, MacArthur and Arnold get \$49 a week. — Mr. Albert Engel, U.S. War Factors Representative.

Just as the British Admiralty understood the U-boat danger, and for long neglected to operate so it may be that the Germans, absorbed by events in Russia, treated our bombing threats as empty. — Just as we neglected means of defence. — "Watchman," in the *National Review*.

The German Reichsbahn at the beginning of 1939, before the occupation of Austria had 83,800 miles under operation. Today it operates 182,000 miles in occupied Europe, including Italy and Russian territories. For this four-fold increased network only about two and a half times as many locomotives are available—35,000, compared with 26,000 in 1939. — International Transport Federation.

Education, which at the end of 1942 earned 36s. to 40s. a week assisting in harvesting of crops are taking part in a dangerous economic experiment. It leads not only to false values but to something approaching turbulence among some youth on their return to school. — Mr. J. Hudson, addressing the Association of Head Teachers.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Constance Grogan

Lady Baden-Powell's Tribune

DEEPLY REGRET TO PART, the death in Nairobi, Kenya, from her long illness of a brief illness of Mrs. Constance Grogan, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart Scott Grogan.

For more than ten years she had been prominent in the life of Kenya serving many good causes, and living at the time of her death President of the East African Women's League. She was a New Zealander, Miss G. F. Watt, of Hawkes Bay, who in 1900 married Mr. (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Grogan after his memorable journey across from Cape to Cairo. They had four daughters.

While in England from time to time Mrs. Grogan had been a regular attendant at East African gatherings, being especially interested in the East African Group of the Overseas League.

Lady Baden-Powell writes—

"All her many friends in England, as well as those in Kenya, will learn with very great sorrow of the passing of Mrs. Grogan. It is a real grief to realise that she has gone—the wife who gave so much, and had so much to give."

One of us who had the privilege of her personal friendship will grieve at the loss of so dear and durable a person, who was always the same good companion, the same old friend, the same patient listener and with the same hearty, warming, welcoming manner, that met you halfway, and gave you a special joy, whether you met by each week, or each month, or did not meet for a number of years. We shall always remember her goodness of heart, her dignity and charm of manner, the feeling of gracious kindness that she shed around her."

To the East Africa Women's League, of which she was President, the blow of her death is great indeed. She has served the League so staunchly and so well for many years, giving it a constant interest in it from its earliest inception, always supporting its efforts in varied forms for the welfare of the people of Kenya, and giving unceasingly of her time and thought to its development. Under her recent leadership the League has gone forward from strength to strength, with an increased membership and an expanding sphere of activities.

Her widow leaves a blank that no one else can fill, but we all will remember with deep affection, her friends, and countless members of the East Africa Women's League, will look back with appreciation and thankfulness for her life and her work for Kenya.

The English Branch of the League has telegraphed to the headquarters in Nairobi.

The English Branch sends its sympathies to the League throughout Kenya on the most tragic news less than a week ago. President, Franklyn, we are sure her brilliant qualities, charm and goodness, will realise all the great service the League did.

Mr. John Chinde, a Conchoid, who has lived in the hills of Sussex, on the coast of South Africa, in a private society in the administration of North Rhodesia, and was a member of the Native Affairs and Northern Rhodesia Commission, died from the Colonial Service in 1913. The year before he was appointed to the Native Council in East Africa in the Karamoja Province of the Belgian Congo, about six years ago, he was unable to leave on account of ill health. He had since lived in England.

Mr. Lilian Francis Bradford, widow of Mr. F. J. Bradford, who died in 1905, and who, in 1905, had died in Nairobi,

Statements Worth Noting

"Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the issues of life."—Proverbs IV, 23.

"I don't believe in State-aided immigration."—Colonel Denys Reitz.

"Scripture ought to be a major subject in the teaching in Rhodesian schools."—Colonel J. B. Brady, M.P.

"Liquor seems to warp and twist the mind as well as the body of many of its victims."—The Bishop of Northern Rhodesia.

"Kenya will be quoted for many years as an area where there has been terrible stupidity and delay."—Dr. H. G. Walker.

"There are about 40,000 Europeans in Dar es Salaam, and the more I know of them the more I appreciate them."—Dr. Birrell, until lately Bishop of Zanzibar.

In Berlin the price of coffee was reported lately to be \$5 per lb., though 100 times the maximum retail price in Great Britain. Messrs. Evans, Schmitz and Co.

"It is utterly ridiculous to ascribe the influx of Chinese of essential foodstuffs in Kenya to the seizure of one ship, a tramp steamer."—Mr. H. G. Walker.

"It has to be remembered that Kenya and Uganda are feeding approximately 75,000 prisoners, 50,000 refugees and about 1,000,000 natives at present in the Colony."—Mrs. Edith Weston, M.L.C., Kenya.

After Bismarck encouraged the dispersion of French ships in the Colonial enterprise in Africa, I am taking a leaf out of the same book. Gallieni did, and I am sending Slatin into the same Davis Channel.

Mr. H. G. Walker.

John Bull of Chinde

—Some months ago we recorded the death of Admiral Sir Thomas Hunt, who in his younger days commanded H.M.S. "Herald" on the Zambezi River.

Mr. H. P. McNease thereupon wrote to the *Kenya Standard* to recall that Mr. (afterwards Sir) Harry John Hunt, named Port Herald after that vessel. He is confined—

"The story of one member of the African crew is of interest. One day a wallah, engaged a slave, shaw off the Zambesi land coast. When she came was overfed the chow boards. An African woman was found dead, but with a live little African boy clinging to her back. The Navy christened him John Hunt, and sent him to Zanzibar, where he was taken in the care of a British missionary. At the age of 16 and speaking English, Sir Harry had rejoined the Navy as a mess steward. Some time later he went with some of his officers to commission a ship at Chinde, as mess steward, and he came to

Chinde. On arrival at the ship at Chinde, John went ashore in search of vegetables, and, as it was, for the first time in his life, he failed to report for duty. He returned the following day, but again failed to report. His captain, exclaiming as he went for him, "What! John Hunt! to Chinde!" entered a riverside village he had been told of, and saw the markings of his face as belonging to that village. He was given a great welcome. It was afterwards learned that he had been captured by a slave raid on the village.

On his return to the ship at Chinde, John was given a fine interest in a piece of land which he had bought himself at a low house. He was a good cotton grower.

