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AND

RHODESIA

VOL.

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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, September 2, 1943

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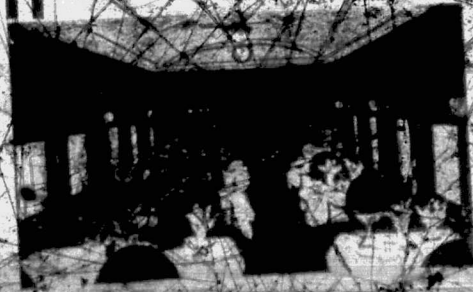
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, September 2, 1943

Volume 20 (New Series) - No. 989

Founder and Editor  
P. S. Joelson

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

ARE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT peculiarly fitted for the responsibility which rests upon a Governor in a Colonial Dependency? The question, which has often been mooted, was raised once more by Sir Edward Grigg in his new book on the British Commonwealth, in which he also points out that it is a misfortune that service as a Governor should not be regarded as a training and qualification for office in this country, particularly in the Departments dealing with Imperial Affairs, with the consequence that promising and ambitious M.P.s. prefer to remain at Westminster where they claim to advancement and are under constant notice. It is, of course, undeniable that the standard of debate on Colonial Affairs is far higher in the House of Lords than in the House of Commons, for the obvious reason that the Upper Chamber has more members with extensive first-hand knowledge and experience on which to draw. It is equally evident that the Mother Country, the Colonies and the Empire as a whole would gain from ample knowledge of the Colonies in the House of Commons, and that the election of good candidates who have achieved success in some sphere of Colonial activity would be advantageous from every standpoint. We can think of retired Colonial Governors—men of character, judgment and vision—who by any criterion are well above the average of the House of Commons; but to be candid we can also think of Colonial Governors, present and past,

whom nobody would wish to see in the Mother of Parliaments. Service as a Governor is therefore not in itself a strong enough reason for membership of the House of Commons, though in a man of the right type it should assuredly add to his usefulness.

There is certainly a real need at Westminster for more members with practical experience of the overseas Empire, but it is not merely the gubernatorial side of Colonial life which requires representation. The admirable contributions to debates on many subjects of Sir George Schuster, at one time Financial Secretary in the Sudan, afford an instance of most helpful participation by a senior official not of Governor's rank, and the late Sir Sydney Henn showed as a back-bencher that an able, hard-working and far-sighted business man who kept himself abreast both of developments of all kinds in Eastern Africa and of modern political and economic thought could wield considerable influence among his fellow members and not least with those in charge of the Colonial Office. Young countries find inevitable difficulties in securing enough really good

With this issue "East Africa and Rhodesia" begins its twentieth year of publication.



men for their own Legislatures, for although they have often many residents of ability, few can spare the time demanded by public service (often one-third at least of each year). One of the problems of such territories is to meet the need for leaders of ever better quality. Yet men who have done well as non-official or official members of a Colonial Council might occasionally be persuaded to stand for election to the Imperial Parliament, in which we should also like to see from time to time one of the misnomer statesmen whom this country has a tradition of producing—men of broad outlook and generous sympathies, selfless in their search for truth and its service, and influential by reason of their simplicity and sincerity. Of the men, whether living or dead, of this calibre of whom we can think, there is not one who has not held the highest opinion of the general body of British officers in Africa, and not one who has disagreed with Lavigne's dictum that Christianity and commerce must be the twin mains of establishing civilisation in Africa. I consider the value of testimony of that kind in a Chamber which, primarily because it lacks knowledge, allows some members to cast repeated and unprovoked aspersions upon the good intentions and behaviour of fellow-Britons overseas. It would, then, be well if the House numbered among its members not merely some of our Governors, but also agriculturists, traders, professional men, and missionaries of wide Colonial experience.

In considering the selection of M.Ps. for appointment as Governors, we would put first the question of character. If the best man who can be found from the dual standpoint of character and competence be

#### Army Officers as Governors.

by all means let him be chosen; but it would be an evil day for the Empire if it should ever become so established a practice to nominate an M.P. that one would be offered the office even though none of those available was unmistakably qualified for the task. It was recently calculated that about one-third of the members of this Parliament hold an office of some kind within the gift of the Government or of individual Ministers. There are very obvious dangers of nepotism in such a situation, apart altogether from the fact that the Colonies would have the strongest objection to being used, or seemingly to be used, as stepping-stones in the political careers of men not of outstanding quality. On the other hand, they would rally round first-rate Governors, whether from either House of Parliament, the world of business, a Dominion, or the Colonial Service. It is

equality that they require and appreciate, not selection from any particular environment. British Eastern Africa, in fact, owes a much greater debt than is commonly realised to administrators trained in the British Army, particularly to Captain Lord Lugard, General Sir Reginald Wingate and Colonel Sir Percy Girardin, and in considerable though lesser degree to Major-General Sir Edward Northey, Brigadier-General Sir Joseph Byrne, Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Major Sir Hubert Young and Major-General Sir Hubert Huddleston. They will certainly bear comparison for character and achievement with Governors from any other group, and some general officers now in the Colonies are as excellently as Governors after the war.

The only other group of importance is, indeed, that of administrators brought up in the Colonial, Indian, and Sudan Services, which have supplied Eastern Africa with

Sir Herbert Stanley, Sir  
It is The Man, Donald Cameron, and  
that Matters. Liam Gowels, Sir John Mailey,

Sir Stewart Symes, Sir Harold MacMichael and Sir Philip Mitchell (so far the only Dominion-born Governor in our territories—which, however, have had two outstanding railway managers of Dominion birth in Sir Godfrey Rhodes and Sir Christian Felling). What other names of former Governors still stand out after a term of years? Chiefly those of Sir Robert Coryndon, a product of Rhodesia and the British South Africa Police, and of Sir Frederick Jackson and Sir Alfred Sharpe, gentlemen-adventurers of the best type, who did valiantly in the pacification of East and Central Africa and then worthily in its early administration. The deduction to be drawn from this brief survey is surely that it is the man that matters, not the early choice of profession. A second point is that the Colonial Service has produced its share of able, wise and trusted leaders, and that, in common fairness to those who devote their lives to the Colonial Empire, its best men should not find themselves deprived of the highest office unless obviously better appointees can be found elsewhere. Secretaries of State have not always been good judges of the men they have recommended to the Crown as Colonial Governors. Everyone knows of good (and mediocre) Chief Secretaries who have failed badly when entrusted with higher responsibilities. Indeed, there have been so many such disappointments that anything like automatic promotion from headship of a Secretariat to a Government House ought to have been abandoned long ago. When Secretaries of State are allowed to remain in office long enough to

know their men, and to realise that the appointment of poor Governors will be an obstacle to their own plans, not those of their present successor. They will be much more likely to approve modestly routine promotions, even of senior officials demonstrably devoid of inspiration and dynamism. There is, we venture to say, no

part of the duty of a Secretary of State more serious than that of deciding upon whom to devolve responsibility in the Dependencies. If the right men are picked and trusted, faulty systems can be made to work. If the wrong men are made Governors, good plans and excellent intentions may come to grief.

## A Missionary Looks at Eastern Africa

Points from a Survey by the Rev. H. M. Grace

THE BRITISH AND OTHER COLONIAL EMPIRES must come within some form of international mandate, but there seems no more reason for any other State than there would be for us to take a hand in the governing of the Philippines or the Belgian Congo.

Neither before nor during the war has there been any sensible expression made by our Colonial Office to suggest that we should get out of the British Empire. Indeed, the movement has been in the opposite direction. We have and hold the Colonial Empire as our own responsibility in order to fit the peoples within it for self-government as Dominions in the British Commonwealth and Empire, or as self-governing States without it—as they may choose. Our Colonial Empire stood alone, coloured peoples and all, for one year against all the might of the Axis before our Russian and American allies joined us in the fight.

Let us discuss the great burden we shall undertake after the war. It is a burden of Empire, and craven souls, when they realise the great difficulties and hazards, might desire to see the British Colonies under international control.

### Our Responsibilities in Africa

We have in a generation or two to develop a backward Colonial Empire fit and freedom on the general lines of the Atlantic Charter, President Roosevelt's four freedoms, the Pope's five points, and the Archbishop's five points. If we capitol on this, our Colonial Empire will integrate with shattering effect on the rest of the world.

We are pledged to seek no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned; to respect the right of all peoples to choose their own government; with due respect to existing obligations, to give all peoples equal access to raw materials; to bring about full economic collaboration between all nations; to establish a peace which will lead to freedom from fear and want and freedom of speech and religion; and to work for a revival in the sense of divine vocation amongst men.

In Africa our responsibilities are fixed as the most baffling setting imaginable. Four European Powers—France, Belgium and Portugal control the large part of Africa; the rest is divided into four self-governing States—South Africa, Liberia, Ethiopia and Egypt. The geographical boundaries are often quite arbitrary, sometimes cutting tribes in two. Some of these tribes were working towards a polity by which eventually all the inhabitants would become citizens of the European democracy; others set the people of the Colonies on the road to self-government by the development of local government.

We shall be faced after the war with a growing well-informed African opinion emphatically pointing to what we have done or left undone in India—where there are more illiterates to-day in proportion to total population than there were 20 years ago because the birth-rate has increased and the death-rate decreased, owing largely to our efforts, but where we have failed to educate the people. They compare India with Russia and what she has done with her Colonial Africa in 25 years. They ask, if Abyssinia is free, why they cannot be.

In my opinion, it is almost as if the Winchester dinner, Mr. Grace, who was at one time a missionary in Uganda, is now joint secretary of the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland.

The soldiers returning from the wars are not like the Indians, the Negroes and Mohammedans returning from the last war. A large number are trained and literate, and are familiar with the gossip of the newspapers in the Middle East and Ceylon. Further, these soldiers have been educated in the Army in all sorts of trades and callings. They may be the apostles of unrest in the villages of Africa unless they can find useful employment. They will leave and depopulate the land.

Into this Africa creeps up from South Africa the mass of white men who have been displaced from their farms and from white, which, if it continues, will eventually desert South Africa and may have a devastating indirect influence on British Colonial Africa.

But I am not pessimistic, because I believe this Empire has been given us by God for a purpose. We did not carry out this Empire of set purpose, generally speaking, it was done on the way as we traded and travelled the world. Providence has given us all the most difficult places in the world to develop and protect and says: 'Yes, have you a job of your white Empire? Make a job of this coloured one. You have made some special mistake in India. Don't make them here, or anywhere else.'

I think we can do it, but first the British people must awaken to their responsibility. Many the examples to which to share some of the burden. Particularly of providing personnel, capital and workers to help develop farming in the Colonial peoples.

I would, however, make one exception—South Africa. This Dominion cannot be considered fit to provide officials, as any one who develops tropical Africa, these men will almost certainly be centred with the curse of the colour bar.

There is an expanding platform of discussion on the Colonies, and a spate of lectures, books and periodicals. There is hope in this growing interest. The Church must carry even more this burden of Empire; not often does one hear of Religion and Life Weeks concerned with this issue so vital to the future stability of our country.

We have no reason on the whole to be other than proud of our civil servants in the Colonies, and particularly those who have been recruited over the last 10 or 15 years. We have a Secretary of State who has grasped the essentials of the situation, is well advised by able men and who, with no shop-window adornments, will direct our Colonial policy wisely and well. If this proves to be the case and he is left in office—for surely the Government has learnt what the country thinks of their treatment of this office in the near past—then this is another great asset.

### Need for a Colonial Council

Also the Colonial Office has able and vigorous men to advise the Secretary of State, backed by advisory committees in the fields of medicine, nutrition, education, economics, social welfare, labour and research, working out great plans for advance in many of these fields and even before. Behind them is the often bold and despised staff of their servants who inspire, criticize, condemn, judge and sift the hundred and one problems and situations which come to them daily. I believe we can rely on our Colonial Office and the staff its overwork to save us and our Colonies well as servants of Empire.

There remains the constitution of some body less hampered by work and countless committees than our present members of Parliament to criticize, examine and, if possible (sometimes even initiate) Colonial Office policies, and which can report to Parliament through the proper channels. No great department of State, which has such a vast responsibility for the Empire, must be allowed to escape from the very closest attention by the public they serve. There seems some hesitation on the part of the Government to do this.

But I am certain there must be a change in the attitude to the tempo of operations both in the Colonial Office itself in the Governments in the Colonies. Soberness, the public's lesser faith and the waiting of events must be met, and the









# Background to

**Germany's Black Year.** For Germany the fourth year of war has been a year of unmitigated disaster. The beginning was the Battle of Stalingrad. Within a matter of weeks a nation so confidently expecting victory was compelled to face defeat. There followed most drastic emergency measures amounting to an almost complete economic liquidation of Germany's middle and lower income classes. Overnight professional and business men, small industrialists, artisans, and shopkeepers were robbed of their economic existence and sent into the armed forces or war factories. These measures emptied the houses of millions of Germans. What is the ultimate cause in the crisis is that Hitler has completely withdrawn from all affairs concerning the human beings he has visited no city, town, district or bombed town, he has not made a single political speech since he committed himself nearly 12 years ago to the plan that Stalingrad will be taken. Goebbels appears to be the only prominent Nazi leader with sufficient energy, skill, and courage to defend his party in the face of growing popular contempt. History offers no significant indication of the crisis in the National Socialist regime was the complete silence of all German leaders after the news of Mussolini's resignation and the collapse of Fascism in Italy. — *The Times*.

**Hitler's New Secret Weapon.** — "Since motor-lorries now swim submarines may one day crawl. Perhaps, the likeliest new development in armaments is a self-propelled torpedo, steered by a radio beam. The idea is by no means new, and the Germans may have found the means of putting it into operation. If it succeeded, aerial bombardment could be carried on without risking the *Luftwaffe's* depleted resources in aeroplanes and pilots. "One possible secret weapon within reach of Hitler is blackmail. In Hitler's hands are 12,000,000 Allied prisoners of war and workers conscripted from France, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Poland, Greece, and Yugoslavia. With the ruthlessness in evil of the Nazi leaders, they might even attempt to make the lives of these defenceless men a bargaining counter. It is already being rumored in Germany that the reason why women and children are being evacuated from Berlin and other cities is not to save their lives (which have little value in the eyes of their Nazi rulers) but to provide the regime with hostages for the good behaviour of husbands and fathers who remain behind in the munition factories. Mr. G. Ward Price, in the *Daily Mail*.

**Practical Idealism.** The evil characteristics that makes a Nazi a Nazi is his utter inability to understand and respect the qualities and rights of his fellow men. His only method of dealing with his neighbor is to delude him with lies, then attack him treacherously, then beat him down and step on him, and then either kill or enslave him. The same thing is true of the fanatical militarists of Japan. Because their own instincts are so primitive, they are unable to comprehend how it is that, different from the inferior human beings who are to live together as good neighbors, by unanimous action in driving out the Jews and keeping their hands off for ever, we can attain peace and freedom from fear and violence. They understandably only cry at those who assert vociferously that the four freedoms of the Atlantic Charter are unattainable because they are unattainable. Their people, if they had lived a century and a half ago would have said that the Declaration of Independence was simply folly. If they had lived nearly 1,000 years ago they would have laughed mockingly at the work of Moses and the Ten Commandments. If they had lived several thousand years ago they would have derided Moses when he came from the mountain with the Ten Commandments. We concede that these great teachings are not perfectly lived up to, and that the good old world cannot arrive at Utopia overnight. The destroyers who still exist in our midst, like some of our enemies, have a long road to travel before they accept the ethics of humanity. Some day, in the distant future perhaps, but some day with certainty, all of them will remember with the Master: Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. — President Roosevelt, addressing the Canadian Parliament.

**Low Shipping Losses.** Within 48 hours of the initial assault on Sicily, the Seventh and Eighth Armies had landed approximately 1,000 vehicles, 80,000 men, 500 tanks and 700 guns. Yet during the period, which covers not only the assault on Sicily and its occupation, but also the initial transport of men and material from Great Britain and the United States, the tonnage lost up to midnight August 17, was slightly less than 85,000. And the North African and Sicilian operations were carried out with a very much smaller loss of men and shipping than we had expected. The First Lord of the Admiralty.

**Hunishness in Poland.** Trustworthy information has reached His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom regarding crimes committed by the German invaders against the population of Poland. Since the invasion in 1939 a belt of territory extending from the province of Bialystok southwards along the banks of the River Vistula has been practically emptied of its inhabitants. The only measures were extended to practically the whole of the province of Lublin, which was then divided into German and Polish zones. These measures are but a further example of the victims' brutality. Most of the victims were segregated into ghettos, where they were taken away to work in Germany. Some children are killed on the spot, others are separated from their parents and either sent to Germany to be brought up as Germans or sold to German dealers and dealt with the women and old men to concentration camps. His Majesty's Government intend to resolve to punish the instigators and actual perpetrators of these crimes. They further desire that so long as such atrocities continue to be committed by the representatives and in the name of Germany, they must be taken into account against the time of the final settlement with Germany. Meanwhile the war against Germany will be prosecuted with utmost vigour until the barbarous Hitlerite tyranny has been finally overthrown. — Warning issued by H.M. Government.

**Relations with Russia.** — "Draped by the ruins, Russian gamble, Hitler will fall like Mussolini. The next German regime will renounce the mad fantasies of 'Mein Kampf'. By retreat from soviet territories and the border lands, it will seek some kind of truce with Moscow. What we have to avoid is no serious danger like a separate peace, but something far more insidious. If one party begins to feel friendly or wrongly, that the spirit of engagements and even the letter of promise are not adequately fulfilled, the warmth and life may go out of a treaty which strikes human formulae blank. A pact alliance is as possible as a broken marriage. That is the danger to be avoided. And the danger is better Mr. F. L. Garvin, in the *Sunday Express*.

# the War News

Opinions Epitomised. King Boris of Bulgaria a friend. — Hitler.

Jesuits are the story of the Roman Catholic Church. — Pater Manning.

The rest of the B.A.P. is a gutter press. — Mr. Fisher.

London was a million times as big as it was 1,500 years ago. — Mr. Howard Spinks.

It is a pity that the British people do not know more about the world. — Mr. G. W. L. Gurney.

The British people are the most ignorant in the world. — Mr. G. W. L. Gurney.

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The growing savagery of the German in the Low Countries is the reaction of a century. — Mr. The German situation is becoming increasingly aware that the war is lost. — Mr. Adler.

By Government subsidies the cost of the air passage from Great Britain to Australia will be reduced to 10 shillings. — Mr. The Australian A.P.

The Army's new 19 shilling rifle will be available in 1946. — Mr. The Army's new 19 shilling rifle will be available in 1946.

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Our part-time army should regard it as a duty to undertake extra training in petty details of training, organising as well as weapon development. Such an army would attract men of intelligence, as the 1939 army never did. — Mr. Frank D. Barber.

The attack by Flying Fortresses on Regensburg destroyed 40% of the Nazi day-fighter production. Even if planes and engines were ready it would take six months to make good the factories. — Mr. The Flying Fortresses could have been built. — Major General H. C. George.

