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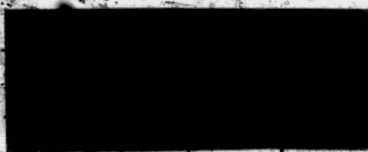
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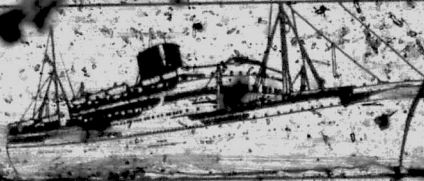
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, June 22, 1944
No. 20 (New Series) Vol. 11

6d Weekly, 35s Yearly (Post Free)

Founder and Editor

J. S. ...

Registered Office

20, East Street Chambers, London, E.C.4

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE FIRST BRITISH DEPENDENCY in East and Central Africa to declare its intention of appointing all Africans to sit in the Legislative Council is Kenya, the target of so much undeserved disparagement. This fact ought to be noted by these semi-professional critics whose verbosity about Eastern Africa is generally in inverse ratio to their knowledge of Kenya. It is to be congratulated on setting this precedent, but felicitations from these publicists are not likely to be numerous or ardent, for anything that Kenya does is to them suspect. For instance, the *Manchester Guardian*, which is the chosen instrument of most of them, deemed the occasion worthy of a leading article which was both ungenerous and inaccurate. The settler leaders, it said, opposed the admission of Africans "because it does not suit their picture of the future of Kenya." The truth is that non-official members of the Kenya Legislature, particularly Mr. W. G. Nicol, Mr. S. V. Cooke and Mr. E. J. Coudrey, have persistently pressed for the appointment of African members, that not one of the eleven European-elected members is known to oppose the principle, though some doubt whether suitable Africans are yet available to do justice to this high responsibility, and that some of the non-official leaders were liberal-minded enough to agree that it would be wiser to appoint two African members, since the burden would then be shared and the diffi-

culty of nominating one man to represent all the tribes of Kenya would be minimized. It is common ground that at least one European member representing Native interests requires to be retained, and it is presumed that the Rev. E. J. Beecher, who has made so good a beginning in the discharge of that difficult duty, will continue in the same capacity in the new Council—the total membership of which could easily have been lightly increased or otherwise rearranged in order to accommodate a second African member.

No perspicacity was needed to foresee a grudging reception for the step which Kenya is about to take, which, in the words of the *Manchester* newspaper, "has a token importance" but "is not going to cause any sensational shift of power." No serious student of affairs would want sensational change, but he would not undervalue a token of high significance. The pity is that the statement by the Governor of Kenya (which we gave in full in our last issue) was so uninspired. He made no earnest attempt to put his pronouncement in its proper setting. Instead of capitalizing a magnificent opportunity, he was content with so unglorious a review that any reader not intimately acquainted with the course of public affairs in the Colony would still not know the essential fact that persistent pressure by non-officials had preceded the present decision. This is in no sense a

Governor's Uninspired Statement.

Government measure imposed on a body of reluctant or resigned Englishmen but an agreed plan, and it was both unwise and unfair to leave room for the impression that this is a purely or predominantly official decision.

The Governor's statement that he was addressing the world, not merely the Legislature of Kenya, failed to make the real facts unmistakably clear in Council, it might have been expected that the **Elementary** would be at pains to ensure the **Principles** of the right kind of state-**Neglected** in the Information Office on which his Government spends about £1,000 annually. It should at least have been in advance to the Colonial Office for distribution to the British, Empire, Allied and foreign Press in London an adequate

statement for release simultaneously with the Governor's communication to the Legislature. For want of this elementary precaution, the Colonial Office statement merely said: "Sir Henry Moore, Governor of Kenya, announced today that for the first time in the history of the Legislative Council an African would be entrusted to represent Native interests. The new member will be chosen from a panel of names suggested by the Governor by the Chief Native Commissioner after consultation with the appropriate Native bodies." Will any non-official in or connected with Kenya consider that to be a satisfactory summary in the case of a Colony so constantly lauded? We think not. The Government of Kenya, which has been so laudable in its many previous achievements, will find this occasion to its long list of easily avoidable wartime blunders.

House of Commons Debates Colonial Development

Mr. Creech Jones Strikes New Note Following Visit to West Africa

LAST WEEK we reported the speeches of the Secretary of State and Captain Peter Gurnett when the House of Commons discussed the Colonial Estimates.

Mr. Creech Jones thought the Secretary of State had told a good story in a minor key. He said, inter alia:

"I would like to pay tribute to the contribution of the West African effort being made by the Colonial peoples almost everywhere, and to the magnificent loyalty which has been so consistently shown throughout the strain of the past four or five years."

"I have been particularly intrigued about some of the economic and social problems during the past few months, largely as a result of the experience which I was privileged to have in connexion with the Higher Education Commission to West Africa. I would like to thank my right hon. and gallant friend for the very great privilege he gave me in permitting me to serve on that Commission."

"The things which seem to be most emphasized in my mind are, first, the abysmal levels of existence on which large numbers of peoples are condemned to live in great areas of the Empire, and, secondly, the vastness, complexity and interdependence of the great problems of economic and human development. Also brought home to me was the basic fact that these great difficulties of human and economic development arise very largely from the harsh conditions of nature, the relentless struggle of man to live against the forces of nature, and, further, the degree of exploitability that can exist when people are weak and ignorant."

Praise for British Colonial Rule

"Britain today is in the Colonies and she cannot withdraw; nor do I think it desirable that she should. We are pledged in these Colonial territories to the pursuit of a policy of constructive trusteeship, a policy which is to lead, we hope, to partnership inside the British Commonwealth. I think too that if we start to desert our task we should be guilty of great breaches of trust with the Colonial peoples with whom we have entered into a very close relationship. It would be undesirable, I think, that we should give up the job of developing these under-developed areas, not merely on grounds of humanitarianism, but also on grounds of enlightened self-interest. I mean that, after all, civilization owes a great deal to the African and to the products which come from that Continent. If we are building up in the future a system of security, a defensive world order, then it is imperative that these areas should no longer be the occasion for rivalry and jealousy between contending Powers. It is important for the peoples of the world that these under-developed areas should be integrated into the larger life of the world."

"We can feel proud of the many important and distinguished Colonial administrators which the Colonial Service has produced, and feel proud of the excellent work which some of them have done. One notices amongst the Native peoples that there is a new approach to Government and a new conception as to its purpose. It is no longer a tyrannical authority for imposing its will on the masses, but is becoming an organization for building up economic and social life and

ensuring that the resources of the land and the people are used in their everyday life."

"What are we really doing in the building of the standards of life, in developing the resources of areas, in retaining to the mass and the development of the peoples those resources which are available? Are we inspiring in the African peoples, or the Colonial peoples elsewhere, that desire to co-operate with us for the achievement of certain social, economic and political targets which really mean something to them in terms of health, education, housing and political freedom?"

"It is true enough that the British Government today approach Colonial problems in a constructive mood. The Secretary of State has reminded us of the whole array of advisory committees working on basic problems of policy, submitting reports and advising him as to the broad lines on which Colonial policy should be worked out."

"At the same time, as he reminded us, a new stage has been reached in the organization and regularization of research, on which a great deal of the prosperity of the Colonies in days to come will depend. He told us that there are Development Boards now being set up on the local level, regional level and national level for the purpose of bringing together administrative people, technicians, lay persons and non-official representatives to discuss the problems of social and economic development in their respective Colonies. "All that is to the good, and there is a further development likely, not so very far ahead, in which machinery will be established for the closest co-operation of Colonial areas for the working out of economic and social development."

"The report of the Colonial Development Fund showed that a great deal of money has been wisely and usefully spent. When we passed that Act in 1940, it was understood that there must be long-term planning in social and economic development. The Bill limited the period of improvement to 10 years. Owing to the interruption of the war, many of the schemes which were contemplated have not been worked out and submitted to the Colonial Office even yet, and the number of years for the operation of that Bill are coming to an end. That means that, if there are very large-scale services which need to be worked out for a long period of years, building schemes for schools, for instance, there are only four, five or six years at the most to go, in which any planning can be done. I understand in the case of some Colonial Governments that fact is somewhat of a hindrance. They cannot look beyond 1950 in regard to their planning. I hope, therefore, that at an early date the Secretary of State will give some attention to that point."

"I have a list of cases in which development has been financed and started entirely by the local officials of the territory without any encouragement at all from the central Government of the territory concerned."

"The weakness, the ignorance and the health of the masses of the people are a great besetting difficulty in trying to solve many of the problems in economic development. There must be a period in which we must go all out for the training of technicians, technical assistance, and professional people who

are urgently required for urgent development work, economic or social.

I have another doubt concerning the machinery and structure of the Colonial Service and the Government itself in overseas territories. I am puzzled to know whether we can get away from the migrant kind of official who is continually on the move from one Colony to another. Can we do something, in the case of Governors, to meet the legitimate claim that our best Governors should be those whose experience is in the Colonies? Difficulties exist and that these who are best qualified to do the job are not being used. It may not be possible in order to get promotion and a larger salary in some other area.

Weaknesses of the Colonial Service System

There is the weakness of the Secretariat in certain Colonies. It struck me that while the Colonial Secretary and his assistants are engaged in heavy and very hard work, it often happens there are merely administrative and technical officers in his office instead of having, in addition, people who have practical knowledge, with experience of life in the Colonies. There are men who have the bush and who could bring a practical mind, in addition to technical knowledge and experience to bear on the various problems that are dealt with in the Secretariat. It is not so much a matter of our getting a better type of man, or a better type of mind, on the person of the Secretary for the Colonies, but that we are losing something in administration which is of great importance. We want officers who can get into touch with the people.

There is also the problem of the organization of the Secretariat. It is not clear whether the administrative side of the Secretariat is being properly organized. It has to be organized in such a way that the Secretary and his staff are working from early morning till late at night handling a number of problems. Every thing is made to be done in a hurry. The problem of how to widen it, in order that there should be wider participation in the Colony in the making of policy.

The problems we are up against are enormous. There is the problem of Nature herself. It seems that to live at all in these Colonial areas there is a conspiracy on the part of Nature to defeat man altogether. In addition, there is the presence of insects and pests of every kind which makes the living of both man and beast difficult.

If you want to create health, that depends upon education, the supply of water and sanitation. Nutrition again depends upon food; food depends upon good agriculture and good water. These depend upon education. All these problems, whether material reconstruction or the building up of social standards, are interlocked, and you cannot go far with your material reconstruction without more health and education, technical instruction and agricultural education.

Primary Products Too Cheap

In regard to economic improvement, the price levels of primary products are far too low. We are not giving the primary producers a square deal. It is quite true that in recent years there have been some improvements in regard to certain crops, but it is obvious that so long as we are able to get our products cheap, we are confirming the really low standard of living and the miserable conditions in our Colonial areas. Then we still use taxation as a lever for industry at the expense, very often, of sound agricultural development. Thirdly, there are the scandalously low wages that we pay practically all Colonial areas.

We are told that if we put the wages up on public works, it will have an unhappy effect on the wages in agriculture. But all the time, while we tolerate these scandalously low wages, we also tolerate a degree of inefficiency and wastefulness in production and industry which to my mind is perfectly indefensible. Again, where wages and labour is employed, there is far too little attention paid to welfare arrangements, in regard to the proper feeding of the people who are brought into industry from the villages, in regard to their housing and in regard to their health. I think it very important that the Colonial Office should create wage boards.

What depresses the scene is the way in which we permit such a considerable amount of the profit of Colonial enterprise to pass out of the respective countries instead of being used in the countries for the building up of the social, political and economic life. That factor is present in the minds of all intelligent Africans and needs to be understood that a certain percentage of the taxation on companies registered in this country is returned to the Colony. Why should it happen that, on an average, 90% of the taxation on the profits of Colonial enterprise registered in London at the present time are retained in the British Exchequer, and are not returned to the Colonies?

A very big percentage of the revenue of those Colonies comes overseas, charges which I feel sure should be borne by the British Government in respect of loans, in respect of some

of the principal related staff, in respect of all areas paid to Colonial officials. A lot of these heavy charges which now hamper the work and development in Colonies ought to fall on the British rather than the Colonial Government.

Finally, on another economic point, the Colonial Secretary some 25 months ago appointed a committee concerned with Colonial economic progress. What reports has that committee prepared? Has it tackled the basic problem of improving the standard of living of the people? I know that in the Colonial Office there is a very ardent desire that things should be done, but it is not clear why they should be at the present moment. It is not clear why the work of the Colonial Office should be an essential part of the work that has not been completely done. If there is to be industrial development, there is to be industrial development in the Colonies, then that work should be hurried on. We cannot go forward with some of the big industrial schemes without a knowledge of the needs of industry and of the people.

The Colonial Office has not yet dealt with the problem of mining concessions. Every Colony has its own mining concessions, and these are some of the most important things in the Colonies. It is not clear why the Colonial Office should be concerned with these things, which may be of a very local nature.

The main problem lies in the creation by Government of such conditions in the Colonies as will attract long-term capital. In connexion with Mandated Territories and other areas affected by open-door treaties I would especially remind the Committee of the need of most secondary industries and the need that Colonies should not be neglected or allowed to become the prey of short-term exploiting capital, interested only in particular crops or in general market opportunities and not anxious to assume more permanent obligations, whether of a legal or of a moral kind towards the Colonial inhabitants.

It would be most helpful if the Government could make some universal declarations as to their future intentions and for instance Government would declare that any new private enterprise or initiative in the Colonies shall not be impeded by the imposition of excise duties during, say, five years. Secondly, that State interference with new industries will be limited to the control of wages and conditions of work, and that the Government will not prejudice its industrial impartiality by becoming sleeping partners in industry. Thirdly, that wherever secondary industries are necessary to meet local needs, special facilities will be sympathetically and carefully considered. Lastly, that Government will give protection against dumping from abroad and unfair competition from articles produced by sweated labour, notably Japanese. I stand for conditions of assured stability and for considerable freedom from unpredictable taxation. It is important that the Government should stimulate the growth of industry in that connection. Dominions and Colonies should be sought for it is the Dominions which by the ingenious use of their funds have most successfully diversified industry.

I do not hesitate to ask Government to use their authority and to grant wherever necessary Imperial Preference, bearing in mind not only the needs of the country which such a policy would have in the Colonies and this country but also the

Squadron Leader Donner on the Need for Capital

Squadron Leader Donner said there was concern that our whole magnificent experiment in indirect rule might be jeopardized by failure to go forward with it; there was fear lest the laudable satisfaction of the legitimate ambitions of the Europeanized but deracinated Africans should be allowed to dominate the central stage in each Colony. He earnestly begged the Government to give the Committee the assurance that the principle of indirect rule shall not be betrayed by any shortsighted restriction of it to local government, but may be allowed to go forward to its proper consummation, when the rulers and their peoples, retaining all the indigenous rights and customs which are precious to them, may go forward as free, independent units in fellowship with the rest of the Commonwealth.

Turning to economic matters, he said: The main problem lies in the creation by Government of such conditions in the Colonies as will attract long-term capital. In connexion with Mandated Territories and other areas affected by open-door treaties I would especially remind the Committee of the need of most secondary industries and the need that Colonies should not be neglected or allowed to become the prey of short-term exploiting capital, interested only in particular crops or in general market opportunities and not anxious to assume more permanent obligations, whether of a legal or of a moral kind towards the Colonial inhabitants.

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...facilitating stability in international trade and areas of stability created by the Empire, and by preference can look forward to the... The first stage must be to... can look forward to the... The second stage is economic development. The third stage is political advancement.

...must be very clear in our policy as to the limits of the... of any regional councils or commissions or committees which may be set up in any region which include... There is a very real danger... in which particular colonies are vitally interested... of... between a... and... a Colony... could be brought... a regional conference... in time... without sufficient... inter-Imperial consultation.

A Danger of Regional Councils

I suggest, therefore, that the Empire should not be... regional conference... part of... a regional impact... for... the... of... in... of our... and of themselves in the... and... a feeling of... between the Colonies, India, the Home Country and the Dominions, which will, I hope, in the future participate in the development of the Colonial Empire to an extent hitherto unknown.

Self-government is not enough. It must be based upon self-respect, and self-respect must be founded on fellowship. I believe that Imperial fellowship, the foundation of it all, should be incorporated in any... to... about... should be encouraged for this, as for other... to take more responsibility for and share in their defence. I should like to see Home Guards in every Colony, with annual ceremonies held in the heart of the Empire, where representatives of these forces might take part.

MR. HENDERSON STEWART suggested that after the war it ought to become an annual event for many Members of Parliament to exchange visits—from this country to the Colonies and from the Colonies to this country. There would then be fewer reckless and often mischievous questions asked in the House of Commons. He continued:—

Wants Colonial Development Council

I warmly support my hon. and gallant friend the Member for the Isle of Wight (Captain Macdonald) in expressing regret that the Secretary of State is not able to accept the proposal to form a Colonial Development Council. The Committee which my right hon. and gallant friend described as adequate, and he has upon them some of the most distinguished citizens of this country, and, indeed, of the Empire; but surely these Committees are by their very formation individual, separate committees. What I and others feel is that a larger body containing all those various specialist committees, should be created to form a solid, lasting body of opinion which would continue throughout the years, no matter whether my right hon. and gallant friend's Secretary of State or somebody else is. It is that larger, more lasting organization, for which we ask. We ask only that it shall be advisory, as are the present committees. I have persuaded myself that a Parliamentary Committee is possible in the way the House works.

Vastly increased sums are wanted for the Colonies, and I was immensely glad to see the spirit which animates my right hon. and gallant friend. Clearly he is a man of great energy and determination who means to make a great success of this Empire of ours. But he slightly disappointed me in that he did not lay upon what principles that constant and increasing flow of funds is to be made. It is most important that this House and the Colonies should know what these principles are. The aim of British policy is gradually, and as quickly as possible, to let the Native peoples run themselves. But they cannot become self-governing Colonies or Dominions if they are constantly to be dependent upon funds flowing from this country for the maintenance of their essential services. The two things are utterly inconsistent.

DR. HOPKIN GREEN complained that the Minister had not outlined his programme for Colonial development and said it was absurd for the House to try to discuss the whole Colonial Empire together as though there were one thing. He continued:— I am alarmed at suggestions that there should be a very considerable... of the Colonies primarily for the benefit of the... in this and other countries. If that is done, you will have chaos in the Colonial Empire, because you have not a single policy laid down

at present by the Colonial Office as to the method of transition of the African people. They are... people, mostly in my mind, and I will speak of them only from now on—from their present condition to a condition in which they have secondary industries and the large-scale industries, in which, in fact, they take a place in line exactly comparable to the place which they occupy for themselves. How late this change from one condition to another... It would be the easiest thing in the world to induce large-scale capital exploitation into tropical Africa, to take the people away from their farms and send them into the mines and other industries—and turn the whole of tropical Africa into a vast... of tropical Africa...

...total population in being... Africa... human beings... of them... They are not... but... They are especially... carrying on their own... of... in... of... very interesting and extremely progressive way. In the populations of West and East Africa combined there are the human population, and the natural resources available to create a... We could do it if... We could do it if... the same thing... that Union has produced in the... of... I think there is no geographical reason why we should not have... of the East and West African colonies... to the advantage of the populations.

Twenty Years' Plans on Soviet Model

The Colonial Secretary said we wanted a five-years' plan. Why not make it a ten-year plan—a five-year plan, then another, and another, and another, and another, and another? We have spin and human material. They are, in fact, exactly comparable with the... which the Soviet Union... in Central Asia and in the Soviet Union, when they came to power. Some of those people were at that time nomads and some were entirely illiterate, while others had even no methods of writing. Some had no education at all. By help and proper planning and the organization of economic resources for their benefit, the Soviet Union, out of people as primitive as those in tropical Africa, made that mighty Power of which we are now seeing the strength of the front against the Germans. The people who are now fighting the Germans were 20 years ago as primitive as some of these people now are in West Africa. I think that any authority on the Soviet Union would agree that that is a statement of fact.

When the right hon. and gallant Gentleman congratulated the Colonial troops on their great work—and I am very glad to associate myself with it—I could only feel that it is a pity we had not more of their co-operation, for we might have had ever mightier armies and greater help from them in this present war.

MR. DR. ROHSCHILB emphasized that no British Government need be ashamed of our exertions for Colonial welfare and that there was a very cogent reply to attacks from any quarter upon British Imperialism. He said, inter alia:—

Some of our Dominions, which will also become more industrialized, will make heavier demands on the products of our Colonies, countries which do not themselves possess Colonies are also in great need of Colonial produce. I am particularly thinking of those which have been devastated by the Nazis. It is most important for the future peace of the world that these countries, and others which are not Colonial Powers, should have access to the produce of our Colonies and those of other nations. Hon. Members will remember the... to our Colonies before the war. No doubt this attitude was animated by the spirit of greed and aggression. They could not have crushed this policy as far and as successfully as they did, in the opinion of many people throughout the world, if they had not been supported by suspicions in other parts of the world, for instance, in America, where suspicion still exists on this point. Full-scale Colonial development will require the resources of all Colonial Powers, acting on agreed lines.

It would be useful if the right hon. and gallant Gentleman would call a convention of Colonial Powers, to which other Powers might usefully be added. My submission is that this convention should lay down certain principles of Colonial administration. It would have no coercive power, but its moral authority might sway public opinion. Reports could be issued by the Colonial Powers. There should be no infringement of the... of this convention. This should be made equally plain in the case of regional arrangements.

MR. S. JENSEN suggested that travellers in the Colonies interpreted what they saw according to their ethical faith and political philosophy.

(Continued on page 1087)

Plans for the Extension of Colonial Research

Points from the First Annual Report of The Colonial Research Committee

PLANS FOR THE EXTENSION OF COLONIAL RESEARCH are outlined in the first annual report of the Colonial Research Committee. The document issued recently by Mr. Philip Lee Hiley, the Chairman, was published by H.M. Stationery Office within 14 days.

Lord Hiley's colleagues on the Committee are Sir Edward Appleton, secretary of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research; Mr. A. M. Carr Saunders, Director of the London School of Economics; Professor A. V. Hill M.P., Secretary of the Royal Society; Sir Edward Mellanby, secretary of the Medical Research Council; and Dr. Audrey Richards. The Committee has devoted its attention mainly to problems of organization. For each main branch of science it planned to provide a focal point, a healthy centre for research, and the Committee decided to constitute a special Research Committee or Council for each of the main branches of science and to communicate directly with the Secretary of State and communicate directly with research institutions. It is felt that this will thus help to break down the barrier which has hitherto been so much of a disadvantage to Colonial research.

MEDICAL RESEARCH.—The Committee has decided to set up a Medical Research Council, which will advise the Colonial Secretary and the Medical Research Council on the Colonial Advisory Council, and will advise the Secretary of State on all matters relating to medical research in the Colonies.

NEW COLONIAL SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH COUNCIL.

SOCIAL SCIENCES.—A Colonial Social Sciences Research Council is to be created under the leadership of Mr. A. M. Carr Saunders. The Council will advise the Secretary of State on all matters relating to social science research in the Colonies. It will correspond with the Medical and Agricultural Research Councils, not in the advisory body composed in the Colonies, but in the Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry, or the Colonial Advisory Medical Committee. Secondly, the social sciences, including as they do sociology, law, linguistics, demography, administration, education, psychology, and economics, cast their net much wider. Thirdly, there already exists a Research Sub-Committee of the Colonial Economic Advisory Council.

It has been decided, therefore, to proceed in what they described as a "federated" method, and to form a Council, each for most of the members of which would be Chairman or convener of a group or panel of specialists on one of the topics listed above. A wide co-ordination with other bodies will be sought by such means as inter-colonial conferences. e.g., it is hoped that the Chairman of the Research Sub-Committee of the Colonial Economic Advisory Council will be a member of the Social Sciences Research Council.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.—A programme of consideration of the progress of industrial research in Palestine and East Africa, the Committee advised the Colonial Office to consider means of providing colonial governments with advice on this subject, with particular reference to the willingness of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research to assist in any way possible. The Committee understand that this question has been considered in consultation also with the Director of the Imperial Institute and the Director of Research of the Colonial Products Research Council, and that the draft of a circular dispatch will be submitted for their comments.

AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HEALTH AND FORESTRY.—A Research Committee covering this group of subjects and a special Research Service to attract workers of suitable qualifications have been recommended.

FISHERIES.—A Colonial Fisheries Service has been approved in principle, and research into fisheries is to become the responsibility of the Colonial Fisheries Advisory Committee and the Fisheries Adviser.

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY.—Colonial research is being actively considered by an ad hoc committee, and a detailed

scheme for a central Colonial survey organization for topographical and geodetic surveys has been approved by the Colonial Survey and Geographical Committee. **ARCHAEOLOGY.**—The Committee considers that research funds could properly be used for archaeological research but not for the purpose of mere preservation. **RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS.**—Twenty-five Colonial Research Fellowships have been reserved for the purpose of enabling younger scientists to undertake Colonial research in the field.

The Committee attach particular importance to this scheme. They look for it not only to secure the necessary important questions bearing on Colonial development but also to familiarize the scientific world at large with Colonial science, and to widen the field from which Colonial research services can draw. The Colonial workers whom they will in future require to carry out the work of the Committee do not at present have the facilities available, but they must be encouraged to undertake research in the field.

RESEARCH COUNCIL PROPOSED.—The Committee have also discussed a proposed East African Research Council which would advise the East African Governors, coordinate and coordinate all research in and for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. The Committee welcome these proposals as reflecting a lively interest in the future of research for the development and progress of the Colonies, and they are inviting the subject also the movement of opinion toward regional groupings, in line with Colonial and other affairs.

