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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE PRIME MINISTER, Lord Harlech, Sir Godfrey Guggins, Sir Edward Grigg, and Colonel Porsomby, together with all made speeches which testify of the importance of the work we are doing throughout the world, and which we shall continue to do. That renewed determination of the British people and British Government to persevere in their noble and honorable duty will be frankly, with one or two of the Dependencies, and no one here would in East Africa and Rhodesia. These for so many years have been the most consistent and unbalanced of any of the Empire, speaking with the authority of a representative in South Africa of His Majesty's Government in England and Kingdom of the former Secretary of State for the Colonies, marked his return to London by an explanation of why South Africa

wants, and we want, greater co-ordination throughout the whole of Africa; why the determination to end paternalism which has prevailed in our African Colonies must be relaxed, and why it is impossible to contemplate the Native policy after which the Government and which is attempted, will otherwise in disaster.

Sir Edward Grigg has publicly stated— for the first time, so far as we recollect—that he would support Kenya as Governor in order to initiate the federation of that Colony with Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, but that the Imperial Government changed its mind before that whole 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 experience of the Conference. It is, moreover, to be hoped that this disapproval 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 describing the Conference as highly successful.

Governors' Conference "A Silly Thing," says Sir Edward Grigg

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. Progress is being made. It is not surprising that many employers are chary of entering into relations with unions which have not yet acquired a sense of responsibility, and difficulty has frequently been experienced by the Labour Departments in encouraging their operation. Every day 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. Conciliation 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 provided 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 a similar kind in the Masters and Servants Ordinance.

The Northern Rhodesia Workmen's Compensation Ordinance applies to non-Natives only and covers practically all occupations except domestic service. Natives are, however, provided in the Employment of Natives Ordinance, which provides for compensation for injuries sustained by them in their employment, including domestic service, except where an accident is due to the servant's own serious and willful misconduct, such as drunkenness. Until last year the compensation payable was limited to not more than two years' wages, but a more generous provision, based on that suggested in the International Labour Office model Ordinance, was made in an amendment in 1940.

The Northern Rhodesia Workmen's Compensation Ordinance is under consideration for amendment by the Government. The 1941 legislation in the Republic of South Africa is far better than anything which has been enacted in any other territory.

The problem of compensation in East African territories has become acute, but it is hoped that it will be possible for the Governments 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 existing Ordinance in the direction of certain provisions based on the Geneva Ordinance draft Ordinance, and in Nyasaland a Bill passed in 1938, the draft Ordinance, is recently prepared.

In Kenya the necessity for the provision of food for the Middle East and for the needs of the territory itself has required the introduction of conscription of labour for a special essential undertaking. This conscripted labour is administered by the regulations governing the scheme.

In Northern Rhodesia there has been formed a civilian labour corps for the essential service of a controller appointed by the Government, which is being used for work considered necessary by the Government. In the Republic of South Africa, a similar corps is being formed for the labour. The regulations provide for a source of labour which should it prove impossible to obtain through the normal means of men by voluntary recruitment.

The introduction of penal sanctions against foreign Colonial masters and servants registered as employers associated by the Colonial Office for a long time. Many Colonial Governments have expressed their opposition to this law, and in recent years penalties have been only in the possession of the East African Dependencies, Seychelles, Fiji and the Western Pacific Islands, Comoros, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, and similar by Regulations passed in 1936. Although all penalties for breach of contract law provisions under the provisions of the law, the same action was taken by

Uganda in 1942. Northern Rhodesia has the same law abolished a certain number of the provisions which penalties were prescribed, and the law has been modified. All the penal provisions for adults, save those which apply to contracts of employment, are more than those which apply to contracts of employment. The Tanganyika law simply prohibits a large number of the sanctions prescribed by the law of contract by adult workers.

The Uganda 1943 legislation provides also for the suspension, restriction or limitation of any of the provisions of the law contained in the Masters and Servants Ordinance either generally or in respect of any particular class or classes of employment, and a Government notice has been issued suspending certain of the provisions (including all those covered by the Convention) in respect of adult persons employed under local 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 pan-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 stopped from being a drain on the national exchequer. The country should acquire the assets from the mining and railway industries which now leave the territory. That income would finance a social security system.

The Chief Secretary wondered why, 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 giving up its own mining industry which would still be a main source of overseas markets.

The operation was, he believed, the solution to the problem of social security in the world, and all must become more internationally minded after the war. There was, moreover, not prepared to write off the possibility of Northern Rhodesia developing primary industries other than mining. He thought the country might be able to benefit from such other industries, scientific development might provide possibilities. The best provision for social security for the future was through the development of the country's resources in the Native areas. The African's standard of living must be raised.

Thereafter came the point of Northern Rhodesia which allows a considerable part of its social security. There is no provision for old age, but special treatment for 75% of the European population, for servants, railwaymen, mine employees (through a provident fund), and bank employees have provision for their old age; and the farmer has his land.

There was laid on the invaluable social system of the African. With its mutual assistance and group responsibility for those in want, Mr. Cartmel-Robinson used 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 from the Government and that he could simply sit back and do nothing.

Unsatisfactory Government Housing

Types of houses designed for Native Government employees of Government have proved popular, but there is much to be made up before all Government and Native employees are properly housed. The Native housing in town compounds has shown some improvement, but the very wide scale of the building programmes are urgently necessary. Northern Rhodesia Labour Departments annual report for 1942.

to the War News

Opinions Epitomised.— We've had a dead submariner 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 10 million German houses have been destroyed by Allied air raids. — Lev.

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

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

Germany will be defeated. — Lord Siffart.
The German population has been given a better reason for living than it had in 1918. — Col. J. R. Kennedy.

There is no private enterprise in the making of ground and constructive socialism. — Herbert Morrison, M.P.

It has been estimated that 60% of the population owes no allegiance to any Christian Church. — Lt. Col. Hugh L. Goldham.

Watch von Papen in Turkey. What the telegrams now say concerning him is a disgrace. — General European Observer.

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 century. — Mr. Crawford.

Eastbourne has had 1,300 alerts against Central London's 600-odd since the war began. — Mr. A. Evans, Mayor of Eastbourne.

For the North Africa landings there were 1,000,000 tons of shipping between Gibraltar and Algiers on one night. — Admiral Sir William James, M.P.

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

German superiority at sea, achieved through the strategical surprise of pac-tactics and long range action of U-boats, was lost in April. — National Zealot.

For many months we have been working on the 7,400 passenger plane. — Mr. Harry Wooding, President, Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation, U.S.A.

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

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

For 130 years Germany has been fighting exclusively on foreign soil, which no doubt explains the German fondness for the word of war. — Mr. Ilya Ehrenburg.

Our production of weapons of war in the year to go last, that is, in the first quarter of 1943, compared with the first quarter of 1942. — Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, M.P.

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

More than 40 U-boats were certainly destroyed in May, and at sea 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. Resignation has become a lost art. — Mr. Alfred Edwards, M.P.

Half a dozen of the leading expert publicists have gathered together to try to discover how they can put their skill and ability at the service of the Christian religion. — The Rev. C. B. Morrillcock.

The spirit of the aviation spirit for a year or so has been about £200,000. Lancaster bomber uses about 2,000 gallons of the return visit. — Mr. Geoffrey Parsons, Chairman, Oil Control Board.

The set-back in North Africa which allows Guder 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 coastguard casualties during the war have totalled 67,023, including 1,183 dead, 4,734 wounded, 10,655 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 60% of these casualties are attributable to mines laid by aircraft of Bomber Command. — Admiralty.