After the war reconstruction of industry and agriculture of Germany will be necessary if we are to avoid serious inflation. Time must be allowed for modernisation and reconstruction. — Mr. Theodor Chamberlain.

The increase in munitions powers is food news for us. It shows that the British are trouble inside Germany. Hitler would not have taken this step except under the pressure of real emergency, for it is certain to cause resentment among Goering and the generals, who were already jealous of Himmler. — Mr. G. W. L. Gurney.

I do not think we can anticipate that after the war half the maximum pre-war ocean travel in the first and cabin classes will be shifted into the air. It is reasonable to anticipate a post-war average of 100 passengers by air a day in each direction between the United States and Canada and the British Isles and the continent of Europe. — Dr. Edward P. Warner, Vice-Chairman, U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board.

The trouble, so called, in India today comes from the fact that a Christ-filled man from England 150 years ago sailed the stormy seas to give the Gospel to the whole world. Because of that book the days of Western domination are numbered, and the dividends of shareholders in London and New York are liable to shrink to vanishing point. — The Rev. Sydney G. Morris, President, Baptist Union of Great Britain.

Sunday, September 26, will be celebrated as the Battle of Britain Day, commemorating the air engagement known as the Battle of Britain, the prolonged series of night attacks which followed, and the deeds of the Royal Air Force, the anti-aircraft gunners' civil defence services, Royal Observer Corps, and the aircraft workers, all of whom contributed to the victory. — Mr. The Battle of Britain Day.



## PERSONALIA

Dr. A. G. Mackay, Acting Deputing Director of Medical Services in Tanganyika Territory, Group Captain W. A. K. Durr, R.A.F., and Mrs. Winifred Helen Meikle were recently married in Bulawayo.

Mr. V. B. Bourdillon is acting as Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Province of Northern Rhodesia.

Madame Collin, wife of the Director of the Belgian Air Service, is the first woman to be called to the bar in Livingstone.

Mr. E. P. Harrow, a former member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Nyasaland for three years from 1946 to 1948.

Mrs. J. S. Hall-Grant, M.B.E., has been re-appointed Acting Chairman of the Rhodesia Railway Commission for a further six months.

Mr. C. P. A. Sharland has been released by the military authorities to return to his duties as a District Officer in Northern Rhodesia. He is stationed in Livingstone.

Mr. W. P. Atsclabie, N.Z.F.C., and Miss Norah Margaret S.A.W.A.F., only daughter of the late Thomas Dickson and Mrs. Dorothea of Weybridge, Bulby, have been married in Cairo.

The Committee of the Privy Council for Agricultural Research has appointed Paul De Witt, former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be Chairman of the Agricultural Research Council.

The Mazoe Township Management Board consists of Mr. Fred Ruddle (Chairman), the District Commissioner in Mazabuka, Mrs. Daisy Butts, and Messrs. F. C. Butts, G. Baron, K. Owen, Walter and E. W. Allies.

The Rhodesia National School Association has elected Mrs. J. S. Wretford as President, the Rev. E. M. Darroll as Vice-President, Mr. H. B. Musket as honorary secretary, and Mrs. A. V. Amm as honorary treasurer.

Mr. John Evelyn Smallwood, younger son of the late H. A. Smallwood and Mrs. Smallwood, and Miss Estelle Dorothy Bragg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Algernon Bragg of Nairobi, were married in Kenya last month.

The Nanyuki Township Committee for this year consists of the District Commissioner (Chairman), Miss K. A. Hill-Williams, Mrs. R. Gascoigne, Mr. A. Pfaef, Colonel G. A. P. Maxwell, Mr. C. M. Patel and Mr. Asa Singh Viridi.

Pilot Officer Peter John Piggitt, R.A.F.V.R., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Piggitt, of Tanganyika Territory, and Miss Gwendolen Mary Derrick, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. V. P. A. Derrick, of Bromley, have been married in England.

Lieut. W. Fitzgerald Hunt, The 2nd Somali Battalion, only son of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Hunt of Bulawayo, and Miss Edna Bennie, youngest daughter of Mrs. F. E. Bennie and the late W. Bebbington of Bulawayo, have been married in that town.

Mr. H. L. G. Garney, Chief Secretary of the East African Governors' Conference, has arrived in London from Nairobi on short leave, during which he will discuss various questions with the Colonial Office. He does not expect to be in England more than six weeks.

Mr. Ambrose Lyan Saffrey, who has been appointed a Labour Officer in Northern Rhodesia, was formerly officer assistant secretary and deputy secretary of the South African Institute of Race Relations. Recently he held a survey for the Northern Rhodesian Government as to the extent of detribalisation among the natives on the Copperbelt and their needs. Mr. Saffrey, who was born in South Africa, was educated at St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown and Cape Town University.

Mr. C. J. Bondar, who has been discharged from the Forces, has resumed his duties in Nyasaland for the Witwatersrand, Native Labour Association. He is stationed in Dowa.

Mr. Martin Parr, a former Provincial Governor in the Sudan, is to speak at a valedictory meeting to be held in London on September 21 to C.M.S. missionaries about to leave for various fields.

Miss Robina Stephen and Miss Catherine Ridley, who have been appointed to the Colonial Nursing Service, have been respectively assistant matron and ward sister at the North Middlesex County Hospital. Both are posted to Nyasaland.

The engagement is announced of a young officer, Donmore John Conway, M.C., R.F.C., R.A.F., second son of the late James Conway and of Mrs. Conway, Erin, wife of the late James Conway of Rhodesia, and Miss Rosamund Elizabeth Lers, second daughter of Colonel Sir John Lers, Bt., D.S.O., M.C., and Lady Lers, of South Lytchet, Maresfield, East Dorset.

The marriage will shortly take place between Major Donald Cameron, D.I.C., D.F.C., D.S.O., M.C., Honorary Major, Royal Signals, and Miss Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Malvern, of 10, Red House, Malvern, Worcestershire, and of the late Major Malvern, of Magpie, Chrochester, Gloucestershire, and Major, Royal Signals, D.I.C., D.F.C., D.S.O., M.C., R.A.F., of Dolehill, Slough, Northamptonshire, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Rome, Dorsington Lodge, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Lord Kimball, Chairman of British Overseas Airways Corporation, who is expected back in this country in about a fortnight from his tour of the African air routes operated by the Corporation, said in Durban last week that the airport aircraft now being designed would permit regular services between Great Britain and South Africa within two days when the necessary facilities were available at each end. At the outbreak of war the scheduled time for the journey was four and a half days.

## New Conceptions in Africa

### General Smuts Told the Press last Week

General Smuts told the Press last week:

"Africa is still going to play a big part in the war, not apart from that Africa is the continent of the future. It teems with wealth and only awaits development."

"The most striking thing about Africa today is the new conception which is slowly growing up. People are no longer thinking in terms of sovereignties and flags, but of common action and common interest. Antagonisms and animosities are disappearing from the international scene as obsolete concepts. This war is helping to make them obsolete."

"I believe this change is one of the biggest things in the history of the world. It means that Europe and America will come into Africa and help in its development, but without interfering in the existing administration of its territories."

"I am in favour of the Americans coming to Africa and I support the idea of consultative councils in which America as well as Britain and other interested countries would be represented. America wants to see the world as a whole, not opposed to imperialism. Britain ceased to be imperialist more than a generation ago."

"The British Empire merely wants trade and the development of peace and for Government in order to keep its vast world system going. Effective operation between countries is possible on the basis of this new conception of world peace. It is not the aim of this new conception to interfere in the affairs of other countries in Africa, but to help the world to find the better place of the world."

OBITUARY

**The Rev. Alexander Dewar.**

**Missionary Work in Nyasa 50 Years Ago**

The Rev. Alexander Dewar, who has died in South Africa, was appointed to the Livingstone Mission of the Free Church of Scotland in 1893, and pioneered most of the territory lying along the Stevenson Road between Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika. His first station was at the lake, but he transferred to the Livingstone Church Mission. He remained there for nine months, and the remainder of his first year at the station spent at Mwezo. On returning on leave in Scotland, he took charge of the mission station at Karonga, where he remained until he resigned in 1909.

He had a very intimate knowledge of the dialects, beliefs and customs of the Africans with whom he came in touch, and was the first to commit to writing the language spoken in the locality of his first station. On returning to Scotland in 1907, he came overland to Cape, and claimed to be the first married man to travel from the Zambezi to the Mediterranean via Uganda and the Sudan.

In 1908, he went to South Africa to take charge of the Free Church of Scotland Mission there, supervising the work over a wide area, and making constant journeys, often under difficult conditions. He had a hardy constitution and was a hard worker. In 1927-8 he was elected Moderator of the Free Church of Scotland, and the last General Assembly sent him congratulations on the celebration of his jubilee as a missionary in Africa.

**The Hon. Mrs. Donner**

One who knew her well writes: "For nearly three years Angela Donner suffered terribly, yet all that time no word of complaint ever passed her lips. There was no hint to her fortitude and patience. Since last autumn she could see only a limited amount, she had great difficulty in speaking, she could not write or feed herself, sit alone walk, or even hear properly. We should rejoice that she is free at last, free from a condition over which only a great spirit could triumph." Her thought was for others only, never for herself, and her spirit seemed to convey that she would never flinch or bend beneath a burden which would have crushed so many others utterly. She had a rightness of vision and an inner goodness and goodness that was purity and bravery and courage and thought for others and a wonderful quickness of understanding.

Mr. Alec F. Webster, who has died in Fort Jameson, had been one of the most prominent tobacco-growers in the district, in which he had lived for 41 years.

Captain H.C. Armstrong, O.B.E., author of "Steel," a biography of General Smuts, died in Brighton last week at the age of 51.

Miss Augusta Lactitia Cruikshank, eldest daughter of the late A.W. Cruikshank, of Langley Park, Co. Angus, died in Umtata, Southern Rhodesia, on August 20.

Sir Francis Fremantle, Conservative M.P. for St. Albans from 1919, who died last week at the age of 71 was a leading spokesman for the medical profession. Among his books was one on "The Health of the Nation."

Canon the Hon. Arthur Francis Northcote, fourth son of the first Earl of Egleborough, died on Monday in Bradburn, Devon. He was the father of Sir Geoffrey Northcote, Indemnification Officer to the East African Government.

Sir Henry Burdett, Bt., M.C., who died suddenly at Ngewu, Ruims, last week at the age of 72, served throughout the last war with the Essex Regiment, went to Kenya in 1919, and succeeded three years ago as tenth baronet. He is survived by Lady Burdett, a son born in 1931 and two daughters.


Mr. F.H. Eke, who has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 55, served in the B.S.A.P. from 1908 to 1911 and in the last war with the 1st Rhodesia Regiment and later with the Royal Fusiliers in France. On returning to Rhodesia he joined the Native Department, and was stationed in many parts of the country, retiring through ill health only last year, while Native Commissioner in Marandellas. As a soldier he was other than however, he recently volunteered for duty as an assistant instructor in Salisbury.

Mr. Jimmy Wirtle, who has died in Bulawayo at the age of 76, reached that country in 1895 after having spent the previous 15 years in the British Army. He came to Bulawayo by the Matabele Railway, a squadron sergeant-major in the Southern Rhodesia Volunteers, sergeant-major instructor of the 2nd Rhodesia Regiment in the last war, and instructor in the 1st Rhodesia Regiment. He was a founder and Past Master of the Lodge of Progress, and District Grand Master of the Southern Constitution in Rhodesia.

The death is reported from Bulawayo, Uganda, of Yusbaba Suan Blandi Kairalah, who had served in Equatoria under Emin Pasha, was brought by Captain (now Lord) Lugard to Bunyoro, where he enlisted in the Uganda Rifles in 1893, fought for the British in Uganda in 1895 and 1898, in the Somaliland campaign of 1908-10, in the German campaign of 1913-14, and against the Germans in East Africa from 1914 to 1918. For ten years after his retirement in 1919 he acted as Chairman of the Nandi Court in Kenya. He was awarded the East and Central African Medal, the African General Service Medal (with 1908-10 and 1913-14 clasps), the 1914-15 Star, the British War and Victory Medals of the last war, the K.A.R. Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal and the Silver Jubilee Medal.

**Lobengula's Brother**

Mazwelambila, brother of Lobengula, last King of the Matabele, died at the Empandeni Mission, Matabeleland, on August 12 at the age of 119 years. In the struggle for kingship following the death of Mzilikazi in 1868, Mazwelambila was spared by Lobengula, who entrusted him with the care of immense herds of cattle. Mazwelambila was born in the Transvaal in 1833, and fought many battles as leader of the Matabele warriors. When 103 years old he was baptised at the Empandeni Mission, and thereafter had a daily visit to the mission church.

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## THE WAR (Continued from page 3)

## Rubber Adviser for East Africa

## N. Rhodesia Shoots Target to Pieces

Mr. A. V. Ames, who recently left a year of East Africa on the joint behalf of the Commercial and South African Governments to investigate the possibility of increased production of rubber, has been assigned by the Ministry of Supply to advise on rubber production problems in Eastern Africa, and is shortly leaving for the East.

Mr. W. W. Waters, now a member of the Councils in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. H. Thomas has been appointed as Assistant Price Controller in Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. T. H. G. Gandy, Chief Senior Assistant Treasurer in Tanganyika, is now sent to that Territory for the abolition of Pensions.

Mr. L. H. J. Vernon is Acting Custodian of Public Property in Kenya, vice Mr. H. Goldsworthy, who has been assigned special duty with the Kenya Community Stabilisation Board as executive officer.

The Chief Transport Officer in the Sudan has been empowered to take possession of any means of transport necessary for public reasons—transport being defined as including anything from an aircraft to a donkey.

## Nuba Battalion Returns to Sudan

A battalion of Nuba troops has returned to the Sudan from North Africa.

Chiefs from Northern Rhodesia have been visiting *ashari* from that Protectorate now serving in East Africa.

Specialist branches of the Sudanese Preparatory Corps have been established for personnel signallers and military clerks.

The Sudan Auxiliary Defence Force was embodied in 1940 under the threat of Italian invasion from Eritrea and Ethiopia, and reorganised two years later when a new danger of air attack from Libya developed. Owing to the present shortage of man-power in the Sudan, members who feel that their time can be more usefully employed on other forms of work of war service have now been given the opportunity of resigning, a course which may be taken by any volunteer on completion of two years' service.

The mobile library of 1,600 books presented by Mombasa, Kenya, is on duty in the Midlands, serving anti-aircraft gun sites and other services.

The Mobile Propaganda Unit of the East Africa Command is due to reach Northern Rhodesia during this month, and to spend seven weeks touring that Protectorate. Nyasaland is also to be visited.

Investments in East African War Bonds of this year totalled £3,100,571.

The Kenya Red Cross has received £1,000 from the R.F.C. to the Prisoners of War Fund.

N. Rhodesia's Million Pounds for War Charities

Northern Rhodesia has contributed well over £1,000,000 for war charities, and was in the vanguard of the £1,000,000 in six months for the Northern Rhodesia Sports Council, the R.A.F. New Guinea Sports Council, and war charities. It has also contributed £100,000 to the six weeks for the Kenya Red Cross, £50,000 to the Chinese War Fund, and the Prisoners of War Fund of the British Empire. Donations in the past year totalled £1,000,000 and the contributions from the European community averaged about £100 per head of the population. The £1,000,000 was collected in so short a period, and in such a manner, that the Government and special services of the Ministry of the East Africa work, which he described as "exceedingly well planned and executed."

## Kenya's £5,000,000 for Post-war Work

Mr. W. L. Njoro, M.P. for Mombasa, said a few days ago that the Government should have a long-term scale development plans in Kenya after the war. He urged the immediate appointment of an Economic Secretary.

## New Style Austerity

The regulations limiting hotel, restaurant, and club meals in Kenya to one principal and two secondary courses have been superseded by price limitations. The maximum price which may now be made for a meal is: 7.6 a.m. and noon, 2s. 6d.; between noon and 2.30 p.m., 3s. 6d.; between 2.30 and 7 p.m., 2s. 6d.; between 7 and 11 p.m., 4s. 6d.; and from that hour until 6 a.m., 5s. An extra 2s. 6d. per person may be charged after 7 p.m. where there are both an orchestra and facilities for dancing.

## Fascism in British-occupied Eritrea

Mr. Nathan Margu, a Palestinian now in the service of the Government of Ethiopia, has described in the *Herald of Ethiopia* his journey which he made through Eritrea, the Sudan and Egypt to Palestine to bring back a number of Ethiopians who had been in that country since the Italian occupation. The date of Mr. Margu's journey is not stated, but he asserts that in Eritrea he found the Italians still wearing their Fascist emblems, the Fascist salute still in vogue, and a few pictures of Victor Emmanuel still adorning the walls of some offices—all this long after British occupation of that former Italian colony.

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## Southern Rhodesian Parliament

### Further Points from Recent Speeches

THE SPEECHES MADE BY THE MEMBERS OF THE Southern Rhodesian Parliament in the following paragraphs are various speeches.

**MR. PRIME MINISTER (SIR J. HUGGINS):**—The war has been a great blessing and in spite of the economic conditions which have arisen there has been a great deal of progress.

Some people think that the hands of white people here have held the country since the beginning of time. It was not so. The country was first discovered by the Dutch in 1662.

It is a pity that we have not had a more successful education, then it would have been a great success. The Government should have to have a sort of State Christianity.

At this stage, and therefore, the mission can raise some funds somehow it would be better for the Government not to pay for which the Government is now paying, especially for the purpose of sending the native class Native children to the profession. It is not, would make a million pounds and make a million of pounds a month.

It is probably make a million in the town. So you are not going to keep the Government out of the job. I quite agree the Government is not more in the whole thing will be a success. We have seen the effect of education, teaching, and we are going to repeat the same thing, although the Native is not a native.

It is almost impossible that we should have an education to white people and deny it to the native people in the Colony.

**MR. L. B. PEREDAY:**—I am informed by the Inspector General of Police that very few African who are trained at mission schools as teachers and take some teaching qualification enter the B.S.A. Native Police and form an excellent type of recruit.

Qualified at Domboshawa as teachers enter the B.S.A. Native Police. The trouble is that the Government generally speaks to Native teachers are so poor that they are unable to maintain the education of the African people, and in the very matter. Unless the salaries of African teachers are increased and to encourage a satisfactory number of a suitable type of teacher to come forward for this work, then we shall again contend that the Government's contribution to missions is part of the whole problem. I hope the Government will increase its contribution to missions for African education by at least 50%.

In the last seven years 191,000 acres of Native reserves have been protected. The number of Native agricultural demonstrators is now 151, and is increasing.

### Good Work of Native Demonstrators

**Colonel W. H. Ralston:**—Very good work has been done by the advisers or demonstrators in the Native reserve farms. They have done extraordinarily well on a thing which might be of value not only for the but for Europeans in the area, especially with settling of those who return from the war.

**MR. G. H. HACKWILL:**—I hope the Government will create in this as possible a Director of Native Medical Services, is the greatest asset we have in Southern Rhodesia.

**MR. D. MACINTYRE:**—In the Zambezi River we have possibly dreams of most of us, in connection with the instance, of aluminium, and electrification of other large industries, also the electric emulators of the Colony. The success of all this depends on the provision of cheap electric power.