During 1909-1911, in the course of my official duties I often travelled by road between Port Harcourt and Aragona, Nigeria, making a point of calling on John and bearing with him a glass of fresh palm wine on occasions. When I last round visited the native this house. He was still there, clean, trim on ship lines and ship shape, and the old fellow was up a first-class meal. I believe he died in 1913. He was a fine sailor and a good-hearted African who was skipper the White Ensign."

United Nations Food Policy

Recommendations of Hot Springs Conference

The RESOLUTIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS of the United Nations Conference of Food and Agriculture recently held at Hot Springs, Virginia, USA have been published by the Stationery Office as H.M.S.O. White Paper No. 10 (1949) 9d.

The recommendations of greatest interest from the East African Conference statement are the following:

With the object of expanding production of food stocks needed for emergency rationing should care be taken to direct its policies to:

(a) increasing the efficiency of production by research, particularly in introducing new introduction, as well as new methods of cultivation, in using methods suitable modern equipment, in variety of crops and strains of livestock, and soil conservation practices;

(b) developing agriculture in developed areas, where this is predominantly arable, through the use of such measures as reducing the fallow and large-scale drainage and irrigation projects;

(c) fostering migratory changes in the pattern of production designed to give greater emphasis to foods rich in vitamins, minerals, and proteins;

(d) by encouraging the production of staple articles of diet, such as cereals, pulses, roots, tubers, and other articles which are easily digestible, nutritious, and which also contain relatively large quantities of protein;

(e) by encouraging the expansion of livestock production in areas capable of growing sufficient grain for shipping the necessary feed-stuffs;

(f) by initiating the production of bulky, easily stored, and transported energy foodstuffs, where they cannot be produced efficiently;

(g) by encouraging the production in developed areas of greater diversity of foods for home use, since areas are in general less suited to the growth of perishable products, and are particularly in need of improved diets;

(h) by otherwise encouraging more diversified and adequate home food production in all farming areas, so that rural people may have more and better food, while eliminating the margin between producer and consumer;

Cultural Credit and Co-operation

The Conference recommended that full use be made of the available bank, co-operative and public credit institutions to provide credit to agriculture at the lowest possible rates of interest, and the countries study the possibilities of the joint establishment of production and consumer cooperatives in order to render production, marketing, purchasing, finance, and other services; and that each nation make a careful survey of existing systems of land tenure and the other conditions of agricultural workers, as well as to determine whether changes in these systems and conditions are necessary or desirable to promote the prosperity and efficiency of agriculture and the welfare of its workers, and that special attention be given to the position of the agricultural worker as compared with that of the urban industrial worker.

It was further recommended that each nation should undertake:

(1) to survey its land and water resources to determine (1) in what areas it ought to settle, production of food and material may be increased; (2) what areas should be supplied with additional production facilities, such as water supply for irrigation, impervious storage, or by the erection of dams; (3) production could materially increase their importation of food; (4) the kind, extent, and economic possibility of developments necessary for this increase in food production;

(5) to develop on the basis of these findings policies of settlement and development, a programme applicable to the economic, social, agricultural, and geographical needs of the nation of which it is a part, considering:

- (i) physical conditions, including (1) soils and climate, (2) health conditions, (3) transportation, and (4) clearing, irrigation, or drainage needs;
- (ii) settlement policies, including (1) the type of farming systems to be established, (2) the scale of work, by plantations, small holdings, or co-operative organisation, and areas for production; (3) measures to protect both labour and exploitation, and (4) financial and technical assistance;
- (iii) conservation measures for shrubs, trees, and grasses in the area, including (1) arrangement of grazing and pastures, (2) conserving animal and plant practices, (3)

protection against desertification, and (4) measures of forest conservation and reforestation.

There was support for international commodity arrangements designed to promote the expansion of a orderly world economy, and that broad principles should be agreed for commodity arrangements, including assurances that:

(a) such arrangements will find the effective representation of consumers as well as producers;

(b) increasing opportunities will be afforded to developing consuming countries from the more efficient methods of production at prices fair to both farmers and producers and to take regard to such trading and adjustment of production as may be required to prevent unbalanced economic and social dislocations;

(c) adequate reserves will be maintained to meet future consumption needs;

(d) provision will be made when appropriate for the orderly disposal of surpluses.

Another recommendation reads:

That the Governments and authorities hereinafter assume the responsibility of making it possible, so far as seems within their power, to encourage in their respective countries who is without an adequate diet, a programme for in the direction of obtaining the physiological requirements of health, adopting such of the following measures, either, in whole or in part, to fit local conditions and circumstances:

(a) through social security measures, such as family allowances, old age insurance, and minimum wages, to provide some form of direct action to make protein-rich foods available to or at low prices to groups with inadequate diets;

(b) special attention to assisting such groups as pregnant women, mothers, infants, children, aged persons, invalids, etc., etc.;

(c) through the study and development of these programmes based upon the best scientific information on nutritional needs, and food distribution, measures to co-ordinate with the existing food production and trade, and to encourage the use of agriculture and fishing which will, on the one hand, encourage the production and distribution of those foods most lacking in the diets of the country, and adapted to the local climates, and, will, on the other hand, provide adequately for living persons engaged in farming and

International Standards for Commodities

Stress was laid on the need for international grade standards for agricultural commodities, for standardisation of containers, both nationally and internationally, and for international standards for drugs, insecticides, fertilisers, feathers, and other materials used by agricultural producers.

Under marketing it was recommended:

that the Government and authorities hereinafter take all practical steps to reduce marketing, processing, storage and distribution costs, and margins between producers and consumers, and efforts to the elimination of unnecessary services not required by producers or by some consumers.

New Building Method

A new method of house construction, resembling building houses of cards, has been evolved by the City Engineer's Department of Johannesburg, Southern Rhodesia, using asbestos cement beams for supports and posts. The method dispenses with timber and corrugated iron. When the foundations have been laid in the ordinary way, the pre-cast asbestos cement beams are cut to size, with slots in the sides into which the asbestos cement sheets slide to form walls. Where a thick wall is desired the two sheets can be cast with air space between. The roof is constructed on a similar principle with asbestos cement hawks. Besides cheapness and saving in materials, the new method encourages secondary industry by using local materials. It has the advantage of speed in construction, and is produced in the Colony.