Ministry 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. — Dr. Ewart Austin, Secretary for External Affairs.

At least 23 war correspondents have been killed, several are missing, more than 600 have been wounded and the number taken prisoner exceeds 36, not including those returned. That is the cost of a free Press. — Mr. J. H. Brebner.

Newspapers cannot suffer from verdicts that are like gods in a cloud; they are down in the dust of the struggle, patriotically and bravely, and cannot be expected to deal always with decisive and unflinching impartiality. — Mr. J. H. Brebner.

The leaders of Germany, during this war and their utmost to substitute the worship of Hitler and even of Hitler as his prophet for the worship of God. Surely they must appraise the morality of destruction by bombing of any Christian shrine. — Canon James Hannay.

The new ordinance 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 headings covering two or three miles. — Mr. George Hicks.

The Farm Sundae to feature a new festival in our country calendar. It is right that we should devote a day to give thanks to God for the bounty of our snow reaching maturity—crops that total 100,000,000 tons. — Mr. R. S. Hudson, M.P.

In the highest Allied quarters the question is, I believe, being considered whether it is worth the Gauls' tremendous, possibly diminishing, sacrifice in France; his political activities, can be 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 Defence 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 a far cry from the 10,000,000 tons of the first six months of 1942. — Mr. J. H. Brebner.

The fact that some 40,000 tons of merchant shipping were lost in the last six months of the previous spring is probably been of some help in the months of the war. — Mr. J. H. Brebner, in the Daily Telegraph.

PERSONALIA

Sir John Milne was 66 years of age last week. Mr. J. M. Briggs is now Chairman of the Londolozi and District Horticultural Society. Dr. Harold Moody was last week inducted as Chairman of the London Horticultural Society. A son has been born in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, to Flying Officer and Mrs. J. S. Brown (nee Philby). Arrington Winspear is acting as Vicar-General in Nyasaland during the absence of the Bishop from the diocese.

Mr. R. W. Little is now President and Commissioner of the Eastern Province of Tanganyika with Dar es Salaam as his quarters. Mr. Clément Paig, headmaster of Mbarara High School, and Miss Cecilie Mann have been married in Kampirimb, Central Uganda.

The engagement is announced of Lieutenant Jerrey Nash, S.C., R.N., of Chakadenga, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss Betty Stalls of Las Palmas. Prince Schwartzberg, who already had a claim in the Nanyuki district of Kenya, recently bought another in the Uasinaiyo. He is now present in the U.S.A.

Mr. George Paddy Breach, son of Flight Lieutenant and Mrs. T. Breach, married Miss Dorothy Mayrick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Mayrick of Bona, were recently married in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Harold Mitchell, M.P., who recently visited the Rhodesias and East Africa, is a member of the committee appointed to consider what amendments are desirable in the Companies Act, 1928.

Mr. S. Young, who has been appointed assistant private secretary to the Governor-General of the Sudan, has been serving with the Sudan Defence Force. Previously he was an Assistant District Commissioner.

Brigadier H. J. Lenton, Assistant General of the Union of South Africa until his retirement, has been elected to the courts of Cable and Wireless (Holding) Ltd. and Cable and Wireless Ltd., as director resident in South Africa.

Mr. C. J. Chancellor, son of Sir John Chancellor, former Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has returned to London after spending about six months in Latin America on behalf of Reuters Agency, of which he is joint general manager.

Mr. J. J. Adu has been appointed Chief of the Zulu Bar Official, Natal, and District Official, Zululand. He is also Clerk of the Executive and Legislative Councils. Until recently the *Wanted* was edited by Mr. J. L. Raymond, Government Chemist.

Mr. A. C. Walker, Rhodesian director and partner of Stewarts and Lloyds, has given up the active management but remains the vice of director. The new manager is Mr. D. W. Humphreys. Mr. Walker first reached Southern Rhodesia in 1905.

Major R. d'A. Willis, Goldstream Quartermaster, we recently reported, has been appointed Assistant to Sir Charles Dundas, Governor of Uganda, who is previously serving in the Middle East. His home in this country is near Kettering, Northamptonshire.

The following members of the Rhodesia Angling Society have been appointed Honorary Fish Wardens: Messrs. B. Bates, J. Berg, J. B. B. Claven, G. W. Holtwood, S. A. H. Johnson, J. Kemp, F. F. Kimberley, D. M. K. Rice, J. Rice, Alick Stuart, and J. Whitehead.

The following ladies have been elected by the Backen Hill Women's Institute as President, Mrs. H. I. Bigham; Chairman, Mrs. A. N. Watson; Committee Messrs. J. C. B. B. F. B. Emslie, G. J. van Bies, A. Gray, G. Anderson, S. D. Gray, A. J. Cooper and J. Lion.

The Midlands Chamber of Commerce, Southern Rhodesia, has elected the following officers: President, Mr. M. J. Pretorius; Vice-Presidents, Major W. Watt Phillips and Mr. F. Ruckney; Hon. Secretary, Mr. S. H. G. Barkan; Executive Committee, Messrs. J. R. Anderson, J. Antoniadis, M. Jacobson and E. Peldis.

Mr. S. M. Latham O'Brien, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, inaugurated a new series of broadcasts to Southern Rhodesia last week. He said that Southern Rhodesia would benefit from the experience now being gained by having young men in other lands, in which these men were proving fine air-sea cadets.

Mr. R. Murray-Hughes, formerly of Kenya and Northern Rhodesia, has contributed to the *Mining Magazine* an interesting article on Strategic Minerals and Planning, in the course of which he makes the point that the ideal conditions for planning are to be found in backward areas, as rebuilding anew is much easier than rebuilding an old structure.

Mrs. Denys Reitz, wife of Colonel Denys Reitz, High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, has resigned her Parliamentary seat in South Africa in order to be with her husband in England. Their two children are both serving with the South African forces in North Africa. Colonel Reitz commanded a South African battalion in the East African campaign of the last war.

Mr. W. R. McGeagh, who has been appointed District Commissioner of Gaza, Palestine, joined the Kenya administration in 1927, was in 1933 acting assistant secretary in the Security and Peace Commission in the United Nations, and then in 1937 was Assistant Secretary of the same office. He was in the year private secretary to the Sultan of Oman, before he came to Palestine in 1947.

Mr. R. G. Williams, R.F.C., of Northern Rhodesia, is now at the head of the Air Force of the Independent State of Congo. Mr. R. G. Williams, R.F.C., of Northern Rhodesia, is now at the head of the Air Force of the Independent State of Congo. Mr. R. G. Williams, R.F.C., of Northern Rhodesia, is now at the head of the Air Force of the Independent State of Congo.

Viscount Wavell

A visitant of the British Commonwealth has been invited to visit the Rhodesias. Viscount Wavell, Governor-General of India, was also G.O.C. of the Middle East Forces during the supreme command of the military campaign against the Italian Somalis and Ethiopians.

Beaufighter to be Projected

The Bristol Aeroplane Company is to begin work on the world's largest aircraft, which will weigh 180 tons and incorporate many of the latest developments. The Beaufighter is to be a four-engine aircraft. It is suggested that the new Hner will need a four-mile runway, and probably a further clearance of five miles round the perimeter for its upward climb or downward approach.

Days Visit to the Sudan

Sir Nigel David, Assistant Secretary of State for the Colonies, is on his way to the Sudan. He will be accompanied by his wife and two children. He will be accompanied by his wife and two children. He will be accompanied by his wife and two children. He will be accompanied by his wife and two children.