**MR. F. B. THOMPSON:**—When Colonel Renwick died, the Government had not the necessary finance to pay the estate, therefore his estate in this country had to be sold for £400,000 alone was spent in developing the ranch in Gwanda. The Government had to buy the ranch, and the Government now stands in and buy the ranch, and the Government now stands in and buy the ranch, and the Government now stands in and buy the ranch.

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## Industries in Rhodesia

### Congo Basin Treaties a Handicap

AT THE annual meeting of the Association of Chambers of Industries of Rhodesia, held in Salisbury on August 10, the retiring President, Mr. N. A. Philip, expressed his opinion that the policy of industrial expansion made for years by the Chamber had now been accepted by the Government, and that a drive was being made to broaden the basis of the Colony's industrial life.

With the signing of the Congo Basin Treaties, great development had taken place in the last three years, and more Europeans were now employed in some of the industries than in other of the primary industries, mining and farming.

Mr. Philip pointed out the need for a drive to be made for both Europeans and Africans. Mr. Philip said he held the view that the natives should be able to manufacture some of their own requirements, such as iron, steel, etc., which were formerly imported from Japan and India.

Mr. Philip said that although of small value, the drive would mitigate poverty in agricultural areas and check migration to towns.

Mr. Philip urged industrialists to support the idea of the Pan African Conference to study the possibilities of industrial expansion in Africa, and to study the possibilities of industrial expansion in Africa, and to study the possibilities of industrial expansion in Africa.

Mr. Philip said that the Congo Basin Treaties had been a great handicap to the development of the Colony, and that the Government should now be able to do more for the advancement of the Native population.

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## News Items in Brief

A new Baptist Church has been opened in Bulawayo. Addis Ababa has three cinemas, of which two are in use, and a fourth in course of building.

The current cotton crop in Nyasaland is not expected to exceed 4,000 tons of ginned cotton.

Congo is slated to have become a republic in 1960, and the United Kingdom troops in the Congo will be withdrawn.

This year's Kenya Cotton Conference was attended by 10 delegates representing 16 districts. Mr. D. L. Thwaites, Director of Agriculture, presided.

Dividends of the British Federal Investment Corporation share of 20s. 10d. have been paid to July 31, 1957.

Kenya's annual cinema season which opens in August. M. Champion has charge, gave 10 performances in 10 days. It was estimated that the audience totalled about 145,000.

Members of the public in Southern Rhodesia have been invited to apply to the Information Officer if they do not fully appreciate the necessity for an action taken by the Government.

Occupational licences in Kenya are reclassified as in revised occupational licensing regulations. (Reserved Occupations) Regulations, subject to their being an entry of a licence in the manual entry.

W. G. & J. P. Beckwith & Co. (London) Ltd., who have considerable Rhodesian and East African interests, have removed to Kingsbury Court, Limbark, Pavement, London, E.C. 1, Tel. 7471, Kingswell 4414.

To secure fair distribution of bridge coats and oatmeal, allocation is now entrusted to the Kenya Commodity Distribution Board. Priority of supply is given to children, hospitals and nursing homes.

The war risk rate from Atlantic and Pacific ports of South America to South-east East Africa by distributors has been raised from 10% to 12%. The return rate from Africa to South America has also risen.

Uganda work is proceeding on the construction of a mechanical spinning and weaving plant for the manufacture of blankets and cotton drill. The machines are being built from scrap metal and motor car parts.

The National correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, cables that, urged by a public outcry, the Government of Kenya has approved utility boots and shoes at controlled prices and fixed maximum prices for footwear repairs.

The Rhodesian record for the 120 hurdles was broken in the Rhodesian Amateur Athletic and Cycling Union's recent championship meeting in Bulawayo by K. J. Burrow, of Salisbury, who did the distance in 16 seconds in the first heat and 15 3/5 seconds in the final.

The previous record was 16 1/5 seconds.

The Emperor of Ethiopia has laid the foundation stone of a "Movement of Liberty" in Addis Ababa. When he left his country in 1930 for England as a result of the Italian invasion, the Emperor brought with him the Ark of "Mendige Alam." This "Sacred Stone" has now been deposited in the Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre in Addis Ababa.

More than 100 boys and 61 of the staff of Gordon College, Bulawayo, recently spent 41 days picking cotton for the Sango Plantations Syndicate. They earned about £100 between them. The report says that they thoroughly enjoyed themselves, and acquired useful practical knowledge of the industry in the Gezira.

### Bulawayo's Housing Scheme

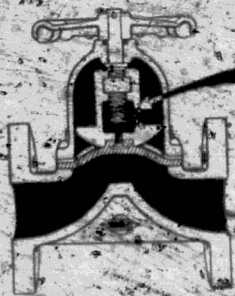
Eligibility under the Bulawayo Housing Scheme has been extended to include those earning three or four times the minimum combined earnings not exceeding £100 per week, and at least two years' residence in the town, and a net net income in property worth more than £200, and a 10-acre plot. (Bulawayo Post Office)

### Imperial Institute

The Imperial Institute announces that the Zanzibar Court has been invited to the Imperial Institute and a series of exhibits of Zanzibar handicrafts and types of people in the Protectorate, through the courtesy of Miss A. Nicol Smith of the Zanzibar Museum, programmes illustrating local handicrafts and specimens of local handicrafts have been acquired for the Zanzibar Court, some of these objects were presented by Miss Nicol Smith. To the Southern Rhodesia Court have been added a specimen of gamba ore and a small collection of unmetallized ores, and a series of large photographs of public buildings recently erected in the Colony.

### Future of Rhodesian Tobacco

Captain F. E. Harvey, Minister of Agriculture in Southern Rhodesia, and who was recently addressing the Rhodesian Tobacco Association that he believed the country would occupy a larger place in world markets after the war, and that tobacco growing would absorb many demobilised soldiers. Captain De James, President of the Association, considered that there would be such heavy demands for tobacco for three or four years after the war that Rhodesian growers need not be at all difficulties, but that since the Imperial Preference must disappear, they would be faced with the need to reduce costs in order to improve their competitive power. He stated that the number of growers in the Colony fell to 741 and the crop to 30,000 tons in last year, when the yield per acre also declined as a result of the shortage of man-power and of fertilisers.



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### Sena Sugar Estates

### LATEST MINING NEWS

## Company Progress Reports

The Sena Sugar Estates, which are situated in the Sena district of the Northern Rhodesia, are being developed by the Sena Sugar Estates (Pvt.) Ltd. The company has been granted a licence to cultivate 10,000 acres of land in the Sena district, and has already planted 100 acres of sugar cane. The company is also engaged in the cultivation of other crops, such as maize, wheat, and cotton. The Sena Sugar Estates are situated in a fertile area, and the climate is very suitable for the cultivation of sugar cane. The company is expected to produce a large quantity of sugar in the next few years.

Kenya. During July the cumulative Kibera Mines was 1,000 tons and 10 tons of tin concentrates, including 4 tons from the Kibera mines.

Kenya and Motor. In the second quarter of the year there was a total of 1,000 tons of tin concentrates, including 4 tons from the Kibera mines. Development amounted to 100 acres of land in the Kibera mines.

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### Mails Lost by Enemy Action

The Post Office has received reports from the East African colonies that a large number of mails have been lost by enemy action. The reports are from Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. The mails were lost during the last few months of the war, and the loss is estimated to be in the millions of pounds. The Post Office is doing its utmost to recover the mails, but it is feared that many of them will be lost forever. The loss of the mails is a great loss to the colonies, and it is hoped that the Post Office will be able to recover some of them in the future.

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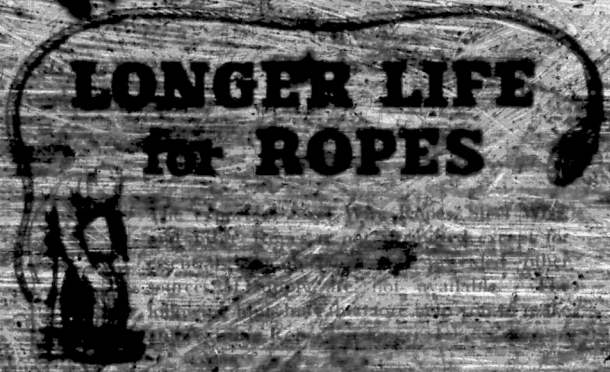
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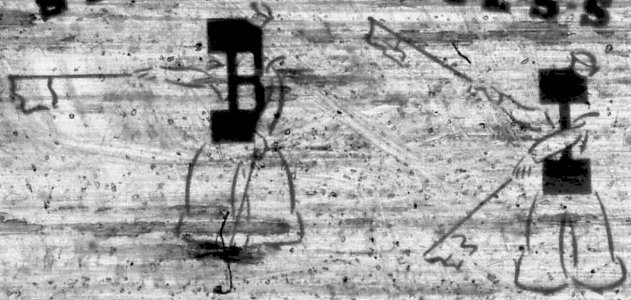
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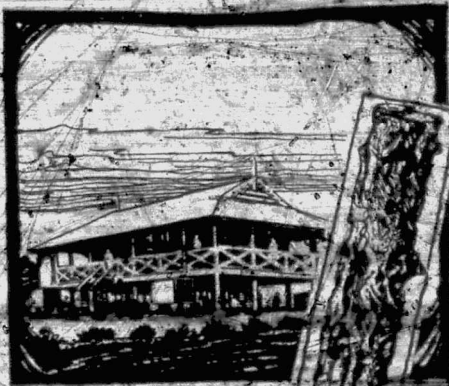
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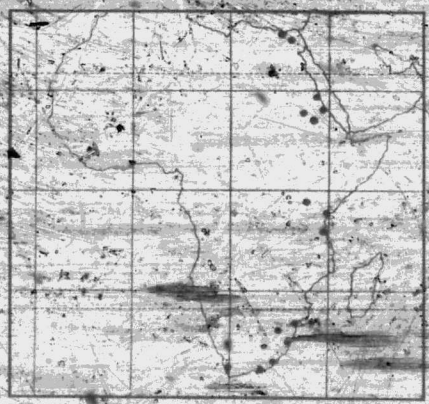
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

NEVER BEFORE there has been possibilities on so large a scale of making real progress in the development of the East and Central African territories as will exist at the end of this war in direct consequence of the mobilisation of many thousands of *askari* who have become accustomed to better food, better housing and better clothing, and whose mental outlook has been broadened by travel and by intercourse with Europeans and with tribesmen from other parts of Africa. That, the regular reader may say to himself is nothing more than a restatement of a point of view already expressed in these columns. It is that, of course, but more important, it happens also to be the declared conviction of the Government of Northern Rhodesia, expressed in its "Memorandum on Native Development" which we quote textually on other pages. So far as we are aware, it is the first document of the kind made public by any British Eastern African administration. On that account alone it would command comment, but, as will be seen, it has higher claims to the consideration of all concerned for the wise progress of East Africa and the Rhodesias.

range progress on a distinct and provincial basis. Provincial commissioners, to whom this circular over the signature of the Chief Secretary to the Government, Mr. C. Beresford Stooke, was addressed before it became public property, have been specifically directed to draw upon all sources of inspiration, knowledge and advice, and urged to endeavour to form a mental picture of the conditions which it should be possible to create by the persistent application of a policy of progressive development over the next half century. Having looked at that distant horizon, they are charged to prepare five-year plans for the areas under their control. The short view has been taken in Africa so often that it is refreshing to find a Government which is prepared not merely to require its administrative and technical officers to do something better, but to take the public into its confidence from the outset, so that it may both co-operate at this stage and complain later if interest should flag or agreed plans remain unfulfilled without good reason. That is a real challenge, and one on which both parties are to be congratulated.

Frequent transfers of officials, by the deliberate policy of the Government, have been made under conditions, have been made under conditions

The memorandum argues the case and suggests the course for ordered, balanced and long-





may be divided broadly into two classes, the physical resources of the country and the resources of the human inhabitants. The standard of life which can be attained by the African depends upon the best use being made of his land and other physical resources at his disposal and primarily upon the fullest development of the African himself, the improvement of his vigor and efficiency. The reply to the question "How is Native development to be achieved?" lies in three shapes:

The first essentials of human existence are water, food and shelter. In his primitive mode of life the African must have enough water to drink but he frequently has not enough, with which he has to struggle. He has to dig for water, and he has to dig for food, and he has to dig for shelter. He has to dig for water, and he has to dig for food, and he has to dig for shelter. He has to dig for water, and he has to dig for food, and he has to dig for shelter.

As it is impossible to suggest that within a narrow compass of time it will be possible for Africans to live in well-built cottages, with their roofs waterproofed, a supply of good food, proper sanitation and other amenities, it is necessary to suggest that the first step should be to improve the conditions of their life, so that they may be able to live in better conditions of health.

The second essential of human life is the development of the individual. It is necessary to consider that the African must be able to live in better conditions of health, so that he may be able to live in better conditions of health. It is necessary to consider that the African must be able to live in better conditions of health, so that he may be able to live in better conditions of health.

The third essential of human life is the development of the community. It is necessary to consider that the African must be able to live in better conditions of health, so that he may be able to live in better conditions of health. It is necessary to consider that the African must be able to live in better conditions of health, so that he may be able to live in better conditions of health.

**Development of Local Industries**

For instance, cotton is the chief crop of Northern Rhodesia. Cotton can be grown in Northern Rhodesia. Cotton can be grown in Northern Rhodesia. Cotton can be grown in Northern Rhodesia. Cotton can be grown in Northern Rhodesia. Cotton can be grown in Northern Rhodesia.

Similarly, it might be found that (arrozeland and other areas could be developed to provide animal products, meat, ghee, hides, and other articles which could be produced in the area, and which would be most favorably placed to produce.

With a well-organized system of distribution and marketing, it should be possible to see that African in the territory to enjoy the benefits of the whole territory, instead of the very limited resources of the particular area in which he lives.

It is therefore necessary to consider what are the physical resources of the territory and how they can be best developed. To quote from the White Paper on Colonial Development, "The first step in this method of development is to consider the physical resources of the territory and how they can be best developed. To quote from the White Paper on Colonial Development, "The first step in this method of development is to consider the physical resources of the territory and how they can be best developed."

Secondly, it is suggested that any measure of development will fail unless a concerted attempt has been made to improve the African in the right direction. The aim is to produce a better standard of living, not only for the individual, but also for the community as a whole.

**Aim to Raise General Standard of Living**

The aim of Native development should be to raise the standard of living of the African. It is necessary to improve the African in the right direction. The aim is to produce a better standard of living, not only for the individual, but also for the community as a whole.

Thirdly, emphasis must be laid on the moral and general character of the African. It is necessary to improve the African in the right direction. The aim is to produce a better standard of living, not only for the individual, but also for the community as a whole.

These all point to the necessity for well-planned education. It is necessary to improve the African in the right direction. The aim is to produce a better standard of living, not only for the individual, but also for the community as a whole.

The aim of education should be to improve the African in the right direction. It is necessary to improve the African in the right direction. The aim is to produce a better standard of living, not only for the individual, but also for the community as a whole.

Female education is also of primary importance. It is appreciated that a weighty burden of prejudice will have to be overcome, and that this can only be done gradually. But it is obvious that without the full cooperation of the women who are responsible amongst other things for bringing up children, little can be achieved in the improvement of the community.

All the social services, education, health, agriculture, are interdependent and no single one of them can hope to achieve full and lasting results without the help of the others.

It has been noted that these social services are interdependent. This means that the efforts put forward by these services can be fully effective only if they all form part of one concerted plan, not only must there be inter-departmental co-operation, there must also be geographical concentration. In other words, not only must there be a careful correlation of the plans and policies of the various departments, but also an equally careful correlation of the application of such plans and policies.

**The Importance of Planning**

Progress must be properly balanced. For instance, agricultural policy might be perfectly attuned to health and agrarian policy, but it would miss its mark if in certain areas education were to be pushed ahead of the other services, and in other areas it were to lag behind.

It leads to the conclusion that in order to achieve balanced progress, planning should begin in the districts and provinces. It is suggested to lay down hard and fast rules for Provincial Commissioners, who must be allowed to be the best judges of conditions and possibilities in their provinces, but some guidelines as to how the problem may be approached may be given to Provincial Commissioners and administrative and departmental officers.

In the first place, before any plans are considered, it is desirable to find out the possibilities as far as possible. Officers should endeavor to form a mental picture of the conditions in the area, and it should be possible to fix a rough estimate of the progress which might be possible to be made through the persistent application of a policy of progressive development during the next 50 years. Then, and not before, should consideration be given to the actual steps which should be taken during the first five years towards the fulfilment of the plan.

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them and the Africans themselves. African opinion should be sought from Native authorities and also from individual Africans of intelligence.

In some districts it may be found convenient to appoint special advisory committees to advise on matters upon the plans and schemes which are under consideration. In other districts this may not be practicable, and in such cases the help of the various officers interested to take part in groups they consider desirable to ensure that all sources of inspiration, knowledge and advice are adequately tapped.

In the work by plans care should be taken to give consideration to all types of human activity. For instance, the distribution, production and sale of goods, the development of community, public and transport facilities, the provision of social amenities, the training of labour and the training of labour, the provision of housing, and under all the activities of land tenure are subjects which should not be overlooked.

#### Five-year Plan in Each Province

When the five-year plan for the province (which will be a composite of developments in the various districts) will be submitted to the Chief Secretary, who will refer it to the first instance to the Native Development Board. The provincial plans, subject to such modifications as the Native Development Board may decide upon, will be referred to heads of departments. No separate estimates and estimates of the central services, which will be prepared to support and maintain the requirements of the districts.

It is proposed that he knows the details of the provincial plans, the Director of Medical Services will not be able to make arrangements for the training of dispensary and health assistants. Heads of departments will, however, give general guidance to their officers by the province. The provincial plans will not be out of proportion to the capacity of the departments to supply staff and material, and so that divergences in policy and in the application of policy in the provinces will not be greater than the variation of conditions and circumstances demand.

The provincial plans should be submitted in the form of a descriptive memorandum accompanied by detailed estimates of additional local staff and equipment required for each of the departments to carry out the programme. Estimates should be prepared for each of the departments of services required for which no estimate can be prepared, namely, the development of water supplies. Provincial Commissioners should consult the heads of such departments before completing the schedules.

As regards the development of water supplies, which is of primary importance, it is proposed to arrange for the Director to visit provincial headquarters in each province early in 1949 for the purpose of preliminary consultations. It need hardly be said that there should be the closest co-operation in this matter between all heads of departments concerned and the Provincial Commissioners.

In the existing economy it may be said that the principal personal resource of the African in Northern Rhodesia is his manual labour which he sells to employers outside the reserves. How far the African may expect ultimately to go in the employment in European areas is a question of considerable importance and at the same time of some difficulty, but it is not a question which can profitably be discussed in this memorandum.

This memorandum has referred mainly to Native reserves. There is, however, a considerable number of Africans resident in the urban and industrial areas of the territory. While employers and local Government authorities have their particular responsibilities in regard to the welfare of Africans, there remains with the central Government the general responsibility for the provision of social services, and what may perhaps be termed the guardianship of African interests.