Native-Grown Pyrethrum in Nyasaland

Under the provisions of the Nyasaland Native Produce Ordinance, the Government may grant an exclusive trading licence for two years in respect of native-grown pyrethrum plants in the Colony. The licence holder must pay the sum of £100 per year to the Governor, and must purchase all marketable pyrethrum offered for sale. The licence may be revoked if the production in the area reaches 10 tons per annum for three consecutive years.

Post-War Settlement in Kenya Committee of Seventeen Members

SINCE THE LEADING ARTICLE in this week's issue has set up in type we have received from a correspondent in Kenya news of the creation of a Settlement Section of the Agricultural Production and Settlement Board.

It is composed of Major E. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, M.A., C.B. (Grainger), the Commissioner of Lands and Settlement; Deputy Chairman of the Director of Agriculture; Captain H. G. B. Wilshaw, F.R.M.S. (Secretary, Kenya Association); Mr. D. Seth-Smith, Law Officer, M.C., Government; Mr. Anderson Macmillan, M.P., (Fife), the Chairman of the Legislative Council; Col. F. B. Southgate, Alan Tompkins, Mr. B. Mousley, Mr. G. Tyson, Major G. A. Mortimer, M.A., C.B., G. S. R. Eccles, M.A., G. H. T. Studd, who was elected Member of Parliament to be returned to the European Elector Members' Organisation; and the first meeting of this Committee, instituted by Royal Charter, was held on June 12, 1946. The Chairman stated that a Settlement section was in existence and had been established and that Mr. Gerald Burton had been seconded from Government as settlement officer for Kenya and had already reported for duty. The main and most urgent problem to be faced he described as that of availability of land.

Colony to Compete for Settlers

The new sectionalised set-up of the Board, he said, marked a decided step forward towards the attainment of the objective, which was the formulation and adoption of an effective settlement policy founded on sound practical lines and competitive with measures for the encouragement of closer settlement in other parts of the world.

The future of the white Highlands in Kenya must largely depend on its ability to provide decent homes and reasonably prosperous conditions for young people who have come to the country and for a substantially increased population of newcomers.

This Committee, Major Cavendish-Bentinck writes, "is not a mushroom growth charged with improvising some hasty, ill-considered and ready-made settlement scheme." Although it does not appear to be generally realised, a carefully conceived settlement scheme has been adopted and has been adopted both by this Government and by the Secretary of State. This section of the Board has therefore been nominated as a body of persons specially selected and charged with the task of adapting the existing scheme to the present day conditions and of welding it together with the very considerable mass of investigation and experience which has been accumulated in the past into immediate and effective operative achievement.

In order that all members of the Settlement Section should be fully apprised of the general background and past fluctuations of settlement planning, the Chairman had circulated three documents. The first contained extracts from the Settlement Committee's report; the second extracts from Legislative Council debate reports of the last Budget session, during which endeavour was made to ascertain from Government how they viewed the situation in respect of the accepted Settlement Scheme under war conditions; the third document contained recommendations of the Land Board made on March 28, 1942, and comments by Mr. C. P. Mortimer, Commissioner for Lands and Settlement, and Chairman of the Land Board.

Gerald Burton as Settlement Officer

With regard to the appointment of a full-time settlement officer, the Chairman said:

"I originally proposed to advertise this post, but we were unable to do so in view of the under-existing conditions, as the post would become immediately redundant. The appointment would have to be circulated in the East African Press, and so on, and by the time the advertisement appeared and resulted in applications, months would have passed over. We have, fortunately, in having in the country a man in the Settlement Service with considerable experience of the conditions in the African agriculturists."

If there is any responsibility of the Government in a secondary capacity in this, the Home Office, in this connection, I do not believe in settlement officer, he said. In the year or two years after Government agreed, at Mr. Bulwer's suggestion, to his proposal, I do not consider that Mr. Burton could possibly carry a competition at that time, the date of the time you will ascribe to him. I did not, however, when I consulted the government, you indefinitely, and I think the Home Office appointment was arranged before the

merit of the day, in a limited period, an arrangement which would, I think, consider the position and make a change before it was considered desirable. As far as immediate duties visualised by the Board are concerned, I am confident that no suitable and suitable person could be found to carry them out."

The outstanding problem which confronts us is that of providing and retaining settlers. It is a complete waste of time devising schemes for the provision of financial, agricultural, educational, veterinary, water facilities, etc., unless there are people to fulfil the fundamental need of all—land. Very little unclaimed land remains in the hands of Government, and the bulk of what remains available for alienation is poor land, in many cases very inconvenient from communications.

Land Must Be Redistributed

Major Cavendish-Bentinck states that unless some method of releasing land and of developing existing holdings is devised, capable of carrying more people, any effort to increase settlement will prove ineffective. Existing conditions have existed for many years, and the inclination of existing owners to sell their land is negligible. It is not to suggest that there is no room for improvement, especially whenever the existing conditions are not fully appreciated, but help is needed.

There is no interference with the existing practice in making land-holding hereditary, and immediately lifts realms of the highest contention. After the world war and the many attempts which have so far been made to discuss such matters, the enforcement of development conditions, the insertion of and insistence on stricter development conditions, the imposition of a leasehold in the nature of an undeveloped land to encourage re-acquisition of land by Government, have been brought to naught owing to the violent controversy which has arisen between the two parties. These subjects have been brought to the open. This issue can no longer be shirked.

There cannot be any suggestion for dealing with the problem in the short term, except to recognise the existing conditions and your development conditions. I do not believe that the law as it stands today, even existing conditions, could be adequately enforced, and were conditions to improve up or were even existing conditions enforceable, I think it would in equity be better that the law could be varied, and, even so, the defendant would still be liable to damages by pleading that under the proposed law he would be then unable to carry out the conditions imposed. It would therefore take very long to decide and by a method, I do not yet afford to wait years.

Modern surveys are ideals to indicate the much more exact boundaries of common lands, and the interests of the tribes, sometimes in case of successive interests, is demanded from the present generation of land owners. I repeat that the problem is not so far the most difficult problem which we shall have to solve, but we have to tackle it.

Another solution may be found through some committee to inquire into the availability of adjoining land, and whether

provision can be made, or, if quite obvious that any re-

arrangement we may suggest to make will have to be based on a rough and detailed survey of the land existing in this country. That is the main duty with which I hope you will entrust Mr. Burton.