THE WAR

General Skorcki Killed

Had Planned to Visit East Africa

IT WAS ANNOUNCED ON MONDAY that General Skorcki, 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 on landing on its way from Gibraltar. His death followed a last-minute change of plans, for up to the last of the week, when he was in Cairo, he had intended to fly to East Africa to visit British women and children refugees in camps in Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

General Skorcki was a distinguished Polish officer who had been Commander-in-Chief of the same army since 1938. He had been in London and had continued to direct his army in East Africa during the war. He was Parliamentary Secretary to Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister (now Lord Swinton), while in the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and accompanied him to the Ottawa Conference of 1947. While at Oxford he had won his Blue for lawn tennis and rackets, and he was amateur sports champion in 1927, 1927, 1927 and 1930. During the war he has served with an anti-aircraft battery in the Home Counties.

He had been twice a prisoner of the Mozambique rebels and twice a prisoner of the Italian Navy. He had been a member of the British Staff College and had served on the staff of the Royal Naval Staff College at Greenwich.

He had been a member of the staff of the Royal Air Force and had served in the Royal Air Force during the war.

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Mr Edward Grigg on Union

(Report concluded from page 10)

changes of colonial policy. Of course, the opposition to the plan will be expected, when we find a committee of the British Empire, which would object to being deprived of much of its power, from local administrators suspicious that Kenya might be the whole show. (Loud laughter.) From personal motives by dissatisfied individuals and even communities, though that would be fine if it were a political problem.

There would be opposition, too, in this country. People with small knowledge of Africa and afraid of exploitation of the native seemed to think quite erroneously that there was some special virtue in the name of "Protectorate." There would be questions in the House of Commons.

It would be a great deal to do, but how did you realise at least a Union of East Africa, a Federation, even an Empire, in which all the races would work together and 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, there was no going on to say that we must do what we can for our race in East Africa (applause) and do our very best for them when they were there or they would deteriorate.

He had been sent to Kenya to initiate federation. But when he got there the colonial Government had changed and the British Empire Government had come into power. The mission had been of any use.

He said that the East African Governors' Conference will be a very silly one from the very start, although I was of course in it. (Loud laughter and applause.) They had done discussions of the railways, they had done discussions of their money on the railways to compete with each other. There must be a union of the East African territories.

Africa was no longer a mass of scattered territories, as a whole. As General Smuts had said, "If you start a Native Question in South Africa," it is a question in South Africa, East Africa, North Africa, and the whole of Africa.

Mr Grigg had said that the question of the development of the continent was comparable to that in the States of America before the Civil War. Even there, the States of the North and the States of the South on the whole were not in conflict. In the United States there was a Mason and Dixie line, but now, and it was creating northwards.

When England had settled the continent of Africa, she had done it so cleverly that her own people no longer had the sense of a bitter struggle. It was a hard struggle, though Exeter Hall was a very good place to survive. It was a hard struggle, though Exeter Hall was a very good place to survive. It was a hard struggle, though Exeter Hall was a very good place to survive.

British Central Africa

For the year ended September 30, 1943, the British Central Africa Co., Ltd. reported a net profit of £13,201 (compared with £13,201 for the previous year) from the directors recommend an allocation of £2,500 to reduce expenditure on bringing the estate to maturity and £2,772 for payment of a dividend of 4 1/2% and bonus of 2 1/2% (11d. per unit of stock), less income tax at 15s. 6d. (leaving £10,927 to be carried forward, against £2,200 surplus).

During the year under review the company acquired 1,000 acres under tobacco in Nyasaland and 1,000 acres under coffee in Nyasaland. The crop resulted in a profit of £1,549. In the previous year the company realised a profit of £1,549. In the previous year the company realised a profit of £1,549. In the previous year the company realised a profit of £1,549.

The B.C.A. Co. sold 1,000 acres of land in Nyasaland and 1,000 acres of land in Nyasaland. The crop resulted in a profit of £1,549. In the previous year the company realised a profit of £1,549.

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WEST AFRICAN NEWS

News from the Belgian Congo

From the Belgian Congo comes nine-tenths of the rubber in the world (from the Schraatum is extracted). During the war 250,000 tons have been sent to the United States. Most of the rubber is distributed gratis for scientific and medical purposes. The only two factories in the world where the rubber can be treated are in Canada and Antwerp. The first was first discovered in the Congo in 1913, since when the price of rubber has been reduced by 75%.

Chartered Company's Appeal

The Rhodesian Court of Appeal last week upheld the decision of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia that the British South Africa Company is liable for income tax on its investments totaling £1,000,000 made by the Northern Rhodesian Income Tax Commission. The company argued 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

Kaoko may output 80 oz. gold, value £698, and 24 tons of tin concentrate, including 4 tons from tributaries of the Etana. In June 4,350 tons of ore were treated and 52% of the ore recovered for an operating profit of £4,722.

Mining Personnel

Mr. B. 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 Mian, Mian, Mian, Mian, Mian.

Willoughby's Consolidates

Willoughby's Consolidated Company has declared a dividend of 10% for 1942 (the same) and a net profit of £1,200 in 1942.

Iron Tanganyika

An iron mine in Tanganyika has been opened up at Mwanza, in Tanganyika. The production is expected to start in September.

News of Our Advertisers

International Combustion, Ltd., has declared a dividend of 5% (the same) and a total dividend payment of £42,000 for 1942.



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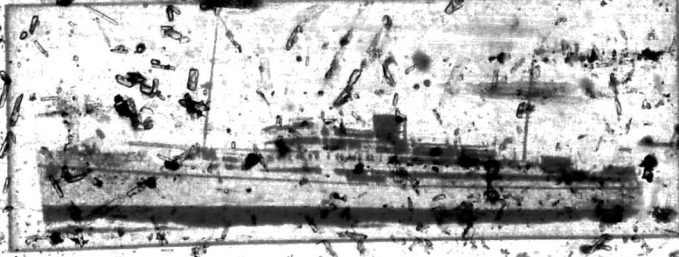


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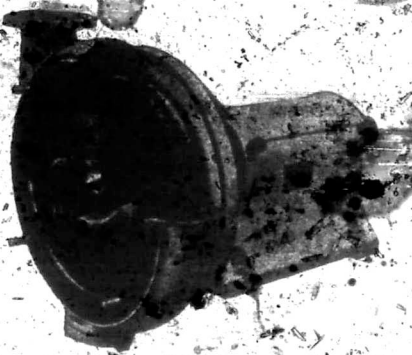
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in the early days of settlement in Colonies which have now become Dominions. Between thirty and forty years have passed since the pioneers of European agriculture in Kenya began their labours against odds far heavier than they could conceive. Under the high-hearted leadership of the late Lord Delamater—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 in this process large sums of money were perforce spent and lost, and landowners in East Africa are no less prone than other mortals to contemplate them with regret at some future date of the losses incurred in bad times. But in this country today every man, woman and child has made heavy sacrifices for the common good, in the great majority of cases without a word of complaint. Profoundly weary in the years between the wars, the British had to reconcile themselves to having their 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 saw a similar measure of resolution by landowners in East Africa with areas in excess of their requirements. A few far-sighted individuals began to plan and act on lines which have since become more intensive in character, but they were the exception rather than the rule. Thus, a child of only ten 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 Prospective Settlers". It is the most up-to-date statement available to inquirers in the country.

Lack of Capital - The Cardinal Sin?