The Committee feel bound to point out that whereas, in the past, regional organizations of this kind have shown excellent promise for good work and harmonious co-operation between workers in the field and the organizations which are being built up at the centre, it might also be possible, by wrong organization to impede the flow of research. In their opinion, the conditions of success of the fruitful application of research to Colonial needs lie in the achievement and maintenance of a due balance between the greatest possible freedom of activity on the part of the research workers themselves, whether as individuals or as teams, and the proper allocation of the available resources of all kinds to the solution of the most urgent problems.

Their interests in the Colonies and in the needs of Colonial Governments with many urgent problems, some of them which require new knowledge for their solution, cannot be expected to acquiesce readily in the pursuit of inquiries too large a proportion of which have of appear to have no immediate bearing on the solution of these urgent problems. Nor, in the view of the Committee, would it be healthy that Colonial Governments should be content with a passive role, but that they should be encouraged to move towards an ever increasing share in the management of their own affairs. Nevertheless, the Committee consider any theoretical opposition between central direction and local control to be fallacious and beside the mark. Sharing and co-operation between centre and region are not merely unavoidable but essential for success, and the real question is not whether they should, but how best they can be brought about.

The Committee would not, certainly at this stage in their consideration of the problem, wish to lay down in any detail a formula for the relations between central and regional organizations, but they assume, and they feel moreover that it would be of great value if conditions in various parts of the Colonies, and such as they would necessarily be in such general terms as to lack local practicality. They prefer therefore to set out briefly some of the requirements which such arrangements, whatever their detailed organization may be, should satisfy.

In the first place, the arrangements should be such as to attract and assist the services of research workers of the highest calibre. To those of such workers should not feel that by working in and for the Colonies they are in any danger of falling behind the progress of their sciences, or of losing such chances of advancement therein. They should be able to maintain the most possible contact with the centre of science and with such institutions as exist and are created for the co-ordination and dissemination of new knowledge. Furthermore, these workers must not be inhibited from working in the way best calculated to allow them to achieve the most valuable results, which means, in the field of scientific research as in other spheres, creative activity.

allowing the workers the greatest latitude as to the method of work. Complete freedom of inquiry is not the only, but it is an essential condition of fruitful research work.

Secondly, there will necessarily have to be adequate means of ensuring that there is an appropriate distribution of effort over all the fields in which new knowledge is required for the framing and fulfilment of public policy. In a sense, it is not so much a task for the research workers as for the administrators, to see that the work is done in a broad and balanced manner. It is the responsibility of the specialist Director to make the arrangements for the work of the specialist workers, and the Governments for what they wish to concentrate on research activity. The Director should be able to concentrate on research activity. The Government should be able to concentrate on research activity.

It is also to be noted that research work can be organized by appropriate administrative arrangements and research organizations. The arrangements for research work should be made in a way that the general control of research activity is in the hands of the Government. It is also to be noted that two functions are essential and due to the nature of the administrative function of defining appropriate research priorities and the essentially scientific one of planning and controlling the actual research.

It is also to be noted that two functions are essential and due to the nature of the administrative function of defining appropriate research priorities and the essentially scientific one of planning and controlling the actual research. It is also to be noted that two functions are essential and due to the nature of the administrative function of defining appropriate research priorities and the essentially scientific one of planning and controlling the actual research.

The Philadelphia Charter

Aims of International Labour Organization

The Minister of Labour has issued the text of the declaration concerning the aims and purposes of the International Labour Organization adopted at the recent Conference in Philadelphia. It reads:

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization, meeting in its 26th session in Philadelphia, hereby adopts, this 10th day of May in the year 1944, the present Declaration of the aims and purposes of the International Labour Organization and of the principles which should inspire the conduct of its members.

I. The Conference reaffirms the fundamental principles on which the Organization is based, and, in particular, that:

- (a) labour is not a commodity;
- (b) freedom of expression and of association are essential to sustained progress;
- (c) poverty anywhere constitutes a danger to prosperity everywhere;
- (d) the war against want requires to be carried on with unrelenting vigour within each nation, and by continuous and concerted international effort in which the representatives of workers and employers, enjoying equal status with those of Governments, join with them in free discussion and democratic decision with a view to promotion of common welfare.

II. Believing that experience has fully demonstrated the truth of the statement in the Preamble to the Constitution of the International Labour Organization that lasting peace can be established only if it is based on social justice, the Conference affirms that:

- (a) all human beings, irrespective of race, creed or sex, have the right to pursue both their material well-being and their spiritual development in conditions of freedom and dignity, of economic security and equal opportunity;
- (b) the attainment of the conditions in which this shall be possible must constitute the central aim of national and international policy;
- (c) all national and international policies and measures, in particular those of an economic and financial character, should be framed in this light and accepted only in so far as they may be held to promote and not to hinder the achievement of this fundamental objective;
- (d) it is the responsibility of the International Labour Organization to examine and consider all international economic and financial policies and measures in the light of this fundamental objective;
- (e) in discharging the tasks entrusted to it, the International Labour Organization, having considered all relevant economic and financial factors, may include in its decisions and recommendations any provisions which it considers appropriate.

maintaining an interest in research will be to have work actually in progress in the territories concerned, the more especially if arrangements can be made for co-operation between research workers and local higher educational institutions and technical departments. This consideration has a bearing on the distribution of field researches as between colonies.

Theoretically, it may often be the case that work of benefit to a given territory can best be concentrated in another, where adequate arrangements have been or may be made. Nevertheless, where some cogent special problem is arising, it may prove to be advisable on balance to arrange for researches to be carried out in the territories concerned. The Committee feel, however, that when giving the weight to this consideration, the greatest care should be taken to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort.

An appendix to the report indicates the nature of the schemes recommended by the Committee and approved. Their total cost is £100,000, the largest single item being £25,000 for hydrographic surveys in Kenya. The other East African projects are £95,000 for valuable work to be started in pasture research in Tanganyika Territory, in advance of the creation of a comprehensive East African pasture research scheme, into which this work is intended in due course to be incorporated. The investigations are to discover and apply the most suitable method of grazing to the various types of grassland in order to obtain the highest carrying capacity consistent with the maintenance of soil fertility, and also to investigate boys in relation to mixed farming and agriculture generally. The Committee recommended the scheme subject to certain conditions as to staff.

£2,000 is provided for continued study of the part played by wild game as carriers and/or reservoirs of rinderpest. £15,000 is the amount of a contribution by His Majesty's Government to the East African Agricultural Research Station at Arusha, this provision being for four years, the fifth subject to review.

III. The Conference recognizes the solemn obligation of the International Labour Organization to further among the nations of the world programmes which will achieve:

- (a) full employment and the raising of standards of living;
- (b) the employment of workers in the occupations in which they can have the satisfaction of giving the fullest pleasure of their skill and attainments and make their greatest contribution to the common well-being;
- (c) the provision, as a means to the attainment of this end and under adequate guarantees for all concerned, of facilities for training and the transfer of labour, including migration for employment and settlement;
- (d) policies in regard to wages and earnings, hours and other conditions of work calculated to ensure a just share of the fruits of progress to all, and a minimum living wage for those employed and in need of such protection;
- (e) the effective recognition of the right of collective bargaining, the co-operation of management and labour in the continuous improvement of productive efficiency and the collaboration of workers and employers in the preparation and application of social and economic measures;
- (f) the extension of social security measures to provide a basic income to all in need of such protection and comprehensive medical care;
- (g) adequate protection for the life and health of workers in all occupations;
- (h) provision for child welfare and maternity protection;
- (i) the provision of adequate nutrition, housing and facilities for recreation and culture;
- (j) the assurance of equality of educational and vocational opportunity.

IV. Confident that the fuller and broader utilization of the world's productive resources necessary for the achievement of the objectives set forth in this Declaration can be secured by effective international and national action, including measures to expand production and consumption, to avoid severe economic fluctuations, to promote the economic and social advancement of the less developed regions of the world, to assure greater stability in world prices of primitive products and to promote a high and steady volume of international trade, the Conference pledges the full co-operation of the International Labour Organization with such international bodies as may be entrusted with a share of the responsibility for this great task and for the promotion of the health, education and well-being of all peoples.

V. The Conference affirms that the principles set forth in this Declaration are fully applicable to all peoples everywhere and that while the manner of their application must be determined with due regard to the stage of social and economic development reached by each people, their progressive application to peoples who are still dependent, as well as to those who have already achieved self-government, is a matter of concern to the whole civilized world.

The Economic Development of Central Africa

Points from Sir Alan Pim's Address to The Anti-Slavery Society

I AM CONCERNED today only with the central mass of Africa controlled by European Metropolitan Powers, lying between 20° North and 20° South latitude, and therefore entirely tropical in character, though modified by altitude. The area of this central block is over 7,000,000 square miles, and its population has been (roughly) estimated at 200 millions, with a density varying from 0.1 per square mile in Nigeria to 3.0 in French West Africa.

The material assets available for development are represented by land, minerals, and water for irrigation, for consumption, by man and stock, and as a source of power. The non-material assets are the capacities of the native inhabitants as labourers, technicians, traders and agriculturists, supplemented by the activities of foreigners, more especially in the case of capital and of scientific skill.

The general poverty and the wide areas devoid of an element essential to plant growth, as well as lacking human resources, while the handicaps are largely capable of being overcome, given the necessary capital and scientific skill, they have a profound influence on the possibilities of economic development and the stability of the area, which is generally arid. The water resources are very unequally distributed and practically unexploited.

The minerals are mainly concentrated in a few territories, especially the Belgian Congo, Northern Rhodesia and the Gold Coast. Apart from copper, mineral development has been mainly directed to gold, and most of the deposits appear to be short-term propositions.

The wealth of Central Africa lies mainly in its agricultural, and to a limited extent its forest products. Agricultural activities have taken the dual form of increasing the production of previously existing crops such as the cotton, oil, groundnuts and maize, and of new products such as the sisal, coffee and sugar. In the main the new crops have been the fruit of European enterprise and capital. These territories, dependent on a very limited number of raw materials, have been particularly susceptible to the vagaries of world markets.

Secondary and tertiary industries have made very little advance and the most important tertiary industry, trade, is predominantly in non-African hands. The external capital invested in Central Africa between 1870 and 1930 has been estimated by P. H. Frank at 2612,000,000 but the investments have been mostly in mines and railways, and have therefore been very unequally distributed, ranging from 2.1 per head of population in the Rhodesias to £2.1 per head in French West Africa. The general standard of income and of living, and therefore the taxable capacity, is still deplorably low, and the domestic capital insignificant in amount.

Long-Term Results of The War

In Africa the immediate effects of the war have been to stimulate progress by a great expansion and improvement of communications, the encouragement of local industries, and the experience which has been gained of organizing production and distribution on a regional or even international, instead of on a purely local basis.

Important long-term results are likely to accrue from the training of Africans in the many technical branches of the services. When the men return to civil life they will expect a higher standard of living and opportunities for practising their newly-acquired skills. Their services, if properly utilized, may be of great assistance in the development of secondary and tertiary industries.

Unless international agreements can provide some continuity and regularity of demand and a reasonable stability of prices, Colonial producers and the finances of Colonial Dependencies can have no real security. An essential factor seems to be the organization of some system of international credits making it possible for countries poorly provided with capital to purchase the raw material required for their industries. International currency agreements will be equally essential to the exchange of commodities. Colonial Dependencies will also be very affected by the attitude of the various nations in relation to tariff policies and industrial trade, as pointed out with regard to raw materials in the report of the Commission on the subject of the International Trade Conference. That action can be taken by the Colonial Dependencies to counteract their declared intention to raise tariff barriers of their own will, being of the opinion that the attainment of a British Empire-wide tariff is linked with the attainment of a gradual advance towards fitting conditions for self-government.

This would involve re-orienting the economic structure in the present economic and social structure, which has been the outcome of the advance of the mass to the point of delay in the recognition of

discordant elements into a real community. For the Metropolitan countries under the overwhelming pressure of post-war problems it may be difficult to resist the temptation to sacrifice the interests of the weak minor partners, and to permit of the adoption of Dependancies of such long-term economic policy as would meet the reasonable expectations of an independent country under similar conditions.

Stages on the Road of Progress

At no stage can economic development be regarded as a political advance. The economic capacity of the people depends largely on their health, and the general standard of health is deplorably low. The most essential condition for the promotion of health is the improvement of the stage to which is due by the general standard of distribution and of living, supplemented by systematic measures for the prevention and control of debilitating diseases such as malaria, hookworm and typhoid. The preventive aspect of medicine will be particularly important as compared with the curative.

The capacities of the African peoples are being developed, and opportunities new openings to them, and in certain cases rapid changes affecting every aspect of their economic and social conditions, not only those of juveniles, but also of adults, are being prepared by a suitable education.

In all these fields long-term planning will be essential, and assurance that the finances required at the various stages will be available. Local administrations will be in a position to give such an assurance only if they can look forward to such a degree of economic development as will increase substantially the taxable capacity of their people. In the case of many Colonial administrations such an aim may not be attainable for a long time, and progress may be indefinitely delayed unless their Metropolitan countries are prepared to supplement their resources over the intervening period. In the case of Dependencies such help is provided by the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1940, but to be effective finance would have to be provided on a much larger scale than has hitherto been contemplated.

An outstanding fact as regards the financing of any long-term scheme of development is the inadequacy of the present information concerning the character or extent of the natural resources. A comprehensive plan for economic and social surveys of all kinds should therefore have a high place in the order of priorities, though the cost will be substantial and the direct return small.

Very important issues of policy are likely to come up for consideration in connexion with mining. The mistakes of the past, such as the failure to purchase outright the mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia and Nigeria, cannot now be rectified except at what may prove to be a prohibitive cost. The Colonial Powers concerned will probably tend to maintain their previous attitude to the relations between public and private enterprise. Even if profitable exploitation is possible, is it desirable to encourage the rapid depletion of such wasting assets, especially those of the short-term order, at such an early stage of the development of the countries concerned while their people still receive such a small share of the financial results? How is it to be secured that a fairer proportion of the profits shall accrue to these countries, and how far shall such short-term receipts be applied to the ordinary purposes of the administration as distinguished from those which will increase the permanent assets of the industry?

In the British Dependencies, even if non-African private enterprise is to continue to play the major part, and probably in no other way can an equity capital be attracted—is it possible to combine State action with private enterprise through public companies?

As regards labour, there are not only the problems of wages, diet, housing and working conditions, but the further complications introduced by the economic, social and political issues usually summarized in the somewhat misleading term "settlements". The solution of this particularly intractable problem is of the first importance. Another fundamental problem is whether the growth of a permanent industrial African population is to be encouraged by the existing policy of providing for periodical return to the tribal area, maintenance. In fact, purely industrial opportunities are likely to grow whatever policies are adopted by Governments.

Finally, can any place be found for Africans, whether as individuals or as Native organizations, of entrepreneurs in mining enterprises, large or small, hitherto monopolized by foreigners? Here, not only the economic but also the social and political aspects will be the deciding factors, but as African capitalism has not yet begun to develop it is likely to become something more than a mere slogan.

The major activities of the mass of the African population

must long remain agricultural primary products, and its future raises even more complex economic and social problems. The first question to be considered is the part to be played by Europeans or other foreigners, or by Africans themselves. This problem is not a simple issue between large and small, or unmanaged and managed, or traditional and modern, or unscientific and scientific conditions. The deciding factors are the general and specific needs of the country and the nature of its resources. With the necessary expansion of agriculture, which is necessary for the capital of the country, the present agricultural methods must be improved. The present agricultural methods are not only unscientific but also unproductive. The present agricultural methods are not only unscientific but also unproductive. The present agricultural methods are not only unscientific but also unproductive.

Problems of European Settlement

Much more difficult issues are raised by the question of European settlement. It is not only a question of land, but also of labour, capital, and the general economic and social conditions. The present agricultural methods are not only unscientific but also unproductive. The present agricultural methods are not only unscientific but also unproductive. The present agricultural methods are not only unscientific but also unproductive.

The members of the community are not only unscientific but also unproductive. The present agricultural methods are not only unscientific but also unproductive. The present agricultural methods are not only unscientific but also unproductive. The present agricultural methods are not only unscientific but also unproductive.

At the same time, the present position can hardly be regarded as a stable one economically, nor is the present structure of small communities of persons holding on the average large areas only very partially developed. It is regarded as an adequate basis for an economic advance such as is aimed at. In many cases the best land is not being made of the limited area of available soil, and unless the strength of the community can be substantially increased by more intensive settlement, it is likely to decline gradually in favour of other competitors for the available land.

Fairly Definite Limits to Settlement

Conclusions are no doubt more favourable in many ways for progress in this direction than in earlier days, but even if an adequate number of suitable settlers are available there are fairly definite limits to the possibilities of closer settlement. These arise from the physical features of the country, including the extent and character of the water supplies, the necessity of providing economic units adequate to maintaining a European standard of living, and the relatively large capital requirements which might lead to more advantageous employment in other countries or in the local commercial and industrial activities which form an essential part of future development.

On the African side important factors to be taken into consideration include the questions of present and future African land requirements, of labour supplies, of the effects on Native society of the absence of standards of wages and of living. The sales of animals are dependent on the large plantations of African labour, and it is largely through these that the present agricultural methods are being improved. The present agricultural methods are not only unscientific but also unproductive.

The present agricultural methods are not only unscientific but also unproductive. The present agricultural methods are not only unscientific but also unproductive. The present agricultural methods are not only unscientific but also unproductive. The present agricultural methods are not only unscientific but also unproductive.

ments. A careful study of his methods is an essential first step towards improving them. To reach the status of a true peasant as recently defined by the Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, Africans must not only have holdings adequate for the local crops and methods of cultivation and agriculture, but also more diversified subsistence agriculture, supplemented by an internal exchange of food products through local markets, but also long-term crops giving him a permanent income in his own land, to provide for increasing needs and also to build up a small capital.

Such changes involve the organization of scientific inquiry and of facilities for education. This advanced, tested improvement is not a matter of a few years, but a matter of a few decades. The present agricultural methods are not only unscientific but also unproductive. The present agricultural methods are not only unscientific but also unproductive.

The ideal problem is of special importance, and it is not only a question of land, but also of labour, capital, and the general economic and social conditions. The present agricultural methods are not only unscientific but also unproductive. The present agricultural methods are not only unscientific but also unproductive.

Improvements are in general, and they are required to reduce the present agricultural methods are not only unscientific but also unproductive. The present agricultural methods are not only unscientific but also unproductive. The present agricultural methods are not only unscientific but also unproductive.

The other main line of advance seems to lie in the direction of small-scale industrial units, or in the direction of small-scale industrial units, or in the direction of small-scale industrial units.

Capital goods and services will be required in a very large amount, and a large proportion of the present agricultural methods are not only unscientific but also unproductive. The present agricultural methods are not only unscientific but also unproductive. The present agricultural methods are not only unscientific but also unproductive.

A connected question of great importance to Colonial Dependencies is whether a sufficient contribution is made to the local resources by all foreign-controlled concerns, more especially those with headquarters outside the territory and particularly in the metropolitan country. This would involve an inquiry, not only into the local system of taxation, but also into the share of the profits of the undertaking levied in taxes by the metropolitan country.

For as British territories are concerned, this problem is dealt with to some extent by the arrangements for the avoidance of double taxation, but a more exhaustive inquiry into the whole subject seems to be required in the interests of the Dependencies.

Whatever method of providing the required capital is adopted, the cost of the necessary imports will have to be met by exports. The balance of payment must provide for the interest and amortization of an increasing external debt and for the outlay requirements of the large number of foreigners who would be needed until Africans can be trained to fill their place. These would be in addition to capital goods and consumption goods of all types, including any raw or semi-manufactured materials required by local industries.

The ultimate crucial problem in any programme of Colonial development is therefore that of finding means of increasing production to the extent required, of increasing the means of and of finding markets for their exports, whether of raw materials only, or, as is possible at a later stage, also of semi-finished goods or of manufactures. Here again they will be largely dependent on international economic policies, and in particular on those of their metropolitan countries.

The War On Service in India and Burma News of Rhodesians and East Africans

THE OFFICIAL OBSERVER sent by the Government of Southern Rhodesia to India and Burma has sent interesting information about Rhodesians serving with the East African and Southern Rhodesian Field Survey Corps. The latter recently arrived in India. For the moment, the staff of the Corps is nearly 100% of a full-continent survey group for service in Somalia and Ethiopia.

The commanding officer is an East African, Lieut. Colonel A. P. Shex. The second-in-command is Major P. H. O'Brien, formerly of the Royal Air Force. The Department of Salisbury, O'Brien leaves that Department with the company. Lieut. W. H. Cole, "Monty," Binanondo, W. H. de G. Birch and A. J. Gault, and Staff Sergeants C. M. How and R. W. Kohler, the latter a survey pilot, are also in the contingent.

Among the band of experts is Captain J. L. Reid, of the Native Land Board, Bulawayo; Lieut. G. J. C. Mearns, of the Staff Sergeant W. L. Wallace, both of them mining engineers; Staff Sergeant G. E. Raynor, a geologist; East Wankar and Lieut. L. H. C. Sharpe, who served mathematics at the Staff School.

From private practices come Lieut. G. W. Marjoss, of Salisbury, who with Major O'Brien received a mention in dispatches, and Lieut. Maxwell Richardson, who led a full-scale evacuation from the Bulawayo firm of which he is head, former colleagues now on service with him being Staff Sergeants V. C. Ward, P. F. Grayson and H. F. Fynn.

Among the unit's medical detachment are two members of the 10th General Hospital in Nairobi: C.O.M.S. S. J. G. and Staff Sergeant A. G. G. in India at the 10th General Hospital in Calcutta. Lieut. J. A. Bradford, who served in the Rhodesian Air Force, is another member of the original Rhodesian unit. At Africa. A further two members of the Nairobi hospital are with the military hospital in India, and medical specialists there being Major Len Harrington.

Yet another medical unit, a Rhodesian connexion serving out there is Captain D. A. B. Carnegie, who was born in Bulawayo and whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Carnegie, are in Salisbury. Captain Carnegie has been away from the Colony for a number of years, but was a house physician at Charing Cross Hospital, London.

Casualties

Squadron Leader Wilfred Stanley Herring, D.F.C., D.F.M., is now presumed killed in action. He received the D.F.M. in November, 1940, one month after joining No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron as a sergeant pilot. Gallantry in an attack on Berlin in the following September earned him the D.S.O. Squadron Leader Herring had on numerous occasions attacked the most heavily defended targets, and had always displayed the greatest ability and devotion to duty.

We recently reported that Flight Lieut. Ernest Melville Charles Guest, D.F.C., elder son of Colonel Sir Ernest Lucas Guest, Southern Rhodesian Minister for Air, and Lady Guest, had been presumed killed in action.

A friend has since written to *The Times*. "I first met Mel Guest early in 1941 when he and I were members of a distinguished squadron which had as commanding officer a well-known Australian airman, Wing Commander Candy, and the majority of the pilots were representative of all the Colonies and Dominions of the Empire—a most inspiring and devoted company. Among these Guest was outstanding. He had built up a tremendous number of flying hours and operational sorties, and if ever, in a first class Coastal Command squadron, there was a primus inter pares, Guest was such. He was totally unassuming, quiet, but not taciturn. He rarely spoke except to the point, and to a junior officer from a strange unit he was kindness itself.

A few weeks later we all left for a lonely part of the West Coast of Africa, and there amid the rigour of a punishing climate, with the stress and operational demands of a hard service life anything but a picnic, Guest came into his own. At such times strength of character counts as much as bodily strength, and he had both, though towards the end of his tour he was dogged with the usual bodily ailments that beset us all. I was with him there when in 1941 came the news of the death of his brother in Libya, at a time when the news from the desert was anything but cheering, but Guest carried on as

before, if anything more reserved than usual but determined to keep his bad tidings to himself. Some months later his father, Colonel Guest, Minister for Air for Southern Rhodesia, paid our Squadron a visit, and the meeting of father and son was a memorable one. I left later for Equatorial Africa, and when I returned Guest had died. The memory of a delightful and long-remembered companion will remain with me all my life.

Flying Officer Paul de Villiers, Pilot Officer Benjamin Gabriel Knoeson, Flight Sgt. Air Gunner William Edmond Hogan, Flight Sgt. Navigator Basil Hyman, and Flight Sgt. William J. ... all Rhodesians, who were previously reported as having been killed as the result of air operations, are now presumed to have lost their lives.

Lieut. Benjamin Ian Durrant, Southern Rhodesia, has been reported killed in action in Burma. He was 22 years of age. Before the war he was in the Public Health Department for Salisbury.

Sgt. W. R. S. Amin, of Umtali, has died while on service in Southern Rhodesia.

The following Rhodesians are now officially presumed to have lost their lives in action: Captain Keith ... and Nursing Sister Constance Eilian Arnott.

Flying Officer Colin Desmond Croxford, son of Mrs. F. E. Croxford, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, is reported missing as the result of air operations during March. He was 21 years of age.

Sergeants Sidney Jenkinson and Herbert John Evershed, and Rfm. Lawrence Peters Winter, Robert Ian McLeod, and Renna N. Lemmer, previously reported missing from operations in the Colony, are now known to be prisoners of war. They are Rhodesians.

The Distinguished Flying Cross awarded to Flying Officer R. G. Hackney, of Gwelo, who has since been killed in action while on operations as captain of a Lancaster bomber, has been presented to his father, Mr. Fred Hackney, by the Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

Flying Officer John Fergus King, No. 78 Squadron, R.A.F., whose home is in Nairobi, and who was educated at the Prince of Wales School in that town, has been awarded the D.F.C. Entering an aircraft in 1940, he was commissioned in 1942 and wears the 1939-45 Star. The official citation reads:

Flying Officer King served with his squadron in North Africa, Sicily, Malta and Italy and completed many operational sorties during which he destroyed three enemy aircraft. At all times he has shown exceptional eagerness to engage the enemy, together with sound judgment and leadership. He has led his flight on many successful operations. As a deputy and commander, he has displayed outstanding enthusiasm and ability in the discharge of his duties.