To carry out such a survey it is absolutely essential that he should be provided with the necessary technical assistance, subdivisions of land, and the availability of land depends in this country. Both our surveys and an availability of water supplies. I have arranged to get in touch with the assistance and co-operation of the Surveyor General, and the Surveyor General's two surveys under heavy rain, in drought and dry years, are also available. I have also obtained my advice from the Italian, who is seconded to the Board, and from the Italian Surveyor, technically qualified Italian prisoners of war. At the moment all the parties are engaged in this work, and I am grateful to the Italian authorities for making available to me other forms available for this important work.

C.O.C. Survey

General Sir Charles Greville, commanding-in-chief in East Africa, is still in command, and in his capacity as the General Commissioner, he is responsible for the disposal of Kenya's war stores. In this capacity he can be called the Government's agent, and with conditions in Britain, also in Kenya, and elsewhere, he recalls, saying that in certain areas of Kenya, due to certain wireless stations, the war regulations still prevail, and that some people communicate with each other by wireless, and are provoked by noise, when they remember the conditions under which the people were living in those areas. The remarks were made in an address to a group.

Conditions in Uganda Review by the Governor of Uganda in Africa

A short review was given in East Africa during the text of the address of the Governor of Uganda at the last meeting of the Legislative Council. Sir Charles Dunn made the following statement:

"The number of Governmental and semi-governmental committees were given and the question of racial wage scales and rates of pay affected by conditions. At that time it was mentioned that there was no such disability as was expected to meet in time of war, the position of this case was that in view of the fact that realised that upon examination of the case, it was held to be justified a compensation in Uganda. It was also held to be justifiable to take action in Uganda to come necessarily later to the very events compelled immediate action in Kenya where railway employees in Kenya had inevitably like conditions had to apply over the whole country and by thus restricted to Uganda."

Meanwhile in Kenya the general position was examined by a series of committees and measures of war-time helped been formulated to assist the lower strata of the public service in all communities. In these circumstances I appointed a committee to investigate the position in the territories. Their finding, obviously based on very difficult facts, have been endorsed by General by the Standing Finance Committee and have been accepted accordingly by the Government. The cost of the proposed £175,000.

A very big morale training programme is underway with the intention not only of rendering ourselves self-supporting but also of providing a substantial surplus for export to other less fortunate countries elsewhere. The committee studied food situation, & detailed a Provincial Survey, available resources, requisition surplus stocks, agricultural distribution, supplies, powers of the Finance Commission, etc., very well and they are exercised in consultation with an advisory committee. The situation demands energetic and bold handling. As a consequence the non-native population is being supplied by the Supply Board as far as first step in its plan of a suitable distribution of essential foodstuffs, short period, and as far as possible, free and bountiful.

Boycott of Rhodesia

Early last year a sharp increase in the price of copper, temporary relief of the copper market in Canada was averted only because the Ministry of Supply took out a substantial portion of the crop. Even so the Government agreed to purchase a similar quantity—Ministry of Supply below normal scale. This was done in the hope that it would secure assured markets which it did, and this has now been achieved by the Ministry of Supply's demand to purchase the entire first tonnage up to 1945, and to fix the price and one season thereafter at prices to be determined throughout each season, and to fix the price at a minimum of 25c per 100 lb. in favour of A.R.C. Railways.

The uncertainties of market and the coming competition constant, Bucyrus' strike, & the general strike, so far as the for the time being, defective economy in the territory has been remedied, should be amply to the better we could advise. Again, to meet the present new situation. A change so unprecedented in machinery and organisation, but this as far as possible, as far as practicable, disturbance of normal trade and supply as may accrue to Government, these transactions will be credited to a special fund to be raised in the course of benefit of the civilian population.

An enquiry will be made as soon as possible to formulate Native labourers, both men and women, in connection with the service, definitely, and the social position of the cannot be classed as miners, and I shall be entirely willing to judge, in the light of experience, if this is so, we can do more for transport, the more so as regards to Bucyrus' strike, which has flagged behind other African countries.

It is difficult to think what will be their wisdom after the events in India, what Britain has accomplished here, in view of the greatest, and our largest, British industry, and the manner in which the war was fought, and the manner in which other territory of comparative size have been recovered to show, and have of newsworthy and welcome opportunity, where combined with the Native, to make a contribution to the common cause. The first major task is the creation of the Federated Councils from Uganda.

For a long time will not longer be countenanced, little, though many difficulties, but will be very much closer than will, and a great consequence to the world outside. New conception and a new African self-government, the post-war world, and will have sway over us as elsewhere. It is important early to prepare them for the transition.

The time and who succeeds Uganda has become the head, and it will be expected by her that she will retain her place in

the family of Nations. Therefore this union in this responsibility rests must see themselves as states, not only in fact but in the African conception, and not shrink from the difficulties and obstacles that the course of events presents.

In public, congratulating Mr. Ralph Fraser, the Governor of Uganda said that it had been made in recognition of his public services, which have been of such value to this country and to which he has given unstintingly of his time and his ability during many years.

Problems of N. Rhodesia Colonel Gort Brown's Broadcast

COLONEL S. GORT BROWN, a representative member of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly, has said in a broadcast from London:

"We in Northern Rhodesia are not only economically or politically independent. We have one hand in one basket, dependence on copper means dependence on world's markets, over which we have no control."

"Politically whether we are or not we are not the last resort under the sun," said the British House of Commons.

Another speaker, Mr. J. R. D. Evans, said, "are we honest with ourselves in this? Northern Rhodesia is not a green-white man's country in the accepted sense of the term. That country is, in conclusion, this best political opinion has reached as the result of actual observation. We white people can stay here if we maintain our standard of living and make no political agitation, but we must realise that Northern Rhodesia will never be a white man's country in the sense that Newfoundland, or Canada, or South Africa is, and it would be criminal to deduce a lasting settlement on the scale of those countries."

"It is clear that perhaps this involves the most difficult part of it, there is the Native question. It is not easy for two races, one primitive and the other with hundred years of modern education behind it, to live together side by side. The truth is vitally necessary to the other."

"The main limiting factors which we are faced with are what we are going to do about them."