Kenya itself is a country where the authorities in Southern Rhodesia will be driven to wonder how Kenya could have that she had avoided losing to Southern Rhodesia 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 only pursue you that point before a court of law), bring your capacities and your need, not worry

about lack of capital." It says in the pamphlet: "Whoever asks 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, or half of the combined cost of purchase, stocking and buildings, will be advanced by Government to approved settlers, but they must have been offered a hundred and two thousand five hundred pounds of available capital." (The lower figure will normally suffice only if the settler wants to do some employment while his farm is in process of development.) What must be the effect of that directive upon the first-class young airman or soldier who, having seen some service in East Africa, wishes to settle there but has only for a capital of no more than a few hundred pounds, including his gratuity on demobilisation? Who indeed must be its effect on the young Kenyan, born and bred in the country, familiar with its conditions of life, but who has been trained in a school of means? Is lack of capital still to be regarded as the cardinal sin by a country which has made a great step towards the Atlantic Charter and the Hot Springs Food Control Act? Is it ever thought of a vigorous settlement in some such terms? Certainly not if the pamphlet is any criterion.

After his leading article had been written and just before this issue was due to go to press we received a letter from the author of the pamphlet giving details of the other side of the commitment of the Settlement Section of the Agricultural Extension and Settlement Board of Kenya and of the various settlement officers. This was a very interesting document, but how little there is to be seen from the text of their address by Major G. H. Bentinck. Although the pamphlet is a construction on the part of the Board, it is constrained to lay the blame on the shoulders of every points we have discussed—not this day, but of years past. Given our own practical steps could have been taken a long time ago. Unless they are to be taken now, it will be ludicrous to talk of Kenya offering conditions of settlement comparable with those elsewhere in the Empire.

Action Needed - Not More Speeches

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Gallant and Distinguished Services in East Africa

Awards and Mentions in Dispatches for Many East Africans and Rhodesians

THE FOLLOWING APPOINTMENTS AND AWARDS for gallant and distinguished services in East Africa and Rhodesia are notified in a supplement to the London Gazette dated July 1948.

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL

Private Abraham J. Smith, 1st African Parachute Battalion, Royal Air Force, Africa.
Lieut. Rupert Croft-Cooke, Intelligence Corps, C.I. (acting Sergeant), 1st Battalion, Rhodesia Women's Transport Section, D.S.O.

Major-General (acting) Thomas J. Joyce, 1st Ren-
noll, Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Captain (temp. Major) D. F. Sheppard, Intelligence Corps, Sudan Defence Force.

BAR TO M.C.

Captain (temp. Major) D. J. B. Houchin, M.C., 1st
Northamptonshire Regiment.

M.C.

Lieut. (local Captain) S. L. Pilkington, Life Guards (as
called in action).

Brigadier (temp.) William Ashby, D.M.O., O.B.E., M.C.,
2nd Cavalry Corps of the Army.

Brigadier (temp.) Wilfred Alexander Ebsworth, The Sher-
wood Foresters.

Brigadier (temp.) Herbert Alexander Suttner, R.A.M.C.

Major (temp. Lieut. Colonel) ...

Lieut. Colonel (temp. Major) ...

Major (temp. Lieut. Colonel) ...

Major (temp. Lieut. Colonel) ...

Major (temp. Lieut. Colonel) ...

Major (temp. Lieut. Colonel) ...

Lieut. Colonel (temp. Major) ...

Brigadier (acting) J. F. Macrae, Queen's Own Cameron High-
landers (atg. R.A.R.).

Colonel (temp.) C. D. N. Moares, ...

Major (temp. Lieut. Colonel) ...

Lieut. Colonel (temp. Major) ...

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Major (temp. Lieut. Colonel) ...

Major (temp. Lieut. Colonel) ...

Captain (temp. Major) G. M. V. Dawson, Lancashire Fusiliers
(atg. R.A.R.).

Lieut. (temp. Captain) A. Shirreff, Dorsetshire Regi-
ment, K.A.R.

Lieut. M. E. Emshie, South Lancashire Regiment, K.A.R.

Lieut. R. S. J. Carl, Manchester Regiment, K.A.R.

Lieut. (temp. Captain) E. Tidmarsh, Argyll and Sutherland
Highlanders.

Captain Johnston Robertson, K.A.R.

Lieut. (local Captain) J. M. H. Hurlock, K.A.R.

Second Lieut. Ben Darvill, K.A.R.

Second Lieut. A. Palmer, K.A.R.

Lieut. (temp. Major) F. W. ...

Lieut. (temp. Major) F. W. ...

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Lieut. (temp. Major) F. W. ...

Lieut. (temp. Major) F. W. ...

MENTIONS IN DISPATCHES

COMMANDS AND STAFF

Major-General S. Butler, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Major-General R. Smallwood, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

Major-General L. de R. Overcher, D.S.O., O.B.E.

Major-General (temp.) C. C. Fowkes, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Major-General (atg.) A. C. Duff, C.B.E., M.C.

Major (temp.) G. W. B. Parlett, M.C.

Major (temp.) G. W. B. Parlett, M.C.

Major (temp.) G. W. B. Parlett, M.C.

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War Effort of Nyasaland

Air Commodore Griggon Killed in Rhodesia

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT about Nyasaland's war effort to the end of last year reports that 20 Nyasaland 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. A. F. C.

To follow the war effort personnel of the Nyasaland formations of the King's African Rifles have received honours of war since the outbreak of war: M. H. B. Lint, R. G. Parks, M. C., J. E. Bannister, mentioned in despatches, Colonel J. F. McInab, Major W. A. Birbeck, D. G. Feeley, R. O. M. S., A. Adams, J. Lovar, Sergts. H. W. Hansen and R. G. Kempston. Four Africans have been awarded the M.M. Two mentioned in despatches and 10 mentioned in the East Africa Force Base.

On December 1, 1941, Nyasaland troops played an important part in the operations leading to the unconditional surrender of the Italians. They also took a prominent part in the campaign in Madagascar.

Seventy medical officers and nursing sisters of the Nyasaland Medical Service were seconded to the Army in the end of last year.

East Africans of Leave from Ceylon

A large number of British East African troops have returned home from Ceylon for 40 days leave. Few of them have had leave since the war started. The askari troops 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 Gurkhas, each spontaneously recognised the other as a fighter of the same heart. An askari lance-corporal told his platoon commander: "These Gurkhas are fine fighting men. I can tell it by their faces."

The askari was asked why he looked gloomy. He replied: "When we went to Ceylon we were told we were going to fight the Japanese. But we didn't see one. Now our friends will ask us what we were doing all the time."

On the occasion of the flight to Rhodesia of the German General, General Hospital, Nairobi.

General Hospital, Nairobi, C. East Africa said in a statement that the Government of Southern Rhodesia had ordered a hospital staff caused General Hospital to be evacuated. He telegraphed that at that time the staff was about to undertake an operation. He added to remain as "no one could have expected me to do it. I could not be in the field. All that can be said is that I pride of service and of their service in East Africa."

Two Sudanese officers who have been visiting Tripoli, under official auspices, were shown something of the life of the Sudan. The one, which is described as "a very fine and interesting" which but his men were in the night. They are coming through with a great reputation.