Flight-Sergeant Claude William Dumbleby, R.A.F.V.R., Flight Sergeant Basil Harold White, R.A.F.V.R., and Sergeant Henry Robert Pitcher, R.A.F.V.R., all of No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron, have been awarded the D.F.C.

In Memory of General Orde Wingate

In memory of the late Major-General Orde Wingate, Commander-in-Chief of "G" Force, which defeated General Nasi and 40,000 Italian troops in the Gojjam mountains of Ethiopia, a Wingate Ward in the Prince of Wales Memorial Hospital, Addis Ababa, is to be endowed, and a Wingate Ward reception will be held at the Dorebester Hotel, Park Lane, W.1, on Thursday, June 29, from 5.30 to 7 p.m., to meet the Hon. John Winant, the American Ambassador, and Lord Horde. Mrs. Wingate hopes to be present.

251st WEEK OF WAR

Background to the

Pilotless Plane.—The German pilotless aircraft is jet-propelled and launched from a ramp, probably with the aid of a rocket. The range is about 150 miles, the speed of flight between 300 and 350 miles an hour, and the explosive power equivalent to a ton bomb. The machine has a wingspan of 16 ft., its fuselage 2 ft. 10 in. long, and the overall length of the wings is 12 ft. 6 in.

The explosive is carried in the head mounted on a thin casing in front of the fuselage. The aircraft is parol-driven. Constructed almost entirely of steel, the fuselage is coloured with the usual Luftwaffe camouflage—green superimposed on a grey base. It is not radio-controlled but operated by an automatic pilot which is set on the desired altitude before take-off. The present attacks were planned many months ago in order to divert the impact of the Allied air forces on German industry and communications, but prompt measures were taken to counter this threat, including bombing of German experimental stations and plants, manufacture of special weapons, and resistance—photographic, for instance. France, covering many hundreds of square miles, showed the construction of discharge points for pilotless aircraft. It was realized that from these installations, each consisting of a launching ramp and weathered small buildings, formidable attacks on England would be possible. Heavy bombing attacks on these installations were begun in December. Tens of thousands of tons of bombs have been dropped on them. The attacks are on less than a quarter of the scale originally planned. By the use of this unorthodox machine of chance the Germans acknowledge that the Luftwaffe is powerless to stem the tide of the Allied offensive. The attacks, long prepared, have been launched in an attempt to console the people of the Reich and halt a further deterioration of morale. —Air Ministry spokesman.

If the Luftwaffe Be Smashed.—Your life is nothing when the safety of the Fatherland is threatened. If at the end our Luftwaffe be smashed to pieces to gain our victory, our sacrifices will have been worth while. The enemy's idle dream of driving us from the skies will have been vain. Our parades, pilots, paratroopers, ground forces, and signal personnel of the Luftwaffe, do not forget that everything depends now on your sacrifices and your courage. With the blessings of God we will fight this last and hardest battle. —Goering.

French Guerrillas.—Since June the army of the French Forces of the Interior has increased both in size and in the scope of its activities. This army has undertaken a large programme of sabotage, which includes in particular the paralysing of rail and road traffic and the interruption of telegraph and telephone communications. The destruction of railways has been most effective. Bridges have been destroyed throughout the country effected and at least 70 train services sabotaged. Both road and rail traffic is completely stopped in the Valley of the Rhone. One canal has been damaged, one cut, and another put out of action. Four conservative works of another have been destroyed. Multiple and simultaneous cases of sabotage co-ordinated with the Allied effort have delayed considerably the movement of German reserves to the combat zone. Direct action has also been taken against the enemy. The *maquis* are reported to have taken 300 prisoners. German garrisons have been attacked in some areas, villages have been occupied. Guerrilla operations against the enemy are in full swing, and in some areas the army of the French Forces of the Interior are in full control. —Special communiqué from General Eisenhower's Supreme H.Q.

Like Pilate.—The *Times* military correspondent, writing about the responsibility of the German military command for atrocities, says that Field-Marshal von Rundstedt has, with others, taken the attitude "they wash their hands of it, like Pilate. . . perhaps no more could be expected of them in their situation." This is already accepting a point of view of defeatism with which probably the Allies will be confronted when taking measures against the war criminals. I object to such an attempt, in the name of the millions of victims who have been suffered under the authority of the German command. Under the German military Penal Code the army is fully responsible for what is happening within the occupied territory, occupied by it. Goebbels, in an article in the *Voelkerische Beobachter* of May 28, 1934, stated: "There is no law that exculpates a soldier committing a shameful crime on the ground that he is obeying his superior's orders. If that goes for the soldier it surely goes for the general whose authority the atrocities have been committed." —Mr. James Walker, M.P., in *The Times*.

General de Gaulle.—Why do the American and British Governments hesitate to complete the process begun four years ago when General de Gaulle, the brave and shrewd soldier who at once spoke his faith in Allied victory and France's right to be liberated, assisted by us to set up a political and military base in France? During the war de Gaulle has many times put his own political aspirations before the Allied solidarity upon which the fate and future of his country have depended. His pounce on St. Pierre and Miquelon, his demand of Britain and the refusal of Canada, is well known. His threat to withdraw from the British Empire African territories under his control when they were a life-link to the Middle East is less well known. His very recent refusal, whatever the provocation, to pay any tribute to the essential solidarity of the Allied Forces, when the invasion of France had started, and countless lives and his own land were at stake, is fresh in mind. The General is supremely a politician as well as a patriot. No Briton can pin the blame for such unfriendly and undemocratic signs simply upon the General. Our Foreign Office encouraged him to assume these plenary powers, regardless of other arrangements, that would have brought in other and more democratic Frenchmen, or at least left the way open for them to come in on liberal terms with liberal safeguards. We must tell the people of France the whole strange story of the last four years. It is for them to pass the ultimate judgment. It is for them to make a decision that will be right for France and Europe; they must know every fact fully and soberly. Mr. Churchill must speak himself. He and Mr. Roosevelt have both been hesitant to recognize the General. Let them now accept fully the fact of de Gaulle. But let them say frankly what their doubts have been. —*The Observer*.

Trade Associations.—A trade association should have some representation of the customer to satisfy him that the industry was being conducted in a public-spirited manner. Let Parliament say that the days of excessive profits are past and that each industry may manage its own affairs, control new entrants and new plants, always provided the public demand is met, and that prices and that encouragement and stimulus are given to new inventions and ideas. —Mr. C. Leslie Wates.

to the War News

Opinions Epitomized—When tactics come in common sense goes out. —Mr. D. Macintyre, M.P., Southern Rhodesia.
 "We have won the battle of the beaches." —General Montgomery.
 "The only way we are sure to be successful is by having a large staff." —Sir A. Southby, M.P.

"It is a question of win or die in the battle between the Orme and the A Vire." —General Dittmar.

"I am optimistic enough to believe Hitler's Germany will be fully defeated within six months." —Mr. Arthur Banderon, M.P.

"The battle for Rome, from the military standpoint, was the best conceived and executed battle of the war." —Brigadier E. C. Anstey.

"Stinging nettles, dandelions and daisies are most commendable in the preparation of salad and spinach dishes." —*Koelnische Zeitung*.

"My guess is that the German General Staff will be in a great manpower crisis by August." —Commander Stephen King Hall, M.P.

"To bring General Smith to the beach before General Gaultle was feasible. The beaches are not a show-place; they are France." —*The Observer*.

"Captain Cunningham-Reid can find the Prime Minister in an air-raid shelter he will be like Dr. Livingstone—a great discoverer." —Mr. Brendan Bracken.

"The invasion of Normandy will go down in history as the finest feat of arms ever accomplished."

Lieut.-General A. E. Nye, Vice-Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

"On the American sector the beachhead in France has cost 15,333 casualties comprising 3,283 dead and 12,600 wounded." —General Omar Bradley, Commander of the Americans in France.

"I think it a good thing for Prime Ministers to go into the front line and see the troops, and the troops were delighted to see Mr. Churchill." —The Minister of Information.

"The King of the Belgians has been taken to Bavaria because the Fuehrer wishes to safeguard the person of the sovereign against Allied bombing." —German-controlled Brussels Radio.

"A mass grave, similar to that discovered at Katyn in Russia, has been found in the catacombs of Santa Cecilia, near Rome. In it were the bodies of 320 Italian hostages executed by the Germans as a reprisal for the murder of 32 German policemen." —Algiers Radio.

"A candidate for Holy Orders should earn a living for a year, or perhaps spend a year as a seaman in a tramp steamer. After that he will not be afraid of anybody." —Michael Furse, Bishop of St. Albans.

"In six weeks penicillin treatment can bring a man out of the shadow of death into a state in which he is able to resist the efforts of Hitler's Government departments to amend the text of his book." —Mr. Philip Guedalla.

"When the Ethiopian campaign was over Brigadier-General C. de Winter, of the G.H.Q., a memorandum that would almost have justified my placing him under arrest for insubordination." —Field Marshal Lord Wavell.

"Rundstedt's army is facing an enemy superior in men and material. German veterans from Russia, the Balkans and Italy are unanimous that the fighting is the most violent they have experienced." —Hans Faber, German radio correspondent.

"Any shopper in the United States can report a tradesman selling above the ceiling price and recover either three times the amount of the overcharge or £12 10s., whichever is the greater." —Mr. Trevor Evans, in the *Daily Express*.

"In the whole history of war there has not been seen any great undertaking so broad in conception, so grandiose in scale and so masterly in execution as the large-scale forcing of the Channel and the mass landings in northern France." —Marshal Stalin.

"As early as 1940 the British Government turned down a practical design for a pilotless plane on the ground that it was an indiscriminate weapon and would be the means of waging warfare upon civilians." —Mr. F. G. Miles, the aircraft designer.

"The United States now has 3,650,000 soldiers overseas. Of the Air Force strength of nearly 2,500,000, slightly less than half are overseas. The Army Air Force now amounts to 47% of the entire strength of the Army." —Mr. Henry Stimson, U.S. Secretary for War.

"The Imperial Government must be sympathetic to any move by Southern Rhodesia to acquire a port on the West African coast. Why should we not have a portion of northern Bechuanaland and northern South-West Africa?" —Mr. J. Sanders, of Bulawayo, addressing the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia.

"Dropping the demand for unconditional surrender might perhaps somewhat shorten the present war but would it not also shorten the time before Germany began its think about the next one. To offer terms before complete victory would surely make easier the future revival of the myths of Germany's undefeated army." —Colonel J. H. Marshall.

"Our land is a dark place almost in the dead centre of the strongest German airfield concentration in Europe. The whole trend of enemy policy since the bombing of Germany began to consist would suggest, however, that the *Luftwaffe's* main strength will be reserved for the defence of the Reich." —Mr. Colin Redman, in the *Daily Mail*.

"There is a vigorous Jewish propaganda in New York against Great Britain on the ground that she had broken her pledge to the Jews, but few of those who questioned me had read the Balfour Declaration or had any idea of the number of Arabs who for centuries had lived in Palestine. There is also much misunderstanding about India." —Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, of New York.

"The German radio's neurotic gloating and absurd exaggeration of its pilotless plane is a most encouraging sign of the growing mental panic of Hitler, Goebbels and the rest. Valuable materials, skilled man-power and scientific research are being taken away from the German forces to concentrate on a weapon whose one aim is to prop up the decay of confidence in a people slowly awakening to where their leaders have led them." —Captain Harold Balfour, M.P., Under-Secretary for Air.

"The German mind never finds it difficult to swing from one extreme to another, from the self-pity in which it has lately been indulging to the gloating which has accompanied the fanciful reports about the pilotless plane raids on Britain. A fortnight ago the German Press was filled with articles on the 'iniquity of air warfare'; now it is filled with articles on its 'splendour'." —Diplomatic correspondent of *The Times*.

"An American major general was reduced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and sent back to the United States for disclosing the date of the invasion at a cocktail party. He was one of the commanders of the American Air Force in Great Britain, and his conversation at the cocktail party took place more than two days before the invasion was reported to Security Police by a woman." —Supreme Headquarters announcement.

PERSONALIA

Mr. John McLean has been elected chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce.

The Revs. A. B. le Sueur, of St. John's, Bulawayo, has gone to Cairo as rector.

Mr. J. E. C. Gilpin has been re-elected chairman of the Commercial Union Assurance Company.

Mr. D. C. Higgs has been appointed a director of the Permatover Hydro Electric Power Company, Ltd. Mr. G. D. Stewart, since 1937 chief engineer of the s.s. MADURA of the British India Line, has been awarded the C.B.E.

Mr. Victor North, the new editor of the *Cape Times*, was on the staff of the *Bulawayo Chronicle* and the *Rhodesia Herald* some years ago.

Elaine, wife of Michael Newlin and Miss Beryl, wife of Robert Moffat, and Mrs. O. F. Oliver, of Bulawayo, have been married in London. The Rev. R. Hon. Thomas Wilkes has been appointed chairman of the Anglo-Portuguese Colonial and Overseas Bank, of which Mr. Walter Curtis, of Harare, has been elected a director.

Captain Lord Delamere, The North Gables, and the Hon. Mrs. Gardner have been married in London. Mrs. Gardner was formerly the wife of Captain A. Cunningham-Boddy, M.P.

Messrs. J. A. H. Sharp, A. S. Pike, E. Bailett and W. Underwood have been appointed members of a commission to investigate the cost of building and building materials in Southern Rhodesia.

Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has arrived back in the Colony by air from his visit to England for the Conference of Empire Prime Ministers. He was accompanied by Captain Ducey, his private secretary.

L. A. C. Cyril Richardson, R.A.F., and Miss Winifred Middle Mackenzie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Mackenzie, of Ndola, were recently married in Harare. Mr. Mackenzie is founder and editor of the *Northern Rhodesian Advertiser*.

Our recent paragraph about Sir Henry and Lady Moore was incorrect. The facts are that Lady Moore is now in this country and Sir Henry on leave in the Union of South Africa. It is not expected that he will revisit this country in the near future.

Requiem Mass in St. Matthew's Cathedral, Khararua, for M. Eboué, late Governor-General of French Equatorial Africa, was attended by Sir Hubert Huddleston, the Governor-General, and senior officials of the Sudan Government. M. Eboué had always kept in close touch with the Sudan.

Obituary

Mr. T. M. Partridge

The death in Nyasaland of Mr. Thomas Mogford ("Tom") Partridge was briefly reported in our last issue.

He was one of the best known and best liked Europeans in the Protectorate, which he first reached 47 years ago to grow coffee. Within seven years that young industry had failed, and he turned to cotton and then tobacco, soon starting business as a buyer and packer of leaf. Though he still owns considerable estates in the Blantyre district, his main interest for the past 30 years has been on the cultivation of the tobacco industry.

Partridge served two periods (1916-19 and 1925-28) as a former and non-official member of the Legislative Council; he had been repeatedly President and Vice-President of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture, elected for the chairmanship of the Convention of Associations, the Farmers' Association, the Town Council, of which he was an original member. He was President of the Limbe County Club for the first ten years of its existence, chairman of the Advisory Committee on European and Native Education, a supporter of all good causes for the advancement of European or African welfare, a convinced advocate of the desirability of union of Nyasaland with the two Rhodesias, and, when occasion required, an outspoken critic of public affairs.

He will be greatly missed in the public, social and commercial life of a country which he had so conspicuously served.

Mrs. Johanna Waddle, who has died in Bulawayo at the age of 80 years, had lived there since 1897.

Mrs. G. R. Holgate, widow of a former chief engineer of Rhodesia Railways, has died in Bulawayo.

Mr. Thomas John Anderson, resident engineer of the Ambesi Saw Mills, Ltd., has died in Livingstonia following an accident.

Mrs. A. J. Reddin, of Sabani, has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 78. She was a nurse in the South African War and went through the siege of Ladysmith.

Major-General Sir Edward Nicholson Broadbent, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who has died at the age of 69, served some 40 years with the Egyptian Army, and at one time commanded the 10th Sudanese Battalion.

Mr. Daniel William Noble, who has died in Nairobi at the age of 64, had lived in Kenya for 42 years. From a mining property of his in the Kakamaga district one of the largest nuggets yet found in the area was recovered.

Lord Herbert Scott, C.M.G., D.S.O., D.L., a brother of Colonel Lord Francis Scott, the Kenya settler leader, died in Winchester on Saturday at the age of 72. He had served with The Royal Scots, The Irish Guards, been A.D.C. to a Governor of Madras and Lord Roberts, and was D.A.M.S. at the War Office for two years during the last war. He was President of the London Chamber of Commerce from 1928 to 1931 and of the Federation of British Industries in 1934-35.

Lord Davies, who has died at the age of 64, had been keenly interested in Colonial Affairs for many years and had done a good deal of shooting in Africa in his time. Viscount Cecil of Chelwood has described him as "one of those who stood for great ideals for which he was ready to spend his health and fortune. He had the imagination of a poet and the great visions. His only defect as a reformer was that it was difficult for him to accept half a loaf. For him it was all or nothing."

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Nutrition in The Colonies Training African Women Instructors

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—Surely one of the quickest ways to overcome some at least of the obstacles to nutritional improvement in our Colonies referred to in the interesting letter in your column from Dr. Douglas Jardine is to make much more rapid progress in the primary and vegetable dieting of the South African women, especially in the sphere of domestic science.

The public spirited work carried out by Mrs. Percy Ross, of Kisumu, in training intelligent and capable young African women to instruct others in the practical side of hygiene, cooking, sewing, first aid, house and baby craft has blazed the trail in East Africa, and has demonstrated only too clearly what might long ago have been done on a much more intensive and wider scale by Colonial Governments.

Each Colony or group of Colonies should now have at no great cost its school for the training of selected Native women instructors, who after qualifying should carry the torch of practical enlightenment into their own tribal or urban areas. Attached to all such institutions might well be a small open-air home for demonstration of results. There are available today, or will shortly be, many experienced European women well able and qualified to undertake the organization of such schools in practical lines once they have mastered the language and had some experience of local colour.

A sustained effort at some such thing, aided by scientific research, improved housemanship, and the cinema should result, among other things, in the breakdown of many outmoded taboos in all directions over a generation or two. Experience has shown that a long period is necessary for new foods to gain general popularity in any country. It took, I believe, nearly 300 years to transplant and introduce the potato into Europe. How long will it have taken before the use of soy, soya flour is widespread throughout the world?

At long last public opinion is recognizing that there has been too much *festina lente* in the social and economic progress of our Colonial Empire. The passing of the Development and Welfare Act of 1940, however, helps at least to do away with the old time excuse that "funds are not available."

Apart from the money aspect, the British race and its many Administrations can hardly be accused of moving too fast or too furiously in any single direction through its long history!

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.1

G. J. SCOVELL

Warrington Yorke Memorial Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—Liverpool has led the way in many fields, but in none with greater brilliance or with more value to civilization than in the field of tropical medicine. The late Professor Warrington Yorke was the product and latterly the most distinguished member of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. He achieved an international reputation in the world of medical science, thus maintaining the high standard set by the early workers in the School.

By his brilliant research in the realm of chemotherapy Yorke opened up new paths of approach to the treatment of human ailments. Although his work was mainly directed towards finding means of combating the pestilences of tropical countries, his discoveries have significance also for many diseases, which are of world-wide distribution.

One of the earliest chemotherapeutic investigations made in the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine was that on atoxyl, an organic compound of arsenic; this led the way to the production in Germany at a later date of the much vaunted Salvarsan or "606". The organic arsenicals formed the starting point of Yorke's experimental work, which contributed so greatly to advances in the treatment of African trypanosomiasis, better known as sleeping sickness.

Again, drugs of the series of diamidines, which were first used therapeutically by Yorke, have revolutionized the treatment of African trypanosomiasis. During this war the Sudan form of the disease created a situation which might well have jeopardized military operations of crucial importance, and not until these drugs were applied was any success obtained in curing it. Quite recently one of the compounds developed as a result of Yorke's labours—propamide—has been shown to hold out good promise in a very different and much wider field, namely as an antiseptic for use on wounds.

The research which was being pursued by Yorke and his colleagues at the moment of his untimely death is proceeding, and will be carried on with vigour. The full potentialities of the drugs mentioned above and of certain new series which are in view will take several years to elucidate. The Council is therefore increasing the facilities for the study of this subject in the School, and has created a special department to continue the work, which Yorke began so auspiciously, from where he left off.

The director appointed to this new department is Dr. E. M. Lourie, who has carried out much research in tropical medicine, and who worked in close collaboration with Yorke up to the time of his death. Dr. Lourie's recent expedition to West Africa, which involved his spending two years in the sleeping sickness area of Sierra Leone, was undertaken solely in order to verify in human cases the therapeutic effects of new drugs which had already been tried out with success in the laboratory by Yorke and himself.

The Council, having thus arranged for the continuance of chemotherapy research, is naturally most anxious to ensure its future by establishing the department on a firm financial basis from the beginning. It hopes also to make the department a permanent foundation associated with the name of Warrington Yorke, which will serve as a lasting memorial of his pioneer work. It has therefore been decided to invite donations to a Warrington Yorke Memorial Fund to endow the department, the capital sum required being of the order of £60,000.

We appeal to Yorke's many admirers, and to all those who have benefited by the great advances in tropical medicine and hygiene made during his 40 years of service, to subscribe liberally to so worthy an object.

Yours faithfully,

LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE

LEVERHULME, Chairman

J. R. HODGHOUSE, Vice-Chairman

F. G. HEISE, Hon. Treasurer

Good Men Repressed

Your proposals for overhaul of the official machine of Colonial administration will appeal to all officials and ex-officials except those whom you by inference indicted—and quite rightly. It is a disaster that first-class young fellows, bursting with enthusiasm and brimful of ambition, should in so many cases have those qualities smothered by seniors devoid of energy and imagination and anxious only to keep on the right side of the head of their particular department. We have seen too many young men have a premature end to their careers, who were under superiors whom it would have been wise to retire long ago. That cannot be done in war-time, of course, but at the earliest possible moment some of the dopes ought to be pensioned.

Marketing Kenya Coffee Proposals of The Coffee Board Examined

By a Correspondent

IN YOUR ISSUE OF APRIL 21, 1942, was published a resume of certain recommendations of a Marketing Committee appointed by the Coffee Board of Kenya.

From the viewpoint of a member of a company growing tropical produce in different parts of the world, including Africa, and engaged in many ways and means of paying reasonable dividends to proprietors, the support of a dividend and the business features from beginning to end the cart is put before the horse, first by the Board in selecting its Committee and then by the Committee in discharging its function.

Perhaps the Board had compelling reasons for appointing planters to advise on highly technical business matters. At least, it knew the risk and shared the responsibility for their recommendations on merchantable life no one asks professional men for their views and then formulate their own recommendations. Yet this is what the Committee did. Usually we state our problem and ask their help to solve it. This approach was missed.

Nature dictates where commodities shall be grown. Convenience prescribes the need for markets located on the doorstep of buyers in consuming countries. Common sense suggests the advisability of conforming with this dispensation. And experience demonstrates the benefits accruing to those who do.

Disregard of Experience

It is generally recognized that the marketing of commodities requires a healthy distance from those associated with production, and, as everyone knows, coffee needs particularly careful marketing. It is hard, then, to believe that the Committee's views are those of the majority of planters; and that they will find much support. Those who know how much dividends depend upon sound business methods in selling crops are unlikely to support measures which disregard all experience in recent years and repeat just the very mistakes which producers of coffee, rubber and sugar (amongst others) most carefully avoid after disastrous losses from having tried them.

The British Federation of Commodity and Allied Trades recognized that the principle upon which the whole modern organization of production and trade is based is specialization. The Kenya Committee disregarded this principle, and its report shows the result when that happens.

It recommends regulation of supplies to market apparently mainly on the strength of the local view, and without taking into account that either unilateral or partial regulation of supply stands discredited as a thing of the past, never to be revived.

The Committee further recommends that the proposed marketing organization should establish a limited number of direct contacts overseas as an exporting dealer in order to make sure that exporters earn no excessive profits at producers' expense. Every successful grower or manufacturer long ago discovered the advantage of co-operating with and supporting his merchants in every possible way. The Marketing Committee recommends just the opposite, and by describing merchants as essential and beneficial to growers on the one hand and antagonizing them on the other, vacillates and itself throws doubts upon the wisdom and worth of its recommendations. London and local merchants were the best friends of Kenya's coffee planters, and all who have benefited from their guidance will welcome its continuance.

Finally, the Committee would have planters give up their right to dispose of their own crops and place them in the hands of a Marketing Board whose members are

to be elected with ability, the confidence of their electors and reasonable accessibility to Nairobi for their main qualifications.

Many producers of commodities, including East African coffee, have their marketing directed from London as the principal commercial centre of the world, and they will need good and substantial reasons before they consent to a change. Direction from London by no means impairs the useful functioning of local markets and overcomes the drawbacks of small markets, which must of necessity wait upon the big ones, and lose valuable time and opportunities when speedy decisions are essential.

One can tell in advance the circumstances in which the present recommendations may operate. For this reason most planters are unwilling to give their cards to the Board to handle their coffee to best advantage. Why should they?

The Cart Before the Horse

The cart continues before the horse, the provision to enable the producer board, if it so desires, to obtain a member of the board to represent the producer market, and the particular view of the nature of the recommendation is that it will enable the board to obtain the assistance of an independent commercial or business man. There is no obligation either to obtain it or to act on it if it either could be or were obtained.

As this recommendation stands, the regulation and the sale of the whole crop are to depend, apparently, upon the Marketing Committee's opinion of the market. When this opinion is correct, it will be taken for granted—generally—that it should be so. But if it is not, then the recommendation will be recognized to be what it really is: power in the hands of a few planters in Nairobi to sell the production of all on the strength, possibly of nothing more substantial than a view of the market.