"Economically, we need, not to grow, under the fact that copper is an easy hope, but to find something else, the essential factor being to start a life industry. It has been said we earth that so far Rhodesia has never known a good year. Booms and depressions, peak periods, slumps, prosperity and poverty have followed each other, and the country has never had chance. Stabilisation must come, and while we cannot force the world to pay what we do not want, but there are many signs that the price control of world requirements is coming, and the

Control of Mines and Transport

"I am not, I坦白 myself alone, I cannot, I am afraid, that we can stabilise industry in this country if the only mines have to work under the control of another country, and the day has to have no hesitation in making a move which will bring about a mine

"The only solution is to be independent, and if he needs to buy out his native, a majority, and the rest of the size of the country, what cannot be done through political instruments."

"In politics these early years will be difficult, if we do not know it, before the Northern Rhodesians cannot hope to progress, and to stand by its own, however, it can be considered in conjunction with its neighbours, and we can, in greater or less degree, depend on almost everything we do, supply, transport, communications, labour, for all of these we depend on each other."

"A formal form of federation or union is necessary, according to this better argument. There are many who are saying that something is likely to happen."

"What about the African? He is the most important problem still, for my way of thinking the welfare of both is inextricably linked. The prosperity of the one depends on the other, and it is as unsound economically as it is morally indefensible to deny the Native man his progress. In my view, with all it implies to the advance and better provision for the African, is becoming increasingly accepted, as over the continent."

Dr. van Mook on the Colonies

(Continued from page 769)

There was a time when, in the terms of Lord Lugard, "the management of the development of Colonial resources for the welfare of all came first, practical importance, and the welfare of the population had to come second." That period is past. "Apart from political and humanitarian considerations it is economically justified, even from a world point of view, to put the interests and well-being of the population absolutely first, because it is the only way towards continued development of Colonial resources."

It will not be an easy process. We shall have to rebuild the houses. This is all that is possible. Native crafts and trade are capable of rapid and improvement once reorganized for them. But we must realize why educated and capable natives should not be admitted to the staffs of management of existing concerns. The process of industrialisation, inevitable if we want to raise the standard of living and break the economic cycle, can never increase the population. In the margin of expansion there offers the widest scope for a better economic integration. The increasing influence of Colonial Governments will automatically induce business enterprises to shift their dependence toward the Colonial capital.

Flexibility an Essential

There are many differing conditions in these different colonies. There are those in which the process outlined has already begun. At first start, and when it is first contemplated with the greatest resistance. In others, where perhaps the very simplest training has to precede more complicated measures. The difficulties that can be economically raised off by regional collaboration become greater. The United Nations has to take into account that there will be certain territories where no racial minorities exist, as military bases, harbour, airports, meat industry, will do not fit the scale. But, with the most rapid development, the same rules will apply to them.

The following and mainly to guide further development of economic policy, would be: Native population cannot obviously modify the principles of open door policies of the colonies. The status does not bear a guarantee against noncolonialism or exploitation of colonies. Economic status. But when the last remains, native exploitation is wholly abolished, its usefulness is over. There was also mention of the open door for Britain and the United States. Nobody would dare even to think of an open door for Russia.

All agree that there is a need for international agreement and organization in the economic field, but some of the plans proposed make me wonder at the kind of world they threaten to build.

Dangers of Over-centralisation

We sometimes dream of building castles of bonkkeepers and statisticians, where, in a small room, a superimposed economic destiny of the entire world is framed. I hope those who will be responsible for the wide framing of such plans will keep in mind the lesson that it is domineering that same state centralisation that will cause thus same state resistance; it is not old and countries who colonies have always sooner or later resisted than those in the land-ford. May they, in their wisdom from Shakespeare:

"... much more, in the future world."

Which is almost tearing a kingdom down!

And set another up, should we survey

The plot of situation and a model,

Consent upon a sure foundation,

Colonies serve to us, our own estate,

Our abiding place, our inheritance,

To weigh, to gage, to estimate, or else

We fortify in paper and in stone.

Using the names of men instead of man."

To finish this speech I could say nothing beginning. The Colonial relationship in these days is not possible, provided the parties concerned are bound than it is a free expression, self-government, and even independence. If there is a general mistrust of intentions, the should not be compensated by words or promises, revisions, loans and awards will only convolution. And if, in diamond, I could say that China should have a right to their colonies. After all, provided it fits into the relative and the variety is the beauty, and the rest of the earth, should succeed in remaining a trust, the compensation that may be temporarily outlined.

And if in an international conference, leading or international science could be brought together to help us to this task. I wonder how much more we can think about this.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR**Solution of Race Problems****Preservation and Protection of Children**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—In your balanced and enlightening review in our Issue of July 1, of Dr. Broomfield's book "Colour Conflict," and in your comments of July 6 on the important speeches on African problems, *East Africa and Rhodesia* has again proved its great value. You give space to the things that matter.

Sir Edward Grigg in the speech which you report shows us the risk of racial rancour and the crash which must follow unless swift action is taken to avert the danger. What is the remedy? Where is the parachute which will ward off the fall?

While in East Africa I had the privilege sometimes of christening an African, Indian or Seychellois child. On these occasions I felt that here was the solution of racial problems. Instead of taking in each other's washing, let us take in each other's babies. Nothing could contribute so much to confidence and good will.

I have a genuine interest in the welfare of children everywhere, it is good to hear that the East African League's League Committee's proposal to admit its members to women of all races. Last August and September I listened to the addresses presented by Lady Baden-Powell, Mrs. Stovold and Mrs. Fawcett to the recent meeting of the England Branch of the League. If I might venture one criticism, it would be that their aims were too distributed. On the other hand, it was evident that if the ability and energy of the League were concentrated, a power for good would be irresistible.

The E.A.W.L. may take a prominent part in launching a publication which has embroidered on its title this motto: "The preservation and protection of children everywhere." Nanyland Vicarage, *Near Colchester*.

POINTS FROM LETTERS**Pessimistic Astrologer**

A pessimistic astrologer has tipped November 16, 1948, as the date on which the war will end.

G.T. Reasons

I could not therefore pass a five-mile stretch between Nanyuki and Aden without the vision of abandoned mechanical transports.

Why Not Bulsons?

What excuse can the Government of Kenya make for the shortage of meat? Is the reason that the whole country with millions of head of cattle game is ludicrous. But not more ludicrous is the proposal that some sort of fast food which nobody seems to try seriously for so long. That fast food should be made in large quantities has been discussed repeatedly, and in vain.