East Africans "Some of the Finest Pilots"

Air Chief Marshal Sir Sholto has a C.O.C. in C. Middle East, has been in a number of tanks of the people of East Africa for their gifts 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 supporters of its mission since its pioneer days. Today, when a very vital link in the air communication of the British Commonwealth

The route taken by the expeditionary force from the Belgian Congo which recently found the Askaris in the Middle East has now been discovered. It was surveyed and finally recommended by a reconnaissance mission under Captain Lierman. The large convoy was then divided into three main sections, composed of infantry, engineers and transport. Each group was then divided into smaller units. The vehicles, with their fuel and medical supplies, had to travel a distance of 300 miles at a speed of 10 m.p.h., though in some places the vehicles took 24 hours to traverse 300 miles. The total distance was 3,000 miles, via Port Lamy, L. and G. Hart, and the R. Regiment of the Belgian Congo Expeditionary Force in the Middle East.

The Italian liner *Vittorio Veneto* has embarked a further 100 Italian men, women and children from Eritrea in Massawa, and 50 from Ethiopia in Suva. The liner *Albatross* is carrying 100 Italian and 50 British in Mogadishu including 40 British troops. The Italian liner *Vittorio Veneto* has embarked a further 100 Italian men, women and children from Eritrea in Massawa, and 50 from Ethiopia in Suva. The liner *Albatross* is carrying 100 Italian and 50 British in Mogadishu including 40 British troops.

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Qualities and Awards

2nd Lieutenant J. W. D. Griggon, D.S.O., D.F.C., acting A.O.C. Rhodesia Training Group, was killed in an air accident near Bulawayo. He had served for about 10 years, and was 50 years of age. He was living solo when the crash occurred.

1st Lt. John W. D. Cochrane, R.N., was reported missing last November, and is now presumed to have been killed. 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 soldier. Father, Major F. W. Waugh, O.B.E., M.C., of the Pioneer Corps, was stationed in Kordofan. Captain Peter was killed through Sandhurst, and was attached to the 2nd Colonial Regiment early in the war. He served in France and went with the First Air Corps to North Africa last winter shortly after he had been married.

Corporal Wynne Gray, of the W.F.S. (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 accident in North Africa.

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

Commander Benjamin Bryant, D.S.C., R.N., who has been commanding H.M.S. *Warwick*, has been awarded a second Bar to his D.S.O. for great daring, enterprise and skill in successful submarine patrols.

Chief Glendinning Arthur Collett, No. 98, 4th Group, R.A.F., formerly of Braten Hill, Northern Rhodesia, has been awarded the D.F.M. The citation states: "In May, 1941, while on duty as the navigator of an aircraft engaged on operations in the theatre, the target was tracked. Collett was trained in the field, although in

Background to the

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 means the opening of the Second Front, and the first move toward the rapid and decisive defeat of our enemies. Our primary task is to take to the sea, to the air, to the minimum time and effort necessary to maintain our army and air forces as they drive relentlessly forward into enemy territory. The light of the duty great risks must be and can be 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. On the commanding officer, officers and rating rests the individual and personal duty of seeing that no flinching in the face of any failure or effort is permitted to hamper this great enterprise. Be confident in the resolution, skill, and endurance of you 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 of open water and through a mine field, moving for the air support of the Allies, which disallowed the use of hostile aircraft in advance and maintained an impenetrable umbrella over the ships throughout the operation. The successful moving of the troops to their appointed beaches and the covering of their landings by bombardment, was a feat of the highest order. This enterprise is unsurpassed in military history for the majesty of its design and the complexity of the issues that depend upon it. The moment is one for a tracing of the brows 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, Schutter, has transferred 1,200,000 dollars (2312,500) to a Brazilian bank in Sao Paulo. Goebbels has about 1,500,000 dollars (£400,000) in a bank in Buenos Aires. Himmler, the cautious extorter, has transferred to American life savers, 2,000,000 dollars (£500,000). Ribbentrop has 3,100,000 dollars (£287,500) in America. Ley in the last year has transferred 60,000,000 dollars (£15,000,000) to South America. Duce has recently transferred 400,000 dollars (£100,000) to a Japanese bank. — Mr. Lyden Ehrenburg in "Russia at War"

The Cracking Point.—We have reasonable cause to hope that by the end of the summer the Luftwaffe will be down and out. The cracking point will be reached when German losses from the sea reach about 100 aircraft per month. Under the Luftwaffe will then away in a relatively short time—possibly two months—and after that will be either for the seas or the Continent of Europe as a major military force. The inevitable surrender of the manipulating bombers will then result is attained. In any case, hundreds of thousands of seaplanes on land will have been saved by action. All the strength of modern armies is useless unless they have ranged behind and above them a fighter force adequate to ensure air supremacy. This was shown in Tunisia and now in Sicily. The fighter strength of the Luftwaffe is decreasing slowly, reserves are diminishing, and desperate efforts are being made to accelerate production to meet the situation. The cracked point is now being reached. When it does come, it will mark the end of the Luftwaffe this summer, perhaps by the end of the year—the end of the Luftwaffe. — *Peter Masson in "The Times"*.

Business and Germanophilia.—I have seen a lot of German crack-brains, especially the great ones, who lose the instinct of self-preservation. The total lack of policy, the total lack of policy. The total lack of policy is clearly as true of the Axis States as of England. — *Lord Vassall in "Lessons of My Life"*.

Discretion.—There has never been a better fighting fleet of U-boats and G-boats than the invasion armada of 1,000 ships off Sicily. — *Hitler's Chief Intelligence Officer, late German admirals, the old fleet officers, out of the way, as they say, when the biggest British ships and the large tracts of the Mediterranean were cruisers, mostly the worse for wear.* — *Daily Express*.

Germany's Russian Dilemma.—Why has Hitler tried again to knock 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 U.S.S.R. before crossing the English Channel, how much greater must be the temptation now. The Germans are attacking where the Russians are strongest. They are throwing their Tiger tanks across open country against at least 20 Russian armour brigades equipped with Russian Timoshkov tanks, Russian T-34 mediums, British Churchill tanks, a good proportion of which carry the 6-pounder gun, and American Sherman tanks. If Field Marshal Guderian can run amok among the stores, supply lines and armour commands of Colonel General Konstantin Rokossovsky, and so disorganize the Russian offensive, it will be a good job, and of his first wave of attacks leads the gold soldier, the marshal or High Command reserves. — *Stake Germany's future on the Moscow.* If they stop him and if he stops them, Hitler has lost the war. If they stop him, Russia will attack, and that attack, coinciding with the British and American invasions of Europe, will bring the end of the German army and the end of Hitler. — *Mr. Paul Holt*.

Axis Dilemma.—Our successes in Sicily in the past three days exceeded the most sanguine anticipation. General Montgomery's swift advance has placed the Germans in a desperate position. It is a key bastion of the Axis. — *General Montgomery's swift advance has placed the Germans in a desperate position. It is a key bastion of the Axis. — Daily Mail.*

Target-Marking Bombs.—The British are now dropping liquid phosphorus. This false impression has been created by target-marking bombs which look like large incendiaries and can be dropped with great accuracy from a considerable height. They contain 60 lbs. of phosphorus and are 60 inches in diameter, covering an area of about 100 yards in diameter. They can be seen by the pilots even through a blanket of clouds. — *German A.K.F. circular*.

United Nations Food Policy

Recommendations of Hot Springs Conference

THE RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS of the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture recently held at Hot Springs, Virginia, U.S.A., have been published by the Stationery Office as a Paper White Paper (Cmd. 984).