If for no other reasons than these, perhaps the sooner this report is superseded the better. Planters will expect better advice, particularly when pooling production has opened up vistas of what could be achieved in certain circumstances by centralizing the sale of the pool.

The natural and obvious thing to do is, first, to put the cart where it belongs, behind the horse, and produce proposals which will appeal to the majority of planters, so that the benefits of centralized marketing could be applied with prospects of reasonable success.

If direction from London, with due regard to planters' wishes could be secured and worked through local machinery, a good step forward would have been taken. It may be difficult, but it should be tried. London merchants direct a far larger part of the world's commerce in commodities than is generally realized, and their supremacy proves conclusively that greater ability still remains to be found.

BRANCHES IN KENYA

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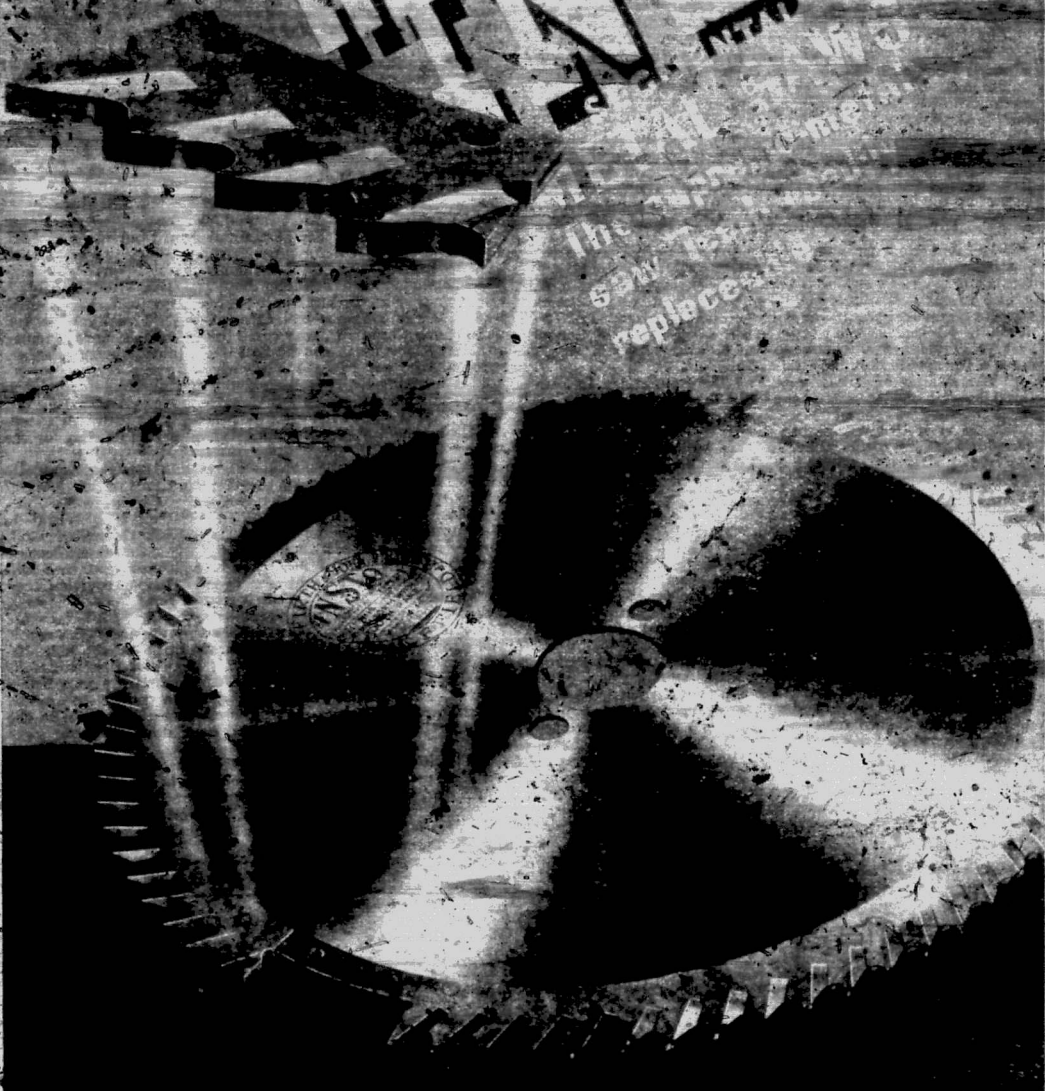
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As Bishops See East Africa

Points from Annual Reports of U.M.C.A.

THAT MISSIONARY SOCIETIES, at work in certain parts of East Africa have been far from satisfied with the treatment they have received from the local Government has been reported on several recent sessions in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

The annual report for 1943 of the Universities Mission to Central Africa, written by Kenneth G. Blood under the title "Spirituality of Africa's Progress," and now published at 3d, from Central Africa House, London, S.W.4, provides further evidence that co-operation might have been much stronger.

The report states: "The violent prejudice of the African against women's education has been almost entirely eradicated. Canon Hellier writes: 'Nobody here wishes to overstress the number of candidates presented for the Government women's examination is a useful guide to progress. In 1943 well over 100 candidates were presented by the diocese whereas only a few years ago no girl could be regarded as trying the examination. The year 1943 has seen the first Moslem girl sit for the examination, organized by the diocese of Zanzibar.'

Increased Education of African Women

In Nyasaland, too, the Bishop writes: "Girls' education has lagged behind boys,' as it tends to do in Africa, and the establishment of two girls' training colleges is one of the most urgent of our post-war needs. The training school at Likoma has done excellent work, but it has no boarding facilities. The teaching of English was begun in the Chipyla Girls' School last year, and I think its extension to other schools would have a beneficial effect on attendance."

The Bishop of Northern Rhodesia writes: "The Government grant to enable candidates to contain eight, nine or at the most 10 girls, so that they can live as a family and care for the home, the while they are pursuing their studies in school. Ndawika girls take the Government women teachers' certificate together with the diocesan religious certificate as a first step. We hope that the teaching of English will begin shortly." He adds that the reports of the Government inspectors are most encouraging.

The Bishop of Northern Rhodesia writes: "Our first certificated woman teacher has started work at Chipili this year, and has already made a big difference in the attendance at the girls' school. We hope that within a few years many girls will take up training as teachers and nurses. Many women teachers will be required before we can give universal education in Northern Rhodesia."

"I have written a lot about education," says the Bishop of Masasi, "but all this confounding with ignorance may quite possibly reduce to zero even what it removes unless the outcome of the school work and influence are the formation of good character. Good trustworthiness, a readiness to sacrifice self in the service of others, a certainty that the money we earn and not the end of our aim in life—a knowledge that we work whatever it may prove to be should be chosen in answer to our vocation as men as by God and done for God: these are some of the marks of that character which it is the privilege and responsibility of the schoolmasters and mistresses to strive to effect in their pupils."

"Is there any other foundation for character and religion? What is the Government's attitude to religion?"

There is some very definite distrust of mission schools by responsible Government officials. I beg that we may meet and talk the problem out. Our ideal is that we should work together with Government as partners, each contributing of our best, without distrust. If doubts begin to arise on either side, we should meet and find the solution of the trouble."

The report on 'Mass Education in African Society,' recently issued by the Colonial Office, speaks of 'the need for wide-ranging co-operation, and continues: 'The Churches will have a special contribution to bring, the importance of which cannot be exaggerated. The missionary, even more than the district officer, lives in constant touch with the people. He shares their joys and sorrows, their hopes, but as one of them, and as the Church is responsible for responsibility and independence, this sense of responsibility is not theirs. The Churches are in the best position to influence the changing outlook that sense of spiritual values, with a new orientation, particularly where the old beliefs and rules of life are fading away, as they must, under the stress of the new conditions."

We do not doubt that those words express the aim and purpose of the Colonial Office, for, as EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA recalled in editorial comment on this report, 'the accepted policy of the Imperial Government is that education in the Colonies must have a religious basis."

Government Distrust of Mission Schools

But we are left wondering how far this policy is being implemented, and it should be when we read the following passage in the Bishop of Masasi's review of the past year:

"The Government are tempted," he writes, "to regard our educational work, as they sometimes regard our medical work also, as just a scheme for proselytizing. They and it hard to be sure that, if non-Christians come to a dispensary or hospital belonging to a mission, they will be treated exactly in the same way as Christians are treated, nor will they be subjected to any religious test of any kind. Equally boys and girls of non-Christians, who come to our schools, are welcomed and taught by us to the best of our ability, even if their parents, who are perhaps Moslems, withdraw them from religious teaching. That we should be only too anxious if everyone were to wish to become Christians is certain, but compulsion is out of the question. The spirit in which educational and medical work is done is the service of man for the love of God."

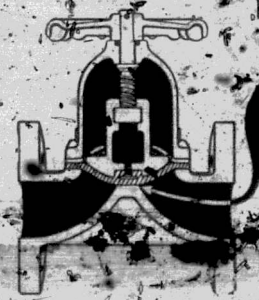
The Government distrust of mission schools, especially in Moslem areas, overlooks the fact that there are several different kinds and degrees of Moslems. There are Moslems, especially at the coast, who really know their religion and do their utmost to find in it a way to the knowledge of God. These do not wish their children on any account to become Christians, but granted that they are satisfied that they will not be snatched from them, I believe it is true to say that they prefer a school in which God is remembered and honoured, rather than the secular Government school. Christians are not of the sort, and they are strongly in their favour. There are, at the other end of the scale Moslems who have become such in the last 50 years. Some of these are very zealous, but do not openly allow that Christianity is a better religion than Islam, and if their children prefer to follow Christianity they are ready to give them their freedom in the matter. There are, however, who have done as ours some of the latter sort.

The Bishop's confidence in the Government is well called for. Secular Government officials in Lindi and Mikindani both died for want of priests. Our Christian school in Lindi was asked for by the Moslem 'wali'. And when our school in Mikindani fell down in the rain the local Moslems were glad to provide another building.

A statement made in a broadcast talk on the work of East Africa Command's mobile army medical unit, says:

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much to the point. 'We thought,' it was said, 'we had taken all precautions so as to offend no one's susceptibilities—but in two places Mbulamandani complained that whilst we had shown all the Army arrangements for eating, sleeping, playing and fighting, we had not provided any facilities for prayer or religious instruction.'

Is it too much to hope that the Government, or some of its officials, will some day realize that a supposedly Christian Government is expected to be Christian, and that irreligion is not a synonym for hospitality?

We do not wish to suggest that the attitude of Governments to mission schools is wholly critical and obstructive; that would be far from the truth. Government frequently makes a considerable sum of money available for schools and contributes considerable sums to their support, particularly in the case of Rhodesia, where co-operation between the mission and Government has always been both friendly and fruitful.

As strongly as the Bishop of Masasi has criticized the Government, he has also spoken appreciatively of the assistance given by them for Ndwiwa, and where there is co-operation he gladly welcomes it. Thus, with regard to the Government schools being built in this diocese, he writes, 'the arrangement is that at Majuta and Masasi the Native administration school shall not compete with our elementary school. Their curriculum at Standard IV, provided they are at Standards V and VI, I have every hope that this help given by the Government will work out for the real advantage of the area.'

With regard to the importance of school gardens or farms, the Bishop of Northern Rhodesia also speaks appreciatively of Government co-operation. The Agricultural Department, he says, 'gives a good deal of help and advice, and in some cases they use the school gardens to demonstrate. Several of our ex-schoolboys are now receiving training as agricultural or veterinary assistants, and will, we hope, take their places in the great campaign for improving Native agriculture, which must take place after the war.'

He also cites another instance of co-operation, recording that 'for the first time in the history of the territory the Central Educational Advisory Board had three African representatives. Their views were most very valuable, and were listened to with attention by all members of the Board.'

Visit of the Adviser of Education

The visit to Africa of Mr. Christopher Cox, Educational Adviser to the Colonial Office, has been gratefully welcomed. The Bishop of Nyasaland writes, 'I was unfortunately out of the diocese on furlough at the time of his visit, and just missed him in Northern Rhodesia, but I gathered that he had formed an unfavourable opinion of the state of education in Nyasaland, and this was confirmed in a letter he wrote to me after he left. His criticism was that whereas 30 years ago the Government had a plan of educational development in Central Africa, this plan was not being applied so far then as the neighbouring territories, and that it might show a higher percentage of illiterates in the higher grades, it has not developed higher education sufficiently and is still using European staffs for the casual supervision which should have been in the hands of Africans.'

There is a great measure of truth in this criticism, so that the many first-hand knowledge of education in the Protectorate would deny, but it is not true as he added that, 'as in so much else, that hampers the progress of Nyasaland, the large part of the blame lies with the parsimonious policy of the Imperial Government towards it. The country has never had an income adequate to its needs, and to take education as an example, the Nyasaland Government drew up in 1929 a five-year plan in aid to mission schools but was only able to allow the sum of £10,000 for the purpose, and this was not paid until 1932, and it was not until 1940 that the Government provided the additional £42,000 then necessary to complete its deftacking of 10 years before. It was in the same year, 1940, that for the first time secondary education was provided for in Nyasaland by the establishment of two junior secondary schools.'

The Bishop of Masasi also regrets on the inadequacy of the grant for the same reason. In the grants received from the Government of Tanganyika, he says, 'our educational year cost us £6,607. We received a grant from the Government amounting to £1,000. In 1932 the total cost was £8,371. The Government grant was £1,420.'

Continuing the subject of Nyasaland says, 'The chief result of Mr. Cox's visit has been the setting up of a Planning Committee, consisting of representatives of the Government and the Churches, under the chairmanship of the Director of Education, to draw up a comprehensive scheme of elementary, primary and secondary education for the whole Protectorate and for all races in it, Africans, Coloured People and Europeans. The scheme has been completed by the Planning Committee (on which African and Wapemba representatives are to be considered by the Christian Council, the Advisory Committee on Education, and the Government), and after such modifications as they may make, it will be sent to

England for the approval of otherwise of the Secretary for the Colonies. It is hoped that it may come into operation in 1945.

The two features of it that most directly affect us are (1) the establishment of a number of central schools throughout the Protectorate with an adequate Government grant, and (2) a revised scale of teachers' salaries in which the initial salary, the annual increment and the maximum rate are very considerably higher than those at present current either in this or in any other mission in the country.

The increase in salaries is as welcome as it is overdue, for the low scale of teachers' salaries in the past, as compared with those of clerks and other skilled folk in both Government and commercial employments, has been a very serious cause of the country towards higher education, as strongly urged by Mr. Cox and the Director of Education. It is therefore the more lamentable that the Government has refused the request of the Advisory Committee that as the revised scale of salaries provided in the new scheme cannot come into force before 1945, an interim bonus of 10 per centum for each certified teacher working in an assisted school be voted in the estimates for 1944. The total sum involved would have been only £4,000, and it would have done much to check the wastage and ensure that when the new scheme is introduced it is not hampered by the lack of teachers.

The only and illogical reason for the refusal was that the grant of such a bonus now might prejudice the introduction next year of an entirely new scale of salaries, so strongly do I personally feel that that the necessary and substantial increase of teachers' wages is essential that, after consultation with as many of the priests-in-charge as I could get in touch with, I have decided to give the proposed increase to our own teachers from diocesan funds.

The Bishop of Northern Rhodesia writes, 'The general tendency in Africa today is for boys who take higher courses to be entirely self-centred. They use their education, even courses for professional training, as jumping-off places. They have little hesitation in taking some other work than that for which they have been trained. This lack of stability makes it very difficult to plan for the future, because we really cannot tell how many trained men we shall have in three or four years. We have tried this year to make the boys feel a greater sense of responsibility, and to this end "Bishop's scholarships" have been created. These are given to men who have accepted the responsibility of helping the mission by becoming teachers.'

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Commons Debate on Colonies

(Report continued from page 850)

Those who go convinced that democracy is effete and impracticable, come back saying that democracy is quite impossible in its application to African and Asiatic people. These who believe in democracy as something to be achieved sooner or in the distant future, go to the same areas and come back more convinced than ever that they must strive for the implementation of their democratic faith. These views, while invaluable, are not so important as getting one's outlook right.

It was said that I once described as "the clergy that shall be created," it is essential to get to it that Colonies possess, in every economic and social necessity for their lives, but also those political rights and responsibilities by which their dignity can be made manifest. It is a moral approach, I cannot see any justification at all save the moral one, for making this appeal. Why should we not exploit and take advantage of backward people, why should we not go to Africa and wrench gold from the soil, and leave just a few fragments as compensation for the inhabitants? The answer is the moral one that shall be the keeper.

It was also asked if the men of the Colonies who have been fighting should be allowed to go on their own, to visit various parts of the world, or to be allowed to help to build the forces which the Prime Minister has said, will be necessary when peace returns to ensure that there shall be no resurgence of German aggression. Would they be allowed to volunteer for squadrons of the Air Force, for their own Territorial Army, and for service in ships on the high seas?

He also said: "I believe that more attention has been given to the preparation and presentation of films and broadcasts in the Colonies. That is going to be the most important factor in the future development of the Colonies. If the standard of living in the Colonies is to be raised, greater attention must be given to the kind of broadcast, and film which will achieve the results we all want, in the interests of the Natives."

It was said that as soon as travel is easier much greater opportunities will be given to civil servants continually to visit our Colonies. An travel is not possible in a way which was not possible before the war. It is vital for the proper administration of the Colonial Empire that all those of the Colonial Secretary's staff, from whom he seeks advice, should have continual opportunities of becoming up-to-date through practical personal experience. I hope the Treasury will not restrict the Minister in this direction.

Secretary of State's Reply

COLONEL OLIVER STANLEY, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in the course of his reply—

"I do not pretend for a moment that any organization that I have set up centrally here is perfect, is not capable of improvement or that good suggestions cannot be made. I should greatly like to know more exactly how this proposed Colonial Development Council is to be composed and exactly what its duties are to be."

"Since the last debate I have set up an Economic Advisory Committee. I do not pretend that it has executive power, or that it is able somehow or other, without depriving the Secretary of State of his responsibilities, to prevent some swing of policy when the Secretary of State is changed. I do not see how that can be done unless we are gradually arriving at the point where there is a real consensus of agreement on Colonial policy on all sides of the House. I want this Economic Committee to advise on general economic principles and prospects as applied to the Colonial Empire, and I do not think that this Development Council could really do any more."

"I emphasize that these Colonies are on their way to nationhood and we cannot dictate to them about their Colonial policy. This Board, which has no authority, could sit down and say, 'We will not allow this Colony to have a certain industry,' but will put it, instead, somewhere else. Only the Colony, and I who am responsible, can do that, and I should only like to do that as a result of the kind of machinery that I sketched out beforehand which enables the various Colonies in their regional work to argue the thing out among themselves."

The Member for West Leyton (Mr. Sorensen) argued with great force that he could make a better speech, not having been to the Colonies, than anyone on this side of the Committee could make, even though he had been to the Colonies. But as the speeches are that he makes now, they could be made better still if he had the advantage of seeing the places of which he speaks. I hope very soon he will have that opportunity.

CAPTAIN MACDONALD: "I suggest that the hon. Member should find out what the Colonies themselves think of his speech."

MRS. SORENSEN: "I am well aware of what some of the Colonies think."

COLONEL STANLEY: "The White Paper provides for a review of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act from time to time. That is certainly the intention; and the Chancellor

of the Exchequer has agreed that a review of the whole terms of the Act should take place before conditions have become such that the needs of the Colonies have got beyond the possibilities of the Act."

"I am not anxious to undertake such a review until I have got further with the plans which are being prepared. It is not much good saying that the time is not long enough and that the amount is not enough until I have a clearer idea of what I shall want and what the money is to be. My duty will be to collect long-term plans from the Colonies and translate them into the financial demands that they make and see how much can be provided from their own resources by the Colonies themselves, and then I shall have material plans to discuss with the Chancellor before we meet before the House. I hope very much to be accepted."

The movements of Governors and other members of the Colonial Service as between Colonies is admittedly a question of great difficulty. I sympathize with the view of the Colonies that a man having learnt the particular problems he has to know, and this applies particularly when you get to the highlands and the moves are not frequent, should stay. There is a great deal to be said for that, and whenever possible I try to leave these officers for a very substantial period. But the hon. Member will also realize the difficulties on the other side. It is not always a very good thing in itself to have the same officer in the same place for a long time."

It was asked if a small Colony and new territory, by exercising its own powers of expenditure and finance, could have the same kind of Colony with experience and expertise. I said that I sympathized with the view that while giving every sympathy to the local desire that members of the Colonial Service should stay for long periods to balance between those two things.

I agree there is a vital need both for a geological survey of the Colonial territories and also for a geological survey. They are both equally important. What I would like to do in discussing with the experts the possibility of a plan for a period of years which will enable us for the first time to have a complete service of all Colonial territory. I am not in the position where that is quite ready to go to the Research Council. It is absolutely essential to have a complete economic planning in the Colonies, and to have communications and of sound agricultural policy, that we should have the facts which can alone be obtained by these two services."

Scope for Private Enterprise

In our debate last year I said it was what I thought there would be a real need for the assistance of private capital for Colonial development. I pointed out that that private capital in the Colonies itself could only be obtained, which, while they would not deprive it of any opportunity, would make certain that the territory itself is in a position to have a square deal. Part of it, I agree, is more a question of building up the proper labour machinery to ensure that there are proper wage arrangements and proper industries. Part should consist of assistance for an industry which is going to be of great economic value to the territory. I do not want to tie myself to the suggestion that we should say there should be no sacred duties. I would rather leave it to the individual Colony to go into the best way to help the particular industry. But we have to face the fact that if we are to develop new secondary industries in the Colonies, in the early days they will want some help. What we have to be careful of is that we do not give extravagant help to industries which can never, however successful they are, exist without it.

There is this extraordinarily difficult problem, for which at the moment I do not pretend to have found the solution, but on which I have asked for advice from the experts—somehow or other we have to leave room for African capital, for African managerial skill and when it is ready to take a part in this industrial development. In the need for economic development as quickly as we can get it, at a time when there is no, or little, African capital and not sufficient African managerial skill available, we must not fill the gap with imported capital and imported managerial skill in a way which, for ever or for a long period, prevents the African himself from meeting this need. It is not an easy problem, but it is one which can be solved to the benefit of the Colony, of the inhabitants of the Colony, and of the industrial enterprise of this country as well.

I gladly give the assurance that suggestions we have made about regional commissions and conferences, which I think have met with general agreement in all parts of the House, involve no infringement whatsoever of our sovereignty, by which I mean our administrative responsibility. That statement has been definitely made by the Prime Minister and by myself. When I went to West Africa in 1942, in the statement in the House I made at that time, I found that the one thing that worried them but that was the thought that in some way regional commissions meant some kind of international administration. It is not only that such administration would be inefficient, because you cannot share responsibility among a number of people, but they saw in such commissions a great obstacle to their aims and their goal.

They said: "We believe you will help us along the road towards self-government, but he is a new body which will be over our heads and make a sham of self-government. Therefore I am only too glad to give the assurance for which the hon. gentleman asks."

"I was asked for a political programme lasting 20 years; do not believe in laying down a schedule, as they are called in the other side of the Atlantic, of political programmes lasting for 20 years. I believe that you have suggested a general idea, and that the hon. Member suggested by the hon. Member."

"My hon. friend the member for Swindon (Mr. Wakefield) referred to opportunities for service after the war. He will realize that it is quite impossible for me to make a statement today. "It depends on the decisions taken in the light of whatever military forces are required in the future. I am certain, however, that in any of these forces the people of the Colonies will have ample opportunities for service."

Apex Point Programme

Suggested by Captain Gammons, M.P.

Captain D. D. GAMMONS, M.P. (STONINGHAM, HANTS AND AFRICA)

"I shall only hold the Colonial Empire together by so far as we can create a real sense of Empire citizenship. In the whole of the Colonies we have tried to create a real sense of citizenship in what we have been trying to do. They have tended to concentrate their energies and ideals in their political rather than in tackling economic and social problems. It is possible to devise a programme which the British people can understand and upon which they can, if necessary, be asked to vote money, and which at the same time will secure the maximum degree of cooperation in the Colonies. I believe it is possible, and I would like to present the following six points:

(a) The establishment of a Colonial Development Board in London upon which each Colony would have direct representation. The Colonial Welfare and Development Act is a welcome move in this direction, but its limitations are that it is far too short-term in its application; it does not necessarily apply to the whole of the Colonial Empire; it does not integrate the economies of one Colony with those of another, and it savours to a certain extent of the almoner's pail. In four directions in particular I do not believe that we can afford to neglect: secondary industries, broadcasting, inter-Colonial air communication, and the investment of British capital.

(b) A Colonial Defence Council. It is doubtful if Great Britain alone is now able to assume responsibility for the defence of the Colonial Empire. The Colonial peoples are both willing and competent to play their part, if encouraged to do so.

(c) A more dynamic approach towards education. In the short-term sense this means a mass attack on illiteracy. But education must do more than merely making people literate. Any educational policy is a failure unless it raises the standard of agriculture upon which the Colonial peoples largely depend, encourages power of leadership, and engenders pride in local traditions and cultures.

(d) A minimum standard of social services. More has been done in this direction than is generally realized, but progress has been patchy. There is surely a basic minimum of health and hospital services, as well as such things as workmen's compensation, without which we should not be satisfied.

(e) The creation of an Imperial Civil Service to which any British subject with the necessary qualifications can aspire without distinction of race, religion, or colour.

(f) A common Imperial currency to take the place of the present hotch-potch of sterling, rupees, and local dollars of varying denominations.