The problem of Native development in urban and industrial areas is complicated not only by the multiplicity of agencies through which such development may be achieved, but also by the fact that some Africans in those areas have already experienced a substantial change in environment. The question as to the steps which should be taken is one which requires careful thought and careful planning.

#### Problem of Urban and Industrial Areas

The problem of educating and developing Africans in such a way that they can form a useful complement to a community which is non-African and at the same time satisfy their own legitimate ambitions has in it many more thorns than the problem of advancing a community which is wholly African. The achievement of satisfactory results must depend largely upon the outlook and attitude of the European, and in this connexion it is encouraging to note that there are in Northern Rhodesia employers who by their deeds have shown their intention to advance the welfare of their African employees and have achieved already a measure of progress which can serve as an example even to the Government itself. Nevertheless, it will doubtless be found advisable to stimulate in the European community, by means of education and

particularly an interest in and sympathy with their African neighbours and in a sense of their responsibility as trustees for the territory. This trustship is not the prerogative of the head of Government or of the Government, it is a duty which should be shared by all.

As in rural areas, so in urban and industrial areas, opportunities should be taken to obtain advice and help from extra-official sources in the consideration and preparation of plans.

This memorandum began with a reference to the problem of the reabsorption of African soldiers on demobilisation, and it will end with a similar reference.

The great majority of these men will have become accustomed to better food, better housing, and better clothing than that to which they were used before they enlisted. Many of them will have had their mental faculties sharpened by travel and intercourse with Europeans, and they will have formed a partiality for European Africa. They will have formed a partiality for European Africa, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that many if not most of them will wish to come to Europe.

If this supposition is correct, it will not be an exaggeration to say that never before in the history of Africa have there been so many men on so large a scale of material progress in the development of African territories.

The opportunity must not be allowed to pass unutilised. Apart from other considerations, the presence in the reserves of many thousands of Africans dissatisfied and disgruntled is not future to provide South Africa with the material for intensifying their new found hatred against the Government, a problem which could be regarded only with grave concern.

All officers concerned should, when considering their plans for the future, take into account the needs of the reserves and their inhabitants.

This memorandum is published over the signature of Mr. G. Grosford Cooke, Chief Secretary to the Government. Editorial comments appear under Matters of Moment.

#### Rhodesian Federation

Colonel S. G. Brown, leader of the non-official members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, and recently in the Chamber. If federation eliminated the control exercised by authorities 6,000 miles away and substituted a nearer central control, nothing but good could follow. Federation would also eliminate the disadvantages of belonging to a small, isolated political unit. The major difficulty involved is in the constitutional differences between Northern and Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

#### East African Union

Last week we reported that Mr. W. G. Nicol, elected member for Mombasa in the Kenya Legislative Council, had urged the immediate appointment of an East African Secretary and stated that Kenya had already earmarked £5,000,000 for post-war development. A later report adds that Mr. Nicol argued that while Kenya is not yet ready for responsible government she has outgrown the Secretariat system, and non-officials should therefore be appointed Ministers with responsibility for groups of departments. He expressed disappointment that Sir Cosmo Parkinson, representing the Secretary of State, and Lord Moyne, Deputy Minister of State in the Middle East, had not been allowed to make contact with representatives of the non-official community during their recent visits to Kenya.

#### Lord Harlech on African Contacts

Lord Harlech, High Commissioner in South Africa for H.M. Government in the United Kingdom, and formerly Secretary of State for the Colonies, has arrived back in the Union from his visit to Great Britain. He said on arrival that he had found a "lively interest" in the Mother Country in the question of improving machinery for closer co-operation throughout Africa, not only in British territories, but with Foreign Dependencies. He believed that after the war there would be greater mutual understanding and much more intimate contact between African States, and that Africa would play a greater rôle to play in the world. He had found that people in Great Britain were becoming more conscious of Africa.

THE WAR

East Africa Command's Mobile Propaganda Unit

Vivid Broadcast by Captain A. G. Dickson

I LEFT NAIROBI for Tanganyika Territory to show the flag to as many Africans as possible. We returned after having travelled 4000 miles.

Our purpose was to bring the war to the African people. The Ambassador Linton did in England what the Army Staff in East Africa does in Africa since the beginning of the war. Nevertheless, it was the first time it had been attempted with Africans.

We were a small party of eight Africans and three Europeans, each of our ranks came from a different unit and had different backgrounds. I was a Major from Tanganyika. We had an African lieutenant-major who had been in the King's African Rifles for 16 years, a sergeant from the Pioneers, an Arab sergeant from the British public school. Of the three Europeans, one was a cinema operator who had been in the Royal Air Force, another from Kenya and myself from the Royal Army Medical Corps. We had a command which had seen fighting.

First, we showed weapons and the askari handle them. You never see a soldier bring a gun, but we demonstrated these and let Africans handle them.

It was one man's job to exhibit the askari's daily food, to gether with his weekly ration of cigarettes and soap. We used to show Muhammadans a hand-written guaranty by the British High Commissioner that the bully-beef had been changed to mutton. We also showed the askari's Islamic custom. We had a film of a soldier in a hospital and one's susceptibility, but in two places Muhammadans commented that while we had shown the arrangements for eating, sleeping, playing and fighting, we had not demonstrated any facilities for prayer or religious instruction.

How the Work Was Done

When we showed full kit and uniform the item that most fascinated our audiences was the askari's issue of a safety razor, but the full lay-out of kit, perhaps stirring up memories of head-loads in the Carrier Corps of the last war, evoked the horror-stricken question: "What, does he have to carry all that?" Our man had to be ready with his answer about transport by lorries in this war.

We showed all the vivid, hat-flashes of various units, the badges of rank, and the medals to which askari can aspire. There was more to this than just a display of colour—though of course, it was intended that Africans should be "called to the Colours" in both senses of the phrase. Generally speaking, Africans don't recognise the existence of all the various Army units—Signals, Medical Corps, Pioneers, Gunners, etc. To them we are all just "K.A.R." So we used these hat-badges and flashes as a medium to get across to them the fact that there are openings for every man with a particular aptitude in the specialist units.

We would arrive in the early afternoon, our lorries laden with askari kit and exhibits, all covered with mud and looking very un-propaganda-like. Then we'd choose a suitable site with the help of the D.C. and we could have done nothing without the whole-hearted co-operation of the Tanganyika Administration which we received throughout.

At about 3.30 p.m. our circus would begin with the drum Jack tied to a Masai spear being planted prominently in the centre of our show-ground. Then we would take round a special party of the chiefs and the headmen, steering them just towards the Army wireless sets, and getting the chiefs to speak a message into one set and the headmen into the other. This little bit of white man's magic always worked well. After we had shown them round we would then give a message specially broadcast from Nairobi, which we arranged so that it would refer particularly to the war effort of that tribe or area.

In the evening we put away the exhibits and gave a film show in the open air. You may think that we got bored seeing the same show for over 50 nights, but that is rather a juvenile programme at that. But not to be present when thousands of human beings have seen a film for the first time in their lives, to hear that mass of applause as they recognise scenes familiar to themselves, we have started with a film of trial life—was an experience that invigorated our senses every night.

We started the pill of propaganda with entertainment and

showed Charlie Chaplin as well as war films. But this we hardly needed to do. One film, "The Empire at Work," a very serious affair depicting all the peoples of the Empire helping by their labours to win the war, never failed to evoke showers of laughter from the African audiences when it showed Indians cultivating their gardens in India, and "Killing the Enemy" was another sensation when a bold, handsome, funny and thrifty, kills an enemy soldier who has been taken prisoner by the British troops in the field.

Another film showed the British Army at work with troops engaged in the duties of the war. All our audience were so enraptured by the film that the value of this film was that it showed that the European people helping in the war were not doing the work of the British troops. It was a very interesting film, but we had to show it in the evening. We had to come just to recruit, but to show Africans all the different ways in which they could help in the war. We had an arm where food production was being raised and a point out a film of Middle East fighting how the soil was being taken and used for the benefit of the British Empire. We had a naval film and point out the sea.

Successful African Propagandists

One of the best propagandists was a sailor, an African petty officer from the Tanganyika Naval Volunteer Force. He had been in the Navy in the last war and could alternate between very correct Swahili and perfect lower deck slang. His was the hard task of explaining the work of the Navy to Africans, most of whom had never been to sea. But I think he succeeded. Clad in gleaming white, making our K.A.R. sergeants with their sea-dresses look quite bowdler, he had a technique for the chiefs, a technique for the raw Natives, and a simple technique for the D.C.'s wife!

Another of our best was a European. At first they made mistakes. I remember one of our men on the first evening enthusiastically explaining the significance of badges of rank to an old police askari sergeant who politely and solemnly nodded at this not-so-new information.

On the whole our askari made amazingly effective propagandists, entering into the spirit of the thing and endeavouring to entice as many people as possible to their own particular "duka" (or shop), as they called their exhibits. They invented names and phrases for their shows. I liked particularly one askari's epithet for a tank, "Simba ya Jangwa," or Lion of the Desert.

That brings me to one story which I cannot omit. At one place the D.C. begged me to guide round a party of Indian shopkeepers. I showed them exhibit after exhibit and weapon after weapon, but never a word of comment did the Indians make. Eventually we stood before a giant poster of a magnificent King George V class battleship. "Long and hard they stared," and then one of them asked, "Shillingi ngapi?" (How much?)

How did the Africans respond? Well, in eight weeks we showed to 91,000 Africans, and an audience of 4,500 to 5,000 was not uncommon. In some cases men walked over 60 miles to see our show. The school band would turn out, the youngsters drumming and firing as though the outcome of the war depended on it.

Most Encouraging Results

On the slopes of Kilimanjaro one night we were visited by a party of Native-grown coffee for the Army by the Africans and a former German mission station. "At Mwaaga a Native engine driver stopped his locomotive to rush across and take a look at our show." At Tabora the prison superintendent sent along a party of prisoners from the roof, the idea being that they would carry the news to all the corners of Tanganyika on their release. At Shiranga I believe it or not, one chief remarked to the District Officer, "Does the Government trouble our tax. We'll gladly pay it now that we see what it's for."

Sometimes whole tribal dancing parties with war paint and shields would turn out, and I shall not lightly forget the scene in the Gogo country, watching 200 silver spears through a forest of spears, or the oxpecker of midnight after our show at Nandu.

Don't imagine that all we had to do was show Army tanks and battle-planes. There were many African. There were more to propaganda than just showing the war. It is not enough to show a picture of a soldier in a uniform. What will be the Government's policy in the future? How long will it last? How long will it last? How long will it last?

(Continued on page 28)



# Background to t

**Casualties in Sicily.** American casualties in Sicily were approximately 7,500 killed, wounded, or missing. Total United States casualties to August 15 were 31,209 killed or died of wounds, 20,159 wounded, 21,761 missing, and 49,748 prisoners of war. American troops took 421,000 prisoners in Sicily. The British and American capture of 224,000 German and Italian prisoners. The British and Canadians suffered approximately 14,000 casualties in Sicily. Mr. John McCloy, U. S. Acting Secretary for War.

**Germans in Norway.** The Germans who lost 55,000 men killed or wounded in the invasion of Norway. The Norwegians should pay ransom to the Germans for their surprise the chief Norwegian doctor rejected the demand. "Do you want to pay ransom? It will be a big sum of money." The reply was: "Not at all. Hitler has announced that he will only let 1,000 killed in Norway. Nothing more was heard of the German demand."

**Rear Admiral Rusef Larsen.**

**Huns Preparing Another War.** Goebbels's propaganda is the sufficient proof of the fact that his lie that Germany did not start the bombing of civilian life was found hypocritical, love for the things of beauty and of the spirit. These are all part of Germany's preparation for a third world war, already being planned by her officers, her Junker class and big industrialists. When the civil population in Germany cracks, rivers of tears of self-pity and disclaimers of responsibility on the part of the people of Germany will flood the world. — Lord Latham, in the London Labour Party's journal.

**Coalition with Russia.** — Marshal Stalin owes his victories to his intense thinking in terms of the year. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill are thinking chiefly in terms of next year and after. Perhaps it has become too much of a habit, owing to the usual terms of Anglo-American conference with out the Soviet Union. Russia believes final victory in Europe can and must be achieved well within this fifth year. In that faith the deeds are vouching. Britain and America must rise to that spirit if they do not want a seven-year struggle. Moscow considers that there must be a limit to Russia's outpouring of rivers of blood. The cost of their triumph is grim. The one thing that might admittedly stretch out the war would be failure in the next few months to cement the present imperfect alliance with Russia into a solid coalition. — Mr. J. E. Curry, in the *Sunday Express*.

**Germany's Losses.** One-third of the great industrial district of the Ruhr has probably been demolished, but the Ruhr is of Europe. Generally speaking, Nazi war production ought to be down by well over 50 per cent from its peak and other causes. Nazi war production is seriously short of fats and oils, has ruined the health of her armies and civilians. Her rubber situation is bad, but not desperate. She has adequate supplies of steel and aluminium. Her marine and aeroplane production have not yet diminished much. Her permanent military casualties probably exceed 2,000,000 men, but she has replaced most of the losses by drawing men of military age from the factories and putting foreign workers in their place. She still keeps 10,000,000 men under arms. Probably nearly 45,000,000 foreign are working in Germany today. — Mr. Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's confidant.

**Anglo-American Co-operation.**

A certain sort of world-planner thinks that if he can put leopards, lions, antelopes and cheetahs into the same international cage they will cross-breed into an identical intermediate animal. They will not. For centuries many countries have tried to make you less British. We have tried to do it by marrying into Britain. Out of an inter-marriage with an American you today have the most British Prime Minister of your whole history. You do not lose your spots. Nor shall we. American spots have particular importance in international affairs. The first is the average American's conviction that out of many races he has made a new race. So we ought to stop all palaver on either side of the ocean about blood being thicker than water. I am among those Americans who want intimate friendship and intense co-operation with Britain. But I want to base it on reality. You trade in all continents and on all seas. We stand midway between the developed European continent and the undeveloped continent of Asia. You and we can turn into rivals. Together we can be the mightiest force for lifting all the world's regions to a higher and higher level. The second spot on the American leopard is that when competition is natural and feasible the American desires competition and vigorously strives to maintain it. We have more capital than you, but you have more knowledge than we have. In the management of capital internationally, you are not behind. — Mr. Eric Johnston, President, Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

**Hess; Paranoiac.** Rudolf Hess, once Hitler's deputy, still Hitler's adorer, is guarded night and day by a special force of officers, N.C.O.'s and men, tended by six medical orderlies, and cared for by two specialists. The wing is a wing of a certain type, it may now be in a military hospital. But the separate wing still fulfils its ancient function. For Hess is a border-line case, as he was in the first Germany. Hess is a paranoiac, suffering from persecution mania, convinced that people are in league against him, against his voice, against his being in his land. He will not get out of the place, he will not share his dish. To help his recovery if he can recover — he is allowed to believe the guards and orderlies are his own establishment. He reads two newspapers a day. He used always to listen to the news bulletins, but turned the loud-speaker down to a whisper that it should be heard listening in to the B.B.C. The penalty for which is death in his country. He maintains that his idea in coming to Britain, was entirely his own. Hitler did not know. His aim was to find quislings who would make some sort of patched-up peace and leave Germany free to launch her full weight against Russia. He has a pathological hatred of Russia. Since Tunisia he has lost his faith in the boat and since Sicily his faith in victory. He is fighting a losing battle against losing his faith in Germany and Hitler. This fantastic, hating and hateful, yet somewhat pathetic, man of 48 who was the second man of the Reich a mere 30 months ago, now is ranked merely as a captain. The only money he has is the £6 a month allowed him through the German Red Cross. His doctors are convinced he will never recover. — Mr. Guy Ramsey, in the *Daily Mail*.

**German Lieutenant Commands Battalion.**

A recent German official report stated that the 3rd Battalion, 74th Grenadier Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Hecht, greatly distinguished itself on the Mius. It had a German battalion commanded by a lieutenant who had to go back in August, 1918. — General Hecht's unit is a unit of the German army, not a unit with an establishment of 100 men. — Military correspondent of *The Times*.

# the War News

**Opinions Epitomised.** — I do not think the Germans lasting out the war of 1944. — General Sir Charles Jeffreys.

"Tophious" must be killed at birth. — Sir Charles Petrie.

"We have entered the last year of the war." — Mr. Ian Macdonald.

"It will take months to finish the German Army." — Mr. George Murray.

Where is the *Luftwaffe*? I recalled to defend the Fatherland.

"I am more than 40 years old to read the new era guard." — Mr. E. D. Ashton.

"The officers of the German Army have been promoted Generals." — Berlin Radio.

"Strike the snouts of all rumormongers, so that they can neither see nor hear." — *Tag in Der Angriff*.

"Axis military circles are afraid that a new front will be opened at any moment in Italy." — *Can. Radio*.

"I got into war through Engineering Union." — Prof. J. S. B. Haldane.

"I believe the Allies will gain complete victory in Europe about September, 1945." — General Sir R. G. Godwin-Austen.

"The Nazis will quit this winter. In my opinion there will not be a single battle fought on German soil." — Herr Emil Ludwig.

"Complete victory should come in the autumn of 1944, through a night conceivably come much sooner." — Sir Eric Plümp.

"The prospect of an end of the war by December is rather better than between then and September, 1944." — Captain Lidashi Harris.

"Germany may disintegrate by April or May next, when the Allied armies are ready to invade Germany from all sides." — Mr. G. Ward Price.

"Our hearts beat strongly for Denmark, which shows how rapidly unexpected situations may arise." — Mr. Haldane, Prime Minister.

"The Eighth Army is given the great honour of being the first troops of the Allied armies to land on the Continent of Europe." — General Montgomery.

"The Civil Service is now 10,000 stronger than it was 14 months ago, when three Ministers appointed to the War Cabinet went to the front." — Mr. Trevor Evans.

"The Polish Government and nation will see that no single German criminal in Poland escapes just and exemplary punishment." — Mr. Mikolajczyk, Polish Prime Minister.

"Germany's new weapon for protecting U-boats far from sea, is long-distance fighter aircraft, is equivalent to field glasses for the German High Command." — British Radio.

"Britain's courage and faith in holding the eastern flank is shown against Hitlerism in 1940-11." — The function of the Allied victories of today. — *Times*, 11.9.45.

"Marshal Petain and all his members of his Government will be handed over to the Allies as soon as circumstances permit." — French Communist.

"The rest of the world, and east of the Red Sea, is capable of such gigantic exertions this summer after all that it had endured, and all the economic handicaps under which Russia is fighting." — *The Times*.

"Probably not fewer than 5,000 people were killed by the Russian attack on Berlin on September 29th, after which 250,000 people were left to starve in the city. A further 500,000 are camping outside the city." — Report from Stockholm.

"Comrade Stalin has stated that on the part of the Russian Government there would be no objection to an Orthodox Church convening a synod of bishops for the election of a Patriarch of Moscow and of All Russia." — Metropolitan Sergius.