Some of the main points of interest from the East African and Rhodesian statements are the following:—

(i) With the object of expanding production of foodstuffs and increasing the efficiency of production, Governments should take steps to ensure that adequate attention should be given to the following:—

(a) increasing the efficiency of production, by increasing the use of modern methods, suitable modern equipment, supplies of fertilizers, crops and strains of livestock, and soil conservation practices;

(b) developing schemes for the development of water, which may be done on a small scale through the use of such measures as check dams, small-scale drainage and irrigation projects;

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

(d) by encouraging diversification of agriculture, and by encouraging the production of high yielding and nutritious crops, such as pulses, which are also suitable for home use and for the use of animals for

(e) by encouraging the expansion of the stock production in areas capable of growing crops, and by developing suitable methods of stock raising;

(f) by increasing the production of bulky, easily stored, and transportable energy foods in areas where they cannot be produced efficiently;

(g) by encouraging the production in areas of a greater diversity of foods for home use, such as cereals as well as pulses, and the soles of vegetable products, and are particularly in areas where the soil is not suitable for growing such crops;

(h) by encouraging more diversified and adequate home food production in all rural areas, so that rural populations have more and better food, with eliminating the differences between the urban and the rural areas.

Cultural Credit and Co-operation

The Conference recommended that full use be made of the possibilities of co-operative and public credit institutions to provide credit to the lowest possible rate of interest, and that Governments study the possibilities of the establishment of production and consumer co-operative societies in order to render production, marketing, purchasing, finance, and other services; and that each nation employ a survey of existing systems of land tenure and the other conditions of agriculture within its boundaries to enable it to decide whether changes in these systems and conditions are necessary or desirable to promote the productivity 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 workers in other industries.

It was further recommended that each nation should undertake the following:—

(1) to survey its land and water resources to determine (a) in what areas it is open to settlement, production of food and materials be increased, (2) what areas are suitable for additional production facilities, such as water supply for irrigation, improved drainage, or by the creation of dispersants for production, (3) the kind, extent, and economic possibilities of developments necessary for this increase in food production;

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

- (a) physical conditions, including (1) soils and climate, (2) health conditions, (3) transportation, and (4) clearing, irrigation, or drainage needs;
- (b) settlement policies, including (1) the type of farms or settlements to be established, (2) the scale of water supply, (3) planning of rural buildings, or co-operative, (4) location of areas for production, (5) measures to improve agricultural and horticultural, and (4) financial and technical assistance; and
- (c) conservation measures for all areas, including (1) agriculture, (2) forestry, (3) conservation of water, and (4) fisheries.

protection against fluctuations in the price of foodstuffs, and measures of food conservation and distribution.

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

(a) such arrangements should involve representation of consumers as well as producers;

(b) increasingly, opportunities will be provided for expanding consumer choice from the most efficient sources of production at prices fair to both consumers and producers, and to the need for such arrangements to adjust to fluctuations required to prevent serious economic recession in any one area;

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

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

Another recommendation was:—

That the Governments and authorities have responsibility for the responsibility of making it possible, so far as possible, for all persons to obtain a minimum level of nutrition, and who is without an adequate diet to improve his diet in the direction of obtaining the physiological requirements of health, adopting such of the following as may be considered as are designed to fit local conditions and international trends:—

(a) by promoting social security measures, such as family allowances, health insurance, and minimum wages, (b) by the provision of direct action to make protein foods available free or at low prices to groups with inadequate diets;

(c) special attention to assisting such groups as pregnant women, nursing mothers, infants, children, aged persons, and the sick;

(d) the establishment of these programmes to meet the nutritional needs of the population, and to ensure that food distribution measures be coordinated with the production of foodstuffs and other commodities;

(e) by encouraging agriculture and fishing which will, on the one hand, encourage the production and distribution of those foods which are lacking in the diets of the country, and adapted to the local conditions, and will, on the other hand, provide the adequate means of livelihood for persons engaged in farming and

International Standards for Commodities

Stress was laid on the need for international grade standards for agricultural commodities, the standardisation of contracts, and the standardisation of international trade terms, and for international standards for drugs, insecticides, fungicides, fertilizers, and other materials used by the agricultural producer.

It was recommended that it was recommended that Governments should take steps to reduce marketing, processing, and distribution costs, and to ensure that the services of these agencies are not hindered by price controls, and that the marketing of commodities be not hindered by price controls, and that the marketing of commodities be not hindered by price controls.

New Building Method

A new method of house construction, resembling building houses of corrugated iron, has been evolved by the City Engineers, Department of Buildings, Southern Rhodesia. It consists of pre-cast asbestos-cement beams for supports and a new method of spacing with timber and corrugated iron. When the foundations have been laid in the ordinary way, the pre-cast asbestos-cement beams are supported on the walls with steel brackets, into which the asbestos-cement sheets slide to form walls. Where a thick wall is desired the two sheets can be used with air space between them. The roof is constructed on a similar principle with asbestos-cement sheets on the side-chimneys and saving in materials. The new method encourages a secondary industry for using saw material, has the advantage of speed in construction, and is produced in the Colony.

Native-Grown Pyrethrum in Nyasaland

Under the provisions of the Nyasaland Act of Native Produce Ordinance, the Government proposes to grant an exclusive trading licence for two years in respect of native-grown pyrethrum in Nyasaland. The licence holder must pay the price of one year by the 1st of January and must purchase all marketable pyrethrum offered for sale in the year by the 31st of December. The price of the product in the year reaches 30 tons per annum for three consecutive years.

Conditions in Uganda Reviewed

Governor of Uganda in Africa

A review of the situation in East Africa is given in the text of the report of the Governor of Uganda at the 10th meeting of the Legislative Council, St. Charles Diocese, on 10th July.

The Governor, Sir Robert Gordon-Lindsay, said in his last year's report that the question of financial wage scales in the public sector had been a matter of considerable concern. At that time he was not in a position to say for such a possibility as there were no means of ascertaining the position of this question in the public sector. He had realised that a thorough examination of the public sector was held to be essential in the best interests of the country. He had also realised that the railway employees in Kenya had been successful in their demands to apply over the whole of East Africa.

It is notable in Kenya the general feeling has been expressed by a series of committees and measures which have been formulated to assist the lower classes to become self-sufficient in all their activities. In this regard, the Governor has appointed a committee to investigate the economic situation in their findings obviously based on very careful study of the facts. He has also endorsed a general policy of the Standing Finance Committee and have been successful in securing the Government. The cost of the proposed 1964-65 programme is not only of funding ourselves self-supporting but also of producing a substantial surplus for export to other East African countries.

The Governor has also detailed a Provincial Commission to survey available resources, requisition surplus stocks, and to effect distribution of supplies. The powers of the Province Commission were very wide, but they are exercised in consultation with the relevant Government. The situation demands energetic and bold handling. The Commission has to face a population which is growing rapidly. The supply of food is a first step in its production and distribution of essential food stuffs (a short supply) such as flour, sugar and butter.

Boen Report

Early last year the Boen Commission reported on the temporary effects of the cotton crop. It was found that the export only because of the limited supply of cotton. The Government has decided to purchase a smaller quantity of cotton than in the previous year. It is noted that the cotton crop has not been achieved by the Ministry of Supplies. It is noted that the purchase of the entire cotton crop for the year and one season thereafter at prices fixed throughout each season would result in a saving of 10% per 100 lb. of cotton.

The uncertainties of markets and prices, combined with constant fluctuations in price, are a major factor in the development of an industry. It is noted that the cotton crop has not been achieved by the Ministry of Supplies. It is noted that the purchase of the entire cotton crop for the year and one season thereafter at prices fixed throughout each season would result in a saving of 10% per 100 lb. of cotton.