Be Real Pioneers

John Malcolm Robertson was, of course, quite wrong when he told the House of Commons that the pioneering all over Africa has been done by burghmen of British Overseas Airways. They are a splendid band of fellows, but the pioneers were individuals setting up their own businesses, however good or company.

Some of the early pioniers were men as Tony Gladstone, Gles Kidston, Mr. Campbell Black, (all, alas! now dead), Sir Pierre Van Ryneveld, Mr. A. J. Cobham, and Mrs. Wilson of Kenya, founder of Wilson Airways.

Neglect of Empire

Your leading article under this heading was very true. The ignorance of the public in this matter is appalling, and that of the politicians who have used their ignorance is just as bad. Quite recently a patient asked me: "What party is England in Abyssinia—Africa?" Even worse, a county councillor, less intelligent than who presides over many public bodies, said to me a few days ago: "What do you want to do for us? We could get along quite well without them, apart from the public offices, he was going a solo singer, singing out our children!"

Questions in Parliament

Re-establishing Askari in Civil Life

Commander King-Hall asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies the number of Governors of Crown Colonies and the number of these officials whose offices are regularly supplied with *Hansard*.

Colonel Stanley : There are 29 Colonial Governors, including the officers responsible for the administration of Protectorates and Mandated territories. For many years past bound copies of *Hansard* have been sent immediately after their issue to all Colonies, except Aden, to which this arrangement is now being extended.

Mr. Joseph Lambeth : Is there any assurance that they will be sent to Aden?

Colonel Stanley : I am afraid I could not give such assurance without consulting all the Governors.

Mr. Creech-Jones asked the Secretary of State what arrangements had been made in the African Dependencies for the return of clothing, allowances, tools, travelling and restoration to civil life of Africans honourably discharged from the Army and other fighting services.

Colonel Stanley replied that the responsibility rested with the appropriate Service authorities in making arrangements for obtaining from civilian governments the information required for arrangements for restoration of civilised Indians to their former homes. These Governments, he said, were in close touch with the Indian Army authorities, and the Indian Army authorities in the Mandated Territories of Iraq and Persia were responsible for British nationals for a period of up to five years or more.

Mr. H. V. Jones : The statutory provisions relating to the eligibility for naturalisation of persons in the colonies are such that whether they are serving in Mandated Territories is irrelevant.

Abribed labour in Kenya

Air. Creech-Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he could make a statement on the re-introduction of forced labour of Africans at work on European farms in Kenya.

Colonel Stanley : I was asked for a statement regarding the revival of forced labour in Kenya; whether such labour was to be used for private employers; and whether as such recruitment of native labour was a violation of the spirit of the forced Labour Convention of 1930, which had been ratified by His Majesty's Government. The views of the Chief Native Commissioner had been ascertained as to the effect of the Convention on conditions in the Native reserves.

Colonel Stanley : The Governor has reported that he has decided to remove in respect of sisal, etc., the suspension which was laid in February last upon the compulsory recruitment of Africans under the Defence Act of 1939. This in itself is of great importance to the war effort now that supplies from the Far East, agricultural and otherwise, no longer depend on the United Nations. The employment of this labour on the sisal plantations, which are privately owned, will be on the same terms as previously, with all the safeguards which have been provided. The Chief Native Commissioner has written to the Governor, Executive Council, and his views will therefore have been taken fully into consideration.

Air. Creech-Jones : Has the food supply situation been improved since the last statement?

Colonel Stanley : I do not quite understand what the hon. gentleman means by that. The position has been This production is vital to our safety and importance, not only to ourselves but particularly to the United States of America.

Mr. Harry : Was the attention of the right hon. gentleman drawn to a report in "The Sunday Times" of July 1, in which the Chief Native Commissioner had warned the Commission against withdrawing the Native Native Commissioner overruled?

Colonel Stanley : I do not know whether Mr. Lethbridge, the hon. gentleman, found that "The Sunday Times" did suggest that, in Peter Macdonald's : Is there any reason why there should not be recruitment of labour in Kenya as well as in this country?

Mr. John Dingdale : Will the Minister consider sending a copy of that letter to the colonial masters suggesting that adequate wages be secured the labour?

Colonel Stanley : I very much doubt whether in fact that would be the result.

Asked by Mr. Astor for a public report on the administration of Central and Halla, nominal colonies, its capture by Arthur Henderson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for War, replied that general information on the subject had already been given him from time to time. Yet that a full report was not yet available. Requests for information

on any particular aspect of the administration would, however, be met, if possible.

Mr. Astor asked the desirability of publishing because the methods adopted would be an example for future administration of captured enemy territory.

Mr. Henderson replied that his chief administrator reported regularly to the G.O.C. Minister, and these were operational reports which could not be published.

Mr. Vernon Bartlett asked whether Fascist slogans had been seen on front walls in Eritrean towns and whether instructions had been given to show preference to anti-Fascists as against Fascists.

Mr. Henderson said that Fascists were not employed in the administrative services, but that anti-Fascists were so employed and that the Fascist slogans had been removed.

On the basis of the Good Confidence meeting held in Hot Springs, U.S.A., Mr. Edgeworth said that the Government had been greatly impressed by the fact that representatives of more than 40 like-minded nations would achieve a general agreement on so many fundamental principles. His Majesty's Government accepted the resolutions and the obligation to implement them so far as they are able to do so in the United Kingdom, and would gladly co-operate with other Governments in seeking ways to give effect thereto, calling for concerted action. The resolution would be submitted to the Government of the Dominions.

S. Rhodesian Tobacco Crop

The official estimate of the Southern Rhodesian tobacco crop for the 1942-43 season is 31 million lb. from 63,800 acres. Pipe-cured tobacco is estimated at 700,000 lb. from 1,400 acres.

Cargo at Aden

A British Overseas Airways Corporation aircraft en route from Aden to Cairo crashed recently while about land on Ras el-Ain airfield. All the 13 persons aboard were killed. Three were crew, one was an official of the B.O.A.C., nine were personnel of the Royal Air Force, and one Polish pilot.

Census

A census of the European population of the Belgian Congo had just been published. At the end of 1942 there were 33,220 Europeans in the colony, of whom 22,913 were Belgians. The largest non-Belgian group was the Portuguese, numbering 2,200. Greeks came next, with 2,026, while the British and Italians followed with 1,240 each. The Katanga Province contained 14,928 Europeans.