Imperial history and economics might form a greater part of school curricula, both here and in the Colonies. When conditions permit, we should encourage travel for school teachers and children, industrial and trade union leaders, and M.P.s. It is fantastic to suggest that members of all Empire Legislatures should be provided with free travel to all parts of the Empire.

The Colonial Office is certainly one of the great departments of State which could do with an additional Under-Secretary, if intimate contact is to be maintained between Great Britain and the Colonies. I have always felt that we need a great Colonial House in London which would be the centre of all Colonial activities in the heart of the Empire.

Most of these things are being done, but there seems a case both for co-ordination of plans and for their presentation in a way which can be understood and appreciated. For the last 25 years we have too often been fighting a sort of rear-guard action of political concessions and economic improvisations. The time is now ripe for something more positive, more dynamic, and more inspiring."

Questions in Parliament

Ethiopia Terminates the Agreement

In the House of Commons last week, Mr. Mander asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether steps were being taken to substitute a new agreement with the Emperor of Ethiopia in place of the Military Convention of Agreement of 1936, as progress had been made, and whether he would now be finding it advisable of relating the future of Ethiopia to the New World Organization.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Eden: "The question of Ethiopia is a matter of international law, and the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement and Military Convention, provided for in Article 12 of the Agreement, was given by the Emperor to His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires on May 25. In these circumstances it has been necessary for His Majesty's Government to review their position, and they are doing so with a view to the future of Ethiopia. I am sorry that I cannot say more on my invitation for consultation."

Mr. Mander: "Would not my right hon. friend give the Emperor a list of the financial, administrative, and other responsibilities, and if possible, should be placed on a regular basis, as a condition of not being confined to this country?"

Mr. Eden: "I am always in favour of financial responsibility being well spread."

Mr. Riley asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would issue a list of the Colonial Office Advisory Committees in existence, their personnel and terms of reference, how often they met, and whether their reports and recommendations would be made available to Members of Parliament.

Colonel Stanley: "I will certainly issue a list of the committees which are in existence, and I am happy to say that regular meetings of the various committees, a great deal of work is done by sub-committees. These committees are advisory to the Secretary of State and stand in a confidential relationship with him. While many of their reports and recommendations have been published or otherwise made available to the House, it would not be possible to give an undertaking that this procedure should automatically be followed in every case."

Dr. Morgan: "Can the right hon. and gallant gentleman give the House some indication of the passport or passport rules for the Colonies?"

Colonel Stanley: "What the hon. Member sees the list I think he will realize their efficiency and knowledge of the particular territories."

Social Welfare Advisory Committee

Mr. Riley asked why the Social Welfare Advisory Committee was established, how often it had met, its terms of reference, and whether it had yet made recommendations.

Colonel Stanley: "The Colonial Social Welfare Advisory Committee replaces on a wider basis and covering a larger field of welfare questions the former Colonial Penal Advisory Committee, whose members submitted their recommendations in order to facilitate the formation of the new committee. The terms of reference are, in general, to advise me on such questions as I may refer to them with regard to problems of social welfare. I am sending a copy of the full terms of reference to the hon. Member for his information."

Mr. Riley: "Do the terms of reference cover the question of judicial offences?"

Colonel Stanley: "Yes, sir."

Mr. Sorensen: "Do the regulations cover penal offences?"

Colonel Stanley: "They still cover the original terms of penal offences."

Mr. Sorensen asked why the Uganda Growers Co-operative Union in Uganda was only allowed to sell coffee to the authorized posts; why they were prevented from grinding and exporting their coffee direct; how the coffee growers were being encouraged to process their own coffee; and what conditions in general had to be observed in the marketing and exporting of Uganda coffee.

Colonel Stanley: "I am making inquiry of the Governor and will communicate with the hon. Member."

Mr. Harvey asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the Settlement Schemes Sub-Committee of the Kenya Agriculture and Production Settlement Board was preparing further schemes of settlement in addition to those already proposed, and whether information as to the details of these proposals was yet available.

Colonel Stanley: "I understand that this sub-committee has been set up to find the homes for the establishment of the kind of classes of settlers to whom the conditions of the existing scheme would not be appropriate. I am afraid that as yet it has not yet made any recommendations, but it is an event nothing in the recommendations of the sub-committee could involve any increase in the area of land available in Kenya for European settlement."

Yellow Fever in Rhodesia Disquieting Evidence from Balovale

Sir John Waddington, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, referred some months ago to the yellow fever menace in the Protectorate, where intensive investigation has since been made. Samples of the blood of some hundred people were taken, and no less than 50 per cent of the blood samples presented scattered foci of virus which, among them, being found in children under 10 and some even under six years of age. This is the first time that yellow fever has been present in the Balovale district within the last six years. A Government Medical Officer, Mr. W. H. Williams, has been specially seconded to study the position and the extent of the disease in the Protectorate. Mr. Robinson, has also been seconded to Balovale district, and the foci of the mosquito revealed in the investigation of the disease. Dr. McNally, head of the Rockefeller Institute's Yellow Fever Research Institute in London, is now sitting in Northern Rhodesia and proceeding to Balovale to confer with Mr. Williams and Mr. Robinson. The result of these scientific studies it is hoped to place before the Government, which may be necessary.

Sudan's Record Cotton Year But Disappointing Results Elsewhere

The 39th annual report of the British Cotton Growing Association draws attention to the fact that cotton production throughout the Empire was generally below average last year, the one exception being the Sudan, where the irrigated areas gave such bumper yields that the total of 354,000 bales was a record.

The Colonial Empire's cotton crop was only 64 per cent of the total in 1943, the record year. The reduction was chiefly due to adverse weather, though the need to concentrate on food and other crops essential to the war effort was partly responsible. The report states:—

SUDAN.—Production showed a considerable increase over the previous year, and was a record for the country, due to very satisfactory yields in the irrigated areas of the Gezira Plain controlled by the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Ltd. and the Kassala Cotton Co., Ltd., who were the original pioneers in cotton production in this area, and to bumper crops in the Gash and Tokar Deltas. The total for the country amounted to 354,000 bales of 400 lbs., compared with 295,107 bales in the previous season.

UGANDA.—A decline in production has again to be recorded; the 1943 crop of approximately 116,000 bales is the lowest since 1923.

The African farmers did not display the usual activity in the early part of the season, and little was planted in April and May. An intensive campaign to encourage planting was undertaken by Government, but the weather conditions during June and July prevented even normal planting, and at the end of July the acreage under cotton was less than half the corresponding acreage of the previous year. Weather conditions were good through August and considerable weeding was made up, but with the onset of dry conditions in

September planting ceased, and the acreage for the season, 883,056 acres, was only about two-thirds of the average for the past few years.

Prior to the marketing of the crop the Government of Uganda entered into an agreement with the Ministry of Supply to take part of the crop, and were thus able to assure the growers of a definite price for the seed cotton, eliminating from their minds any fear of a repetition of the unsettled marketing conditions and the low prices of the two previous seasons. This agreement has since been extended to cover the duration of the war and until 1946. Under an agreement which has been made with the Government of India, under which the balance of the coming crop will be required by the Ministry of Supply will be made available for sale to India. Any profits will be placed to a fund and a certain percentage of the cotton industry generally.

KENYA.—With climatic conditions in the 1942-43 planting season being very similar to those in the previous season, the yield of seed cotton was low, and there was a considerable decrease compared with the previous season—approximately 3,500 bales, against 10,300 in 1942-43. The Nyanza Province was responsible for 4,224 bales, and the Coast Province for 1,276 bales. A quantity in the Central Province was also sold to the Government, and a portion of the Uganda Government crop was sold to the Ministry of Supply and the Government of India.

INDIA.—The cotton crop in India for 1943, as recorded for 1943, the rainfall being 1,050 inches, compared with 51,000 bales in 1942 and 73,000 bales in 1944. The United Provinces produced approximately 2,100 bales, the Eastern Provinces 10,000, and the Southern States and Tanja Province 2,500 bales between them. Agreements have been made with the Ministry of Supply and the Government of India for the disposal of the cotton crop for much the same times as Uganda. The Association continued to provide the services of an engineer who was seconded to the Government for work as hinneries inspector.

NYASALAND.—It is disappointing to record a very substantial decline in cotton production, the total being down from 12,000 bales in 1942 to approximately 7,000 bales in 1943. The total acreage was slightly larger than the previous season, but the erratic nature of the rainfall, plus insect pest damage in the Lower Shire area, resulted in a poor crop.

THE RHODESIAS.—In the Southern, the acreage planted showed an increase over the previous season; but weather conditions were unfavourable and yields were disappointing. The total crop was nearly 1,500 bales, as compared with 2,000 bales.

In Northern, production was again confined to a small area of the Luangwa Valley in the Fort Jameson district, and the crop produced was only 40 bales, about half of the previous year's crop.

Help to Coffee Industry

The Coffee Industry (Financial Assistance) Bill, which was recently read a third time in the Kenya Legislative Council, empowers the Government to make short-term loans, bearing interest at 4% and repayable within three years to coffee growers in the Colony, such advances being limited to £7 per acre of planted coffee, and on condition that they "observe the rules of good husbandry." Repayment is not to exceed 14 cents of a shilling per lb. of coffee produced, unless the average crop in any year exceeds 4 cwt. per acre, when an additional payment at the rate of 14 cents per lb. is to be made.

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News Items in Brief

A Retail Traders Association has been formed in Mafikengland.

Trucks are now being made in Northern Rhodesia by British refugees.

Some 1000 farms have now been completed by the Government in Ulm.

During 1943 more than 158,000 cattle belonging to the Masai in Kenya were decimated by rinderpest.

One of the new Native Welfare Halls has been dedicated to the memory of the late Mr. Colin John Fraser.

Fragments of rare Chinese porcelain of the Sung dynasty (960-1280) have been found on the beach at Gwelo, Bulawayo.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has agreed to meet the costs of administration of a National Labour Service for Southern Rhodesia.

On the proposal of Mr. A. Hawthorth, manager of the Phoenix Prince mine, a Bindura District Public Welfare Committee is being formed.

Bulawayo plans to spend about £17,000 on heavy electrical plant, including a 15,000-kilowatt turbo-alternator, for an entirely new power station.

The Bulawayo Publicity Association has asked that the control of national parks in Southern Rhodesia should be vested in a National Board of Trustees.

The French Consulate in Leopoldville, capital of the Belgian Congo, is to be raised to the status of a Consulate General by decree of the French Committee of National Liberation.

State registry offices have, according to the Director of Demobilization and Re-Employment, in Southern Rhodesia, placed 988 people in employment in Salisbury and Bulawayo in six months.

To relieve the acute housing shortage in Kampala, a limited amount of building material has been released by the Director of Supplies, and 76 plots have been made available. Local materials will be utilized as much as possible.

The Education Department of the Sudan is to send seven teachers to England for a post-graduate course at Exeter University. This decision resumes a practice begun several years ago and interrupted by the war. The members of the party will stay in England for periods up to two years.

The danger of rinderpest, spreading into Northern Rhodesia from East Africa, which two years ago seemed imminent, has been averted by the combined efforts of the Governments of East Africa, the Rhodesias, and the Union of South Africa. The disease has been pushed back over 400 miles from the northern border of Northern Rhodesia.

That there has been a great drift of African labour to the towns of Kenya is stated by Mr. W. Wyn Jones, who has been seconded for special labour duties. He said that the number of registered domestic servants in Nairobi had increased from 10,000 to 20,000 in the last seven years.

Whereas the Busoga district of Uganda had only 16,000 acres under cassava in 1942, about 50,000 acres were planted to that crop in 1943. The Government in Buganda has been instructed to plant at least a quarter of an acre under cassava this year, and by the end of last October some 100,000 acres had been planted in the province, or double the acreage of the previous season. Buganda has also doubled the area under sweet potatoes and hopes to produce about 10,000 acres of soya beans in 1944, which would be four times last year's area.

Associated Chambers of Rhodesia

The Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia have elected Mr. B. M. Gough as President and Mr. A. G. Soffe as Vice-President. The Executive Committee consists of Messrs. S. P. Baxter, G. R. Arlton, J. M. Russell, Ridgway, K. M. Goodenough, M. C. Fleming and the Presidents of the Chambers of Commerce of Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Umtali, Plumtree, Gatooma, Que Que, Beira and Northern Rhodesia.

S. Rhodesian University College

Colonel J. B. Brady, M.P., who raised the question of a Rhodesian University 10 years ago, has pleaded in the Rhodesian Parliament that there should be a further inquiry by experts into the question of the establishment of a university college in the Colony as the first step towards an eventual university. He emphasized that South African universities (at which there were 186 Rhodesian students in 1939) are so full that Rhodesia ought no longer to trespass on their hospitality.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Kavirondo Gold Mines

For the year ended June 30, 1943, Kavirondo Gold Mines, Ltd., reports that 489 tons of ore milled at Kakamega produced 259 oz. gold and 1,661 tons milled at Chausu 1,484 oz., making a total of 1,773 oz., which realized £17,525 after deduction of the 1% royalty to the Government of Kenya and other local charges. The total income was amount to £18,981 less a provision for depreciation of the bank interest, etc., and the contribution of £12,947, leaving a profit of £13,927, so that a dividend of 10% was declared to be carried to the balance sheet. Capital expenditure on buildings, plant, etc., amounted to £40, and the sale of plant and equipment realized £2,400. Cash resources at the end of the financial year totalled £18,774 and stores and materials were valued at £3,772.

All mining work at the Kakamega properties has ceased but pumping was continued in the main shaft at Koa Mulimu and the prospecting and mining, thus enabling much of the valuable mineral content and levels to be recovered. Exploration and development was continued at Chausu throughout the financial year and every effort made to open up further payable ore bodies. At the third level some good veins were found at a short distance on a branch vein, but it was faulted and the vein was not worked. Elsewhere the ore proved patchy but milling was maintained at the same scale as the previous year, and the Chausu property remained profitable. Operations were however, since had to be suspended at times, as supplies of payable ore have been exhausted.

As there was a strong demand for foundry products and timber in connexion with supplies for war needs, and the company possessed the requisite machinery at Kakamega, the superintendent was able to secure public contracts which could be handled with the limited staff. The directors express their appreciation of the services of the superintendent, Mr. W. J. Hughes, who has been in the charge of the business since the technical management of the company was reported to the directors and efficient in the management of the business.

The issued capital is £1,750,000 in shares of 10/- each. Mining claims and exclusive prospecting licences to be valued at the balance sheet at the cost of £29,878, buildings, plant, machinery and equipment at £25,877, stores and materials £6,720, mining and general expenditure, £11,733, preliminary expenses and underwriting commissions £20,000.

sundry debtors, £8,780, and cash, £13,851. The debit balance is now £54,700.

Mr. F. de Gans is the director retiring by rotation and offering himself for re-election at the annual general meeting to be held in London on June 27. The other members of the board are Mr. H. C. A. Fraser (Chairman), Mr. A. G. C. de Gans as alternate, Mr. S. J. F. de Gans and Mr. J. G. de Gans alternate for Mr. Gans.

Company Progress Reports

Bushdick.—In the quarter ended March 31, 1944, 13,300 tons of gold-bearing ore were milled at Bushdick, Globe and Main, 6,100 tons were milled for a recovery of 3.07% gold and a working profit of £10,554.

Rezene.—In the quarter to the end of March 31, 1944, 3,000 tons were milled for a gold yield of 2.033 oz. Working costs were £10,300 and the working profit £2,000.

Wanderer.—In the first quarter 1944, 10,000 tons were milled for a gold recovery of 3.900 oz., working costs totalled £68,400 and the working profit was £18,717.

Calm and Motor.—During the quarter ended March 31, 1944, 17,500 tons were milled for a gold yield of 1.421 oz. Working costs were £61,413 and the working profit £2,000.

Tan Goldfields.—During May 1, 1944, 1,000 tons were milled for a profit of £900. For the first quarter of the year 17,000 tons were milled for a gold yield of 1.07 oz. and a profit of £15,547 and the working profit £2,311.

Nicotine from Nyasaland

A veterinary inspection in South Africa having recently said that there was enough nicotine in the discarded cigarette ends in Johannesburg theatres to supply all the farmers of the Union with the material necessary for dipping their cattle in order to get rid of ticks, the Government of Nyasaland has announced that it will export 100,000 lb. of nicotine sulphate to the African Explosives Company in Durban and a further 800 lb. of 83% crude nicotine to the Cape explosives company. These firms manufacture insecticides in addition to explosives and fertilizer. In the production of this nicotine, 272,000 lb. of tobacco is used. The average nicotine content of this tobacco is 4%. These companies will save every pound of nicotine that Nyasaland can produce.

At present Nyasaland is supplying the Union of South Africa with nicotine made entirely from tobacco scrap for the dipping of cattle dips. To September, last, tobacco companies Ltd. the producing and expanding Nyasaland company exported 10,000 lb. of 50% nicotine sulphate to the African Explosives Company in Durban and a further 800 lb. of 83% crude nicotine to the Cape explosives company. These firms manufacture insecticides in addition to explosives and fertilizer. In the production of this nicotine, 272,000 lb. of tobacco is used. The average nicotine content of this tobacco is 4%. These companies will save every pound of nicotine that Nyasaland can produce.

A dipping solution is generally made from one part of poison to 100 gallons of water and the average dipping tank takes 3,000 gallons of the solution. Three gallons of nicotine weigh approximately 25 lb. Thus the nicotine exported from Nyasaland would be equivalent to 32 gallons of concentrate and 402,000 gallons of solution. The Union of South Africa has about 9,000,000 cattle requiring regular dipping.

About 300 cigarettes are manufactured from 1 lb. of tobacco. So the tobacco used in producing the Nyasaland nicotine mentioned above would make 81,600,000 cigarettes.

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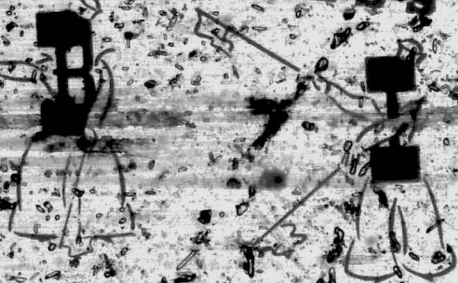
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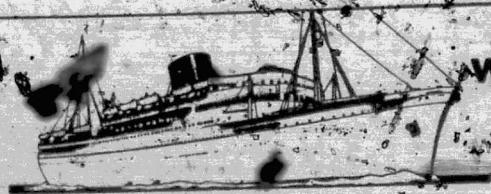
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, June 29, 1944

Volume 11 (New Series), No. 1032

6d. Weekly; 30s. yearly post free

Registered in the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Principal Contents

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THERE IS CLEAR NEED for East Africa's non-official leaders to decide and declare their policy in major matters, as Mr. H. S. Scott has urged in a broadcast which is reported elsewhere in this issue, but they have not been nearly so intelligent as an hearer of the talk might have assumed. In recent months, for instance, the Joint East African Board, after submitting its draft to the leading public bodies in the Dependencies, has published a comprehensive memorandum on development and welfare; the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa has issued a document notable for its liberal attitude to African progress; the non-official communities of Uganda have committed themselves to the principle of the extension of inter-territorial services; the newly formed Electors' Union in Kenya is pledged to work for a definite policy; and team-work by the European elected members of the Legislature, and within the last few days special reports have reached this country from Nyasaland, Tanganyika, of course, was years in advance of all the other territories in preparing and publishing a admirable Development Report, at least part of which may stand a chance of impression now that the Chairman of the Commission responsible for it has returned to the Territory as Chief Secretary. There is then a body of recently agreed doctrine which provides the serious student with authoritative

guidance to the most influential non-official opinion.

If Mr. Scott has done less than justice in the facts—and with some of his phrases there will be general disagreement—he is unquestionably on a sound ground when he argues that the public in this country is unaware of East Africa's policy, and especially that of Kenya, and is vaguely disturbed in consequence. Almost weekly evidence of that ignorance or anxiety, or both, is provided in Parliamentary questions, in Press comment and correspondence, and in speeches by men well known in State and Church. That it would be advantageous to East Africa to dissipate some of this uncertainty and suspicion is undeniable, and no Dependency would stand to gain so much as Kenya from action to this end. When the forthcoming general election has been held we therefore hope that one of the first tasks undertaken by the new team of African elected members will be to prepare a statement of policy which will do credit to the Colony, engage the confidence of neighbouring territories (whose leaders might well be privately consulted in advance) and be given the necessary publicity in Great Britain, South Africa and the United States of America in particular. Such a task cannot be expected until the autumn, for the general election will not be held earlier this month and the new Council will not be elected until September, but such

it will be an urgent task. If in the meantime individuals in public life in East Africa will follow the lead given by Mr. G. A. Tyson in a recent talk which we also heard at this week, they will be helpful in focusing attention on the main problems and the desirability of

approaching them with open minds, with "sagacious audacity" and with "consecrated common sense" to use two phrases descriptive of principles which deserve more prominence in East African planning, official no less than non-official.

Broadcast Talks on East African Problems

Mr. H. S. Cott and Mr. G. A. Tyson Urge Clarification of Policy

MR. H. S. COTT, who was Director of Education in Kenya from 1931 to 1936, and who for the past four years has been on the staff of the Ministry of Information, will in a recent talk to East Africa

If you see the picture of East Africa as it appears to English eyes, you may consider whether you can or cannot see anything to alter that picture. You may want to say "most in so far as it produces in you that sense of frustration which seems to some of the patients really characterized many who live in Tropical Africa. You may want to alter it also in so far as you recognize the hopes and fears for the future depend on the general opinion of the ordinary people here with whom rests the ultimate responsibility for the Continent. These people, after all, are the men and women who settle the fate of Governments. They are not extremists.

Extremists, of course, there are. On the one hand you have those who regard the European in East Africa as a sinister figure, a robber of African land and an exploiter of African labour. On the other hand are those who cry "Leave every inch of the mainland spot, with all that that implies. Those who have made themselves heard in the whole of the Press have used smart words. They criticize vehemently and often with sobriety. You must credit their sincerity and an earnest desire to see that Britain's honour is not besmirched. It may be a pity that their output, in speech and in print, should in quantity and, I fear, in quality too, be superior to that of those who lean to the other extreme.

Better Stuff from One School of Extremists

Is the explanation that they really are more interested in the Colonies? Perhaps the reason is rather the major one. Their view cannot in its stark (I almost said blimpish) simplicity be maintained in modern conditions of democratic Parliamentary responsibility. Whatever the reasons, the average voter does get more and better stuff from the extreme school of thought than from the other.

As regards land, he feels a little uncomfortable about the past and his share in it; but he is not likely to want to re-open what is past, for he recognizes that the European in East Africa has done, is doing, and can go on doing much to help the real development of East Africa and the African. As for the future and the development of immigration on a large scale, he does not realize, as you do, the relation between immigration and labour in the tropics. He would certainly be dismayed at any development that would involve increased economic pressure on the African to leave his home permanently.

On the political side, he just will not agree to political changes which does not provide for ultimate equality. He would accept Rhodesia equality for all civilized men with the understanding that steps to secure that equality must be based on the full vigour.

On the social side, the average English view would be that differential treatment on grounds of race, if it were ever desirable, is now altogether unjustifiable. To put it all in a sentence, the man and woman whose vote must settle the future of East Africa does not believe in the colour bar in the economic, social or political field. He is inclined to think that there have been leanings towards the maintenance of that colour bar in East Africa.

If you see East Africa like the view—as has been done in some quarters—that the express aims and policy of the United Nations do not apply to the African, then the outlook for progress and agreed progress is not bright, for the prospect of a world being able to persuade the electorate of Great Britain to vote, as you do, so remote that you would do well to dismiss it from your thoughts. The iron of the Nazi conception of "Herrenvolk" has entered too deeply into his soul that that really is your view, and if you are determined to adhere to it then it begins to look as if some form of political and administrative re-orientation would be the only alternative to prolonged frustration. That was in effect, Lord Lugard's

proposal in 1931. He disputes, with sufficient reason, the view of approaching the African to the extent of the United Nations and saying that you accept all that it implies? It is a pity that the British were satisfied on that score, the confidence made attraction to the extremists who profess and his confidence in the man on the spot would revive and grow strong.

It might be strengthened if the mental discomfort of the average Englishman on the subject of East Africa could be avoided. It has been said that it is the duty of the Government to assume responsibility for the past, but that of the future is in Kenya, as you see, the development of East Africa is not in Kenya, and the development of East Africa has been disproportionately concentrated in the hands of a few men. He would be prepared to say that the next five years, and not to be taken over by European occupations. Perhaps that strikes you as reasonable, but to look at it from his point of view, and if you still think it unreasonable, give him these grounds for your view.

Steps to the Atlantic Charter Policy

The surest way of convincing the people in Great Britain of your sincere adherence to what may be described as the Atlantic Charter, which would be for years in East Africa, is to make it clear that you are not a man who will you your proposals, prepare to say to wider circles, and in the basis of your policy, but an indefinitely postponed, equality in East Africa. That is not to say that you need much land and work, but it would surprise you to think that at least the experience and knowledge of a man on the spot would entitle him to the confidence of the British voter. The agreement is assured on fundamentals of policy.

There are some things you might consider even if you do not wish to tackle the big things. There is general agreement in England that we must increase knowledge of Colonial matters among the general public, and particularly among the rising generation. Have you any adequate plan of publicity? Is your publicity, in so far as you have developed it, altogether wisely directed?

You are much criticized, some of the criticisms of the extremists can be quickly and completely answered. Have you any machinery for answering such criticisms? The crises are often very vocal, and if they are not answered, their charges are not unreasonably accepted as fair and reasonable. That seems a pity.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Opportunities for Progress Offered by Demobilization

TO WHAT KIND OF A KENYA do the new European and African, now serving in the Royal Navy, the Army and the Royal Air Force to return on demobilization?

Mr. G. A. Tyson, asking the question in a recent broadcast talk from Nairobi, postulated a decent job, a decent education and a decent social security scheme as essential.