An enquiry will be made into the conditions of service of the public sector. It is noted that the purchase of the entire cotton crop for the year and one season thereafter at prices fixed throughout each season would result in a saving of 10% per 100 lb. of cotton.

...The main problem of the public sector is the... The main problem of the public sector is the... The main problem of the public sector is the...

In public congratulating Mr. Ralph Fraser on the award of the... 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 Government to which he has given unstintingly of his time and capabilities during many years.

Problems of N. Rhodesia

Colonel Gorb Brown's Broadview

COLONEL S. GORB BROWN, Member of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly representing Nativist interests, has said in a broad view of the economic and political situation in Northern Rhodesia.

...We in Northern Rhodesia are economically dependent on our... We in Northern Rhodesia are economically dependent on our... We in Northern Rhodesia are economically dependent on our...

Politically, whether or not we are in the last resort, under the British House of Commons. We are honest with ourselves in that Northern Rhodesia is not only a white man's country in the accepted sense of the term, but a white man's country in the best practical sense. This is a conclusion which is not a result of actual operation. We white people say that if we maintain our position of power and authority, but we must see that the Rhodesian never be a white man's country in the sense that New Zealand or Canada or South Africa is, and it would be a white man's country in the sense of the term. It is not easy to see the way to the future. It is not easy to see the way to the future. It is not easy to see the way to the future.

...The main limiting factors when... The main limiting factors when... The main limiting factors when... The main limiting factors when... The main limiting factors when...

Control of Mines and Transport

...I cannot estimate the... I cannot estimate the... I cannot estimate the... I cannot estimate the... I cannot estimate the...

...The most important... The most important... The most important... The most important... The most important...

Dr. van Mook on the Colonies

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued from page 769)

There was a time when, in the terms of Lord Lugard's famous phrase, the development of Colonial resources for the benefit of the population had to come second, and the well-being of the population had to come first. 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 economy, where possible. Native crafts and trade are being destroyed, and improvement, once routes have been opened, will not be admitted to the state and management of existing concerns. The process of industrialisation, inevitable if we want to raise the standard of living and break the cycle of dependence upon the metropolitan population, is being retarded. The increasing influence of Colonial Governments, and the fact that they are not free to shift their dependence towards the Colonial citizens.

Flexibility an Essential

There are many different conditions in different Colonies. There are those in which progress has already been made, and those in which it is still in the very simplest stages. It is to be expected that the Colonies will be developed in different ways, and that the progress will be uneven. The Colonies are not homogeneous, and it is wrong to apply a single standard to all of them. But, with the application of the principles of flexibility and adaptability, it is possible to achieve a high standard of living for all.

There are many different ways in which the development of economic resources can be achieved. It is not necessary to have a large population, and it is not necessary to have a large area. The Colonies are not homogeneous, and it is wrong to apply a single standard to all of them. But, with the application of the principles of flexibility and adaptability, it is possible to achieve a high standard of living for all.

All agree that there is a need for international agreement and organization in economic fields, but some of the plans proposed make a mockery of the kind of world that we are trying to build.

Dangers of Over-centralisation

There is a danger of over-centralisation in the Colonies. It is not necessary to have a large population, and it is not necessary to have a large area. The Colonies are not homogeneous, and it is wrong to apply a single standard to all of them. But, with the application of the principles of flexibility and adaptability, it is possible to achieve a high standard of living for all.

Much more, in the Colonies, work

Which is almost as good as a kingdom done

And set another, we should we survey

The plot of situation and the model,

Consent upon a quite foundation,

Consistently, for a new or own estate,

Or to be bold, and to be brave,

To weigh gain, or to be wise, or else,

We forth in part, and in part,

Using the names of men, and of man.

To finish this speech I would like to say that the beginning of the Colonies is a time of great opportunity. It is not necessary to have a large population, and it is not necessary to have a large area. The Colonies are not homogeneous, and it is wrong to apply a single standard to all of them. But, with the application of the principles of flexibility and adaptability, it is possible to achieve a high standard of living for all.

Solution of Race Problems Preservation and Protection of Children

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR.—In your balanced and enlightening review of your Issue of July 1 of Dr. Broomfield's book on "Colour, Conflict," and in your comments of July 8 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 chastening 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 would contribute so much to tolerance and good will.

A genuine interest in the welfare of children is a rare trait, it is a good to hear that the East African Child Welfare League's proposals to spend its money to train women of all races in East Africa and to give them the opportunity to be presented by Lady Baden-Powell, Mrs. Stovold and Mrs. Fawcus to the representative of the England Branch of the League. It might venture one criticism, it would be that their aims were too distributed. On the other hand, it was evident that the ability and energy of the League were concentrated in power for good would be irresistible.

Mr. A.W.L. may take a prominent part in launching a parachute which has embroidered on its silk this motto: "The preservation and protection of children everywhere."
Nayland Vicarage,
Near Colchester.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Passionate Astrologer

The "passionate" astrologer has tipped November 16, 1948, as the date on which the war will end.

S.I.T. for the S.S.

I don't see that it is a very wide stretch between Nanyuki and Aden, and it is a pity that the abandoned mechanical crasps are not used.

Why Not Barmen?

The focus on the Government of Kenya make for the shortage of goods in the Colonies and the country with millions of people in the same predicament, but not more ludicrous. It is a pity that the abandoned mechanical crasps are not used.

The Real Pioneers

Mr. Malcolm Robertson was, of course, quite wrong when he told the House of Commons that the pioneer in all over Africa has been done by burmen of British Overseas Airways. They are a splendid band of burmen, but the pioneers were individuals doing an excellent job, such as Tony Gladstone, Glen Kidston, and Kenneth Black (all, alas, now dead), Sir Pierre Van der Merwe, and Sir Alan 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 masses in this matter is appalling, and that of the politicians is no less so. Their ignorance is just that of a quack's entree patient asking me "What part of the world is Africa?" Even worse, a county councillor in a distant part who presides over many public meetings said to me "I was here a few days ago." What I want to see is a Minister who will get on quite well with the "them" crowd, from the public places, but who has a good sense of what is in the hearts of our children.

Questions in Parliament

Re-establishing Askani 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 Lamb: Is there any assurance that they are read by them?

Colonel Stanley: I am afraid I could not give that assurance without consulting all the Governments. Mr. Crech Jones: The Secretary of State what arrangements are being made in the African Dependencies for the supply of clothing, allowances, tools, travelling and recreation to civil life of Africans honourably discharged from the Army and other fighting services.

Colonel Stanley replied that the responsibility rests with the appropriate Service authorities, but he was making enquiries about obtaining from civil governments these information as to arrangements for restoration of civil life in the case of their ex-servicemen. These Government officials would be able to give the answer.

Mr. Joseph Lamb asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the Mandated Territories were eligible for British citizenship and a period of 10 years or more towards the naturalization of the British Empire.

Mr. H. G. Wells: The statutory provisions relating to the eligibility of naturalization of persons in the Mandated Territories are the same whether they are receiving the Mandated Territories or elsewhere.

Unemployed Labour in Kenya

Mr. Crech Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he could make a statement on the re-employment of unemployed labour in Kenya, works on European farms, and the need for a statement regarding the revival of the unemployed labour in Kenya, whether such labour as such employed on private labour was a violation of the spirit of the provisions of the Government of 1930, which had been ratified by the League of Nations.