"We are confronted with three of the most formidable Powers of the world, and two of them have not yet thrown their full weight into the scale of the war. Such a situation does not permit of any optimism." — General Dietmar, German High Command spokesman.

"Approximately 2,500,000 tons of Japanese shipping, or one-third of the whole merchant fleet, have been sunk since Pearl Harbour. The Japanese started the war with 6,368,000 tons and have lost 4,868,000 or acquired about 1,250,000 tons." — Colonel Knox, U.S. Navy.

"We have in the last six months broken Goebbels's hold on German opinion and made many Germans look to us for truth and guidance. This is almost unknown to the British public, but it is borne out by the whole German Press, whose outbursts against 'ruinous' members of the 'deceitful' and 'mind-numbing' by the enemy, becoming fully more desperate." — *The Observer*.

"No more leather will be made available for the production of the Sam Browne belt." — Ministry of Supply.

"The manner in which Hitler has been driven from the limelight, leaving his chief murderer and torturer, Himmler, as the virtual civilian master of the Reich, is almost as striking as the way in which the German Army has been successively driven from Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Sicily, the Caucasus, and now from Ukraine." — Mr. E. C. Gaultey.

"Bombing of Germany 1945: 106,000 tons of bombs on Germany during the fourth year of the war. 1944: 106,000 tons. In the third year: About 11,000 tons were dropped on Hamburg; 9,000 on Essen; 7,000 on Cologne; 6,000 each on Frankfurt, Dusseldorf and Nuremberg. Fighter Command

137,000 in 1941, and 13,000 in 1942, 1943, and 1944." — Air Ministry.

"Most of Germany's great centres will be in ruins or non-existent in another 12 months. The 'Fortress of Europe' will disappear physically before our air onslaught by night and day. The physical exhaustion of the Germans are not so far off. A deep revolt is brewing, which will in the end be more catastrophic for Hitler than even the horror of the air by night. It will probably take us at least another year to win final victory." — General Smuts.

"At the outbreak of war there were 355,000 men of military age in New Zealand. Those since 1939 'overseas' have numbered 1,000,000 while the total male conscripts in the Army, Navy and Air Force are 480,000. The maximum enrolment in the Home Guard was 124,000. In addition, 100,000 men and 100,000 women are enrolled for civil defence. The Air Force personnel has risen from 1,800 in 1939 to 12,000 this year." — Mr. Fraser, Prime Minister.

"The time-table of victory is fast supremacy in the air and then crashing invasion by land and sea. So far we are on schedule, I believe we can so dislocate German communications, and transportation that it will be impossible for her to conduct war as she now sees it. We will not pull our punches. If the Germans do not stop our heavy bombers, they will not have any force left. Bombers, with more and heavier guns and more than twice the bomb load of the Fortresses, will be ready when and where we wish." — including U.S. Army Air Force.



## PERSONALIA

Mr. N. F. Burt is now District Commissioner in Mbeya.

A son was born on August 30 to the wife of Captain William Delap, of Kenya.

A son has been born in Meru to the wife of Dr. H. Chataway, of the Colonial Medical Service.

Colonel C. E. Posenby, M.P., Chairman of the Joint East African Boards, was G.O. on Thursday last.

The Rev. Thomas Birley, who recently resigned the office of Bishop of Zanzibar, has arrived in England.

A daughter has been born to the wife of the late Major A. J. White, of the British Military Administration.

A daughter has been born to Mrs. Besy Dennison (née Wollen), wife of Mr. Arthur Dennison, of the Sudan and Reigate.

Miss H. Raingeley, G. N. Hornby, W. A. P. and W. H. Macleland have been appointed Justices of the Peace in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. G. S. is now in charge of the South Nyasa District of Nyasaland, and Mr. A. E. Souter is Assistant District Commissioner in Lilongwe.

Sir George Noel Reid has been elected a director of the National Bank of India, Ltd. Sir Robert served in the Indian Civil Service from 1900 until shortly before the outbreak of this war.

Sir Cosmo Parkinson is the term-time delegate of the Fort Jameson Farmers' Association, Northern Rhodesia, in Lilongwe, Nyasaland, today. He left Northern Rhodesia in mid-August and has since been visiting Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Mr. H. D. Curry, formerly a District Officer in Tanganyika Territory, has been appointed Officer in charge of the Central Civil Depot at Mbeya. Mr. E. E. W. Miller, who has been previously in charge of the depot, is now manager of the Rumwee Rice Buying Scheme.

Dr. Murad is now headmaster of the Safari Makonen School for Boys and Miss Lydia Joss headmistress of the Empress' School for Girls in Addis Ababa. Dr. and Mrs. Henry, who had been in charge before and since the Italian occupation, have returned to the United States.

## The Rev. S. R. Skeens

The Rev. S. R. Skeens, B.A., whose death is reported, was a missionary in Uganda for the C.M.S. from 1890 to 1920. He went to Iganga, Busoga, in the Eastern Province, which then had a bad reputation for its unhealthy climate and a degraded people long enslaved to the neighbouring Baganda. Sleeping sickness, plague and famine had been among the common calamities. It was there that Bishop Hannington had been murdered in 1885. Missionary work had been in Busoga eight years before the arrival of Skeens, but progress had been difficult and slow, and there had been only two baptisms in the whole district. But by the time he came to write "Uganda in Transformation" Bishop H. Grosford Jones could report a very different state of affairs. He wrote:

The coming of the Rev. S. R. Skeens to Iganga in 1891 was a true Godsend to the Basoga, and his name is still a household word. He was able to recruit 1,000 converts in 1911, and in 1912 that the Basoga had contributed 1,000 to their own church support. Better witness than this to his faithful work is a paragraph in a letter from him in 1913, in which he says: "Quite recently we were able to send 15 young Basoga Christians as missionaries to Nyasa. From the Basoga we have sent 50 of these young missionaries, have been sent out now."

Skeens thus made a lasting contribution to the advancement of Busoga, the people of which have progressed markedly since he began his work among them.

## Rhodes the Prototype

Lord Elton, Secretary of the Rhodes Trust, said in a recent broadcast talk:

"No Government planned the expansion of England overseas. The foundations of our world-wide Commonwealth were laid by men prepared to go where opportunity and the bright eyes of danger tempted them. All our greatest rivals were authoritarian states, in which colonisation was an affair not of individual enterprise but of ministers and officials. Spain of the Armada, France of the Bourbon, France of Napoleon, Germany of the Hohenzollerns, all were ruled by despots and bureaucrats, and we overthrew them all. The Germany of Hitler is but the latest version of the rigid tyrannical system which our adventurers have so often combated and destroyed."

Do not suppose that the "adventurers" referred to here were a class of fighting men, some of the best of whom in our Imperial history are those of men who risked everything to discover, head or heels.

It was not equally true that a great adventurer is one who discovered the whole course of the Zambesi and explored the interior in order to reveal the bottom of the Arab world.

It was not equally true that the discovery of the sources of the Nile, Sir John Hall and the ending of slavery in Zanzibar, Rajah Brooke and the storm of Sarawak, these and countless others are stories not only of high achievement but of adventurous enterprise. It was men like these who made the British Empire.

Our authoritarian Government, like those of France and Germany, had succeeded in creating a military machine which had been a much grimmer, a much more comfortable neighbour for the rest of the world.

## Adventurer Serving an Ideal

There are always exceptions to any generalisation, and one outstanding exception is the career of the great adventurer who was the founder of Rhodesia. Cecil Rhodes was an adventurer from the moment when he left England for South Africa as a sickly youth of 17 to the day when he went unarmed and practically alone among 500 angry Matabele warriors to challenge them by force and the superior force of his own personality, to lay down the law.

But he was an adventurer with one great object always in view—the increase of the influence and power of the Anglo-Saxon race, in which he always included the citizens of the United States. This was the purpose which sustained him through dark days of unpopularity and ill-fortune. For this he amassed his fortune; for this he drafted and redrafted the famous will which devoted all his wealth to his great ideal. But for Rhodes the power of the Anglo-Saxon race was itself but a means to an even greater end—the peace and well-being of all mankind.

Alone in the veldt under the African stars this simple yet penetrating thinker grappled, far ahead of his contemporaries, with the same vast world problems which Governments in our own day have failed to solve. This in itself was adventure and enterprise, adventure on the moral and intellectual plane, adventure of the highest order. For Rhodes is perhaps the prototype of the adventurer of the future, whom the post-war era of vast new opportunity the adventurer will wander off the beaten track and take his risks and so much to make his own fortune as to serve an ideal.

## Matabeleland Re-Union Luncheon

A re-union luncheon to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the capture of Bulawayo, the occupation of Matabeleland and the Shangani Patrol is to be held at the Waldorf Hotel, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2, on Thursday, November 4, under the chairmanship of General Alexander Godley. All ranks of any unit who served in the Matabeleland and Mafekingland campaigns of 1890, 1893 and 1896 are eligible to attend. Application for tickets (costs 12s. 6d., other ranks 6s.) should be made as early as possible to Major T. J. May, Rhodesia House, 129 Strand, London, W.C. 2. Major-General the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Athlone is President of the Re-union Committee, which consists of General Sir Alexander Godley (Chairman), Brigadier-General Verney Asser, Commander F. C. Tyndale Biscoe, Mr. George Bower, Mrs. George C. Candler, Mr. Douglas Christopher, Colonel Lord Dunsley, Brigadier-General B. C. Moor, Mr. Frank Johnson, and Mr. Llewellyn.







# Colonial Economic Committee Will Begin Work Immediately

Inter-State Regional Commissions, in Colonial areas, to provide effective machinery for consultation and co-operation, so that the States concerned might work together to promote the economic well-being of their respective territories, without interfering with the authority and autonomy of the separate Colonial Governments, would be an essay in international co-operation, said General Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in an interview with the political correspondent of the *Sunday Times*. He stated that:

There is a need in such co-operation, in agriculture, for example, to be concerned in a common area, in common territories, is obviously to be met.

The Commissions would not be executive, but purely advisory, in seeking to find common solutions to common problems. This is only one facet of international co-operation after the war, and an only one considered in relation to the whole project of international settlement and advancement when peace

is restored. The new Colonial Economic Advisory Committee, selected by the Secretary of State, will be one of the advisory and consultative machinery of the Colonial Office.

It will operate in the same way as the other advisory machinery, investigating particular problems and recommending lines of policy. I refer to this machinery as they do to me, so that there is a constant interchange of inquiry and consultation.

The Committee will consist of the best part of people outside the Colonial Department, experts in various fields. It will get to work immediately.

Colonial development is one of the most valuable enterprises which we can spend money, and I believe it will have a high priority after the war.

I am impressed with the dramatic change in the interest of the people of the Colonies in the Colonial Empire, and with their feeling that they are themselves, not only their responsibility, but also to their advantage.

We must aim at making the Colonies self-supporting, and the best of world citizenship. Neither we nor the desire that they should become more or less permanent possessors of this country.

When I say self-supporting I don't mean self-contained, or self-sufficiency. I want to see the Colonies with an equal and sound economy, which will meet the needs of government and people and provide a reasonable standard of living. I think we can do that, talk about self-government is a little hampering. Actual responsibility goes all with financial responsibility. Government of capital will be needed perhaps for basic developments and social improvements, and private enterprise will be needed in other fields, but under self-government, the high standard type of industrial enterprise must be created.

Reasonable, steady, sensible returns must be the basis of private enterprise in the Colonies. I have every hope that after the war, we shall see, in the Colonies, who will wish to develop the country, in the same great task of industrial development.

## Unity of The Empire

Mr. Attlee, Secretary of State for the Home Affairs, said in a speech in the House of Commons:

Throughout the British Commonwealth and Empire there are immense diversities of race, colour, creed, and degree of civilisation, yet the links that unite all together, through often intangible, are the bonds of brotherhood and friendship. This was the message of the Commonwealth Conference in London, and it is the message that we must carry forward. It is the message that we must carry forward in the future, and we must learn through long centuries, the lessons of unity.

The British Empire and Commonwealth is not something static, it is a continuing, living, growing, and developing process of development. The tremendous advances in air travel may lead to developments in co-operation which cannot yet be foreseen.

The democratic creed rejects the Nazi creed, which asserts that this German race, and the Anglo-Saxon race, should rule the good things of the world while other races should be kept down in their bondage. The democratic creed proclaims the equality of all men, and the right of every man, whatever his colour, to believe that this view of life is the only one. The principles of Christianity, and not the creed of the Nazis, is essentially the creed of anti-Christ. The battle for the things of the spirit will not end with the defeat of Germany and Japan. It must be fought all the time.

Unless we carry into the days of peace the high spirit of adventure and sacrifice displayed in war, we shall lose what we have won. Civilisation has in these days nearly suffered shipwreck, not because of the power of its enemies, but because of the slackness of its defenders. Let us never again take 'Safety First' for our watchword. To achieve the victory of man's spirit over the dangers that threaten it, we need courage and faith to dare.

## Major Orde Browne's Escape

Major Orde Browne, Labour Secretary of State for the Colonies, and for many years in the Colonial Service in East Africa, has sent to *The Times* his engaging plea against the use of amnesties for political prisoners.

May I suggest that we should face up to and check up on the plethora of serious propositions that one may see in the papers, 'leave 'em', 'leave 'em out some amnesty here', 'they might cash in on some savings of paper', or an indignant public might even judge offenders in their hide-out, or the shot out and threaten them with being beaten up, 'ban 'em all for shot up'.

Four years ago such a piece of prose as an East African could scarcely have been written with impunity. It might even have put him on the short list of Information Officers in some Dependencies!

## Community Centres in Ethiopia

Community centres, one of which has already been opened at Addis Ababa, are to be established by the Ethiopian Ministry of Education as a means of promoting progress throughout the country. They are to take the form of model villages, with maternity and health centres, clinics, schools and facilities for lectures and demonstrations in hygiene and improved agriculture. The first centre gives instruction in house-keeping and spinning, and it is to be a training centre

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## News Items in Brief

The Southern Rhodesian *Sunday News* recently celebrated its 14th birthday.

Plant for crutching cottons and soap-making is being erected at Senpat, in the S. Rhodesia.

Another eight Africans have been ordained in the diocese of Northern Rhodesia.

A new film of Kenya has been added to the central film library of the Imperial Institute.

Plans have been made for a new works near Bulchela, Tanganyika, where excellent tin deposits exist.

Natural hunters in the region are also keeping poultry and rabbits.

A film showing factory methods in Soviet Russia is being distributed for exhibition in British African Colonies.

The Imperial Government has undertaken to purchase the cotton crops of Nyalandi until 12 months.

The Central Bank of India Ltd. has declared an interim dividend of 12% for 1944-45, there were interim and final dividends of 7% each.

The school population of Government and aided schools in Northern Rhodesia has nearly doubled in 10 years. In the senior classes it has quadrupled.

Urban Advisory Councils have been established at Lusaka, Mafikuku, Broken Hill, Livingstone and all the towns of the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia.

The regulation restricting the number of public holidays to be observed in Northern Rhodesia in war-time has been removed, thus restoring the holidays observed before the war.

Last year Kenya's Government yielded a cotton crop of 4,036 metric tons of seed cotton or 1,292 tons of lint. As recently as 1930 the annual output was no more than 24 tons of seed cotton.

Emphatic opposition to State intervention in the marketing of cotton piece-goods is expressed in a letter circulated last week by the Export Section of the Cotton and Rayon Merchants' Association.

Pyrethrum seed from Kenya has been sent to Australia. We recently reported that at the urgent request of the Government of the U.S.A. 2,000 lb. of pyrethrum seed had been flown from Kenya to Brazil.

There are now two women members of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, which is believed to be the first such body in Eastern Africa to elect women members. The first two elected represent businesses engaged in selling frocks and footwear.

The Game Commission of Portuguese East Africa has recommended that an area about 160 miles long and from 20 to 40 miles broad along the Rhodesian border should be thrown open to free shooting, with the object of killing off game in order to clear the area of tsetse.

The collection of wild rabbits in the Marica and Swala districts of Portuguese East Africa, particularly in the region near the border of Southern Rhodesia, has been greatly increased. The raw material is being manufactured in Lourenco Marques, where a new factory has already an output of more than one ton a day.

United Tobacco Companies (South) Ltd. have declared a fourth interim dividend of 4.1/5% on the ordinary and deferred shares, equal to 5d. per 10s. share, free of South African normal income tax, bringing distributions to date up to 16.2/3% compared with 12.1/8% in the corresponding period last year, which the total distribution for the year ended 31st March 1945 was 25.1/8%.

Rhodesian Railway Corporation has reported that for June totalled 2,515,041 and for the first nine months of the financial year 1944-45, 21,888,200 and £1,306,087 respectively in the previous year.

Receipts of the Beira Milling Company were £2,635,559 for the first nine months, compared with £2,139,414 and £672,409 in 1944-45.

The *Tanganyika Gazette* of July 9 details the Licence Regulations which govern the export of tin produced in the Lake Province.

For the establishment of a Lake Province Tin Corporation of Cotton Exporters, admission to which will be restricted to applicants who during the last five years exported within 12 months not less than 2,000 bales of cotton lint produced and ginned in the province.

The Institute of London Underwriters has circulated a ruling by the War Rating Committee that war risk cover on shipments of flour by Swedish flag from the east coast of South America to Portuguese East Africa is 74% if warranted for consumption in E.A. and warranted Portuguese flag for subject to permit for sailing from belligerents.

Portuguese East Africa is not specially rated in the current schedule of war risks rates, but the normal rating for voyages between the east coast of South America and East Africa is 10%.

**London-South Africa in 26 Hours**

An air service from London to South Africa in 26 hours was predicted by Mr. E. C. Sturrock, Minister of Transport, when speaking in Pretoria a few days ago. The South African Government would, he said, probably build two great airports, costing about £1,500,000 each. In a visit to Southern Rhodesia a short time previously Mr. Sturrock had said that the Union Government welcomed the suggestion of the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia for a Pan-African Conference to discuss plans for post-war progress. He believed that inter-territorial co-operation between African States must be one of the chief items in future policy.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

# Mining in S. Rhodesia

THE MINING DEPARTMENT in Southern Rhodesia were recently made in the Chamber of Mines. Captain A. W. Whittington, who has been in the country for some time, said that he was unable to understand how the Government could have a policy of closing down all paying properties which would have become unworkable.

At the same time, he said that the Broken Hill mine in Northern Rhodesia, which was producing lead ore, they had abundant stocks of zinc and silver, but they were not producing it. Large waste dumps were scattered round the mine, and a discovery that in the waste there was a certain amount of gold, which was being mined by the Government, was a discovery that in the waste there was a certain amount of gold, which was being mined by the Government.

Mr. Whittington said that the mine was owned by the Chamber of Mines (Mr. Flanagan), which is a mining company. He said that the mine was producing a large amount of gold, and that the mine was producing a large amount of gold, and that the mine was producing a large amount of gold.

He said that the mine was producing a large amount of gold, and that the mine was producing a large amount of gold, and that the mine was producing a large amount of gold. He said that the mine was producing a large amount of gold, and that the mine was producing a large amount of gold, and that the mine was producing a large amount of gold.