One of the proposals in the "Progress Report on Demobilization" issued by the Government of Kenya earlier in the year was for a Demobilization Committee under the chairmanship of a senior military officer and with representatives of the eight Governments who are expected to be concerned. There was, however, no reference to the non-official community and Mr. Tyson, who continued,

If you are going to absorb into the economy of the Colony these demobilized men and women, close touch must

be kept with the representatives of commerce and agriculture which have to provide the jobs. This demobilization Committee must provide the machinery so that men and women can get back into civil employment as speedily as possible. The best means of providing freedom from want for the demobilized soldier is to reabsorb him in the industry.

So far as the European farmer is concerned, if he is a farmer, arrangements should be made which will enable him to have a rest or a rest period at the Egerton School of Agriculture. Alternatively, if he is more interested in medicine, he can have a course at the Scott Laboratory at Kabete. If he is more interested in cattle, at the Veterinary Research Laboratory at Kabete. The returning farmer should be able, at the country's expense, to brush up his knowledge of agriculture during his absence. It is hoped that the tenant farmer scheme will be developed. Then with only very little assistance, a tenant farmer would be able to run his own farm. If he left the farm for any reason, the new settler should receive compensation for whatever improvements he had made on the land of the former holder. The Government should provide that the new settler should be able to get the holding from the former holder. There is little doubt that the object of these new settlers is to eventually own the property which they are developing. It will not be easy for youngsters of about 16 years of age, or two, three or four years' interruption of their training as agriculturists, accountants, and so on, to pick up the threads again. All arrangements must be made by which, with the aid of bursaries, they can go to training centres, if necessary outside the Colony, and, as far as is humanly possible, make up the loss of training due to their military service.

There should be facilities for European girls to be trained in agriculture at the Egerton School. There should be courses to encourage overseas training. Many of these young women will, with proper training, make excellent wives for the young Kenya farmers and many others, with bursary facilities enabling them to obtain training overseas, would come back and fill posts as nursing sisters, school mistresses and so on.

Successful Training of the African

In regard to the African, a wonderful job of work has been done by the Army Education Corps, the Officers' Instructional Training Corps, and the Officers' Training Corps of the East Africa Command. Over 100,000 Africans have trained large numbers of Africans in various trades, and it would be a good plan to establish recognized trade tests by which tickets of various grades could be issued and, simultaneously, minimum wages fixed for Africans holding these various classes of ticket. There would then be an incentive to the African to improve his ticket class and his pay.

We shall be faced with a great shortage of housing for all classes, and large construction works, road schemes, hospital and school buildings and various other works will require the employment of large numbers of skilled Africans.

Large numbers of Africans, apart from those with mechanical or technical training, will want to return to agriculture. They will come back very fit and able to do a full day's work, but—and this is very important—only on condition that their physical condition can be maintained at the same standard as whilst they have been in the Army.

Co-operation between the military and civil authorities on the one hand and with such large employers of labour as municipalities, coal and tea estates, the wharfage companies, the motor, machinery and engineering firms, ought to enable an orderly system of demobilization to be worked out which will apply to the African.

Something on the lines of a Land Army might be worth consideration for agriculture. Groups of demobilized Africans could be transferred after leave to the Soil Conservation Service, to some of the large agricultural estates, or to the P.W.D. for a road construction programme, on terms of remuneration which varied very little from those of the Army. These Africans would be able to do twice or three times the task which is obtained today from the weedy, undisciplined individuals who are left, and employers could therefore afford to maintain their wages and conditions very much as they are in the Army, and still get probably better results from a very much smaller force.

European farmers must realize that guaranteed prices for certain vital pyrethrum or any other article carry an obligation to give guaranteed minimum conditions of salary, housing, etc., to their African employees.

The Minister of Agriculture in Great Britain recently reminded farmers that they could expect guaranteed prices and sales only in return for efficient production. His slogan was 'Stability and Efficiency.' With guaranteed prices to the producers and guaranteed minimum conditions of salary, housing, etc., to the African, it should be possible here in Kenya to achieve this stability and efficiency. Here is a real two-way plan.

Large numbers of returning Africans will go back to their own gardens, and it is very desirable that they should man-

age these holdings on efficient lines. Every encouragement should be given to them to learn English, in which they will have acquired a smattering at any rate in their world-wide travels, so that they may read and understand the very useful pamphlets published by the Department of Agriculture on erosion, water conservation, improved methods of production, and so on.

Many Africans will return to the mining industry, which with Government encouragement will come into its own again. Investigations have shown that there is room for other industries, and it is by no means impossible that we could produce coal in quantities we require in East Africa. If we again Africans holding trade tickets should be able to get back into a job where they are just as well off as they have been in the Army. They should be given priority for such jobs.

In looking for European, Indian and African steel frame construction which is a possibility, all projects involving the building of houses must be carried out on good architectural lines. We do not want a series of shacks. The Nairobi Municipal Council, in addition to its own housing scheme, has African housing, is making plans for Asha Niwasi, and it is important that it should deal with the problem of architectural European housing, accommodation, building as far as possible, the assistance of the local Institute of Architects, building societies and building contractors. Mombasa, Nakuru and Kisumu should try to work out similar plans.

Increased hospital services for all classes of patients, and especially for the African, should be provided. The Government should make an effort to increase the number of medical officers, medical assistants, and nursing sisters.

After the war we shall be in a better position than ever for providing the African with increased hospital and dispensary facilities in the towns and villages. The Hygiene Training Centre of the East Africa Command will have available large numbers of African personnel who could be posted to village hospitals or dispensaries in the reserves under the supervision of European medical officers and nursing sisters stationed at the principal centres. These Africans, who have been kept physically fit, must be given every inducement to keep themselves fit, and with this object in view, there must be a series of simple dispensaries, staffed by European men and women.

Special provision will have to be made for the disabled or partially disabled. A Rehabilitation Centre has already been opened in Nairobi, where injured or disabled Africans are being treated to fit them to undertake certain types of employment. Plans must be made so that these men can be absorbed into agriculture or industry. It will be necessary to make it a condition that financial or other assistance will be given by Government to the different branches of agriculture only on condition that they take a certain proportion of these disabled men into employment.

I visualize the District Councils throughout the Colony, possibly in co-operation with the Local Native Councils, undertaking similar responsibilities as are at present taken by the Municipal Councils of Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu, assuming responsibility for shops, bath and hospitals, education, roads—in fact, all the usual services of the district over which they exercise authority. Their taxing powers will have to be utilized to provide those services which must be provided in all areas so that a stop can be put to the steady drift of the African to places like Nairobi and Mombasa—a drift which has been the cause of a good deal of embarrassment to the authorities in connection with food supplies, housing and hospitalization.

Training East Africans for the Colonial Service

The Secretary of State, when he was here a few months ago, said that it was for the benefit of the territories to consider whether they should provide facilities to enable local people to obtain the training required by Colonial Service standards, and he repeated that also in a matter for our own consideration. The Under-Secretary of State had said in an earlier speech that every opportunity must be given to the Colonial people to maintain their own public services and manage their own affairs.

Nothing could be clearer than these announcements, and it is the duty of the East African Governments, through their Education Departments, to see that the boys and girls who are schooled here have every opportunity from the primary school to the high school, and from the university overseas, by the aid of bursaries, to come back here and fill all the important positions for which they are suited in the country in which they have grown up.

Far too little is known by the general public of the scholarships and bursaries available to them in Kenya. The Education Department should provide a pamphlet, giving in detail all available information, including, for example, the rules of the Kenya Education Administration, and a copy of this pamphlet should be sent to every parent of a child entering any school in Kenya.

Teaching Children About the Empire

Government Promise to the House of Lords

THE HOUSE OF LORDS last week obtained an undertaking from the Government that instruction in the affairs of the British Commonwealth and Empire shall be given a more prominent place in British schools.

VISCOUNT BLEDISLOE, moving an amendment to add to the first paragraph in the first sub-section of the Education Bill, provided that "Knowledge of the British Commonwealth and Empire shall be deemed to be among the virtues to be acquired by our junior and senior pupils."

There is a general feeling in the British Commonwealth and Empire overseas that we are despoiling a part of the great area of which our King is the sovereign head and in which loyalty to his rule is almost universally proclaimed. We have had a large number of sons in the forces from every part of the Empire at our camps up and down this country, and there has been a source not merely of outspoken regret but some degree of bitter criticism that our young people in this country are not provided with such a meagre knowledge of the great Commonwealth and Empire of which they are the prospective heirs.

There have been times, and recent times, when, although complaints have been put by different Empire organizations upon the Board of Education to encourage Empire education in our schools, there has been, for political and other reasons, a tendency to emphasize the importance of knowledge about our countries that are within the Empire, even in preference to knowledge of our own Commonwealth and Empire.

But I hold very strongly that we have to make our own Commonwealth and Empire the unit before we make the world one unit for these purposes. The British Commonwealth and Empire is both the heritage and the future responsibility of the children now in our schools, and I submit that children from their earliest days should be made conscious of the existence of the British Commonwealth and Empire, inspired with a spirit of inquiry regarding its history and its scattered location, and, above all, called upon to accept responsibility regarding it.

With such knowledge inculcated in early childhood there is a greater prospect of maintaining thereafter the integrity of the British Empire and the sense of responsibility regarding it among all its citizens, young and old, a sense of responsibility which is at present sadly deficient in some quarters.

VISCOUNT EDELMAN said he would refer to a single reference to the Commonwealth and Empire upon which the whole fortunes of the country depended today and would depend in future. He continued:

Fifteen years ago I was connected with an Empire body which produced a book called 'A Junior History of the British Empire,' compiled by Professor A. D. Newton, a well-known authority on British Empire subjects who lectured at London University. It was an admirable little work, from which the children in the secondary schools would have imbibed a great deal of knowledge about the Empire.

Board of Education and Local Authorities

The then-President of the Board of Education, now Viscount Halifax, said that it was the best book of its kind that he had ever read, and that it was most suitable for use in secondary schools, but that the Board of Education had no control over subjects of that nature which were taught in those schools, and that the whole matter rested with the local authorities. We came up against a seven-barred gate. At that time there were a great many little Englanders connected with local education authorities, and we could make no headway whatever.

When the present President of the Board of Education was engaged in preparing this Bill, I sent him this book. He, like Lord Halifax, agreed that it was an excellent work and very suitable for its purpose, but he too was faced with difficulties in connexion with the local authorities. He had gone so far as to place it upon a list of books recommended as being possible subjects for education in the various schools. There is something all wrong about that, because unless our children are educated to know what the British Commonwealth means, how can we expect them in the future to take that part in the development of the British Empire, the Colonies especially, which we hope many of them will?

Again, there is the question of our export trade. After this war we hope that a great deal of our export trade will be done with the British Commonwealth and Empire, and that it will be extended. If that is the case, is it not important that the children in our schools, who will ultimately enter industry, not only as workers but as employers, should know something in their early days about the Commonwealth and

Empire where the trade will be found? In the future the British Commonwealth and Empire will have a very important part to play in world affairs, and unless our children are brought up to know what the Commonwealth and Empire mean, what they contain, and what effect they may have in world politics, the future may be no better than the past before the war, when our children were devoid of any knowledge of the British Commonwealth.

Lord Mottistone said: "I have been astonished and not a little disappointed, to find that so many of the young people know very little indeed about the places from which the Empire troops come. I feel this acutely because I served with Empire troops in the last war, and I am sure that we should teach the child in some way about the Empire which would help us, should not be teaching him any more, to adore Hitler."

The Bishop of St. Alban's, in his speech, said that parts of my working life in the Transvaal, where I was in close contact with both Europeans and Natives, made me say that I do not know any is, anybody who has lived in any part of the world outside this country when he returns home, even if he is not shocked to find the appalling ignorance of the most elementary facts about the British Empire, the Dominions and the Colonies? There is a feeling that it is one of the things that ought not to be spoken of, and that it is rather out of fashion.

I have in greatly disappointed myself about the things that have gone on in South Africa, particularly speaking of the Native Education Commission. It is very difficult to say that with regard to the Dominions and the Colonies are our own business, and we have not studied the way in which the Colonies are being treated by this country during the last few years. We have not fulfilled our responsibilities at all, and I must say that we are not fulfilling them now.

If you get the younger people interested in the things that are going on today, you will give the youth of this country a sense of real responsibility. Unless there is such a sense of responsibility, I tremble to think what the future of the British Empire will be.

Lord Selborne Glad to Give Assurance

THE EARL OF SELBORNE, replying for the Government, said: "I need hardly say how much I agree with much that has fallen from your lordships this afternoon in regard to this matter. My right honourable friend the President of the Board of Education has, I believe, done more than any of his predecessors to give an impetus to teaching the children about the British Empire. I entirely agree that it is absolutely essential, if we are to have an informed democracy and one that is brought up to recognize and accept its responsibilities, that particular attention should be paid in all history and geography matters, and in all matters of political theory or science, to the development and the facts of the British Empire. I can most gladly give the assurance that Lord Bledisloe asks. It is the policy of my right honourable friend to do everything in his power to promote knowledge of the history and geography and existing circumstances of the British Empire."

Lord Mottistone: "And its military achievements?"
THE EARL OF SELBORNE: "And its military achievements. I do not think the right reverend prelate was wholly justified in everything he said. We all agree there have been mistakes committed in the past in regard to the British Empire. Possibly there have been stains on our history in that connection. But taken all in all, I believe that the contribution that the British Empire has made in acquiring the Empire, the contribution it has made to human happiness, to human emancipation, to human progress, peace and justice, has been an immeasurably large contribution of which we have no reason to be ashamed. We have every reason to be proud. It is in no vain spirit of boasting that knowledge of the Empire should be taught. I agree with the right reverend prelate that it should be taught in the light of the great responsibility and great privilege which have fallen on the rising generation of this country."

Lord Selborne hoped, however, that the amendment would not be pressed, and that the House would be satisfied with an assurance that it was the policy of the Government, and he believed also the policy of the great majority of local authorities, to see that knowledge of the Empire, its history, and its future possibilities, was inculcated among school children.

Lord Mottistone: "If the local education authority said, 'We do not propose to teach the children anything about technical education,' the Minister would say, 'On the contrary, you must go to do so.' Have you a Parliamentary Bill which would prevent the local education authority from doing anything of the kind?"

(Continued on page 2)

Conditions In Ethiopia Today

Impressions of Professor Norman Bentwich

WHAT MOST IMPRESSED my mind during my short visit to Ethiopia last winter was the will of the Emperor and his advisers to progress and the introduction of modern ideas. There could be no doubt about the determination of the Emperor to give the young generation enlightened education and to establish a system of justice which would be based on traditional principles and the British Council and some of its staff are engaged in this work. The principal schools in Addis Ababa are run by the Emperor and the Girls' School in Addis Ababa by an English headmistress. The one-teacher school, established by the Emperor, is conducted like an English boarding school, and most of its masters are British. It is interesting that some time after I left that a dozen American negroes arrived to teach in the schools. One of them is editing the weekly magazine published in Addis Ababa.

The High Court, which has been constituted since 1934, has the jurisdiction to hear cases in criminal and civil matters. The Criminal Code, drawn up in 1936 at the instance of the Emperor, has been translated into English. Many of its provisions are based on principles of the Old and New Testament, and are remarkable for their humanity. A recent example is the provision, based on the teaching of Luke, that punishment should be applied according to the knowledge of the offender and not according to the seriousness of the offence.

I sat with the High Court on two or three occasions, and was struck by the fairness of the judges and the expeditiousness of the procedure. No doubt, things were helped in that way by the absence of lawyers. There are only about half a dozen men with legal qualifications in the whole country. Violent crimes, particularly murder, still carry a life term, but the courts are anxious to stamp it out. One difficulty is that the person charged with the crime is usually a stranger to the judge trying him and the authorities seem to have few terrors

Getting Rid of Slavery

Whether of the crimes which the High Court has justly tackled, the kidnapping of persons as slaves. A few months after his restoration the Emperor issued a decree abolishing the state of slavery in Ethiopia, and imposing capital penalties for a person who transports another as a slave, or who is transporting him in order that he may be sold as a slave, or who is engaged in slave trading. The decree also imposes severe penalties for attempting to prevent a slave from asserting his freedom, or for attempting to capture a slave, or for a slave who has asserted his freedom. The High Court, in the first year after the decree was issued, tried 180 cases under it, and in over 120 convicted the accused. In several cases it passed death sentences.

It seemed to me that the Emperor was doing everything possible to get rid of slavery, domestic and agricultural. Before the Italian invasion he had enacted laws providing for the emancipation of slaves, in several specific cases which follow the law of the Bible, and particularly within one year of the death of their master. And after this restoration he issued a decree abolishing payment of taxes by forced labour. The English advisers and English police officers are helping to give effect to these decrees.

From nobody did I hear complaints of any systematic trading in slaves, and the action of the Court and of the police, under British direction is stamping out the survival of any evil practices. The building by the Italians of trunk roads through the country, one of the few things they left to compensate for the great moral and spiritual wounds which they inflicted, has also helped to check the evil.

I did hear in circles critical of the Emperor's administration, particularly in Kenya, where I was for a week on my return journey, complaints that slavery was still practised in Ethiopia, and justified them for independence. I believe that to be wrong and unjust, and to be a piece of subconscious imperialism. The complaint comes strangely from a country where the treatment of the black population cannot be regarded as entirely in accord with the teaching of human equality.

It is, of course, impossible to abolish domestic slavery and freedom by a stroke of the pen. Time must be given to the Emperor, his Government and his people, who do not want slavery, to change the systems of labour, and generally to introduce enlightened ideas. It is easy to be self-righteous about conditions of the Native peoples under British administration

In an address to the annual meeting of the Anti Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society.

and to turn our eyes from unsatisfactory conditions, though we detect in the administration and social system of a country which has been for centuries isolated.

But if we practise the principles of charity towards States as well as individuals, we shall recognize that the transformation from a serf economy to a free economy requires as much preparation as the transition from an economy of scarcity to an economy of abundance. I am reminded of a parable of the noblest of fighters against slavery, Abraham Lincoln, who, speaking of the critics of his Government in the midst of the Civil War, compared the position to a crowd calling out to the famous Blondin when he crossed the Falls of Niagara on a tight-rope.

Tributes to Non-Official Agencies

I think that the best help that could be given to Ethiopia by those interested in the welfare of the African continent, through those nonofficial agencies, would be to give the country help in raising the well-being of the people by spreading knowledge.

The Friends Ambulance Unit, composed of men and women, some just business or professional men with some experience in social services, are rendering the greatest possible help to the Ethiopian Government in all matters of health and cleanliness all parts of the country, looking after hygiene, directing orphanages and so on.

The British Council, which has set up several institutes in the smaller towns as well as in Addis Ababa, is guiding the people who are eager to have knowledge of English language and English institutions, in the form of adult education.

Last year a little of an effort being made by a citizen of Ethiopia, of dual European and half Ethiopian parentage, to cope with the social problem for the people in Addis Ababa. He was Custodian of "Enemy Property," but he was giving a great part of his time to running co-operative stores and work-colonies for those who had wandered to the towns and were workless. His organization helps emancipated slaves as well as others.

Ethiopia has a proud tradition of independence, and she is anxious to take her part with the other United Nations in helping to a better order of freedom and well-being for the ordinary man and common humanity. She is anxious and is glad to play her part particularly in advancing the well-being of the peoples of Africa.

Italian Loot From Ethiopia

The Italian Government, pointing out that Rome contains treasures pillaged from Ethiopia by the Italians, has written to the Press:

"Among them was a fine column from the city of Axum, which was said to have been erected in the Italian capital. This and other treasures greatly prized by our Ethiopian allies should be returned to them as soon as possible. No doubt the British Government will make every endeavour to do this in accordance with the terms of the Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty of 1928."

Music in East Africa

All East African Conservatories of Music have been established in Nairobi with Mr. Charles Dhall, Mayor of Nairobi, as President. Dr. J. K. Greg, was Vice-President. Dr. B. Nyiringi, a Poleva director, Mr. W. Isherwood as hon. secretary, and Mr. J. Schwartz as hon. treasurer. The other members of the Council of Management are Mr. P. Cocker, Mr. J. Kaplan, Mr. Humphrey Slade, Mr. A. Vasey, and one nominee each of the Education Department and the Consul-General for Poland.

Trade Prospects in East Africa

H.M. Trade Commissioner in East Africa said in a recent broadcast from Nairobi that imports into Kenya and Uganda were worth about £9,000,000 in 1939, £11,000,000 in 1940, and nearly £15,000,000 in 1941, in which Great Britain's share was more than £4,000,000, compared with about £3,000,000 in each of the two previous years. Since the war had brought much money into East Africa, and since practically every kind of produce exported from the territories had been in greater demand, East Africa offered scope for heavier purchases of British manufactures. It was little realized that British exports to East Africa averaged only 5s. 6d. per head of the population of the territories, whereas New Zealand Empire customer per head of population in the United Kingdom.

Questions in Parliament

Africans for Other Legislatures?

MR. RILEY asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he had considered any steps to provide for Africans to be directly represented on the Legislative Councils of Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika, as was now the case in Kenya.

Colonel Stanley: "I am not at present in a position to make a statement regarding the direct representation of Africans in either of these territories."

Sir Leonard Hooley asked the Secretary of State whether he had been approached by a member of the Legislative Council in Kenya, and whether this development in Colonial Government was indicative of our intention to increase the number of Natives in their administrations.

Colonel Stanley: "The Governor is making preliminary consultations with local African leaders and the agreement has not yet been made. The reply to the second part of the question is in the affirmative."

Review of Colonial Office and Colonial Service

MR. CREECH JONES asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he would consider issuing a statement covering the work of the Department and the development and progress made in the Dependencies.

Sir Herbert Williams asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies for a review of the changes which have taken place in the Colonies since the last year of the war, whereby increased attention has been given to social, economic and political development, and as to the amount of information which is made available to the public, and as to the steps which have been taken to arrange for the publication of the Estimates, as provided in 1937, and the publication of the Annual Colonial Reports and the Economic Survey of the Colonial Empire can be resumed, in order to provide more up-to-date information.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Colonel Oliver Stanley): "I agree with the hon. gentleman in wishing that as much information about the Colonies as could be made available to the public as is practicable in present circumstances. I have therefore arranged for the publication in the last year of a considerable number of documents. Colonial Governments are, however, still preoccupied with numerous and urgent war tasks, particularly in regard to production, and the shortage of staff in the Colonial Services is very critical. There is the utmost difficulty in finding the staff to carry out central planning for social and economic development, and I regret that I cannot at present see my way to laying upon Colonial Governments the additional burden involved in the collection of the information and statistics which would be required for an annual report by myself or for annual reports by Colonial Governments."

Mr. Creech Jones: "May we have an assurance that, in the least possible time, such reports, and particularly a review of the Colonial Office, will be made available for the House, because they will increase interest in the work of the right hon. and gallant gentleman's Department, and meet some of the pressing needs which have been expressed in the House?"

Colonel Stanley: "I am glad to give that assurance. Sir Irving Abery asked if Defence Regulations existed in any Colonies providing for the detention of a British subject without charge or trial or facility for appeal."

Colonel Stanley: "Defence Regulations substantially in the same form as United Kingdom Defence Regulation 18B exist in all Colonies. In every case provision for the hearing of a detainee's objections by an Advisory Committee is included."

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Secretary of State for a list of persons detained without trial in the Colonial Empire on grounds of security, but not including alien nationals of Axis countries, whether periodic reviews were called for by his Departments, and whether periodic reviews, as to continued detention, were made.

Colonel Stanley: "It would be contrary to the practice of His Majesty's Government to give a list of the names of persons detained under Defence Regulations in the Colonial Dependencies equivalent to Defence Regulation 18B of the United Kingdom. All cases are reported to me as they occur, and they are then considered by the Advisory Committees and the Governors from time to time. Governors have standing instructions to review all cases at intervals of not more than 12 months, except where the weight of evidence is such as to require active disposal. It is not possible to do this in such a way as to require a list of names for a review of the war despite any change in local conditions, and I therefore reconsider the matter from time to time. The result of review does not, however, preclude a return from consideration at any time of any cases in which the acquisition of new evidence, or a change of circumstances, or the changing of local conditions, or the passing of a period of 12 months, or the death of a person, or the withdrawal of a person from Government, or a statement of the number of persons detained at the end of June, 1946, and I will make these details known to the House."

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Colonial Secretary whether he had any proposals for a Commission to inquire into the work of the Department, and whether these cases could be reviewed.

Colonel Stanley: "The question of review rests with the Government. The idea is to ask the Governor to consider the matter, but the power of review is in the hands of the Government."

Empire Instruction in Schools

Sir William Dawson asked the President of the Board of Education what steps were being taken to give instruction in schools throughout the country on the history of the British Empire, its unity as a Commonwealth of Nations and its importance in the world, and what arrangements had been made for peace and security.

Mr. Chuter Ede: "In their handbook of suggestions for teachers the Board has emphasized the importance of the study of the history of the British Commonwealth of Nations and of its position in the world. A large amount of material on the Empire, of which I am sending my hon. friend some particulars, has been made available to the schools by arrangement with the Ministry of Information. The Board has further issued a bibliography on the Empire in their 'Schools in War-Time Series'."

Sir William Dawson: "Notwithstanding all that valuable literature to which my right hon. friend has referred, is he aware how terribly ignorant the ordinary school boy or school girl is of the history of the British Empire and its development to a Commonwealth of Nations? Does he not think its history is much more important than an account of Julius Caesar's campaigns in Gaul or statements that at this time large birds called bustards ran heavily in great flocks across the plains?"

Mr. Ede: "Reference to the conquest of Gaul makes me feel that my hon. friend is censuring the public schools, rather than those for which my Department is responsible."