Colonel Stanley: The Governor has reported that he has decided to remove in respect of six only, the suspension which was laid in February last upon compulsory recruitment of African under the Defence Act, 1939. This is of a very small number of persons and it is not clear that it applies to the East African agricultural and mining purposes and no longer applying to the other purposes. The employment of this labour on the farms which are privately owned, will be on the same basis as the wages, with all the safeguards which are provided throughout. The Chief Native Commissioner will be in charge of the Executive Council, and his views will have to be taken fully into consideration.

Mr. Crech Jones: Has the food supply in Kenya been improved since the war?

Colonel Stanley: I can quite understand what the gentleman has in mind. The position has been that this production of food has been of great importance, not only to ourselves, but particularly to the United States of America.

Mr. Joseph Lamb: Has the attention of the right hon. gentleman been drawn to a report in which it is stated that the Chief Native Commissioner is in favour of the Commission against withdrawal of the land from the Native Commissioner's control?

Colonel Stanley: I have no knowledge of it. I think it is the hon. gentleman's fault that the Times, I think, will mention Peter Macdonald. Is there any reason why there should not be recruitment of labour in Kenya as well as in other countries?

Mr. Joseph Lamb: Will the Minister consider sending a message to the Minister for the Colonies suggesting that adequate wages should be secured the moment the war is over?

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

Mr. Joseph Lamb: I have published a report on the administration of the Italian colonies, and I am sure that Mr. Arthur Henderson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for War, replied that general information on the subject had appeared in the Times from time to time, but 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 a study because the methods adopted would be an example for future administration of captured enemy territories.

Mr. Henderson replied that the chief administrator reported regularly to the Secretary of State, but these were confidential reports which could not be published.

Mr. Vernon Bartlett asked whether Fascist slogans had been reported from 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 and that anti-Fascists were so employed and that the Fascist slogans had been removed.

On the subject of the 1943-44 conference recently held in Hot Springs, U.S.A., Mr. Eden said that the Government had been greatly impressed by the fact that representatives of more than 30 like-minded nations had achieved a general agreement on so many of the fundamental principles. The Ministry's Government accepted the resolutions and the obligation to implement them in so far as they applied to conditions in the United Kingdom, and would gladly co-operate with other Governments in seeking means to give effect to the principles calling for concerted action. The resolutions would be forwarded to the Government of the United States.

S. Rhodesia Tobacco Crop

The official estimate of the Southern Rhodesian tobacco crop for 1942-43 season is 31,100 tons, of which 20,000 tons are of the cured tobacco and 11,100 tons are of the leaf.

British Overseas Airways Corporation Aircraft

A British Overseas Airways Corporation aircraft en route from London to Cairo crashed recently while about 100 miles from the Egyptian coast. All the 17 persons on board were killed. Three were crew, one was an official of the B.O.A.C., nine were personnel of the "RAF" and six were Polish pilots.

Census

A census of the European population of the Belgian Congo has just been published. At the end of 1942 there were 33,226 Europeans in the colony, of whom 22,915 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 14,008 Europeans.

Matabeleland Celebration Stamp

Southern Rhodesia is to issue a special 2d. stamp in November to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the occupation of Matabeleland. It will depict a mounted hunter holding a rifle, and a single to the body, with a bullet striking the leg. On the outer portion of the stamp will be the words "The Browns".

Smallpox in Southern Rhodesia

Smallpox has not been stamped out in Southern Rhodesia since the time of the Boer War. Since February 1941, however, it has been reported in the Colony, especially in surrounding territories. Yet between 1935 and 1941, Southern Rhodesia has had a number of isolated cases, generally of a mild type, and the entire African population of the Colony has followed a vigorous vaccination campaign, in which 420,000 Natives (nearly a quarter of the Colony's native population) had been vaccinated. The Public Health Department's trained staff vaccinated 137,000 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 border for hundreds of miles. A notable 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 50% of the population has been vaccinated. Even so, the present immunity is considered remarkably high.

News Items in Brief

Coins of the Belgian Congo are being minted in Pretoria.

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

Nakuru's experiment of allotments for Africans has proved almost successful.

Wine-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 T.M.P. Co., Ltd. has declared a dividend on the ordinary shares of 2 1/2% (the same).

The Federal Salt Co., Ltd. has declared a dividend on ordinary shares of 3 1/2% (the same).

Uganda is to spend 27,700 more on African education this year, making the annual expenditure 482,190.

When British South Africa Company Ltd. stock units rose to 28s. 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 Zambiar 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 total crop in Uganda will exceed last year's production by 200,000 lb., and that the sugar output will be 1,000 tons higher.

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

Absorbent cotton-wool manufactured in Southern Rhodesia is now controlled in the Colony at 3s. 0d. per lb. It is produced at the cotton gineries in Gatooma.

The City address of the Mombasa Investment Trust Company and of Sir Allan Horn is now 3, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 4.

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

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd. report that production from the company's estates in June was 30 tons, making 1,020 tons for the financial year ended June 30.

The Omdurman wire station, which had been broadcasting on 32.54 m, 524 metres, has been experimenting with a new short-wave transmitter on 29.73 metres.

Minimum wage rates for African labour 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 a day 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 Tshishona.

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 keep (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 3, by Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of the Colony.

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

the industry 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 ginned it, said the growers a guaranteed price, and then banded 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 country. I will not hesitate to do what is necessary if private enterprise will not function. Private enterprise will not set up factories to convert cotton into consumer goods; the Government will do so. The Government enterprise is prepared to function, then the private industry is essential. Buildings, machinery, working conditions and siting must be subject to Government approval. If the Government is satisfied with the conditions, it will give industry all the assistance within its power to ensure success."

"The Government is generally in favour of industrialising the Colony," the Minister said. "What I visualise is a State where an African 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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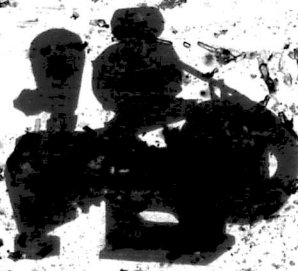
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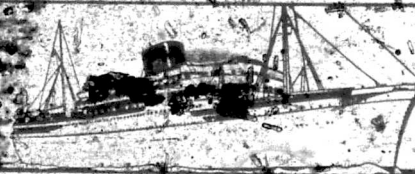
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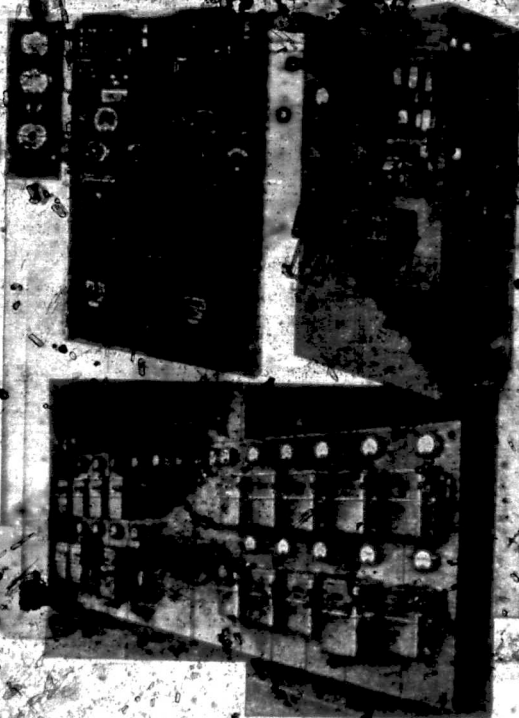
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