### Speech of the Minister of Mines

The Minister of Mines, Mr. Flanagan, said that the mine was producing a large amount of gold, and that the mine was producing a large amount of gold, and that the mine was producing a large amount of gold.

I have occupied this portfolio for approximately five years, and it is the first occasion on which anyone has attempted to make a debate on the gold mining industry. It is a remarkable fact that the industry which is the very backbone of Rhodesia should be so neglected by hon. members. More than nine-tenths of our national income is derived from gold mining, some apart from the metal mining. So long as people are using gold as a means of storing wealth and a medium of exchange, gold will retain its value. At the beginning of the war gold mining was on top of the order of priority because it was impossible to obtain the necessities of war without the credits which gold provided. Since the introduction of lease lend and since America came into the war that position has been completely changed, so that gold has now lost its high standard of priority; but I cannot say that it is not still an important part of our war effort.

Before the war started we had got to the stage in the production of gold when a decline was inevitable unless something was done to arrest it, and I invited the Chamber of Mines and Mining Federation to co-operate with my department and endeavour to find ways and means of stimulating the production of gold, but the assistance which we received was not very helpful. Nobody was able to think of anything except the reduction of taxation. When this war is over, who ever sits in this seat will have to apply his mind very seriously indeed to stem the decline.

I believe that there are gold-bearing occurrences in the country which had not come to the surface and will not be discovered unless systematic and scientific prospecting is introduced. I suggested to the Chamber of Mines that the country should be divided into areas, for at least that part of the country which we know contains gold-bearing occurrences, that the Government should appoint teams of scientists with all the necessary paraphernalia and machinery for prospecting for gold, that they should have with them primary prospectors, and that each block should be thoroughly examined by this means. Under that has been done it is impossible for anybody to say whether or not there are gold-bearing occurrences in the country.

In order to conserve mining supplies and ensure their use to the greatest possible advantage, the Government is giving monetary and other assistance only to three classes of gold mines, first, those in economic production, secondly, those which have reasonable prospects, and thirdly, those which are in economic production, thirdly, those which will be useful to the country in the post-war reconstruction, and which do not exist where there would be no demand.

We hardly get any mining supplies from America, and I have been warned that they are prepared to assist us only so long as they are satisfied that we are doing the maximum amount of gold mining. I have been warned that they are prepared to assist us only so long as they are satisfied that we are doing the maximum amount of gold mining.

I have been warned that they are prepared to assist us only so long as they are satisfied that we are doing the maximum amount of gold mining. I have been warned that they are prepared to assist us only so long as they are satisfied that we are doing the maximum amount of gold mining.

the Colony representing the Ministry of Supply, and they have assured us that mineral is urgently needed. Therefore, we are making every effort to increase production. The need to get the price increased was the first thing that occurred to me. They did not think it possible, but they have agreed to do this a certain proportion of stamped gold which would otherwise have been unmarketable.

### Que Que Roasting Plant

Mr. W. Deppington, who said that the roasting plant at Que Que had last year produced gold worth £100,000, which could have been obtained by no other process, stated that a by-product from the plant was used in the local production of water for the Colonists, and present source of supply.

Concluding the debate, the Minister of Mines said that a considerable proportion of the staff of geological surveys and geologists had been sent away with the Rhodesian Survey and Geologists in Nairobi. It had been found which had been sent away with the Rhodesian Survey and Geologists in Nairobi. It had been found which had been sent away with the Rhodesian Survey and Geologists in Nairobi.

## Company Progress Reports

**Wankie Colliery**, Sakos, during August amounted to 137,512 tons of coal and 6,922 tons of coke.

**Thistle-Bona**, 1,560 tons were crushed in August for yield of 842 tons of gold and a working profit of £2,740.

**Cherwood Colliery**, August crushed 1,560 tons of coal for yield of 842 tons of gold and a working profit of £2,740.

**Coal and Motor**, 25,000 tons of ore crushed in August for yield of 1,250 tons of gold and a working profit of £2,740.

**Reverend**, 19,800 tons crushed in August yielded gold to the value of £1,250 and a working profit of £3,503, compared with £1,000 in the previous month.

### Mineral Producers' Union

Captain A. E. Kennedy, Chairman of the Rhodesian Mining Federation, has invited all mine-owners and tributors in Southern Rhodesia to express approval or disapproval of the Federation's resolution that a Mineral Producers' Union be formed, and that the Government be requested to enable legislation to this end, as was done in the case of the Farmers' Licensing Act.

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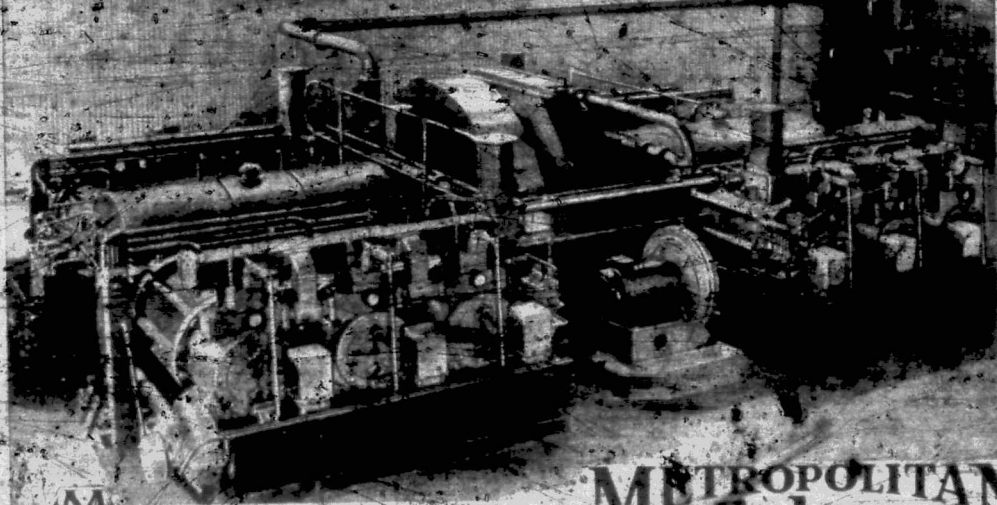
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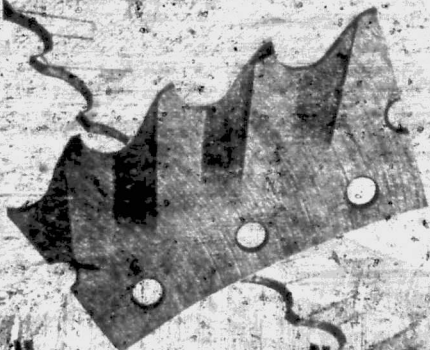
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ment might have warned the presumptuous pair of Axis forgers (in both senses of the word) that the British had a long record of throwing off their sloth and tolerance and of throwing up new leaders, great leaders, in crisis.

In Eastern Africa more than three years ago Italy was to make the bitter discovery which Germany was likewise making during the Battle of Britain, that scum forces of inexhaustible pluck and resource could hardly shatter military deductions made **Justified** with mathematical exactitude. In

East Africa, and particularly in the Sudan—as in the skies above Great Britain and the English Channel—men gave the world its greatest demonstration of the fundamental truth of the creed which Kipling preached in one of his best-known poems: "If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you, if you can wait and not be tired by waiting, if you can follow your heart and nerve and soul to serve your turn long after they are gone, and so on when there is nothing in you except the Will which says to them: 'hold on!'" The margin between disaster and recovery was just that—the dogged will of a little group of men who exemplified those simple virtues with a heart-beated gallantry completely beyond the understanding of the masses.

For a time the danger to the Sudan was dire. Our forces there were so slender that bold action by the enemy must have swept them aside and carried him to Sennar, Khartoum, Atbara and on towards into Egypt. But coolness **No Will** and courage stood between the **to Fight** massed Italian tanks, guns and aircraft and the unsubstantial fringe of ill-armed men who guarded the approaches to the British Arch in the Middle East. If we had not men and machines, then we must bluff; and magnificently did we succeed. It is to be hoped that General Sir William Platt, now General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in East Africa, and at that time King in the Sudan, will one day be persuaded to write the history of the defence of the British territories in Eastern Africa and the splendid victories which followed in Eritrea, Somaliland and Ethiopia. The record should make one of the most arresting of war narratives. At the moment of Italy's richly merited disaster we need no more than recall this bare outline. But we can do no less for public memory is short, and whereas it never fails to pay tribute to the gallantry of the few who saved the Empire in the Battle of Britain and the steadfastness of the whole country throughout months of heavy German

triumph in that distant theatre of operations was built the salvation of our cause in the whole of the Middle East and in the Indian Ocean. Troops from East Africa (black and white), Rhodesia, West Africa, South Africa, Great Britain and India, British, Rhodesian and South African airmen (aided by Kenya's tiny but gallant and most useful Auxiliary Air Force), and British seamen all contributed their share to the collapse of Fascism in a compact area measuring about 1,250 miles from north to south and the same distance from east to west. It was, moreover, a country and a nature for defence, generously supplied with every military resource save one—the will to fight.

**THERE IS A LITTLE GROUP** of men who suffered admirable service in administrative and other official capacities in Kenya and Uganda in the early days of British administration and retirement on

**A Case for Consideration** pensions which are about half the annual sums they would draw under the regulations now in force. The life of the official in those early days had its compensations, but the risks, hardships, privations and inconveniences were immeasurably greater than they are today, or have been during the past twenty years or so. Having retired before the introduction of a much more generous pension scale, these pioneer officials have for years suffered considerably, in comparison with men who served the State for a similar period, but under much less onerous conditions. Long before the outbreak of this war these former members of the Colonial Service must have found the cost of living in England substantially above the cost at the time of their retirement, and now, of course, there has been a further sharp rise. Costs of living has been accepted as an equitable basis for a claim to variation of pensions, salaries and wages in any cases, including those of servants of the Crown, and it does appear unjust if public opinion should still have received no consideration of their pensions were based on the level of prices paid before the last war, and far below those since then, and as few of our citizens, who receive a small sum of money, would be involved in increasing their needs. The matter has, we know, passed through the process of consideration by the Government of Uganda, the East African Governors' Conference and the Colonial Office, which between them have taken about a year and a half to agree to reject the request. It would be both gracious and right for this matter to be re-examined.





Somalis, which is another name for butchery. You are now leaving Somalia to be the guests of new countries. You must be good guests. Your brothers are all the soldiers of the Empire. They are brothers of whom you may well be proud. See that they are proud of you.

That he will rain fell at the farewell ceremony was regarded as an exceptionally good omen, auguring well for the success of the battalion. The King's African Rifles band had travelled over 2,000 miles to play at the parade.

The British left afterwards by motor lorry for a camp near Nairobi, the journey lasting more than a fortnight.

#### Death of G.O. Southern Rhodesia

At the moment of closing for press we learn that Brigadier John William Watson, G.O.C. Southern Rhodesia Defence Forces, died on Monday at the age of 57.

Admiral Sir H. J. Stadhorne Brownrigg, previously reported missing, is now officially presumed to have been drowned while acting as a commodore, R.N.R., in charge of a ship. His son was for a short time a journalist in Kenya, where he died some years ago.

Major Claude Cecil O'Hagan, M.C., King's African Rifles, is reported to have died on July 20 as the result of an accident, was the elder son of Captain Claude O'Hagan, late The Buffs, of Nyuri, Kenya Colony, and the late Mrs. O'Hagan.

Flying Officer Harry Whitty John Filmer, reported missing from air operations over Sicily, was born in London, educated in Southern Rhodesia, and employed in the Bulawayo office of Rhodesia Railways until he began his preliminary air training in the Colony. He is the son of Flying Officer H. J. Filmer, who is in Italy in Southern Rhodesia.

Sub-Lieutenant John Peter Taylor, R.A.F.V.R., only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Taylor, of Lorakooti, near Salvasha, Kenya Colony, is reported missing, he served in the front line in active service last month, at the age of 21.

Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Neville Syfret, K.C.B., who took part in the Madagascar expedition, has received the King's permission to wear the insignia of Commander of the Legion of Merit of the United States of America.

#### Gallantry in Convoy to Russia

Mr. J. G. Welford, fourth engineer in a merchant ship, has been awarded the M.B.E. for great courage and determination in dealing with fires caused by enemy air attack on a convoy bound for Northern Russia. He is the son of Mr. A. Welford, of Tanganyika Railways.

Lieut. Colonel E. B. Scott, D.S.O., 4th/6th Rajputana Rifles, is leader of the contingent of the 4th Indian Division which is now visiting this country. It is a mixed contingent, comprising British officers and other ranks from British battalions as well as Indians from well-known regiments. The Division rendered gallant service during the campaign in Eritrea.

Mrs. P. McPail, widow of the late Flight Lieut. J. A. McPail, is now serving with the W.A.A.F. in the Middle East. She had recently lived in Kenya, where her father is a group captain in the R.A.F. Miss Wendy Nicholas, the Kenya-born daughter of a wing commander, has also gone to join the W.A.A.F. in the Middle East.

Mr. James M. Lamb has been appointed American Director of Economic Operations in the Middle East.

Mr. John Rilay, Price Controller in Tanganyika Territory, has also been appointed Controller of Produce Disposal, it having been found desirable that the two controls should be vested in the same authority. Mr. Henry Moore Gilbert had previously been Controller of Produce Disposal.

## Escapes of Italian Prisoners

### Drew Petrol from Muggy British Depots

Five appear to have been some of the main of recent escapes by Italian prisoners of war in East Africa.

Five, some of whom were Italian quartermasters, soldiers, are officially stated by the Information Office in Tanganyika to have been apprehended by an administrative officer and a veterinary officer on their march about 20 miles to the north of Dodoma, and it is also officially stated that a second group of nine prisoners, again containing three British soldiers, was arrested by the police in Dodoma, about 100 miles from the first group, three weeks later.

An astounding report from a source in the East states that five Italian prisoners, who were seen slipping nearly 1,000 miles from East African Kenya, were being taken through Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, and Eastland. According to the report their leader was one of the former aides de camp of the Duke of Austria. This prisoner, who speaks English fluently, is reported to have disguised himself as a British soldier and called himself a British Indian in the party who spoke for him. He was disguised as a sergeant, and their three companions posed as British sergeants, two as lieutenants and one as sergeant, who used a British military lorry, and boldly drew petrol from British military depots on the route, duly signing the necessary vouchers. These five sportsmen are stated to have been a full month on their journey, which might have been thought an ample period for their disguise to be penetrated.

## Polish Refugees in Eastern Africa

Mr. Kazimierz Kazimierzak, a delegate of the Polish Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, says in a report upon Polish refugees in British Eastern Africa that some 12,500 of his compatriots have already been accommodated and that others are now on their way to Kenya, which had not hitherto been numbered among reception areas.

Tanganyika is host to about 5,000 Poles, who are in camps near Tengeru, Kondea, Irangi, Ilitula, and Kidugala. Uganda has about the same number in camp at Masindi and Kaji. Southern Rhodesia's guests are accommodated near Marandellas and Rusape, and Northern Rhodesia's in the vicinity of Lusaka, Bwana Mkubwa and Abercorn (where a new settlement for about 2,500 is being organised). Special school settlements for children have been set up in Nyasaland.

The most advanced settlements are those in Rhodesia, where the refugees live in well-built brick houses with concrete floors and mosquito-proofed windows. Elsewhere the accommodation, arranged at shorter notice, is generally in the form of comfortable wooden or mud-and-wattle huts. Mr. Kazimierzak states that each settlement is located in a particularly healthy area.

All types of the work of which they are capable, the women engaging in house duties, plastering, white-washing, sewing, embroidery, weaving, rug-making, toy-making and agriculture. There are also workshops for shoemaking and joinery.

Committees of experts ensure the maintenance of high standards of handicraft in traditional Polish goods made for local trade, they are said to find a ready market among the British communities, which has shown a marked preference for dolls embroidered in Polish national dress.

## The Rhodesia Fighter Squadron Put the Typhoon on the Map

RHODESIA HAD ITS FIGHTER SQUADRON in the last war, but it was disbanded in April, 1919. Within a month of the outbreak of this war it had been revived, under the command of Squadron Leader W. A. Hunnard. It was soon operational with Spitfire aircraft, and was in action over Duskirk. On June 25 in battles at 25,000 feet, during the evacuation, the squadron probably shot down four Me 109's and one Me 110 for the loss of one of its own pilots.

The commander of the squadron, Squadron Leader J. Wilkin, was over on June 20, 1940, and a few weeks later he had entered one of the fiercest phases of his existence. From August 8 to 21 it was in continuous action from forward aerodromes in the South of England which were constantly bombed by enemy bombs. At times the pilots even had to retreat their own aircraft. Within those 14 days its score was 11 German aircraft destroyed, five probables, and 11 damaged. On one occasion the squadron attacked 200 German aircraft and shot three of them down in flames.

On August 22 the squadron moved back from the front line, but action was by no means over. During the heavy German night raids on London, Birmingham and Coventry, it provided night fighters, which even in those early days, before British night defences were completely organised, had a very good bag.

By August, 1941, all the flying personnel were Rhodesians except the leader of the squadron, now Squadron Leader T. B. de la P. Berestard. At that time the main work was convoy escort and sweeps over France.

Early in 1942, under Squadron Leader (now Wing Commander) Charles G. P. C. A. took over the most formidable fighter which Britain possesses, the new Typhoon. Indeed, the Rhodesia Squadron really put the Typhoon on the map, nursing it through all its teething troubles. At that time, to quote one of its number, "we were practically test pilots."

### The Squadron's Bag of Enemy Aircraft

The first sweep over enemy territory in Typhoon fighters was carried out by the Rhodesia Squadron, and the first German aircraft to be shot down by this new aircraft was bagged by two Rhodesian pilots, who shared a Ju. 88 hit in a battle over the North Sea. These fighter sweeps were more or less continuous until the end of October, 1942; and it is worth noting that at that time the group captain commanding the station often flew himself in a subordinate position somewhere in the formation.

Early this year saw the opening of a new phase—the German tip-and-run raids on many sections of the southern coastline of England. Typhoons soon put tip-and-run raiders out of business, because German aircraft quickly discovered that this new killer was ready to pounce. In fact, the tip-and-run phase lasted only a few weeks, obviously because they proved too costly to the Luftwaffe.

The Rhodesia Fighter Squadron has at one time or another swept practically every mile of enemy coastline from Holland to the French Atlantic coast. Now it specialises in attacking enemy ships (especially small warships of the R boat type), enemy aerodromes and similar targets, and also in escorting "Bombophons" (bomb-carrying Typhoons), on a variety of sorties.

To the middle of July this year the squadron's total bag was 41 enemy aircraft destroyed, 21 probably destroyed, 30 damaged, and eight locomotives destroyed.

The squadron has now Rhodesian flying personnel throughout. Squadron Leader A. S. MacIntyre of Salisbury (now missing), arrived only recently from the Middle East to take command.

## Statements Worth Noting

Let men say among the nations the Lord reigneth. — I Chron. XVI.