Malabar Gold Cobber Stamp

Southern Rhodesia to issue a special 2d. stamp in November to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the occupation of Masvingo Gap. It will depict a mounted horse heading off to the right to the body, with its butt resting on a leg. A small outer portion of the stamp will be blue, the rest brown.

Smallpox Stamp

Smallpox appears to have been stamped out in Southern Rhodesia, at least for the time being. Since February 1941, not one case has been reported in the Colony, despite outbreaks in surrounding territories. Yet between 1939 and the beginning of 1941, Southern Rhodesia lost the equivalent of tea cases, generally of that type, and almost entirely among Africans. Dissemination of the disease has followed a vigorous vaccination campaign, in which 40,000 Natives (nearly a quarter of the Colony's native population) had been vaccinated. The Public Health Department trained and vaccinated 147,000 people last year. When, in October, 1941, smallpox broke out in Francistown, Bechuanaland, only a few miles from the Rhodesian border, vaccination was undertaken along the borders for hundreds of miles. Not a single case of smallpox developed on the Rhodesian side of the boundary. The public health authorities point out, however, that smallpox sometimes leaves a territory for years, and that a country can be considered safe only when 70% of the population has been vaccinated. Even so, the present immunity is considered remarkable.

News Items in Brief

Coins of the Belgian Congo are being minted in Pretoria.

The Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) has opened a branch in Benghazi, Libya.

Natives' experiment of allotments for Africans has proved most successful.

Thread-making is becoming a cottage industry on a small scale in Nyasaland.

A large quantity of medical equipment has been sent to Ethiopia by Great Britain.

The Taff Co., Ltd., has declared a dividend on the ordinary shares of 2½% (the same).

The Saudi Salt Co., Ltd., has declared a dividend on ordinary shares of 3½% (the same).

Chairman is to spend £7,700 more on African education this year, making the annual expenditure £82,190.

When British South Africa Company Ltd. stock units rose to 23s. last week they reached their highest price since 1938.

Heavy and public service vehicles may now be driven in Southern Rhodesia by drivers aged 18 and upwards. The minimum age has hitherto been 21.

The Zanzibar Government is prepared to issue 50,000 clove seedlings annually to counteract the effect of "sudden death" among the plantations.

It is estimated that this year's tea crop in Uganda will exceed last year's production by 200,000 lb., and that the sugar output will be 10,000 tons higher.

The Ndola branch of the Northern Rhodesia Women's Institute has opened a welfare class for girls, women, who are taught sewing and knitting.

Absorbent cotton-wool manufactured in Southern Rhodesia is now controlled in the Colony at 3s. 6d. lb. It is produced at the cotton ginneries in Gatooma.

The City address of the蒙巴顿Investment Trust Company and of Sir Alan Herse is now 40 Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3. MANSION HOUSE 9101.

Burnt Forest Saw Mills, near Kipkabus, Kenya, have been sold to Messrs. Indar Singh Gill, of Jinja, who operate saw mills and cotton ginneries in Uganda.

East Africa Sisal Plantations, Ltd., report that production from the company's estates in June was 1,600 tons, making 1,620 tons for the financial year ended June 30.

The Omdurman wireless station, which had been broadcasting on 32.54 and 524 metres, has been experimenting with a new short-wave transmitter on 20.44 metres.

Minimum wage rates for Africans abroad have been fixed in many parts of the continent. In the Khartoum Province of the Sudan employers have been notified that they may not pay more than six pence-hour for unskilled labour without the permission of the authorities.

The Archdeacon of Cape Town received from the Diocese of Southern Rhodesia a cross of Rhodesian timber with an inscription in Afrikaans, Xosa, Setswana, and English.

The potato crop in the Khartoum Province of the Sudan has been exceptionally good, amounting to 1,200 tons. Local consumption for the period during which the potatoes kept (about four months) was not more than one-third of the crop, leaving a considerable exportable surplus for the Army in the Middle East.

The Egyptian Ministry of Education is allocating £18,500 for the establishment of a secondary school in the Sudan. Measures to strengthen cultural relations between the two countries include tours to the Sudan by prominent Egyptians who will lecture on Egyptian affairs.

Rhodesian Cotton Mills

Government and Private Enterprise

The first cotton mills to be erected in British East or Central Africa were opened at Gatooma, Southern Rhodesia, on July 1, by Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of the Colony.

The mills, which cost the Southern Rhodesian Government £150,000, are being operated by the Cotton Research and Industry Board under the chairmanship of Major G. S. G. Watson, who recalled that for 18 years the Empire Cotton Ginning Corporation (of which he is local representative) had run a cotton breeding establishment and had evolved a jassid-resistant strain which had made the cotton industry a practical proposition in Rhodesia.

Mr. J. C. D. Dyer, Minister of Finance, Mr. Max Danziger, stated that the industry offered a good example of dovetailing Government and private enterprise. Farmers grew the cotton, while the Government graded and graded it, said the growers a guaranteed price, and then funded the processed material to private enterprises to manufacture into blankets, cloth and other articles.

"The Government is determined," said the Minister, "that the fullest use possible must be made of our raw materials for the benefit of the people of the colony. If we will not hesitate to do this, it is necessary that private enterprise will not function, as private enterprise will not set up factories to convert cotton into consumer goods; the Government will do so. When private enterprise is prepared to function, then the development of industry is essential. Buildings, machinery, working conditions and siting must be submitted to the Government for approval. If the Government is satisfied with these conditions, it will give industry all the assistance within its power to ensure success."

After the Government agreed to help industrialising the Colony the Minister said: "What I visualise is a State in which every person irrespective of race or colour shall enjoy a minimum standard of adequate housing, feeding and recreation without fear of the future."

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Company Progress Reports

Tati Gold.—5,000 tons of ore treated last month yielded a working profit of £983.

Ward Colliery.—Coal sales totalled 134,410 tons and coke sales 10,114 tons in June.

Kilwa.—In June 7,800 tons of ore were milled, yielding 1,616 oz. of fine gold recovered.

Globe and Phoenix.—3,197 oz. gold were recovered in June from 190 tons. The working profit was £11,550.

Sherwood Star.—Profit during June is given as £2,804 from 8,900 tons crushed for a gold recovery value at £10,833.