Sir Herbert Williams: "May I ask my right hon. friend whether his answer implies that the instruction relates only to the British Commonwealth of Nations, which, after all, comprises only one-sixth of the population of the British Empire?"

Mr. Ede: "It is a large amount of material on the Empire

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which I am sending to my hon. friend, and both the Dominions and the Empire are included.

Mr. Sorensen: Is all this information objective or only optimistic?

Mr. McEntee: Can the information which is to be made available to the hon. gentleman be asked the question be made available to other Members?

Mr. Ede: I shall be very pleased to make it available to my hon. Member who is interested in the subject.

Mr. Edgar Granville: Does the curriculum include in its plan of the implications of the Balfour Declaration on the Status of Westminister?

Mr. Ede: I would ask my hon. friend to be merciful to children not under 21 years of age. I can assure my hon. friend that every teacher that member of the profession gives the best possible education to his pupils. I do not think it is a question of quality, but of quantity. I am sure that I have no doubt, however, that these are superior to any in the same forms of secondary schools.

Recommendations of Hot Springs Conference

Mr. John Hodge asked what action had been taken within the Colonial Empire to carry out the recommendations of the Hot Springs Conference.

Colonel Stanley: His Majesty's Government undertook to consider the resolutions of the Conference to the Government of the Colonies and Overseas Territories.

It has been done, and replies have been received from nearly all the Governments concerned. The general sense of the replies is that the Government accept the broad aim of the Conference, and the obligation to give effect to them in so far as they are applicable to local conditions. I could not enter into details within the scope of a reply to a question, but the completion of the resolutions of the Conference is being considered in many of the Dependencies in connexion with their post-war development.

Mr. Creech Jones asked whether further action was being taken on the matter of nutrition in the Colonies.

Colonel Stanley: Yes, sir. For some years now Nutrition Committees have been functioning in a large number of Colonies, and many of them have done valuable work. Following the resolutions of the Hot Springs Conference I consulted with a number of Government as to their nutrition policy.

Also the Medical Research Council has recently formed a Human Nutrition Research Unit, which, under the direction of Dr. R. S. Platt, is engaged in investigations on Colonial nutrition and is offering hospitality for study and research to nutrition workers from the Colonies. The unit will also be ready to advise Colonial Governments on technical questions, and its formation is a first step towards a wider organization which it is hoped will include both teaching and research in its scope. I hope also that in the near future Dr. Platt will again visit certain Colonial territories for the purpose of investigating the position and advising on future plans.

Colonel Rowell, Minister of Food, announced in the House of Commons last Friday that the production of concentrated orange juice was being encouraged in Southern Rhodesia, South Africa, Palestine and Jamaica. He hoped the orange juice scheme would be continued after the war as it had been such a success with mothers and young children. This country now received nearly all the orange juice under Lend-Lease arrangements, but at the end of the war such supplies might not be available, and it had therefore been decided to encourage production elsewhere.

African Wage Standards Must Be Raised

Mr. Edmund Harvey asked whether the Central Wages Board of Kenya had now fixed the minimum wages for Natives employed in essential undertakings.

Colonel Stanley: The Central Wages Board of Kenya has fixed as minimum wages for African labour for essential undertakings 14s. for 30 standard tasks of heavy labour, and 10s. for 30 standard tasks of light labour. Ration scales of carbohydrates, animal proteins, fats and sundries have been laid down for the two classes of labour. Other conditions of service, such as housing and medical facilities, are in accordance with the provisions of the Employment of Servants Ordinance.

Mr. Thorne: Have the Natives a trade union so that they can protect their own interests?

Colonel Stanley: Perhaps the hon. gentleman will put the question down.

Mr. Creech Jones: Will the Minister turn the attention of his Economic Advisory Committee on to the whole problem of wage regulations in the Colonies, and particularly to the standard of living and how they can be built up, because it does seem that these wage rates are pretty scandalous?

Colonel Stanley: It is not only a matter for the Economic Advisory Committee, but the plain task of everybody connected with the Colonial Office and the Colonial Service, to see that the standards are raised, as they are admitted to be.

Mr. Elin Smith: Seeing that the Minister admits that the standards are low, is not that an indictment against private enterprise, which the Minister has largely supported?

The Colonial Medical Service

Dr. J. E. Davy, formerly Principal Medical Officer in Tanganyika Territory, in which he has served again during the war, writes in the course of a letter to the *British Medical Journal*:

Dr. Morgan reported as saying in the House of Commons that the Colonial Medical Service was one of the worst in the world. The real implications of this generalization are, however, that Dr. Morgan, when arriving at it, are, in my opinion, as far as it concerns Tanganyika, Dr. Morgan's statements are strangely misleading. If he means that the Medical Department is financially strained, I am in a position to contradict him, but I can assure that his remarks are based on a system of financial control which is not only sound but also one of the best in the world.

It is, however, a pity that the implications of the financial strain of the Colonial Medical Service are not fully appreciated, which a serious examination of the reports on the Territory would especially show. The European staff of the Department of Tanganyika has, as far as I know, been little increased in the past 20 years, but not only are the demands imposed by the growth of other departments, but has extended its activities in numerous directions. During the war it has made large contributions in personnel to the military services, and has not only maintained its staff, but has also had to take care of large numbers of recruits. It has also provided medical attention for our numerous military units stationed in and about the Territory, the cost of which, the amount of work in connexion with health and other duties, prisoners of war, etc., has fallen upon the department. There has been no breakdown or suggestion of failure in the department, despite all the additional work imposed upon a much-reduced staff.

Statements such as Dr. Morgan's are such welcome material for the propaganda organizations of our enemies that I feel strongly the need for contradiction.

Scotland Branch of E.A.W.L.

A Scotland Branch of the East Africa Women's League has been formed under the chairmanship of Lady Stratheden, with Mrs. James Cumming as hon. secretary and treasurer. An inaugural meeting is to be held in Edinburgh at an early date.

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Background to the

Murders of Stalag Luft 3.

H.M. Government feel obliged to disclose at once that the explanation now put forward by the German Government is in fact a confession of an odious crime against the laws and conventions of war. No orders have as yet been given to British prisoners of war to take part in the event of their escape in any co-operative action as alleged by the German Government. The possibility of any resistance if captured, or of any attempt to escape, we know is owing to physical exhaustion and ill-treatment at Gorlitz; they were incapable of any such attempt. Whether these officers escaped, in the words of the German statement, "by their own initiative" or by the aid of others, there were no circumstances in which they would have been incited to any such attempt to resist capture. The German statement omits all reference to Gorlitz. The ashes of 28 of the escaped prisoners have been returned to Stalag Luft 3, although Germany had previously refused to send back the bodies for burial. This is the only one known to H.M. Government of protecting POWs, in which any prisoner who has died in captivity has been cremated. It is abundantly clear that none of these officers met their death in the course of making their escape, or while resisting capture. The Gestapo's contention that the wearing of civilian clothing deprived them of the protection of the prisoner of war Convention is without foundation in international law and practice. There is only one possible conclusion: these prisoners of war were murdered at some indefinite place or places in their removal from the Gestapo-prison at Gorlitz on some date or dates unknown. H.M. Government must therefore record their solemn protest against these cold-blooded acts of butchery. They will never cease in their efforts to collect evidence to identify all those responsible. They are firmly resolved that these foul criminals shall be tracked down to the last man wherever they may take refuge. When the war is over they will be brought to exemplary justice."—Mr. Eden.

Price and Value.—Democratic society tends to be concerned overmuch with price and not enough with value. Much on which we laid great store was comparatively valueless, things taken for granted—emancipation of thought, the sanctity of human personality, all that we associate with our Christian inheritance—matter more than life."—Lord Halifax.

Dangerous Men.—The German account of the murder of R.A.F. officers throws the responsibility upon the Gestapo and the military authorities which "immediately interrogated" will no doubt send for water and wash their hands, if allowed to do so. Did the German commandant resist the action of the Gestapo? Did he call upon his superior officers to prevent this criminal act? If so and they were not supported, did he ask to be relieved of his duties? If not, what was his authority? I ask these questions because I have noticed a tendency to represent the officers of the *Sturmabteilung* as an innumerable body of men standing aloof from the Nazi Party, despising the Gestapo and deserving admiration for their personal qualities. I do not believe in either honourable or admirable and the legend that they are is a dangerous myth. There is, for instance, evidence that officers connived in the abominations committed in Russia. Responsibility should be pinned on to such men and they would not be allowed to stand up upon the Gestapo?—Lord Winstone.

Gestapo in Turkey.—Ludwig Moyszisch, former head of the Gestapo in Ankara, has been superseded. Moyszisch, a fanatical admirer of Hitler, was as unlike the typical Gestapo man as it is impossible to imagine. He neither looked nor acted like one of Himmler's men, and his inefficiency was a byword in Ankara. He particularly distinguished himself in this respect after the bomb attempt on the life of von Papen, the German Ambassador, in 1942. Immediately after the explosion Moyszisch rushed to the head of the Turkish secret service and suggested that the two services should collaborate in the event any repetition. When the Turkish Turk asked on what authority Moyszisch was making the offer, the native German, formerly commercial attaché, replied boastfully that he was the head of the Gestapo in Turkey. The Turk suggested that Moyszisch should give him a letter embodying these proposals, so that he could submit them to higher authority. Moyszisch fell into the trap and, with almost incredible stupidity, signed the letter. V. Moyszisch, Chief of the Gestapo in Turkey. A few days later the German Minister was summoned to the Turkish Foreign Office, where the Secretary-General bitterly attacked him for having duped the Turkish intelligence. Moyszisch's usefulness was finished.—Daily Telegraph.

An Unfortunate Speech.—Unfortunately the statement made by the British Minister of Production to the American Chamber of Commerce in London is entirely in error as to facts, and fails to state the true attitude of the United States. The aid given to Great Britain and other countries resulting conquest was in the words of Mr. Cordell Hull:

"In my address to the American Chamber of Commerce the words I used seemed to suggest that the help America gave Great Britain provoked Japan to invade the United States. This was untrue. I do not recollect of having misreported any misunderstanding on either my own fault. The fault was one of expression, not of intention, and I hope this apology will undo any harm which the original words may have caused here or in the United States."—Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, addressing the House of Commons.

Progress in Italy.—Like a tidal wave, the war has flowed about 120 miles northwards from Rome in 16 days. Two enormous armies, plus the masses of guns, food, petrol, ammunition and all the other paraphernalia that the men must carry on their backs, have driven forward at the rate of eight miles a day. The enemy, the weather, the country, and the exhaustion of the bitterly fought battles from Cassino have been all against them. For this pace is exactly twice as fast as it was between Cassino and Rome. It is a wonderful performance. Above all, the enemy has been mightily compensated by the weather for the ebbing of his strength. If the weather had been good, the weather with and eighth of miles would have not been so slow because they would have had so much pressure upon the enemy, and pressure is the one thing he cannot take. Now it is becoming most doubtful whether the German Kesselring's army in Italy will be able to stage another defensive stand of any importance or duration, his side of the Alps. The Germans have got back so slowly, and there has been such little sustained fighting over this vast belt of country, that hardly any of the growing crops have been damaged or spoiled. I am told that plans have already been made to bring the Italian harvesters.—Mr. Edwin Llewellyn Daily Mail correspondent in Italy.

the War News

Opposition Epitomized
trickle to the politicians. Mr. Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information, are looking all understand...

months of their... success in the cause of freedom. The Prime Minister...

The success in Normandy... the greatest mass of casualties... the world has ever known.

British... H. Bishop: "We have more tanks, but the...

"Better ones." Mr. Alan... Daily... War correspondent in Normandy...

A flying bomb has been... in Great Britain... and pieces of those wrecked...

Admiral... in... Sadat... have destroyed the largest Danish armament factory...

The "Dansk Rokyl" Syndikat in Copenhagen... Swedish Radio.

The "Front of Youth" failed... politicians who... economic... Delgado.

Judging by the results... to date, the best answer... flying bomb is the latest British fighter...

"The Hawker Tempest." Aeronautical correspondent of The Times.

Germany may offer us Hitler and the Nazis... to bribe us, but we won't be bribed. Our terms are unconditional surrender."

Mr. Morgenthau, Secretary of the U.S. Treasury.

There are Colonial Dependencies in Asia whose aspiration for self-government should receive prompt and decisive attention after victory."

Mr. Henry Wallace, Vice-President of the United States.

The White Paper on Employment Policy does not seek to take sides in the controversy between private enterprise and public ownership... to cater for both.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Chemists' shops in London have run completely out of narcotics and bromides... ordered by doctors to quieten the nerves of patients terrified...

of flying bombs. German Propaganda Ministry spokesman.

Four people were killed in southern England during the first five nights of the flying bomb...

during the raids... during the five nights between Feb. 18 and 25.

Mr. H. K. Morrison, Home Secretary.

This country can afford... at least 20 years... program of expansion... a great national programme...

Mr. Slim... M.P.

... bombing has been a... practice of the German...

... from the start, though... it has always... Pilot...

... are the final and irrefutable proof of enemy policy.

Mr. English.

... production has been... the... of refineries, the blockade and the increased intensity of fighting on three fronts...

... from... to 2,000,000 tons a year... of economic warfare.

Napoleon is... to have said: "Give me enough... to place on the tunics of my soldiers...

... I can conquer the world." I share the view which such a statement indicates.

General Marshall, U.S. Chief of Staff.

When General Eisenhower took over the Mediterranean command...

... the Staff Africans of Africa... their chief... Ikeye...

... Mr. Francis Miller... Eisenhower, Man and Soldier.

Orders should be given to any military unit to shoot Hitler and his Ministers as soon as captured...

... without waiting for any form of trial. Mr. Marcel de Baets, President of the Belgian Military and Maritime Court of Appeal in Great Britain.

A B.B.C. announcer informed us this morning that the effect of a bombardment was greatly minimized...

... by something or other. Could the Corporation's attention to choice of words be slightly minimized?

Mr. A. P. Herbert, M.P.

The Allies granted... to the... of the... de Gaulle...

... the... of... to... their... the... of... de Gaulle.

Scottish...

A political storm is developing because the Government... in official... to... the same formalities be employed in letters to coloured persons as to whites...

... such as... and your... will... addressed...

Mr. H. H. of the Afrikaans... because they declined to comply with the order, the reservations of four permanent officials of the... Department...

... have... of... Johannesburg... correspondent of The Times.

We asked for a Second Front. It is here, and we are ourselves...

... a... coal production... help in making munitions for the Allied armies of liberation...

... in telegram to... and... of... Germany...

... have been informed on... reliable authority, that out of 129 bridges spanning the...

... are on... of the... every... line out of Paris was cut by bombers of...

Mr. Christopher Buckley.

In the first... of the... the Allied Tactical Air Force flew 60,000 sorties. Since D-Day there has been only one...

... day... through...

... the... Fifth Air Force sportsman.

We have actual proof now that Mussolini was not affected by the white... resolution passed by the O.K. Union in 1933. That this...

... will in no circumstances fight for his own country—that has finally come to the conclusion...

... Mr. H. H. Hill, to... Mottistone.

I attribute the striking advances which have taken Americans possession of the... Peninsula in large part to British and Canadian operations at the south-eastern end of the front in Normandy. Allied forces...

... so engaged the enemy that he had no uncommitted strength with which to threaten the American... Mr. Henry Timson, War Secretary.

We should like to see the British... a little more credit in the American Press... on the American radio for their part in the...

... of Normandy. The publication of maps which show Normandy dotted with flags in the ratio of two Stars and Stripes to one Union Jack does not tell us much, and the unfortunate Canadians are getting scarcely any publicity.

Mr. Don Alden, New York correspondent of the Daily Mail.

Great harm has been done by the... of... Advertisements attract by sex...

... dwell... an... and even authors who... great have not been above... their books, with... of...

It is useless to spend money on education or to hope for great leaders and a good world in the future, unless we are prepared...

... interest and aim of the... Torquay Clergy and Ministers External.

PERSONALIA

The new Deputy Financial Secretary in Kenya is Mr. H. S. Potts.

General Smith was received in audience by the King of the Belgians last week.

Mr. Douglas, the British Civil Secretary of the Sudan, is now in the United States.

The Hon. Mr. W. H. Murray, Member of State for the Cape Colony, has been elected

Member of the Executive Council of the Cape Colony.

Mr. J. H. B. Clavel, founder of the Cape Colony, has been elected Mayor of Livingstone.

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Sergt. Pilot Anthony Mondaunt Peeres and Miss Anne Baren, younger daughter of Major and Mrs. G. F. Baren, of Penhalonga, Southern Rhodesia, have announced their engagement.

Mr. B. H. Binders, Secretary of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, has been appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to be a member of the Capital Issues Committee.

Major Lewis Hastings addressed the members of the Royal African Society and the British African Society in London on Wednesday, June 24, at the British Embassy. Some proposals were discussed.

The wedding of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. B. Clavel, founder of the Cape Colony, took place in the Cathedral of the Highlands, Nairobi, on Sunday, June 21, 1914. The bride is Miss Nona Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. S. Williams, of Nairobi.

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were represented by Sir Godfrey Thomas at the wedding in London last Thursday. Mr. Herbert Scott, brother of Lord Trenchard, is a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Kenya.

Mr. M. B. Furse, former Bishop of Pretoria, who was in Africa during the last war, has been honored with a pension of £3,200 on his resignation on the occasion of his resignation from the Bishopric of St. Albans in September.

Mr. C. W. Williams, who is to become Director of Education in the Sudan on the retirement of Mr. R. V. H. Robinson, has been re-elected his successor as Vice-President of the Sudan Cultural Centre and President of its Council.

Sergt. John Barber, now serving in the East Africa Command, second son of Captain and Mrs. M. D. Barber, of Beaconsfield, and Miss Unece Georgina de Vere Plummer, second daughter of Captain and Mrs. F. de Vere Plummer, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, have announced their engagement.

New Director of Education

Mr. R. S. Foster

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA are able to state that Mr. R. S. Foster will be the new Director of Education in Kenya. The appointment is likely to be officially announced in a few days.

That the Assistant Adviser in Education to the Secretary of State should have been selected for the vacancy caused by the resignation on account of ill-health of Mr. A. T. Lacey is evidence of Colonial Office recognition of the importance of the work to be done in Kenya, which will welcome a Director who has had such an experience in East Africa. He is one of the few officials who has served in four East African territories.

Born in 1874, Mr. Foster was educated at Marlborough College School and at the General Hall, Oxford. He served in the last war on the Western Front with the Royal Fusiliers and the King's Shropshire Light Infantry from 1914 to 1918, and in 1918 joined the 12th A.I.F. from 1918 to 1921. He then came to Kenya as a two-star, and in 1922 was appointed headmaster of the Department of Education in the territory, where he afterwards held several schools as Deputy Director and Director of Education.

In 1926 he was transferred to Uganda as Deputy Director of Education, and in 1929 promoted Director of Education in East Africa, where he was also Inspector of Schools until the outbreak of war, until his secondment to the Colonial Office a year ago.

Mr. Foster has been a member of the Executive Council of the East African and Rhodesia Companies, and has also served on the Education Committee of the Kenya Legislative Council, and on the Education Committee of the Kenya Legislative Council and the Education Committee of the Kenya Legislative Council.

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Obituary

Mr. A. Klein

Those who best knew Mr Klein will be the most mournful... Those who met him on the other side of the world he was chiefly recognized as a highly successful professional hunter who had pioneered and over many years personally conducted... Africa... his personality... of many parts, whose varied experiences and... together with his sterling character always created an atmosphere of singular charm and interest.

As doyen of the African sportsmen in East Africa the Klein's picture was the scene of frequent... gatherings, where the seeds of good... between the two nations were usefully sown and cultivated. This hard to believe that such a vigorous and comparatively young man has... sympathy felt for Mrs Klein and bereavement.

Major G. H. A. Erson writes... Klein a good hunter, a good sportsman, a good companion and most efficient organizer... hands at professional white hunting... he had done a great deal even before the last war. He knew not only the hunting grounds of Kenya and Tanganyika Territory but also those of Uganda, the Belgian Congo and Northern Rhodesia. He was one of the first to go to the Great Plains of Tanganyika Territory, where he had a permanent place known to everybody as Klein's Camp. He was President of the East African White Hunter Association, which he had taken the deepest interest from the time of its establishment.

Major R. C. Whitley

Major R. C. Whitley, O.B.E., who had been attached to the British Legation in Addis Ababa since last year, and was from 1933-1941, Consul in South-Western Ethiopia, had died in Addis Ababa at the age of 48 years after an attack of pneumonia. He served in the last war in Gallipoli and then with the Royal Engineers, was from 1927-32 in charge of a Kenya and Uganda Railways survey in the Nanyuki-Eldoret area, was for a short while District Engineer in charge of the Bahad-Tafel railway survey for the Sudan Government Railways, and in 1937 entered the Sudan Political Service as a District Commissioner in the Mongalla Province. His military service in this war included work with the Patriots in S.W. Ethiopia.

Lo Bengula's Youngest Son

The youngest son of the King of Lo Bengula, the Mambwe named Nambwani, who for the last 15 years of his life resided in England, died near Bulawayo on June 15, 1944, in England at the order of the King of Rhodesia. Nambwani spoke English fluently, but on his return to Lo Bengula in 1929 he was so found education more interesting a pleasure, for he had lost touch with the customs of his own people's way of life. He expected to be recognized as the authority, but the chief of the Mambwe clan, the Mambwe royal house, opposed him, and he eventually became a dependent of the Government and lived a life of seclusion. Nambwani was married and rarely left his house, spent most of his time reading English literature. Finally, by his estrangement from his people, he lost all sense of direction and all ability to speak the Lo Bengula or African languages. At the request of the Mambwe chief, Nambwani has been buried near his grandfather, Mzila, at the base of the Mambwe hills, which led them to Zululand in Rhodesia a century ago.

Colonel F. W. Caton-Jones

We regret to report the death at the age of 83 years of Colonel F. W. Caton-Jones, C.B., D.S.O., of Earle's, Poole, Dorset, who had paid several visits to Kenya. Mrs. Caton-Jones, who intends to live in the Colony after the war. Colonel Caton-Jones served in the Burma War of 1886-87, the Nile Expedition of 1888, the South African War (during which he was decorated for the V.C. and the D.S.O.), and was on a great many expeditions, including a long search shooting in India, and was one of the few hunters to associate members of the East African Hunter-Gatherer Association.

Mr. F. H. Capell, who is Colonel A. Essex Capell, has died in Southern Rhodesia.

Mrs. Starr Stuart, wife of Judge Stuart, of Dar es Salaam, has died suddenly in London, of heart failure.

Captain Charles Salt, Magistrate, of the Beaufort Police, has died in Durban, of heart failure, a widow.

Major Joseph Makepeace Thackeray, O.B.E., The Buffs, Regiment, and formerly of Kenya, died last week in Bourne, Suffolk.

Mr. Robert John Barratt, formerly of Southern Rhodesia, has died after a long illness at Strimston, Bridgewater, Somerset. He leaves a widow.

Mrs. F. A. S. (Mopan) Clarke, widow of Mr. F. S. Clarke, of Chikapi Ranch, Kafue, died recently. Her husband, who was in Rhodesia for many years, died in the territory.

Mr. Angus Munro Campbell, whose death in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 80 is reported, first reached Rhodesia in 1897. After the last war he spent a couple of years in Southern Rhodesia, and had travelled widely in the Belgian Congo and Portuguese East Africa.

Captain Ronald Corneille Barratt, manager of the Fir mine, Gatooma, whose death at the age of 67 years is reported, sailed through the Bechuanaland campaign, reached Rhodesia in 1896, engaged in both mining and farming, served through the last war in East Africa as captain in a machine gun unit, and after demobilization returned to mining in Southern Rhodesia.

Dr. C. A. W. Ramsay, who died in Cape Town on June 15 at the age of 80, was born in Belfast, qualified at Queen's University, and throughout the last war was in the R.A.M.C., and in 1920 began medical practice in the capital of Southern Rhodesia. He had served several terms of office as President of the Matrimonial Branch of the British Medical Association, was honorary consulting physician, Salisbury General Hospital, and won the Royal Salisbury Club championship in 1941. He leaves a widow and three daughters, two of whom are married.

Local Experts Meet in London

An important series of meetings to discuss next year's locust operations has begun this week at the Colonial Office.

The experts is Mr. H. W. Henslow, Chief Entomologist of the Sudan Government. Henslow plays a very important part in the campaign against the Desert Locust, as it is the geographic link between the locusts in the Middle East, Ethiopia and East Africa. Mr. C. Maxwell Bell, also of the Sudan Government, will also attend the meetings, was Chief Locust Officer from the start of operations in 1942 until he met with an accident.

Others include Mr. O. B. Lean, who was Locust Officer in charge of the Arab and Somali areas, and Mr. Stephen H. Henslow, who has been doing experimental work in Persia and East Africa into the dusting of locusts from aircraft. Mr. Spadford, of the Playford and Flying Officer Beck, with the R.A.F. Locust Flight, who have been working with him. The success of the 1944-45 campaign is officially described as more successful than the 1943-44 campaign.