Platinum spells peace. — Sir Donald Maclean.

Colonial self-government based on the ballot box is bound to fail. — Captain F. D. C. G. G. G.

I would like to get out of the House at any time to go fishing or bowling. — Mr. J. H. S. S.

The broadsheet of Southern Rhodesia is better than that of any other part of the Empire. — Mr. J. H. S. S.

I do not exclude the possibility of the Empire becoming a republic. — Mr. J. H. S. S.

speaking in Cape Town. — Mr. J. H. S. S.

to have 10 regular battalions. — Mr. J. H. S. S.

Emperor Haile Selassie. — Mr. J. H. S. S.

A higher percentage of African population are in the South of Rhodesia than in any other part of Africa. — Mr. J. H. S. S.

One of the difficulties of the Empire is the lack of a healthy Christian public opinion. — Mr. J. H. S. S.

Bishop of Central Tanganyika. — Mr. J. H. S. S.

Remember that no people in the Empire have a direct interest in wishing that each member of the Empire is strong. — National Review.

We should approach the question of trade unionism for the Native with great care. — Mr. T. F. Sandford, Secretary for Native Affairs, Northern Rhodesia.

We must avoid a system of tribute which puts the labor market in the hands of a few men. — Mr. J. H. S. S.

Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

A long experience of Kenya warns me that really good rains are not usually experienced after a late start, since they seem to stop it about the same time at what ever date they start. — Mr. J. H. S. S.

If after the war people ask why we want money for Colonial development, the answer will be "We are repaying only a little of what we owe them." — Colonel Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The area under the plough for cereal crops and fax in Kenya has increased from 150,000 acres in 1936 to 321,000 acres in 1943, and the output of butterfat has risen from 2,455,516 lb. in 1939 to 3,100,000 lb. in 1943. — Major F. W. Cayendish-Bentinck, M.I.C.

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# the War News

**Opinions Epitomized**—The Allies could not have held the Middle East but for the Field Marshal Lord Wavell.

Our greatest fault was our mad conceit of imperialism. — *Popolo di Roma*.

Naples is now nothing more than a heap of rubble.

Possession of Italy completes the air encirclement of Germany. — Mr. Ronald Walker.

The harder the struggle the more convincingly we declare it is grand to be a German. — *Ley*.

More U-boats than merchant ships were sunk in August. — U.S. Office of War Information.

The Soviets are breaking their heads against a German wall. — German Transocean Agency.

Vienna, Munich, Augsburg, Graz and Stuttgart are to be liberated. — Berlin announcement.

Flamethrowers have been dropped by parachute for the first time in the Pacific campaign. — *The Times*.

The first offer of surrender was made by the Italian Government to the British. — Mr. Wilson Broadbent.

Thirty thousand men of the Allied merchant navies have died during the war. — Mr. George Gibson.

What the Germans will do after the Italian surrender will astonish the world. — *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*.

In Stalino the Germans burned many Russians alive in a large air-raid shelter. — Mr. Alexander Werth.

It was not the aeroplane that won the Battle of Britain, but the spirit of a great people. — General J. L. Devery.

Italy's surrender has removed 65 divisions from the ranks of the enemy. — General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson.

The best Italian divisions were wiped out at Stalingrad. More than 200,000 picked Italians failed to return home. — *Pravda*.

Coal sent to Italy will be used only to run railway and factories producing for the Allies. — Major Lloyd George, Minister of Food.

The Germans have recalled most of their troops from the installation of more anti-aircraft guns. — Colonel Knox, U.S. Army Secretary.

Even the biggest numbskull in London or Washington ought to realize that there can be no surrender of the Italian army. — Berlin Radio (on the morning of the Italian surrender).

Hitler's speech shows us a man fearful of himself and all around him, fretful in rage, ludicrous in recrimination, listening to the footfall of doom for himself and the punch who began to mistrust him. — *Sunday Express*.

Allied prisoners in Italy number 59,042, including 40,776 from the United Kingdom. — Mr. R. G. Casey, Minister of State in Cairo.

Russia's engaging four-fifths of the German ground force and one-third of the German air fleet. — General G. C. Marshall, U.S. Army Chief of Staff.

Of more than 90 enemy submarines destroyed in May, June and July, 29 were destroyed by American forces. — U.S. Navy Department.

I do not see why we should not try to spread our common language even more widely throughout the globe. — Mr. Churchill, addressing Harvard University.

Let Italian prisoners of war be put down the mines to hew coal for their own country, and send Italy precisely the quantity which they dig. — Mr. R. Cox.

No one in the world can stand up to adversity like the Briton; but when he is winning he likes to give the cup to the fellow who has lost. — Sir Walter Womersley, M.P.

Mussolini is the greatest son of the Italian land since the downfall of the ancient Roman Empire. — I was, and am, happy to call this great and true man my friend. — Hitler.

The good Germans have made up their minds that this war is lost, and are thinking of how to prepare for the next one. — Mr. Duff Cooper, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The strategic air gains offered by the Italian bases are worth as much to the Allies as would be the gift of another air force as big as those they already possess. — Mr. Colin Bellair.

No such dividend could have been earned by an invasion of northern or western France as by the surrender of Italy. The Mediterranean strategy has been brilliantly vindicated. — *Daily Telegraph*.

Invasion of Central Italy would have stood a far better chance of leading to big results this year had it begun on August 8 instead of on September 8. — *Seriatator*, in the *Sunday Times*.

When the full story of the Churchill visit to the United States is told, perhaps it will be found that it chiefly concerned a permanent partnership, military, political and economic. — Mr. Don Iddon.

Hitler's speech shows us a man fearful of himself and all around him, fretful in rage, ludicrous in recrimination, listening to the footfall of doom for himself and the punch who began to mistrust him. — *Sunday Express*.

The Germans in Spain have taken the swastika from their lapels and now discuss only German culture, not Germany's overwhelming military might. — An Englishman who has just returned from Spain.

In my belief Hitler's ace of trumps (Hitler and the S.S.) will prove to be only a joker when the internal crisis in Germany has boiled a little more and he tries to play this master card. — Mr. Douglas Reed.

Commander of the Polish Underground Forces directly subordinate to the C. in C. of the Polish Forces in London, and a special executive body in Poland, the Directorate of Underground Fighting. — Dr. Stephan Lataur.

The rumour goes that Churchill is awaiting in Roosevelt's company the surrender of Italy. The rumour as it is, is a lie. — Mr. J. P. Father, Christmas, British Foreign Office, statement on the morning of the announcement of the Italian surrender.

German parachutists and men of the security service and the armed S.S. today performed an operation for the liberation of Mussolini, who had been imprisoned by the clique of traitors. The coup succeeded. The Duce is at liberty. — German News Agency.

Every attempt by Germans of their satellites to disarm or disband Italian forces, to take possession of their arms, stores, petrol and water, or points in which they are situated, must be resisted by force of arms. All German orders will be disregarded. — British broadcast orders to Italian forces in the Balkans and the Aegean.

Any landing force rushed to the Italian coast would be met by a co-ordinated force with open arms in the immediate days following the change of Government in Rome. So confident were our councils that instead of grasping this wonderful opportunity we sent planes to bomb Milan and the other northern Italian cities and disperse and terrify our friends and potential allies. — Lord Strabolgi.

During the two months of the summer offensive from July 5 to September 8 our troops on all sectors of the front destroyed 5,729 planes, 8,400 tanks, 5,192 guns, more than 28,000 lorries. The enemy losses in killed exceed 420,000 officers and men, while their total losses in killed and wounded amount to at least 1,500,000 officers and men. During this same period our troops captured 1,041 tanks, 2,048 guns of various calibres (including self-propelled guns), 5,382 machine-guns and 7,553 lorries. Thirty-eight thousand prisoners have been taken.

prisoner. — Soviet announcement.





OBITUARY

# Colonel Sir Frank Johnson

## Leader of the Rhodesian Pioneer Column

WE DEEPLY REGRET to report the death last week in the Isle of Man at the age of 77 years of Lieut. Colonel Sir Frank Johnson, K.B.E., D.S.O., leader of the Pioneer Column which in 1890 occupied Mashonaland. A Norfolk man, the son and grandson of country doctors, Frank Johnson lost his father at the age of 14, and two years later landed in Cape Town with 44 lbs. in his pocket. With still only 18 he was a quartermaster's assistant in the Bechuanaland field force, from which he transferred as regimental quartermaster, sergeant to the Bechuanaland Border Police on its formation. Infected with the fever for gold, he soon obtained his discharge, and with Maurice Heany, Ted Burnett and Harry Borrow as companions, laid the foundations of his future and his fortune when he established the firm of Johnson, Heany and Borrow to conduct mining and trading operations.

Johnson's first expedition into the Matabele Country was a bold venture, his quest of gold was regarded with little favour by the Government, and on a number of occasions the prospectors were in mortal danger. But the little party pushed steadily on to the Amazoe River, and got back to South Africa with news of rich alluvial. The direct result was the formation of the Bechuanaland Exploration Company, Ltd., of which Johnson, now 22 years of age, was appointed general manager at a salary of £1,000 a year, but as a result of mishaps, all he had got out of the Amazoe was enough gold to make a wedding ring for his wife. His was the first large company in the new field, and soon after followed the Bechuanaland Trading Company under the same auspices.

### Contracting to Cecil Rhodes

December 22, 1889, was to prove the most fateful day in his life, and an important one in the history of British Africa. Arriving in Kimberley in the early morning from the interior, he went to the club for breakfast. A few minutes later Rhodes entered the room, sat at his table without a word of greeting, and then began to blurt out the story of his troubles. He held the charter, but could, he said, not take possession of Mashonaland because the military advisers insisted upon a minimum occupation force of 2,500 men at an estimated cost of £1,000,000. The paid-up capital of the Chartered Company was only a quarter of that sum, and out of it Rhodes had undertaken to build a railway to Mafeking.

Purely from a desire to cheer up Rhodes, Johnson poured scorn on the estimate, declaring that he could walk through the country with 250 men. There were not then a dozen Britons who had been in Mashonaland, and he was probably the only one with any military training. Realising that Rhodes challenged him to work out the cost of his scheme, which he proposed to do by lunch-time. Within the stipulated period he had his plans ready for a force of 179 pioneers and 150 Africans to carry out the occupation within seven months at a total cost of £20,000. "Within a quarter of an hour Rhodes was a changed man. 'Good!' he said. 'I accept your offer. You will command the expedition.'

Johnson refused flatly because on the board of the British South Africa Company were two men whom he felt treated him shabbily in an earlier business deal. Rhodes, to whom he gave his reason, was furious, but nothing would persuade the young man to change his mind. That night he left for Cape Town, whither Rhodes followed him within a few days, to tell him that the military authorities described his (Johnson's) estimates for the expedition as that of a lunatic. For hours he tried every persuasion, every taunt, every kind of

guile to get him to accept command; but nothing would induce him to take service under the company while the two men he had mentioned remained on its board. Then came an inspiration. "All right," he said to Rhodes at last, "you win. I'll go, not as your servant, but as your contractor, undertaking to hand over the country to you fit for civil government within nine months."

### The Imperial Factor

Within a day or two Rhodes was insisting that recruits should as far as possible be limited to the sons of the leading families in each district of the Cape Colony. When Johnson retorted that he was interested in choosing pioneers who would build up a civil population, not in the social standing, Rhodes explained:

"Do you know what will happen to you? You will probably be massacred by the natives. You will probably be surrounded by the natives. You will probably be surrounded and shot off. And who will rescue you, do you think? I will. I will be the Imperial Factor. And who do you think will bring pressure to bear on the Imperial Factor, and stir them to save you? The influential fathers of your young men!"

It was a typical instance of Rhodes' narrow, but the long view, but, as his contractor commented, it was a wearisome job going through the elder sons of the leading families for expert labourers, tailors and blacksmiths. When Rhodes later wished to include certain people whom Johnson had not chosen, he was told that he must pay for them if they were to be added to the expedition. So the "twelve apostles"—one of whom was Trooper Bob Coryndon, afterwards Sir Robert Coryndon, Governor of Uganda and Kenya—went north with the column, which comprised 196 officers, non-commissioned officers and men divided into three regiments. In addition there were 16 civilians on the strength, one being Dr. Jameson. A very characteristic foresight Johnson had brought a searchlight (which probably prevented attack by the Matabele at night), as well as nine-pounders and machine guns.

The expedition—critics of which seldom recall that Rhodes and Johnson were in high degree inspired by the determination to beat German agents in the race for Mashonaland—was a triumphant success, and on September 12, 1890, the column made its last camp, on the spot where Salisbury Cathedral now stands.

### Achievements of the Pioneer Column

One life only had been lost, by accident; a 400-mile road had been cut through practically unknown country; forts had been made at Tuli, Victoria and Charter, and one was now to be built at Salisbury; Mashonaland was annexed and added to the British Empire, and the nucleus of a self-contained civil population was already in the new country—all this thanks to the vigour, resource, acceptance of responsibility and contempt of danger of a man of 23 years. If ever £20,000 was well earned, it was Johnson's profit on his contract. He had to wait exactly half a century for the knighthood which he had so richly merited.

When Borrow and Burnett were about to drive the first peg of the first mining claim in Mashonaland for the mine, Johnson stopped them, insisting that so momentous an occasion must be properly celebrated; that first peg must be christened with one of the last bottles of champagne. But they would not have good wine wasted, and so the champagne was first drunk and the empty bottle then broken on the peg of the Pioneer Claim, the first gold property to be registered in the country.

Soon afterwards Johnson returned to the Cape by an adventurous journey across unknown country to the east coast. "You've got back. You're looking well." That was Rhodes's greeting, without even a mention of the Pioneer Column's great achievements. A day or two later he sent for Johnson, and, without preliminaries, said: "Do you know the contents of the first



cable which will await me in England? It will be that the firm of Johnson, Heany and Borrow, being at the end of their financial tether, have ceased work and gone bankrupt. Yes, you will be bankrupt. What information of the mineral resources of the country for my shareholders! You have sold a lot of claims on old workings, stunk a number of little 50-foot shafts, and found gold. Let us assume these claims and your other possessions are worth £100,000. I'll give you 100,000 £1 shares fully paid up, and, through my company, the Gold Fields of South Africa, I will subscribe for £100,000 at par. Then I shall go to England happy, knowing that I shall not be worried by hearing on arrival that you are bankrupt.

#### In Partnership with Rhodesia

Within a few minutes the deal was completed. Rhodesia himself suggesting that the new enterprise should be called Frank Johnson and Company, Ltd., and that he should be Chairman and Johnson managing director. The other original members of the board were C. D. Rudd, F. B. Langerman, Captain Heany and H. Harrison. That company did much pioneering work in Rhodesia, being the first to bring in a little three-stamp mill and the first five-stamp battery. Johnson's mining interests grew so much that it became necessary for him to move his headquarters to London, where at the outbreak of the last war he was Chairman of 12 companies operating in different parts of the world. He was also interested in oilfields in Rhodesia.

He disclosed a few years ago that Rhodesia and Jameson had taken him into confidence in regard to the plan for the action which developed into the Jameson Raid. He strongly opposed the idea, but, sympathising fully with the Uitlanders, suggested an alternative which was rejected as lacking "sublimity". When a candidate in Parliament for the Cape, Johnson publicly described the Raid as "the most disgraceful act ever performed by Britons". He laid the chief blame on Rutherford Harris, who, he believed, falsified and delayed the transmission of telegrams from Rhodes to Jameson because he (Harris) stood to benefit enormously from large-scale bear operations which he had been conducting on the London Stock Exchange.

Johnson commanded a field force during the Matabele Rebellion. Three years later he was a member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee of Imperial and Colonial officers which reported on the defence of Cape Colony, and he was appointed Staff Officer of the Cape Colonial Forces.

#### Service in India

During the last war Johnson raised the 2nd/6th Battalion the Royal Sussex Regiment, commanded it with distinction during operations in Baluchistan, and dealt most successfully and without the spilling of blood during a rising in the Punjab. Instead of resorting to firearms, he told the people of Lahore that the spot on which a bomb exploded or a soldier of a policeman was shot would be taken as the centre of a circle with a diameter of 100 yards, one hour would be allowed from any such incident for the removal of belongings, but not for goods of any kind from the buildings within that circle; every building except mosques or temples would then be demolished. The warning sufficed; thereafter there was not one attack.

When Southern Rhodesia was granted self-government Johnson returned to the Colony and was elected one of the members for Salisbury in the new Legislative Council, in which he became the leader of a small Opposition to the policy of the then Prime Minister, Sir Charles Coughlan, for settlement of the railway problem. In consequence Johnson lost his seat at the next general election. But his interest in Rhodesian affairs never flagged and he was never happier than when discussing the progress of the country he had done so much to found.

Three years ago he published his autobiography, which he entitled "Great Days," writing at the time to *East Africa and Rhodesia* to say that he had been bullied into it, being compelled to "overcome natural laziness and write it when men like Sir Godfrey Huggins put it as a duty I owed to unborn generations of Rhodesians." It is now pleasing to recall that the same letter stated that the first message of congratulation received on his knighthood was that from the writer of this obituary.

No man could have worn more modestly his really great services to British Africa. He was young in spirit, dauntless in everything, and seriously annoyed with a War Office which considered him incapable of further service in his country.

There will be widespread sympathy with the Johnsons and their two sons and five daughters.

Mr. J. C. Kitchingman, of Malamba Estate, Palombe, has died in Nyasaland.

Mr. F. G. Bullock, formerly of Bulawayo, has died in the Cape Province at the age of 79 years.

We learn with regret of the death in Dar es Salaam of Mrs. Margaret Milsted, widow of the late Mr. Sir Herbert Byatt, a former Governor of Tanganyika Territory, and in Edinburgh of Mr. J. G. Macfarlane, Surgeon Rear-Admiral Sir William de Courcy Wheeler, Consulting Surgeon to the Royal Navy in Scotland, who died last Saturday, spared the eldest daughter of the late Lord Craigmyle, who had large shipping and commercial interests in East Africa.

We deeply regret the death in a nursing home on Monday after an operation of Mr. Percy James Haler, M.B.E., M.Sc., M.I.Mech.E., Principal of the South-East Essex Technical College, Ipswich, and father of Mr. Antony Haler, Press Officer at the Colonial Office, and at one time a journalist in East Africa.

Mr. Hector Maclean Watt, Deputy Assistant Civil Secretary in the Sudan, has died in Khartoum, following a fall. The son of a former Moderator of the Church of Scotland, he went to the Sudan in 1924 for the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, and joined the Political Service in the following year. During the war he had given up much of his leisure to work for the Church of England Soldiers' Institute. He gained his "Blue" at Oxford for Association-football.

#### Secretary of State to Visit East Africa

As we close for press we learn that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has accepted an invitation from the Governor and Executive Council of Kenya to pay a short informal visit to the Colony on his way home from a tour which he is at present making of the British West African Colonies. He will also take the opportunity to pay short visits of a similar informal character to the Governors of Tanganyika Territory and Uganda and to the Sultan of Zanzibar and the British Resident in that Protectorate. Colonel Stanley expects to reach East Africa about the middle of October. As he can spend only a few days there he will not be able to make any formal engagements in East Africa.