Rezende.—In June 19,000 tons were crushed, yielding gold to the value of £22,082 and a working profit of £1,016, as against £4,512 in May.

Wanderer.—In June 36,900 tons were sold for a yield of 3,611 oz. gold and a mine profit of £6,103, compared with £7,774 in May.

Cam and Motor.—In June 24,000 tons were crushed for a yield of gold worth £50,464 and a mine profit of £23,511, against £22,569 in May.

Rhodesian Corporation.—The profit on gold working at the Ered mine was £1,700 from 2,200 tons crushed, as against £1,850 in the previous month.

Bushwick.—During June 17,700 tons were crushed, yielding gold to the value of £22,755 and a working profit of £6,949, compared with £7,149 in May.

African and European Investment

The African and European Investment Co., Ltd., which has extensive Rhodesian interests, has declared a dividend of 7½% (against 10% in 1942). Profits for 1942 totalled £39,190 (£11,054), £30,000 rise again written off. The net assets of £95,000 has been allocated to exploration reserves, and the provision is £12,214 (£11,054). Reserves and undistributed assets are valued at £29,383. The annual general meeting will be held in Johannesburg on September 14.

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

Union Castle Line Report

The Union Castle Mail Steamship Co. Ltd. reports that for the year ended December 31, 1942, the company made a profit charging depreciation on ships, ordinary shares, and providing for taxation amounted to £18,700, compared with £16,245 in 1941. Dividends of 10% on the preference shares and 6% on the ordinary shares were paid, leaving £80,770, and a sum equivalent to the amount of stock outstanding £16,500, leaving £64,270. The net assets shown as at December 31, 1942, brought up to date by the latest financial statement, the amount outstanding was £11,559.

All the vessels of the Line have been requisitioned under requisition to the Government and the realized earnings over the written-down book value of vessels lost or otherwise disposed of has been transferred to their replacement account. In the past earnings were shown after provision for depreciation, this year they are shown before deduction of depreciation.

The Director deplores the death by enemy action of one member of valued servants' record, the gallantry, valour and zeal with which the whole of the anti-aircraft personnel have continued to display, and gratefully large number of awards have been made to officers and men in the service of the Line in recognition of their devotion to duty and of individual acts of outstanding merit and bravery.

Particulars are made of the company's interest in the development of the port of Mombasa.

Losses appear in the balance sheet as £59,572 (against £57,834 in the previous year), investments £77,500 (£17,650) Zanzibar, and in the Company £3,950,636 (£1,012,751); £1,000,000 in Bonds (£1,000,000) (£780,581); tax reserve securities £1,000,000 (£1,000,000); cash £232,471 (£34,991).

The issued capital amounts to £1,000,000, the share capital account having risen from £1,000,000 to £2,455,050, creditors appear £2,334,521 (£1,823,521) and the share premium account totals £1,000.

Mr. Rutherford F. Gibbs and Sir William Clark are the directors who retire and offered themselves for election at the annual general meeting last Tuesday. The other members of the Board are Mr. Vernon Thomson (Chairman), Mr. Ernest Musgrave Harvey (Deputy Chairman), the Duke of Abercorn, Sir Campbell Stewart and Mr. L. G. Ward.

Africa and Inflation

East Africa is a land of inflation. Notwithstanding the much better living wage, the prosperity and high standard of living of the white population, the native Africans in most cases are worse off than the natives of the United Kingdom. This is due to the fact that the cost of second-hand goods is only slightly less than in the U.K. because official policy since the beginning of the war has heavily cut down imports. This state of affairs is not confined to Africa, all other communities are similarly situated. The black market is rapidly extending, and price control, in spite of many prosecutions, is becoming ineffective. Costs of living are rising, and fantastic prices are paid for second-hand goods both by private purchasers and in public auction.

At-time taxation is bearing heavily on the fixed incomes of the Natives, but there has been no increase in direct Native taxation since the outbreak of the war. On the other hand, the landed cost of such commodities as textiles and blankets has increased nearly fourfold, and there have been several additional customs and excise duties on tobacco, of which the African is a large consumer.

Press comments suggest that an opportunity has arisen for African village workers if they are given guidance and encouragement. Telegram from Nairobi to "The Times":

Colonial Officials and British Elections

Lord Lugard, writing in "The Times," proposes that members of the Colonial Service on duty overseas should be enabled to record their votes at elections in Great Britain. He says:

It is evident that there is a general feeling in Parliament and in the Press that if it was decided to hold a general election before the war has come to an end, it would be necessary to amend the principle of voting by post or by proxy for the members of the overseas services who would otherwise be disfranchised. This has been shown to be perfectly feasible by introducing innovations such as, for example, suggesting the adoption in future of the "one man, one vote" system, in order to remove what is felt to be a permanent disfranchisement of nearly 10 million citizens whose domiciles is in the United Kingdom, although their employment is in the service of the Crown, or enables them to claim democratic right to record their votes at general election in the constituencies to which they belong.

JULY 15, 1921

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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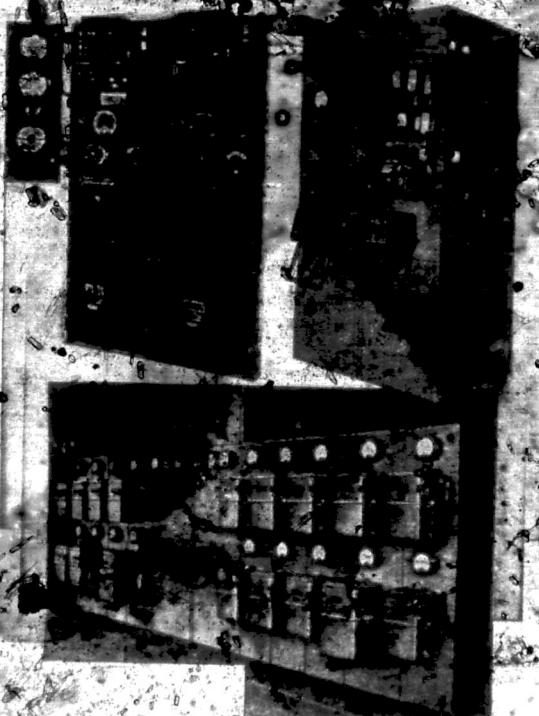
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