Urgent Needs of Nyasaland Recommendations to Government

The Post War Development Committee of Nyasaland has recommended for immediate or early attention by the Government (1) a visit of inspection by qualified women to advise upon the problem of the education of African girls; (2) an experimental wing for mass education of the Jeanes Centre; (3) the teaching of English at all schools; (4) the employment of African teachers in all schools; (5) the engagement of European women amongst school workers; (6) the opening of a polytechnic and the concentration of all technical training; (7) the provision of a proper mental hospital; (8) a scheme for dispensaries on private estates; (9) a tuberculosis survey; (10) the establishment of leper centres; (11) the opening of a local shoe industry in connexion with the production of brook-worm amongst Africans; (12) the opening of venereal disease clinics; (13) a guarantee price to encourage the growing of rice; (14) the growing of rubber on trees by Africans in the Northern Province; (15) the opening of stock farms in the Northern Province; (16) the inauguration of bulk storage for fuel oil in Nyasaland; (17) the inauguration of a lake port works at Kulu Hills, Nkata Bay, Nkata Bay and Ngara; (18) expert advice on the desilting and stabilizing the level of Lake Nyasa; (19) the classification of present and proposed roads, due regard being paid to the density of traffic and to their economic possibilities; (20) legislation for the conservation of timber resources of the land; (21) an experiment with a mobile price office van; (22) the assessment of monthly revenue from calls on a sliding scale; (23) a questionnaire to Europeans from Nyasaland dealing with the forces regarding their ideas and intentions for post-war development.

Views of British Empire Service League

Mr. H. J. P. Matthews, President of the Nyasaland Branch of the British Empire Service League, has thus outlined the proposals of that body for post-war development of the Protectorate:

It is essential that the waters of Lake Nyasa, Mtamalombi and the Shire River be controlled by dams, low water barrages and weirs, thus making available for reclamation the vast areas of wasteland now the practically deserted lands of the Mtamalombi and Tschela Plains and the high area of the Shire Valley. The people who fled from these plains to the highlands, owing to starvation due to the floods, drought and disease, could then be re-settled in these areas under more modern conditions, as has been done in West and South Africa and India.

The miles of derelict colonial plantations between Sankalani and Port Herald should be bought up by Government and laid out in modern-African settlements.

Few people realize the value of the Lower Shire Valley as a cattle country. Yet in bygone days men like Worth, Norman and Cohen Price, used these lands for grazing and building up great herds of cattle preparatory to walking them down to the markets of Rhodesia.

Between 1924 and 1930 there was a mass migration of the indigenous population of the Shire Valley, as well as the population of Portuguese East Africa north to Mount Chipirofi into the Shoko Hills, open to the African plains. Such a settlement of these Natives in modern settlements on the plains would reduce congestion, and make available more suitable land for European cultivation in tea, flue-cured tobacco, tung and other general development.

An immediate five-year post-war plan of this nature would have both Africans and Europeans happily installed on the land, with a chance of making a good living. A plan, and only then, can we put into operation with the promise of success the great schemes of motor roads around Lake Nyasa, secondary schools, technical and medical schools.

In central and north Nyasaland the same scheme could be developed by the water control of the rivers now emptying themselves into Lake Nyasa.

What Kenya's Labour Census Shows

The Labour Census taken in Kenya last December has revealed that the number of Africans engaged in agricultural employment totalled 95,720 compared with a total of 105,000 in 1942, and nearly 30,000 in 1941. Farmers, who were second, indicate the extent of their labour shortage, reported that they required further 22,661 men. The statistics show that 167,794 Africans, including wives and children, were resident outside Native lands (i.e. were squatters), but this is considered a very conservative figure. In 1942 248,420 Africans registered as unemployed. In December 1943 38.95% were engaged in agriculture, 25.56% in public services, 11.75% in domestic services, 10.15% in commercial and professional work, 4.9% in industry, 2.5% in timber production, 2.55% in building and quarries, 2.45% in miscellaneous jobs, and 2.34% in mining. Conscript labour, which is included in the number of Natives at work, totalled only 10,008 actually engaged and 2,370 of these 12,378 conscripted men were employed in the agricultural sector. The output of production in Kenya in 1943 compared with 1942 is: pyrethrum growing 28 on estates, 11,700 on other lands; the total output of pyrethrum employers is given as 18,200, of whom 9,141 were non-Europeans and 9,059 Europeans.

Peace Charter for Colonial Peoples

The League of Coloured Peoples, which has its headquarters at 21 Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1, is convening a conference in London from June 21 to 23 to discuss a peace charter for coloured peoples. Allied Governments in this country are being asked to send representatives to the conference and to give their views on "international action in the Caribbean" draft charter, described as "meeting all the aspirations of colonial peoples, as to be submitted to the Governments and to the conference."

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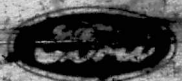
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Cotton Research Uganda Central Station for Colonial Empire

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the British Cotton Growing Corporation pays warm tribute to Sir Richard Jackson, Chairman of the Council and the Executive Committee since 1922, and Mr. J. S. Addison, Chairman of the Scientific Advisory Committee since the establishment of the Corporation, who died within six weeks of each other.

In regard to the establishment in Uganda of a Central Cotton Research Station for the Colonial Empire, the report states:

Mr. Peat, a member of the Corporation's staff in Tanganyika, visited Uganda and eventually found a site which he believed would be suitable, but on a second visit he succeeded in finding one that he considered more desirable, which would utilize part of the area inspected by Mr. Peat. This area is about 1,600 acres, of which there are about 600 acres of only a slight shade, which would prove suitable for meeting the requirements of experimental work. The land is in private ownership, but the Governor has stated that the agricultural difficulties arising from the fact that it will be owned by a private individual are not serious.

The Committee have drawn up preliminary suggestions as to the layout for the new Station, and will discuss them with Mr. Parnell and Mr. Hutchinson, who have been designated for the posts of Director and Deputy Director respectively.

The Committee have recommended that, before formulating detailed programmes of research, Mr. Parnell and Mr. Hutchinson should make a tour of most of the cotton-growing countries in Africa, in order to ascertain at first hand what are their major cotton problems, and they have further suggested that they should be accompanied by Mr. Pearson, who will join the staff of the Central Station as senior entomologist. Mr. Hutchinson, besides being head of the genetics department of the Research Station in Trinidad, assisted the Inspector General of Agriculture for the West Indies as his cotton adviser.

The review of last season's cotton production in each Dependency is very similar to that given in the annual report of the British Cotton Growing Association, from which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has already quoted at length.

Experimental Work in the Sudan and Tanganyika

In regard to experimental work the report states:

Three of the Corporation's plant breeders continue to be employed in the Sudan. Increased attention is being given to the possibility of breeding from Domains Sakel a strain retaining its high lint quality but possessing also some degree of resistance to the jassid insect and to the blackarm and leaf curl diseases. If this can be achieved, the costly control measures now necessary in the Gezira could be dispensed with, at least in part.

The Director of Agriculture of the Sudan is quoted as estimating this year's crop at about 964,378 kantars (312 lbs. of seed cotton) of Sakel type, compared with 1,239,619 kantars last year; there is not expected to be much change in the production of American-type cotton, which is put at 15,710 kantars from irrigated land and 15,256 kantars of rain-grown cotton. The area under cotton in the Gezira is about the same as last year, but heavy jassid attack accounts for the poorer yield. In the Gash Delta the area has been slightly increased, but the crop is estimated at about half of last season's.

The report of work in Tanganyika Territory states:

After his visit to the Territory in 1942 Mr. Purnell advised the amalgamation of the two cotton experiment stations in the Lake Province, and the search for a site for a new station for the Eastern Province to replace Kingolwira, which had proved unsuitable as a breeding station for cotton, largely on account of the severity of the attacks of insect pests. In the Lake Province the officer in charge of the station at Lubaga may move to the other station at Ukiriguru.

One of the most serious shortcomings of the station at Ukiriguru has been its inadequate and precarious water supply, at times water had to be brought from the Lake, eight miles away. The Corporation expressed to the Colonial Office their strong hope that one or more boreholes might be sunk at an early date at Ukiriguru, where the indications were that water would be obtainable at no very great depth. The first boring was made in November, 1943, and a supply of 250 gallons an hour was tapped to a depth of only 74 feet, but a second borehole was also sunk, but without success. If the supply is found to be adequate, an important step will have been taken towards improving conditions at the station.

As a preliminary to the selection of a site for a new experiment station for the Eastern Province, land has been acquired by the Government at Illova in the Kilosa district

where there is a suitable area of approximately 900 acres. About 10 acres were cleared and planted with cotton last year as an experiment, mainly to ascertain the probable severity of insect pest attacks. A further 60 acres are being cleared this year, but no decision will be made as to the suitability of this site for experimental work until the insect pest position has been ascertained.

It is hoped that satisfactory arrangements will be made whereby the Corporation will re-start in Tanganyika after the war to continue their experimental work on cotton, which will ultimately be co-ordinated with that of the new Central Cotton Research Station in Uganda.

For entomologists the report also contains a survey of the various methods of control available for the cotton fly.

Various methods of control appear worth trying, which should be chosen with regard to the suitability of the soil to which its adoption would represent a fundamental change in Native agricultural practice in the Lower River area. The Government are receiving the careful consideration of the Government.

At the cotton experiment station, good progress has been made with investigations on the relative value of various rotations, including cotton, with the object of conserving the fertility of the soil, particularly those including the use of "rest" crops, such as clover and lucerne, in the rotation. Cotton strains grown in the area of the new station, which were obtained from the Mwanza Province of Tanganyika, has given promising results.

Profits from Control of Cotton and Coffee

A Committee, consisting of the Financial Secretary (Chairman), the Director of Agriculture, and the four non-official members of the Legislature, has been appointed by the Government of Uganda to consult the interests concerned in the growing, processing and marketing of cotton and coffee, and to advise the Government in regard to the disposal of profits derived from the war-time control imposed on both crops in the Protectorate. The Committee has been asked to bear in mind the plans of the Government for post-war development and to consider such matters as the rationalization of processing and marketing, the endowment of research, improved medical and educational facilities in the areas of production, the storage of food against famine, the establishment of building societies, and other projects calculated to improve social and economic conditions. The Government has undertaken to publish the recommendations of the Committee without delay and to consider subsequent representations from the public.

Naturalizations in Kenya

The Government of Kenya has declined the proposal of Lord Francis Scott to suspend the naturalization of foreign subjects during the war. The Chief Secretary replied that the Government, which was obeying instructions from the Secretary of State, knew that there was a certain amount of feeling in the matter in the Colony. All applications for naturalization were most carefully scrutinized.

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Rhodesian Amalgamation

Views of Colonel S. Gore-Browne

COLONEL S. GORE-BROWNE, Member representing Native interests in the Northern Rhodesia, writes in the course of a brief article in the *June News Letter* of the *League of Coloured Peoples*:

"Prevailing uncertainty regarding amalgamation of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland has a harmful effect in Northern Rhodesia, and everyone, black and white, would welcome a decision by the Government. I guess 95% of Africans in Northern Rhodesia want amalgamation and 99% of Africans in Nyasaland want it. The Government is advised by the British Government in Southern Rhodesia. Africans on the other hand, dread the hasty pass laws in Northern Rhodesia and the land policy there which may restrict land for Africans moving north. They note, too, the absence in Southern Rhodesia of anything in the nature of judicial or administrative powers for chiefs and their councils. At present all they dread the effect of the Southern Rhodesian Tribal Conciliation Act, which virtually legalizes a colour bar in all kinds of industry and trade which is being brought into operation."

"It is to be said from the material point of view in favour of amalgamation, that it would make for economy and efficiency in Government. A number of departments of public life, affecting both Africans and Europeans, are not so efficiently handled by one Government than by three. This applies to research in questions of food and supply, to the departments of defence, civil aviation, posts and telegraphs and customs; and to problems concerning education, communication, and health which are common to the three territories."

Southern Rhodesia's Social Services

It is by no means the case, as is sometimes stated, that Southern Rhodesia is the African's hell and Northern Rhodesia his paradise. Social services for Africans in the last-mentioned have until quite recently been shockingly neglected. The Northern Rhodesian land policy consisted in confining Africans to what were known as the "hempsteads" which served, surrounded by millions of uncultivated land, without either black or white immigrants, and even now there is considerable delay in implementing the Native Trust land policy which is designed to rectify this state of affairs.

Southern Rhodesia, on the other hand, has done a very considerable amount in the way of medical work for Africans, and far more has already been accomplished to help African agriculture both in reserves and in the Native Purchase Areas (where individual tenure is encouraged) than has even been contemplated in Northern Rhodesia. There is not a single purely agricultural school or college in the latter country. The African townships outside Bulawayo and Salisbury are, comparatively speaking, models of what such urban settlements should be, and nothing of the sort has yet been attempted in Northern Rhodesia. (Though Government has now started on a fairly extensive housing scheme.)

But granting all this, and welcoming as one must the general trend towards improving the conditions under which Africans live in the whole of Southern Africa, it is still impossible to deny that the Africans' best interests would not be served by amalgamating Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland with Southern Rhodesia.

There are more important things in this world than material comfort, and the reason why practically every African in Northern Rhodesia mistrusts the Native policy of

Southern Rhodesia is that he feels it is designed to segregate the African and keep him in the position of a serf, whereas what may be termed Colonial Office policy, with all its imperfections, does aim at following the African in share as a partner in all the activities of modern life, economic, social and political. The distinction between the two policies is clear-cut, and no one has yet suggested how they can be combined in one country under one Government.

That is why, in spite of its many material advantages, amalgamation must be rejected.

Something of the other side of the case has been stated by *Northern News* of Chipinga, Northern Rhodesia, which recently interviewed a number of Africans able to understand the implications of the proposal for amalgamation. It was said that Africans who had spent some time in Southern Rhodesia were firm supporters of amalgamation, chiefly because wider avenues for African employment exist in that country, where higher wages are also paid. Opponents of amalgamation usually gave as their reason that the Native pass laws were too strict in Southern Rhodesia, but most admitted that this opinion was based on what other people had told them. Several Africans said that chiefs were prompted to oppose amalgamation.

A Sign of Times

In a recent issue of the *week-end edition* of Rhodesian newspapers there appeared several statements which are a sign of the times and a signpost to the future. In one the Government of the Bechuanaland Protectorate invited Africans experienced in the organization of agricultural demonstration work, and preferably holding a university degree with agriculture as a major subject, to apply for the post of African agricultural Superintendent at an initial salary of £240 a year, rising by increments of £15 to £375. In the other the Government of Northern Rhodesia invited applications from Europeans for appointment as land development officers in Native areas and reserves at an initial salary of £250 per annum, rising by £25 yearly to £350, or for better qualified appointees at a salary starting at £375 and rising to £600. The duties would be to direct and supervise general development and the work of agricultural, community, livestock, forestry and soil conservation demonstrators working in their district.

Rhodesia invited applications from Europeans for appointment as land development officers in Native areas and reserves at an initial salary of £250 per annum, rising by £25 yearly to £350, or for better qualified appointees at a salary starting at £375 and rising to £600. The duties would be to direct and supervise general development and the work of agricultural, community, livestock, forestry and soil conservation demonstrators working in their district.

More Rhodesian Tobacco Licences

Since fertilisers are now more readily available in the Colony the Government of Southern Rhodesia is to be able to grant licences for the growing of more Virginia tobacco during the 1944-45 season. The intention is to permit growing of Virginia flue cured tobacco by experienced farmers not now registered, of whose licences may have lapsed, and in the case of limited acreages to authorize licensed growers to extend their present areas under cultivation.

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News Items in Brief

The *East African and Swahili* Ltd. have announced a dividend of 8% (three pence) for the year ending 31st March 1944. The Board have also decided to apply three months' interest that has been paid to be made in other quarters.

About 70 new settlers have taken up land in Kenya during the last six months, according to the Commissioner for Lands and Settlement.

The Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce has proposed a joint marketing Board for Rhodesian Federation Chamber of Agriculture, the Rhodesian and Colonial Chamber of Agriculture and the Chamber of Agriculture of South Africa.

The Government of the Union of South Africa will this season purchase 10,000 tons of rubber, the minimum price being £1.5d. a lb.

Rubber production in the Belgian Congo increased from 2,500 tons in 1942 to approximately 12,000 tons in 1943. This year's production is expected to reach 15,000 tons.

The Shell Coils and Co. (Middle East) Ltd. are to open a new oil refinery at Benghazi, Libya, which will produce oil in bulk and for general consumption and for business.

The price of tobacco has been reduced by the British Ministry of Supply from £175 to £100 per ton free on board East African port. The price to the producer is therefore lower by £75 per ton free on board.

The Town Lands Committee of the Bulawayo City Council has recommended that sites should be set aside for a deanery, a mosque hall and church offices. A site for a cathedral has already been reserved in the Central Park.

The Southern Rhodesia and the Union of Africa possess the close co-operation in regard to technical marketing matters in respect of the dehydration industry was stated by Dr. G. M. Dreosti, the expert from South Africa, when he was recently in Rhodesia.

The Tanganyika Government, which some months ago guaranteed a price of 72s. per bag (200 lbs.) for fair merchantable maize harvested during 1944, has increased the price to 12s. 6d. on account of the higher cost of maize transport and storage. This price is for 100 cwt. in lots of not less than 100 tons.

Some of African-speaking Rhodesians from all parts of the Colony, meeting recently in Salisbury, unanimously resolved that "this representative conference of Afrikaaners affirms its belief in the ideal of a United States of Africa." Sir Ernest Guest, Minister of Internal Affairs, attended on behalf of the Government.

Receipts at Beira Railways for April were £504,682 and for the seven months of the financial year £3,711,923, as against £373,376 and £3,324,623 respectively last year. The Beira Railway Company's receipts for the month were £73,155 and for the seven months £542,285, compared with £464,230 and £471,755.

The United States Department of Agriculture is reported to be making plans to establish after the war an International Cotton Council representing the leading cotton producing and consuming countries and designed to ensure an even and adequate supply of raw cotton, to stabilize prices, and to regulate supplies by means of export and import quotas for each country.

It has now been stated that the Supplies Mission recently sent to Great Britain by the Government of Northern Rhodesia succeeded in obtaining 2,000,000 yards of cotton piece goods for immediate shipment and buying rights for 4,000,000 yards annually. Arrangements were also made for the supply of 300,000 blankets; 25 tons to be shipped from the U.K. and the balance from British India.

Plans have been completed for a hostel in Manchester and a community centre in the East End of London for the use of Colonial seamen. There are already hostels for British coloured seamen in Cardiff, Liverpool, North Shields and London.

Delegates from Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa, the Belgian Congo, the Union of South Africa and South West Africa are to meet in Johannesburg next month for the promotion of a spirit of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of Southern Africa and the Soviet people so that a lasting peace can be built after the war on a basis of mutual understanding of friendship between the freedom-loving people of the world. General Smuts and Sir Godfrey Huggins are among the delegates.

Pooling Colonial Experience

If the Colonial Commission is to be developed effectively and economically, there must be devised a more adequate means for pooling experience and knowledge, and for the exchange of technical aspects of the problem and of the value of technical efficiency. Some years ago it was held by the Colonial Congress for the purpose of the development of the Colonies that "the exchange of ideas and delegations from these countries and mutual delegations from other nations. The Colonies save time and money which went at his own expense." — Mr. C. L. Cox, in a letter to *The Times*.

Nutrition in the Colonies

The Human Nutrition Research Unit, established by the Medical Research Council, with Dr. B. S. Platt as Director, is at work on problems of colonial nutrition, offers hospitality for study and research to nutrition workers from the Colonies, and is at the disposal of Colonial Governments for advice on technical matters.

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DAR ES SALAAM

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House of Lords and The Empire

(Report continued from page 874)

THE EARL OF SELWYN: My right hon. friend has said that it is the policy of the Government and the House of Parliament that knowledge of the British Empire shall be generally improved, and that the instructions to the President of the Board of Education has included the duties of citizenship among the subjects that have to be taken, and knowledge of the British Empire is included under that heading.

VISCOUNT ERMINE: Would it not be possible to put it in a separate clause that knowledge of the British Empire shall form part of the curriculum? The President of the Board of Education has a great interest in this matter, but there may come a President who has not the same interest in the Empire, and there is nothing in the Bill to bind him in any way whatever.

EARL DUNELM: I am sorry that many people in this country are not interested in their Empire, but I think that we have a duty to do in this respect.

THE EARL OF SELWYN: I am sure that the Government will do all that is possible to lead the country to a better knowledge of the Empire, and I think that the Government are right in what they are doing. At the moment we are sending many of our children to the Dominions to do the job that they are doing, and I think that some of the most excellent Englishmen going out there to do the job do not know the simplest things about the Dominions. The consequence is they make blunders and do a great deal of damage. I do hope the noble earl will take an amendment seriously, and I think that the proposal as moved is in the wrong direction. I think that anything which can easily be adjusted to the views of the House will be accepted, and I think that the House will accept this matter, and I think that the Government will do all that is possible to lead the country to a better knowledge of the Empire.

THE EARL OF SELWYN: I recognize the strength of feeling on this matter, and I think that the Government are right in what they are doing. I will do all that is possible to lead the country to a better knowledge of the Empire, and I think that the Government are right in what they are doing. I will do all that is possible to lead the country to a better knowledge of the Empire, and I think that the Government are right in what they are doing.

VISCOUNT BLEDISLOE: I think that in the light of that statement he would not press his amendment.

LATEST MINING NEWS

Company Progress Reports

New Sags Mines, during the first quarter of this year, has a tonnage of 1,000 tons of ore, and has produced 1,000 tons of gold and 1,000 tons of silver. The average cost of production was 11 shillings per ton and 20s. 6d. per ton of gold. Through the first quarter of the year it is hoped to raise the amount of production to about 3,000 tons monthly. The output for the first quarter was 1,000 tons.

Roseman, during May, 1,000 tons of ore were milled for gold recovery of 1,000 fine oz. valued at £7,112. Working costs were £8,040, with an additional £263 for development, and the mine profit was £1,307. On No. 10 level main north and south crosscuts were started and extended 57 ft. and 51 ft. respectively. On the 7th level the west drive on the south branch of No. 1 was advanced 83 ft. to 216 ft. over the 100 ft. ft. values averaged 1 1/2 oz. of gold per ton.

Selecting Trust

Selecting Trust, Ltd., with headquarters in London, has a gross revenue of £1,000,000 for the year ending March 31, 1944, and has a net profit of £150,000. The company has a gross revenue of £1,000,000 for the year ending March 31, 1944, and has a net profit of £150,000. The company has a gross revenue of £1,000,000 for the year ending March 31, 1944, and has a net profit of £150,000. The company has a gross revenue of £1,000,000 for the year ending March 31, 1944, and has a net profit of £150,000.

Dividends

African Investment Trust, Ltd., announces a dividend of 3 1/2% (the same).
 New Sags Gold Mining Co., Ltd., has announced a dividend of 7 1/2% (the same).

The Eastern and Transvaal Power Co., Ltd., has declared a final dividend of 4 1/2% (the same), again making 14% for the year.

East and West Gold Mining Co., Ltd., has declared a final dividend of 8% (against 6%), making 14% for the year (the same).

Consolidated African Selection Trust

Consolidated African Selection Trust, Ltd., of which Mr. A. Chester Beatty is Chairman, has announced a net profit for the year to June 30, 1943, of £215,290 (previous year, £440,427). Taxation required, £494,000 (£187,600). An ordinary dividend of 2 1/2% per share, stock held being 744 shares free of tax, had been paid, and £105,983 carried forward, compared with £57,147 brought in. An interim dividend in respect of the year to June 30, 1943, of 4 1/2% (the same) had also been paid.

African and European Investment

The African and European Investment Co., Ltd., which has interests in the Union of South Africa, the Rhodesias and Bechuanaland, reports a profit for 1943 of £418,866 (previous year, £339,490). Dividends totalling 10% (against 7 1/2%) and £118,637 is carried forward, compared with £100,583 brought in. Quoted investments at December 31, showed a surplus of £1,991,617 over the balance-sheet figure.

Mining Personalia

Sir Cecil Rodwell, Mr. T. F. Field and Mr. J. A. Dunn have resigned from the Board of the Rhodesian Selection Trust, of which Mr. A. Chester Beatty is Chairman.

The Selukwe Smallworkers' Association has elected Mr. B. Carruthers-Smith as Chairman and Mr. R. Noyce as Vice-Chairman.

News of Our Advertisers

Witol, Ltd., has announced a net profit, after taxation, for the year to March 31 last of £10,992 (against £1,059 for the previous year). The dividend on the ordinary shares for the year was again 10%.

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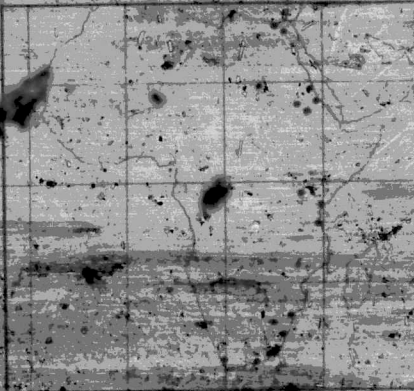
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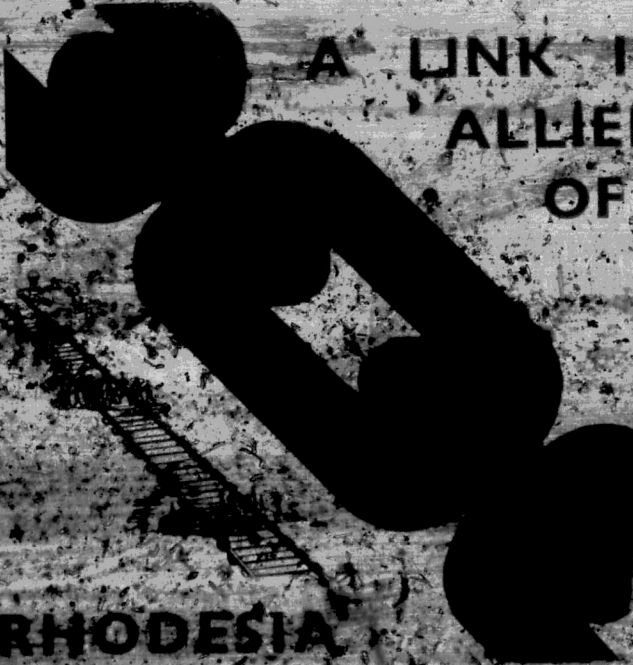
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