#### Heavy Air Traffic

Some indication of the density of African air traffic nowadays is given by the statement issued by British Overseas Airways that during a recent fortnight 186 services were received at and dispatched from the company's Khartoum junction, one of its busiest stations. Passengers numbered 1,128 and the amount of mail exceeded 81 tons. On one morning 54 of the rest house at which intermediate passengers are accommodated 12 persons, served 120 passengers.

# Official Criticises Kenya Flagrant Breach of Colonial Regulations

The current issue of *The National News-Letter* contains a long letter from a member of the British Colonial Service in East Africa, who says:

The chief cause of the shortage of food in Kenya is the constant failure of the rains, aggravated by lack of foresight. The trouble in these Colonies is that civil servants are not really up to tackling the long-term problems. The policy of shelving every question which promises additional work or difficulty has reigned on our own heads because we are no longer capable of coping with anything but the routine.

Another serious drawback of the transferring of Colonial servants within the Colonies is that they are not an amount of time in each of them. I have never seen a man take any interest in a district if you have not been in it for more than a few months. You never see the natives which you have worked for, you never get to know the people. If you pour the district, you know, and the Native knows that you do, and you are unlikely to revisit the various places to see if anything has been done to carry out your programme.

I have spent quite a time in Kenya now and visit a few parts of it, and have not been very impressed with the official staff. I have so far seen... Very much of the land is on the... unproductive, and the suspicion which... Government... and other results in the... either refusing or not... that technical advice which he needs. In the Native reserves it is made... chiefly on steep hillsides, with an... measures. The Agricultural Department staff is here...

Before there can be any extension of European farming something drastic must be done about the... In most parts the... of... and... many labourous... for... water... starting... artesian bores, which may bring help in... areas, and dams might be built elsewhere, but I think water may be the limiting factor in European development. In the Native areas the lack of water and... is one of the main causes of the low state of advancement.

### Attack on Majority of White Settlers

I think it is... to... really suitable for permanent white settlement. Unless future discoveries make considerable... development possible here, there can never be more than a very limited number of Europeans, and what the effect on them of being a select minority will be I don't know. The majority are reactionary in their outlook and just want a position where they can be grand seigneur for the least possible expenditure of effort. Not likely to be a very lasting condition with things trending as they do at present.

The Indian question will be their great problem after the war, and I don't quite know how they will deal with it. The Indians are in a very wealthy position in the towns and have made a great deal out of the war, the Government being afraid to tackle them, and not a little confused by their book-keeping methods. They will certainly agitate strongly for a better position in East Africa.

As far as the Native is concerned, the chief thing will be to keep the returned askari occupied. If treated properly I think they should be great ravening among the masses, by demanding better conditions of living and themselves getting down to creating them. If they are allowed to get out of hand there will be an unholly mess, and I am afraid that the present calibre of Government officials has little imagination.

There must be higher education, too, for the men, but it is quite useless spending large sums of money trying to educate people who are a mass of diseases and whose diet is inadequate and ill-balanced as is that of the majority of Natives. Maize has become the curse of East Africa from the nutritional point of view. It is very easy to... to pressure out in the form of flour, and is consequently popular on estates where it can be milled but with the minimum of trouble for the managers.

At present there is too much working for cash which is spent on imported articles, which means that the Native does not really get value for his money, though it helps the customs revenue. With the war there has been quite an increase in local hand industries in the Native villages, and I hope this will be encouraged after the war. The Native will find it too expensive to raise his standard of living if all the things he will need about his house and farm are to be expensive imported articles. The time for them will come later.

I wish some of the gentry who get up on their hind legs in the House of Commons would devote their attention to seeing that the Africans, or at any rate the East Africans, were getting the primary necessities of life rather than worrying about their political position. I should have thought that the experience of the last century would have explored the idea that better standards was the goal to be aimed at. The

average Native here has no political feelings at all; it is hard enough to get him to work or take any interest in the local Native administrations, as any... will tell you, let alone raise interest over areas which mean nothing to the Native mind.

I still think the general standard of education and intelligence among the people is sufficiently high to enable them to appreciate political problems, it is merely handing the masses over to the clutches of a few demagogues to give them too many political rights in the way of votes, etc. With the return of thousands of Native soldiers who have seen North Africa, Ceylon, etc., there will be a great demand for African representation in the control of affairs which interest him. That is where the demand should come from and should be reasonable met, not from political theorists abroad. The truth is the average man is more interested in a full belly than in political science.

### Our Comment

The first point to make is that the letter represents a flagrant breach of Colonial Regulations which quite naturally forbid any member of the Colonial Service to engage in public criticism of his employer or Government under which he is serving. The writer is... of his superiors and his colleagues, who will have their own idea of his sense of loyalty and esprit de corps. Some of the criticisms are but an echo of comments already made editorially in our pages, but for such statements to be expressed in this manner in *East Africa and Rhodesia* is not only a breach of regulations to be made by a man sitting in the Civil Service but a... of the letter is clearly not a man of good judgment. If he were, he would not have written in this strain for publication. He also reveals, perhaps unconsciously, that he is one of those civil servants who are in East Africa and not of it. For instance, he sees the Indian question not as "our great problem after the war," but as that of the European settlers. It is against that attitude of aloofness on the part of some officials that "non-officials" (and the best type of official) have so often protested. How can a man who draws his salary from Kenya justify such detachment?

It would be interesting to know in what districts he has served to have derived the impression that "the majority (of white settlers) are reactionary in their outlook, and just want a position where they can be grand seigneur for the least possible expenditure of effort." Having known many hundreds of settlers, we have no hesitation in declaring that such a description could be fairly applied to only a very small minority of them. There can, indeed, be very few lazy men who managed to weather the years of world depression, locust infestation and drought in East Africa, and the idea of grand seigneurs on the land in Kenya during the war when two, three and even four farms have been run by one group manager, is ludicrous. It is also an indictment of the civil and military authorities for gross negligence in regard to man-powers.

Criticism could be made under about half a dozen other heads, but the lack of balance will be so obvious to most of our readers that the matter need not be pursued.

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### News Items in Brief

British Rope, Ltd., announce an annual dividend of 15% (the same as last year) but only for the year was 12%.

The Emperor of Ethiopia has placed his buildings in Gondar at the disposal of the Jews in quantity for use as schools.

The African Teacher's Association of Southern Rhodesia, which was formed two years ago, has now 10 branches.

Brazil is reported to have offered to make a free gift of half her coffee crop to the United States and United Kingdom.

The League Committee in London has decided that it has now jurisdiction in the Belgian Congo and French Equatorial Africa.

A scheme to improve the roads in the north-western part of East Africa was considered by the Government on 14th February.

Four children were injured recently in a building in which a meeting was taking place which had been called to discuss the situation in East Africa.

The British Government has agreed to supply and use a number of European in Northern Rhodesia during the next ten years, and none of them was fatal.

The Government has instructed the High Commissioner of the governments in East Africa as to the amendments to be taken in regard to demobilisation regulations.

Exports of hides and skins from East Africa for a month of the Ministry of Supply are stated to have been brought up to British Army standard by improved processes of preparation.

Production of sisal and raw cotton by the estates of East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd. in Uganda, totalled 156 tons, against 300 tons for the first two months of the current financial year.

The Kenya Information Council has established a film lending library, so that private owners of 16mm film projectors may show films to Europeans, Africans and Indians or farmers and in the reserves.

The Institute of London Underwriters has announced reductions in a number of war risk insurance rates for cargo. For voyages between East Africa and Middle East ports generally the rates are lowered by 11%.

A price of 25s. per bag of 200 lb. for No. 1 and 2 wheat is guaranteed by the Government of Tanganyika for all wheat grown and harvested in the Territory in 1943. This is the price for wheat delivered at the mill in Iringa.

The Financial Secretary, the Director of Civil Supplies and the Price Controller in Northern Rhodesia recently discussed with the Livingstone Chamber of Commerce and a representative of the Associated Chamber of Commerce of Northern Rhodesia problems arising in regard to supplies and price control.

The main scientific of Dr. G. W. Broomfield's "Cattle Culling" is now in abbreviated form in a book of 104 pages in Central Africa (number of 16) published by the Government in Africa. The price is 1s. 6d.

The Gold Mining Commission of Southern Rhodesia has established an interim board for all cattle delivered between January and June at the rates varying from 1s. per head for a yearling stock to 1s. 6d. per head for Rhodema 1st grade.

Officers of the King's African Rifles, officers in the Java Police, subordinate officers in the Prisons Department, forest guards, members of the Kenya Naval Volunteer Force and members of any unit established by the Government will continue to be exempt from payment of poll tax in Kenya.

Sixteen development schemes, valued at £1,000,000, have been approved during the Colonial Development and Welfare Act during August involving a total investment of £41,000. No scheme for East or Southern Rhodesia is included in the total but 17 major works for which funds have been granted.

The value of agricultural produce exported from Kenya last year was £5,220,700 compared with £4,200,000 in 1941. It is pointed out that the value of produce not given an accurate valuation for the purpose of production during the year was the same as the value of the produce given. In many agricultural products required for consumption within the Colony.

#### Rhodesia Railways Trust

At the annual meeting of the Rhodesia Railways Trust held at Harare on 16th February, a decrease of £1,250,000 from the previous year, during which two dividends from Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., were brought forward, a deficit of £1,250,000 in connection with the accounts for the year 1941-42, was reported. The dividend for 1942-43 is £1,250,000 brought forward. The annual meeting will be held today.

#### East African Industrial Council

An East African Industrial Council has been set up in Nairobi to consider questions of policy in regard to industrial development of the territories, with a special reference to the so-called "minor" industries to be developed in Kenya and Uganda. The personnel of the Council has not yet been known in this country, but it includes both African and non-African members, among whom are non-officials. The Council has also an Industrial Management Board and a Research Board. At the inaugural meeting of the Council it was announced that the Industrial Commission has authorized the supply to East Africa of a large quantity of machinery for the manufacture of textiles, and one of the main aims of the Council will therefore be to encourage the Governments as to the best industrial statistics to be compiled.

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# Blackwater "Cured at Once"

Dr. R. W. Burkin, who will be well remembered in Kenya, says in the course of a letter to the *British Medical Journal*

A few years ago I used to see cases of malarial fever in Africa owing to an extremely soluble salt, but which is now almost inappreciable (the soluble salt) but which has returned blackwater fever at once.

"On leaving East Africa I asked my patient, Dr. J. G. Gregory, of Nairobi, to continue this treatment and to let me know his results. He has written me recently that he has treated a series of 30 cases, all of which he cured. He states that in an infectious malarial fever, but which is now almost inappreciable (the soluble salt) but which has returned blackwater fever at once, Dr. J. G. Gregory has treated 30 cases with it."

"I always remember with the great feeling of relief the mind and body in this illness in all cases, and I wonder that if I could find the cause of this condition I should be able to cure the situation. There were severe sequelae that it did not cure but his restlessness, but I was never satisfied that it did not cure but the good is coming that this malarial fever is now almost inappreciable (the soluble salt) but which has returned blackwater fever at once, Dr. J. G. Gregory has treated 30 cases with it."

"I have never, however, seen a case of this kind brought to your notice before, but I have seen some cases brought to my notice which have been cured immediately on my seeing the patient. Dr. J. G. Gregory has treated 30 cases with it. He writes that he has cured 30 cases of blackwater fever next day, when I first saw them. Dr. J. G. Gregory has treated 30 cases with it. He writes that he has cured 30 cases of blackwater fever next day, when I first saw them. Dr. J. G. Gregory has treated 30 cases with it. He writes that he has cured 30 cases of blackwater fever next day, when I first saw them." (Note: This section contains repetitive text from the original document).

"Dr. Gregory has had the same effect on all his patients. He writes that he has cured 30 cases of blackwater fever next day, when I first saw them. Dr. J. G. Gregory has treated 30 cases with it. He writes that he has cured 30 cases of blackwater fever next day, when I first saw them. Dr. J. G. Gregory has treated 30 cases with it. He writes that he has cured 30 cases of blackwater fever next day, when I first saw them. Dr. J. G. Gregory has treated 30 cases with it. He writes that he has cured 30 cases of blackwater fever next day, when I first saw them." (Note: This section contains repetitive text from the original document).

## African Education in Kenya

The Advisory Council on African Education in Kenya is considering a programme for the development of African education, the training and terms of service of teachers, and revision of the grant-in-aid bill.

## Mails Lost by Enemy Action

Letters for Africa posted in the United Kingdom between July 12 and August 1, and letters and parcels papers for the Sudan posted in London, Milan, and the South from July 14 to August 2, and elsewhere between July 31 and August 4, have been lost by enemy action.

## Rhodesian Labour Split Healed

Brief telegraphic reports state that the split in the ranks of Labour adherents in Southern Rhodesia has been healed. The basis of agreement is alleged to be that members of the two wings (the Labour Party and the Southern Rhodesian Labour Party) may sit in the Cabinet or act as the official Opposition, in the latter form part of the same political caucuses. Further news will be awaited with interest.

## Eight New African Priests

When the Bishop of Northern Rhodesia recently ordained four Africans to the priesthood in the Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Kitwe, the largest Church on the Copperbelt, 80 Europeans and 260 Africans were present. After the services the African worshippers were entertained to a meal cooked and served by the Nkana Troop of Boy Scouts (Europeans). Another four Africans born in Northern Rhodesia have also been ordained recently. Two of the new Native priests are to work on the Copperbelt. It is just 10 years since Bishop May ordained the first three Africans in the diocese.

# Railways Built on Faith

Dr. Daniel A. Fleming said in a recent broadcast talk to the British public that the railways built on faith in the East African colonies were a testament to the faith of the people. He mentioned that the railway system in East Africa is one of the largest in the world, and that it has been built on faith in the future of the colonies. He also mentioned that the railway system in East Africa is one of the largest in the world, and that it has been built on faith in the future of the colonies. (Note: This section contains repetitive text from the original document).


# Consolidated Sisal Estates

The Consolidated Sisal Estates, owned by the British and Nigerian Estates, owned the plantation and processing of sisal in Kenya. The estate covers an area of 10,000 acres and produces 100,000 tons of sisal annually. It is one of the largest sisal estates in the world. (Note: This section contains repetitive text from the original document).

## News of Our Advertisers

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LATEST MINING NEWS

### Victoria Falls & Transvaal Power

In the report of the Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Co. Ltd. for the year ended December 31 last the directors state that sales of units of power during 1947, a year of small variations, was those of the previous year. Sales per unit of energy of course, varied slightly in accordance with conditions, but it has been possible to make reductions in prices for electricity, taxation and for depreciation and amounts written off plant and equipment during the first seven months of the current year. Sales are slightly lower than in the corresponding period of last year.

The profit for the year was £701,486 from which £100,000 has been transferred to reserve. £60,000 is proposed to pay the directors' remuneration and £18,500 to meet a £100,000 ordinary dividend. The remainder is to be transferred to a special dividend of £12,986 being brought in.

The paid-up capital is £4,300,000, the reserve fund stands at £5,000,000 and other provisions for contingencies £1,200,000. Assets on the balance sheet, less liabilities, concessions, and in use of undertakings appear at £41,275,000, power stations, buildings, equipment and stores at £1,117,132, 100,000 shares in Raw Mines Power Supply Co., £334,893, shares in Anglo-Congos Concessions Syndicate, Ltd., £1,810,750, stores, £247,600, investment securities, £185,000, investment and cash, £1,100,000.

And annual meeting is to be held in Johannesburg next Tuesday when Dr. Bernard Price and Mr. E. G. Ostry will be invited to the Board by rotation but neither themselves for re-election. Other members are Mr. A. G. St. Hillier (Chairman and President), Mr. J. B. Pringle, Mr. D. C. Macleod, Mr. F. H. de la Camp and Mr. G. B. Brabant. Mr. Price is the resident director of an Anglo, which the general manager is Mr. E. G. Ostry.

### Ugga Goal

The following statement has been issued by the International Geological Commission, Tanganyika Territory.

The Ugga Coalfields, the development of which is under consideration in Tanganyika, are at present being examined by a government geologist. The coalfields are about 10 miles from Panganyika, a town on the coast, and Lake Rufiji, and are probably the largest in the area. The coal has a high calorific value and is of a quality suitable for steam engine and power station purposes. Preliminary investigations point to the fact that it will be usable for all general purposes, as it is non-climbering. At present the coal is exposed only in outcrop form, and the quantities and qualities at greater depths have yet to be determined. Accordingly, it is not yet known whether the coal can be exported in quantities and at a price which will enable it to compete with other African coals, but there may be local consumption.

### Rhokana Corporation

The directors of Rhokana Corporation, Ltd. have advised that they will pay off the whole of the £250,000 conversion debenture at the end of November.

At a meeting of Rhokana Corporation, Ltd. held in London last week, it was unanimously resolved to sell 373,276, 1/4 shares of Mufina Copper Mines, Ltd., to Rhodesian Anglo American and Rio Tinto Co., Ltd., at 85s. per share, with £200,000 stock in Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., at 1/2 per £1 stock unit to the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd. The articles of association of this Corporation were also altered to limit the directors' additional remuneration to £25,000 in any year if the present maximum being £50,000.

### Chakwenga Gold Mine

Tenders have been invited for the purchase of the Chakwenga gold mine, which is situated 120 miles south-east of Lusoga, Northern Rhodesia. The mine is not completely worked out, and the tailings dump and show are estimated to contain about 13,000 tons of ore showing about a ton of gold per ton. The mine is the property of Rhodesia Minerals Concession, Ltd.

### Rhodesia Minerals Concession

A meeting of Rhodesia Minerals Concession, Ltd. was held in London on October 14 to consider the proposed acquisition of the company and the proposed appointment of Mr. C. J. Deakin, secretary of the company, as a director.

### Minerals Separation

Minerals Separation, Ltd. has developed a process for recovering 40% more gold in a year. The process is being developed in Rhodesia.

## Company Progress Reports

Elliptical Corporation, Ltd. has reported a profit of £1,100 at the end of the year, a decrease of £1,100 from the previous year.

Kantana Gold Areas, Ltd. has reported a profit of £3,700 at the end of the year, an increase of £3,700 from the previous year.

Wanderer Consolidated, Ltd. has reported a profit of £1,500 at the end of the year, a decrease of £1,500 from the previous year.

Bushwick, Ltd. has reported a profit of £1,500 at the end of the year, a decrease of £1,500 from the previous year.

The value of the company's assets at the end of the year was £1,500,000, an increase of £1,500,000 from the previous year.

### Institution of Mining and Metallurgy

From Monday next the offices of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy will be at Salisbury House, Fitzroy Circus, London, E.C. 2, where a regular meeting of the full members is being held. The Institution was formed by the amalgamation of the Mining Institute and the Metallurgical Society.

### Mining Personnel

Mr. A. H. P. [Name] has been appointed to the position of [Title] in the [Company Name]. Mr. [Name] has been appointed to the position of [Title] in the [Company Name].

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